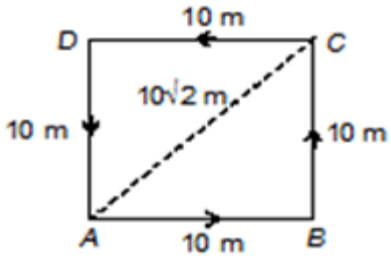
ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, INDIRAPURAM
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2025-26)
CLASS-IX

"TIME MOVES SLOWLY, BUT PASSES QUICKLY"

ENGLISH	**INTEGRATED PROJECT WORK** **Showcase your creativity and learn about your favourite sports personalities.** ➢ **Create a vibrant caricature of your favourite sports person on an A4 size sheet, accompanied by a brief bio-sketch. Get creative with colors!** **Details** ***1. Choose your favourite sports person.*** ***2. Draw a caricature on an A4 sheet.*** ***3. Write a brief bio-sketch.*** ***4. Use colours to make it visually appealing.*** **Wishing you a joyful, meaningful, and refreshing summer break.** • **Revise the lessons done in the class.** • **Do exercises from Work Book, Page no 34, 35,36, 46, 48**
HINDI	• **<u>ल्हासा पर परियोजना कार्य</u>** **1.** ल्हासा कहाँ स्थित है**?** **2.** इसका धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक महत्त्व क्या है**?** **3.** इसे भारत से जोड़ने वाले प्रमुख मार्ग कौन-कौन से हैं१ **4.** इस परियोजना को चित्रों व नक्शों सहित **A-4 Size Sheet** में प्रस्तुत करें। • पाठ से **10** कठिन शब्द चुनकर उनके अर्थ लिखिए और प्रत्येक से एक-एक वाक्य बनाएँ। • सुंदर लेख में 10 सुलेख एक अलग पतली कॉपी में लिखें।

MATHS	**Do the STREET PLAN activity mentioned in question number 2 of exercise 3.1 of your NCERT text book.** **Introduction : Write about coordinate geometry** **Activity : Do the activity as explained in the book.** **Conclusion : Write about the experiences while preparing the project, your references .** **THE ACTIVITY SHOULD BE DONE IN A4 SIZE SHEETS.(4-5 SHEETS)**
SCIENCE	**CLASS IX (SESSION: 2025-26)** **PHYSICS** **1. Distance and displacement are two quantities that seem to mean the same but are different with different meanings and definitions. Distance is the measure of 'how much distance an object has covered during its motion' while displacement refers to the measure of 'how far the object actually is from initial place.' Using this data answer the following questions.** **(i) Which of the following relation is always true when object moves in straight line?** **(a) distance is always equal to displacement** **(b) distance is always greater than or equal to displacement** **(c) distance is always lesser than or equal to displacement** **(d) none of the above** **(ii) Kapil travels 20 km to North but then comes back to South for 40 km to pick up a friend. What is the total distance covered by Kapil?** **(a) 60km** **(b) 80km** **(c) 20km** **(d) none of the above**

	(iii) Rahul travels 20 km to East but then comes back to West for 10 km. Find displacement. **(a) 30km** **(b) 20km** **(c) 10km** **(d) none of the above** **(iv) Define distance and displacement of particle.** **(v) Write the difference between distance and displacement.** **2. Answer the following questions by observing the following diagram.**  **(i) What is distance and displacement when particle moves from point A to B?** **(a)distance is equal to displacement** **(b) distance is greater than and equal to displacement** **(c) distance is lesser than and equal to displacement** **(d)none of the above** **(ii) What is displacement when particle moves from point A to D?** **(a) 15km** **(b) 20 km** **(c) 10 km** **(d) none of the above** **(iii) What is displacement when particle moves from point A to C through A-B-C?** **(a) 10 km** **(b) 20 km** **(c) 10√2 km** **(d) none of the above** **(iv) Find distance covered when particle moves in path ABCDA**

	i.e. starts from A and ends at A? **(a) 10 km** **(b) 0 km** **(c) 40 km** **(d) none of the above** **(v) Find displacement covered when particle moves in path ABCDA i.e. starts from A and ends at A?** **(a) 10 km** **(b) 0 km** **(c) 40 km** **(d) none of the above.** **3. The speed of an object is the distance covered per unit time and velocity is the displacement per unit time. To specify the speed of an object, we require only its magnitude while Velocity is the speed of an object moving in a definite direction.** **(i) S.I. unit of speed is** **(a) m/s** **(b) s/m** **(c) m/s^2** **(d) none of these** **(ii) Which of the following is true?** **(a) speed is scalar** **(b) velocity is vector** **(c) both a and b** **(d) none of these** **(iii) To specify speed we require** **(a) magnitude** **(b) direction** **(c) both magnitude and direction** **(d) none of these** **(iv) Define speed and velocity of particle.** **(v) Differentiate between speed and velocity.**

