

Delhi Public School, Bhilai (C.G.)

Model Question Paper - 2018 Time: 3 Hours

Class: IX

ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE M-N-80

General Instructions:

The paper is divided into 3 sections:

Section A: Reading Comprehension - 20 Marks

Section B: Writing and Grammar - 30 Marks

Section C: Literature & Long Reading - 30 Marks
Text

All questions are compulsory

You may attempt any section at a time.

All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 8 marks

The concept of colony parks which ideally should be used by all age-groups for recreational activities is fast changing. With more and more residents welfare associations taking up the task of developing neighbourhood parks, there is no space left for children to play. So, the Delhi high court order that a park can be used as a playground will go a long way in deterring people from keeping children out from these community spaces.

At Vivekanand Park in Rajinder Nagar, the MCD had installed an iron mesh railing in one section that was used to play volleyball. "It's an ornamental park. How can they allow any sports activity? We are not against children playing in this park but adults can go to the nearby DDA sports facility to play," said GP Singh, secretary of North Extension Area welfare association of Rajinder Nagar.

This is not an isolated case. A majority of MCD's colony parks are facing the same problem. Children are discouraged from playing in the parks. "We are not allowed to

play football or cricket in the park. We are told that we will damage the plants and spoil the grass. We can't play cricket in the streets as cars are parked there and traffic is heavy. Where should we go and play?" questioned Vishnu, a Class VII student and a resident of South Extension-I.

Agrees Pankaj Agarwal, secretary, Safdarjung Enclave RWA, "With RWAs working on the beautification of parks, residents are increasingly becoming intolerant towards children. Though a small portion is reserved for kids, not many come out to play as they can't play sports like football, cricket etc. We have to create a space for them. The government should allow playgrounds in government schools to be used by colony kids."

With limited open spaces in the city, the MCD is making a special effort to create a children's corner in all the neighbourhood parks. "We have received several complaints from RWAs, especially from senior citizens, that children play in the park and damage the plants. Despite repeated efforts we have not able to make them understand that children have an equal right on the park. Playing sports is an essential part of their growing up," said an MCD official. In the past one year, MCD has ensured that a small children's corner separated from the rest of the park either by an iron mesh railing or by plants is created while clearing layout plans for about 300 such colony parks. "The residents can't deny children the right to play. We have told several RWAs to give a portion of the park to children. In colonies which have more than one park, a park can be given to the kids," said an MCD official.

Welcoming the court's decision, MCD officials said that they plan to create more such children's corners by converting a portion of the park into a playground in all the big neighbourhood parks. "We welcome the judgement of the court upholding MCD's stand with regard to play areas for safety and development of children. We are, therefore, following a policy whereby a part of the parks "both ornamental and non-ornamental can be converted into a play area for children," said Deep Mathur, director, press and information, MCD.

1.1. Attempt any eight of the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read.

(1×8=8)

- What ideal concept has been changing of colony park?
- What is the task taken up by residents welfare association?
- How will the 'Delhi High Court order' benefit children?

- d. What do people do, generally regarding the parks as ornamental?
- e. Children are discouraged from playing in the park why?
- f. Mention a special effort being taken by MCD?
- g. What policy is been followed by MCD officials?
- h. Why not many children come out to play in a reserved portion?
- i) Find a word in the I paragraph which means 'preventing'.

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (12 marks)

Delhi is a city of many layers. It bridges two different worlds. Old Delhi is a labyrinth of narrow lanes lined with crumbling havelis and formidable mosques. In contrast, the imperial city of New Delhi created by the British Raj is composed of spacious, tree-lined avenues and imposing government buildings.

For first timers, Delhi can seem chaotic and confusing with its erratic traffic. But as you explore the old city you will discover the city is sprinkled with captivating ancient monuments, museums and art galleries, architectural wonders, fabulous eating places and bustling markets.

The rich cultural heritage of Delhi gets best manifested through the beautiful monuments that have been dotting the landscape of the city since ages. Delhi's historical monuments give a glimpse of the architectural grandeur and artistic excellence achieved during the glorious history of Delhi. Each heritage building has its own story to narrate. From the ruins of Indraprastha to the architectural marvels constructed for Commonwealth Games, Delhi has inherited a rich legacy in terms of art, architecture and culture. Many of the beautiful monuments of Delhi have been declared world heritage sites also. These include Humayun's Tomb, Qutub Minar and the Red Fort.

The glorious 5,000 years old history of Delhi is best testified by the numerous monuments which adorn the city. These monuments have on one hand witnessed the many bygone eras and now they are ready to see the ever-increasing stature of the city. These architectural wonders are the real legacy of the past. Throughout the chequered history of Delhi many kings and emperors came from outside and established their own townships giving rise to the composite culture of Delhi. The ruins of these ancient and medieval cities prove that Delhi has always been intrinsically identified with power and imperial sway throughout its history.

Several of these historical monuments have been recently given a face lift to attract tourists. What has further enhanced the popularity of historical monuments are the cultural events that are being organized here from time to time. Purana Qila, Qutab Minar Complex, Red Fort are known for their musical evenings and their light and sound shows. Undoubtedly, being a repository of diverse cultures, Delhi is truly a city with rich legacy and timeless appeal.

(Source: The Times of India)

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following questions in about 30-40 words each :

- Why is Old Delhi an explorer's delight?
- Why do visitors often find Old Delhi chaotic?
- How is New Delhi different to Old Delhi?
- What do the ruins of ancient and medieval Delhi indicate?
- Why are the historical monuments becoming a major tourist attraction in recent times?

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, fill in any two of the following blanks with appropriate words/phrases. (1x2=2)

- a. Architectural marvels like Qutub Minar, Red Fort and Humayun's Tomb have been _____.
- b. The historical monuments which adorn the landscape of Delhi give tourists a _____ of our rich cultural past.
- c. These architectural wonders testify the artistic excellence achieved during the _____ of Delhi.

2.3 Attempt any two of the following. Find out the words that mean the same as under: (1x2=2)

- a. belonging to an earlier time (para 4)
- b. a state of utter confusion (para 2)
- c. recognised by the mind (para 3)

 x

SECTION - B WRITING AND GRAMMAR

Q3. Fast food or junk food is very popular among the younger generation. They are unaware of the health hazards caused by it. You feel concerned. Express your views in an article in 100-120 words on "Health hazards caused by junk food."

(8 marks)

OR

You are Vasu/Vasudha. You visited a flower show competition at the Rose garden. You were impressed by the exhibits. Write a diary entry in about 100-120 words recording your feelings and experiences.

(8 marks)

Q4. Read the following story prompt and build a story around it, using your own imagination and ideas in about 200-250 words. Also give a suitable title.

"Once upon a time, the Lion, the king of the forest, was celebrating his birthday. All the animals and birds of the forest were there to participate in the grand function ---"

(10 marks)

OR

Write a story in 150-200 words to illustrate 'Do good get good'.

(10 marks)

Q5. Fill in any four of the following blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

(1x4 = 4 marks)

Morning walk has (a) own values. It is a tonic (b) both the body and the mind. The morning air is (c) fresh. One breathes pure oxygen and (d) a lot of energy for ^{the} day's work. There is peace (e) quiet all around.

- (a) 1. its
2. their
3. his
4. her

- (b) 1. at
2. on
3. to
4. after

- (c) 1. so
2. all
3. always
4. never

- (d) 1. get
2. get
3. gives
4. goes

- (e) 1. or
2. so
3. any
4. and

6. Read the dialogue and complete the passage given below. Write the correct answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole sentence. Attempt any four only.

Traveller: Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?

Peasant: Yes, do you want one in which you can spend the night?

Traveller: No, I want a meal.

Peasant: Then, you can find one near the market.

Traveller: Where is the market?

The traveller asked the peasant (a). The peasant replied (b) and asked (c). The traveller told him that (d). The peasant told the traveller (e).

7. Rearrange any four of the following word clusters to make meaningful sentences. (1×4=4)

eg. does / man / not / by food / live / only
Man does not live by food only.

a. vital / human health / water / to / is / fitness / and

b. possible / no / life / without / is / it

c. excellent / an / water / solvent / is

d. helps / distributing / water / in / body heat / efficiently

e. lot of / a / water / to / drinking / in expensive way / to / an / healthy / stay

ENGLISH

CLASS IX

MODEL PAPER

SECTION C : LITERATURE

30 marks

Q 8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. Write the answer in your answer sheet in one or two lines only. (1x4=4m)

“When two fellows stare at each other day in, day out and one can’t talk , boredom sets in”.

- Who are the two fellows mentioned here?
- What does the phrase , day in, day out mean?
- How do they finally manage to overcome the boredom?
- Which word in the above passage means the same as ‘ look’.

