

## **ENGLISH HOLIDAY HOMEWORK STD 9**

Part A

### ENGLISH LITERATURE

#### 1. Literary Devices

There are various literary devices used in English prose and poetry that enrich them. Given below are

Nine devices for you to define, with at least 2 examples for each. Two examples are given as to how to

Attempt it.

(a) Personification (b) alliteration (c) repetition (d) simile (f) metaphor  
(g) oxymoron (h) paradox (i) Hyperbole (j) symbolism (k) irony

Example 1: Imagery – Usually it is thought that imagery makes use of particular words that create visual

Representation of ideas in our minds. The word “imagery” is associated with mental pictures. Read the

Following examples of imagery carefully:

It was dark and dim in the forest.

The words “dark” and “dim” are visual images.

The children were screaming and shouting in the fields.

“Screaming” and “shouting” appeal to our sense of hearing,

Example 2: Onomatopoeia – It is pronounced as on-uh-mat-uh-pee-uh, is

Defined as a word which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the

Thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.

The buzzing bee flew away.

The sack fell into the river with a splash.

The books fell on the table with a loud thump.

## PART B ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Do Question no. 4 from each Test Paper 1 to 4 in your English Language copy.
2. Write the following lists of idioms and proverbs along with their meanings and sentences in your English Language Copy.

Idioms :

S.No.	List	Meanings
1.	Beat around the bush	To avoid talking about what's important
2.	Get your act together	Get organized and do things effectively
3.	Hit the sack	Go to sleep
4.	Your guess is as good as mine	I do not know
5.	Good things come to those who wait	To have patience
6.	Back against the wall	Stuck in a difficult circumstance with no escape
7.	Up in arms	Being grumpy or angry about something
8.	Scrape the barrel	Making the most of the worst situations or things
9.	Burn your boats/bridges	Doing something that makes it impossible to go back to the original state.
10.	Break fresh/new ground	Doing something that has never been done before
11.	Sell like hot cakes	Quick sellout
12.	Run around in circles	Putting efforts into something that is not a worthwhile result
13.	On cloud nine	Being very happy
14.	Left out in the cold	Being ignored
15.	Blow hot and cold	Alternate inconsistently between moods and actions
16.	Cut corners	Doing something in an easier and least expensive manner
17.	Boil the ocean	Taking up an almost impossible or overly ambitious project
18.	Keep an ear to the ground	Staying informed about everything
19.	Eat like a horse	Eating too excessively

20. A snowball effect The aspect of momentum in every event and how they build upon each other

Proverbs:

- 1) Birds of the same feather flock together – people with common characteristics always end up together.
- 2) He who plays the piper calls the tune – when one has to act according to a superior's wishes.
- 3) Out of sight, out of mind – once you lose sight of a thing, you can forget it altogether.
- 4) Beggers can't be choosers – when a person is in a difficult position, he can only take whatever he gets.
- 5) All is well that ends well – everything is acceptable as long as the ending is favourable.
- 6) Two heads are better than one – two people can do a better job together than one person doing it alone.
- 7) Look before you leap – always be cautious before doing something big or important.
- 8) Robbing Peter to save Paul – when somebody harms one person to cause some benefit to another.
- 9) Make hay when the sun shines – making full use of a given opportunity.
- 10) Out of the frying pan and into the fire – entering one difficult situation from another.
- 11) A drowning man catches all straws – a person in difficulty will make use of any help he receives.
- 12) Well begun is half done – just starting a venture successfully is enough to fulfil it completely.
- 13) Better late than never – it is better to delay something than not doing it at all.

14) A bird in hand is better than two in the bush – better to have something than having nothing at all.

15) Too many cooks spoil the broth – plans often fail when too many people work on it together.

16) It never rains but pours – things are never as good as they can or should be.

17) Rome was not built in a day – difficult tasks always take time to accomplish.

18) You reap what you sow – your results are just consequences of your own actions.

19) Every dog has his day – every person can have lucky days and favourable outcomes.

20) Hunger is the best sauce – everything tastes good when you are hungry but have nothing to eat.

ग्रीष्मावकाश— 2024—25

हिन्दी कार्य

कक्षा— 9

- 1) निम्नलिखित विषयों पर हिन्दी में लगभग 250 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए:—
  - 'जल जीवन के लिए परम आवश्यक है' यह जल ही जब दूषित हो जाए तो हमें बहुत प्रकार के नुकसान पहुँचाता है। प्रदूषण के प्रकारों में जल प्रदूषण तथा उसके प्रदूषित होने के कारणों तथा शुद्ध करने के सुझावों पर एक प्रस्ताव लिखिए।
- 2) निम्नलिखित विषय पर हिन्दी में लगभग 120 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए:—
  - आपका छोटा भाई किसी दूसरे शहर में एक आवासीय विद्यालय में पढ़ता है। उसे एक पत्र लिखकर खेलकूद में भाग लेने के लिए प्रेरित कीजिए। साथ ही यह भी लिखिए कि खेलकूद में भाग लेने से क्या लाभ होते हैं।
- 3) अपठित गद्यांश पेज (29) सरस हिन्दी व्याकरण पुस्तक से प्रश्नोत्तर करना है। ( गद्यांश उतारना नहीं है किन्तु उसका प्रारंभिक और आखिरी वाक्य लिखन अनिवार्य है।)
- 4) — प्रश्न संख्या— 4 (पेज—30 / 31) व्याकरण पुस्तक से आई. सी. एस. ई. 2022 का (प्रश्नोत्तर)
  - प्रश्न संख्या— 4 (पेज —38) व्याकरण पुस्तक से आई.सी. एस. ई. 2023 का (प्रश्नोत्तर)

हिन्दी साहित्य में पढ़ाया गया पाठ का प्रश्नोत्तर पुनरावृत्ति करना है।

**DON BOSCO ACADEMY PATNA**

**PHYSICS**

**HOLIDAY HOMEWORK(2024-25)**

**CLASS IX**

Q1. What is meant by measurement?

Q2. What do you understand by the term unit?

Q3. What do you understand by basic unit?

Q4. Write the S.I unit of the following:

- (a) Temperature (b) luminous intensity(c) amount of substance (d) electric current.

Q5. What is meant by derived unit? Give any two examples of derived unit.

Q6. Define 1 A.U. Write a relation between 1 A.U and S.I unit of length.

Q7. Write a relation between nanometre and angstrom.

Q8. Define one light year.

Q9. What does slope of displacement-time graph represents. Draw a displacement- time graph for a body moving with uniform velocity.

Q10. Which physical quantity is measured in

- (a) light year  
(b) Parsec?

Q11. Write the derived unit of following physical quantity:

- (a) Speed or velocity  
(b) Acceleration  
(c) Force

Q12. The distance of a distant star is 100 light years from earth. What do you mean by the statement?

