

**SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA**  
**Class – 9th (Assignment)**  
**Date – 02.09.2025**

**Instructions:**

**Dear Students,**

We are sending you Homework. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to your Subject Teacher.

**Subject-English**

All work are to be done in class work notebook

Reordering of Sentences

1. a. The uppermost layer of the earth is the soil.  
b. It supports all living things on this planet, which provide food.  
c. Thus, soil is the foundation of all life on earth.
2. a. Humans usually produce tears in emotional contexts.  
b. Not all tears are, of course, of the emotional variety.  
c. Three types of tears exist with different purposes.
3. a. They use this gas to protect themselves from birds that feed on them.  
b. When birds come from behind, they spray a fluid into their eyes.  
c. The fluid causes temporary pain and irritation to the eyes.

**Subject -Hindi**

**प्रश्न 1. अलंकार किसे कहते हैं? इसके कितने भेद हैं? शब्दालंकार और उसके भेदों के बारे में लिखें।**

**उत्तर.** कविता में शब्दों और अर्थ के माध्यम से इसकी शोभा बढ़ाने वाले तत्वों को अलंकार कहते हैं।

अलंकार के प्रमुख रूप से दो भेद माने जाते हैं- शब्दालंकार और अर्थालंकार।

शब्दालंकार:- काव्य में जहां शब्द विशेष से कविता की शोभा बढ़ाई जाए, वहां शब्दालंकार होता है।

शब्दालंकार के प्रमुख तीन भेद हैं-

1. अनुप्रास अलंकार
2. यमक अलंकार
3. श्लेष अलंकार।

1. अनुप्रास अलंकार:- जहां एक ही व्यंजन की बार-बार आवृत्ति होती है, वहां अनुप्रास अलंकार होता है।

जैसे- चारु चंद्र की चंचल किरणें,

खेल रही थी जल- थल में।

यहां 'च' वर्ण की बार-बार आवृत्ति के कारण अनुप्रास अलंकार है।

2. यमक अलंकार:- यमक अलंकार में एक ही शब्द की आवृत्ति बार-बार होती है, परंतु प्रत्येक बार उस शब्द का अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न होता है।

जैसे- काली घटा का घमंड घटा।

घटा - बादल

घटा - कम होना।

इन पंक्तियों में घटा शब्द दो बार आया है ,लेकिन दोनों बार इसका अर्थ अलग-अलग है। इसलिए यहां पर यमक अलंकार है।

3. श्लेष अलंकार:- श्लेष का अर्थ होता है- चिपका हुआ। काव्य में जहां एक शब्द के साथ अनेक अर्थ चिपके हो, अर्थात जहां एक ही शब्द के एक से अधिक अर्थ निकले, वहां श्लेष अलंकार होता है।

जैसे- मधुबन की छाती को देखो,

ਸੂਰੀ ਕਿਤਨੀ ਝਲਕੀ ਕਲਿਆਂ।  
 ਕਲਿਆਂ- ਫੂਲ ਖਿਲਨੇ ਸੇ ਪੂਰਵ ਕੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ  
 ਕਲਿਆਂ- ਯੌਵਨ ਪੂਰਵ ਕੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ।

ਝਲ ਪੰਕਤੀਯੋਂ ਮੇਂ 'ਕਲਿਆਂ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕੇ ਕਝ ਅਰਥ ਹਨ, ਝਲਣਿਯੇ ਯਹਾਂ ਪਰ ਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਹੈ।

**Subject -Punjabi**

ਕੁੱਲ ਅੰਕ:- 8

ਪੱਕੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਲਿਖਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਲੇਖ ਰਚਨਾ- ਅਜੇਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੜਕੀ ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ(200 ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ )ਲਿਖੋ।

ਜਾਣ ਪਛਾਣ.... ਸੜਕੀ ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੇਤਹਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਾਧਾ..... ਹਾਦਸਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ..... ਤੰਗ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਕਾਹਲ..... ਟਰੈਫਿਕ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ..... . ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਫਰਜ਼ .....ਸੁਝਾਅ..... ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼ .....