OR

I silp, I slide, I gloom, I glance

Among my skimming swallows

I make the netted sunbeam dance

Against my sandy shallows.

- Who is the narrator of the above lines?
- What is the literary device used in the first line?
- What does ‘the netted sunbeam’ refer to?
- What do you mean by ‘skimming swallows’?

Q 9. Answer any four of the following questions in 30 – 40 words each : (2x4=8)

- Who enjoyed the songs of the nightingale and the cuckoo in the poem “The Solitary Reaper”?
- How is the rain a “messenger of mercy”?
- How do you know that the Professor was very enthusiastic?
- What does the brimming river signify in a human life?
- Who plucks the pearls from the crown of Ishtar?

Q.10. Discuss the irony in the title of the lesson “Best Seller”.

8M

OR

"Hate the crime and not the criminal". Do you think the above dictum nicely sums up the play. Justify your answer focusing on the values humans should possess in their treatment of other human beings.

Q. 11. Write a character sketch of George in 'Three men in a Boat'.

10M

OR

What problems did the pungent cheeses cause for Jerome's friend? What did he do to get rid of them?

1.

I set

Answer Scheme

- A. a - that they should be used by all age groups for recreational activities,
b - developing neighbourhood parks.
c - it says that a park can be used as a playground.
d - object to any sports activity in the park.
e - because they damage the plants and spoil the grass.
f. create a small children's corner in colony parks.
g. "both ornamental and non-ornamental ^{Park} can be converted into a play area for children.
h. as they can't play sports like football cricket etc in a small portion.
i) deterring

2

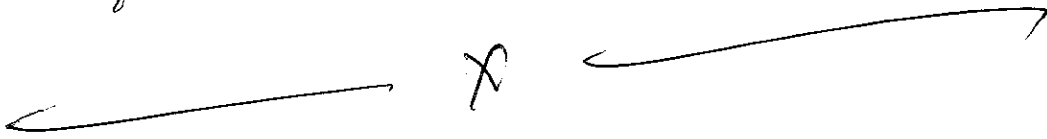
- a - as it is captivating ancient architectural wonders.
b - because of crazy traffic.
c - new Delhi has broad roads and impressive buildings.
d - that Delhi always been a seat of power.
e - because cultural events are being held there.

2.2

- a) declared as heritage sites.
- b) glimpse
- c) glorious history

2.3.

- a) bygone era
- b) chaotic
- c) manifest.



Q3. Format - 1

Article

Content - 4

Expression - Accuracy - 1.5
Fluency - 1.5

Total - 8

Value points

Junk food - pizza, burger etc. - no healthy food
excess fat - risk of obesity - heart diseases, diabetes
tasty but unhealthy

(OR)

Diary Entry

Format - 1

Content - 1

Expression - Accuracy - 1.5
Fluency - 1.5

Total - 8

Value points

when, where, garden, flowers - how many days - kinds of
flowers - competition - who/which institutions won - feast for
eyes - visitors - memorable experience

Q4 Story writing

Format (Title) - 1

Content - 4

Accuracy - 2.5

Fluency - 2.5

Total - 10

Q5.

a. 1. its

1 x 4 = 4

b. 2. to

c. 3. always

d. 2. gets

e. 4. and

Q6. a. if he could tell him the way to the nearest inn 1 x 4 = 4
b. in positive
c. if he wanted one in which he could spend the night
d. he wanted a meal.
e. that he could find one near the market.

Q7. 1 x 4 = 4

a. Water is vital to human health and fitness.

- b. No life is possible without it.
- c. Water is an excellent solvent.
- d. Water helps in distributing body heat efficiently.
- e. Drinking a lot of water is an inexpensive way to stay healthy.

ENGLISH
CLASS IX
MARKING SCHEME

Q.8 Ans. (a) The two fellows are chuck & duke.

(b) -----“means all the time.

(c) They finally managed to overcome the boredom when Charles Hooper started walking with the help of duke

(d) stare.

OR

Q.8 Ans:- (i) Brook.

(ii) Alliteration

(iii)----- “refers to the criss-cross pattern formed by sun rays being reflected through the tree.

(iv) shallow depression.

Q.9 Ans:- (a) Arabian travelers – the song – breaks the silence of the seas – spring- melodic & pleasant song drives – feelings of exhaustion- Arabian travelers.

(b) Rain-divine gift – represent life- satisfies fields –make them fertile –rejuvenate – plants & trees- the place looks fresh , green & beautiful.

(c) Despite being disliked –batch mate –kept flaunting his knowledge –publically corrected –fellow soldiers left no stone unturned – get a commission.

(d) ----- filled up to the brains & overflowing –flows –high energy –meet the rivers- human life –similar full of happiness and contentment .

(e) daughter of dawn –plucks –Ishtar-goddess of fertility-divine personification-planet venue-pearls of rain-plucked-new life to seeds & earth.

Q.10 Ans:- :- Considered –as fake –far from realities – all-alike –told –story-an American- falling in love with a European princess and chasing her father’s kingdom-fell in love –first

sight – Jessie followed her home – took risk – proposed her – ends on an ironical note that – Pescud – made – money – best seller – but – his life followed – some course.

OR

ANS:- The society-responsible-making common man-criminal-convict-victim of circumstances-he was jobless-no money for food-wife ill-starving-stole money-buy food-caught-beaten up-imprisoned for 10 years-inhumanly treated in prison-lost identity and known by a number-lost faith in humanity and God-turned-beast-murder anyone for food-society another people-should have been-sympathetic towards him-have extend a helping hand-but society-hates-a sinner-not the sin-hate crime-not criminal-no person is born evil.

ANS 11 GEORGE:-

George is an introvert and the most practical of the three friends. He works in a Bank only on Saturdays. He is very sensible and his suggestions are generally accepted and carried out by Harris and the narrator. Like J and Harris, he complains of ailments. But in fact it is only his fancy. He has good appetite.

George makes a very wise and sensible observation about living happily in life. When they discuss what things to take on their boating trip George says that they must not think of the things they can do with, but only of the things that they couldn't do without. They must not overload their boat. He also suggests that they wouldn't take a tent but a boat with a cover because it is so much simpler and more comfortable. George like Harris and the narrator proves to be no good at packing, and the butter incident adds much to the packing episode.

George is particular about his looks. He doesn't like to go to the city without shaving. The narrator thinks that he has no sense of color, which is evident from the loud color blazer he had. He criticizes his blazer. But George likes it and asks Harris how it looks. Harris says it is like a thing to frighten away birds in a field. This offends George who generally is a cool man. George buys a banjo, though he doesn't know how to play it. He naively thinks that the book of instruction would teach him how to play it.

OR

Narrator's friend Tom asked-to carry cheese to London-give to wife-Narrator agreed gladly-in London gave cheese to Tom's wife-wanted her to keep in a moist place-till he arrived a couple of days-could not stand the smell of it-asked the narrator if could keep it for him-Narrator replied landlady would object it-Tom's charwomen-Tom's wife left-house-in care of charwomen-Tom to get rid of cheese-through it into the canal-but barge complaint-pulled out and quietly left in the mortuary-coroner made a fuss-Tom – practical man realized better to give up favorite item-than loose money over it.

Delhi Public School, Bhilai (C.G)

Model Question Paper - 2018 Time: 3 Hours

Class: IX

ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE M-N-80

General Instructions:

The paper is divided into 3 sections:

Section A: Reading Comprehension - 20 Marks

Section B: Writing and Grammar - 30 Marks

Section C: Literature & Long Reading - 30 Marks
Text

All questions are compulsory

You may attempt any section at a time.

All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 8 marks

After a tiring 45 kilometer trek in the Kumaon hills, Nag and his hiking companions looked forward to resting for the night in the village of Jatuli. But as they prepared to retire, they were told that an eight month old baby in the village had a bad skin infection. Could they help?

Though exhausted, Nag went to the child's house. He was horrified to see that the little boy's skin had erupted into an angry rash and pus oozed from several raw patches. Whimpering in pain, the child was constantly scratching his itchy skin, making matters worse.

Nag knew a little first aid, and recognized that the child was suffering from serious fungal infection. He bathed the child in warm water, he cleaned the wounds with a Dettol-and-water solution and applied an anti-fungal cream that he had taken along. Before leaving, Nag gave the child's family two tubes of cream and explained how it was to be applied. When the trekkers returned to Jatuli five days later, Nag was delighted to find the boy much better.

