

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
**Class-IX (2020-2021)**  
**Assignment 1**

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*(Assignment to be done in a separate English Language Register. Old English Language copies can also be used.)*

Q.1. Put the appropriate tense of the verbs given in brackets.

1. They assured us that they ..... us. (help)
2. We shall not go there until he .....us. (invite)
3. He will be happy to know that I .....a scholarship. (win)
4. The trader told me that he .....a good profit. (make)
5. He studies so that he .....win the price. (may)
6. She boasted as if she .....everything. (know)
7. She ran as fast as she ..... . (can)
8. We went to see him as many times as we ..... . (want)
9. He behaves as if he ..... Deaf. (be)
10. We knew the lady who .....here. (come)

Q.2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Verbs given in brackets.

1. 40 Miles ..... a long distance to go on foot. (is/are)
2. One of his goats .....lost. (was/were)
3. The price of all the commodities ..... risen. (has/have)
4. Everyone ..... present at the meeting. (was/ were)
5. Neither of my friends .....willing to help. (is/are)
6. Many a boy ..... aspiring to be great. (is/are)
7. Either Jack or his brothers .....to be praised. (is/are)
8. Neither Reena nor her friends .....present. (was/were)
9. Good news .....always welcome. (is/are)
10. The Arabian Nights .....an interesting book. (is/are)

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# ENGLISH LITERATURE

## Class-IX (2020-2021)

### Assignment 1

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#### **"The Old Man at the Bridge" by Ernest Hemingway**

An old man with steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule- drawn carts staggered up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all and the peasants plodded along in the ankle deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving. He was too tired to go any farther.

It was my business to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead beyond and find out to what point the enemy had advanced. I did this and returned over the bridge. There were not so many carts now and very few people on foot, but the old man was still there.

"Where do you come from?" I asked him. "From San Carlos," he said, and smiled.

That was his native town and so it gave him pleasure to mention it and he smiled. "I was taking care of animals," he explained.

"Oh," I said, not quite understanding.

"Yes," he said, "I stayed, you see, taking care of animals. I was the last one to leave the town of San Carlos."

He did not look like a shepherd nor a herdsman and I looked at his black dusty clothes and his gray dusty face and his steel rimmed spectacles and said, "What animals were they?"

"Various animals," he said, and shook his head. "I had to leave them."

I was watching the bridge and the African looking country of the Ebro Delta and wondering how long now it would be before we would see the enemy, and listening all the while for the first noises that would signal that ever mysterious event called contact, and the old man still sat there.

"What animals were they?" I asked.

"There were three animals altogether," he explained. "There were two goats and a cat and then there were four pairs of pigeons."

And you had to leave them?" I asked.

"Yes. Because of the artillery. The captain told me to go because of the artillery."

"And you have no family?" I asked, watching the far end of the bridge where a few last carts were hurrying down the slope of the bank.

"No," he said, "only the animals I stated. The cat, of course, will be all right. A cat can look out for itself, but I cannot think what will become of the others."

"What politics have you?" I asked.

"I am without politics," he said. "I am seventy-six years old. I have come twelve kilometers now and I think now I can go no further."

"This is not a good place to stop," I said. "If you can make it, there are trucks up the road where it forks for Tortosa." "I will wait a while," he said, " and then I will go. Where do the trucks go?"

"Towards Barcelona," I told him.

"I know no one in that direction," he said, "but thank you very much. Thank you again very much."

He looked at me very blankly and tiredly, and then said, having to share his worry with someone, "The cat will be all right, I am sure. There is no need to be unquiet about the cat.

But the others. Now what do you think about the others?"

"Why they'll probably come through it all right." "You think so?"

"Why not," I said, watching the far bank where now there were no carts.

"But what will they do under the artillery when I was told to leave because of the artillery?" "Did you leave the dove cage unlocked?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Then they'll fly."

"Yes, certainly they'll fly. But the others. It's better not to think about the others," he said. "If you are rested I would go," I urged. "Get up and try to walk now."

