

# Guru Gobind Singh Public School

## Sector V/B, B.S. City

Class :IX

Subject :English Language & Literature Assignment 2019

**1. Read the following passage carefully:**

1. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was not only an imaginative and creative scientist but also a pioneering industrialist and an astute planner. He made significant contribution in the field of cosmic ray physics and in the development of nuclear power and space programmes. When Dr. Bhabha died suddenly in 1966 in a plane crash, it seemed almost impossible to fill the vacuum but fortunately a worthy successor could be found in Dr. Sarabhai. He took up the nuclear programmes with a challenge and also added fresh dimensions to the space research programmes.

2. Dr. Sarabhai was born on August 12, 1919 at Ahmedabad in a rich industrialist family. His early education was in a private school in Gujarat College at Ahmedabad. He then went to Cambridge, England, and obtained his tripos in 1939 from St. John's College. He then came back to India and started research work in the field of cosmic rays with Sir C.V. Raman at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. In 1945 he went back to Cambridge to carry out further research on cosmic rays. There in 1947 he obtained a Ph.D. degree in the same field.

3. It was as early as 1942, when Dr. Sarabhai and his newly-married wife, Sreemati Mrinalini, were staying for some time in Poona. There he conceived the idea of starting the Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad. Soon after his return from Cambridge in 1947, Sarabhai started looking for a place for this project. He got a few rooms at the M.G. Science Institute to start the laboratory and Prof. K.K. Ramanathan was made its first director in 1948. The foundation stone of the new laboratory building was laid in February, 1952 by Sir C.V. Raman and the laboratory was formally opened in April 1954. Dr Sarabhai made the Physical Research laboratory virtually the cradle of the Indian Space Programme just like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was one such centre for the Indian Atomic Energy Programme.

4. Dr Sarabhai not only encouraged science but also devoted a good deal of time to industry. For over 15 years he nurtured a pharmaceutical industry and he was also a pioneer of the pharmaceutical industry in India.

5. The first institution that Sarabhai helped to build was the Ahmedabad Textile industry's Research Association (ATIRA). In building ATIRA he helped to introduce the scientific method in a traditional industry. He was only 28 when he was asked to organise and build ATIRA. From 1949-1965 he remained the Honorary Director of ATIRA.

In 1962 he helped to found the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad. From 1962-1965 he remained the Honorary Director of this institute. Dr. Sarabhai was mainly responsible for setting up of the Thumba rocket launching station. In 1966, after the death of Dr. Bhabha, he became the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

6. Today, the success of space programmes in India is largely owing to the groundwork prepared by him in this regard. Dr. Homi Bhabha put India on the nuclear map of the world and Dr. Sarabhai did it in the field of space. Due to his efforts India could launch its first satellite, Aryabhata, just three-and-half years after his death.

7. As a result of his achievements Dr. Sarabhai became a world renowned figure in the field of space research. He was given the Bhatnagar Memorial Award for Physics in 1962; Padma Bhushan in 1966 and was awarded Padma Vibhushan posthumously. He was elected the Vice-President and Chairman of the U.N. conference on peaceful use of outer space in 1968. He president over the fourteenth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Dr. Sarabhai died on December 30, 1971 at the age of 52 when he was at the peak of his achievements. It was a great loss to India and the Indian science in particular.

1. Now answer the following questions in brief:

1. In which field did Vikram Sarabhai make significant contribution? How did he prove himself a worthy successor of Dr. Bhabha?
2. Where did Dr. Sarabhai conceive the idea of starting the Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad? What did he do then?
3. What was his contribution in building the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association or ATIRA?
4. Mention some of Dr. Sarabhai's achievements that made him a world renowned figure in the field of space research?

**ii. Vocabulary:**

1. The word 'cosmic' (Para 2) means .....
2. The word 'pioneer' (Para 4) means .....
3. The verb form of the word 'director' is .....

4. The antonym for the word 'traditional' is .....

**2. Read the following passage carefully:**

yoga can help control Non-communicable diseases: health Minister JP Nadda With non-communicable diseases (NCDs) claiming nearly five million lives in India every year, the Centre today said yoga can help control these diseases and that the ancient Indian practice is being encouraged as an integral part of their prevention and management.

Launching a campaign on non-communicable diseases (NCDs) to generate awareness among the people and an M-Diabetes initiative where people can get information on prevention and management through a missed call, Health Minister JP Nadda said prevention of diseases, whether non-communicable or communicable, will remain at the forefront of his government.

