

9th class English

Chapter 2. Gulliver in Lilliput-1

A) Read and write all the questions and answers.

Q.1 Why did Reldressal visit Gulliver?

Ans. Reldressal was the chief secretary for private affairs. He visited Gulliver to discuss about the problems of the state, created by two political parties. The country was in great threat from external danger, so the king need his help for defence.

Q.2. How did Gulliver receive Reldresal?

Ans. Gulliver received him with honour and offered him to lie down, so that he could properly speak to him, but Reldresal preferred to be held in hand during their conversation.

Q.3. What were the two political parties in Lilliput? What was their difference?

Ans. High Heels and Low Heels were the two political parties in Lilliput. These parties were differentiated by the heels of their shoes, they wore. The party , that wore shoes of high heels was called as High Heels party and the party with low heels shoes was called as Low Heels party.

Q.4. What was the Government in the hands of the Low Heels though they were less numerous than the High Heels?

Ans. The government was in the hands of Low Heels because the Emperor was in favour of Low heels and himself wore low heels shoes.

Q.5. What was the external danger that the country had to face?

Ans. The invasion from the Blefuscu was the external danger, that the country had to face. Blefuscu was the other great empire of the universe.

Q.6. Why was the ancient way of breaking an egg prohibited in Lilliput?

Ans. The ancient way of breaking an egg was prohibited because the emperor's grandfather happened to cut his finger, when he was a boy, while breaking an egg at the bigger end.

Q.7. How did the people take the new law?

Ans. There was a bitter opposition to the new law, and there were frequent rebellions on account of it, which resulted in the death of thousands of people.

Q.8. What was the Emperor of Blefuscu's part in the internal troubles of Lilliput?

Ans. After the imposition of new law many rebels escaped to Blefuscu, the Emperor of Blefuscu gave them his sympathy and encouragement, thus interfering in the internal affairs of Lilliput. He also charged Lilliputian Emperor of making people to disobey the old teaching of their religion.

Q.9. What, in Reldressal opinion, was the meaning of teaching?

Ans. In Reldressal opinion, there was a question for each man to decide, which was the convenient end, to break an egg.

Q.10. What did Gulliver promise to do for the Emperor?

Ans. Gulliver promised the Emperor to defend his honour and the honour of the country, if there was any kind of invasion from the Blefuscu.

Language Work

B) Use the following phrases in your own sentence

Wait upon: The Emperor waited upon till the reply came from the scout.

Carry out: He honestly carried out all the tasks of his lord.

Attend on: The house owner himself attended on his all guests.

Depend on: Students always depend on the dictionary to find the meaning of new words.

Discuss with: He discussed his problems with his best friends.

Engage with: His marriage was engaged with a beautiful girl.

Charge with: He charged the Emperor with causing divisions in religion among people.

On account of: He was released on account of being an innocent.

C) Use the following words as nouns and verbs in your own sentence

Charge:

Noun: He tried to charge the batteries but they were dead.

Verb: He was charged of being taking bribe from his own employee.

Converse:

Noun: He had a private conversation with his friend.

Verb: Reldressal conversed with Gulliver about their private affairs in the country.

Divide:

Noun: They tried a lot to divide the people in the name of religion but people cannot accept this division.

Verb: British divided people by applying divide and rule policy.

Principle:

Noun: A man of principles avoids politics.

Verb: He was respected by his officer on his principled behaviour.

Rebel:

Noun: Many rebels escaped to other countries during the war.

Verb: They rebelled against the new law imposed by the government.

ESSAY:- USES AND ABUSES OF MOBILE PHONES

We are living in an electronic age. It has given birth to globalization. There are a lot of new means of communication which made our life so simple and easy going. Mobile phones can be seen as the most used present day phenomenon in this fast growing time. Mobil phone is a revolutionary step in the field of telecommunication.

We had the days when the telephone only served the purpose of communication through sound. The mobile phones were considered to be a thing of luxury and commodity for the rich. But now mobile phone is not a mere phone but it is a lot in itself. It works on a unique network

system which need no wiring, no fixation, no botheration. It is basically low-power radio telephone.

When we think over the advantage of a cellular (mobile) phone, we can say that the greatest advantage of the cellular phone is that it can be used anywhere, anytime. It can send a message and store data. It can be used as computer and the whole world in one's hand. By it update speed of whole information has become fast. No doubt it has changed the whole scenario of the world. It can be seen in the hands of the young and the old alike. Various types of mobile phones are available in the market.