"Thank you," he said and got to his feet, swayed from side to side and then sat down backwards in the dust. "I was taking care of animals," he said dully, but no longer to me. "I was only taking care of animals."

There was nothing to do about him. It was Easter Sunday and the Fascists were advancing toward the Ebro. It was a gray overcast day with a low ceiling so their planes were not up. That and the fact that cats know how to look after themselves was all the good luck that old man would ever have.

All the students must go through the text (Story) and attempt the questions.

### **Brief explanation of the lesson -Old Man At The Bridge by Ernest Hemingway.**

This story is mostly a conversation between a soldier and an old man(76 years) of age.

Backdrop of the story- The author writes about the Spanish Civil War when people were asked to leave their home towns because of the artillery and go to a safer place.

The old man could be seen sitting by the road side near the pontoon (floating) bridge.

He was very tired having covered 12 km on foot.

People, trucks and carts pulled by mules were crossing the bridge.

Peasants (agricultural labourers/poor farmers) could be seen plodding (walking) in the ankle deep dust over the bridge. The old man kept sitting sorrowful and dejected.

Conversation - The narrator who is a soldier and whose duty was to check the Bridge head to see how far the enemy had advanced found out that the old man was from San Carlos and he had to leave his animals goats ,cat and pigeons(bird) behind which worried him.

Here the cat symbolizes independent people who can take care of themselves.

Goats symbolize old helpless people who suffer during rough times.

Pigeons/dove symbolize freedom and peace.

**Note** - *Explanation to be continued in the next Assignment .*

Answer the following questions briefly :

1. Where was the old man sitting and why?
2. Give two adjectives describing the condition of the old man.
3. Describe the scene at the pontoon bridge.
4. Who is the narrator and what was his duty?

Note- Students can do their work in rough for the time being.

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**MATHEMATICS**  
**Class-IX (2020-2021)**  
**Assignment 1**

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**CHAPTER- COMPOUND INTEREST**

METHOD 1: The CI is calculated year by year

In this method the amount at the end of each year becomes the principal for the next year. Also the time is taken as 1 for every year.

Example: Find the CI and Amount on Rs. 9600 for 2 years at the interest rate of 10% per annum.

Solution:

First year

$$I = P \times R \times T / 100$$

$$I = 9600 \times 10 \times 1 / 100 = \text{Rs. } 960$$

$$A = P + I$$

$$A = 9600 + 960 = \text{Rs. } 10560$$

Second year

$$I = P \times R \times T / 100$$

$$I = 10560 \times 10 \times 1 / 100 = \text{Rs. } 1056$$

$$A = P + I$$

$$A = 10560 + 1056 = \text{Rs. } 11616$$

$$\text{CI in 2 years} = 11616 - 9600$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2016$$

Amount after 2 years = Rs. 11616

METHOD 2 : By using the formula

$$A = P ( 1 + R/100)^n$$

$$A = 9600 ( 1 + 10/ 100)^2$$

$$A = 9600 ( 110/100)^2$$

$$A = 9600 \times 11/10 \times 11/10$$

$$A = \text{Rs. } 11616$$

$$\text{CI} = A - P = 11616 - 9600$$

$$\text{CI} = \text{Rs. } 2016$$

**EXERCISE**

1. Find the CI and Amount on Rs. 8000 for 3 years at the interest rate of 5% per annum.
2. A sum of Rs. 30000 is invested for 3 years at  $15\frac{1}{2}$  % p.a. compound interest
  - a) what is the sum at the end of the second year?
  - b) what is the sum at the end of 3 years?
  - c) what is the total interest earned in 3 years?

3. Find the Amount and CI on Rs. 40000 in 3 years at  $15\frac{1}{2}\%$  p.a.
4. A sum of Rs. 8000 becomes Rs. 8400 in one year at a certain interest rate per annum. Find the CI on the sum for 2 years at the same rate of interest.
5. A man borrows Rs. 10000 at a compound interest rate of 8% p.a. If he repays Rs. 2000 at the end of each year, find the sum outstanding at the end of the third year.

