

Class-IX
Subject-English Language

DON BOSCO ACADEMY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE –CLASS IX – SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

NOTE:

- COPY DOWN ALL THE PROVERBS, PHRASAL VERBS, IDIOMS, QUOTATIONS AND COLLOCATIONS IN YOUR LANGUAGE NOTEBOOK.
- MEMORIZE AS MANY OF THEM AS POSSIBLE.
- READING TASK-READ THE NEWSPAPER DAILY.

PROVERBS

1. "Knowledge is power." - Education and learning are essential for success and empowerment.
2. "Practice makes perfect." - Consistent effort and repetition lead to improvement and excellence.
3. "Early bird catches the worm." - Being punctual and proactive yields advantages and opportunities.
4. "Actions speak louder than words." - One's deeds have more impact than mere promises or talk.
5. "Where there's a will, there's a way." - Determination and perseverance can overcome obstacles.
6. "The pen is mightier than the sword." - The power of words and ideas can influence and change the world.
7. "A stitch in time saves nine." - Addressing a problem early can prevent it from escalating.
8. "Honesty is the best policy." - Being truthful and ethical is always the right choice.
9. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." - Diversifying one's efforts reduces risk and increases opportunities.
10. "Look before you leap." - Considering the consequences before acting can prevent mistakes.
11. "Knowledge is the key to success." - Acquiring knowledge is crucial for achieving goals.
12. "Hard work pays off." - Diligence and effort lead to positive outcomes.
13. "You reap what you sow." - Your actions and choices have consequences.
14. "Never judge a book by its cover." - True value lies beyond appearances.
15. "Time is money." - Efficient use of time leads to productivity and success.

16. "The early bird catches the worm." - Being proactive and starting early leads to advantages.
17. "All that glitters is not gold." - Appearances can be deceiving; things may not be as good as they seem.
18. "Two heads are better than one." - Collaboration and teamwork yield better results.
19. "Don't count your chickens before they hatch." - Don't anticipate success before it actually happens.
20. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." - Being active and constantly seeking new experiences prevents stagnation.
21. "The grass is always greener on the other side." - People tend to believe others have it better, but appearances can be misleading.
22. "Better late than never." - It's better to do something late than not at all.
23. "Learn from your mistakes." - Errors provide valuable lessons for personal growth.
24. "Patience is a virtue." - Being patient leads to better outcomes and reduced frustration.
25. "Don't bite off more than you can chew." - Avoid taking on more than you can handle to prevent overwhelm.

PHRASAL VERBS

Break down

Meaning: To stop working or functioning properly.

Example: My car broke down on the way to work this morning.

Call off

Meaning: To cancel or abandon something.

Example: The outdoor concert was called off due to bad weather.

Carry out

Meaning: To complete or perform a task or action.

Example: The research team carried out a series of experiments to test their hypothesis.

Come across

Meaning: To find or encounter something unexpectedly.

Example: I came across an interesting article while browsing the internet.

Cut off

Meaning: To disconnect or separate something from its source.

Example: The storm cut off the power supply to the entire neighbourhood.

Figure out

Meaning: To solve or understand something.

Example: It took me a while to figure out how to assemble the furniture.

Get along

Meaning: To have a good relationship or rapport with someone.

Example: Despite their differences, Sarah and her roommate get along quite well.

Give up

Meaning: To stop doing or trying something.

Example: After numerous failed attempts, he finally gave up on learning the piano.

Hang out

Meaning: To spend time or relax in a casual manner.

Example: Let's hang out at the park this afternoon.

Look forward to

Meaning: To be excited or eager about something in the future.

Example: I'm really looking forward to the weekend getaway.

Make up

Meaning: To reconcile or resolve a disagreement.

Example: The siblings made up after their argument and apologized to each other.

Put off

Meaning: To postpone or delay something.

Example: We had to put off the meeting until next week due to scheduling conflicts.

Run out

Meaning: To exhaust or consume the entire supply of something.

Example: We ran out of milk, so I need to go to the grocery store.

Set up

Meaning: To establish or arrange something.

Example: They set up a new company to develop innovative technologies.

Take off

Meaning: To leave or depart, especially by air.

Example: The plane will take off in half an hour.

Turn on

Meaning: To activate or start a device or system.

Example: Can you turn on the lights, please? It's getting dark.

Bring up

Meaning: To mention or raise a topic for discussion.

Example: During the meeting, she brought up an important issue that needed to be addressed.

Get over

Meaning: To recover from an emotional or physical setback.

Example: It took her a long time to get over the loss of her pet.

Look after

Meaning: To take care of or attend to someone or something.

Example: Can you look after my plants while I'm on vacation?

Put up with

Meaning: To tolerate or endure something unpleasant.

Example: I can't put up with his constant complaining anymore.

Take care of

Meaning: To be responsible for or manage something or someone.

Example: She takes care of her younger siblings while their parents are at work.

Check out

Meaning: To examine or investigate something.

Example: The police were called to check out the suspicious

Idioms

1. A piece of cake: Something that is very easy.

Example: Don't worry about the test; it'll be a piece of cake.

2. A drop in the bucket: A small and insignificant amount compared to what is needed.

Example: The money I donated to the charity was just a drop in the bucket compared to what they need.

3. Barking up the wrong tree: To make a wrong or mistaken assumption or accusation.

Example: If you think I stole your wallet, you're barking up the wrong tree.

4. Break a leg: A way to wish someone good luck.

Example: You have a big performance tonight. Break a leg!

5. Butterflies in your stomach: Feeling nervous or anxious.

Example: Before giving a speech, I always get butterflies in my stomach.

6. Cry over spilled milk: To be upset about something that has already happened and cannot be changed.

Example: There's no use crying over spilled milk. Let's focus on finding a solution.

7. Cutting corners: Taking shortcuts or doing something quickly and without care.

Example: If you keep cutting corners, the quality of your work will suffer.

8. Don't put all your eggs in one basket: Do not rely on a single option or opportunity.

Example: Instead of investing all your money in one stock, diversify and spread the risk.
Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

9. Fish out of water: Feeling uncomfortable or out of place in a particular situation.

Example: As an introvert, attending parties always makes me feel like a fish out of water.

10. Get a taste of your own medicine: To experience the same negative treatment that one has given to others.

Example: After years of bullying his classmates, he finally got a taste of his own medicine.

11. Hit the nail on the head: To accurately state or do something.

Example: When Sarah said I was feeling tired, she hit the nail on the head.

12. In the same boat: In the same situation or predicament.

Example: We're all struggling with our studies, so we're in the same boat.

13. Kick the bucket: To die.

Example: Unfortunately, my great-grandmother kicked the bucket last night.

14. Let the cat out of the bag: To reveal a secret or surprise.

Example: I accidentally let the cat out of the bag and told Alex about the surprise party.

15. Make a mountain out of a molehill: To exaggerate a small or unimportant issue.

Example: Sarah's complaint about the office coffee was making a mountain out of a molehill.

16. On the ball: Being alert, quick, and competent.

Example: Jane is always on the ball and never misses a deadline.

17. Piece of mind: A feeling of calmness or contentment.

Example: After resolving the conflict, I finally had peace of mind.

18. Pull someone's leg: To tease or joke with someone.

Example: I didn't actually win the lottery; I was just pulling your leg.

19. Rule of thumb: A general principle or guideline.

Example: As a rule of thumb, it's best to arrive 15 minutes early for a job interview.

