

SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA

Class – 9th (Revisional Assignment)

Date-8.01.2026

Instructions to Attempt Quiz & Send Certificate Screenshot to class in charge.

Click on the quiz link shared by your teacher.

Enter your Name, last name and email id correctly then start quiz.

Select the correct answer and submit the quiz.

Take a clear screenshot of the certificate and send to class in charge.

Do all assignment work on fair notebook.

Subject -Math

General Instructions:

- 1.Do all questions neatly in the fair notebook.**
- 2.Mention Date, and Day on each day's work.**
- 3.All steps must be shown clearly.**
- 4.Each question carrying 3 marks.**

Part A: Learning Work

Zero of a Polynomial

A zero is the value of x for which the polynomial becomes 0.

Remainder Theorem

If a polynomial $p(x)$ is divided by $(x-a)$.

Remainder = $p(a)$

Factor Theorem

If $P(a)=0$ then $x-a$ is a factor of $p(x)$.

Part B: Written Work

- Find whether $x-2$ is a factor of $p(x)=x^3-4x^2+x+6$.
- Find the value of k if $x-1$ is a factor of $p(x)=kx^2-3x+1$.
- Find the factors of $x^3-4x^2-7x+10$.

Quiz link

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdnsULxp_u0ovBraeTB_0BOjCrBLg14CYRHwcteq5Na7UjdWw/viewform?usp=publish-editor

Subject -Science

Dear students please read carefully all the key details of chapter and at the end there is quiz related to topic . it is must to solve all quiz questions .

Chapter: Cell – The Fundamental Unit of Life

◆ Introduction

*A cell is the basic structural and functional unit of life.

*All living organisms are made of one or more cells.

*Discovered by Robert Hooke (1665) in cork.

◆ Types of Cells

*Unicellular organisms – Made of a single cell (e.g., Amoeba)

*Multicellular organisms – Made of many cells (e.g., Humans)

◆ Cell Structure and Functions

Cell Wall (Plant Cells)

*Outermost rigid layer.

*Provides shape, support, and protection.

Plasma Membrane

*Selectively permeable membrane.

*Controls movement of substances in and out of the cell.

Cytoplasm

*Jelly-like substance inside the cell.

*Site of metabolic activities.

Nucleus

*Control center of the cell.

*Contains DNA and chromosomes.

*Regulates cell division and heredity.

Mitochondria

*Known as the powerhouse of the cell.

*Site of cellular respiration.

Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)

*Rough ER – Protein synthesis (has ribosomes)

"Smooth ER – Lipid synthesis and detoxification

Golgi Apparatus

*Modifies, packages, and transports proteins.

Ribosomes

Site of protein synthesis.

Lysosomes

*Known as suicide bags.

*Break down waste materials.

Vacuole

*Stores food, water, and waste.

*Large in plant cells, small in animal cells.

◆ Differences Between Plant Cell and Animal Cell

Feature	Plant Cell	Animal Cell
Cell wall	Present	Absent
Chloroplast	Present	Absent
Vacuole	Large	Small
Shape	Rectangular	Irregular

Instructions

It is must to solve quiz.

Students you have to follow the link to start the quiz. After completion of quiz you will get the certificate of participation and grade marks .you have to save it for further assessment in future .

Quiz Link - <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mtqwmav2qk>

Subject -Social Science

Learning -Work

1. How far it is correct to say that both the pressure and the wind conditions over India are unique? What information would you use to support your answer?

Ans. Both the pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. The North of Himalayas has high pressure during winter season. Cold dry winds blow towards the low pressure areas over the oceans to the south. The low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India in summer season. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer. Air blows from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean which crosses the equator in the south-easterly direction. It turns right towards the low pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These winds are called the southern monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans gathering moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India

2. What ideas justify that how temperature varies from place to place and season to season in our country?

Ans. The variation of temperature occasionally touches 50°C in some part of Rajasthan Desert. It reaches around 20°C in Pahalagam in Jammu and Kashmir. On winter night's temperature at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir may be as low as -45°C. On the other hand, Trivavathapuram may touch the temperature of 22°C. The coastal areas experiences less contrasts in temperature conditions. There are many seasonal contrasts existing in the interior of the country.

3. What ideas justify that precipitation varies from place to place and season to season in our country?

Ans. This variation can be observed in its amount and seasonal distribution. While precipitation is found mostly in the forms of snowfall in the upper parts of Himalayas, it rains over the rest of the country. The annual precipitation varies from over 400 cm in Meghalaya to less than 10 cm in Ladakh and western Rajasthan. Our country mostly receives rainfall from June to September. But some parts of our country like Tamil Nadu coast get most of it's during October and November. The rainfall decreases from east to west in Northern Plains.

4. Which parts of India receive heavy rainfall, moderate rainfall, low rainfall and scanty rainfall?

Ans. Areas of Heavy Rainfall: Assam, the Ganga Delta, the Western Ghats, Western Coastal areas and Mountainous regions of Himachal etc receives high rainfall. Areas of Moderate Rainfall: Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhotanagpur Plateau, West Bengal,

Bihar, Eastern UP, North-eastern Punjab, eastern parts of Tamil Nadu and Eastern slopes of Western Ghats. Areas of low rainfall: The Deccan Plateau, western UP, South-eastern parts of Punjab, Eastern Rajasthan and some part of Kashmir. Areas of Scanty Rainfall: Western Rajasthan, Kachchh, South-eastern parts Haryana.