The mobile phone has become necessity for today's world. But the new generation is misusing it by distorting its uses. School going boys and girls can be seen carrying mobile phone in their hands. As a result they have lost their interest in studies. Some mischievous children find pleasure in disturbing people by giving them missed calls or blank calls. Some youngsters use their mobile phones while driving which may cause serious accidents.

MMs, video clipping, picture messaging are some of the ways which are being misused. Some boys and girls keep their mobiles glued to their ears all the time. Thus they not only waste their precious time but also endanger their health. Recent researches have shown that mobile phones give out a radiation that can cause cancer. S the students will have to realize the difficulties and dangers that can cause not only to others but also to themselves. They should not misuse it. There should be strict legal procedure against such distortion of this cellular age.

One cannot deny the change in life with the change of time but when this change is over-exposed, it is dangerous. We must balance these two phenomenon in order to create a healthy world.

2. USES AND ABUSES OF INTERNET.

Today we live in a world that is enveloped by communication technologies. We have the internet and cell phones. Internet is the latest advanced information technology with the help of internet all national, international, educational, industrial, government and semi-government institutions are interlinked. Through internet any type of information can be exchanged like text, audio – video signals, data etc.

Today more and more youth use the internet and they log on for all sorts of information. Now –a- days we can advertise our products even in international market. Sitting at home anybody can get application form, read books from library, watch latest songs and latest movies and avail any information needed. By e-mail facility, message can be sent to anyone connected to internet. We can play games on the internet, get news, shop online and get health information.

Apart from the elementary uses, the internet can also be used to boost our national understanding. Through online teaching the internet can be help in eradicating illiteracy which is greatest block in the progress of any nation. Students can get any sort of information on internet. And without having to travel to other countries, we can remain in contact with anyone, anywhere, anytime in the world. It is the most reliable and cheapest mode of communication.

Thus, the advantages and uses of internet are beyond our imagination. It has some abuses too. Now –a –days especially the teenagers are very keen to aboard the demerits of internet. They sometime keep chafing and whiling away their time with friends on internet, when they are supposed to be in their desk to study. They tend to enjoy pornography and do many immoral and hazardous tasks. Thus they are going away from their study and becoming morally degraded. Criminals and terrorists also take advantage of internet to materialize their goal. Some youngsters, just for the sake of fun, send dirty messages to their friends to defame another friend by means of internet.

In short, we can say that the internet can help the youth to make this world a well – kni , peaceful family in complete harmony. We should use internet sorting the best out of it so that we ourselves can be benefitted and can benefit to others.

MESSAGE – WRITING

Message:- A message is an information send to someone in writing, speech by telephone, etc.

Rules for writing Messages:- the following points should be kept in mind while writing a message.

- Address need not to be given
- Salutation should be very brief (eg. Dear uncle)
- Clearly mention the name of the person from whom the message was received.
- Only important points should be written.
- The language used should be very clear and accurate.
- Nothing should be added of own.
- The message should always be written in reported speech.
- Words limit should be strictly followed.
- Date and time of the penning down the message should be given.

Specimen Format of Message – Writing:-

MESSAGE	
Date	
Time	
Brief Salutation	
	Information
Name of the person writing message.	

EXAMPLES:-

1. Read the following telephone conversation between Mrs. Gupta and Surinder. Mrs Gupta is about to leave home and won't meet her son, Sanjay. She leaves a message for him. Write the message in not more than 50 words. Put the message in a box.

Mrs. Gupta:- Hello?

Surinder:- Hello could I speak to Sanjay? This is Surinder.

Mrs. Gupta:- He's not at home, dear. He has gone out with one of his friends.

Surinder:- Oh, what a pity! Aunty, we have arranged a cricket match this morning and we wanted him to play On our side. He's such a good player. Please tell him to reach Kotla Ground as soon as he comes. We Shall be waiting for him.

Mrs. Gupta:-I won't be able to meet him, but I'll leave a message for him.

Surinder:- Thanks, Aunty. Please don't forget.

Mrs. Gupta:- Oh, never. Rest assured.

MESSAGE

28 April,

Dear Sanjay

There was a telephone call for you from your friend Surinder. He says they have arranged a cricket match this morning and they want you to play on their side. He has asked you to reach Kotla Ground as soon as you come back. They shall be waiting for you. I am leaving for office.