20. See eye to eye: To agree or have the same opinion.

Example: We may have different tastes in movies, but we see eye to eye on most things.

21. Spill the beans: To reveal a secret.

Example: Don't spill the beans about the surprise party; it's supposed to be a secret.

22. Take the bull by the horns: To confront a difficult situation directly and with courage.

Example: Instead of avoiding the problem, it's time to take the bull by the horns and address it head-on.

23. The ball is in your court: It's your turn to take action or make a decision.

Example: I've presented all the options to you, and now the ball is in your court. It's up to you to choose.

24. When pigs fly: Something that is highly unlikely or impossible to happen.

Example: Sure, I'll believe that when pigs fly. It's never going to happen.

QUOTATIONS

1. "A wise man learns more from his enemies than a fool from his friends." - Baltasar Gracian

2. "A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the value of life." - Charles Darwin

3. "True courage is knowing what not to fear" - Plato

4. "The only way to do great work is to love what you do." - Steve Jobs

5. "The unexamined life is not worth living." - Socrates
6. "Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts." - Winston Churchill
7. "I can accept failure, everyone fails at something. But I can't accept not trying." - Michael Jordan
8. "In the middle of every difficulty lies opportunity." - Albert Einstein
9. "You cannot swim for new horizons until you have courage to lose sight of the shore." - William Faulkner
10. "Man cannot remake himself without suffering, for he is both the marble and the sculptor." - Alexis Carrel
11. "A smooth sea never made a skilled sailor." - Franklin D Roosevelt
12. "The best revenge is massive success." - Frank Sinatra
13. "The harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph." - Thomas Paine
14. "He who conquers others is strong; he who conquers himself is mighty." - Lao Tzu
15. "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work." - Thomas Edison
16. "The man who moves a mountain begins by carrying away small stones." – Confucius
17. "A ship in harbour is safe, but that is not what ships are built for." - John A. Shedd
18. "It's not whether you get knocked down, it's whether you get up." - Vince Lombardi
19. "Your time is limited, don't waste it living someone else's life." - Steve Jobs
20. "It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop." - Confucius
21. "Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm." - Winston Churchill
22. "The secret of getting ahead is getting started." - Mark Twain
23. Albert Einstein: "Imagination is more important than knowledge."
24. "Everybody is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid."
25. "Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the things you did." ~ Mark Twain

COLLOCATION

1. Make a decision - To choose or reach a conclusion.
Example: After much deliberation, she finally made the decision to accept the job offer.
2. Take a shower - To cleanse the body with water.
Example: I usually take a shower in the morning to wake up and feel refreshed.
3. Break the news - To inform someone about something important or significant.
Example: It was difficult for her to break the news to her parents that she had failed her exam.

4. Catch a cold - To become infected with a common viral illness.
Example: Be sure to dress warmly outside, or you might catch a cold.
5. Have a good time - To enjoy oneself or have a pleasant experience.
Example: We went to the concert last night and had a really good time.
6. Keep an eye on - To watch or monitor someone or something.
Example: Could you please keep an eye on my bag while I use the restroom?
7. Pay attention - To focus or concentrate on something.
Example: The teacher reminded the students to pay attention during the lecture.
8. Run out of - To exhaust or use up the available supply of something.
Example: I need to go to the grocery store because we've run out of milk.
9. Get married
Example: They're planning to get married next summer.
10. Give a hand - To offer assistance or help.
Example: Can you give me a hand with carrying these boxes upstairs?
11. Take a break - To temporarily stop working or engaging in an activity.
Example: Let's take a break and grab a cup of coffee.
12. Make a mistake - To commit an error or do something incorrectly.
Example: I apologize for the inconvenience; I made a mistake with your order.
13. Take a look - To observe or examine something briefly.
Example: Can you take a look at this document and let me know what you think?
14. Make progress - To advance or move forward in development or achievement.
Example: With consistent practice, she was able to make significant progress in her piano skills.
15. Have a conversation - To engage in a verbal exchange with someone.
Example: We sat down and had a long conversation about our plans for the future.
16. Do the dishes - To wash or clean the dishes after a meal.
Example: I'll cook dinner if you agree to do the dishes afterward.
17. Make a phone call - To initiate or dial a telephone conversation.

Example: I need to make a phone call to confirm our dinner reservation.

18. Take a nap - To rest or sleep briefly during the day.

Example: I feel tired after work, so I'm going to take a short nap before dinner.

19. Catch a bus - To successfully board or get on a bus.

Example: Hurry up, or we'll miss the bus. I don't want to wait for the next one.

20. Hold a meeting - To organize or conduct a gathering for discussion or decision-making.

Example: The manager scheduled a meeting to discuss the new project proposal.

21. Break a record - To achieve a new or better result than before.

Example: The athlete's incredible performance allowed her to break the world record.

22. Take a trip - To go on a journey or travel somewhere.

Example: We're planning to take a trip to Europe next summer.

23. Have a meal - To eat or consume food.

Example: Let's have a meal together and catch up on what's been happening.

24. Have a meal - To eat or consume food.

Example: Let's have a meal together and catch up on what's been happening.

25. Make an effort - To put in energy, time, or work towards achieving something.

Example: She made a conscious effort to improve her fitness by going to the gym regularly.

26. Take a seat - To sit down.

Example: Please take a seat and make yourself comfortable while we wait for the presentation to begin.

Class IX Holiday homework for English Literature 2023-2024

DON BOSCO ACADEMY

ENGLISH LITERATURE - CLASS - IX - SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK :

NOTE:

- REVISE THE TAUGHT PORTION AND GO THROUGH THE CHAPTER - OLIVER ASKS FOR MORE BY CHARLES DICKENS AND SUMMARY OF ACT 1 OF JULIUS CAESAR [PG 26 to 35].
- COMPLETE ALL THE QUESTION/ANSWERS IN YOUR LITERATURE EXERCISE BOOK.
- SUBMIT YOUR EXERCISE BOOK ON 19th JUNE, 2023.

Question 1:

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

“For the last twenty-two years, Bonku Babu had taught geography and Bengali at the Kankurgachhi Village Primary School. Every year, a new batch of students replaced the old one, but old or new, the tradition of teasing poor Bonku Babu continued among all the students.”

- (i) What in the extract shows that the students were teasing Bonku Babu for a long time?
- (ii) What form of teasing was used by his students?
- (iii) How did Bonku Babu react to the teasing by the students?
- (iv) According to the bank Babu, what made his life as a teacher worth living?
- (v) Why did Bonku Babu put up with the teasing?

Question 2:

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

“Bonku Babu peered through the glass and felt all his hair rise. Could this be true? Could he really believe eyes? Before him stretched and endless expanses of snow dotted with large Hill locks also covered with ice and snow. Above him, against a deep blue sky, all the colours of a rainbow were forming different patterns, changing every second. The Aurora Borealis what was that? An igloo....”

- (i) What did Bonku Babu think he wanted to see?
- (ii) What was 'the glass'? Who gave it to Bonky Babu and why?
- (iii) What was the peculiar creature he saw?
- (iv) What did come to Bonku Babu's mind when Ang mentioned Brazil?
- (v) Why could Bonku Babu not bear to watch anymore after watching through the tube for sometime?