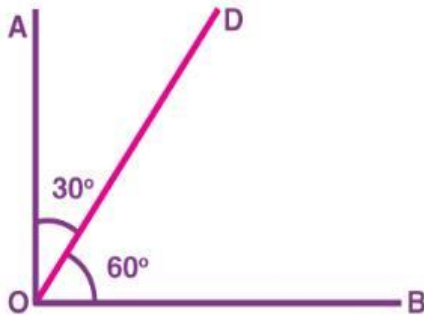
**Subject: Mathematics**

Do all the work in Fair Notebook day wise in neat and clean handwriting.

Q1. Define complementary angles with suitable examples. (2 marks)

Solution: The sum of two angles is  $90^\circ$ , then the angles are known as complementary angles.

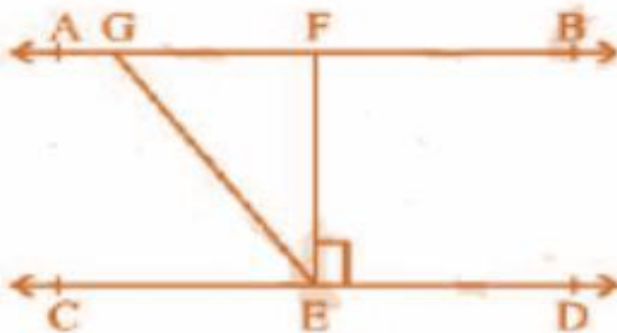
For example:  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ ,  $20^\circ$  and  $70^\circ$  &  $50^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$ .



Q2. Define supplementary angles with suitable examples. (2 marks)

Q3. In the Figure, if  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $EF \perp CD$  and  $\angle GED = 126^\circ$ , find  $\angle AGE$ ,  $\angle GEF$  and  $\angle FGE$ . (3 marks)

Solution: Since  $AB \parallel CD$  &  $GE$  is a transversal.



It is given that  $\angle GED = 126^\circ$

So,  $\angle GED = \angle AGE = 126^\circ$  (alternate interior angles)

$\angle GED = \angle GEF + \angle FED$

$EF \perp CD$ ,  $\angle FED = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle GED = \angle GEF + 90^\circ$

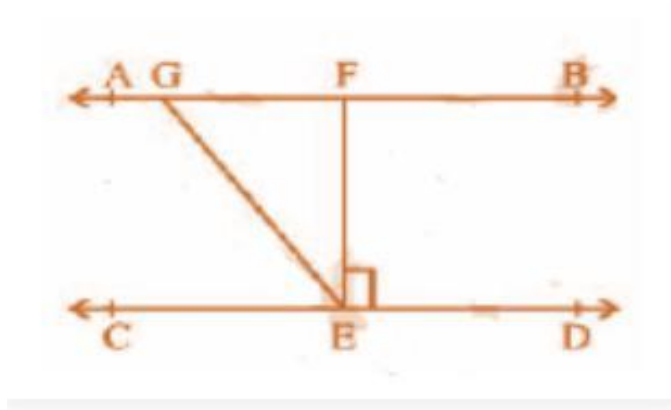
Or,  $\angle GEF = 126^\circ - 90^\circ = 36^\circ$

Again,  $\angle FGE + \angle GED = 180^\circ$  (Transversal)

Substituting the value of  $\angle GED = 126^\circ$  we get,

$\angle FGE = 54^\circ \Rightarrow \angle AGE = 126^\circ \Rightarrow \angle GEF = 36^\circ$  and  $\angle FGE = 54^\circ$

Q4. In the Figure, if  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $EF \perp CD$  and  $\angle GED = 116^\circ$ , find  $\angle AGE$ ,  $\angle GEF$  and  $\angle FGE$ . (3 marks)

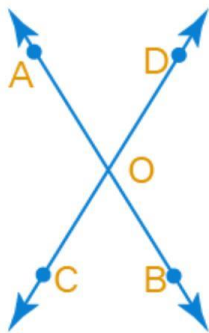


Q5. If two lines intersect, prove that the vertically opposite angles are equal. (5 marks)

Solution: Consider two lines AB and CD which intersect at O.

