

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

Worksheets for Class 9th

ARTICLE

An article presents information on variety of themes in a long and sustained piece of writing. It involves a high degree of creativity, a wide vocabulary, a thorough knowledge of the subject, and a lot of organizational abilities.

GUIDELINES and FORMAT

1. Heading/title

- Should be eye catching,
- Should encapsulate the central theme

Byline-by whom the article is written

2. Introduction

- State what the article is about
- Catch attention
- Arouse interest
- Limit and control what you plan to discuss in your article

3. Developing cause-effect relationship

- Use facts to support your claims
- Give examples to support your views
- Present arguments in a coherent, logical and convincing manner

4. Comparison and contrast

- Give views contrary to yours
- Argue as to why your views are better

5. Conclusion

- Summing up___consolidation of ideas.

- Offering suggestions
- Personal observations and predictions

Q. Teen years are fun years. Write an article commenting on the statement in about 120 words.

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, श्रीनगर

कक्षा : नवमी

अभ्यास पत्र

नाम ----- अनुक्रमांक -----

प्र०१. पठित पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर निम्नलिखित मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखिए -

१. धूल माथे पर लगाना -----

२. धूल में मिल जाना -----

३. भूख से बिलबिलाना -----

४. ठोकरें खाना -----

५. गले से लगाना -----

६. नौसिखिया होना -----

७. आँखें बड़ी होना -----

८. बिस्तर गोल करना-----

९. रट लगाना -----

१०. गाँठ पड़ना -----

प्र०२. पठित पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए-

१. कीमती -----

२. वास्तविक -----

३. सूर्यास्त -----

४. विक्रेता -----

५. जागरण -----

६. समीप -----

७. परलोक -----

८. मूर्च्छा -----

९. अधिकांश -----

१०. आरोहण -----

११. आपूर्ति -----

१२. आगमन -----

१३. मधु -----

१४. संधि -----

१५. संतोष -----

प्र०३. पठित पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए -

१. अंतर की बात जानने वाला -----

२. जिस का कोई शत्रु न हो -----

३. जो कभी न मरे -----

४. वर्षा न होना -----

५. जो कभी बूढ़ा न हो -----

६. जिसका जन्म न हो -----

७. जिस की गिनती न की जा सके -----

८. जो कभी नष्ट न हो -----

९. जिस के आने की कोई तिथि न हो -----

१०. जो विश्वास के योग्य न हो -----

प्र०४. पठित पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द

लिखिए-

१. मिट्टी -----

२. देवता -----
३. लड़का-----
४. मृत्यु-----
५. ध्वज -----
६. पुरुष -----
७. दिवस -----
८. राक्षस -----
९. गरमी -----
१०. प्रयत्न -----

प्र०५. निम्नलिखित संकेत - बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग ८०- १०० शब्दों में एक

अनुच्छेद लिखिए -

समय बहुमूल्य है

- बीता समय लौटकर नहीं आता
- एक - एक क्षण का प्रयोग सफलता की कुंजी
- समय का सदुपयोग करने वाले कुछ सफल लोग
- उपसंहार (काल्ह करे सो आज कर सुक्ति से) अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त ढंग से

प्र०६. एवरेस्ट : मेरी शिखर यात्रा - इस पाठ के आधार पर अध्यापिका और छात्रों के बीच संवाद लिखिए -

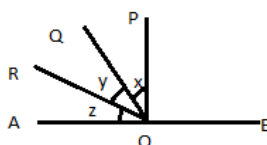
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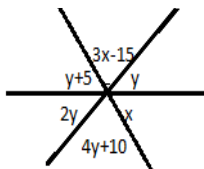
MATHEMATICS-IX

Lines and Angles

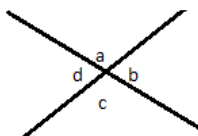
- In the given figure PO is perpendicular to AB. If $x : Y : Z = 1:3:5$, then find the degree measure of x, y & z .



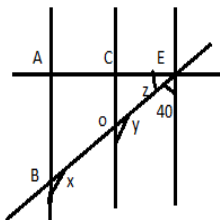
- Prove that if two lines intersect each other, then the vertically opposite angles are equal.
- In the figure if $y = 20^\circ$, prove that the line AOB is a straight line.



