



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL SRINAGAR

WINTER WORK



Session 2022

Class IX

INSTRUCTIONS

- ❖ Enclosed, please find your winter assignment for the session 2022.
- ❖ You are directed to complete work in sheets in sequence.
- ❖ You are further instructed to submit the same by 20 February, 2022 as the same will be treated as subject Enrichment for the Pre-Mid Term Examination.

Happy holidays!

ENGLISH

Descriptive Paragraphs

Value Points: -

- A **Descriptive Paragraph** is a focused and detailed account of a specific topic.
- It has a tangible focal point or conveys something abstract. Some descriptive paragraphs do the both.
- These paragraphs help readers feel and sense the details that the writer wants to convey.

Steps in writing a descriptive Paragraph: -

- The first step in writing a strong descriptive paragraph is *identifying your topic*.
- The next step is examining and exploring the topic and writing down every detail that comes to the mind (usually given in the question paper).
- Organizing the details as under :
 - A **topic sentence** that identifies the topic and briefly explains its significance.
 - **Supporting sentences** that describe the topic in explicit and vivid manner.
 - A **concluding sentence** that circles back to the topic's significance.
- Start at one point and move to the other with unity of ideas, cohesion and logical development of thought.
- Remember to *show* rather than to *tell* so that the reader feels or senses the strength of your writing describing the topic. Use descriptive words that put a picture in a reader's mind. The more the detail, the better the description.
- Edit and proofread the paragraph and assess whether it clearly conveys the message that is intended to be expressed. Check for awkward phrasing or cumbersome sentences. Avoid polysyndeton.
- The descriptive paragraphs are about :
 - **Person**
 - **Place**
 - **Event**
 - **Object**
 - **Processes**
 - **Emotions**
 - **Memories etc.**

Descriptive paragraph about a person :-

- Start the paragraph with a general topic sentence that introduces the person. A succinct introduction will help catch the reader's attention and shift their focus to the person you are about to describe.
- Keep the first sentence clear and concise.
- Then from the general introduction of the person, shift to the most interesting or the unusual part of the person's appearance.
- Focus on physical details that hint at the person's personality. Search for strong and resonant words that get across the point you want to make and create a tone that fits with the person. This can be done by showing the personality through physical description as follows :
 - **Kindness or friendliness**
 - **Rudeness**
 - **Ambition etc.**

Continue to use strong, descriptive words and challenge yourself to describe them in unique ways adding insight into the person's character and personality.

- Use metaphors, similes and striking descriptive language to bring out new dimensions of the person.
- End the paragraph with a resonant description concluding the paragraph in an interesting way.

Descriptive paragraph about a place :-

- Start by describing the first thing that strikes you about the place.
- Consider focusing on an attribute that you will be specifically elaborating on later in the paragraph.
- Feel free to split your topic sentence into multiple sentences for clarity and flow.
- Highlight the specific aspects of the place that would help the readers visualize it. Use the words that capture the spirit of the place..
- Add sensory details that appeal to the senses of the readers. Make your readers feel exactly what it is like to be in that place, from the wind to their face to the sound of the dogs barking or the cars rushing past.
- To avoid the monotony in the paragraph, place a person (general or specific) in your description so that the reader's can interact with the place.
- Conclude the paragraph vividly but eloquently.

Descriptive paragraph about an event :-

- The first and foremost rule to be followed while describing an event is '*give information, not the opinion or the rhetoric (using excessive pretentious and crafty verbal ornamentation to please or persuade)*'.
- Write a short, snappy introductory sentence that is attention grabbing, challenging and descriptive.
- Deliberate upon the details of the event. Choose words that provide the information about the event.
- Elucidate what happened at the event and what was interesting about it.
- The event summary includes date, time, location and other necessary details of the event.
- Highlights and examples make the events tangible.
- Describe the chief guest(s), experts or speakers and why they are relevant to the event.

Question :

- a. **The traits of a musician are given below. Use these and write a short descriptive paragraph in about 100 -150 words. You may collect more information from the Internet, books in the library and other sources.**

AR. Rahman: Indian composer, singer, songwriter, music producer, musician and philanthropist; born in Chennai on 6 January 1967; graduated from Trinity College, Oxford University; famous in integrating Indian classical music with electronic music, world music and traditional orchestral arrangements; recipient of the Padmashri and the Padma Vibhushan awards; two Oscars and a Golden Globe; a notable humanitarian and philanthropist; donates and raises money for a number of causes and charities.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER IN ENGLISH

CLASS IX

The Lost Child — Mulk Raj Anand (Summary)