The incident made a deep impression on Nag. He realized that medical help was not easily available to hill people. Government health centres were far away and often doctors did not show up. On returning to Kolkata, Nag pondered over how trekkers

could provide medical help to the villagers in the Himalayas. Everyone he talked to, told him it was impossible to combine the two activities. But Nag wouldn't give up. In 1991 Nag and his friend Gautam Bakshi set up the Himalayan Medical Camp (HMC), a voluntary organization that holds medical camps during trekking expeditions. The HMC's first expedition was in September 1992, when Nag took 15 people, including three doctors, for trekking in the Chamoli region of the Kumaon Himalayas. The HMC organized seven medical camps, treating 1200 villagers and distributed medicines to the sick villagers.

On this and a subsequent trek Nag noticed that eye-problems such as cataract, glaucoma were very common among the villagers. In 1996 he took three eye surgeons with him on the trek. More than 85 free eye operations were carried out at a medical camp in Leh. "We were welcomed profusely wherever we went," says Nag. So far, the HMC has treated some 6000 villagers during four treks

"Nag has come up with a very creative idea," says Dr Kajal Ghosh, an ophthalmic surgeon who was part of HMC treks to Leh and Kinnaur "And thanks to his dedication and hard work, he's enabled doctors to enjoy trekking as well as make it more meaningful." Nag's dedication and hard work has enabled villagers to get free medical aid from trekkers.

- 1.1. Attempt any eight of the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read (108-8)

- What did Nag and his companions look forward to, after reaching Jatuli?
- What did Nag realize on seeing the child?
- Why wasn't the medical help not easily available to hill folks?
- What did Nag do to provide medical help to hill people?

e) On his trekking expeditions what did he observe?

f) Nag's initiative in setting up the Himalayan Medical Camp shows what?

g) What did he do with the wounds?

h) Why was Nag moved by seeing the child?

i) Find a word in the II paragraph which means 'crying in pain'.

Q 2 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow? (12 marks)

Imagine gazing at the stars as you doze off in your sleeping bag beside a camp fire. Or navigating the rough tide on a raft. Or climbing a cliff and even jumping off it and diving straight into a river.

Holidaying in hill stations is passe. Many families in the city, it seems, are now preferring an adrenaline pumping vacation at adventure camps. And such camps offer options galore, rafting in Rishikesh or rockclimbing in Dhanaulti. If you want more thrills, go zipping across hilltops in Neemrana.

"There has been a 50% rise in the number of families visiting adventure camps for rappelling, trekking and para-sailing", says Pranav Kukreti, Director marketing at Trek N Rapids. "At least 5,000 people from Delhi joined us last year. And this year we expect 1,000 more, he adds".

Families are now bored with conventional holiday spots and are looking for a change. People want to visit places where their children can enjoy as well as learn something, says Anurag Mehra, Director at Zlife Camp Red Stone, a camp in Mahendrapur near Dehradun.

Adventure camps have been flourishing across the country for the last decade. However, these have become popular only recently. Organizers say the experiences the first-timers shared with their families and friends after visiting these camps have pushed the demand in the past few years.

"Earlier, we would see more of a corporate crowd coming for training or to seek adventure. After sharing their experiences, the same people have returned with family and friends", says Kanika Singh, senior manager business development at Snow Leopard Adventures.

There are several such camps around the capital that offer adventure activities like rappelling, river crossing, trekking and camping. Rishikesh, Ladakh, Neemrana and Nubra have facilities specialize in adventure sports.

People seeking adventure down rough rivers should make a beeline for Rishikesh. Ladakh is famous for Bactrian camel rides in Nubra Valley and bird watching at the Tsomoriri Lake.

Those who like living on the edge can take zip line tours in Mohanchatti, near Rishikesh, and Neemrana.

Adventure camps are also becoming popular due to the limited holiday options available. The urban landscape offers little access to nature and most of the hill stations are increasingly getting crowded.

The trend has caught on in the past few years because people are now looking for a break from their monotonous daily routine in the urban jungle, says Kukreti.

Another reason is the increasing awareness among people to stay fit and avoid stress. Working couples with children find such activities a perfect way to unwind, exercise and spend time together.

People want to get in touch with nature rather than sit in a hotel. They want to indulge in activities where they can physically exert themselves, said Anita Soin, director at IbeX Expeditions.

Adding to the popularity of these camps is their proximity to the capital. One can either drive to places, like Rishikesh, or get to the nearest towns, like Dehradun, Leh, Haridwar, and then take a cab or bus to the camp site.

Q.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following questions in about 30-40 words each:

a) What do people prefer now a days during the holidays?

- b) What are the activities offered by adventure camps?
- c) Keeping their children in view what do people want?
- d) What is the result of the enjoyable experience of first timers?
- e) What ^{kind of} break people are looking for?

22 On the basis of your reading of the passage fill in any two of the following blanks with appropriate words/phrases.

- a- Adventure camps offer people _____ activities.
- b- Rather than sitting in a hotel, people want _____.
- c- The hill stations are increasingly getting crowded because the urban landscape _____.

23 Attempt any two of the following.
Find out the words that mean the same as under. (1 x 2 = 2)

- a) usual or established (para 4)
- b) boring or repetitive (para 10)
- c) closeness (para 13)

SECTION C: WRITING AND GRAMMAR

Q3. You recently visited the Taj Mahal, but were perturbed to find that the great monument is losing its shine because of the industrial pollution. Write an article in about 120 words with a suitable title, using ideas from the unit 'Environment' and your own ideas. You are Deepak/Deepika

Notes

Taj Mahal, the most attractive historical monument in India made by shining white marble — one of the Seven Wonders of the world — now losing its shine — due to deposition of dust, carbon particles — turning yellow because of pollution — water in the river around the building is heavily polluted — government started a programme to save the monument's shiny white marble

OR

You met your childhood friend after a long time. Write a diary entry in about 100-120 words describing your experience about the same.

Q4. Read the following story prompt and build a story around it, using your own imagination and ideas in about 200-250 words. Also give a suitable title.

Rahul was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang. He hesitated for a moment but then picked up the receiver. Though he said 'Hello', there was no response from the other side.

OR

It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Sandhya was getting restless. Suddenly, she

Q5. Fill in any four of the following blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

If fresh water a — polluted it harms us and all other living beings, including crops, plants and trees b — many ways. The ways in which we conserve water are c — important, but we also need d — think about how we use water. If the oceans are polluted then all living beings in e — are harmed.

- (a) (i) is (ii) was (iii) are (iv) were
 (b) (i) on (ii) in (iii) from (iv) of
 (c) (i) too (ii) so (iii) very (iv) much
 (d) (i) to (ii) by (iii) of (iv) for
 (e) (i) the (ii) on (iii) a (iv) all

Q6. In the following passage one word is incorrect in each line. Write any four incorrect words and the corrections in your answer sheet. Write the incorrect word and the correct word as given in the example.

	Incorrect	Correct
Tigers are mostly nocturnal but at the northern part of its ranges, a Siberian sub-species may also be active into the day at winter-time. All wild tigers living in Asia, others live in the humid jungles off Sumatra.	Eq. at	in
The body length was 140-280cm and the tail length is 60 to 95cm. The upper part of the animal ranges from reddish orange to ochre and the under parts all whitish.	(a) —	—
	(b) —	—
	(c) —	—
	(d) —	—
	(e) —	—

Q7. Rearrange any four of the following word clusters to make meaningful sentences
 e.g. have / solution / a / I / simple / all these / to
 I have a simple solution to all these.

- a. the offenders / CCTV cameras / first, / using / you / catch
- b. the punishment / instead of / a fine / pick up / is / to / the trash
- c. up / is cleaned / the place / to be / them too / by
- d. is / petty crimes / for many / in the US / the punishment /
community service
- e. it / on / trash / thrown / the highway / includes / removing / it

Model Paper

class IX

English

Section C: Literature and Long Reading Text (25 marks)

8. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: (1x3=3)

When I see a field in
Need, I descend and embrace the flowers and
trees in a million little ways.

- What descends to the fields?
- What happens with its descend?
- Name the poet.

OR

And day in and day out, he lectured to us in his
droning, remorseless voice on every aspect of human
knowledge.

- Who is 'he' in the passage?
- Why was he unpleasant to others?
- Which word in the passage means 'speaking in a low monotonous way'?

9. Answer the following questions in about $\frac{30-40}{(2 \times 4 = 8)}$ words each:

- What was Brambles' attitude towards Bill's profession prior to arrival of Harold?
- Describe the sight of the solitary reaper with respect from the poem
- According to the poet, which path has a better claim and why?
- Duke was an extraordinary dog. What special qualities did he exhibit to justify this?