- Two complementary angles are such that two times the measure of one angle is equal to three times the measure of the other. Find the measure of the larger angle.
- Find the supplement of $\frac{4}{3}$ of right angle.
- If $(3x-58^\circ)$ & $(x+38^\circ)$ are supplementary angles. Find x & the angles.
- Out of the four angles formed by two intersecting lines, one is 90° . Prove that the other three angles will be 90° each.
- Lines PQ & RS intersect each other at O. If $\angle POR : \angle ROQ = 3:7$. Find the angles a, b, c & d .

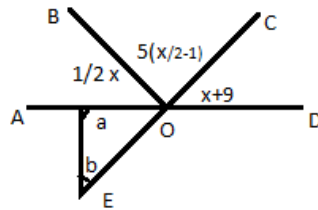


- If two lines are perpendicular to the same line. Prove that they are parallel to each other.
- If l, m, n are three lines such that l is parallel to m & n is perpendicular to l , then prove that n is perpendicular to m .
- In figure $AB \parallel CD$ & $CD \parallel EF$. ALSO EA is perpendicular to AB . If $\angle BEF = 40^\circ$. Then find x, y, z .

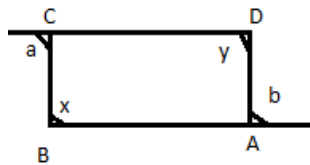


- EF is a transversal to two parallel lines AB & CD . GM & HL are the bisectors of the corresponding angles $\angle EGB$ & $\angle EHD$. Prove that $GM \parallel HL$.

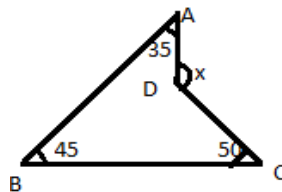
13. AB & CD are the bisectors of the two alternate interior angles formed by the intersection of a transversal 't' with parallel lines 'l' & 'm'. Show that AB||CD.
14. Prove that if one angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the other two angles, the triangle is right angled triangle.
15. The degree measures of three angles of a triangle are x, y & z. If $z = \frac{x+y}{2}$, then find the value of z.
16. In the given figure find a+b.



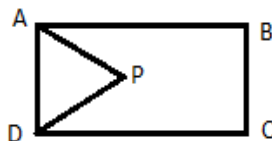
17. The sides BA & DC of a quadrilateral ABCD are produced as shown in figure. Show that $\angle x + \angle y = \angle a + \angle b$.



18. In figure, find the value of x.



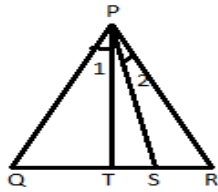
19. In figure AP & DP are bisectors of two adjacent angles A & D of a quadrilateral ABCD. Prove that $2\angle APD = \angle B + \angle C$.



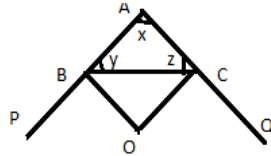
20. If the side BC of a triangle ABC is produced to D. The bisectors of $\angle BAC$ intersects the side BC at E. Prove that $\angle ABC + \angle ACD = 2\angle AEC$.

21. Prove that the sum of the angles of a hexagon is 720° .

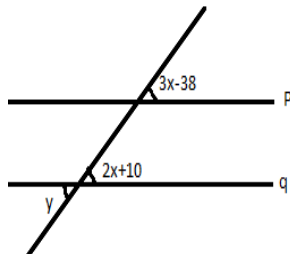
22. In figure PS is the bisector of $\angle QPR$ & PT is perpendicular to QR. Show that $\angle TPS = \frac{1}{2}(\angle Q - \angle R)$.



23. Two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal. Then, prove that the bisector of two pair of interior angles enclose a rectangle.
24. The bisectors of $\angle ABC$ & $\angle BCA$ intersect each other at point O. Prove that $\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$.
25. The sides AB & AC of a triangle ABC are produced to point E & D respectively. If bisectors BO & CO of $\angle CBE$ & $\angle BCD$ respectively meet at point O, then prove that $\angle BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle BAC$.
26. The side AB & AC of triangle ABC are produced to points P & Q respectively. If bisectors BO & CO of $\angle CBP$ & $\angle BCQ$ respectively meet at O, then prove that $\angle BOC = \frac{1}{2}(y+z)$.



