

SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA

Class – 9th (Revisional Assignment)

Date-6.01.2026

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:

Do all questions neatly in the fair notebook.

Mention Date, and Day on each day's work.

All steps must be shown clearly.

Each question carrying 3 marks.

Part A: Learning Work

What is Euclid's Geometry?

Geometry that studies points, lines, surfaces, and solids based on logical reasoning.

It starts with definitions, postulates (axioms), and common notions, then proves theorems step by step.

Basic Concepts

Point: An exact position in space; has no size.

Line: Breadth-less length; straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

Surface/Plane: Flat, two-dimensional space extending in all directions.

Angle: Formed by two rays meeting at a point (vertex).

Circle: Set of all points equidistant from a center.

Polygon: A plane figure with straight sides (triangle, quadrilateral, etc.).

Postulates : Postulates are statements accepted without proof. Euclid's main postulates:

1. A straight line can be drawn from any point to any other point.
2. A finite straight line can be extended indefinitely in a straight line.
3. A circle can be drawn with any center and radius.
4. All right angles are equal to each other.
5. If a line intersects two lines and the sum of interior angles on one side is less than 180° , the two lines meet on that side.

Part B: Written Work

1. Write Euclid's five postulates.

2. Define the following:

Point Line segment Ray Angle

Triangle Polygon Circle

3. Draw a circle of radius 3 cm and mark its center and any point on the circle.

Math Quiz

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScPR18vKrWge5Hc9nFfI0Sz99KRLcALbiRTQPK-vW3lYtRjyg/viewform?usp=publish-editor>

Subject -Science

Topic- Motion

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 . It is also must to write on note books .

Motion – Class 9 Physics

Brief Content Summary

Motion: Change in position of an object with time relative to a reference point.

Distance: Total path covered (scalar).

Displacement: Shortest distance between initial and final position (vector).

Uniform Motion: Equal distances in equal time intervals.

Non-uniform Motion: Unequal distances in equal time intervals.

Speed: Rate of change of distance.

Velocity: Rate of change of displacement (direction included).

Acceleration: Rate of change of velocity.

Retardation: Negative acceleration.

Distance–Time Graph:

Straight line → uniform motion

Curve → non-uniform motion

Velocity–Time Graph:

Slope → acceleration

Area → displacement

Uniform Circular Motion: Speed constant but velocity changes due to change in direction.

Important Formulas

Speed

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Velocity

$$\text{Velocity} = \frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{Time}}$$

Acceleration

$$a = \frac{v - u}{t}$$

Equations of Motion

$$\begin{aligned}v &= u + at \\s &= ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \\v^2 &= u^2 + 2as\end{aligned}$$

Average Speed

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Total Time}}$$

Symbols Used

u = initial velocity

v = final velocity

a = acceleration

s = displacement

t = time

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=ndu1nj4ngn7ct>

Subject+Social Science

Geography Chapter-2 Physical Features of India

5 marks Questions

Note: Doing & learning task

What are the features of Himalayan Mountains?

Ans. The Himalayas, Geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west east direction the Indus to Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountains barriers of the world. They form an arc which covers a distance of about 2400 km. Their width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh. The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Those are Himadri, Himachal and Shiwaliks.

2. Classify Himalayas on the basis of regions from east to west. Ans. The part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Sutlej has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalayas. But it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east. The part of Himalayas lying between Sutlej and Kali River is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and the Tista rivers demarcated the Nepal Himalayas. The part between Tista and Dihang rivers is called Assam Himalayas. The eastern most boundaries of the Himalayas are demarcated by Brahmaputra. Beyond Dihang gorge the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along eastern boundary of India. They are called Purvanchal.

3. Write down the features of Northern plains.

Ans. The three major river systems namely the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries form the northern plains. These plains are formed of alluvial soil. The alluvial deposition lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years formed these fertile plains. It covers an area of 7 lakhs sq. km. The length of plain is about 2400 km and its width is about 240 to 320 km. It becomes a very productive part of our country in agriculture as it has rich soil covered with adequate water supply and favorable climate.

4. Write down the features of the Central Highlands.

Ans. The central highlands of the plateau lie to the north of the Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa plateau. The Aravalis range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the northwest and Vindhyan range on the south. The further westward extension includes the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The flow of the rivers draining this region namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and Ken is the southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope. The central Highlands are narrower in the east but wider in the west. The eastward extension of this plateau is locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.

Quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=56490342&source=liveDashboard>

join with this code : 56490342

Subject -English

Key Points – *Keeping It from Harold*

- *The story is a **humorous short story** by **P. G. Wodehouse**, known for light comedy and satire.
 - *It revolves around **Harold**, a young boy who is extremely sensitive and emotional.
 - *Harold is deeply attached to his **father**, who works as a **boxer**.
 - *The family believes that Harold **must be protected from the truth** about his father's boxing profession.
 - *They fear that knowing his father is a boxer would **shock or emotionally harm** Harold.
 - *To hide the truth, the family invents **false stories** about the father's occupation.
 - *Despite all efforts, Harold accidentally **discovers the truth**.
 - *Instead of being shocked, Harold is **proud and thrilled** about his father being a boxer.
 - *The family's fear proves to be **unnecessary and exaggerated**.
 - *The story highlights the **gap between adult assumptions and a child's actual reaction**.
 - *Wodehouse uses **irony and situational comedy** to create humor.
 - *The central theme is that **overprotection often leads to needless complications**.
 - *The story ends on a **comic note**, reinforcing Wodehouse's belief in light-hearted realism.
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Themes

- *Overprotection of children
- *Irony and misunderstanding
- *Humor in everyday situations
- *Innocence vs adult fear

Link of Quiz

<https://forms.gle/M6NLLfihQtASJobt5>

Subject -Hindi

Learning -Work

प्रश्न 1. उपसर्ग किसे कहते हैं?

उत्तर -जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के पहले लगकर उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन या विस्तार कर दे, उसे उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

उदाहरण:अ + ज्ञान = अज्ञान, प्र + प्रवेश = प्रवेश, उप + कार = उपकार

कुछ सामान्य उपसर्ग:अ-, अन-, प्र-, उप-, निर-, दुर्-, सम्-, अति-, परि- आदि

प्रश्न 2.प्रत्यय किसे कहते हैं?

उत्तर -जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के अंत में लगकर नया शब्द बनाए, उसे प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

उदाहरण:सच्चा + ई = सच्चाई, बाल + पन = बचपन, सेवा + क = सेवक

कुछ सामान्य प्रत्यय:-ई, -पन, -ता, -क, -वाला, -दार, -त्व आदि

Quiz link

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScP_Dg3VA46dnVsy_NzJ-1FZtFtqYc4pChLOSVLlSf1phBwuw/viewform?usp=header

Subject -Punjabi

Learning -Work

किरिआ

किरिआ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਕੰਮ ਜਾਂ ਕਾਰਜ ਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ। ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ: ਜਿਵੇਂ: ਖਾ, ਪੀ,ਗਾ, ਖੇਡੇਗਾ, ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਾਵਾਂਗੇ, ਆਦਿ।

ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ - ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ, ਵਾਪਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਾਲ/ਸਮੇਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ 'ਕਿਰਿਆ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

1.ਕਰਤਾ : ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ 'ਕਰਤਾ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਭਾਵ ਜਿਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ, 'ਕਰਤਾ' ਅਖਵਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

2. ਕਰਮ: ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਰਤਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜਿਸ ਉੱਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ 'ਕਰਮ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ

Quiz link

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1dlQ4565ikoXG6qeAfulqhvgsUNiVaoJrVz4L8svXgCQ/edit>