Q13. What is seconds' pendulum? What is its frequency?

Q14. How the time period of simple pendulum depends upon

- (a) Effective length of the string
- (b) Acceleration due to gravity
- (c) Mass of the bob
- (d) Amplitude of the simple pendulum

Q15. Draw a graph showing the variation of "square of time period (T)" and effective length (l) of a simple pendulum.

Q16. Compare the time periods of two simple pendulum of length 4m and 9m at a place?

Q17. Calculate the length of a second' pendulum at a place.

(Take  $g=10\text{N/kg}$ )

Q18. Write a relation between time period and frequency of a simple pendulum. Also find the time period of a simple pendulum whose frequency is 0.4Hz.

Q19. Distinguish between scalar and vector quantities. (Write two points of difference).

Q20. Write one point of difference between rest and motion.

Q21. What do you understand by one dimensional motion?

Q22. Distinguish between distance and displacement. (Write 3 points of difference).

Q23. State the condition when distance and displacement of a moving body is same.

Q24. Distinguish between speed and velocity. (3 points)

Q25. A body moves in a uniform circular motion. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Is the speed of body uniform or variable?
- (b) Is the velocity of body uniform or variable? Give reason.
- (c) Does the body possess acceleration? Give a reason.

Q26. Define acceleration. Write its S.I unit.

Q27. What is meant by retardation? Is it scalar or vector?

Q28. Derive  $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$  where  $v$  is final velocity,  $u$  is initial velocity,  $a$  is acceleration and  $s$  is displacement.

Q29. (i) what does area under velocity-time sketch and x-axis represents?



(ii) what does slope of velocity -time graph represents?

Q30. Draw a velocity time graph for a body moving with (a) uniform velocity (b) uniform acceleration.

Q31. What is instantaneous speed? When is instantaneous speed same as average speed?

Q32. A body moves with uniform velocity. Find its acceleration.

Q33. The speed of a car is 36km/hr. Express it in m/s.

Q34. When a body starts from rest, what is its initial velocity?

Q35. A body initially moving with some velocity and comes to rest after some time, what is its final velocity?

Q36. A man moves 8km from A to B due east in 3 hours. He then turns left and moves 6km from B to C due north in 2 hours.

Find

(a) His displacement.

(b) his average speed

(c) his average velocity

Q37. A car starts from rest and acquires a velocity of 18m/s in 3 seconds. Find its acceleration.

Q38. A body moves with uniform acceleration of  $5\text{m/s}^2$ . What do you mean by the statement?

Q39. What does speedometer of a vehicle measures?

Q40. Draw (a) acceleration- time graph , (b) velocity- time graph, and (c) distance- time graph, for a freely falling body under gravity.

**THE END**

## Chemistry

### Std 9 Holiday Homework

- I. Complete the practical copy by writing down the experiments from the pdf.
- II. Learn chapters 1,2,3 and 4 and prepare for your first terminal exam.

## 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.

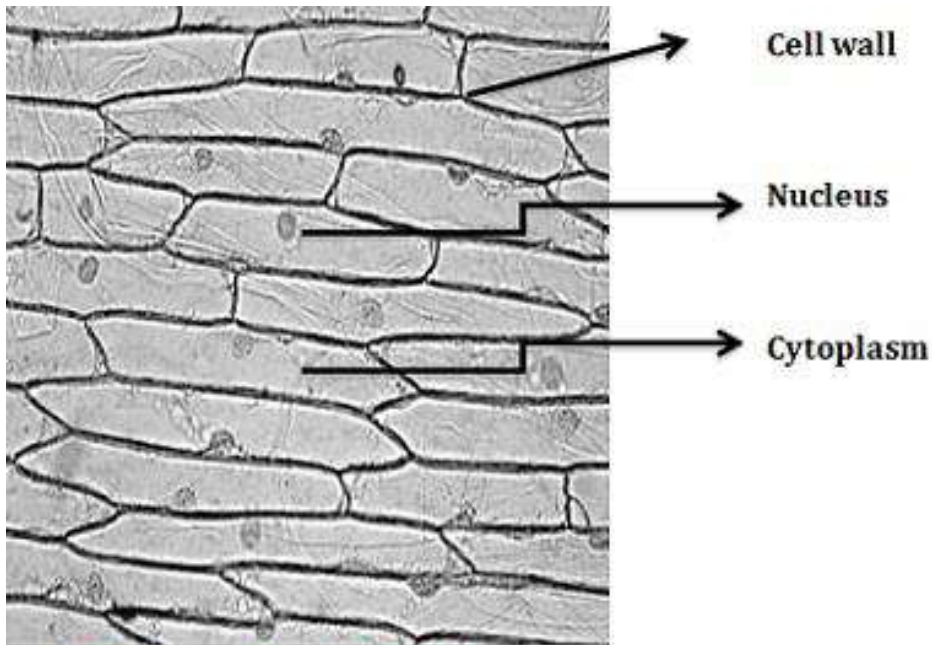
Buy a practical copy from the book stall. Do not write anything on the Certificate Page as well as on the Index page. That will be filled in the class in the presence of the concern teacher. Now on the Centre of the next ruled Page Write in Bold letters- “STUDY Of CELL”.