Mom.

2. You are Fakira. You received a telephone call from Mr. Suhail informs you to tell Mr. Saru, your brother, that a football match has been arranged this morning and his participation is must. You leave a message for Mr. Saru. Write this message in not more than 50 words. Put the message in a box.

MESSAGE

29 April, 2020

7.30 am

Saru

There was a call for you from Mr. Suhail. He rang up to inform you that a football match has been arranged this morning and your participation in it is a must. He wants you to reach Kotla ground by 9.30 am sharp. I am leaving for office.

Fakira

Class:- 9 Social Science Chapter 2 – Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Question 1:

What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?

Answer:

The social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905 were variously beneficial and bad for the masses. 85% of Russia's population was agriculturist, far more than France or Germany with 40-50%. Industry was existent, but sporadically. Most of this was privately owned. Workers either came from villages, or migrated to cities for employment in factories. The industrial sector had its fair share of trouble with strikes in the textiles industry in 1896-97 and the metals industry in 1902.

At this time, the peasant community was deeply religious, but did not care much about the nobility. They believed that land must be divided amongst themselves. Since this was not possible due to feudal rights, the peasants had their own unique commune wherein wealth was shared out according to each family's needs.

Political parties were illegal before 1914. The Social Democratic Workers' Party (1898) was hence, illegal. Interestingly, the socialists believed that the peasants were "natural socialists" in their policy of equitable distribution of wealth. However, the Bolsheviks under Lenin wanted a disciplined group, and not farmers, in the party. While the Bolsheviks believed in controlling the number and quality of its members, the Mensheviks believed that the party should be open to all.

In the field of economic conditions, 1904 was a bad year for the workers. Due to rise in prices of essential goods, real wages decreased by 20%, leading to the famous St.Petersburg strike where 110,000 workers protested, demanding reduction in work hours and increase in wages. This strike started a series of events that are together known as the 1905 Revolution. During this revolution, there were strikes all over the country, universities closed down, and various professionals and workers established the Union of Unions, demanding the establishment of a constituent assembly.

These were the socio-economic and political conditions in pre-1905 Russia.

Question 2:

In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

Answer:

The working population in Russia was different from other countries in Europe before 1917 because not all Russian workers migrated from the villages to work in the industrial sector. Some of them continued to live in villages and went to work daily, to the towns. They were a divided group, socially and professionally, and this showed in their dress and manners too. Metal workers were the "aristocrats" of the working class because their occupation demanded more training and skill. Nevertheless, the working population was united on one front — strikes against work conditions and employer tyranny.

Question 3:

Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

Answer:

The Tsarist autocracy collapsed in 1917 because of public mistrust and a growing dissatisfaction with the Tsar's policies. The Tsar, Nicholas II imposed restrictions on political activity, changed voting laws and dismissed any questioning of or restrictions on his authority. At the beginning of the First World War, he did not consult the main parties in the Duma. Anti-German sentiments were gaining ground, and Tsarina Alexandra's German origin, Rasputin and the German name of the city St.Petersburg did nothing to remedy the situation. The Russian army lost battles, but would destroy crops and dwellings on retreat. This led to the presence of 3 million refugees in Russia, which in turn worsened the conditions.

Industry was badly affected by the First World War. Imports were cut off due to German control of the Baltic sea. Industrial equipment started disintegrating and the railway lines were broken by 1916. Due to conscription, able-bodied men went to the army and this resulted in labour shortage. Riots in bread shops became a common sight. On 26 February, 1917, the government suspended the Duma. This was the last straw and put the Tsar's regime in complete jeopardy. The Tsar was forced to abdicate on 2 March, 1917, thereby marking the end of his autocracy.

Question 4:

Make two lists: one with the main events and the effects of the February Revolution and the other with the main events and effects of the October Revolution. Write a paragraph on who was involved in each, who were the leaders and what was the impact of each on Soviet history.

Answer:

Main events and effects of the February Revolution, October Revolution (who was involved, leaders, impact on Soviet history)

(a) The February Revolution

In February 1917, acute food shortages were felt in the workers' quarters; parliamentarians were opposed to the Tsar's wish to dissolve the Duma. On 22nd February, a factory lockout occurred and many women led the way to the strikes. The strikes continued, with the workers surrounding fashionable quarters and official buildings at the centre of Petrograd — the Nevskii Prospekt. On 25th February, the Duma was dissolved. This resulted in a ransacking of the Police Headquarters on the 27th. The cavalry refused to fire at the protesting crowd, and by evening, the revolting soldiers and the striking workers were united as a "soviet" or "council" called the Petrograd Soviet.