Q.10. Answer any one of the following questions in 80-100 words (4 marks)

The story 'Best-seller' brings out the fact that lasting relationships are not built on class or social differences. Comment.

OR

'Villa for Sale' teaches us some morals and values. Discuss.

Q.11. Answer any one of the following questions in 150-200 words (10 marks)

Describe the incident, which George is reminded of when he and Jerome get up early one morning.

OR

Write the character sketch of Jerome.

1.1

Marking scheme - set II

- a) retiring for the night
- b) child was suffering from fungal infection
- c) because the government health centres were far away and often doctors did not visit these centres.
- d) set up the Himalayan Medical Camp.
- e) He observed that eye problems were common ailments among the hill people.
- f) it shows his commitment to provide medical aid to the villagers in the hilly areas.
- g) He cleaned the wounds and applied anti-fungal creams.
- h) Nag was moved by the child's plight.
- i) 'whispering'

2.1

a) People prefer a vacation at an adventure camp to holidaying in a hill station.

- b) rappelling, river crossing, trekking and camping
- c) can enjoy as well as learn something.
- d) pushed and demand of adventure clubs
- e) break from their monotonous lives in the city

2.2. a) exciting

b) to get in touch with Nature

c) offers little access to nature

2.3 a) conventional

b) monotonous

c) proximity

— X —————

Answer Scheme Class 12

Section B

Ans 5) a) i) - is b) ii) in c) iii) very
d) i) - to e) i) the

	<u>Incorrect</u>	<u>Correct</u>
Ans 6) a)	a	the
b)	into	during
c)	living	live
d)	off	of
e)	was	is

Ans 7) a) First, you catch the offenders using CCTV cameras.
b) Instead of a fine the punishment is to pick up the trash.
c) The place is to be cleaned up by them too.
d) The punishment for many petty crimes in the US is community service.
e) It includes removing the trash thrown on the highway.

Section C

1. a) Rain descends on the fields where crops are being grown
- b) the flowers that were still dormant began to bloom and trees benefit in many ways.
- c) Khalil Gibran

OR

- a) Private Quetch
 - b) was proud of his knowledge - corrected learn mates at every point and outshone them in all aspects.
 - c) droning
-
2. a) Bill had been a proud professional boxer - he took pride in being the best eight stone boxer - had earned tremendous ^{press} publicity in ~~press~~ London for his powerful hook.
 - b) The reaper, a Highland lass, was singing while cutting corn - fields are in valley surrounded by mountains - music envelops silent valley.
 - c) forest path - was grassy and inviting walk - no undergrowth seen at the bend - poet wanted to explore - was adventurous and liked taking risks.
 - d) Duke was an extraordinary dog as helped Hooper recover - instinctively knew about his master's condition and never jumped on him - coaxed Hooper to walk - showed tremendous patience and understanding.
-
10. Percival and Jessie happily married in spite of different social status - Jessie's father wanted to hear about Percival's travels and not about his social status - Jessie was happy at her humble lodgings at East-End - though Percival was a firm believer that such alliances were successful only in 'Bestsellers', his own life proved otherwise.

OR

brings out pretentious nature of human beings — Juliette
clever and persuasive — uses all business tactics to get
rid of the villa — responds to flattery — Gaston's character
teaches not to be cunning, greedy and arrogant — Mrs. Al
Smith is a snob and proud of her riches — conscious of
her star status — can save ourselves by being vigilant

¶1. Jerome and George woke up at six and could not go
back to sleep — reminded George of when he was
staying at the house of Mrs. Gippings — was a dark winter
day — watch showed quarter past eight — was to be in
city at nine — had cold bath and rushed — consulted
his watch — showed twenty minutes to nine — ran out —
shops were closed — asked policeman for time —
clock struck — it was only three — returned home —
remained sitting in a chair.

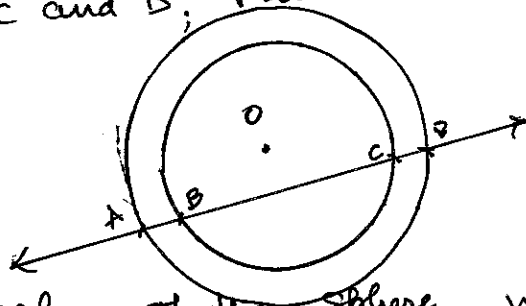
OR

Main protagonist and narrator — hypochondriac always concerned
about his health — not vocal, rarely takes any initiative
— a keen observer of persons and places — has a sense
of humour and unmatched ability to laugh at himself.
Loves beauty and romance — deep knowledge of social
practices, history, food, costumes of the Thames region —
has qualities of a professional traveller.

SECTION A

1 x 6 = 6 Marks

- 01) Simplify $(5+\sqrt{7})(2+\sqrt{5})$
 02) Determine whether $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ has $(x+1)$ a factor?
 03) If a line intersect two concentric circles with centre O, at A, B, C and D; Prove that $AB = CD$

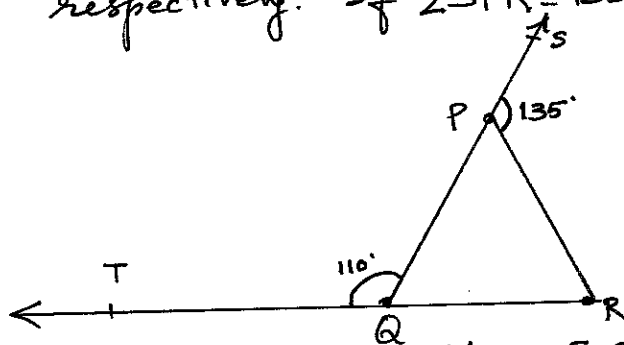


- 04) Find the volume of the sphere, which is equal to two-thirds of the volume of a cylinder, whose height and diameter are equal to the diameter of the sphere.
 05) A die is thrown, what will be the probability of getting an even number?
 06) Find the value of 'K' if $x=3$ and $y=2$ is a solution of the equation $5x+3y=K$

2 x 6 = 12 Marks

Section B

- 07) If $a = 2+\sqrt{3}$; find the value of $a - \frac{1}{a}$.
 08) Factorise $x^4 - y^4$.
 09) In the figure, side QP and RP of ΔPQR are produced to points S and T respectively. If $\angle SPR = 135^\circ$ and $\angle PQT = 110^\circ$, find $\angle PRQ$



- 010) A right triangle ABC with sides 5 cm, 12 cm and 13 cm is revolved about the side 12 cm. Find the volume of the solid so obtained, in terms of π .
 011) The surface area of a cuboid is 1792 cm^2 . If the length, breadth and height are in the ratio 4:2:1, then find the dimensions of the cuboid.
 012) Find the arithmetic mean of first 5 odd numbers.

- Q13 If $a+b+c=9$ and $ab+bc+ca=26$, Find $a^2+b^2+c^2$.
- Q14 Find mean, median and mode of the following data
15, 17, 16, 14, 17, 16, 11, 15, 17, 14

Q15 In a triangle $\triangle ABC$, the bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ intersect each other at a point O , prove that $\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$.

Q16. If the non parallel sides of a trapezium are equal, prove that it is cyclic.

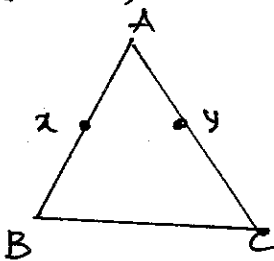
Q17 A field is in the shape of a trapezium, whose parallel sides are 25m and 10m. The non parallel sides are 14cm and 13cm. Find the area of the field.

Q18. Construct 75° angle. OR Prove that area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$

Q19 Factorize $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$
OR

If $a+b=3$ and $a^2+b^2=4$, find the value of a^3+b^3

Q20 If in a $\triangle ABC$, $AB=AC$ and $AX=AY$, Prove that $BX=CY$.



Q21) The daily wages of 50 workers in a factory are given below.

Daily wages (In Rs.)	:	140-180	180-220	220-260	260-300	300-340
No. of workers :		16	9	12	2	7

Construct a histogram to represent the above information.

OR

On a busy road, following data was observed about cars passing through it and number of occupants.

No. of occupants :	1	2	3	4	5
No. of cars :	29	26	23	17	5

Suppose another car passes by, find the chance that it has

- (i) Exactly 5 occupants
- (ii) More than 2 occupants
- (iii) less than 5 occupants

Q22) A rectangular sheet of paper 88cm. x 21cm. is rolled along length and a cylinder is formed. Find the total surface area of the cylinder. OR

How many meters of cloth, 5m. wide will be required to make a conical tent, the radius of whose base is 7m. and height is 24m.?

Section D

4 x 8 = 32 marks.

