गृह रचनात्मक कार्य

कक्षा -9

विषय -**हिंदी**

दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए/

भारतवर्ष अपने चित्र कला शिल्प कला और वास्तुकला के लिए पूरे विश्व में प्रसिद्ध है/ आगरा में यमुना तट पर स्थित ताजमहल वास्तुकला का एक अद्भुत नमूना है/ अपने निर्माण कला के कारण ही विश्व के सात अजूबे में से एक है/ सफेद संगमरमर से बने ताजू की अनुपम सुंदरता को देखकर विदेशी पर्यटक दांतो तले उंगली दबा लेते हैं/ ताजमहल का निर्माण बादशाह शाहजहां ने अपनी बेगम मुमताज की याद में करवाया था/ इसका निर्माण लगभग 20000 **मजदूरों ने** 20 **वर्षों में किया था/ ताजमहल के प्रवेश द्वार पर लाल पत्थर लगे हैं जिन पर कुरान की आयतें खुदी हुई हैं/ ताश के गुंबद और मीनारों दूर से ही दिखाई देते हैं/ अपनी सुंदरता और कारीगरी के कारण यह पूरे विश्व में प्रसिद्ध है/**

क- भारत वर्ष किस बात के लिए प्रसिद्ध है?

ख- ताजमहल के प्रवेश द्वार की क्या विशेषता है?

ग- गद्यांश में से एक मुहावरा ढूंढकर लिखिए?

घ- इसके निर्माण में कितने मजदूर लगे और कितने वर्ष लगे?

ङ- ताजमहल को किसने बनवाया?

Home Assignment

Class :-9th

Subject :-Social Studies

The French revolution was a watershed event in modern European history that began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s with the ascent of Napoleon Bonaparte. During this period French citizens razed and redesigned their country's political landscape ,uprooting centuries centuries-old institutions such as absolute monarchy and the feudal system. The upheaval was caused by widespread discontent with the French monarchy and the poor economic policies of king Louis XVI, who met his death by guillotine as did his wife Marry Antoinette

Questions:-

1:-in which year French revolution took place?

2:-who was the emperor of France during French revolution?

3:-How Louis Xvi died?

Class-9th

Sub-Maths

Home Assignment

Natural Numbers: Numbers which start from one (1) are known as natural numbers. The collection of all natural numbers is denoted by N.

N = {1, 2, 3, 4, …….}

Whole Numbers: Numbers which start from zero (0) are known as whole numbers. The collection of all whole numbers is denoted by W.

or

If ‘0’ is included in the collection of natural numbers, then the collection are known as whole numbers. W={0,1,2,3,…}

Integers: The collection of all whole number (natural numbers + zero) and negative of natural numbers are called integers.
It is denoted by Z.

Z = {…, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, …}

Rational Number: A number r is called a rational number, if it can be written in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q

are integers and q ≠ 0. The collection of rational numbers is denoted by Q.

e.g., $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{5}$,…….

5. Irrational Number: A number S is called an irrational number, if it can not be written in the

form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and q ≠ 0, and its decimal representation is non-terminating and non-repeating.

e.g., √2, √5, π, …

6. Equivalent Rational Number:

The rational number whose numerator and denominator both

are equal or they are reducible to equal.

e.g.,

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{25}{50} = \frac{47}{94}$$

Note: There are infinitely many rational numbers between any two given rational numbers. Symbol √ indicate the square root of the number

e.g., √4 = 2, though both 2 and -2 are square roots of 4.

Real Numbers: **The collection of all rational numbers and irrational numbers together make up what we call the collection of real numbers, which is denoted by R. Therefore, a real number is either rational or irrational.**

Note: **Every real number is represented by a unique point on the number line. Also, every point on the number line represents a unique real number.**

Real Numbers and their Decimal Expansions:
For all rationals of the form $\frac{p}{q}$ (q ≠ 0). On a division of p by q, two main things happen—either the remainder becomes zero or never becomes zero and we get a repeating string of remainders.

Case I. **The remainder becomes zero**

In this case, the decimal expansion terminates or ends after a finite number of steps. We call

the decimal expansion of such numbers terminating.
e.g., $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, etc.

Case II. The remainder never becomes zero

In this case, we have a repeating block of digits in the quotient, this expansion is called non-terminating recurring.
e.g., $\frac{2}{3}$ = 0.6666…..

$\frac{22}{7}$ = 3.142857142857……..

The decimal expansion of rational number is either terminating or non-terminating recurring. Moreover, a number whose decimal expansion is terminating or non-terminating recurring is rational.