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



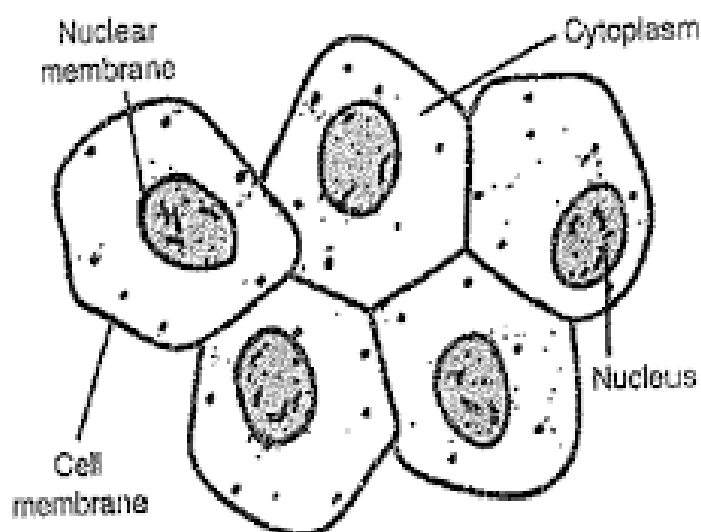
**Onion Peel Cell**

(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

<p><b>Aim</b></p> <p><b>Procedure</b></p>	<p>To observe animal cell under a compound microscope.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A little fluid was collected from the inside surface of the cheek.</li> <li>2. The fluid thus collected was smeared on a clean and dry slide.</li> <li>3. A drop of methylene blue stain was added.</li> </ol> <p>Observation 1. The cells are polygonal or rhomboidal in shape.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Each cell is enclosed in a thin cell membrane.</li> <li>3. The cells have centrally placed dense nucleus.</li> <li>4. Granular cytoplasm was observed.</li> </ol>
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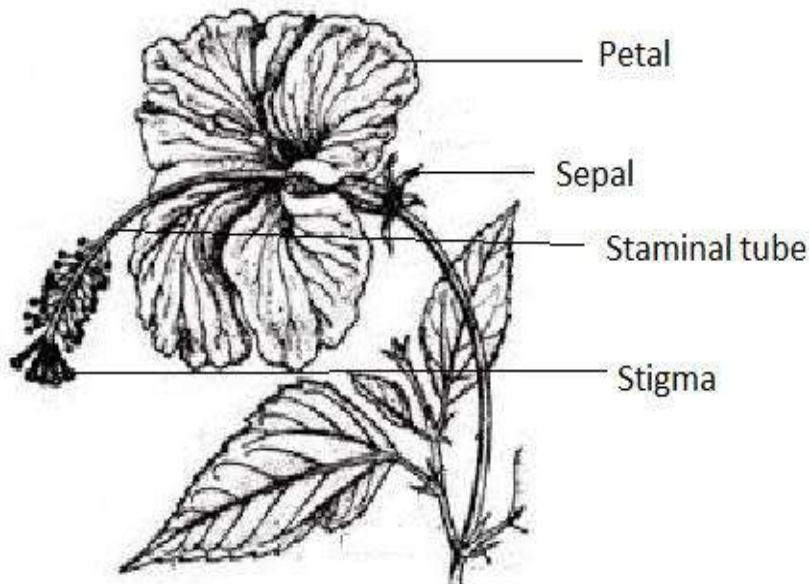
(Instructions:- Now turn to the next page and write at the centre in bold letter what is given below.)

### 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.



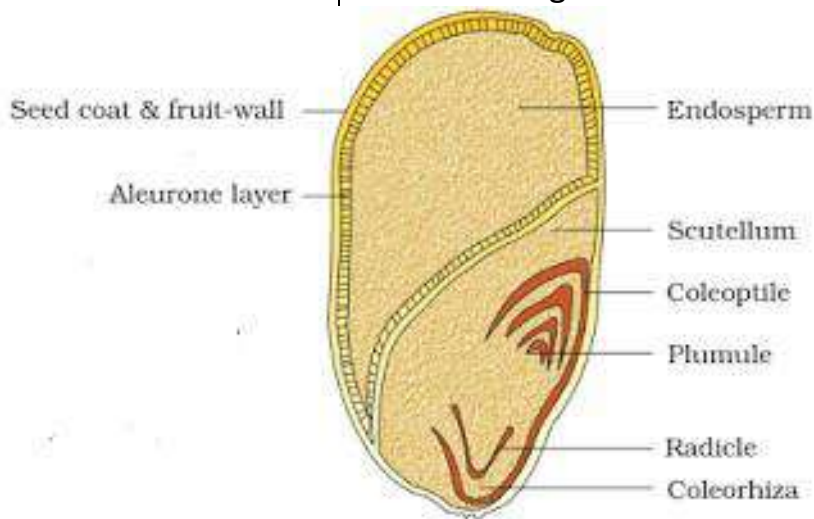
China Rose

( 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

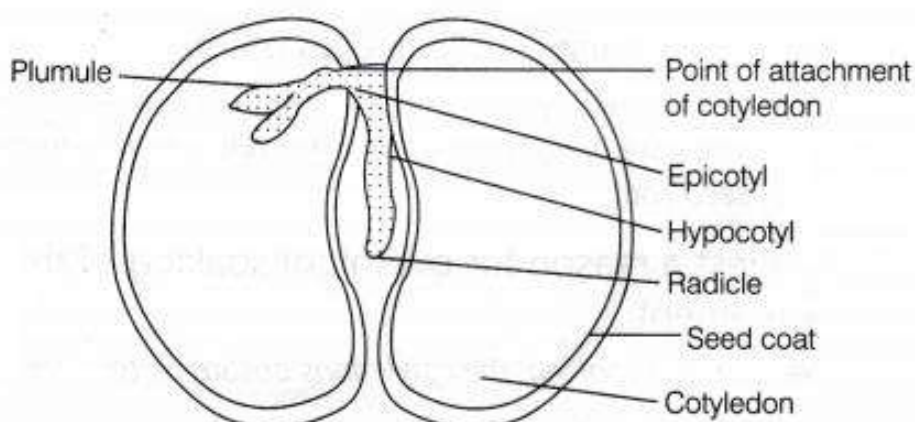
Inference	<p>hard consisting of fused testa and pericarp.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Endosperm is the layer below the covering of the grain occupying almost three fourth of the interior region of the grain.</li> <li>3. Aleurone layer surrounds the endosperm which is rich in protein.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

<p>Aim</p> <p>Requirements</p> <p>Procedure</p> <p>Observation</p> <p>Inference</p>	<p>Study of germinating Bean Seed</p> <p>Soaked bean seed, petridish, hand lens</p> <p>Soak some bean seeds in water. Remove the testa of the seed. Gently open the two cotyledons and study the internal structure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bean seed is reniform.</li> <li>2. It has a whitish oval scar on the concave surface called hilm.</li> <li>3. A minute pore known as micropyl in present at one end of the hilum.</li> <li>4. The outer thick tough seed coat is testa while the inner membranous layer is tegmen</li> <li>5. Below the seed coat two cotyledons are present enclosing the embryo.</li> <li>6. The embryo is attached to the cotyledons contains, plumule, epicotyl, hypocotyl and radicle.</li> </ol> <p>Bean seed is exalbuminous and dicotyledons.</p>
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(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.
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off the acid with water. Then add a few drops of Ammonium hydroxide solution.		
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## 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.
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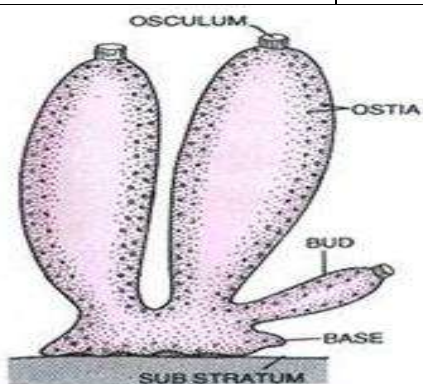
(Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and Write on the center in bold letters “ Animal Kingdom” and turn to the next page and copy the notes as it is. Here you can continue writing on the ruled page and draw more than one diagram on each plain page. That means - you do not need to turn to a new page for every specimen as all these are come under the title Experiment No. 7)