The Tsar abdicated his power on 2nd March, and the Soviet and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government for Russia. The February Revolution had no political party at its forefront. It was led by the people themselves. Petrograd had brought down the monarchy, and thus, gained a significant place in Soviet history.

(b) The October Revolution

This arose out of the conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks. In September, Vladimir Lenin began to bring together Bolshevik supporters for an uprising. On 16 October 1917, he convinced the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party for a socialist seizure of power. A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed under Leon Trotskii to organise this capture of power. When the uprising began on 24 October, Prime Minister Kerenskii left the city to bring in the troops to prevent the situation from going out of control. In a swift response, the Military Revolutionary Committee attacked government offices; the ship Aurora shelled the Winter Palace, and by nightfall on the 24th, the city was under Bolshevik control. After some serious fighting, the Bolsheviks gained full control of the Moscow-Petrograd area. The actions of the Bolsheviks were unanimously accepted at a meeting of the All Russian Congress of Soviets, in Petrograd.

The October Revolution was primarily led by Lenin and his sub-ordinate Trotskii, and involved the masses who supported these leaders. It marked the beginning of Lenin's rule over the Soviet, with the Bolsheviks under his guidance.

Question 5:

What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

Answer:

Main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution:

In November 1917, industry and banks were nationalised; land was declared social property, thereby allowing peasants to seize it from the nobility. In urban areas, houses were partitioned according to family requirements; old aristocratic titles were banned, and new uniforms were designed for the army and the officials. In November, the Bolsheviks lost in the elections to the Constituent Assembly, and when in January 1918, the Assembly rejected their measures, Lenin

dismissed the Assembly. In March 1918, despite political opposition, Russia signed a peace treaty with Germany at Brest Litovsk. Gradually, Russia became a one-party state where trade-unions were controlled, Bolsheviks' critics were punished by the secret police, and any form of opposition to the Bolshevik Party was censored.

Question 6:

Write a few lines to show what you know about:

- kulaks
- the Duma
- women workers between 1900 and 1930
- the Liberals
- Stalin's collectivisation programme

Answer:

(a) Kulaks: It is the Russian term for wealthy peasants who Stalin believed were hoarding grains to gain more profit. They were raided in 1928 and their supplies were confiscated. According to Marxism-Leninism, kulaks were a 'class enemy' of the poorer peasants. Their desire for profit led to food shortages and ultimately, Stalin had to put the collectivisation programme in place to eliminate the kulaks, and establish large, state-controlled farms.

(b) The Duma: Formed on 6 August 1905, under the pressure of the Russian Revolution of 1905, it was initially thought to be an advisory organ. In the October Manifesto, Tsar Nicholas II endowed it with legislative and oversight powers. However, he had the power to dismiss the Duma and announce new elections whenever he wished to do so. The Tsar dissolved the Duma on 25 February 1917, and for doing so, he had to ultimately abdicate his own post on the 2nd of March that same year.

(c) Women workers between 1900 and 1930: They made up 31% of the factory labour force by 1914, but were paid almost half and three-quarters of the wages given to men. However, interestingly, it were the women workers who led the way to strikes during the February Revolution.

(d) The Liberals: They espoused a nation that was tolerant towards all religions; one that would protect individual rights against the government. Although the liberals wanted an elected parliamentary form of governance, they believed that the right to vote must only belong to men, and that too the ones who were property holders.

(e) Stalin's collectivisation programme: This was implemented in 1929 in order to increase grain produce and avoid hoarding by kulaks. The programme entailed collective farms (*kolkhoz*) where peasants were made to work together. All land and implements were to be owned by the state. *Kolkhoz* profit was meant to be shared by all the people working on these farms. However, this collectivisation policy was unpopular and cultivators destroyed their livestock in protest. In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately. The bad harvests of 1930-33 led to horrible famines in which over 4 million people died.

Class IX Chapter 3 – Coordinate Geometry Maths

Question 1

Exercise 3.2

Write the answer of each of the following questions:

- What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?
- What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?
- Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.

