



Lahore Grammar School

CLASS 9 REVISION OUTLINE JUNE 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Additional Mathematics	2
Biology	2
Chemistry.....	2
Economics.....	2
English.....	3
First Language Urdu.....	3
ICT.....	3
Islamiyat	4
Mathematics.....	5
Pakistan Studies Geography	5
Pakistan Studies History	5
Physics	10
Sociology.....	10
World Affairs.....	12

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS

(To be added)

BIOLOGY

Part Biology Matters - Marshall Cavendish

TOPIC 1 CELLS – Chapter 2 In Textbook

TOPIC 2 MOVEMENT OF SUBSTANCES – Chapter 3

TOPIC 3 BIOLOGICAL MOLECULES - Nutrients Chapter 4

TOPIC 4 ENZYMES – Chapter 5

TOPIC 5 NUTRITION IN HUMANS – Digestion Chapter 6 - Including Teeth and Decay (*Not In Book*)

TOPIC 6 SUPPORT MOVEMENT AND LOCOMOTION (SKELETON) - *Not In Book*

TOPIC 7 NUTRITION IN PLANTS (Photosynthesis) – Chapter 7

TOPIC 8 TRANSPORT IN PLANTS – Chapter 9

For all the topics you are required to go over the experiments in the practical book as well.

PRACTICAL SKILLS

- Scientific Method
- Graphs
- Tables
- Biological Drawing
- Microscopy And Unit Conversions

CHEMISTRY

1. Kinetic Particulate Theory
2. Atomic Structure
3. Chemical Bonding
4. Purification Techniques
5. Periodic Table
6. Mole concept and stoichiometry
7. Reaction Kinetics

ECONOMICS

ENGLISH

1. Language

- a. Directed Writing
 - i. Informal Letter/Formal
 - ii. Persuasive letter
- b. Creative Writing
 - i. Descriptive Writing
 - ii. Narrative Writing
- c. Comprehension
 - i. Writers' Effects
 - ii. General Comprehension

2. Literature

- a. Play
 - Julius Caesar
- b. Poetry
 - i. Funeral Blues - W.H.Auden
 - ii. One Art - Elizabeth Bishop
 - iii. Full Moon and Little Frieda - Ted Hughes
 - iv. Valentine - Carol Ann Duffy
- c. Prose
 - i. How it Happened - Arthur Conan Doyle
 - ii. Story of an Hour - Kate Chopin
 - iii. Intimate Demon - Manoj Das
 - iv. Lemon Orchard - Alex La Guma

FIRST LANGUAGE URDU

(Separate document)

ICT

Theory

Chapter 1: Types and components of computer system

1.1 Hardware and software

1.2 The main components of computer systems

1.3 Operating systems

1.4 Types of computer

1.5 Impact of emerging technologies

Chapter 2: Input and output devices

2.1 Input devices and their uses

2.2 Direct data entry and associated devices

2.3 Output devices and their uses

Chapter 3: Storage devices and media

3.1 Magnetic storage media

3.2 Optical storage media

3.3 Solid state storage media

Chapter 4: Computer networks

4.1 Networks

4.2 network issues and communication

Chapter 8: Safety and security

8.1 physical safety

8.2 e-safety

8.3 security of data

Practical

Chapter 21: Website Authoring

21.1 Web development layers

21.2 Create a web page

21.3 Use stylesheets

21.4 Test and publish a website

ISLAMIYAT

1. Quranic Passages (Major Themes and Importance):
 - a. Surah Naas
 - b. Ayat ul Kursi
 - c. Surah Alaq
 - d. Surah Fatiha
 - e. Surah Kausar
2. History and Importance of the Qur'an
All topics
3. Life and Importance of the Prophet:
 - a. The Prophet as a Model of Excellence
 - b. Outstanding Qualities of the Prophet
4. First Islamic Community:
 - a. Ten Blessed Companions
 - b. Scribes of Divine Revelation
5. Ethics:
 - a. Behaviour of the Prophet towards others
 - b. Rights of Women in Islam
 - c. Modesty
 - d. Economic Dealings in Islam
 - e. Islam in Community Life
 - f. Relationships with Non-Muslims and their Rights
 - g. Environmental Ethics in Islam
6. Pillars of Islam:
 - a. Shahadah
 - b. Salaat
 - c. Zakat
 - d. Sawm (Fasting)
7. Hadith:
10-20
8. Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr
9. Caliphate of Hazrat Umar
(From election to the conquest of Egypt))