The short story “The Lost Child” by Mulk Raj Anand describes how a little child was lost in the crowd of a village fair. One day, on the day of the spring festival a large crowd of brightly dressed people came out of the lanes and alleys of a town and headed towards the village fair. Among them a happy little boy was following his parents. The little boy lagged behind his parents as he was attracted by the toys displayed in the shops of the fair. He wanted to have a toy but he received an angry look from his father and his kind-hearted mother asked him tenderly to see what was before him. Then he began to sob as his desire was not fulfilled by his parents. Soon, they came into a vast stretch of mustard fields filled with yellow flowers stretching into miles like a rippling yellow river. The little boy’s eyes were filled with delight and amusement looking at the beautiful natural scenery. The child’s joy knew no bounds. He left the footpath and entered into the mustard-field and began to chase butterflies and dragon flies and tried to catch them if possible. His mother warned him not to go far away and asked him to be with them. He joined his parents and walked along them but again left them being attracted by a number of little worms and insects. He was once again called back by his parents who were sitting on the edge of a well in a grove. They were seated under a huge banyan tree which stretched its branches over smaller trees such as the jack, champak and gulmohur. When the child moving towards his parents with capers under the banyan tree where he lost his way and found himself in the fair again. Once again, he came back to the fair unexpectedly. In the fair the child was attracted by the cries of a sweetmeat seller. His mouth watered for the burfi which was favourite to him. He knew very well that his desire would not be fulfilled, yet he spoke of it in a whisper then moved on without waiting for an answer. Then he came across flower seller, a balloon seller and a snake charmer who was playing on a flute before a snake. But the child had to pass on knowing that his parents were not ready to satisfy his desires. At last he came to a place which gave him the greatest attraction. It was a roundabout. He watched it going round and round with merry band of men, women and children on it. As soon as it stopped, he boldly asked his parents for the pleasure of a ride on the roundabout. There was no answer from his parents. He turned round to see his parents but his parents were nowhere. Upon finding himself alone and bereft of his parents, he ran here and there with no respite in sobbing. His turban came off and clothes became shabby with sweat and dust. He tries to find his parents in the people who are busy in laughing, jesting and moving all round. Tired from running the little boy stood sobbing for some time and then started running again. He ran desperately through people’s legs, crying ‘mother, father’. At the door of the temple the crowd was so thick that he was knocked down and was about to be trampled when he was picked up by a man in the crowd. The man came out of the crowd with the boy and asked him whose boy he was. The child only cried bitterly, saying that he wanted his father and mother. The kind hearted man tried to console the child by offering him a ride on the roundabout, but the child repeated his cry for his parents. Next The man took him to the snake-charmer but he refused to listen to his flute; then he offered to buy him the bright coloured balloons. Finally, the man tried to console him with some sweets, but all his efforts failed. The child only sobbed ‘I want my mother; I want my father.’

Comprehension Passage

It was the festival of spring. From the wintry shades of narrow lanes and alleys emerged gaily clad humanity. Some walked, some rode on horses, others sat, being carried in bamboo and bullock carts. "I want that toy", he pleaded. His Father looked at him red-eyed, in his familiar tyrant's way.

Questions:

- Which season is being celebrated here?
- How did the people travel to the Village Fair?
- Find the word that means the same as "happily".
- What did the little boy request?
- "Red-Eyed" means.....

Very Short Type Questions (word limit 10-15 words)

- Where were the most of the people going and why?
- Why did the child hesitate in asking anything from his parents?

Short type questions (30-40 words)

- Give an example to show that child was drawn by nature.
- When did the child come to know that he was lost and where did he look for his parents?
- Who rescued the lost child? How did he try to make the child happy?

Long type Question (120-150 words)

- On the basis of your reading of the story "The Lost Child" write a paragraph on the topic: Teachers are second parents to children.

Short Story

The Adventures of Toto by Ruskin Bond

Once there was a boy (narrator) who lived with his grandfather, grandmother and aunts. One day grandfather bought a monkey for five rupees from a Tonga-driver and named it 'Toto'. Grandfather decided that he would add the little fellow to his private zoo. Toto was a pretty and mischievous monkey.

Grandmother didn't liked pets, she screams if she saw one. So the boy and his grandfather decided that the presence of Toto must be kept a secret. Toto was tied with a peg fastened into the wall. In attempts to get free from the peg, it tore the wallpapers and curtains.

The next day grandfather had to go to Saharanpur for collecting pension. He could not take the risk of leaving Toto with his grandson and so he took it along with him. Here, the boy was trying to convince his grandmother. Finally she was convinced to keep Toto as a pet. He was given his home, the stable with Nana - the donkey. Toto and Nana never became friends, as they fought again and again.

One day when the lunch table was set, Toto came there and started enjoying the meal of rice-pullao and grandmother screamed seeing Toto spoiling food. Toto threw a plate on her as a reaction to her action. It made its escape from window and climbed up the jackfruit tree along with a dish of rice-pullao. After finishing the dish it threw down the plate and broke it into pieces.