(last question to be done by method 1)

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# PHYSICS

## Class-IX (2020-2021)

### Assignment 1

#### TOPIC --- MOTION

##### REST AND MOTION

REST:- A body is said to be at rest if it does not change its position with respect to the surroundings.

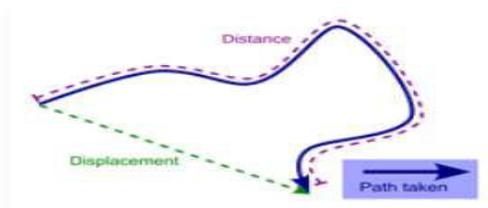
MOTION:-A body is said to be in motion if it changes its position with respect to the surroundings.

##### SOME IMPORTANT TERMS

- **SCALAR QUANTITY**:-These quantities have only magnitude. E.g, Length.
- **VECTOR QUANTITY**:-These quantities have both magnitude and direction. E.g. weight
- **DISTANCE**:-Total length covered by a moving body in a certain interval of time, irrespective of direction is called distance.
- **DISPLACEMENT**:-Shortest distance between initial and final positions of a moving body is called displacement.

\*If an object comes back to its initial position the displacement will be taken as 'Zero'.

\*See the figure given below--



##### ★SPEED/VELOCITY

1. Distance travelled by a body per unit time.	Distance travelled by a body per unit time in a certain direction.
2. It is a scalar quantity.	It is a vector quantity.
3. It can be positive or zero.	It can be positive, negative or zero.
4. Represented as Distance/Time	Represented as Displacement/Time

**UNIFORM SPEED**:-When a body covers equal distances in equal intervals of time it is said to have uniform speed.

**NON-UNIFORM SPEED**:-When a body covers unequal distances in equal intervals of time it is said to have non-uniform speed.

**INSTANTANEOUS SPEED**:-The speed of a body at a particular instant is called Instantaneous speed

**AVERAGE SPEED**:-It is the ratio of total distance travelled to the total time taken.

Note:- Same terms apply to velocity also taking direction into account.

ACCELERATION:-Rate of change of velocity is called acceleration.

$$\frac{(\text{final velocity}) - (\text{initial velocity})}{\text{time}}$$

- When the velocity of a body decreases with time it is known as negative acceleration or RETARDATION.

### UNIFORM and NON-UNIFORM ACCELERATION

When the velocity of a body changes uniformly at the same rate when it travels in a straight line, the acceleration is said to be Uniform and if it decreases or increases non- uniformly it is said to be Non-uniform acceleration.

### S.I. Units -

- \*Distance- metre (m)
- \*Displacement- metre
- \*Time - second (s)
- \*Speed - m/s
- \*Velocity - m/s

\*Acceleration - m/s<sup>2</sup>

EQUATIONS OF MOTION—The equations for the motion of a body moving with uniform acceleration are given below--

$v = u + at$	(where $\rightarrow$ initial velocity = u final velocity = v acceleration = a distance = s time = t )
$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	
$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$	
$s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$	

\*\*When a body starts from rest its initial velocity (u) is taken as zero.

\*\*When a body comes to rest its final velocity (v) is taken as zero.

## EXERCISES

Answer the following questions.

Q1. Define scalar and vector quantities. Give four examples each.

Q2. What do you understand by displacement? Give its SI unit.

Q3. What is retardation?

Q4. Define non-uniform speed.

Q5. What is acceleration? Give its SI and CGS units.

Q6. An object moves through a distance. Can its displacement be zero? Give an example.

Q7. Match---

1800 m/min	20m/s
72 km/hr	100 m/s
360 km/hr	30 m/s

Q8(a). Velocity of a body increases at a constant rate of 100m/s to 500m/s in 20 seconds. Find the acceleration.

(b). A truck starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of  $0.2\text{m/s}^2$  for 2 minutes. Find the ---

- i) Final velocity    ii) Distance travelled

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**CHEMISTRY**  
**Class - 9**  
**Assignment - 1**

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**Chapter - Chemical changes and reactions**

**Types of changes**

1. **Physical change**- A change which is temporary, reversible and in which no new substances are formed is a physical change.