MATHEMATICS

1. Unit 1A. Arithmetic- Number operations, Decimal places, square and square roots
2. Unit 1B. Arithmetic - Arithmetic problems, Ratio, Proportion, Percentages, Profit and loss, Simple interest
3. Unit 1C. Arithmetic - time, money, temperature
4. Unit 1 D. Arithmetic - Indices, Estimation, Significant Figures, Standard form
5. Unit 2 A. Algebra - Evaluation and change of subject of formula, Algebraic symbols
6. Unit 2B Algebra - Expansion and factorisation of Algebra expressions
7. Unit 2C. Algebra - Simple Algebraic Equations, Simultaneous linear equations and Quadratic Equations
8. Unit 2D. Algebra - Direct and inverse variations
9. Unit 6. Mensuration
10. Unit 7B. similarity and congruency
11. Unit 8. Trigonometry - Trigonometrical Ratios

PAKISTAN STUDIES GEOGRAPHY

1. The Location of Pakistan
2. Topography of Pakistan
3. Water Resources
4. Fishing Industry
5. Forests
6. Climate
7. Population and Employment (All Topics except for 'Population Density' & 'Population Distribution')
8. Mineral Resources
9. Power Resources (All topics up to and including all three fossil fuels)
10. General Knowledge (as discussed in class)

Note: Students should be well-versed in the map work, diagrams and figures included in all of the above-listed chapters.

The CAIE Syllabus should be referred to for all learning objectives and key focus points, for each chapter individually.

PAKISTAN STUDIES HISTORY

	Topic	Subtopics	Key Questions
1.	How successful were the religious thinkers in spreading Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th and 19th centuries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shah Wali Ullah• Syed Ahmad Shaheed Bareilvi• Haji Shariat Ullah	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In what ways did these reformers contribute to the revival of Islam in India?• What problems or issues were these reformers responding to and how did

			that impact their contributions?
2.	What were the causes and consequences of the decline of the Mughal Empire?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurangzeb's policies • Internal and external factors contributing to the decline of the Empire following Aurangzeb's reign • The EIC and its impact • The spread of British rule • Titu Mir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What factors led to the decline of the Mughal Empire during and following Aurangzeb's reign? • How did the British establish and expand their rule in the subcontinent during the 18th and 19th centuries?
3.	What were the causes and consequences of the War of Independence 1857–58?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of the War • Major developments during the war • Reasons for the failure of the revolt • Impact on different communities and British government in India • New reforms • Conditions of Muslims in the aftermath of the war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What long term and short term factors led to the 1857 revolt against the British? • What were the major developments during the war? • What were the Indian disadvantages and British advantages that led to the latter's victory in the war? • How did the British government and its attitude towards different communities in India evolve as a result of the war?
4.	How important was the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to the development of the Pakistan Movement during the 19th century?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's major contributions • Aligarh Movement • Impact of his work • Two Nation Theory • Hindi Urdu Controversy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were Sir Syed's major objectives? • In what ways did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan attempt to improve the situation of the Muslims in India? • Why did Sir Syed develop the Two Nation Theory?
5.	To what extent have Urdu and regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Urdu Punjabi, Sindhi, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have the main languages of Pakistan been