Q.23) Represent the equation $2x - 3y = 12$ on a cartesian plane. Also, name the co-ordinates of the three vertices of the triangle formed by the line and both the axes.

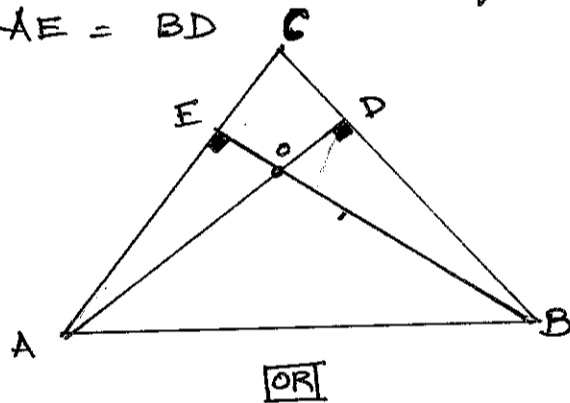
Q.24) Draw the frequency polygon representing the following frequency distribution.

Class Interval :	25-29	29-33	33-37	37-41	41-45	45-49
Frequency :	10	12	16	8	4	6

Q.25) Without actual division, prove that $2x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x - 9$ is exactly divisible by $x^2 - 4x + 3$.
OR

Factorize: $2x^3 + 9x^2 + 10x + 3$.

Q.26) $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle; in which $AC = BC$. AD and BE are two altitudes of sides BC and AC respectively. Prove that $AE = BD$.

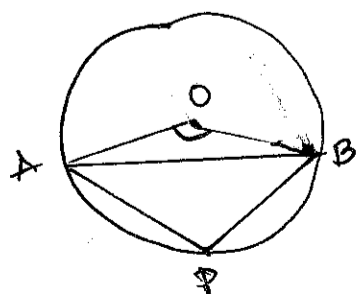


If two parallel lines l and m are intersected by a transversal - Sal P, then prove that the quadrilateral formed by the bisectors of interior angles is a rectangle.

Q.27) PQ is a line parallel to side YZ of a triangle XYZ . If $YE \parallel XZ$ and $ZF \parallel XY$, meet PQ at E and F respectively. Show that area of $\triangle XYE =$ area of $\triangle XZF$.

Q.28) Prove that equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre.
OR

AB is a chord of a circle whose centre is O . If P is a point on the minor arc AB ; prove that $\angle AOB + 2\angle APB = 360^\circ$



Q29 - The floor of a rectangular hall has a perimeter 250m. If the cost of painting the four walls at the rate of 10 Rs. for 1 m^2 is Rs. 15000. Find the height of the wall

Q30 A hemispherical dome of a building needs to be painted. If the circumference of the base of the dome is 17.6m; find the cost of painting at the rate of Rs. 10 for 10 m^2 .

- x - x - x -

Marking Scheme → Sample paper

Class IX Maths

Section A

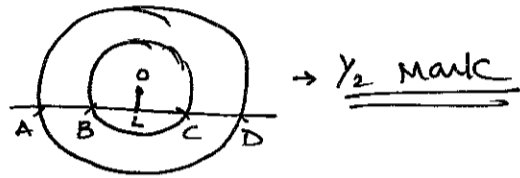
1 × 6 = 6 Marks

Q1.) $(5 + \sqrt{7})(2 + \sqrt{5}) = 10 + 5\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{35}$ ① Mark

Q2.) $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$; $g(x) = (x+1)$; if $g(x)$ is factor of $f(x)$
 then $(x+1) = 0$ (By factor theo.) $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark
 $\Rightarrow x = -1$

$\therefore f(-1) = (-1)^4 + (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 + (-1) + 1 = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$ } $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark
 $\therefore g(x)$ is not a factor of $f(x)$

Q3.) Draw $OL \perp AD$
 $\therefore AL = DL$ (Reason)
 also $BL = CL$ (Reason)
 $\therefore AL - BL = DL - CL$ } $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark
 $\Rightarrow AB = CD$



Q4.) Cylinder
 $V = \pi r^2 h$

Sphere 1 Mark
 Volume $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{2}{3} \times \pi r^2 h$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \times \pi r^2 \times 2r$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \times 2 \times \pi r^3$
 $= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

Q5.) $E = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 = 6$ } $\frac{1}{2}$
 Favourable $E = 2, 4, 6 = 3$
 $P(E) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ } $\frac{1}{2}$

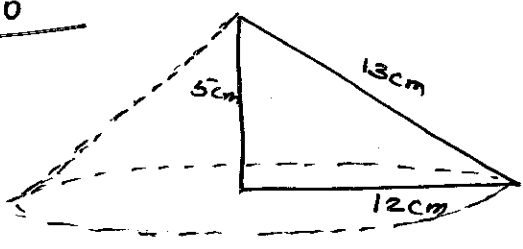
Q6.) Given equation = $5x + 3y = k$
 if $x=3, y=2 \Rightarrow 5 \times 3 + 3 \times 2 = 15 + 6 = 21$ } 1 MK.
 $\therefore k = 21$

Q7.) **sect. B**
 $a = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{(2 - \sqrt{3})}{(2 - \sqrt{3})} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ } 1 MK.
 $\therefore a - \frac{1}{a} = (2 + \sqrt{3}) - (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 2 + \sqrt{3} - 2 + \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ } 1 MK.

Q8.) $x^4 - y^4 = (x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2 = (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2)$ } $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark
 $= (x^2 + y^2)(x + y)(x - y)$ } + $\frac{1}{2}$ MK for identity

Q9.) Given $\angle SPR = 135^\circ$, $\angle PQT = 110^\circ$ } $\frac{1}{2}$ MK
 $\angle PQT = \angle QPR + \angle PRQ$ } Ext. \angle prop. } $\frac{1}{2}$ MK
 $110^\circ = (180 - \angle SPR) + \angle PRQ$ } $\frac{1}{2}$ MK
 $110^\circ = (180 - 135) + \angle PRQ$
 $110^\circ = 45 + \angle PRQ \Rightarrow \angle PRQ = 65^\circ$ } $\frac{1}{2}$ MK.

Q10



The solid obtained is a right circular cone. 1/2 MK

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of Cone} &= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 12^2 \times 5 \\ &= 240 \pi \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{Volume of Cone} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi \times 12^2 \times 5 \\ &= 240 \pi \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}} \right\} \frac{1}{2} \text{ MK}$$

Q11

Let $l = 4x$ given, $TSA = 1792 \text{ cm}^2$
 $b = 2x$
 $h = x$

$$\begin{aligned} TSA &= 2(lb + bh + lh) \\ 1792 &= 2(4x \times 2x + 2x \times x + x \times 4x) \\ 1792 &= 2(8x^2 + 2x^2 + 4x^2) \\ 1792 &= 2 \times 14x^2 \\ 1792 &= 28x^2 \\ \frac{1792}{28} &= x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 = 64 \Rightarrow x = \pm 8 \quad (\text{-ve values invalid})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Sides} \Rightarrow l &= 4x = 4 \times 8 = 32 \text{ cm} \\ b &= 2x = 2 \times 8 = 16 \text{ cm} \\ h &= x = 8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} l &= 4x = 4 \times 8 = 32 \text{ cm} \\ b &= 2x = 2 \times 8 = 16 \text{ cm} \\ h &= x = 8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}} \right\} \frac{1}{2} \text{ MK}$$

Q12

First 5 odd no.s are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. 1 MK

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{1+3+5+7+9}{5} = \frac{25}{5} = 5 \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{25}{5}} \right\} \frac{1 \text{ Mark}}$$

Section C

$$\boxed{3 \times 10 = 30}$$

Q13

Given, $a+b+c=9$; $ab+bc+ca=26$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (a+b+c)^2 &= a^2+b^2+c^2+2(ab+bc+ca) \quad \left. \vphantom{(a+b+c)^2} \right\} 1 \text{ MK} \\ 9^2 &= a^2+b^2+c^2+2 \times 26 \\ 81-52 &= a^2+b^2+c^2 \\ 29 &= a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} 9^2 &= a^2+b^2+c^2+2 \times 26 \\ 81-52 &= a^2+b^2+c^2 \\ 29 &= a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{aligned}} \right\} 2 \text{ MK}$$