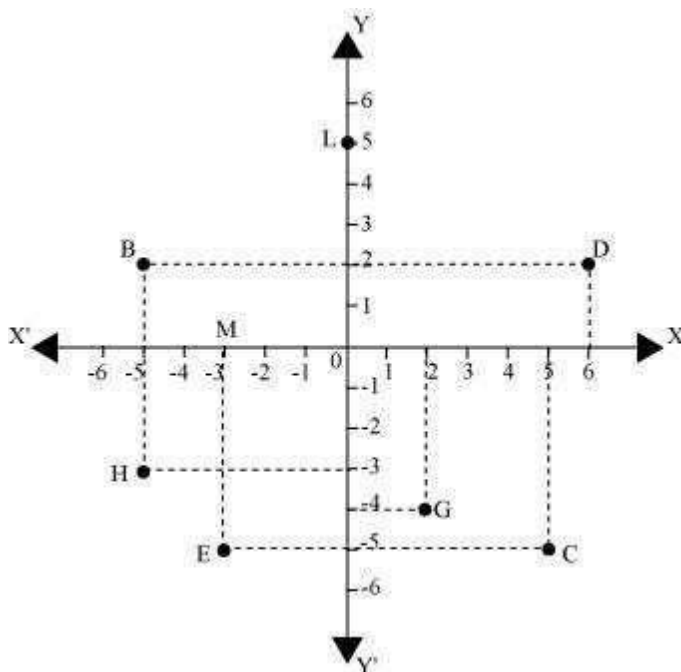
Answer:

- The name of horizontal lines and vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane is x-axis and y-axis respectively.
- The name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines, x-axis and y-axis, is quadrant (one-fourth part).
- The name of the point where these two lines intersect is the origin.

Question 2:

See the given figure, and write the following:

- The coordinates of B.
- The coordinates of C.
- The point identified by the coordinates.
- The point identified by the coordinates
- The abscissa of the point D.
- The ordinate of the point H.
- The coordinates of the point L.
- The coordinates of the point M



Answer:

- The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of point B are -5 and 2 respectively. Therefore, the coordinates of point B are $(-5, 2)$.

(ii) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of point C are 5 and -5 respectively. Therefore, the coordinates of point C are $(5, -5)$.

(iii) The point whose x-coordinate and y-coordinate are -3 and -5 respectively is point E.

(iv) The point whose x-coordinate and y-coordinate are 2 and -4 respectively is point G.

(v) The x-coordinate of point D is 6. Therefore, the abscissa of point D is 6.

(vi) The y-coordinate of point H is -3 . Therefore, the ordinate of point H is -3 .

(vii) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of point L are 0 and 5 respectively. Therefore, the coordinates of point L are $(0, 5)$.

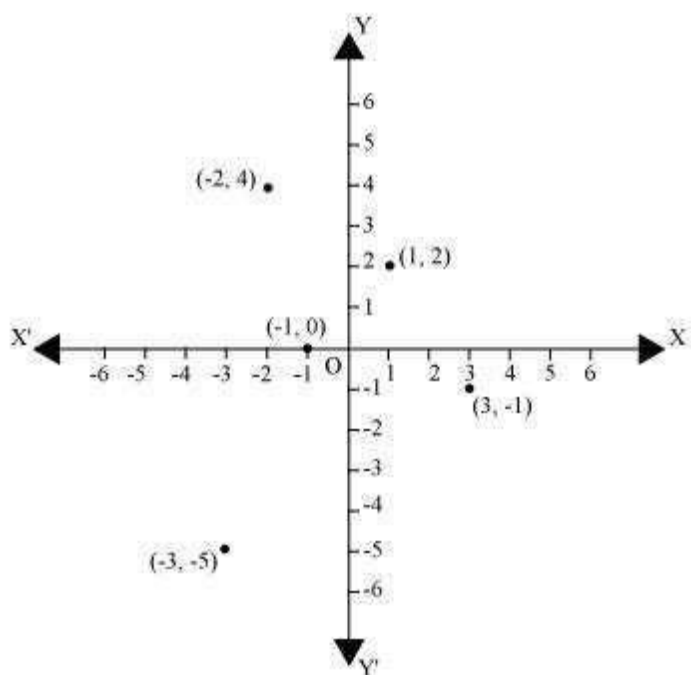
(viii) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of point M are -3 and 0 respectively. Therefore, the coordinates of point M is $(-3, 0)$.

Exercise 3.3

In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points

And $(-3, -5)$ lie? Verify your answer by locating them on the Cartesian plane.