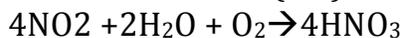
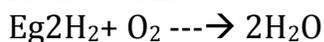
Eg boiling of water, melting of wax, melting of ice etc.

2. **Chemical change**- A change which is permanent, irreversible and in which new substances with different composition and properties are formed is called a chemical change. Eg respiration, burning of wax, rusting of iron etc.

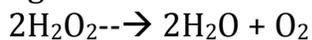
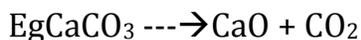
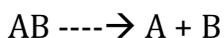
**Chemical reaction**- the process in which one or more substances are converted to one or more different substances is a chemical reaction.

**Types of chemical reactions**

1) **Direct combination reaction**- a reaction in which two or more elements or compounds or both combine to give one product is a direct combination or synthesis reaction.



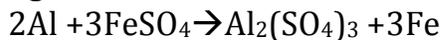
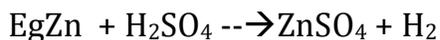
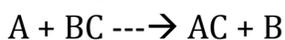
2) **Decomposition reaction**- a reaction in which a single compound breaks down on the application of heat, light or passage of electric current to give two or more substances.



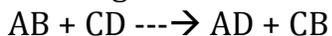
**Metal activity series** - it is a series of metals arranged in decreasing order of their reactivity i.e. most reactive at the top and least at the bottom.



3) **Simple displacement reaction**- a reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound is called a simple displacement reaction.



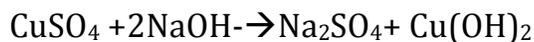
4) **Double displacement reaction**- a reaction in which two compounds react by the exchange of radicals to form new compounds.



It is of two types:-

a) Precipitation reaction:- a reaction in which two soluble compounds react by exchange of radicals to form an insoluble compound.

Eg.



b) Neutralization reaction:- a reaction in which an acid reacts with a base to form salt and water is called a Neutralization reaction.

Eg



## EXERCISES

Answer the following questions:-

Define the following reactions-

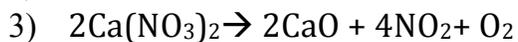
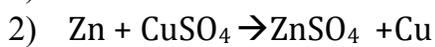
1) Precipitation reaction

2) Synthesis reaction

3) Decomposition reaction

4) Neutralization reaction

a) Identify the following types of reactions-



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**BIOLOGY**  
**CLASS- 9 (2020-21)**  
**ASSIGNMENT NO 1**

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**TOPIC- CELL ORGANELLES (MITOCHONDRIA, ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, GOLGI APPRATUS)**

Before moving to different cell organelles first we will understand what Cell Organelles is.

Cell Organelles: The different membrane bound structure scattered in the cytoplasm of the cell which are known as cell organelles. Cell organelles were revealed by the discovery of electron microscope.

Mitochondria:

Structure: the mitochondria have two membrane inner and outer membranes. The inner membrane is folded inward called as cristae. The surface of cristae is called oxysome and releases oxidative enzymes.

Function: Produces and store energy for the cell in the form of ATP molecules.

Location: mitochondria are present all over the cell and are present in hundreds and thousands in number. Mitochondria are found in both plant and animal cell.

Endoplasmic reticulum:

Structure: it is a tube like structure which connects plasma membrane with the nuclear membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum is of two type Rough endoplasmic reticulum and smooth endoplasmic reticulum. Rough ER contains ribosomes on its surface and smooth ER doesn't contain ribosome on the surface.

Function: transports substance within the cell also provide skeletal framework to the cell.

Golgi apparatus:

Structure: it is a flat sac like structure called cisternae.

Function: secretes chemical substance like protein and enzymes and also helps in the packing of proteins secreted by ribosomes in a droplets structure called vesicle which is released outside the cell.