"Yoga and knowledge in AYUSH system of medicine can be of great help in not only preventing but also controlling non-communicable disease. Traditional system of medicines can complement modern medicine."

"Yoga is not only physical activity but also a complete science of living. Yoga as an intervention is being encouraged as an integral part of NCD prevention and management," Mr. Nadda said at a national conference on 'Prevention and Control of Major NCD in India.'

Mr. Nadda also launched the second round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2) for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indication.

"Prevention of diseases will always remain in the forefront, whether for communicable or NCD and awareness regarding a balanced lifestyle and healthy living is a crucial pillar in combating NCDs," MrNadda said.

Mr. Nadda said as most of major NCDs, generally labeled as 'lifestyle disease', are acquired, there is an urgent need for paying attention to their preventive aspective and social behavior change plays a major role in preventing NCDs.

Minister of State for AYUSH ShripadYessoNaik said there is a need for a holistic approach for maintaining good health and to integrate traditional medicinal practice and healthy lifestyle for leading a healthy life.

According to the World Health Organisation, every year, roughly 5-8 million Indians die from heart and lung diseases, structure, cancer and diabetes.

**Now answer the following questions:**

1. Which type of diseases can be controlled by Yoga?
2. How can an M-Diabeles initiative help people?
3. What is yoga? Why is it being encouraged?
4. What was the objective of the second round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2)?
5. What is a crucial pillar in combating non-communicable diseases (NCDs)?
6. What according to the Health Minister, will remain at the forefront of his government?
7. What is needed for the prevention of NCDs?
8. What did the Minister of state for AYUSH say?

**3. More and more People are now used to carry mobile phones to their workplaces. However, the use of mobile phones can be dangerous at times. Write an article in about 100 to 150 words on Mobile culture-ethics. Take hints from the information given.**

**Don't use mobile phones-**

- while driving
- when in ICU
- at petrol pumps
- if you are near a heart patient or someone who has a pacemaker
- Inside an aircraft

4. Last summer vacation you went to your friend's village. His grandmother looked after you as if you were her grandchild. Describe her in 100 - 150 words.
5. You are Naresh. You happen to go to Agra in a crowded bus on a hot summer day. Record your experience in 100-150 words in your diary.
6. Complete the story using the beginning given.

I stopped my scooter in front of an old and dilapidated building.- A haggared, skinny, old man with the drooping shoulders came towards me. He told me that it is dangerous....

**7. In the following passage one Word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in the space provided**

**Fast Food a favourite with children**                      **Eg**                      **food**                      **is**                      **a**  
**There is no doubt that it requires less**                      -----                      -----                      -----

preparation time, is tasty Is served  
quickly it is unhealthy and lacks  
nutrients. Rise in the cases of obesity in children  
is a matter of concern for all.

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8. In the passage given below, one word in each line is wrong. Write the incorrect word along with the correct word in the space provided.

In Himalayas, the desert is turning green. Eg  
Climate change in an Indian religion of  
Ladakh has shrunk Glacier Ora has made rainfall  
and temperature unpredictable. Water has  
needed to irrigating the fields.  
Farmers may requiring aid from the government

Food	is	a
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9. Fill in the blanks in the paragraph given below with the help of options That follow. It (a)----- the afternoon of a cold , grey December day. the streets outside glistened (b) ..... snow and (c) ..... white sparkling flakes struck the window panes (d) -----melted (e) ----- them .

- (a) (i) is (ii) were (iii) had (iv) was  
(b) (i) by (ii) on (iii) with (iv) in  
(c) (i) any (ii) some (iii) a (iv) no  
(d) (i) and (ii) but (iii) or (iv) so  
(e) (i) our (ii) on (iii) by (iv) in

10. Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences .

- (i) At Chandigarh \creation of\Garden\is\love for \labour of\Nekchand \the rocks \a  
(ii) or fame \thing\art\was the last \on his mind.  
(iii) transport stones \the nearby hills \he would \from \on his bicycle.  
(iv) created the \from\Nekchand\world famous \Rock garden \urban waste.  
(v) reuse\rock garden \about \a lot \ teaches us .

11. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

I. As for music, she explains, "It pours in through every part of my body. It tingles in the skin, my cheekbones and even in my hair."