Q14

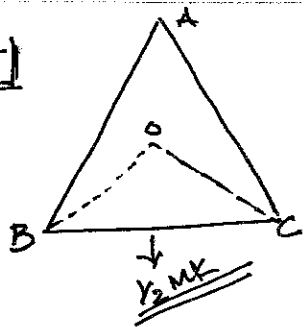
Given Data = 15, 17, 16, 14, 17, 16, 11, 15, 17, 14 } 1/2 MK
 Arranged data = 11, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum}}{10} = \frac{152}{10} = 15.2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{152}{10}} \right\} 1 \text{ MK}$$

$$\text{Median (Even)} = \frac{\text{Ar. of 5th and 6th Entry}}{2} = \frac{15+16}{2} = \frac{31}{2} = 15.5 \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{31}{2}} \right\} 1 \text{ MK}$$

Mode: Mostly occurring entry = 17. } 1/2 MK

Q15]



Given - ΔABC ; BO bisects $\angle B$, CO bisects $\angle C$. } $\frac{1}{2}$ MK

To prove - $\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$

Proof :- In ΔABC , by ASP; $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2}\angle A + \frac{1}{2}\angle B + \frac{1}{2}\angle C = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle C) = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A$ - (1)

also in ΔBOC ;

$\angle BOC + \angle OBC + \angle OCB = 180^\circ$ { by ASP }

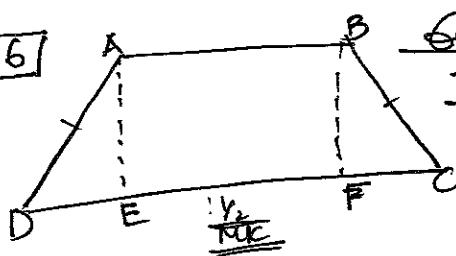
$\angle BOC + \frac{1}{2}\angle B + \frac{1}{2}\angle C = 180^\circ$ { given, BO and CO are bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ resp. }

$\angle BOC + 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A = 180^\circ$ { By equ. (1) }

$\angle BOC = 180 - 90 + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$

$\angle BOC = 90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A$

Q16]



Given - $AD = BC$, $AB \parallel DC$
 To prove - $ABCD$ is cyclic Quad.; Constr. Draw $AE \perp DC$ & $BF \perp DC$

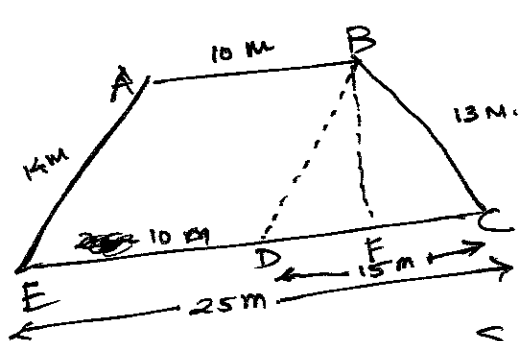
Proof: ΔADE , ΔBCF
 $AE = BF$ { Dist. between two \parallel lines }
 $\angle E = \angle F$ { each 90° }
 $AD = BC$ { given }
 $\therefore \Delta ADE \cong \Delta BCF$ { RHS } $\Rightarrow \angle D = \angle C$ { by CPCT }

Now, as $AB \parallel CD$; AD is transversal
 $\Rightarrow \angle BAD + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ { co-int \angle 's }
 $\Rightarrow \angle BAD + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$ { $\angle ADC = \angle BCD$ }
 $\Rightarrow ABCD$ is cyclic Quadrilateral, as opp. \angle 's are suppl.

Note: Given, To prove & Construction = 1 mark, proof = $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark, fig. = $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

For alternative answer, the same marking scheme to be followed.

Q17: A field is in the shape of a trapezium, whose \parallel sides = 25, 10
 Non \parallel sides = 14, 13. Area of field = ?



here, $ABCE$ is trapezium
 Draw $BD \parallel AE \therefore BD = 14\text{cm}$.
 and $ED = 10\text{m} \Rightarrow DC = 25 - 10 = 15\text{m}$.
 also, Draw $BF \perp DC$.

Now, in ΔBDC , by Heron's formula,

$S = \frac{14 + 13 + 15}{2} = 21\text{m}$.

Area of $\Delta BDC = \sqrt{S(S-a)(S-b)(S-c)} = \sqrt{21(21-14)(21-13)(21-15)}$
 $= \sqrt{21 \times 7 \times 8 \times 6} = \sqrt{7 \times 3 \times 7 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3}$
 $= 7 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 84\text{m}^2$

Also, Area of $\Delta BDC = \frac{1}{2} \times DC \times BF$
 $84 = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times BF$

$\Rightarrow BF = \frac{84 \times 2}{15} = \frac{56}{5} = 11.2\text{m}$.

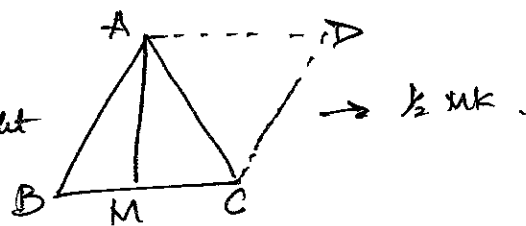
\therefore Area of Trap. = $\frac{1}{2} \times h \times (a+b) = \frac{1}{2} \times 11.2 \times (10+25) = \frac{1}{2} \times 11.2 \times 35 = \frac{392}{2} = 196\text{m}^2$

Marking scheme \rightarrow Fig. = $\frac{1}{2}$ mark
 Area of Δ = $\frac{1}{2}$ mark
 Area of trap. = 1 mark

18

Constructing $60^\circ = 1MK$
 Constructing $90^\circ = 1MK$
 Constructing bisector and Locating $75^\circ = 1MK$.

OR



To prove - ar. of $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times B \times H$.
 Given - ΔABC , BC is base, AM is height
 Construction \rightarrow Draw $AD \parallel BC$, $CD \parallel BA$
 and complete $\parallel^m ABCD$.

Proof $\rightarrow AC$ is Diagonal of $\parallel^m ABCD$
 \therefore Area of $\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times$ area of $\parallel^m ABCD$ { Diagonal of a \parallel^m
 Divides into 2 congruent Δ 's }
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AM$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$.

19 Factorize $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$

Let $P(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$

$$P(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 9(-1) - 5 = 0$$

{ Constant term = 5, Factors of 5 are ± 1 and ± 5 }

$\therefore (x+1)$ is factor of $P(x)$ 1 MK

$$\begin{array}{r} (x+1) \mid x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5 \\ \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\ -4x^2 - 9x - 5 \\ \underline{-4x^2 - 4x} \\ -5x - 5 \\ \underline{-5x - 5} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$P(x) = (x+1)(x^2 - 4x - 5)$$

$$= (x+1)(x^2 - 5x + x - 5)$$

$$= (x+1)(x-5)(x+1) \quad \underline{\underline{2MK}}$$

OR

$$a+b=3, a^2+b^2=4, a^3+b^3=?$$

$$a^3+b^3 = (a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)$$

$$a+b=3$$

Sq. on both sides

$$(a+b)^2 = 9$$

$$a^2+b^2+2ab=9$$

$$4+2ab=9$$

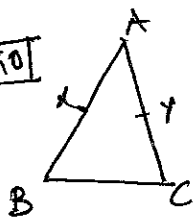
$$2ab=9-4$$

$$2ab=5$$

$$ab=2.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^3+b^3 &= 3 \times (4 - 2.5) \\ &= 3 \times 1.5 \\ &= 4.5 \end{aligned}$$

Q20



Given - in ΔABC ; $AB=AC$ and $AX=AY$. } 1MK

To prove: $BX=CY$

Proof $AB=AC$ } 1MK

$$\Rightarrow AX + XB = AY + YC$$

$$\Rightarrow XB = YC$$

{ as $AX=AY$, Equals are subtracted from equals, remaining are equal } 1MK

Q21 Construction of histogram = 2 marks

Scale, proper plotting = 1MK

OR

Total No. of cars = 100

(i) $\frac{5}{100} = 0.05$

(ii) $\frac{23+17+5}{100} = \frac{45}{100} = 0.45$

(iii) $\frac{29+26+23+17}{100} = \frac{95}{100} = 0.95$

1MK each

Q22] Let r be the radius and h be the height of cylinder so formed. $\therefore h = 21$ cm.

Circumference of base = $2\pi r$
 $88 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r$
 $\frac{88 \times 7}{2 \times 22} = r = 14$ cm

TSA of cylinder = $2\pi r(r+h)$
 $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14(14+21)$
 $= \frac{44 \times 14 \times 35}{7}$
 $= 3080$ cm²

OR
 $r = 7$ cm, $h = 24$ m, width = 5 m.
 $l = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{24^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{576 + 49} = \sqrt{625} = 25$
 CSA = $\pi r l = \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 25 = 550$ m²
 Area of cloth = CSA of cone
 $l \times 5 = 550$
 $l = \frac{550}{5} = 110$ m.