Subject -English

Key Points: *A Dog Named Duke*

1. Duke was a **Doberman Pinscher**, adopted by the narrator **Chuck Hooper** and his wife **Marcy**.
2. Chuck was a **physically active man**, working in sales and fond of sports.
3. Chuck met with a **severe accident**, resulting in **paralysis on the left side** of his body.
4. Doctors felt that Chuck might **never walk again**, causing emotional and physical distress.
5. Duke showed **unconditional love and loyalty**, staying close to Chuck after the accident.
6. Duke instinctively began **encouraging Chuck to walk** by pulling him up every morning.
7. Chuck slowly regained **balance, strength, and confidence** with Duke's support.
8. Duke acted like a **personal trainer**, motivating Chuck daily without formal training.
9. Chuck eventually returned to **normal life and work**, surprising doctors and friends.
10. Duke later died of **heart failure**, but his contribution changed Chuck's life forever.
11. The story highlights **faith, perseverance, loyalty, and healing power of animals**.
12. Duke symbolizes **hope and determination** beyond medical treatment.

Unsolved Competency-Based Questions

A Dog Named Duke

Q1. Describe how Duke's actions after Chuck's accident reflect emotional intelligence in animals.

Q2. Chuck's recovery was gradual rather than sudden. Analyze the factors that contributed to this slow but steady improvement.

Q3. How did Duke's daily routine help Chuck rebuild both physical strength and mental confidence?

Q4. The doctors had little hope for Chuck's recovery. What does this situation suggest about the limitations of medical predictions?

Q5. Examine the role of non-verbal communication between Duke and Chuck in the story.

Subject -Hindi

Learning -Work

अनुप्रास अलंकार

परिभाषा:जब किसी पंक्ति या वाक्य में एक ही वर्ण (अक्षर) की बार-बार आवृत्ति होती है, तब वहाँ अनुप्रास अलंकार होता है।

उदाहरण: *चंचल चितवन चित चुरा ले गई(यहाँ 'च' वर्ण की बार-बार आवृत्ति है।)

*मधुर-मधुर मुस्कान मन मोह लो(यहाँ 'म' वर्ण बार-बार आया है।)

2. यमक अलंकार

परिभाषा:जब एक ही शब्द वाक्य या पद में बार-बार आए लेकिन हर बार उसका अर्थ अलग-अलग हो, तब उसे यमक अलंकार कहते हैं।

उदाहरण: *कनक कनक ते सौ गुनी, मादकता अधिकायायहाँ पहला 'कनक' = सोना,

दूसरा 'कनक' = धतूरा

* राम नाम का नाम बड़ा है।(पहला नाम = पहचान, दूसरा नाम = ईश्वर का नाम)

3. श्लेष अलंकार

परिभाषा:जब एक ही शब्द से एक साथ दो या अधिक अर्थ निकलते हों, तब वहाँ श्लेष अलंकार होता है।

उदाहरण: *नयन बाण चले, घायल भए सजन।

(यहाँ बाण का अर्थ —1.आँखों की चितवन. 2. तीर)

*हरि हरि सब हरि गयो।(यहाँ हरि के दो अर्थ —1. भगवान विष्णु 2.हर लेना)

Quiz link

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfZXec0Nwj-Ao7U_u1zdt-d9xhghupV4t0fL027t2kTfInGdQ/viewform?usp=publish-editor

Subject -Punjabi

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ :- ਸਿਰਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਚਰਿੱਤਰ ਚਿਤਰਨ ਆਪਣੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰੋ।

ਉੱਤਰ : ਸਿਰਜਨਾ ਇਸ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਾਤਰ ਹੈ। ਇਕਾਂਗੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਹ 28-29 ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਨੋਕਰੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਕੁਲਦੀਪ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਪਤੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਬੀਜੀ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੱਸ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਕੁੜੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਗਰਭਵਤੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੱਸ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਕੈਨਿੰਗ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਪਤਾ ਚੱਲੋ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪੇਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਕੁੜੀ, ਪਰਤੂ ਉਹ ਸਕੈਨਿੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ। ਉਹ ਕੁੜੀ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ, ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਹ ਮੁੰਡੇ-ਕੁੜੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਫਰਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਦੀ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੱਸ ਦੇ ਵਾਰ-ਵਾਰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕਰਨ 'ਤੇ ਵੀ ਸਕੈਨਿੰਗ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਪੱਕੇ ਇਰਾਦੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੱਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਲੀਲਾਂ ਦੇ-ਦੇ ਕੇ ਸਮਝਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਰਤਾ ਪੇਸ਼ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦੀ। ਇਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਤਾਂ ਧੀ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਅਹੁਦੇ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜੇ ਅਸਮਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੂਹ ਸਕੇ। ਉਹ ਕਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਮਾਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ, ਭਰੂਣ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਜਿਹਾ ਕੁਕਰਮ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਡੈਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੀ। ਉਸ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

Quiz link

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1-q7luHo7ITloqybMx2vvpq2M2STIntLVHQJ-hFlfBo4/edit>