Exercise:

- 1) Write the main functions of mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi apparatus?
- 2) Draw well labeled diagram of mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi apparatus?
- 3) Among these three cell organelles is called power house of the cell and why?
- 4) Draw well labeled diagram of plant cell?

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# HISTORY

## Class 9 (2020-2021)

### Assignment 1

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#### **LESSON 1 – The Harappan Civilization**

Read the following extract and answer the following questions.

The term civilization comes from the Latin word civilis meaning 'civil'. It is a progressive phase of all round development of people living within a given territory. Some features of a civilized society are-growth of cities, surplus food production, division of labour, script, buildings and advancement in the field of science and technology.

The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the Harappan civilization as Harappa was the first site to be excavated. This civilization flourished in the Bronze Age from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE. It was discovered by Sir John Marshall. Dayaram Sahani explored the ruins of Harappa in 1921, R.D. Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro, meaning mound of the dead.

Sources---Great Bath, Citadel, Seals, Human figurines, Lothal dockyard and Script  
Great Bath –It is one of the most remarkable structures discovered at Mohenjodaro. It is significant because it reveals architectural style of great perfection. It was a place where religious practices were conducted.

Citadel---A citadel was constructed on a platform to give it an elevated position. It was used by the people of aristocratic class. It indicated the political and social position of people in the urban civilization.

- Q1 Define the term civilization and discuss its features.
- Q2 Name some ancient civilizations of the world.
- Q3 Why is this civilization known as the Harappan civilization? Who discovered this civilization?
- Q4 Mention the sources of Indus Valley civilization.
- Q5 Discuss the features of The Great Bath and the Citadel.

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# CIVICS

## Class : IX (2020-21)

### Assignment : 1

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#### Topic: Our Constitution

India became independent from the British rule on 15th. August, 1947. The Constitution of India came into force on 26th. January, 1950 and India was declared a Sovereign Democratic Republic.

A constitution is a comprehensive document that contains the rules and laws according to which a country is governed or in simple words we can say, 'Constitution is a set of rules and regulations according to which a country is governed.' It states the duties of the three organs of the government - the legislature, executive and judiciary. The constitution also incorporates the rights and duties of a citizen to regulate the relationship between the citizens and the state.

The constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which was set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16th. May, 1946. It was presided over by Dr. Sachidananda Sinha but on 11th. December 1946, the Assembly elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its permanent chairman. It comprised 389 members. The Constituent Assembly was called mini India as it represented all sections of society. It comprised important personalities such as Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Sarojini Naidu, Frank Anthony, etc.

The Drafting Committee was set up on 29th. August, 1947 under the chairman- ship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new constitution. The Constituent Assembly took almost three years to complete the historic task of drafting the constitution. It was divided into 22 parts, comprising 395 and eight schedules. The Constitution as a whole came into force on 26th. January, 1950 and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was unanimously elected the first President of India.

The day 26th. January has a special significance in the history of the Indian freedom struggle. On 26th. January, 1929, in the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, a resolution was passed declaring the pledge for Purna Swaraj from the British rule. Since then, this day was celebrated as the Independence Day up to 1947 forcefully. When India became independent in 1947, 15th. August became the actual independence day. Three years later, the complete constitution was brought into force on 26th. January 1950.

#### **Answer the following questions :**

1. Define Constitution.
2. Name the body that framed our Constitution.
3. How many members were there in it?
4. When was the constituent assembly established?
5. 'The Constituent Assembly was a mini-India.' Explain.
6. Who was elected as the permanent president of the Constituent Assembly?
7. Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee?

8. When was the constitution enforced?
9. Find out five names of the members of the constituent Assembly which are not mentioned in the above passage.
10. Why was 26th. January chosen as the day for the enforcement of our Constitution?

