

H.W. FOR CLASS-9 DATE 22/07/20

SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY CH -1

India- Size and Location

Note- solve these questions in your assignment notebook..

Q.1- What is the longitudinal extent of India ?

Q.2- What is the latitudinal extent of India ?

Q.3- The southernmost point of Indian mainland is _____ .

Q.4- In which year did the Indira Point get submerged under the sea water ?

Q.5- What is the name of the southernmost point of India ? Why is it not visible today ?

Q.6- Why Is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?

Q.7- Write a note on the location of India.

Q.8- Which island group of India lies to its south-east?

Q.9- Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

Q.10- Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal.

MATHS

(Class - 9) (Maths)

3. The length, breadth and height of a cuboid are 15 m, 6 m and 5 dm respectively. The lateral surface area of the cuboid is
(a) 45 m^2 (b) 21 m^2 (c) 201 m^2 (d) 90 m^2
4. A beam 9 m long, 40 cm wide and 20 cm high is made up of iron which weighs 50 kg per cubic metre. The weight of the beam is
(a) 27 kg (b) 48 kg (c) 36 kg (d) 56 kg
5. The length of the longest rod that can be placed in a room of dimensions $(10 \text{ m} \times 10 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m})$ is
(a) 15 m (b) 16 m (c) $10\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$ (d) 12 m
6. What is the maximum length of a pencil that can be placed in a rectangular box of dimensions $(8 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm})$? (Given $\sqrt{5} = 2.24$.)
(a) 8 cm (b) 9.5 cm (c) 19 cm (d) 11.2 cm
7. The number of planks of dimensions $(4 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m})$ that can be stored in a pit which is 40 m long, 12 m wide and 16 m deep, is
(a) 190 (b) 192 (c) 184 (d) 180
8. How many planks of dimensions $(5 \text{ m} \times 25 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm})$ can be stored in a pit which is 20 m long, 6 m wide and 50 cm deep?
(a) 480 (b) 450 (c) 320 (d) 360
9. How many bricks will be required to construct a wall 8 m long, 6 m high and 22.5 cm thick if each brick measures $(25 \text{ cm} \times 11.25 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm})$?
(a) 4800 (b) 5600 (c) 6400 (d) 5200
10. How many persons can be accommodated in a dining hall of dimensions $(20 \text{ m} \times 15 \text{ m} \times 4.5 \text{ m})$, assuming that each person requires 5 m^3 of air?
(a) 250 (b) 270 (c) 320 (d) 300
11. A river 1.5 m deep and 30 m wide is flowing at the rate of 3 km per hour. The volume of water that runs into the sea per minute is
(a) 2000 m^3 (b) 2250 m^3 (c) 2500 m^3 (d) 2750 m^3
12. The lateral surface area of a cube is 256 m^2 . The volume of the cube is
(a) 64 m^3 (b) 216 m^3 (c) 256 m^3 (d) 512 m^3
13. The total surface area of a cube is 96 cm^2 . The volume of the cube is
(a) 8 cm^3 (b) 27 cm^3 (c) 64 cm^3 (d) 512 cm^3
14. The volume of a cube is 512 cm^3 . Its total surface area is
(a) 256 cm^2 (b) 384 cm^2 (c) 512 cm^2 (d) 64 cm^2
15. The length of the longest rod that can fit in a cubical vessel of side 10 cm, is
(a) 10 cm (b) 20 cm (c) $10\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$ (d) $10\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$

ENGLISH

Poem:1 The Road not taken

Note:Do the way as it was instructed in online class one has been done for you.

Two roads diverged -----undergrowth

Explanation 1

Once the poet was walking down a road and then there was a diversion, there were two different paths and he had to choose one out them. The poet says that as he was one person, he could travel on one road only. He had to choose one out of these two roads Yellow wood means a forest with leaves which are wearing out and they have turned yellow in colour – the season of autumn. It represents a world which is full of people, where people have been living for many years. They represent people who are older than the poet. The poet kept standing there and looked at the path very carefully as far as he could see it. Before taking the path, he wanted to know how it was. Was it suitable for him or no. He was able to see the path till from where it curved after which it was covered with trees and was hidden. It happens in our life also when we have choices, we have alternatives, but we have to choose only one out of them, we take time to think about the pros and cons, whether it is suitable for us or not and only then, we take a decision on what path we should choose.



Explanation 2

The poet kept on looking at one path for a long time to check if it is the right path for him or not and then he decided and started walking on another path because he felt that the both paths were equally good. He says just as fair, so, he felt that both paths were equally good and started walking on one of them. He adds that maybe he felt that the path was better for him so he chooses it as it had grass on it which means that it was unused. Not many people had walked on this path earlier that is why this path was grassy. 'And wanted wear' means that it was not walked over by many people. After he walked on the path for some distance, he realized that both the paths had been worn out the same way. Both the paths were similar and worn out. Even in our life, we take any path or option but all of them have the same benefits, disadvantages, problems, challenges and we must face them. We think that we are choosing a better option, but it is not that way.

Explanation 3

The poet says that both the paths were similar that morning. Both had leaves on them and no one had

stepped on them as they were still green in colour. He decided that that day he would take one path and keep the other path for another day, although he knew that one way leads on to another way. He knew that he could not go back on the choice that he had made. Similarly, even in our life once we choose an option, we must keep on moving ahead with that option and we never get a chance to come back and take the other option that we had left earlier.

Explanation 4

He says that in the future, he will take a deep breath and say that once upon a time, he had reached such a point in life that there were two options for him and he travelled on that road which had been travelled upon by lesser number of people. That decision of his decided his future. Similarly, in future, when you grow up, then you will say that once upon a time, when you were young, you had two options. The choice that you made, made you what you became of it. This is a very strong message for all the students - that you should be wise and be careful while making choices out of the options that you have in your life because your future depends on the choice that you make today.

Poetic devices

1. Rhyme Scheme: abaab

2. Metaphor: two roads which represents two or more choices in our life

3. Anaphora: 'and' repeated at the beginning of lines 2, 3 and 4

4. Alliteration: Wanted Wear 'w' sound is repeating

'first for' – 'f' sound is repeating

'though, that' – 'th' sound is repeating

5. Repetition: 'Ages' is repeated. 'Two roads diverged in a wood' – this sentence is repeated in stanzas 1 and 4.