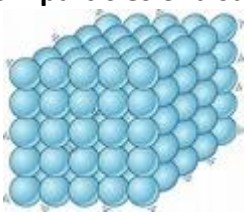
CHEMISTRY

The common states of matter are: Solid, liquid and gas. Solid formation occurs when the attraction between individual particles is greater than the particle energy (mainly kinetic energy or heat causing them to move apart). The particles are locked in positions near each other, so that solids have definite shapes and volumes. The particles of solids are still in motion, but they remain fixed in place and only vibration takes place.

Liquids are formed when the particle energy is increased and the rigid solid structure breaks down. Liquid particle can slide past one another and collide with other particles but remain close to each other. Thus, liquids can 'flow' to take the shape of the container but they cannot be really compressed. Therefore, liquids have defined volumes but undefined shapes.

Gases are formed when energy exceeds attraction between molecules. Particles move quickly and freely in all directions spreading out everywhere within the container. Gases can be compressed easily and they have undefined shapes.

i) A student made a model to show how particles of a substance 'X' are arranged.



His friends observed the model and concluded that substance 'X' is a solid. What supports their conclusion?

(a) The particles are closely packed that allows substance X to change ts volume.

(b) The particles are fixed at their positions that allows substance X to retain its volume.

(c) The particles are bonded to each other that allows substance X to maintain a fixed mass.

(d) The particles are identical to each other that allows substance X to have a uniform composition.

(ii) A liquid substance retains its

(a) Volume but not in shape (c) volume but not in mass

(b) Shape but not its volume (d) mass but not its volume

(iii) Gases are easily compressible by applying pressure. The same volume of gas can fill up a small can and spread into a big room. What is the relationship between the property of gases and compressibility?

(a) Gas particles have large spaces between them, so when pressure is applied, the particles compress.
(b) Gas particles have strong intermolecular forces, so when pressure is applied, the particles liquefy.
(c) Gas particles have high kinetic energy, so when pressure is applied, the particles lose their energy.
(d) Gas particles have more speed, so when pressure is applied, the particles move farther away and compress.

(iv) A student puts one drop of food colour in 100 mL of water. The student notices that the food colour gradually spreads in the water. What is the possible reason for this phenomenon?

(i) A close arrangement of the water particles.
(ii) The ability of the water particles to move continuously.
(iii) The ability of the water to stay warm at room temperature
(iv) Small intermolecular space between the water particles

BIOLOGY

Plant and animal cells have several differences and similarities. For example, animal cells do not have a cell wall or chloroplasts but plant cells do. Animal cells are mostly round and irregular in shape while plant cells have fixed, rectangular shapes. Plant and animal cells are both Eukaryotic cells, so they have several features in common such as the presence of a cell membrane and cell organelles, like the nucleus, mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. A few points of comparison of animal cell and plant cell are given in the table below. Read the table and answer the questions that follow.

Feature	**Plant Cell**	**Animal Cell**
Shape	Fixed, rectangular or box-like	Irregular, round or oval
Cell Wall	Present	Absent
Chloroplasts	Present, for photosynthesis	Absent

Vacuoles	Large central vacuole	Smaller or absent
Centrioles	Absent in most higher plants	Present, involved in cell division
Lysosomes	May be present, but not prominent	Present, involved in digestion and waste removal

a. Name the cell organelle and structures held by only plant cell and not by animal cell.

b. What is the main function of lysosomes?

c. Why is mitochondria called 'power house of cell'?

d. Mention two cell organelles that have their own genetic material.

e. What is the rigid outer covering of a plant cell known as?

f. Write two functions of Golgi apparatus.

g. Why is plasma membrane called a selectively permeable membrane?

h. Draw a well labelled diagram of nucleus.

S.SC

Every student has to compulsorily undertake one project on the topics according to the roll number given in the table.

2. Objective: The overall objective of the project work is to help students gain an insight and pragmatic understanding of the theme and see all the Social Science disciplines from interdisciplinary perspective. It should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.

3.Students are expected to apply the Social Science concepts that they have learnt over the years in order to prepare the project report. If required, students may use different primary and secondary resources to prepare the project.