Class IX Hindi Holiday Homework 2023-2024

ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश गृहकार्य
2023-24

व्याकरण-

अपठित गद्यांश- अभ्यास:- २, पृष्ठ संख्या- 160-162

पत्र - अभ्यास:- 5, 18 पृष्ठ- 132, 140

व्यावहारिक व्याकरण:-

ठवलोम- अधम से आग्रह तक । पृष्ठ- 259

सांज्ञा से भाववाचक सांज्ञा - पृष्ठ- 221

'इक' प्रत्यय जोड़कर ठवशेषण- पृष्ठ- 239

पर्यावाची शब्द- आंक से अज्ञ तक। पृष्ठ-251

अनेक शब्दों के ठलए एक शब्द - अजेर से अठितीर- पृष्ठ- 273-274

वतनी शुद्ध करें- आलोचना से ऊपर तक । पृष्ठ- 289

Physics Holiday homework 2023-2024

Physics Holiday Home work for S.T.D IX

ASSIGNMENT 1

Define the following :

1. Rest and Motion
2. Displacement, velocity, acceleration
3. Uniform velocity and uniform acceleration
4. Instantaneous speed and instantaneous velocity
5. Acceleration due to gravity

ASSIGNMENT 2

Differentiate between:

1. Distance and displacement
2. Speed and velocity

ASSIGNMENT 3

1. How will you find velocity from a displacement-time graph
2. How will you find distance and displacement from a velocity-time graph

ASSIGNMENT 4

1. Derive all the three equations of motion
2. Solve all the numerical of equations of motion
3. Prepare the multiple choice question (M.C.Q) from the chapters taught

STD 9 - CHEMISTRY HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

I Write down the formula of the following
(show working also)

- (a) Calcium Acetate (b) Potassium Permanganate
(c) Chromium Sulphate (d) Aluminium Hydroxide
(e) Phosphorous Pentachloride.

II Calculate the valency of the underlined (show working also)

(a) Aluminium in Al₂O₃

(b) Potassium in K₂CO₃

(c) Magnesium in Mg(OH)₂

(d) Sulphur in SF₆

(e) Nitrogen in N₂O₅

III Calculate the Relative Molecular Mass of the following:

(a) Ca₃(PO₄)₂ (b) (NH₄)₂SO₄ (c) CuSO₄ · 5H₂O

(d) Fe₂(SO₄)₂ (e) Ca(NO₃)₂

[Ca = 40, P = 31, O = 16, N = 14, H = 1, S = 32, Cu = 64
Fe = 56]

IV Write and balance the following equations:-

(i) Potassium bicarbonate + Hydrochloric acid

→ Potassium Chloride + Water + Carbon Dioxide

(ii) Sodium Nitrate + Sulphuric acid → Sodium Sulphate +
Nitric acid.

- (iii) Sulphur + nitric acid \rightarrow Sulphuric acid + Nitrogen dioxide + water.
- (iv) Iron + Sulphuric acid \rightarrow Iron(II) Sulphate + Hydrogen
- (v) Zinc Sulphide + Oxygen \rightarrow Zinc Oxide + Sulphur dioxide

V(a) Calculate the percentage of water of crystallisation in $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 [Fe = 56, S = 32, O = 16, H = 1]

(b) Calculate the percentage of Potassium in $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ [K = 39, Cr = 52, O = 16]

VI Identify the substances based on the description:-

(i) Compound A on heating erupts like a volcano and produces a green residue B.

Identify A & B and give a balanced equation for the reaction.

(ii) Compound D is a greenish blue solid and on heating decomposes to give a black residue E. Identify D and E.

Write a balanced equation for the reaction.

(iii) Compound M decrepitates on heating and leaves a yellow residue N and liberates a reddish brown gas O. Write a balanced equation for the reaction.

— Ribs move upward and outward

(g) Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

[5]

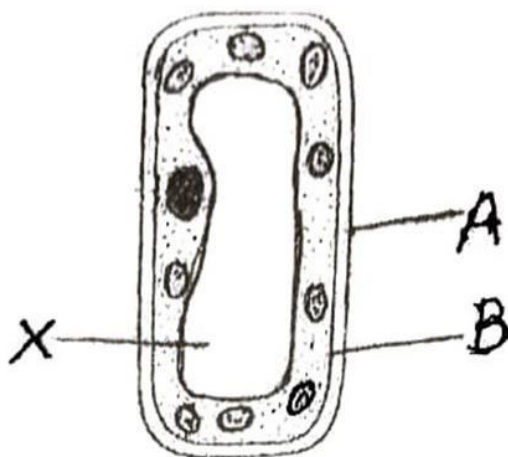


- (i) Identify the organism.
- (ii) Name the phylum it belongs to.
- (iii) What is its exoskeleton made up of?
- (iv) Explain the term 'Moulting'.
- (v) What are Vertebrates?

[5]

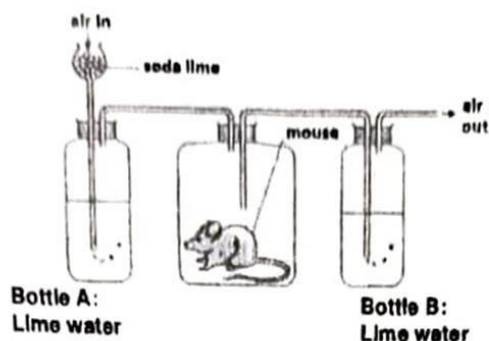
Question 3

- (a) The diagram given below shows a few parts of a cell.
Answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Is it a plant or an animal cell? Give a reason to support your answer.
- (ii) Name a pigment which can be present in the part labelled X.
- (iii) State the difference between the parts labelled A and B on the basis of permeability.
- (iv) Name the cell organelles concerned with the following functions.
 - 1. Production of energy
 - 2. Protein synthesis
- (v) State the functions of the following cell organelles.
 - 1. Golgi bodies
 - 2. Endoplasmic reticulum
 - 3. Nucleus

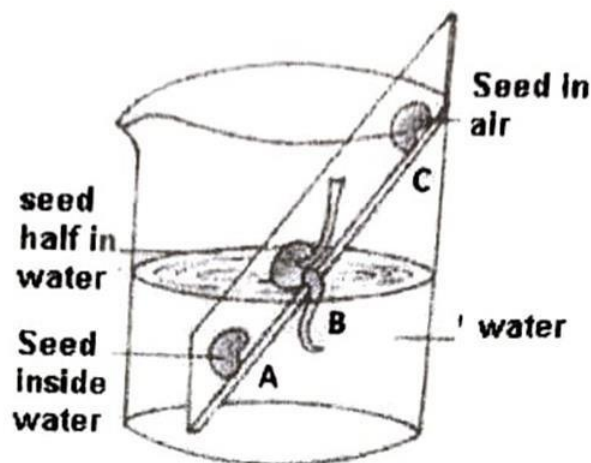
- (a) Given below is an experimental setup to demonstrate a particular process in animals. Answer the questions that follow: [5]



- (i) Name the physiological process being studied.
- (ii) Define the process mentioned in (i).
- (iii) What is the function of soda lime?
- (iv) After a few hours what will happen to the lime water in Bottle A and in Bottle B? Give suitable reasons for your answer.
- (v) Write a balanced chemical equation for the process carried out by the mouse.