- (i) Who is the speaker of the above lines?  
(ii) How does she 'hear' music?  
(iii) How did she become able to sense different notes of music?  
(iv) What award did she receive for her accomplishments?

12. The house was not electrified; it was a small rented room. I had just set up medical practice and my earnings were meagre. I had about sixty rupees in my suitcase. Along with some shirts and dhotis, I also possessed one solitary black coat which I was then wearing.

- (i) What is the speaker's profession?  
(ii) Why were his earning poor?  
(iii) How can we conclude that the speaker was not well-off?  
(iv) Why did the speaker want to make his presence felt?

13. And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

- (i) Who or what is 'both' referred to here?  
(ii) Why did he keep the first road for another day?  
(iii) Why were the two roads in the same condition that morning?  
(iv) What was the poet's doubt?

**14. Wind, come softly.**

**Don't break the shutters of the windows.**

**Don't scatter the papers.**

**Don't throw down the books on the shelf.**

- (i) What are the things that poet wants the wind not to do?
- (ii) What has the wind done to the papers?
- (iii) Why does the poet ask the wind to 'come softly'?
- (iv) What does 'weak fires' symbolise?

**15. I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,  
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:  
Nine bean-tows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee  
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.**

- (i) Where does the poet want to go?
- (ii) What does the poet want to do there?
- (iii) Why does the poet miss the place?
- (iv) What does Innisfree symbolise?

**16. "The road was deserted and I was all alone. Suddenly I spotted something that looked like an enormous bushy Beast lying sprawled across the road."**

- (i) Who is speaking the words in the above extract?
- (ii) What was the 'enormous bushy beast' actually?
- (iii) What made Iswaran such an imaginative storyteller?
- (iv) What impact did Iswaran's story of a female ghost have on Mahendra?

**17. Where they harness the swift reindeer  
To the sledges, when it snows;  
And the children look like bear's cubs  
In their funny, furry clothes:**

- (i) What is a sledge? Where is it generally used?
- (ii) How do the children of this place look and why?
- (iii) What do the name and the description of the place suggest about where the place is located?
- (iv) What happens there in winter?

**Answer the following in about 30 to 40 words:**

18. What moral lesson does the poem A Legend of the Northland teach us?
19. Why did Margie hate school ?
20. How does Evelyn use her body to play music ?
21. What did the thief's brother complain to the king ?
22. Why did Khan Saheb decline to head a school of shehnai in the USA despite the person offering to replicate the temples of Banaras in the USA ?
23. How was Kerzia's father different from Mr. Macdonald ?
24. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt ?
25. How did the doctor show presence of mind when he encountered the snake ?
26. What happens to the poet when it rains ?
27. What three things will the poet like to do at Innisfree ?
28. How did Saint Peter punish the old lady ?
29. Why does the child lose interest in the things he wanted earlier ?
30. Give a brief description of Toto .
31. In what way is Iswaran an asset to Mahendra ?
32. What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the kingdom of fools ?
33. Why was the "happy prince " sad ?
34. What did Margie write in her diary?
35. How does the guru manage to save his disciple's life?
36. What is the wind held responsible for?
37. What do the two roads represent?
38. What did Kazia's father do to Kerzia after she had a nightmare?
39. How was Einstein's private life unravelling after he finished his studies?

**Answer the following in about 100 – 150 words:**

40. What are the main features of the mechanical teachers and the school rooms that Margie and Tommy have in their story?
41. Albert Einstein is called a scientific genius. Write down his achievements and comment on his geniusness.
42. Ishwaran was a fascinating story teller. What are the skills he had? How was he an asset to Mahindra?
43. Write the character sketch of the 'happy prince'
44. Why does the happy prince want to part with all the gold and precious stones he has?
45. Give instances from the story to show that Toto was a very mischievous monkey.
46. Mahendra said that he did not believe in ghosts or spirits and that they were all a figment of imagination. Why did he resolve to leave that place the very next day?
47. The two precious things mentioned in the story are the leaden heart of the happy prince and the dead swallow. Do you agree with it? If yes, give reason why they are considered precious.
48. What similar traits of character are revealed by the doctor and the snake? How are these traits helpful in improving ourselves?
49. What moral lessons can we learn from the poem "Wind"? Describe in 100-150 words.
50. The Happy Prince is very affectionate, but what qualities does the swallow display? Describe in 150 words.

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