

Factual Passage

1. Its head-to-body length is 51-63.5 cm with a 28-48.5 cm tail, and it weighs between 3.2 and 15 kg.
2. (a) Near skunks
3. Eurasia and North America
4. (b) In summer
5. Red pandas inhabit coniferous forests as well as temperate broadleaf and mixed forests, favouring steep with dense bamboo cover close to water sources.
6. (d) All of these
7. Community-based conservation programmes have been initiated in Nepal, Bhutan and north-eastern India; in China, it benefits from nature conservation projects.
8. (c) Active during the night
9. They mark their territory with urine, faces and secretions from the anal and surrounding glands.
10. (d) Red Pandas
2. 1. (d) All of these
2. It lists the global conservation status of many species.
3. (d) Colour of the species.
4. In the USA, such plans are usually called Species Recovery Plans.
5. (a) Data Deficient (DD)
6. The introduction of a non-indigenous species to an area which can disrupt the ecosystem is known as alien species.
7. (c) To save a species from extinction.
8. Fishes
9. (b) Collection
10. (b) Endangered species
3. 1. The Mayan kings' palaces were situated at the centre of Maya cities.
2. (c) Religion
3. Teotihuacan and Tenochtitlan
4. (c) Food production and access to trade routes
5. Sacbeob
6. (a) Maya cities had planned expansion.

7. Sculpted monuments were raised to record the deeds of ruling dynasty.
8. (c) Overlaying
9. To raise them above the level of rain season floodwaters.
10. (b) Maya cities

Discursive Passage

1. 1. Amazon rainforest is often called the "lungs of the planet."
2. (b) 20 percent
3. Oxygen is produced as a by-product of photosynthesis.
4. (b) During decomposition and combustion
5. It comes from marine algae.
6. (c) Sink into the ocean.
7. It will add enormous amounts of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and strengthen global warming.
8. (d) Having a backbone
9. It would change from a forest to a savanna composed of scattered trees and tall grasses.
10. (b) Effects of Amazon rainforest fires
2. 1. Triassic, Jurassic and cretaceous periods
2. (b) Birds
3. The recent findings in paleontology suggests that dinosaurs had feathers.
4. (c) 1990s
5. The typical feather in modern birds consists of a central shaft (rachis), with serial paired branches (barbs) forming a flattened, usually curved surface, the vane.
6. (c) 245 million years ago
7. The study of pterosaur fossils describes the presence of branching feather like structures called pycnofibers.
8. (a) Pinnacle
9. They appeared in tufts.
10. (b) Discovery of Feathers in Dinosaurs
3. 1. China protested against Dalai Lama's Indian refuge.
2. Chinese general Zhang Chen Wu invited the Dalai Lama to a performance by a chinese dance troupe.

3. (b) A full-scale military takeover.
4. He was dressed as a soldier.
5. (b) Strenuous
6. (c) Future of the Tibetan refugees who followed him.
7. China announced the dissolution of the Tibetan governing body and a Tibetan Autonomous region was established within the People's Republic of China.
8. Nehru saw China as peer, comrade and soul mate.
9. (a) India - China relationship was strained
10. (a) Dalai Lama's Escape

Case Based Passage

1. (c) Pandemic negatively impacted people's incomes.
2. By over three million.
3. (d) Increment in salaries of parents.
4. 7%
5. (c) West Bengal
6. With the "loss of family income", the affordability of private sector fees has become difficult.
7. (a) Trends of enrolment were different in pre-Covid-19 times.
8. (a) Madhya Pradesh
2. 1. 98.21%
2. (d) 1,2 and 4 only
3. 81.44%
4. (d) 15.85%
5. (d) 1 and 2 only
6. 8.00%
7. (a) (2) is the result of (1).
8. (c) Unprecedented

Note Making

1. Title : The Mughal Emperor Jahangir and his scientific interest

1. Jahangir and his hobbies apart from being an Emperor
 - 1.1. Short biography of his life as emperor
 - 1.2. His lesser known hobbies and int.
 - 1.3. A ref. to his memoirs
2. Jahangir's zoo and his interesting obs. on birds
 - 2.1. His int. and habits dedicated to his int.
 - 2.2. Few obs. made by him of birds
3. The Emperor's painter, Ustad Mansur, paintings of birds – a lost treasure
 - 3.1. His patronage and artistic appreciation of animals, plants or birds
 - 3.2. Paintings were lost during disintegration of Mughal Empire