## Experiment 7

Aim	Study of museum Specimen
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## 1. Sycon

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

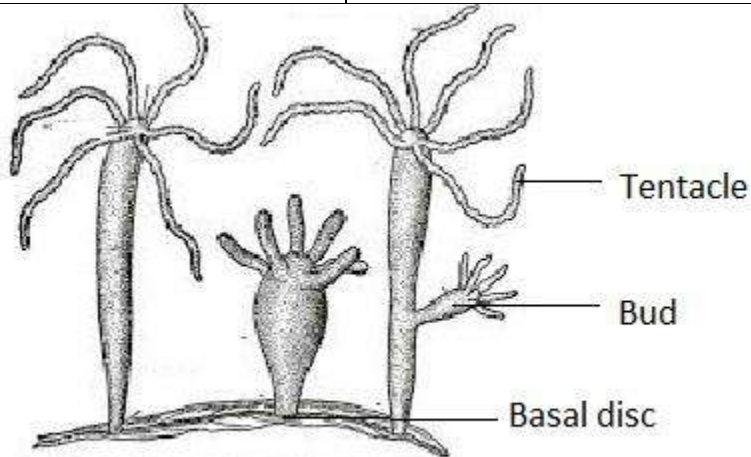


External Budding in Sycon (Scypha).

## 2. Hydra

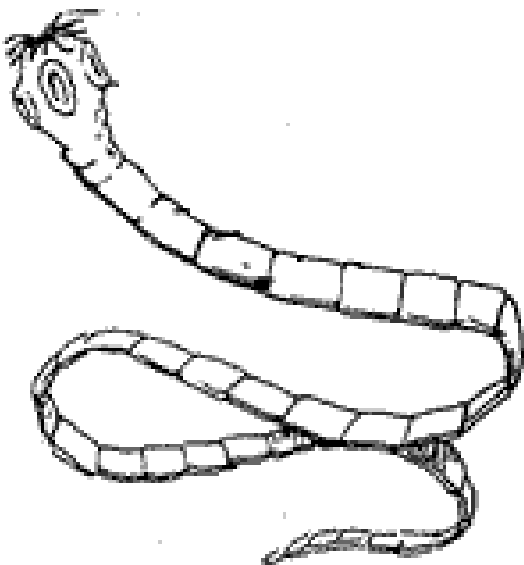
Classification	Phylum :- Coelenterata Class :- Hydrozoa Genus :- Hydra
Habitat	Hydra is a solitary sedentary fresh water animal attached to stones , rocks and seeds.

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

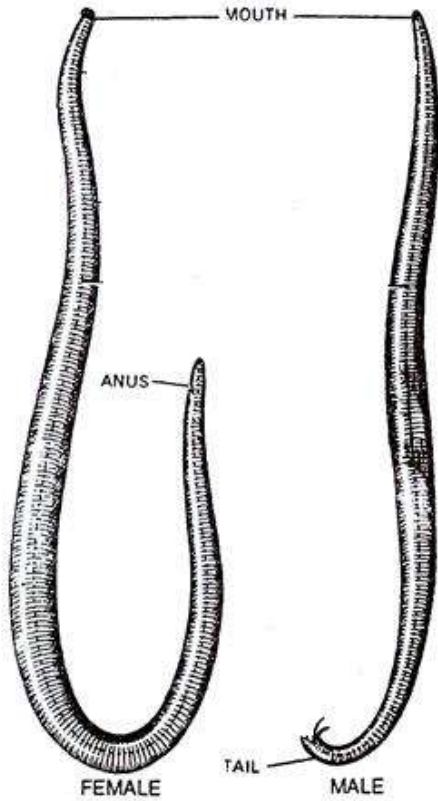
Phylum Habitat Characteristics	Platyhelminthes Taeniasolium is a parasite found in the intestine of man. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They have flattened unsegmented body.</li> <li>2. The alimentary canal is primitive with a single eopening.</li> <li>3. They are acoelomate.</li> <li>4. They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

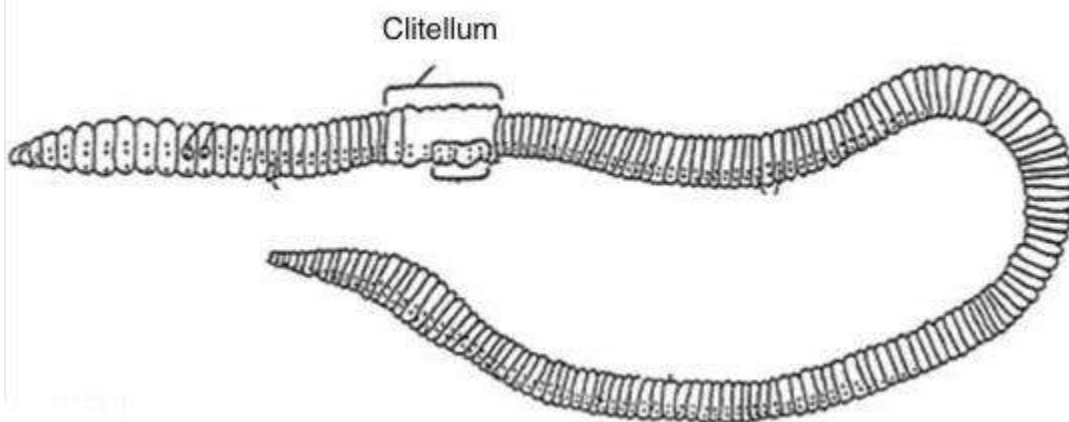
Phylum Habitat Characteristics	Nematoda Ascaris is an endo parasite found in the intestine of man. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They are commonly called round worm.</li> </ol>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Body is elongated and unsegmented.</li> <li>3. They are pseudocoelomate.</li> <li>4. Body has separate opening for mouth and anus.</li> </ol>
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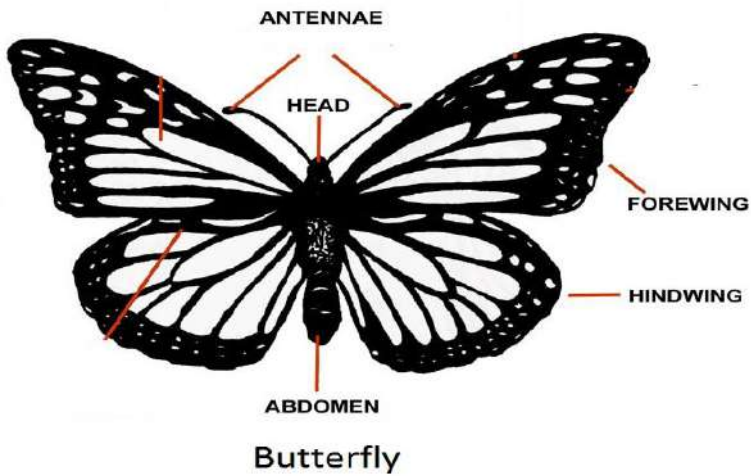
#### 5. Earthworm ( Pheritima)