Sect. D

4 x 8 = 32 Marks

Q23] Given equation: $2x - 3y = 12$ Finding co-ordinates correctly = 1 Mk.
 Drawing straight line on a Cartesian plane (graph) = 2 Mark
 Writing the vertices and finding coordinates for them = 1 Mk.

Q24] Marking axes and proper scaling = 1 Mk.
 Drawing frequency polygon on graph = 3 Marks.

Q25] Given $p(x) = 2x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x - 9$
 $q(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$
 $= x^2 - x - 3x + 3$
 $= x(x-1) - 3(x-1)$
 $\Rightarrow (x-3)(x-1)$ } 1 Mk.

By remainder theo. if $p(x)$ is exactly divisible by $q(x)$ then? 1 Mk
 $P(3) = P(1) = 0$

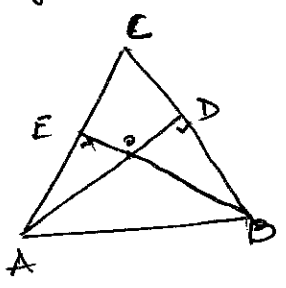
$\therefore P(3) = 2(3)^4 - 8(3)^3 + 3(3)^2 + 12 \times 3 - 9$
 $= 2 \times 81 - 8 \times 27 + 3 \times 9 + 36 - 9$
 $= 162 - 216 + 27 + 36 - 9$
 $= 162 + 27 + 36 - 216 - 9$
 $= 225 - 225$
 $= 0$

$P(1) = 2(1)^4 - 8(1)^3 + 3(1)^2 + 12 \times 1 - 9$
 $= 2 - 8 + 3 + 12 - 9$
 $= 2 + 3 + 12 - 8 - 9$
 $= 17 - 17$
 $= 0$

Since $P(3) = P(1) = 0$; $p(x)$ is exactly divisible by $q(x)$ (2 Mk)

Q26] Given - ΔABC where $AC = BC$
 $AD \perp BC$, $BE \perp AC$

To prove - $AE = BD$

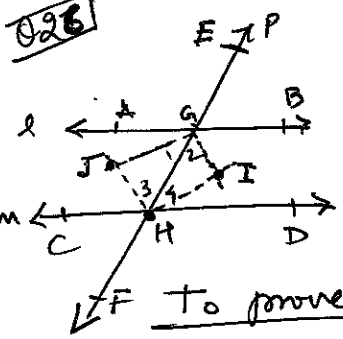


Proof - Consider ΔAEB , ΔBDA
 as $AC = BC \therefore \angle A = \angle B$ (Angles opp. to equal sides)
 $\angle E = \angle D = 90^\circ$ {Rt's}
 $AB = AB$ Common side.
 \therefore By AAS congruency $\Delta AEB \cong \Delta BDA$
 $\therefore AE = BD$ {by CPCT}
 H. proved.

Marking scheme

Given, To prove, fig. = 1 Mk
 (-1/2 if fig. not drawn)
 Proof = 3 Marks.

Q26



Q26
Given $AB \parallel CD$
 $\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2} \angle AGH$, $\angle 2 = \frac{1}{2} \angle BGH$
 $\angle 3 = \frac{1}{2} \angle CHG$, $\angle 4 = \frac{1}{2} \angle GHD$

1 MK. with fig.

To prove - $GIHT$ is a rectangle.

Proof - $AB \parallel CD$, EF transversal

$\angle AGH = \angle GHD$ (Alt. int. \angle 's)

$\frac{1}{2} \angle AGH = \frac{1}{2} \angle GHD$

$\angle 1 = \angle 4$

$\angle 1, \angle 4$ are alt. int. \angle 's and are equal $\Rightarrow GI \parallel HI$

Similarly $HJ \parallel GI$

$\therefore GIHT$ is parallelogram

Now $\angle AGH + \angle BGH = 180^\circ$ (LPA's)

$\frac{1}{2} \angle AGH + \frac{1}{2} \angle BGH = \frac{1}{2} \times 180^\circ$

$\frac{1}{2} \angle AGH + \frac{1}{2} \angle BGH = 90^\circ$

$\angle JGH + \angle IGH = 90^\circ$

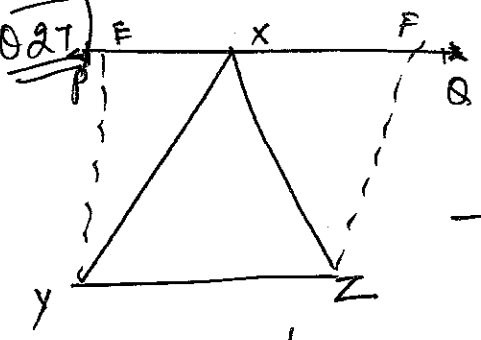
$\angle JGI = 90^\circ$

\therefore in $\square GIHT$, $\angle JGI = 90^\circ \Rightarrow GIHT$ is a rectangle.

1 1/2 MK.

1 1/2 MK.

Q27



Given $PQ \parallel YZ$, $YE \parallel XZ$, $ZF \parallel YX$

To prove - area $\triangle XYE =$ area $\triangle XZF$

1 MK with fig.

Proof In Quad. $XZYE$, $XZ \parallel YE$, $EX \parallel YZ$

$\therefore XZYE$ is \square , similarly $XZXF$ is \square .

further, \square 's $XZYE$ and $XZXF$ are on the same base YZ and between the same parallels YZ and PQ

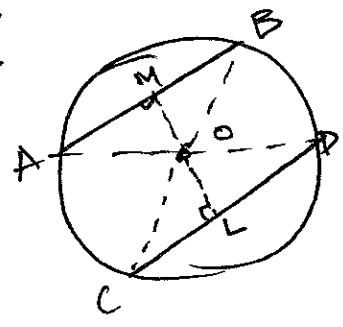
\therefore ar. $XZYE =$ area $XZXF$

(ar. XYE) + (ar. XYZ) = ar. (XYZ) + ar. (XZF)

\Rightarrow ar. (XYE) = ar. (XZF) H. Proved.

3 MKs

Q28



Given \rightarrow A circle with centre O , AB and CD are two chords where $AB = CD$

To prove - $OM = OL$ construction - Draw $OM \perp AB, OL \perp CD$

Proof :- Consider $\triangle OAM$ and $\triangle OCL$

$OA = OC$ (Radii) (Hypo.)

$AM = CL$ } As $AB = CD \therefore \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} CD$
 \perp from centre to the chord, bisects the chord.

$\angle M = \angle L = 90^\circ$ (given - by construction)

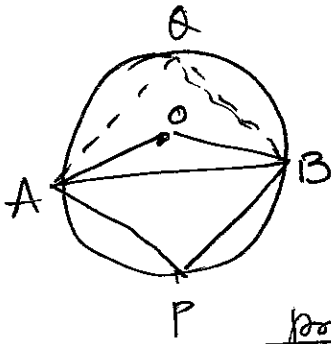
\therefore By RHS congruency, $\triangle OAM \cong \triangle OCL$

$\therefore OM = OL$ by CPCT. H. proved.

[Given, To prove, fig = 1 1/2 Marks, construction, proof = 2 1/2 Marks]

Q-28

or



Given - AB is a chord of circle with centre O.
To prove - $\angle AOB + 2\angle APB = 360^\circ$
Construction \rightarrow Draw $\angle AOB$ on the circle from the chord AB to any point A on the circle.

Proof:- Let $\angle AOB = 2x$
 $\Rightarrow \angle APB = x$. { Angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double than the angle subtended by it on the remaining part of the circle in the same segment. }

Now as APBQ is cyclic, so

$$\angle A + \angle P = 180$$

$$2x + \angle P = 180$$

$$\angle P = 180 - x.$$

$$\text{i.e. } \angle APB = 180 - x.$$

$$\therefore 2\angle APB = 2(180 - x)$$

$$2\angle APB = 360 - 2x$$

$$2\angle APB = 360 - \angle AOB$$

$$\text{or } \angle AOB + 2\angle APB = 360.$$

{ Given, to prove, fig, construction = 2 marks

{ proof = 2 marks.

H. proved

Q29

Given, Perimeter of floor = $2(l+b) = 250$ m. $\rightarrow l+b = \frac{250}{2} = 125$ m. } 1 MK.