4. Ustad's painting of dodo – a dramatic reappearance
 - 4.1. A Russian researcher, Ivanov found a portrait of dodo in the Institute of Orientalists of Soviet Academy of Sciences
 - 4.2. Historical evid. supports the claim that it was presented to Emperor Jahangir around 1624
5. Jahangir and his int. in plants, horticulture, gardens, etc.
6. Jahangir and his other scientific int.
 - 6.1. His experiment to show the air in Mahmudabad is healthier
 - 6.2. His fascination for stars/planets/eclipses
 - 6.3. Studied comets

Abbreviations used:

1. int. – interests
2. ref. – reference
3. obs – observations
4. evid. – evidence
5. etc. – etcetera

Summary : Jahangir (1569-1629), was a Mughal Emperor for twenty-two years and fought many battles. But he had many hobbies apart from being an Emperor, which are found in his memoirs. Jahangir owned a zoo and he observed animals and birds. The Emperor's painter, Ustad Mansur, painted birds and other animals, plants and birds. Most of these paintings were lost during the disintegration of Mughal Empire. A Russian researcher, Ivanov found a rare portrait of dodo in the Institute of Orientalists of evidence to support the claim that it was presented to Emperor Jahangir around 1624. His interests included gardening, horticulture, plants, etc. Some of his interests are how lotus traps hornets or how saffron sprouts. He was also responsible for cultivation of high altitude trees. Jahangir's other scientific interests include his experiments to show that air in Mahmudabad is healthy and his fascination for stars, planets/eclipse/comets, etc.

2 Interview's – Do's and Dont's

1. Power of an interview and its importance
 - 1.1. Reasons why some people give interviews and some don't
 - 1.2. Why interviews are important for everyone
2. Definition of an interview
 - 2.1. Interview as a discussion between interviewer and candidate where knwld. and personality is tested
3. Knwld. as component of success
 - 3.1. Criteria of knwld. : range and depth
 - 3.2. Listening as an important skill
4. Appearance, as a criteria for interview

Reading

- 4.1 Professionally simple outfit that suits your physique to be preferred
- 5 Conduct, equally sig. in an interview
 - 5.1 The way one move, sits and talks reflects behavior
 - 5.2 Do's and dont's
6. Expression, imp. aspect of interview
 - 6.1 Cnvyg. views and opi. with clarity of mind and balanced thinking
7. Cnvyg. view effectively
 - 7.1 Agree with the views placed by the board
 - 7.2 Create impact and give impression of being a leader
 - 7.3 Display cooperation to authority to reach decisions
8. Strive to achieve perfection while accepting human flaws
 - 8.1 Get as close to perfection as possible

Abbreviations used:

1. knwld. – knowledge
2. imp. – importance
3. sig. – significant
4. opi. – opinion
5. Cnvyg. – Conveying

Summary : Interviews are powerful and important for each and everyone. Many people do not agree to give interviews because of its power (e.g.) Corporate giants, political leaders. Some people who want to influence and make an impact prefer interviews. Interview is a formal discussion between interviewer and candidate where one's knowledge and personality are tested. Knowledge is an important component of success both in terms of range and depth. Listening is important for an interview. One's appearance is also a deciding factor so one ought to wear a simple outfit that suits one's physique. Equally significant is one's conduct, the way one moves and talks and the general behavior that is displayed. One ought to convey one's views and opinions with clarity and balanced thinking. One should be careful when it comes to conveying one's view effectively. Agreeing with the board, creating impact and giving impression of being a leader and displaying co-operation to authority are important. Last but not the least, one should get as close to perfection as possible.

3 (a) Title : Path to Peaceful living

1. Conflict
 - 1.1 Forms
 - 1.1.1 Assrtvs., aggrsn. & violence
 - 1.2 causes
 - 1.2.1 Greed, selfishness, desire, jealousy, envy, hate, power-hungry

- 1.2.2 Termed 'fuels' by yogic phil.
- 1.2.3 Such 'fuels' called prsptv.

2. The 'I' prsptv.
 - 2.1 Common in all 'fuels'
 - 2.2 'I' desires things for 'themselves'
 - 2.3 Isolated, separated
3. Overcoming the 'I' prsptv.
 - 3.1 Cultvg. right att.
 - 3.1.1 Happy with other's success
 - 3.1.2 Impassionate att.
 - 3.1.3 Non-possessiveness & contnmnt.
 - 3.2 Constrtv. behav.
 - 3.2.1 non-v., trthflnss. & non-stealing
 - 3.2.2 meditation helps become less aggrsv.
- 4 Yoga, a solution for happiness
 - 4.1 Change in att.
 - 4.2 Helpful for those desiring power

Abbreviations used :

1. asrtvs. – assertiveness
2. aggrsn. – aggression
3. phil. – philosophy
4. prsptv. – perspective
5. cultvg. – cultivating.
6. att. – attitude
7. contnmnt. – contentment
8. constrtv. – constructive
9. behav. – behavior
10. non-v. – non-violence
11. trthflnss. – truthfulness
12. aggrsv. – aggressive

Summary : Conflicts are mostly violent acts, caused by fear, hatred, jealousy, etc. In yogic terms they are 'fuels' and leads to avidya or clouded perception.