Question 5

- (a) The diagram given below shows three bean seeds placed at different levels. Answer the following questions:



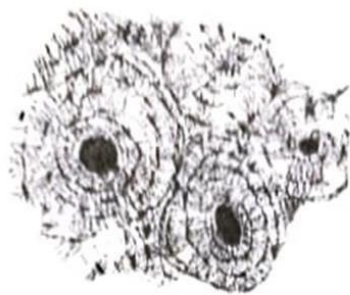
- (i) What changes will you observe in the seeds A, B and C after a few days? Explain with suitable reasons.
- (ii) Name the part of the seed that provides nutrition for the growing seedling.
- (iii) Draw a neat, labelled diagram showing the internal structure of a bean seed.
- (iv) What type of germination does a bean seed show?
- (v) Mention the parts of a flower which form the fruit and seeds.

(b) Give biological explanations for the following statements:

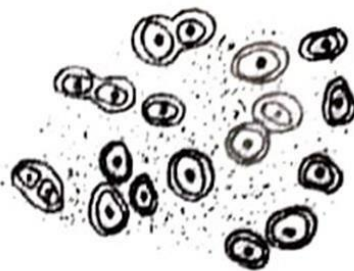
(5)

- (a) The diagram given below shows the supportive connective tissue.
Answer the questions that follow:

[5]



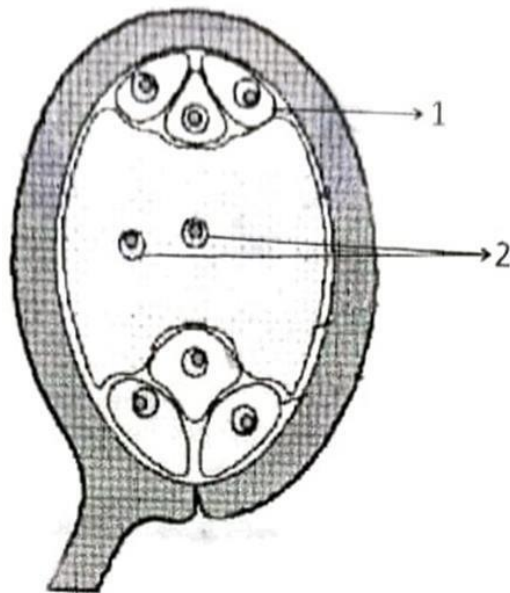
A



B

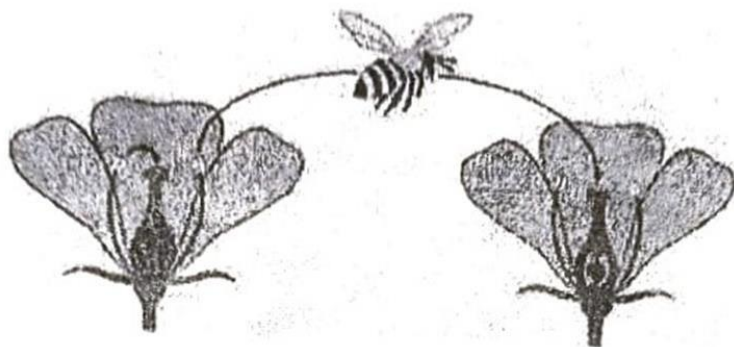
- (i) Identify the tissues A and B.
- (ii) Where are the above tissues found in the human body?
- (iii) What is a joint? Give one example of an immovable joint.
- (iv) State the function of the Synovial fluid.
- (v) Draw neat diagrams of the three types of blood cells.

- (a) Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify the above structure and mention its location in a flower.
 - (ii) Label the parts numbered 1 and 2.
 - (iii) Explain the term 'Double Fertilisation'.
 - (iv) What is the fate of the calyx and corolla after fertilisation?
 - (v) Draw a neat, labelled diagram of a pollen grain.
- (b) Give an account of the following:

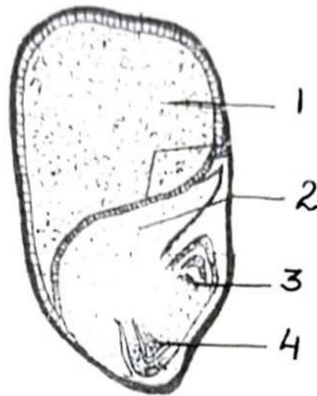
- (a) The diagram given below represents a process occurring in a flower.
Answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Name the process and explain it.
 - (ii) Mention the agent involved in the above process.
 - (iii) What is 'Double Fertilisation'?
 - (iv) Define the term 'Inflorescence'.
 - (v) Draw a neat, labelled diagram of a carpel.
- (b) Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

[5]

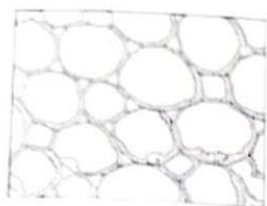


- (i) Name the structure shown and label its parts 1 and 2.
- (ii) Is the given structure albuminous or non-albuminous?
Give reason for your answer.
- (iii) Name the protective coverings of part labelled 3 & 4.
- (iv) Name the protein rich layer of endosperm.
- (v) Why is the given structure called a grain?

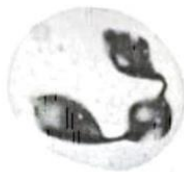
Ans. (i) The given diagram is a longitudinal section of a wheat grain.

(ii)

- (a) Given below are four living structures. Study the same and answer the questions given below: [5]



A



B



C



D

- (i) Name the structure A, B, C and D.
- (ii) State the living cells in the structure 'D'.
- (iii) Name the fluid in which the structure 'B' is found.
- (iv) What is the function of the structure 'C'?
- (v) Draw a neat, labelled diagram of a Neuron.

Write the answers of the questions of the chapters taught till now from the Question Paper images given below and also complete the Practical work given. (In your Practical Notebook you got from the school's book stall.)

<https://cisce.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Biology-Science-3.pdf>

(click on the link)

Practical Notebook work.

(Below on the next page)

Biology Practical Work (2021-2022)

Read the instructions carefully before writing in the copy

(Instruction:- Diagrams to be drawn with sharpened pencil and at the center of the page leaving enough space on either side for labeling. A margin is to be drawn all the four sides of the plain page on which the diagrams are drawn. Labeling has to be done with pencil. Format for writing the experiments as given in the PDF should be strictly followed. If the instructions are not followed the work will not be evaluated.

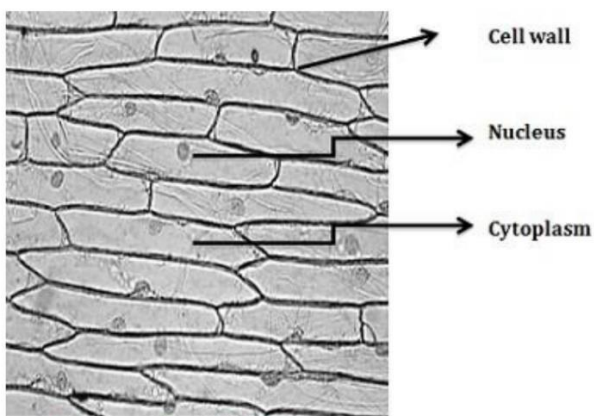
Buy a practical copy from the book stall. Do not write anything on the Certificate Page as well as on the Index page. That will be filled in the class in the presence of the concern teacher. Now on the Centre of the next ruled Page Write in Bold letters- "STUDY Of CELL".

Then turn to the next page. On the plain side You will draw the diagram of plant cell given below. On the ruled page on the top where experiment number is mentioned – write 1. Then on the top line write what is given below- Study of Plant Cell. Then draw a margin as given below and copy the notes given as it is.)