4. If possible, *different forms of Art* may be integrated in the project work.

5. Use eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure.

8. The Project Report should be *handwritten by the students themselves* on A4 size sheets.

PATTERN OF THE PROJECT FILE:

1. Cover page - Project title, school name, session, class, subject, name of the student

2. First page-Project title, subject, session, name of the student, class/ section

3. Acknowledgment- Acknowledging the individuals/institutions who helped in making the project

4. Index- With page numbers

5. Introduction- Purpose and aim of the project

6. Content- Present material/ data/ statistics with related pictures, pie charts, bar graphs, cartoons, slogans, maps etc. on the left side of the file to make a quality project.

7. Conclusion- Draw a relevant conclusion by mentioning the learning outcome and suggestions (if any).

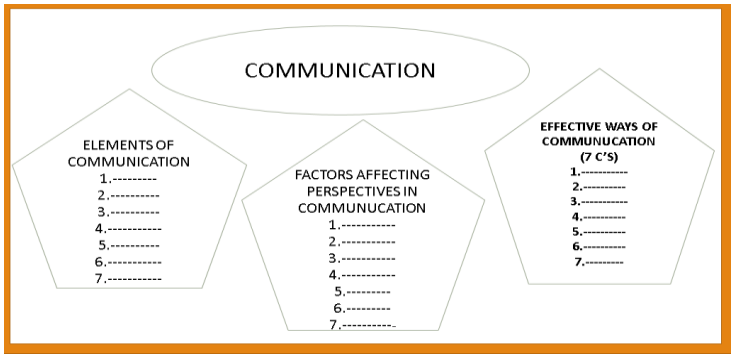
8. Bibliography- Mention name of the book, newspaper, magazine, website, author, publisher.

GEOGRAPHY	**TOPIC** **NATURAL DISASTER** **EARTH QUAKE IN INDIA** **Roll Nos.** **9 A 1-10** **9 B 1-10** **9 C 1-10** **9 D 1-10** **9 E 1-10**	***INTRODUCTION*** ❖ **Define earth quake** ❖ **How it occurs?** ***CONTENT*** ❖ **Earth quake that happene** ❖ **date people affected** ❖ **places affected** ❖ **economic loss** ❖ **how government helped e socially** ***CAUSES*** ❖ **what are the major c** ***PREVENTION AND SAFTY MEASURES*** ❖ **preventive measures** ❖ **safety measures**

				CONCLUSION **A report of the whole project** ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***	
		FLOODS IN INDIA **9 A 11-20** **9 B 11-20** **9 C 11-20** **9 D 11-20** **9 E 11-20**	***INTRODUCTION*** ❖ **Define Floods** ❖ **How it occurs?** ***CONTENT*** ❖ **Flood that happened in India** ❖ **date people affected** ❖ **places affected** ❖ **economic loss** ❖ **how government helped economically socially** ***CAUSES*** ❖ **what are the major causes?** ***PREVENTION AND SAFTY MEASURES*** ❖ **preventive measures** ❖ **safety measures** ***CONCLUSION*** **A report of the whole project** ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***	
		LANDSLIDES IN INDIA **9 A 21-30** **9 B 21-30** **9 C 21-30** **9 D 21-30** **9 E 21-30**	***INTRODUCTION*** ❖ **Define Landslide** ❖ **How it occurs?** ***CONTENT*** ❖ **Landslide that happened in India** ❖ **date people affected** ❖ **places affected** ❖ **economic loss** ❖ **how government helped economically socially** ***CAUSES***	

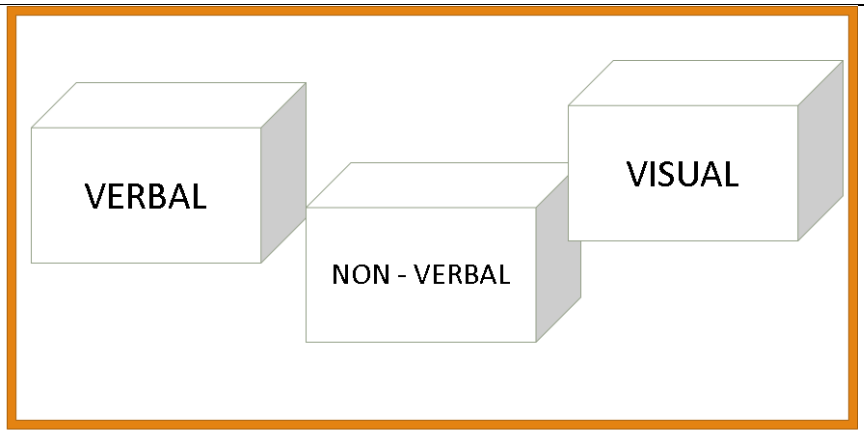
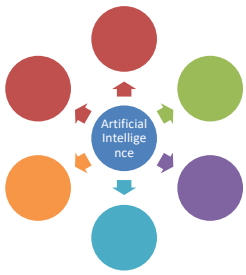
			❖ what are the major causes? ***PREVENTION AND SAFTY MEASURES*** ❖ preventive measures ❖ safety measures ***CONCLUSION*** A report of the whole project ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***
		AVALANCHES IN INDIA **9 A 31-38** **9 B 31-38** **9 C 31-40** **9 D 31-40** **9 E 31-39**	***INTRODUCTION*** ❖ Define Avalanches ❖ How it occurs? ***CONTENT*** ❖ Avalanches that happened in India ❖ date people affected ❖ places affected ❖ economic loss ❖ how government helped economically socially ***CAUSES*** ❖ what are the major causes? ***PREVENTION AND SAFTY MEASURES*** ❖ preventive measures ❖ safety measures ***CONCLUSION*** A report of the whole project ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***
FINANCIAL MARKETS	1. **Make a two column chart on A-4 sheet. Label one side "Barter System" and the other side "Money System". Now discuss and enlist the challenges of the barter system and the advantages of money system in the respective columns.** 2. **On the basis of given images of different things, demonstrate pictoral Account of "Evolution of money" on "A-4 sheet'.**		