The decimal expansion of an irrational number is non-terminating non-recurring. Moreover, a number whose decimal expansion is non-terminating non-recurring is irrational. S =

0.10110111011110… (non-terminating and non-recurring).

Operations on Real Numbers: Rational numbers satisfy the commutative, associative and distributive laws for addition and multiplication. Moreover, if we add, subtract, multiply or divide (except by zero) two rational numbers. We still get a rational number (i.e., rational numbers are 'closed' with respect to addition, subtraction, multiplication and division).

Irrational numbers also satisfy the commutative, associated and distributive laws for addition and multiplication. However, the sum, difference, quotients and products of irrational numbers are not always. e.g., $\sqrt{5} + (-\sqrt{5}) = 0$

$\frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{15}} = 1$ are rational.

$\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.

Hence, (5 + √3) is also irrational (√3 has a non-terminating, non-recurring decimal expansion).

Note:

The sum or difference of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational.

The product or quotient of a non-zero rational number with an irrational number is irrational.

If we add, subtract, multiply or divide two irrationals, the result may be rational or irrational.

Radicand: **If $\sqrt[n]{a}$ is a surd then n is known as order of surd and a is known as radicand.**

Laws of Radicals: **Let a and b be positive real numbers. Then,**

- **$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\,\sqrt{b}$**
- **$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$**
- **$(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) = (a - b)$**
- **$(a + \sqrt{b})(a - \sqrt{b}) = a^2 - b$**

12. Rationalising the Denominator: When the denominator of an expression contains a term with a square

radical sign), the process of converting it to an equivalent expression whose denominator is a rational number is called rationalising the denominator.

To rationalise the of$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+b}$, it is multiplied by $\frac{\sqrt{a}-b}{\sqrt{a}-b}$, where a and b are integers.

Laws of Exponents

- $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$
- $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
- $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$, m > n
- $a^m b^m = (ab)^m$

e.g.,

Her
is c

(i) $(17)^2 \cdot (17)^{-5} = (17)^{2-5} = (17)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(17)^3}$

(ii) $(5^2)^{-7} = 5^{2 \times -7} = 5^{-14}$

(iii) $2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{3}{3}} = 2$

SUB- ENGLISH

CLASS-IX

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Many years ago, when the art of stunting plants was quite unheard of except in remote areas of India, Buddhist monks in isolated monasteries in Tibet stunted trees like oak and orange. They watched with excitement the trees flowering and bearing fruit regardless of this 'deformity'. The trees looked so artistically beautiful and enchanted everyone. Some Chinese monks learnt the art from Tibetan monks and soon 'Bonsai' making became a popular hobby and art in China and every garden had at least six bonsais. India and China claimed rights to the art till Japan followed enamoured by its beauty. Today Japan leads in Bonsai making and has invented new methodologies to make the plants look aesthetic and artistic. The most beautiful is the cherry blossom that is breathtakingly attractive. Bonsais need constant pruning, watering, shaping and correct environment. The trees can be planted in colorful containers of your choice.

Numerous schools have mushroomed where the art is taught and cultivated. Best known among them is the Indian Bonsai Association. India has great demand for bonsais. Hotels, homes, farm houses, restaurants and guest houses use these decorative plants to adorn their lobbies, dining halls and drawing rooms. It is aptly said that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. Indeed the bonsai lasts in one's imagination long after the plant has lived its life span.

Bonsai gardeners use methods including wiring branches, extreme pruning of roots and branches, root binding, grafting and custom soil and cinder mixtures. But perhaps the most important element of all is patience. Instructions for achieving the 'roots over rock' effect give insight into the work of a bonsai artist: trim the roots, place the rock, bind roots, then re-pot and wait for two years. Often a bonsai is created by many hands over the years – a highly priced tree is one where the hand and the ego of the artist become invisible as in the Zen concept of 'artless art'.

Questions

1. Who first began to stunt trees and plants?

2. Which bonsai is breathtakingly beautiful?

3. Which country leads in the art of stunting today?

4. How can we take care of bonsais?

5. Name a few places where bonsais are used for decoration.

6. Why does the writer say ‘a thing of beauty is a joy forever’?

7. The word ‘enamoured’ means ……..

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Class 9th

Subject- science

Q 1- Cells make up A;A make up B;B make up C, and finally C makes up an organism. What are A,B and C?

Q 2- The cytoplasm of the cells of a tomato plant contains organelles X having different pigments which impart different colours to the leaves of tomato plants and its fruits.

(A) What is the general name of the organelles X?

(B) what is the -

(1) name

(2) colour

(3) function of organelles x present in the leaves of tomato plant?

(C) what is the colour of organelles X which are present in the ripe of fruits of tomato plant?