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**GEOGRAPHY**  
**Class -IX (2020-2021)**  
**Assignment – 1**

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**CHAPTER – EARTH AS A PLANET**

**WORKSHEET 1 ABOUT THE EARTH**

Earth is a small planet in the vastness of space. It is one of the eight planets of the Solar System. It is the fifth largest planet in the solar family. The earth is also referred to as Blue planet because of the abundance of water on the planet. Over 71% of the earth's surface is comprised of water producing a vivid blue colour when viewed from space. Our earth's orbit lies between those of Mars and Venus. Earth is about 150 million Km away from the sun. Earth, like all other planets in our solar system, travels around the sun. Our planet earth has one satellite, the Moon. Earth, like all the planets in our solar system travels around the sun. Each planet has its own axis on which it rotates or spins. Earth's axis is an imaginary line, inclined at an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}$  degrees to the plane of orbital eclipse or  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the vertical to it. The earth rotates on its axis from west to east. The earth's circumference is about 40,000 Km.

Answer The Following Questions:-

1. Why is the earth called the Watery Planet?
2. Why is the earth called the Blue Planet?
3. Earth's Orbit lies between which planets?
4. What is the average distance of earth from the sun?
5. Name the earth's satellite.
6. At what degree is the earth's axis inclined?
7. What is the circumference of the earth?

**WORKSHEET -2-REALMS OF THE EARTH OR THE EARTH'S SPHERES**

The Earth is composed of three main parts. They are

- (1) Lithosphere (the sphere of rocks)
- (2) Hydrosphere (the sphere of water)
- (3) Atmosphere (the sphere of air)

(1) Lithosphere -The lithosphere is the solid crust of rocks on the surface of the earth on which we live. The two elements contained in lithosphere are silicon (Si) and aluminium (Al), hence the name SIAL given to the material which forms the first 20 Km of the crust. It has an average density of 2.7. Another layer of about 25 Km below is known as SIMA, which contains silicon (Si) and magnesium (Mg). The land occupies 29% of the earth's total surface area. Earth's chemical composition taken as a whole (by mass) consists of iron, silicon, magnesium, nickel, sulphur, titanium and aluminium.

(2) Hydrosphere-The earth has been named blue planet or watery planet as it contains 71% of water on its surface (in the form of oceans, seas, lakes and rivers)

and 29% of land. The earth is the only planet in the solar system with abundant water on its surface, essential for the existence of life. Water exists in solid, liquid and gaseous forms on the earth. Oceans not only moderate the temperatures to a large extent, they also help in setting up a water circulation system called Water Cycle. Only 3% of the earth's water is freshwater suitable for drinking. Rest is too salty to drink. Much of the freshwater is not readily available as it is frozen in the polar ice caps.

(3) Atmosphere-The envelope of air surrounding the earth is called atmosphere. Air in horizontal motion is known as wind. The earth's atmosphere extending up to 1600 Km around contains 21% oxygen, 78% nitrogen with traces of carbon dioxide, argon and other gases along with water vapour. Atmosphere acts as a blanket preventing us from the harmful ultraviolet (U V) rays of the sun and retains the heat radiated from the earth's surface.

Atmosphere consists of four layers:

(a) Troposphere-It is the lowermost layer in which we live. All weather phenomena that affect our life directly take place within the Troposphere. It extends to about 8 Km at the poles and about 16 Km at the equator.

(b) Stratosphere-In this layer the temperature does not change with altitude. It is free of water vapour and dust. Stratosphere contains the Ozone layer. It absorbs the burning Ultraviolet (U V) radiation from the sun. This layer protects us from these harmful rays from the sun.

(c) Ionosphere-This layer extends from 80 Km to about 480 Km. In this layer the ionisation of molecules and atoms occurs mainly as a result of Ultraviolet rays, X-rays and Gamma rays. Thus this layer is especially important in long distance radio communication.

(d) Exosphere- This is the outermost layer of the atmosphere. it forms the outermost boundary of our atmosphere.

Answer The Following Questions:-

1. Name the various realms of the earth
2. What do you understand by lithosphere?
3. Name the two layers of lithosphere.
4. State the composition of the SIAL layer.
5. State the composition of the SIMA layer.
6. What is Water Cycle?
7. What is atmosphere?
8. What is the significance of atmosphere?
9. What is wind?
10. Name the four layers of atmosphere. Describe each of them in brief.