Experiment 1

Study of Plant Cell

Aim	To observe a plant cell under compound microscope
Procedure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A strip of epidermis of an onion scale was placed on a glass slide. 2. A few drops of water was added. 3. A few drops of iodine was added to stain the nucleus. 4. The cells were observed under microscope.
Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each cell is surrounded by a cell wall which confers the shape of the cell. The cell is roughly rectangular in shape. 2. A very thin flexible cell membrane retains the cell content within the cell. 3. The nucleus is seen as a dense, spherical body stained brown due to iodine. 4. Granular cytoplasm is observed. 5. A large central vacuole or a number of small vacuoles are present in each cell.



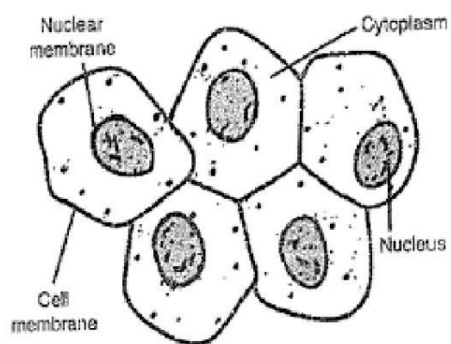
Onion Peel Cell

(Instruction:- Now turn to a new page. On the plain side draw the diagram of the animal cell given below. And on the ruled page follow all the instructions given above and copy the notes given below.)

Experiment 2

Study of Animal Cell

Aim Procedure	To observe animal cell under a compound microscope. 1. A little fluid was collected from the inside surface of the cheek. 2. The fluid thus collected was smeared on a clean and dry slide. 3. A drop of methylene blue stain was added. Observation 1. The cells are polygonal or rhomboidal in shape. 2. Each cell is enclosed in a thin cell membrane. 3. The cells have centrally placed dense nucleus. 4. Granular cytoplasm was observed.
------------------	--



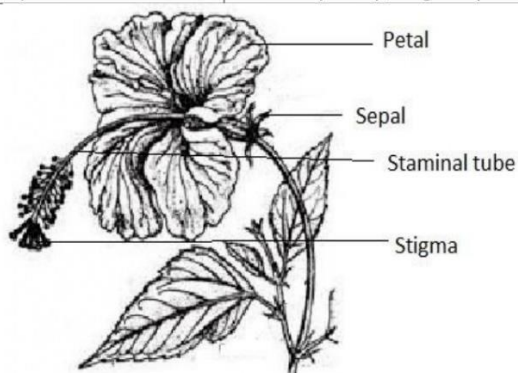
(Instructions:- Now turn to the next page and write at the centre in bold letter what is given below.)

Plant Life

(Instruction:- Now turn to the text page and draw the diagram given below (flower) on the plain page and Write the notes on the ruled page as it is given below)

Experiment 3

Aim	Study of China Rose. (<i>Hibiscus rosa – sinensis</i>)
Habit	Shrub
Root	Tap Root
Stem	Erect, Strong
Leaf	Simple, Alternate, reticulate Venation.
Flower	Complete, Complete Bisexual Pedicellate, Solitary.
Epicalyx	Green, Persistent, leaf like, 5 in number.
Calyx	Sepals are green, gamosepalous, 5 in number.
Corolla	Petals brightly Coloured red, Polypetalous, 5 in number.
Androecium	Numerous stamen, Monadelphous, filaments united to form staminal tube.
Gynoecium	Pentacarpellary, single Style but stigma divided into five.



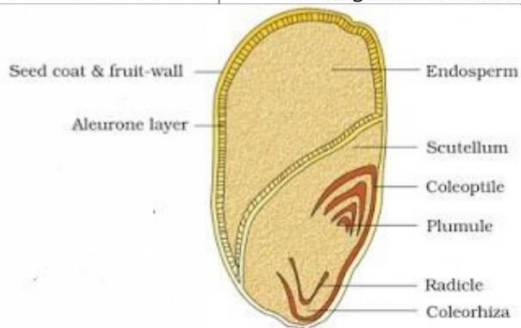
China Rose

(Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and draw the diagram given below on the plain page and write the notes on the ruled page as it is given below.)

Experiment 4

Aim	Study of Germinating Maize grain.
Requirements	Soaked Maize grain, razor, Petridish, hand lens
Procedure	Soak some maize grain in water for 24 hours, study the grain externally. Cut the maize grain into two equal halves through the vertical plane.
Observation	1. The outer most covering of the grain is thin and

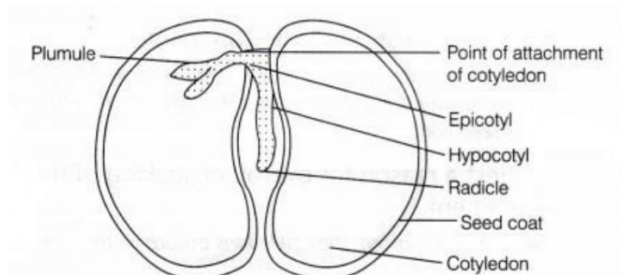
Inference	<p>hard consisting of fused testa and pericarp.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Endosperm is the layer below the covering of the grain occupying almost three fourth of the interior region of the grain. 3. Aleurone layer surrounds the endosperm which is rich in protein. 4. The scutellum is the single cotyledon below the endosperm. 5. The embryo consists of plumule and radicle. 6. The plumule is located above the radicle and has protective layer called coleoptile. 7. The radicle is present towards the conical end and is covered by coleorhiza <p>Maize grain is albuminous and monocot.</p>
-----------	---



(Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and draw the digram given below on the plain page and copy the notes as it is given below on the ruled page)

Experiment 5

Aim	Study of germinating Bean Seed
Requirements	Soaked bean seed, petridish, hand lens
Procedure	Soak some bean seeds in water. Remove the testa of the seed. Gently open the two cotyledons and study the internal structure.
Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bean seed is reniform. 2. It has a whitish oval scar on the concave surface called hilm. 3. A minute pore known as micropyl in present at one end of the hilum. 4. The outer thick tough seed coat is testa while the inner membranous layer is tegmen 5. Below the seed coat two cotyledons are present enclosing the embryo.
Inference	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The embryo is attached to the cotyledons contains, plumule, epicotyl, hypocotyl and radicle. <p>Bean seed is exalbuminous and dicotyledons.</p>



(Instructions:- Now turn to a new page Write "FOOD TEST" on the centre of the page , then turn to the next page and copy the notes given below as it is.)