	languages contributed to the cultural development of Pakistan since 1947?	<p>Balochi and Pashto by the government of Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Urdu • Urdu as the national language of Pakistan 	<p>promoted by the government?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why was Urdu selected as the national language of Pakistan? • What were the disadvantages of this decision?
6.	How far did the Pakistan Movement develop during the early 20th century?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partition of Bengal and its reversal • British response to Hindu protest against the partition • Simla Deputation • Muslim League • Morley Minto Reforms • Impact of WW1 • Lucknow Pact • Montagu Chelmsford Reforms • Rowlatt Act • Amritsar Massacre • Non cooperation Movement • Communalism • Delhi proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What major political developments took place during the early 20th century in India? To what extent were they successful? • In what ways did Indians try to attain self rule? • How did WW1 affect the British raj? • In what ways did the British government try to share power with the Indians and to what extent were these attempts successful? • Why did the Muslims seek separate political representation and establish their own political party? • Why was there a rise in violence in India during the years 1919-20? • Why were Indians not given self rule by 1919?
7.	How successful was the Khilafat Movement in advancing the cause of the Pakistan Movement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for formation • Reasons for failure • Importance of the Caliphate • Non cooperation movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the causes and reasons of failure of the Khilafat Movement? • What major developments took place during this movement?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All India Khilafat Conference • Impact 	
8.	How successful was the Pakistan Movement in the years 1927 to 1939?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simon Commission • Nehru Report • Jinnah's 14 points • Round Table Conferences • Communal Award • Government of India Act 1935 • Iqbal and the Allahabad Address • Chaudhry Rehmat Ali and <i>Now or Never</i> • 1937 elections • Congress Rule • Day of Deliverance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did major political developments between 1927 and 1939 contribute to the development of the Pakistan Movement? • What negotiations took between the British and the Indians and to what extent were they successful? • What arguments were provided in the favour of establishing a separate Muslim state in the subcontinent?
9.	How successful were attempts to find solutions to the problems facing the sub-continent in the years 1940 to 1947?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan Resolution • WWII and its impact on India • Quit India Resolution • Cripps Mission • Gandhi Jinnah Talks • Simla Conference • Elections of 1945 • Cabinet Mission Plan • Direct Action Day • The 3rd June Plan • the Radcliffe Commission and Award • The Indian Independence Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did major political developments between 1940 and 1947 lead to the independence and partition of India? • What issues made it difficult to carry out negotiations between the British and the Indians?

10.	How important were the contributions of Jinnah, Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali to the success of the Pakistan Movement to 1947?	Political, social and ideological contributions of Jinnah, Iqbal and Rehmat Ali to the development of the Pakistan Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role did Jinnah play as a leader of the Muslim League and the Pakistan Movement? • What objectives did he try to achieve through negotiations with the British and the Congress? • How did the ideas of Iqbal and Rehmat Ali influence the demand for a separate nation for Indian Muslims?
11.	How successful was the establishment of an independent nation between 1947 and 1948?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome of the Radcliffe Award • Pakistan's geographic, social political and economic problems • Government's response • Refugee crisis • Canal Water Dispute, the Division of assets between Pakistan and India • Division of Princely States • the issue of national language • Jinnah's role and achievements as Governor-General. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What problems were faced by Pakistan in the first year of its creation and why? • To what extent was it successful in resolving them?
12.	How far did Pakistan achieve stability following the death of Jinnah?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaquat Ali Khan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Ghulam Muhammad and Iskander Mirza. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which major developments took place during the governments of Liaquat Ali Khan, Khwaja Nazimuddin,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives Resolution and problems in making a constitution • Constitutional Crisis of 1954/55 • 1956 constitution • One Unit Scheme 	<p>Ghulam Muhammad and Iskander Mirza?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why was it difficult to introduce a constitution during these years? • What were the main features and importance of the constitution of 1956? • Why was the government of Pakistan unstable during the first decade of its creation? • Why was the One Unit Scheme introduced? • Who opposed the One Unit Scheme and why?
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Note: Only topics up till and including the One Unit Scheme from Chapter 12 will be tested in the assessments. Ayub Khan is **not** included. Students should be thorough with the paper pattern and the format for each type of question, as taught in class.

The CAIE Syllabus should be referred to for all learning objectives and key focus points, for each chapter individually.