# COMMERCIAL STUDIES

Class: 9 (2020-2021)

## Assignment – 1

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### COMMERCE MEANING

is the exchange 'production of goods, services or commodities on a large scale

**COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES** means any activity or service that produces income or money for any person, group, business.

**Commercial activity** means activity for profit making purposes comprising purchase and sale of goods, provision of services, investment, commercial enhancement and other activities for profit making purposes.

Human activity consists of two activities that is Economic and Non-economic. A human activity can be economic or non-economic.

Economic activities

Those activities that are performed to earn profit or monetary gain are known as economic activities. Economic activities are concerned with production distribution exchange and consumption the main purpose of such activity is to create wealth and earn money.

Example of economic activities

a person works in office salary a farmer works in the field for wages a sells the goods for earning profit a lecturer teaching in a college for fees a writer writes books for certain amount of money in terms of royalty etc.

Non Economic Activities

Non-economic activities are broadly classified into three types .they are as follows. personal activities ;individuals personal works for own satisfaction are called personal activities .These activities are concerned with their personal and family matters. Father spend money for his son,s study is a personal activity .

Non-economic activity is an activity performed with the purpose of rendering services to others without any consideration to financial gain. Those activities which are initiated for personal content or to meet human sentiments are non-economic activities.

Some common examples of non-economic activities are.

1. **Free -Time Activities** – Its only aims at acquiring pleasure in idle time. For instance, painting and signing etc.
2. **Family-Commitment Activities** – This activity is dedicated and inspired by family. For example, a teacher education to her/his own child at home and a doctor consulting his family etc.
3. **Cultural and Religious Activities** – The activity includes happiness and mental. Example, e.g. worshipping God and visiting the temple etc.
4. **Social Welfare Activities** – It is based on a passionate feeling of helping or sympathizing towards others. Such as a donation to underprivileged, participation on relief camp to help people affected by war, natural calamities etc.

NOW STUDENTS WE SHALL STUDY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ECONOMIC AND NON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

Basis of difference :

5. Meaning :

Economic activities : Economic activities are those activities which are performed to earn a livelihood.

Non-economic activities : Non-economic activities are those activities which are performed out of love, sympathy, sentiments, patriotism, etc

6. Aim :

Economic activities : The main aim of these activities is to earn profits

Non-economic activities : The main aim of these activities is psychological satisfaction.

7. End result :

Economic activities : The end result of these activities is to satisfy human need...

Non-economic activities :The end result of these activities is mental satisfaction of the person performing them.

8. Examples :

Economic activities : A teacher, a carpenter, a doctor, an artist, etc

Non-economic activities : A teacher teaching her own son, a doctor treating poor patients without charging any fees, etc.

### **Distribution Channel**

A distribution channel is a chain of businesses or intermediaries through which a good or service passes until it reaches the final buyer or the end consumer. Distribution channels can include Wholesalers 'retailer , distributors, and even the Internet. Commerce plays an important role in making this channel of distribution possible.

The goods are produced at one place but the customers are scattered over a wide geographical area. Thus, it is very difficult for a producer to distribute his products all over the country. Therefore, he takes the help of some intermediaries to distribute his goods. For example, Maruti cars are manufactured at Gurgaon but are available all over the country with the help of intermediaries. Or Middlemen.

Questions:

1. What do you mean by economic or commercial activities?
2. Define non economic activity?
3. What do you understand by commerce?
4. Differentiate between economic and non economic activity?
5. Explain channel of distribution.

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# ECONOMICS

## Class - 9 (2020-2021)

### Assignment 1

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#### Lesson-1

Meaning and definitions of economics

Meaning of Economics

Economics is a social science studies economic activities. How a person is managing a household with limited resources, how is the income and expenditure being regulated. These are a few things which are looked into be it a single household or a society or a country and accordingly the government takes related decisions.

There are many aspects of economics hence it can not be defined in a single statement or definition.