Experiment 6

Aim	To show the presence of glucose, starch, protein and fat in the given sample
Requirements	Test tube, test tube stand, test tube holder, dropper, spirit lamp.
Reagent used	Fehling's Solution, Iodine solution, dilute Nitric acid, Ammonium hydroxide, a sheet of plane paper.

a. Test for Glucose

Experiment	Observation	Inference
Take a little glucose in a test tube and add a little Fehling's solution and gently heat it, over a spirit lamp with the help of a test tube holder.	Bubbles begins to appear and the blue- green colour of the solution will change into brick red colour with the formation of a precipitate	It shows glucose is present in the food.

b. Test for Starch

Experiment	Observation	Inference
Take some starch powder (wheat flour) in a test tube a add some water in it and boil it to make it as a solution. When it is cooled add a few drops of iodine solution.	The starch solution will turn blue - black	It shows the presence of starch.

c. Test for Protein

Put a piece of hard-boiled egg – white in a test tube. Add a few drops of dilute nitric acid just to cover the egg piece. Heat the test tube gently and rise	The colour of the egg- white will change first from white to yellow then from yellow to orange.	It shows the presence of Protein.
--	---	-----------------------------------

off the acid with water. Then add a few drops of Ammonium hydroxide solution.		
---	--	--

d. Test for Fat

Take a pinch of butter and rub it on a piece of plane paper.	The spot rubbed turns translucent when viewed against alight.	It shows the presence of fat or oil.
--	---	--------------------------------------

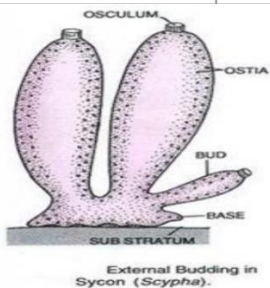
(Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and Write on the center in bold letters “ Animal Kingdom” and turn to the next page and copy the notes as it is. Here you can continue writing on the ruled page and draw more than one diagram on each plain page. That means - you do not need to turn to a new page for every specimen as all these are come under the title Experiment No. 7)

Experiment 7

Aim	Study of museum Specimen
-----	--------------------------

1. Sycon

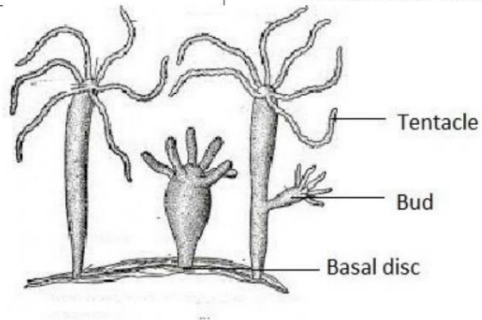
Classification	Phylum :- Porifera Class :- Calcarea Genus :- Sycon
Habitat	Sycon is a small solitary & Marine animal.
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The body wall bears pores called ostia 2. Spicules present all over the body. 3. Presence of canal system. 4. Attached to the substratum by its base.



2. Hydra

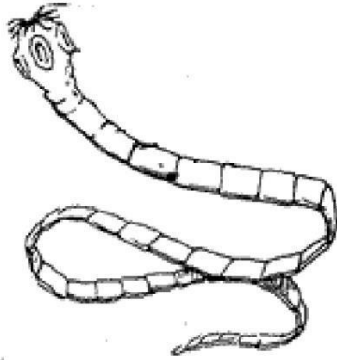
Classification	Phylum :- Coelenterata Class :- Hydrozoa Genus :- Hydra
Habitat	Hydra is a solitary sedentary fresh water animal attached to stones , rocks and seeds.

Characters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radially symmetrical 2. Diploblastic body wall . That is the body wall has ectoderm and endoderm with mesoglea in between. 3. Only a single body cavity called gastrovascular cavity present. 4. The anterior end has hypostome surrounded by tentacle. 5. Proximal end of the body has basal disc for the attachment to the substratum.
------------	---



3. Tape Worm (Taeniasolium)

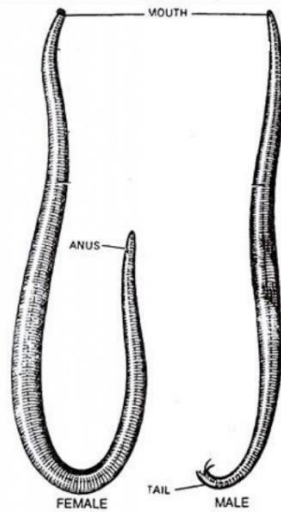
Phylum	Platyhelminthes
Habitat	Taeniasolium is a parasite found in the intestine of man.
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They have flattened unsegmented body. 2. The alimentary canal is primitive with a single eopening. 3. They are acoelomate. 4. They are hermaphrodite.



4 Ascaris

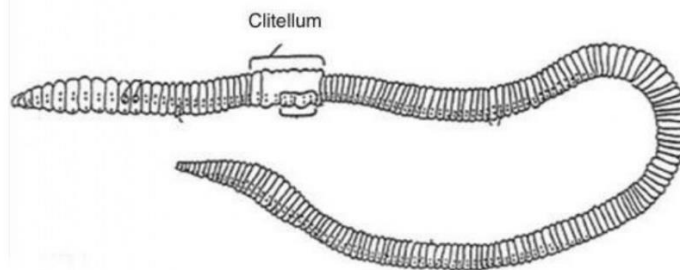
Phylum	Nematoda
Habitat	Ascaris is an endo parasite found in the intestine of man.
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are commonly called round worm.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Body is elongated and unsegmented. 3. They are pseudocoelomate. 4. Body has separate opening for mouth and anus.
--	---



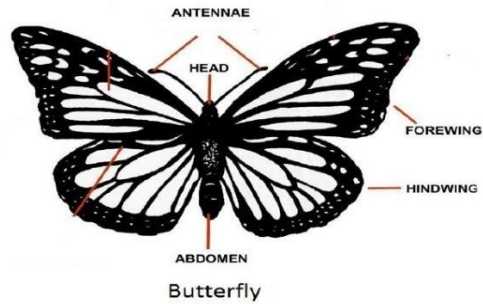
5. Earthworm (Pheritima)

Phylum	Annelida
Habitat	They are found in wet soil with decaying materials.
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They segmented coelomate 2. They have well developed alimentary canal 3. They have external excretory organs called nephridia.



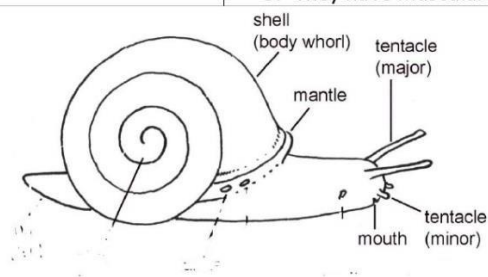
6. Butterfly.

Phylum	Arthropoda
Habitat	They are diurnal insects and cosmopolitan in distribution.
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of jointed appendages and wings. 2. Chitinous exoskeleton is present. 3. Coelom is replaced by haemocoel 4. They are the largest group of animal kingdom.



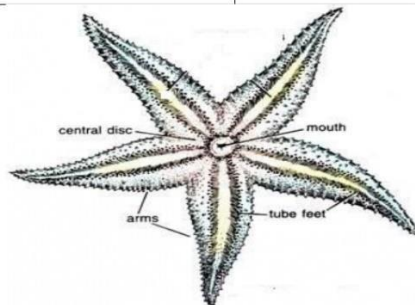
7. Snail

Phylum	Mollusca.
Habitat	It is amphibious in habitat and found in ponds, tanks and rice fields.
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commonly Called freshwater snail. 2. The unsegmented body covered with calcareous shell. 3. They have muscular foot for locomotion.



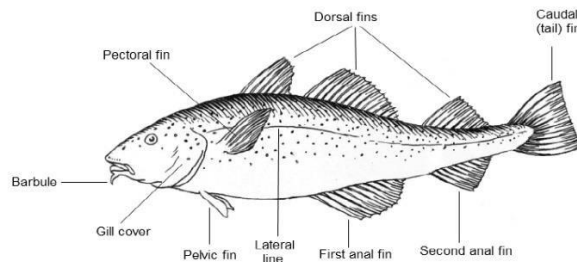
8. Starfish

Phylum	Echinodermata
Habitat	A marine form found in shallow sea water
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spiny skinned animal 2. Head is absent 3. Body is radially symmetrical 4. Presence of Tube Feet for locomotion.