When such conflicts occur, it mainly stem from an 'I' perspective where the 'I' takes centerstage. This then leads to further isolation of the person. To overcome this, cultivation of the right attitude, sharing other's happiness/success, contentment and non-possessiveness can be practiced. Also, constructive behavior such as non-violence, truthfulness, meditation, etc., could help one become less aggressive.

Another solution for happiness is the practice of yoga. This will help change one's attitude and is also helpful for those desiring power.

4 (a) Title : Leadership : Inborn or Acquired ?

1. Ldrs. are born as well as developed

- 1.1 Born ldrs. hv. organisational cap. & indiv. brilliance
- 1.2 Patience, humility, acceptance of diff. opin. are acqd.
2. Qualities of ldrs.
 - 2.1 Ability to lead; cool & self-composed
 - 2.2 Restoring normalcy, a visionary
 - 2.3 Organiser – coordinate & manage
 - 2.4 Team cultivator, patient, bring out the best in people
3. Conclsn. : A good ldr. successfully leads his/her team to achieve a common purpose

Abbreviations used:

1. ldrs. – leaders
2. cap. – capabilities
3. indiv. – individual
4. diff. – different
5. opin. – opinion
6. acqd. – acquired
7. conclsn. – conclusion

Summary : The answer to the question of whether leaders are inborn or developed is surprisingly both.

Leaders are born as well as taught. While some have in-built organisational capabilities and individual brilliance, some qualities like patience, humility or agreeing with others' opinion's can be acquired.

Leaders are cool and self-composed, with a vision of how to lead the team. They can bring normalcy and organisation to the team, are patient and help bring the best in people.

In conclusion, a good leader is one who can successfully leads the team to achieve higher goals, a common purpose.

5 (a) Title : Beekeeping

1. Beekeeping is mnt. of bee colonies in man-made hives
 - 1.1 Species kept
 - 1.1.1 Mostly honey bees in genus Apis
 - 1.1.2 Melipona stingless bees also kept
 - 1.2 Products made
 - 1.2.1 Honey
 - 1.2.2 Beeswax
 - 1.2.3 Propolis
 - 1.2.4 Flower pollen
 - 1.2.5 Bee pollen
 - 1.2.6 Royal Jelly

- 1.3 Other uses
 - 1.3.1 Crop pollitn.
 - 1.3.2 Sell to other bee keepers
- 1.4 Bees are kept in "bee yard"
2. Beekeeping in ancient times.
 - 2.1 Dated back to 10,000 yrs. ago
 - 2.2 Georgia's beekeeping history
 - 2.2.1 called cradle of beekeeping
 - 2.2.2 Oldest honey found here
 - 2.2.3 5,500 year-old honey found in ceramic jars in a grave
 - 2.2.4 Linden and flower honey variety found
 - 2.3 4,500 yrs. old Egyptian art dpctng. dmstn. of bees
 - 2.4 Evidnc. of beekeeping in ancient China, Greece and Maya.
3. Beekeeping in modern era
 - 3.1 Often used for crop pollitn.
 - 3.2 For wax and propolis
 - 3.3 Agri. beekeeping for profit
 - 3.4 Small beekeeping oprtns. as hobby
 - 3.5 "Citybees" healthier than "rural bees"