27. ABCD is a quadrilateral & bisectors of $\angle A$ & $\angle D$ meet at O. Prove that $\angle AOD = \frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle C)$.
28. What is the value of y, if P & q are parallel to each other?





**OPEN BOOK EXERCISE
FRENCH REVOLUTION**

Class 9th

Read the text of the lesson from book and fill in the below given blank spaces with appropriate words:

- Q1.** In 1774, Louis XVI of the _____ family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was _____ years old and married to the Austrian princess _____.
- Q2.** French society in the _____ century was divided into _____ estates, and only members of the third estate paid taxes.
- Q3.** The term _____ is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.
- Q4.** The members of the first two estates, that is, the _____ and the _____, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was exemption from paying _____ to the state.
- Q5.** The population of France rose from about _____ million in _____ to 28 million in 1789.
- Q6.** _____ carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives.
- Q7.** In *The Spirit of the Laws*, _____ proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.
- Q8.** On _____, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. A resplendent hall in Versailles was prepared to host the delegates.
- Q9.** Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had _____ vote.
- Q10.** The members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole, where each member would have _____ vote.

- Q11.** On _____, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.
- Q12.** On the night of _____, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes.
- Q13.** The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the _____, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of _____, who in turn chose the Assembly.
- Q14.** The most successful club was that of the Jacobins, which got its name from the former **convent** of St _____ in Paris. Their leader was _____.
- Q15.** A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped _____ similar to those worn by dock workers. This was to set themselves apart from the fashionable sections of society, especially nobles, who wore _____ breeches.
- Q16.** In the summer of 1792 the Jacobins planned an _____ of a large number of Parisians who were angered by the short supplies and high price of food.
- Q17.** Later the Assembly voted to imprison the royal family. Elections were held. From 1792, all men of _____ years and above, regardless of wealth, got the right to vote.
- Q18.** The newly elected assembly was called the _____.
- Q19.** The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after _____ who invented it.
- Q20.** Robespierre was convicted by a court in _____, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.
- Q21.** The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, _____.
- Q22.** France helped the _____ American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, _____. The war added more than a _____ *livres* to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion *livres*. Lenders who gave the state credit, now began to charge _____ per cent interest on loans.
- Q23.** The society of estates was part of the _____ system that dated back to the middle ages.

- Q24.** Peasants made up about _____ per cent of the population. About _____ per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate.
- Q25.** The Church too extracted its share of taxes called _____ from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state. These included a direct tax, called _____, and a number of indirect taxes
- Q26.** In his *Two Treatises of Government*, _____ sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.
- Q27.** The first and second estates sent _____ representatives each, who were seated in rows facing each other on two sides, while the _____ members of the third estate had to stand at the back.
- Q28.** On 20 June the representatives of third estate assembled in the hall of an indoor _____ court in the grounds of Versailles. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a _____ for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. They were led by _____ and _____.
- Q29.** Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were _____ and lands owned by the Church were confiscated. As a result, the government acquired assets worth at least _____ livres.
- Q30.** The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to _____, freedom of speech, freedom of _____, equality before law, were established as 'natural and _____ rights.
- Q31.** Among the patriotic songs they sang was the _____, composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle. It was sung for the first time by volunteers from _____ as they marched into Paris and so got its name.
- Q32.** On the morning of _____ they stormed the Palace of the _____, massacred the king's guards and held the king himself as hostage for several hours.
- Q33.** On _____ it abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.
- Q34.** The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the _____.

- Q35.** Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were _____.
- Q36.** The traditional _____ (Sir) and Madame (Madam) all French men and women were henceforth _____ and Citoyenne (Citizen).
- Q37.** The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the _____ middle classes to seize power.
- Q38.** Made up of _____ members, this was meant as a safeguard against the _____ of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.
- Q39.** Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above _____ years of age who paid taxes equal to at least _____ of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote.
- Q40.** Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the charge of _____. On 21 January _____ he was executed publicly at the Place de la Concorde. The queen Marie Antoinette met with the same fate shortly after.