9. Fish

Phylum	Vertebrata/ Chordata
Class	Pisces
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are aquatic 2. They breath by gills 3. They have fins for locomotion. 4. They have two chambered heart.



10.Frog

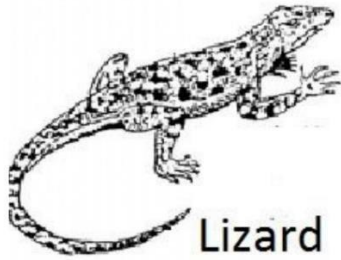
Phylum	Vertebrate
Class	Amphibian
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They can live both on land as well as water. 2. The larvae breath by gills and adult by lungs. 3. They have smooth, non scaly, moist and slimy skin. 4. They have three chambered heart.



Frog

11.Lizard

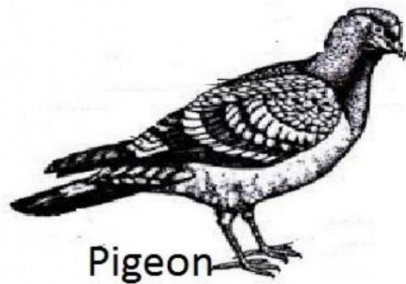
Phylum	Vertebrate
Class	Reptilia
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are completely adapted to live on land. 2. They breath by means of lungs. 3. They have rough and horny scale. 4. They have three chambered heart.



Lizard

12. Pigeon

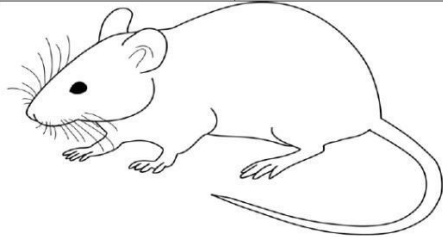
Phylum	Vertebrate
Class	Aves
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The body is covered with feathers. 2. The forelimbs are modified to wings. 3. They have streamlined body. 4. They have hollow bones. 5. They are warm blooded



Pigeon

13. Rat

Phylum	Vertebrate
Class	Mammalia
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are viviparous 2. They have mammary glands and hairs on their skin. 3. They have seven neck vertebrae. 4. They have diaphragm.



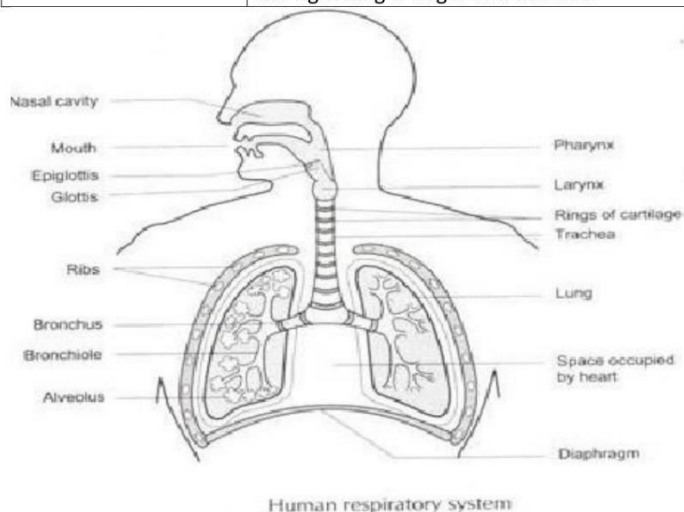
(Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and write at the centre in bold letters – **HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**. Then turn to the next page and draw the diagram on the plain page and notes on the ruled page as it is given below)

Experiment 8

Aim	Study of human Respiratory System
-----	-----------------------------------

Parts of Respiratory System.

Larynx	It is a hollow cartilaginous structure located at the start of the wind pipe. It is the sound producing organ.
Trachea	It emerges from the larynx and extends down medially to short distance between the two lungs where it divides into two bronchi.
Bronchi	They are short tubes which enter the respective lungs.
Bronchioles.	Each bronchus divides and re divides to form thin walled bronchioles inside the lungs.
Alveoli	They are thin walled air sacs at the end of the bronchioles which are the site for gaseous exchange.
Lungs	The two lungs are roughly cone shaped elastic and spongy organs. The left lung is smaller and bilobed while the right lung is larger and trilobed.

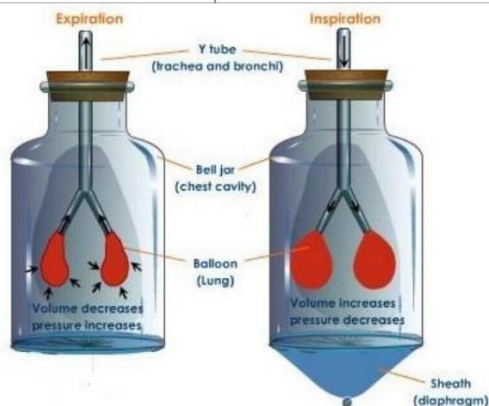


(Instruction:- Now turn to the next new page and draw the diagram on the plain page and notes on the ruled page as it is given below.)

Experiment 9

Aim	To demonstrate the role of diaphragm in breathing.
Requirements	Bell jar, Y – Tube, Rubber sheet and balloons.
Procedure	When the rubber sheet is gently pushed upward, it is noted that the balloons become deflated. When the

Inference	<p>rubber sheet is pulled downwards, the balloons get inflated.</p> <p>The bell jar represents the thoracic cavity, the Y tube represent the trachea, the rubber sheet represents the diaphragm and the balloons represent the lungs. The movement of the diaphragm represents inhalation and exhalation.</p>
-----------	---

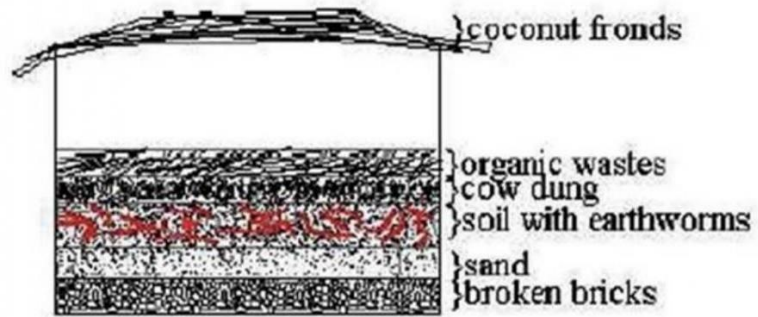


(Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and write at the center in bold letters:-
“WASTE GENERATION & MANAGEMENT”. Then move to the next page and
draw the diagram on the plain page and notes on the ruled page as it is given
below.)

Experiment 10

Waste generation and management.

Aim	Making of a Vermicompost pit.
Requirements	Old plastic or Styrofoam container with holes to drain out excess of water, worms like red wiggler (Eiseniafetidae). Water, covering plastic and soil and cow dung.
Procedure	Put soil at the bottom and all the biodegradable waste above in the plastic or Styrofoam container and mix it with water. Put the red wiggler or worms and cow dung in the tank. Cover the container and leave it for a week and sprinkle water on a regular basis.
Inference	<p>After 60 days thevermicompost is ready to use.</p> <p>The vermicompost is ecofriendly and nontoxic which also a good manure for all plants.</p>



History & Civics Holiday Homework 2023-2024.