3. **Draw and complete the following 'mind map'of communuication on 'A-4 sheet".**



4. **Identify the following examples and put them in appropriate boxes.(use A-4 sheet)**

1. Graphs
2. Sitting on knees to pray
3. Hug
4. Sign
5. Flowchart
6. Lowering head to feel ashamed
7. Pat on back
8. Telephonic conversation
9. Making notes
10. Magazines
11. Presentation in a conference
12. Sign of victory
13. Clapping
14. Shaking hands
15. Smile
16. Sad look

	 5. **Do the 'short answer type questions' and 'long answer type questions' from the text book in fair notebook of the following chapters:** • **Communication Skills-1** • **Money – Exchange systems** • **Key characteristics of Money**
IT	**Q1. Write any one IT technical term that starts with the first letter of your first name and surname . Explain that term in one paragraph.** **Note - Do in A4 sheet as your Portfolio Activity.** **Q2. Complete your IT practical file. File will be shared in EduNext.** **Q3. Complete your copy work.(Including mail merge)**
Artificial Intelligence	Q1**. How do you think Artificial Intelligence can help you as you go about your daily life? Fill in your ideas below:**  **Q2. Write any one AI technical term that starts with the first letter of your name. Explain that term in one paragraph.** **Note - Do Q1 & 2 in A4 sheet as your Portfolio Activity.** Q3. Complete your AI practical file. File will be shared in EduNext. **Q4. Complete your copy work.**

FRENCH	**1) Your friend is in Paris enjoying her/his summer vacations, write the dialogues of you two(15 dialogues)** **2) In your notebook write your daily routine (15 sentences) decorate the page as well.**
GERMAN	**Q1)Write one sentence using these Verb and also learn the meaning** 1. **gearbeitet - worked** 2. **geantwortet - answered** 3. **gebaut - built** 4. **bekommen - received** 5. **besucht - visited** 6. **gebraucht - needed** 7. **gedankt - thanked** 8. **gedeckt - covered** 9. **erklärt - explained** 10. **erzählt - told/narrated** 11. **gefragt - asked** 12. **geglaubt - believed** 13. **gehört - heard** 14. **gekauft - bought** 15. **gekocht - cooked** 16. **gelacht - laughed** 17. **gelebt - lived** 18. **gelernt - learned** 19. **geliebt - loved** 20. **gemacht - made/done** 21. **geöffnet - opened** 22. **geredet - talked** 23. **geregnet - rained** 24. **gereist - traveled** 25. **gesagt - said** 26. **gesammelt - collected** 27. **gespielt - played** 28. **getanzt - danced** 29. **gewohnt - lived/resided** 30. **gewünscht - wished** 31. **gebadet - bathed**

	32. begonnen - begun 33. beobachtet - observed 34. beraten - advised 35. besessen - owned 36. bewundert - admired 37. geblüht - bloomed 38. gedruckt - printed 39. erreicht - reached 40. gefeiert – celebrated
SANSKRIT	पितृ दिवस पर संस्कृत में शुभकामना पत्र तैयार कीजिए। एक संस्कृत शब्दकोष पुस्तिका बनाइए जिसमें 50 नए संस्कृत शब्दों का चित्र सहित अर्थ हो (हिंदी या अंग्रेज़ी में)। उदाहरण: पुस्तकम् – Book जलम् – Water
ART/CRAFT	**CANVAS TEXTURE PAINTING** 

“WISHING YOU ALL PEACE AND JOY THESE HOLIDAYS”