Finally, grandfather agreed that they could not afford the frequent loss of dishes, clothes, curtains and wallpapers and decided to sell Toto off. It was sold back to the Tonga-driver for the sum of three rupees.

Comprehension Passage

The poor man was taken aback; but with great presence of mind and much to Grandfather's annoyance, he said, 'Sir, you have a dog with you. You'll have to pay for it accordingly'.

Questions:

- a) Who is the poor man referred to here?
- b) Why was he taken aback?
- c) Why is grandfather annoyed?
- d) Find the phrase/words from the above lines that mean the same as 'shocked'.

Short answer type questions:

- a) Why was Toto's presence at the house kept as secret?
- b) "Toto was a pretty monkey". In what sense is Toto pretty?
- c) Why does the ticket collector insist on calling Toto a dog?
- d) How does Toto take a bath?

Long answer type question:

- a) Give examples to show that Toto was a mischievous pet.

IN THE KINGDOM OF FOOLS

In the kingdom of fools both the king and his Minister were idiots. Once they ordered that night should be considered day and vice – versa. They ordered that people should keep awake at night and sleep during the day.

One day a guru and his disciple visited the kingdom. To their utter surprise the city looked deserted during the day time and by evening the shops opened and they purchased food to eat. The disciple felt happy that everything cost the same, a single duddu- whether they bought a measure of rice or a bunch of bananas, it cost a duddu . The disciple did not want to leave the place as everything was cheap but the guru decided to leave.

The disciple stayed on, ate his fill everyday----bananas and ghee and rice and wheat, and grew fat like a street-side sacred bull.

One day, a thief broke into a rich merchant's house but before he could steal anything the wall fell on him and he died. The brother of the thief complained to the king against the merchant whose weak wall had taken his poor brother's life. Ultimately the merchant blamed the mason, the mason blamed the dancing girl, the dancing girl blamed the goldsmith and the goldsmith blamed the family of the merchant. It was decided that the merchant should be executed as he had inherited his father's wealth as well as his sins.

The king ordered a new stake to be made ready for the execution but the rich merchant was too thin to be properly executed on the stake. So the king ordered that a fat man should be brought and executed. The kings men brought the disciple to be executed. While the disciple was waiting for his death, he prayed to his guru in his heart asking him to hear his cry wherever he was. Seeing in his vision, the guru came to the rescue of his disciple. He said to the king that "the stake was the stake of the god of justice. It's new and has never had a criminal on it. Whoever dies on it first will be reborn as the king of this country."

The king was thrown into deep thought. He didn't want to lose the kingdom to someone else in the next round of life therefore, the foolish king was executed and the guru through his wisdom saved his disciple. The guru became the king and his disciple became the minister.

From then on, the night would again be night and day would again be day and you could get nothing for a duddu. It became like any other place.

Comprehension passage:

“The stake was the stake of the god of justice. It’s new and has never had a criminal on it. Whoever dies on it first will be reborn as the king of the country.”

- a) Who is the speaker here?
- b) Why did he say this to the king?
- c) Was the king convinced?
- d) What did the king order as a result of the speaker’s statement?

Short answer type questions:

- a) What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the kingdom of fools?
- b) Why does the disciple decide to stay in the kingdom of fools?
- c) Who were the people tried in the king’s court?
- d) Who was the real culprit according to the king?

Long answer type question:

Q) The guru manages to save his disciple because of his wisdom and intelligence. Discuss.

MATHEMATICS

PART- I

Q1. ACTIVITY FIRST: Carpet Weaving is an age old art in Kashmir, introduced by Mir Syed Ali Hamdani (RH) so that Kashmiri’s can earn their livelihood. It is well articulated skill which requires strong mathematical brain and artistic tapping of one’s fingers. Now, you are supposed to research the mathematical compatibilities used which are in use of Carpet Weaving?

1. Number of Horizontal threads and Vertical threads used in $6' \times 10'$ carpet?
2. a) Weight of silk thread used per kg of cotton?
b) Weight of cotton thread used per kg of cotton?
3. Paste a Carpet reading paper ‘Kaleen Taleem’ on a loose sheet?
4. Translate at least one line of ‘Kaleen Taleem’ into numerical one?

For example: € = 1

¥ = 8

⊕ = 5

/ = 6

Q2. ACTIVITY SECOND:

Factorise $3x^2 + 5x + 2$ by activity method.

PART- II

You will be assessed in the month of March for the following topics of class 8th

1. Rational Numbers
2. linear equation in one variable
3. Algebraic expressions.
4. Surface areas and volumes

Note: PART- I will be considered as Subject Enrichment and PART- II will be considered as Multiple-Assessment for Term – I examination (2022)

SCIENCE

PHYSICS

Study the following topics in detail:-

1. Understanding of basic terms of motion (Distance, displacement, speed, velocity, acceleration)
2. Equations of motion by graphical method.