We have to prove that the vertically opposite angles are equal

- (i)  $\angle AOC = \angle DOB$
- (ii)  $\angle AOD = \angle BOC$



Consider ray OA that stands on the line CD

We know that the linear pair of angles is equal to  $180^\circ$ .

$$\angle AOC + \angle AOD = 180^\circ \text{ ----- (1)}$$

Consider ray OD that stands on the line AB

$$\angle AOD + \angle DOB = 180^\circ \text{ ----- (2)}$$

Considering ray OB that stands on the line CD

$$\angle DOB + \angle BOC = 180^\circ \text{ ----- (3)}$$

From (1) and (2),

$$\angle AOC + \angle AOD = \angle AOD + \angle DOB$$

Canceling common term,

$$\angle AOC = \angle DOB$$

From (2) and (3),

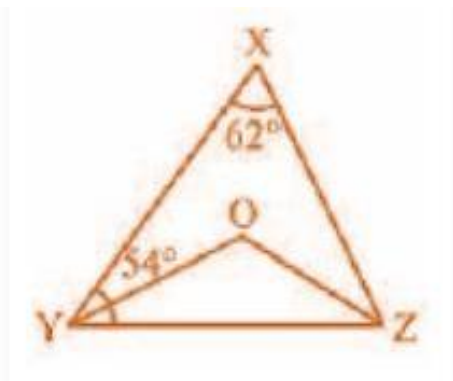
$$\angle AOD + \angle DOB = \angle DOB + \angle BOC$$

Canceling common term,

$$\angle AOD = \angle BOC$$

Therefore, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Q6. If  $\angle X = 62^\circ$ ,  $\angle XYZ = 54^\circ$ . If YO and ZO are the bisectors of  $\angle XYZ$  and  $\angle XZY$  respectively of  $\Delta XYZ$ , find  $\angle OZY$ ,  $\angle YOZ$  & sum of  $(\angle YXZ + \angle XYZ)$ . (5 marks)



### Subject -Science

1. A student observed onion peel under the microscope after staining with safranin. He found a well-defined cell wall, nucleus, cytoplasm, and some small organelles.

- Identify the type of cell.
- Mention three features of this cell that differentiate it from an animal cell.
- What will happen if the onion peel is placed in a hypertonic solution? Explain with reason. (5 Marks)

2. Draw a diagram of plant cell

- Label the following parts: mitochondria, nucleus, plasma membrane, ribosome.
- Write the functions of any two of the above organelles.
- Justify why the cell is called the structural and functional unit of life. (5 Marks)

3. Rohit was given cheek cells and leaf cells to observe under a microscope.

- Mention the differences he would observe between both cells.
- Why do plant cells have a large vacuole whereas animal cells have small vacuoles?
- Write two functions of the plasma membrane. (5 Marks)

4. If plant cells are kept in:

- Hypotonic solution
  - Hypertonic solution
  - Isotonic solution
- Explain what changes occur in each case.
  - Name the process responsible for these changes.
  - Why do animal cells burst in a hypotonic solution but plant cells do not? (5 Marks)

5. Analytical Question

A teacher asked students to explain why lysosomes are called “suicidal bags of the cell.”

- State the structure and function of lysosomes.
- Explain under what conditions they digest their own cell.
- Write two other functions of lysosomes in a cell. (5 Marks)

### Subject -Social Science

Instructions: Write these questions in your notebook.

Answer the following questions in 150-180 words.

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- Describe any five features of the Indian Constitution. 5 Marks
- “Democracy is the most popular form of Government emerging in the modern times; still the shortcomings cannot be ruled out”. Justify the statement by assessing any five shortcomings of democracy. 5 Marks
- Explain any five causes for the widespread poverty in India. 5 Marks
- Describe five main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. 5 Marks