HISTORY HOLIDAY HOMEWORK-2023-24 **STD IX**

- 1.) Complete the Question Answers for the following chapters- Elections and Medieval India: The Cholas.
- 2.) Thoroughly learn the chapters taught in class.
- 3.) Make the History Project for your internal assessment according to the instructions mentioned below

HISTORY PROJECT **COMPOSITE CULTURE: AN OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHINGS OF SAINTS**

Instructions:-

- 1.) The students should only use the School Project Copy containing 96 pages. They will cover it with a cellophane paper.
- 2.) Student shall not use red or green pen for writing. Only black or blue pen can be used.
- 3.) Students may either paste black and white or coloured pictures. They may even draw sketches of characters/events. A brief description of the pictures should be provided below it.
- 4.) The project should contain a minimum of 30 pages. The maximum page limit lies on the discretion of the student.
- 5.) The students shall not to decorate the project with any stickers or other ornaments.
- 6.) The students shall fill in the details- name, class, section and roll number correctly.

Content:-

The following order is to be followed for the History Project.

- 1.) Acknowledgment
- 2.) Content/ Index
- 3.) Introduction to History Project
- 4.) Introduction to Composite Culture- Brief Description of the Period, Teachings(including any books) of Kabir, Guru Nanak, Khwajah Moinuddin Chisti, St. Francis Xavier, St. John Bosco, Mirabai and Hazrat Nizamuddin)
- 6.) Conclusion (it should be your own interpretation)
- 7.) Bibliography (sources from which the content has been drawn)
- 8.) Thank You

Note:- The students should submit the Project on 28th July, 2023. It is mandatory to submit the work on time.

- 4.) Make 20 Multiple Choice Questions from The Vedic Period, The Cholas, Salient Features of the Constitution 1, II and Elections. Write them in your Fair notebook.

Geography Holiday Homework 2023-2024

Name of the Topic -

NATURAL REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Format of the Project :

i) Acknowledgement

ii) Contents :

1. Introduction of the topic.
2. Aim of the Project
3. Equatorial region
4. Tropical grasslands
5. Tropical deserts
6. Tropical monsoon
7. Mediterranean
8. Temperate grasslands
9. Taiga and
10. Tundra
11. Conclusion
12. Bibliography.

Points to be noted when writing a Project :

1. Follow the format of the project which is given to you.
2. Handwriting should be neat and words should be clearly written.
3. Use either a blue or black Gel pen for writing.
4. Headings and subheadings should be clearly written and highlighted.
5. Pictures should be pasted neatly and headings should be given
6. Pictures should be Photostatted and sketches should be used to explain facts.
7. No decorative materials to be used
8. The topic heading ,the name ,the class and roll no. of the student should be written on the first page of the project copy.
9. Refer to the textbook 'chapter 18'.
10. Use only a practical notebook prescribed by the school.

Thank you

Mathematics Holiday Home work

Std –9 (2023- 24)

Mathematics

Chapter 4. -	Exercise 4.2 -	Q 5, Q7, Q11 Q12.
	Exercise 4.3 -	Q3 ,Q4, Q8, Q12, Q14,
	Exercise 4.4	Q1, Q2, Q6 , Q12, Q15
	Exercise 4.5	Q1, Q3, Q8, Q12
Chapter 17.-	Exercise 17	Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q16, Q20, Q25, Q32, Q33
Chapter 18.	Exercise 18.1	Q2 ,Q3, Q4, Q12, Q15, Q19
	Exercise 18.2	Q2 , , Q4, Q5, Q6, Q12, Q18, Q19

Note: Use a separate copy.

Holiday Homework for Computer Applications 2023-2024

Holiday homework (computer app)

Q1 Input two integer values and a character and print the result accordingly.if the character is 's' sum gets printed similarly 'd' for difference , 'p' for product 'q' for quotient and 'r' for Remainder. Print error message for invalid input.

Q2. Input age of two persons in years and months and print the total age as given below. Ex

7 years 10 months

5 years 9 months

Total age 13 years 7 months

Q3. Input distance travelled by a person and calculate bus fare as follows

Distance	Rate / km
----------	-----------

<=10 km	Rs 1
---------	------

>10 & <25 km	Rs 1.50
--------------	---------

>25km	Rs 2.50
-------	---------

The bill also includes fixed charge of 2.50

Q4. Input monthly salary of a person and calculate and print income tax as given below

Annual salary	income tax
---------------	------------

<= 5 lakh	nil
5 lakh & <= 7 lakh	10% of amount
	Exceeding 5 lakh
>7lakh & <=10 lakh	15% of amount
	EXCEEDING 7 lakh
> 10 lakh	10% of amount
	Exceeding 10 lakh

Economics Application

Class- "9". Session (2023-24)

Holiday Homework

Write down the answers of following questions in your Economics copy and learn it.

- 1) Explain wealth – oriented definition of Economics along with its features and criticism.
- 2) Discuss scarcity definition of Economics and it's criticism.
- 3) What do you mean by Economy? Give a brief classification of economic entities.
- 4) Explain the role of producers as the organiser and employer of various factors of production.
- 5) Describe the role of government in the economy.
- 6) What do you understand by economic growth and economic development? Differentiate clearly.
- 7) Explain the problem of efficient utilisation of resources.
- 8) What are the basic problems of economy? Describe it in detail.
- 9) Why the question 'What to produce' is answered differently in different economies?
- 10) State the main features of Professor. Samuelson's definition of Economics.

Std –9 (2023- 24)

COMMERCIAL STUDIES

Write in a thick school copy

1. All the mcq given after each chapter
2. Fill in the blank question given in your text book after each chapter

Chapter wise important questions

Chapter 1

- 1.What do you mean by economic activities? And what are its features?
- 2.What are the different types of commercial activities? Explain briefly.
3. How commercial activities are different from non commercial activities?

Chapter 2

1. What do you mean by business? And what are its features?
2. What do you mean by industry and what are the different types of industries? explain briefly
- 3.What do you mean by commerce? and what are the functions of commerce?
- 4.Explain aids to trade.

Chapter 3

- 1.How profit organizations are different from non profit organizations?
2. What do you mean by non profit organisations? And write any 6 examples of non profit organization.

Chapter 4

- 1.Define commercial organizations and what are the different types of commercial organization on the basis of ownership? (Give its features)

Chapter 5

1. What do you mean by sole proprietorship business? what are its features?

2. Give any 4 merits and demerits of sole proprietorship business.
3. “One man control is the best in the world if the man is able to manage everything”. Explain.

Chapter 6

1. Define partnership and give its 6 features
2. Give any 4 merits and demerits of partnership.
3. What do you mean by partnership deed? write its any 6 content.
4. What do you mean by LLP? and what are its features?
5. Give a brief explanation about different types of partnership.
6. Give a brief description about different types of partners
7. Distinguish between sole proprietorship business and partnership business.

Chapter 7

1. Define joint stock company explain its salient features
2. Write any 6 merits and demerits of Joint stock company
3. Distinguish between joint stock company and partnership
4. Give a brief description about different types of joint stock company on the basis of incorporation, liability of members, nationality, on the basis of control and on the basis of membership.
5. Distinguish between private company and public company
6. What do you mean by one person company (OPC)? give its 4 features merits and demerits.

Note: Use a separate thick copy and cover with transparent cellophane paper.