Several economists have given definitions covering different aspects of economics. A few are mentioned below.

- 1-Wealth oriented
- 2-Human problem oriented
- 3-Scarcity oriented
- 4-Growth oriented

Wealth oriented definition of economics given by Adam Smith.

***"ECONOMICS IS THE STUDY OF THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF NATION'S WEALTH OR SIMPLY THE STUDY OF WEALTH"***-ADAM SMITH

This definition emphasizes on the wealth aspect of the economy, Adam Smith believed that wealthier the nation is happier it will be.

Scarcity oriented definition

***"Economics is a science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses"***-LIONEL ROBBINS

This definition focuses more on the "limited resources and unlimited wants" problem aspect of economics. How a person earns and spends money. How much people tend to save and how much they spend on a regular basis.

Basically how different categories of people deal with their money.

Human problem oriented definition

***Economics like any other social science is concerned with the explanations of actual human problems.***

This definition emphasizes on the financial problems which the society faces.

Growth oriented definition of economics

***Economics is the study of how people and society and up choosing with or without the use of money to employ scarce productive resources that could have alternative uses to produce various commodities over time***

***and distributing them for consumption now or in the future Among various persons or groups in society. It analyses the costs and benefits of improving patterns of resource allocation.***

This definition covers almost all the aspects of economics and focuses on the practical implementation of people's knowledge and experience with regard to managing their finances.

**Questions**

1. Mainly on what the wealth oriented definition of economics focuses on ?  
Who has given it?
2. What do you mean by limited resources and unlimited wants?
3. Why do you think studying economics is important?
4. Mention five economic activities.
5. Why the modern growth oriented definition considered to be the most famous one?

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**COMPUTER APPLICATION**  
**Class – IX (2020-21)**  
**Assignment – 1**

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- Q1. What are programming paradigms? Briefly explain two popular programming paradigms.
- Q2. What is a class? Give some real life examples.
- Q3. What is an object? Give some examples.
- Q4. Explain the phrase “Everything is an object”?
- Q5. What are the differences between Procedure Oriented programming(POP) and Object Oriented Programming(OOP)?
- Q6. What is the difference between an object and a class?
- Q7. Write a short note on the principles of Object Oriented Programming.
- Q8. What do you mean by the term abstraction? Explain with an example.
- Q9. Write a program to print the sum of two given numbers.
- Q10. Write a program to print the area and perimeter of a square  
(Hint: Area of a square =side\*side, Perimeter of a Square = 4\*side)

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**HINDI**  
**Class - 9 (2020 - 21)**  
**Assignment I**

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TOPIC - निबंध लेखन

(क) निबंध लेखन - अधिकतम शब्द सीमा ३०० से ४०० तक ।

“कोरोना से मानव की जंग”

संसार कोरोना नामक महामारी से जूझ रहा है । इस महामारी की रोकथाम के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का वर्णन कीजिये । सरकार द्वारा दी गई अनेक सुविधाओं, पुलिस कर्मचारियों, स्वार्थ कर्मियों, मीडिया और स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के योगदान को लेख व चित्रों की सहायता से प्रभावी ढंग से प्रस्तुत कीजिये । लॉकडाउन के परिणाम स्वरूप मानव द्वारा दूषित किया गया पर्यावरण पुनः स्वच्छ हो रहा है । नदियाँ भी निर्मल हो कर कल-कल करती बहने लगी हैं । इन बातों की भी चर्चा निबंध में कीजिये ।

(ख) मुहावरों के अर्थ समझ कर वाक्य बनाइये -

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|---------------------------|---|
| १. आँखों पर पर्दा पड़ना   | (भला बुरा न समझना )                           |
| २. खटाई में पड़ना         | (काम में रुकावट आना )                         |
| ३. गेहूँ के साथ घुन पिसना | (अपराधियों के साथ निरपराधियों को दण्ड मिलना ) |
| ४. चिराग ले कर ढूँढना     | (बहुत दुर्लभ होना )                           |

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