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



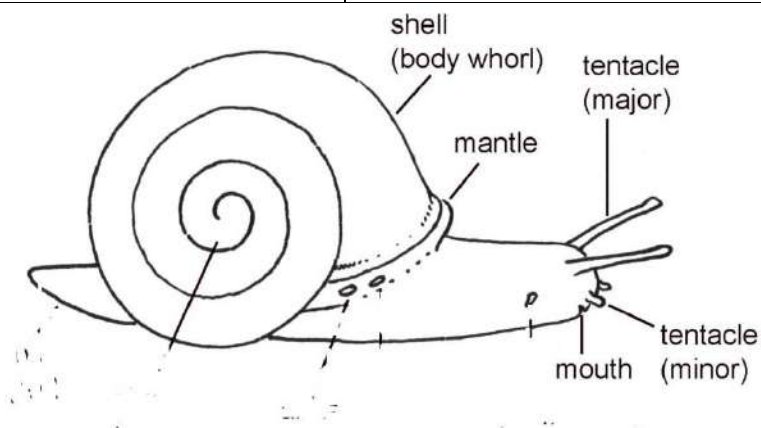
#### 6. Butterfly.

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



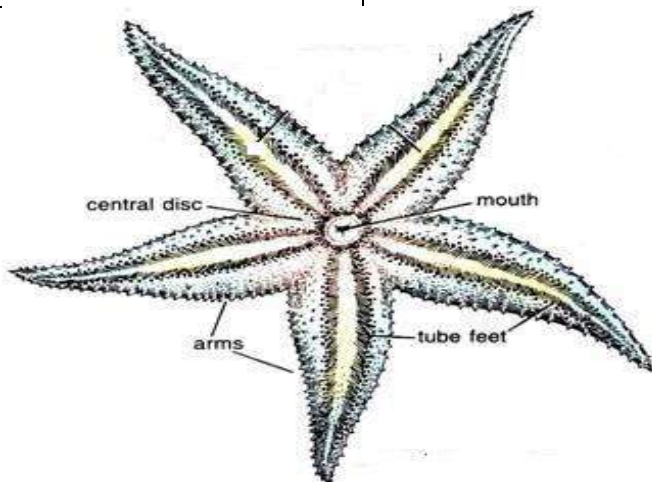
### 7. Snail

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



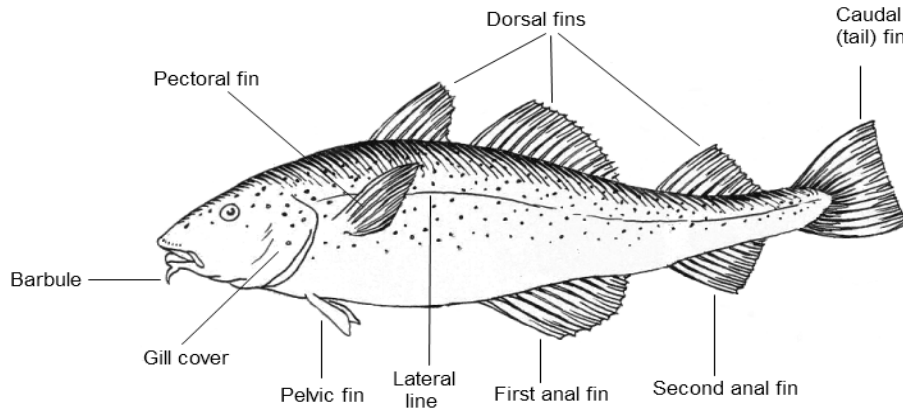
### 8. Starfish

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



9. Fish

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



10.Frog

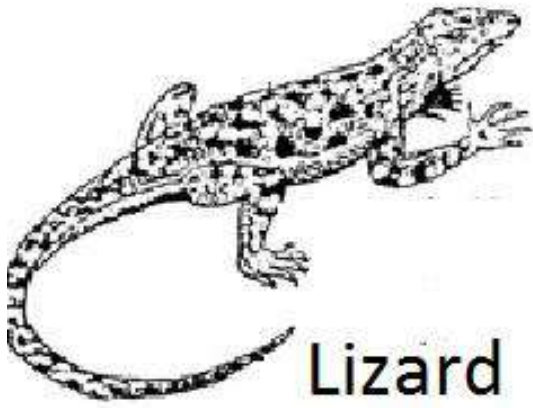
Phylum	Vertebrate
Class	Amphibian
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They can live both on land as well as water.</li> <li>2. The larvae breath by gills and adult by lungs.</li> <li>3. They have smooth, non scaly, moist and slimy skin.</li> <li>4. They have three chambered heart.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



Frog

11.Lizard

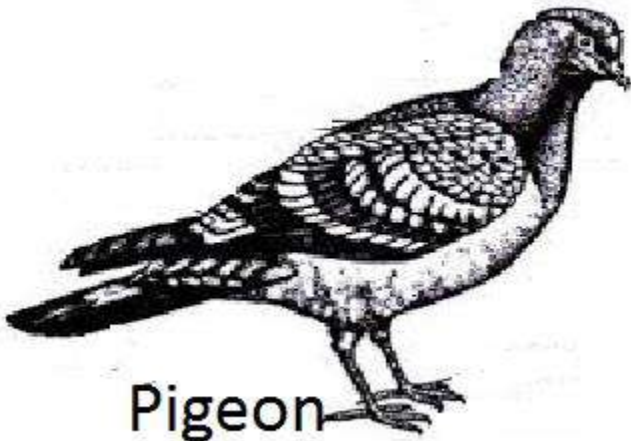
Phylum	Vertebrate
Class	Reptilia
Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They are completely adapted to live on land.</li> <li>2. They breath by means of lungs.</li> <li>3. They have rough and horny scale.</li> <li>4. They have three chambered heart.</li> </ol>