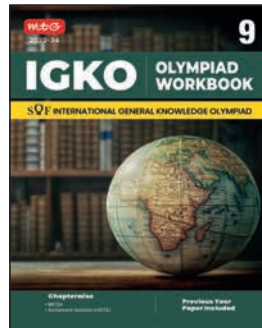
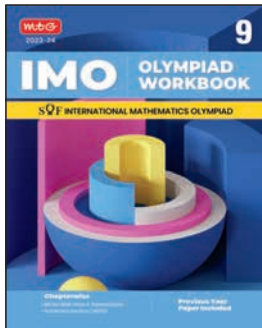
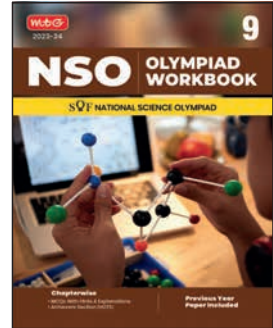
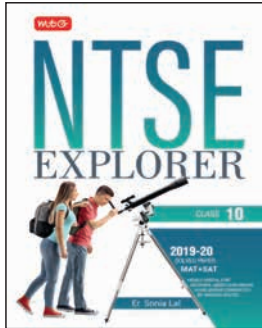
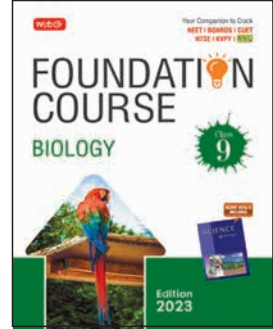
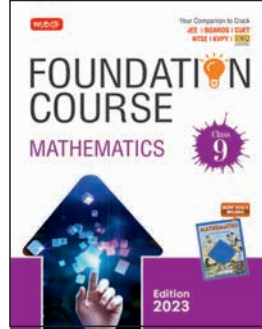
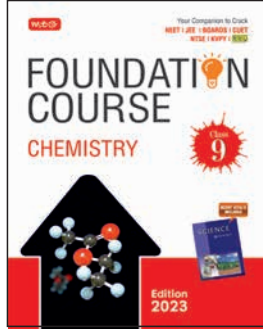
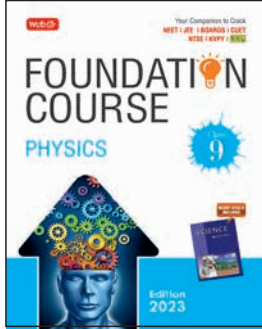
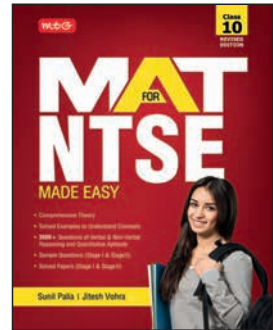
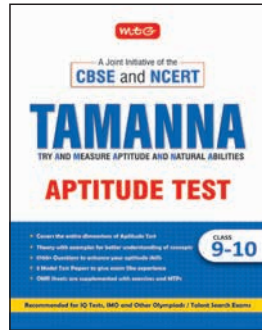
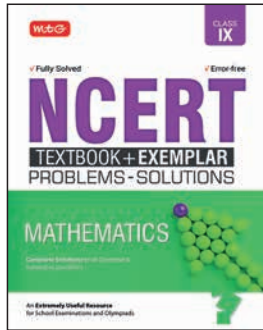
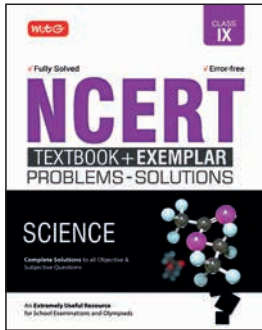
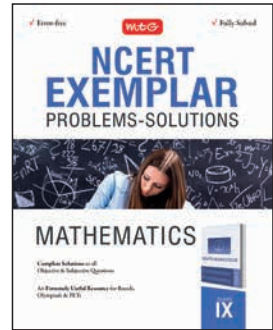
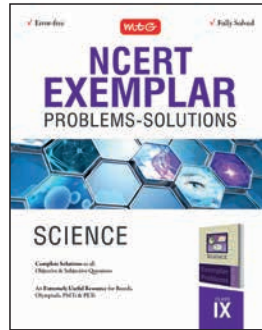
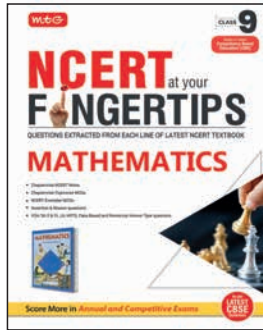
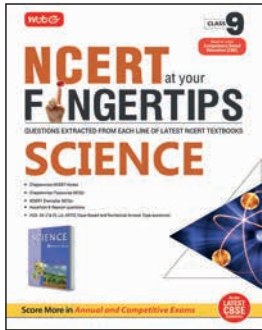
Abbreviations used :

1. mnt. – maintenance
2. pollitn. – pollination
3. yrs. – years
4. dpctng. – depicting
5. dmstn. – domestication
6. evdnc. – evidence
7. agri. – agricultural
8. oprtns. – operations

Summary : Beekeeping is the maintenance of bee colonies in man-made hives. Mostly honeybees of genus Apis are kept. Beekeeping produces beeswax, propolis, flower pollen, bee pollen and royal jelly. Beekeeping dates back to 10,000 years ago. Georgia was the main hub of beekeeping. A 5,500-year old honey was found in Georgia in a grave. Egyptian art shows domestication of bees around 4,500 years ago. Ancient China, Greece and Maya also did beekeeping. Beekeeping is mostly done for crop pollination in modern age. Urban beekeeping has become a growing trend with the advancement of beekeeping technology. "City bees" are found to be healthier than "Rural bees" because of fewer pesticide and greater biodiversity.



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