CHEMISTRY

Study the following topics

1. Various properties of solids, liquids and gases.
2. Matter and characteristics of matter
3. Convert the following into Celsius
 - a. 573K b.373K

BIOLOGY

1. Read any two to three recent research papers on "Cell and its organelles" and write abstract of your own.
(Note : You can download research papers from Google Scholar or any other Search engine).

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- Q1. Draw a diagram of globe and represent the parallel of latitudes on it.
- Q2. Highlight the special features of the Equator. Enumerate the characteristic features of parallels of latitudes.
- Q3. In a diagram of globe represent the meridians of longitudes on it.
- Q4. Highlight the special features of the Prime Meridian. Enumerate the characteristic features of the meridians on longitudes.
- Q5. In a political outline map of India mark the states with numbers 1, 2, 3,, and prepare a separate list of all the states with their capitals.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

S.No.	Activity
1.	Make a PPT of minimum 10 slides on "Cyber Threats".
2.	Make a PDF/document of the following: a. Visit some India government websites, such as Department of School Education, MHRD, and Government of India. Make a list of all the valuable information and the services offered. b. Visit 2-3 e-commerce websites and discuss their working.
3.	Draw a keyboard on chart paper and use different colour codes to show which keys are reserved for which particular finger. At the bottom right corner of the chart mention your Name, SID and Roll Number.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

S.No.	Activity
1.	Identify and relate application of artificial intelligence in your daily lives and make one slide on every application. Include relevant Pictures in each slide.
2.	Draw a Floor plan of Dream smart home.
3.	Imagine the world in 2030 and write a letter to your future self .Be sure to mention things that you think your future self would probably be doing and experiencing in daily life(Format available on Book (page no 25)

HEALTH CARE

S.No.	Activity
1.	Make a poster of National Immunization Schedule.
2.	Make a list of items in the First Aid box along with their uses.

HINDI

प्र०1. " हरिवंशराय बच्चन" और " महादेवी वर्मा " की कोई दो कविताएँ लिखिए ।

प्र०2. अपनी पाठ्य-पुस्तक "स्पर्श " भाग-१ में " दुःख का अधिकार" नामक

पाठ में प्रयुक्त मुहावरे , विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द छाँट कर लिखिए ।

प्र०3. प्रदूषण की समस्या पर दो मित्रों में होने वाली बातचीत को १०० शब्दों में लिखिए।

प्र०4. संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर निम्नलिखित विषय पर १०० शब्दों का अनुच्छेद लिखिए-

स्मार्ट क्लास की उपयोगिता - १. छात्रों की अधिक सक्रियता

۲. کم समय کی उपयोगیتا

۳. छात्रों पर प्रभाव

URDU

سوال نمبر ۱۔ کسی ادبی شخصیت کی حالاتِ زندگی اور اُنکے ادبی کارناموں کو مفصل طور پر بیان کریں۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ موسمِ سرما میں استعمال ہونے والے ضروری اشیاء کی مختصر جائز کاری دیکر انہیں تصویری زبان میں بھی بیان کریں۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ اپنی نصابی کتاب کے پہلے دس اسباق میں سے پانچ پانچ الفاظ چُن لیں اور انہیں تذکیر و تانیث کے لحاظ سے جملے بنائیں۔

KASHMIRI

عملی کام:

- ☆ کلاس روم کس ڈسپلے بورڈس خاطر بناؤ و اکھ ماری موند چاٹ یس کاشتر کلچر ج باوتھ آسہ کران۔
- ☆ کاشتر اخبار ”سنگر مال“ گوٹھ پرن تہ گراء ک باثر تھ بوزناؤنی۔
- ☆ سکول کس میوزیمس خاطر بناؤ و پنے ہوا تھو و کاشتر میرا شچ باوتھ گرن وول کانہہ چیز۔
- ☆ گرس منز گوٹھ پنے ماجہ زبومنز کتھ کرینچ کوشش کرنی خاصکرتھ لوکٹہن شرہن ستر۔
- ☆ پنے نس نانی بڈ بس نش گوٹھن پرانہ دلپلہ بوزنہ یمہ ستر نہ صرف پتھ کالچ زان گوٹھ بلکہ ہنچھو کاشتر بہتر بولتھ تہ سمجھ۔

ؤرى باپتھ سيلبس:

ثرم اول: ۱- كترجه بچه ته الهه بيول ۲- انسانس گن

ثرم دويم: ۱- روپيه ۲- يادوستو

نوٹ: درسى كتابه منزه صرّف همير گنه دينه آءتر ژور اسباق ؤرى باپتھ پرفنى -

درسى كتاب: ("كاشر كتاب" نومه جمائو باپتھ پبلش: اسٲيٲ بورژآف اسكول ايجو كيشن)