Lizard

## 12. Pigeon

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



Pigeon

## 13. Rat

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



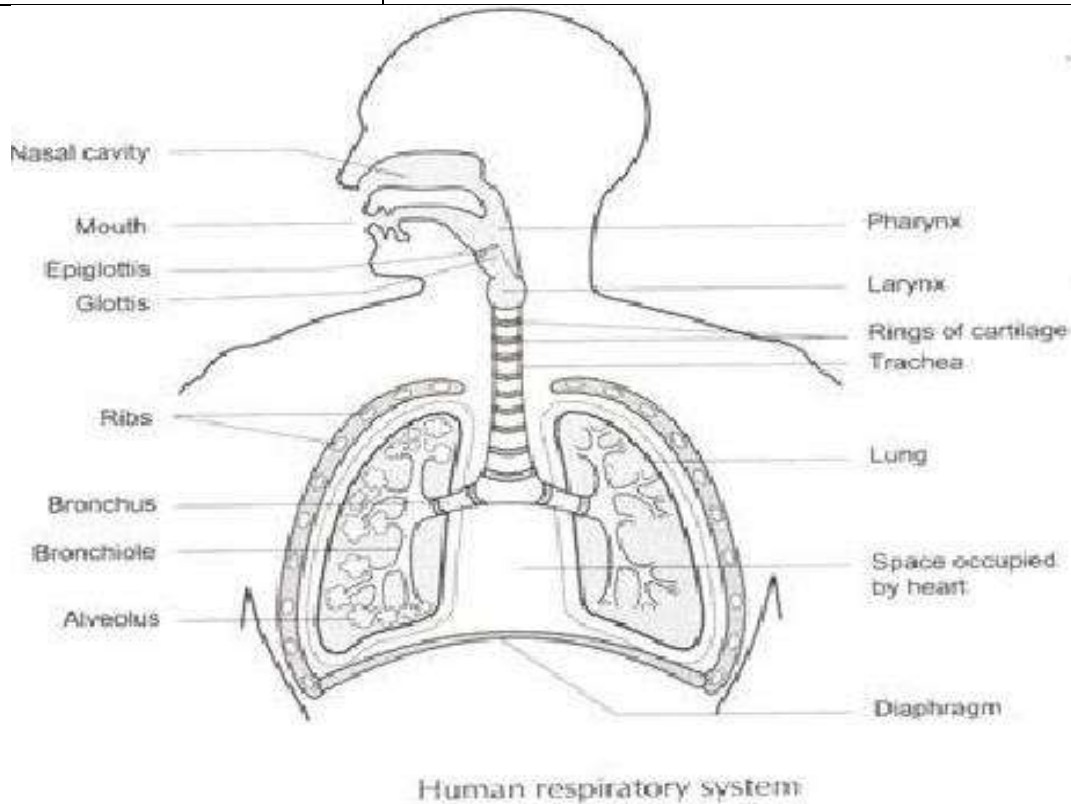
( Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and write at the centre in bold letters – **HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**. Then turn to the next page and draw the diagram on the plain page and notes on the ruled page as it is given below)

### 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 Bronchioles.	They are short tubes which enter the respective lungs. 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.

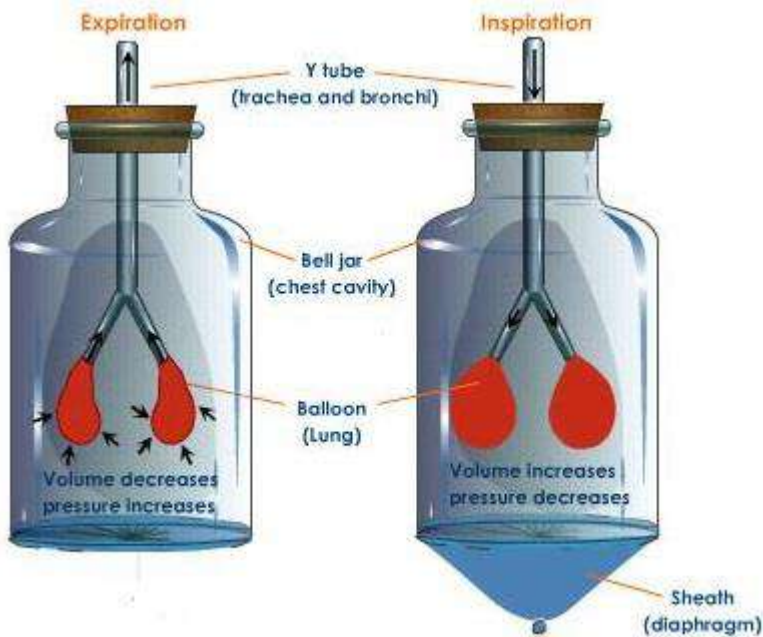


(Instruction:- Now turn to the next new page and draw the diagram on the plain page and notes on the ruled page as it is given below.)

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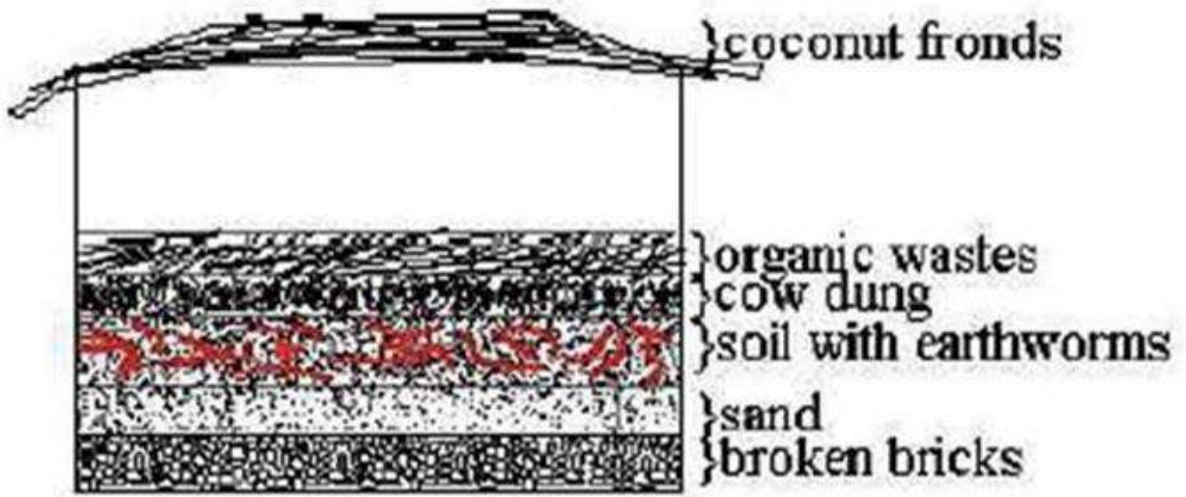
( Instruction:- Now turn to a new page and write at the center in bold letters:-  
**“WASTE GENERATION & MANAGEMENT”**. Then move to the next page and draw the diagram on the plain page and notes on the ruled page as it is given below.)

#### 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	After 60 days thevermicompost is ready to use. The vermicompost is ecofriendly and nontoxic which also a good manure for all plants.