PHYSICS

1. Chap 2 Kinematics
2. Chap 3. Forces
3. Chap 6 Work, Energy and Power
4. Chap 7. Pressure
5. Chap 8. Temperature
6. Chap 9 Kinetic Model of Matter
7. Chap 10 Transfer of Thermal Energy

SOCIOLOGY

Unit 1: Theory and Methods

- Structuralism
- Interpretivism
- Functionalism
- Marxism
- Feminism
- Positivism and Interpretivism

- The Main Steps in Devising and Implementing a Research Strategy
- Samples and Types of Samples
- Difficulties in Implementing a Research Strategy
- The Procedure, Strengths and Limitations of the following Research Methods:
 1. Questionnaires/Social Surveys
 2. Interviews
 3. Experiments
 4. Case Studies
 5. Longitudinal Studies
 6. Participant Observation
 7. Content Analysis
 8. Triangulation
- Research Evaluation:
 1. Validity
 2. Reliability
 3. Generalizability
 4. Representativeness
 5. Research Bias
- Primary and Secondary Data
- Qualitative and Quantitative Data
 1. Data Resources
 2. Official Statistics
 3. Non-official Statistics
 4. Diagrams, Charts, Graphs and Tables
 5. Historical and Personal Documents
 6. Media Content

Unit 2: Culture, Identity and Socialisation

- Elements of Culture: Norms, Values, Roles, Beliefs, Status and Identity
- Conformity and Non-conformity
- Social Control
- Rewards and Punishments
- Formation and Existence of Sub-cultures:
 1. Youth Sub-cultures
 2. Other Subcultures
- Diversity and Cultural Variation in Human Behaviour
- Cultural Relativism
- Multiculturalism
- Cultural Diversity
- Globalisation and Global Culture
- Social Construction of Age Group
- Childhood
- Primary Socialisation
- Secondary Socialisation
- Agencies of Socialisation:
 1. Family

2. Education
 3. Peer Groups
 4. Media
 5. Religion
 6. Workplace
- Isolated and Feral Children
 - Nature/Nurture Debate
 - Influences on Social Identity
 1. Role
 2. Age
 3. Gender
 4. Ethnic Group
 5. Social Class

WORLD AFFAIRS

- 1. The 'The Impact of the Crusades on Europe**
- 2. The Renaissance:**
 - a. Causes,
 - b. Ideas,
 - c. Art/Architecture/Literature
 - d. Important Personalities
 - e. Legacy
- 3. The Reformation:**
 - a. Causes
 - b. Martin Luther and the 95 Theses
 - c. Teachings of Protestantism
 - d. Spread of the Reformation
 - e. Counter Reformation
 - f. Impact of the Reformation
- 4. The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment:**
 - a. Causes
 - b. The Scientific Method
 - c. Important Scientists, Thinkers and Philosophers
 - d. Ideas of the Enlightenment
 - e. Critique of the Enlightenment
 - f. Legacy of the Enlightenment
- 5. Revolutions:**
 - a. American Revolution
 - i. Causes
 - ii. Declaration of Independence
 - iii. Bill of Rights
 - b. French Revolution and Napoleon
 - i. Causes
 - ii. Main events
 - iii. critical analysis

- iv. importance
- v. Napoleonic Code
- vi. Policies of Napoleon
- c. Haitian Revolution
 - i. Causes
 - ii. Main events
 - iii. Importance

6. Imperialism and Colonialism

- a. Definitions
- b. Causes
- c. Ideology of Colonialism
- d. Scramble for Africa
- e. Colonialism in China and South East Asia
- f. End of Imperialism
- g. Neocolonialism

7. First World War:

- a. Causes (long and short term)
- b. Europe before the War: Empires, Alliances, Nationalism
- c. Balkan Crisis and Moroccan crisis
- d. Major events/timeline of the War
- e. Trench warfare
- f. The end of the War: Treaties
- g. Impact / Effects of the War

8. Types of Questions:

- a. Short answers (Objective type)
- b. Long answers (Descriptive)
- c. Analytical essays (detailed analysis, comparison, discussion)
- d. Source based questions: Text based and visual sources
- e. Empathic notes