Answer:



The point $(-2, 4)$ lies in the II nd quadrant in the Cartesian plane because for point $(-2, 4)$, x coordinate - is negative and y - coordinate is positive.

Again, the point $(3, -1)$ lies in the IV quadrant in the Cartesian plane because for $(3, -1)$ point , x-coordinate is positive and y-coordinate is negative.

$(-1, 0)$ The point lies on negative x-axis because for point $(-1, 0)$, the value of y-coordinate is zero and the value of x-coordinate is negative.

The point $(1,2)$ lies in the Ist quadrant as for point $(1,2)$, both x and y are positive.

The point $(-3,-5)$ lies in the IIIrd quadrant in the Cartesian plane because for point $(-3,-5)$, both x and y are negative.

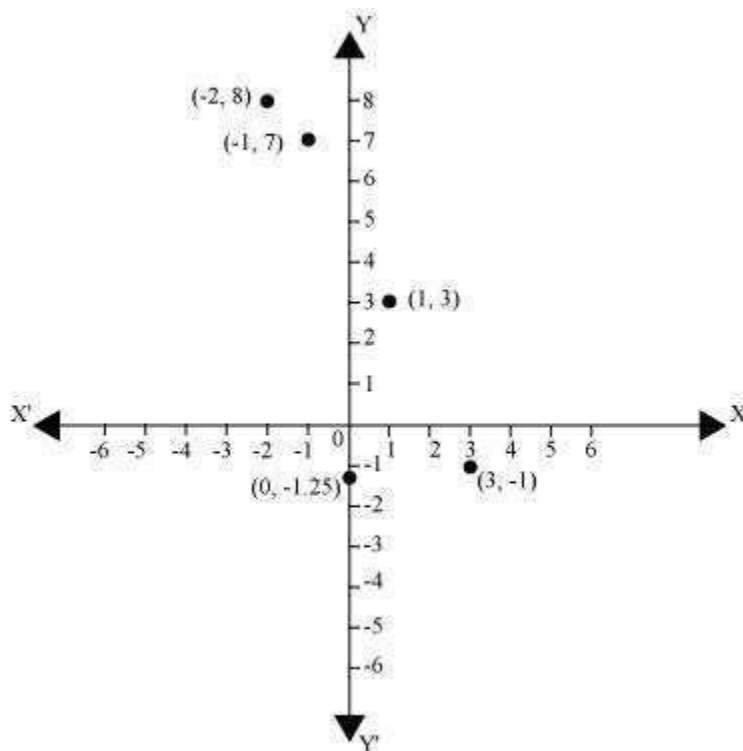
Question 2:

Plot the point (x, y) given in the following table on the plane, choosing suitable units of distance on the axis.

x	- 2	- 1	0	1	3
y	8	7	1.25	3	- 1

Answer

The given points can be plotted on the Cartesian plane as follows.



Home assignment II Sub. Computer

Q1. What are the functions of operating system?

Ans. Some of the major functions of an operating system:

Processor management, memory management, Device management, File management, job scheduling, Error Detection and security.

Q2. What is a Microphone?

Ans. A microphone is an Input device used to record sound and store voice into a computer. It is used in video conferencing and speech recognition programs as well as in recording narration in power point presentation.

Q3. What is word processing software?

Ans. A word processor helps you to create structured text documents quickly and efficiently. We can easily add ,delete, rearrange or beauty the text through formatting and also produce a hard copy of the document .

Q4 Which input device is used to play video games in a more interesting way? Explain why.

Ans. A joystick is a pointing device that makes playing video games more interesting. This is because it allows the user to move the cursor or object anywhere on the screen with the help of a stick.

Q5. Name the various types of the keyboard.

Ans. There are mainly five types of keys on a keyboard:

Typing keys, control keys, function keys, Navigation keys, Numeric keys.

Q6. Fill in the blanks:

i) The printed information on the paper is called _____ (softcopy/hardcopy)

ii) Memory stick was launched by _____ (intel/sony) in October 1993.

iii) _____ (CD-ROM/Blu-ray Disk) is a new optical disk format that is rapidly replacing DVD.

iv) DTP stands for _____.

v) _____ is the facility to free up disk space by deleting files that are not being used for a long time.

Ans. i) hardcopy ii) sony iii) Blu-ray disk iv) Desktop Publishing v) Disk cleanup