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

[5]

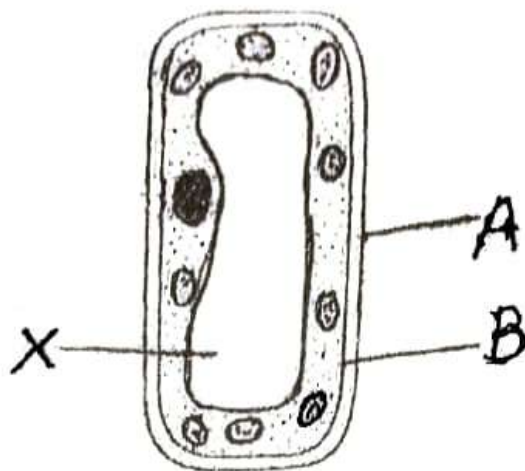


- (i) Identify the organism.
- (ii) Name the phylum it belongs to.
- (iii) What is its exoskeleton made up of?
- (iv) Explain the term 'Moulting'.
- (v) What are Vertebrates?

[5]

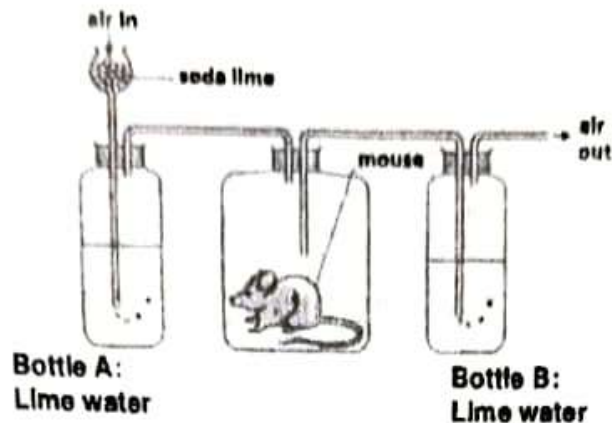
Question 3

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



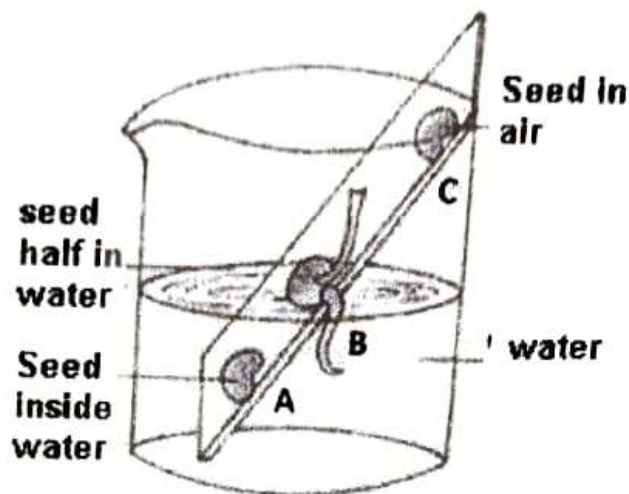
- (i) Is it a plant or an animal cell? Give a reason to support your answer.
- (ii) Name a pigment which can be present in the part labelled X.
- (iii) State the difference between the parts labelled A and B on the basis of permeability.
- (iv) Name the cell organelles concerned with the following functions.
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:



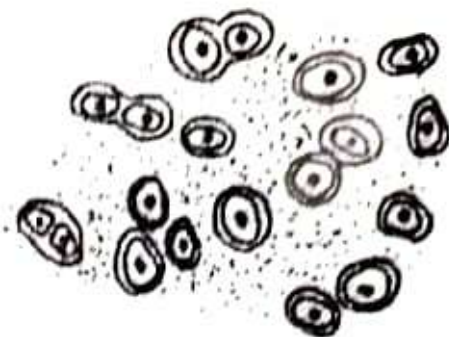
- (i) What changes will you observe in the seeds A, B and C after a few days? Explain with suitable reasons.
- (ii) Name the part of the seed that provides nutrition for the growing seedling.
- (iii) Draw a neat, labelled diagram showing the internal structure of a bean seed.
- (iv) What type of germination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

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

[5]



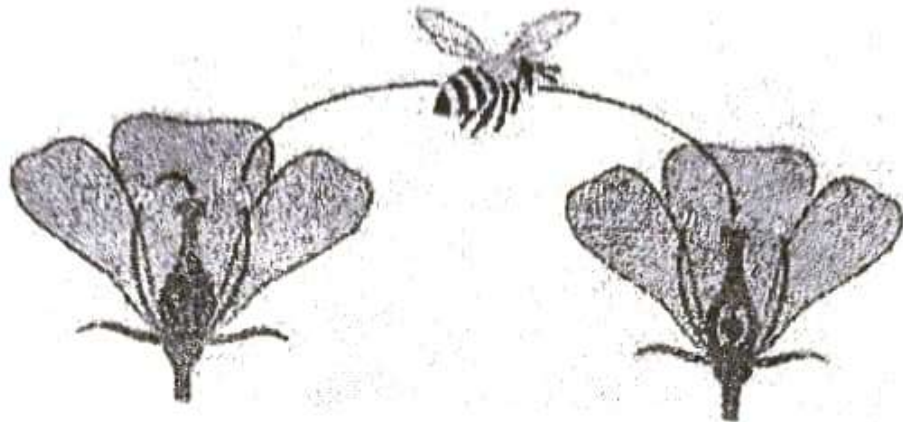
A



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.

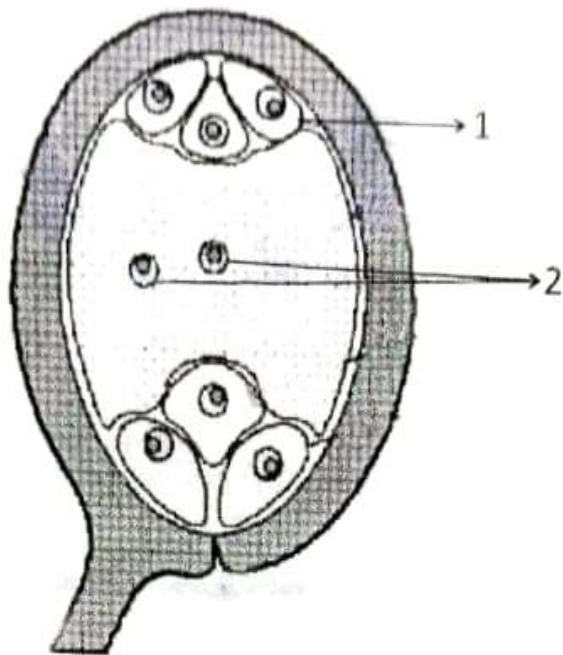
- (a) The diagram given below represents a process occurring in a flower. Answer the questions that follow:



- (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:



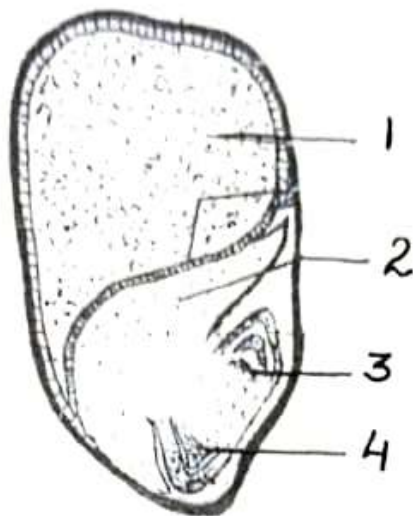
- (i) Identify the above structure and mention its location in a flower.
- (ii) Label the parts numbered 1 and 2.
- (iii) Explain the term 'Double Fertilisation'.
- (iv) What is the fate of the calyx and corolla after fertilisation?
- (v) Draw a neat, labelled diagram of a pollen grain.

(b) Give an example of a flower in which the following conditions are met:



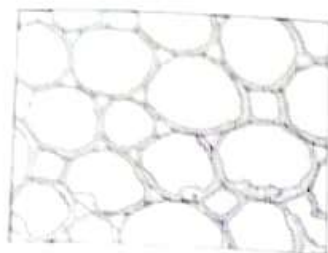
(a) Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

[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?

- (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.

**HISTORY HOLIDAY HOMEWORK-2024-25**  
**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**  
**THE DAWN OF MODERNITY IN EUROPE- RENAISSANCE**

Instructions:-

- 1.) The students should only use the School Project Copy containing 96 pages. ( Around Rs 65). They will cover it with Cellophane sheets. No other copy shall be used.
- 2.) Students shall not use red or green pen for writing. Only black or blue ball pen can be used, at the discretion of the student.
- 3.) Students may either paste black and white or coloured pictures. They may even draw sketches of characters/events. A brief description of the picture pasted should be provided.
- 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 Renaissance- A brief sketch of the scenario before Renaissance,
- 5.) Causes for Renaissance - All causes such as Capture of Constantinople, Decline of Feudalism, Discovery of New Trade Routes, Spirit of Enquiry and Printing Press to be discussed in detail
- 6.) Principles of Renaissance with stress on Humanism
- 7.) Impact of Renaissance on Art, Painting and Literature with special reference to Leonardo Da Vinci, William Shakespeare and Nicholas Copernicus
- 8.) Conclusion (it should be your own interpretation)
- 9.) Bibliography (sources from which the content has been drawn)
- 10.) Thank You

**Note:-**

The students should submit the Project on **20th July, 2024**. It is mandatory to submit the work on time.

- 4.) Make 20 MCQs from all the chapters taught: Civics: Elections and History: The Cholas. Write them in your fair notebook.

# Geography Project Work (2024-25) For Class IX

Name of the Topic - **Pollution**

## **Format of the Project :**

i) Acknowledgement

ii) Contents :

1. Introduction of the topic
2. Aim of the project
3. Types of pollution
4. Air pollution
5. Water pollution
6. Soil pollution
7. Radiation
8. Noise pollution
9. Preventive measures
10. Conclusion
11. 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 blue or black Gel pen for writing.
4. Headings and sub-headings should be clearly written and highlighted.
5. Pictures should be pasted neatly and headings should be given
6. Pictures should be Photostatted and diagrams 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 chapters 16 & 17 which are on pollution.
10. Use only a practical notebook prescribed by the school.

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DON BOSCO ACADEMY, PATNA

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2024-25)

STD - 9 (MATHEMATICS)

- ① Write and learn Trigonometric Ratios, Reciprocal Relations and Quotient Relations.
- ② Write and learn Trigonometric Ratios of Standard Angles for  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ .
- ③ Do the following questions :-

Exercise	Question Numbers
EX 19	10, 24, 30, 34, 35.
EX 20	2 (iii), 7, 10, 15, 18 (iv)
EX 1(B)	4 (i)
EX 1(C)	4 (viii), 4 (ix), 6 (ii), 6 (iv), 7 (iii)
EX 2(A)	6, 8, 14, 17.
EX 2(B)	7, 15, 21, 30.
EX 2(C)	11, 13
EX 3	2 (ii), 3 (vii), 5 (vi), (xii), 6 (xi), 10 (i), 12 (ii), 14
EX 4(A)	11, 22
EX 4(B)	6, 14, 23, 25, 27
EX 4(C)	3, 14, 19, 26
EX 4(D)	8, 17

~~S. S. MADHUKAR~~  
14/5/2024  
(S. S. MADHUKAR)

## Class 9 Computer Application Holiday Home work 2024-2015

Page No.: YOUVA  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. Write a menu driven program using the methods given below

1. 'int perfect (int n) → It returns sum of factors excluding the number.  
Ex 6 → 1+2+3 = 6 ~~It returns~~
2. void pattern () → It prints the pattern given below.  
A A A A A  
B B B B  
C C C  
D D  
E
3. double series (int n) → It calculates and returns the value of S where  
$$S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1}$$

Using switch case statement invoke the functions using user's choice. to check if the number is perfect or not, or print the pattern or printing value of S

[ Write variable description for each program in your project copy ]

— x —

Std 10<sup>th</sup> Project Date: / /

[ Holiday H.W ]

Q1. Create a method. Armstrong () as per the given instructions.

int Armstrong (int n) → The method accepts an integer value and returns the sum of cube of all its digits.

$$\text{Ex } 153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3 = 153$$

Now write a program using the method given above to check all 3 digit numbers if they are armstrong or not. Print an appropriate message for non armstrong numbers.

Economics holiday homework

Class 9.

2024-2025.

#1 Question #1 what do you mean by economics, explain briefly.

Question #2. Explain growth oriented definition given by Samuelson?

Question #3. What is the basic economic entities ?

Question #4. Explain the role of govt in an economy.

Question #5 What are the basic problems of an economy.

Question #6 What do you mean by economic development and economic growth?

Question #7 What are the various types of economy on the basis of nature.

Question #8 What are the various types of economy on the basis of ownership of means of production.

Revise all the chapters for the first term.

Write all the answers of these questions in your copy and learn it.



You need to prepare two projects in the Project Copy of 56 pages on any two topics of the ten projects topics given in the Book.

Divide the project in different chapters:

1. Contents
2. Acknowledgement
3. Certificate
4. The Subject details of the topic
5. Conclusion
6. Bibliography.

Topics: 1. To prepare a Partnership Deed.

2. To Study the origin, growth and importance of Cooperative Societies.

3. To Study the various types of Bank Accounts

4. Project 12

5. Project 17. various types of insurance policies.

6. Project 15 Transport facilities available in your town.

Pranav