Area of 4 walls = $\frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Rate}} = \frac{15000}{10} = 1500$ m² } 1½ MK.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } 2h(l+b) &= 1500 \text{ m}^2 \\ 2h \times 125 &= 1500 \\ h &= \frac{1500}{2 \times 125} = 30 \text{ m.} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} 2h(l+b) &= 1500 \text{ m}^2 \\ 2h \times 125 &= 1500 \\ h &= \frac{1500}{2 \times 125} = 30 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}} \right\} 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark.}$$

Q30

Given Circumference of the base = $2\pi r = 17.6$

Rate of painting = Rs. 10/10m²

$$= \frac{10}{10} = \text{Rs. } 1/\text{m}^2$$

$$\text{if } 2\pi r = 17.6$$

$$r = \frac{17.6}{2\pi}$$

CSA of the hemisphere = $2\pi r^2$

$$= 2 \times \pi \times \frac{17.6}{\pi} \times \frac{17.6}{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 17.6 \times 17.6}{3.14} = 619.52 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Cost of painting} = 619.52 \times 1 = 619.52 \text{ Rs.}$$

अभ्यास प्रश्न-पत्र

कक्षा-IX, विषय-हिन्दी-'ब'
सत्र- 2017-2018

पूर्णांक- 80
समय- 3 घंटे

निर्देश-

1. इस प्रश्नपत्र के चार खंड हैं- क, ख, ग और घ ।
2. चारों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है ।
3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के उत्तर क्रमशः दीजिए ।

खंड-'क'

प्र० 1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

भारतेंदु युग मात्र साहित्यिक युग ही नहीं, अपितु स्वतंत्रता एवं राष्ट्रीय जागरण का युगबोध करानेवाला युगदृष्टा का युग था। महात्मा गांधी के लिए यही प्रेरक युग कहा जाना पत्रकारिता का शाश्वत सत्य होगा। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के लिए राजनेताओं को जितना संघर्ष करना पड़ा, उससे तनिक भी कम संघर्ष पत्रों एवं पत्रकारों को नहीं करना पड़ा। बुद्धिजीवी एवं ऋषियों की मौन साधना, तपस्या और त्याग इतिहास की धरोहर है, जिसे मात्र साहित्य तक सीमित नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि स्वतंत्रता की बलिबेदी पर आहुति करनेवालों का शृंखलाबद्ध समूह के रूप में भी माना जाना चाहिए।

तकनीकी रूप में प्रारंभिक पत्रकार एवं रिपोर्टर, लेखक, लिपिक, प्रूफरीडर, पेकर, प्रिटर, संपादक एवं वितरक भी थे। क्रूरता, अन्याय, क्षोभ, विरोध, क्लेश एवं गतिरोध उनकी दिनचर्या थी, फिर भी वे अटल थे, अडिग थे, क्योंकि उनके समक्ष एक लक्ष्य था। वे देशभक्त थे। देशभक्त के समक्ष भी अवरोधों, प्रतिरोधों एवं बाधक विचारों का खंडन उनका उद्देश्य था। ऐसी स्थिति में ब्रिटिश सरकार की दमनात्मक नीतियों के समक्ष सरकारी सहायता कौन कहे, साधारण सहिष्णुता भी उपलब्ध नहीं थी, जो आज सर्वत्र दृष्टव्य है। भले ही इनकी दिशाहीनता के कारण उन आदर्शों के निकट नहीं है। उस समय न नियमित पाठक थे, न नियमित प्रेस अथवा प्रकाशन। मुद्रण के लिए दूसरे प्रेसों के समक्ष हाथ-पाँव जोड़कर चिरोरी करनी पड़ती थी, ताकि कुछ अंक निकल पाएँ। ग्राहकों और पाठकों की स्थिति यह थी कि महीनों पत्र माँगते थे और पैसा माँगने पर वे पत्र वापस कर देते थे। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रायः पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में प्रार्थना, तगादा, चेतावनी और धमकियों के लिए कतिपय शीर्षकों में प्रकाशन होता था-जैसे 'इसे भी पढ़ें लें' विज्ञापन एवं सूचना के रूप में आदि-आदि।

प्रश्न

- (क) भारतेंदु युग किस प्रकार का युग था? 2
- (ख) बुद्धिजीवी एवं ऋषियों की साधना, तपस्या और त्याग को किस रूप में माना जाना चाहिए? 2
- (ग) प्रारंभिक पत्रकारों की दिनचर्या क्या थी तथा उनके समक्ष कौन-सा लक्ष्य था? 2
- (घ) ब्रिटिश सरकार के काल में पत्रकारिता की स्थिति कैसी थी? 2
- (ङ) उक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए। 1

प्र० 2 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़ कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

अमृत मंथन की बात सुनी ही थी केवल
लेकिन आँखों से अब नभ मंथन देख लिया
ओ धन्य मनुज के साहस! लाखों सितारों में
है जला दिया तूने मिट्टी का एक दिया।
है नहीं मनुज से बड़ी शक्ति कोई जग में
अब उसके लिए असंभव कुछ भी नहीं रहा
उसने सच करके वो सब कुछ है दिखा दिया
जो उसने जगते-सोते कुछ भी कहा।

मंगल पर अब वो जीवन को है खोज रहा
जब धरती पर इनसान मर-मरकर जीता है
दुख और पीड़ा से अकसर ही वो घबराकर
आँसू की जगह जहर हँस-हँसकर पीता है।
साहित्य, कला, विज्ञान, धर्म जिस दिन मिलकर
इस धरती को अपना आवास बनाएँगे
उस दिन ये धरती स्वयं स्वर्ग बन जाएगी
दुख-दाह और पीड़ा न कहीं रह पाएँगे।

प्रश्न

(क) संसार की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति कौन-सी है और क्यों?

(ख) धरती कब स्वर्ग बन जाएगी?

(ग) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

(i) प्रस्तुत काव्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।

(ii) 'आँसू' और 'मिट्टी' का वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए।

2

2

2

खंड- 'ख'

प्र० 3 निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए-

(i) प्राकृतिक, स्वास्थ्य (वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए) 1

(ii) गगा, अक (उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग कीजिए) 1

(iii) आच, गाव (उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए) 1

(iv) कर्ज, फनकार (उचित स्थान पर नुक्ते का प्रयोग कीजिए) 1

प्र० 4 (i) कुपात्र, अत्यल्प (उपसर्ग और मूलशब्द अलग कीजिए) 2

(ii) देवत्व, निजता (मूलशब्द और प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए) 2

प्र० 5 (i) पुस्तकालय, षडानन (संधि विच्छेद कीजिए) 2

(ii) पौनःअन, - मनः + रघ (संधि कीजिए) 2

(iii) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित विरामचिह्न लगाइए - 3

(क) मीरा बोली मैं शादी नहीं करूँगी

(ख) माता पिता देव तुल्य होते हैं

खंड - 'ग'

प्र०६ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

1+2+2=5

- (i) विद्यार्थी जीवन में रामन की किन विषयों में अधिक रुचि थी?
- (ii) लेखक ने कवियों की धारणा को वृत्तिशून्य क्यों कहा है?
- (iii) 'कीचड़ का काण्य' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
'धूल' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।

प्र०७ धर्म की उपासना कैसी होनी चाहिए तथा धर्म के उपासकों द्वारा किस तरह का किया गया कार्य देश की स्वाधीनता के विरुद्ध समझा जाना चाहिए? 5

प्र०८ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - 1+2+2=5

- (i) कवि रहीम के अनुसार प्रेम का धागा क्यों नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए?
- (ii) 'अग्निपथ' कविता से आपको क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?
- (iii) 'एक फूल की चाह' कविता किस सामाजिक असमानता की ओर इशारा करती है?

प्र०९ 'खूशबू स्वते हैं हाथ' कविता को लिखने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है? 5

प्र०१० 'इनसे आप लोग त्याग और हिम्मत सीखें' - गाँधीजी ने यह किसके लिए और क्यों कहा?

खंड - 'घ'

प्र०११. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 80-100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए - 5

(क) महंगाई के बढ़ते कदम

- (i) कारण
- (ii) प्रभाव
- (iii) दूर करने के उपाय

(ख) मानवता सबसे प्रेष्ठ धर्म

(i) मानवता का अर्थ (ii) महापुरुषों का उल्लेख (iii) लाभ

(ग) बदला आतंकवाद

(i) भूमिका (ii) कारण (iii) स्वरूप एवं विस्तार (iv) दूर

करने के सुझाव

प्र० 12 ईद की शुभकामना देने हुए मित्र को पत्र लिखिए ।

प्र० 13 यातायात के नियमों के पालन के संबंध में दो मित्रों के मध्य हुए संवाद को लिखिए ।

प्र० 14 वॉशिंग पाउडर कंपनी की ओर से लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन लेखार कीजिए ।

प्र० 15 नीचे दिए गए चित्र को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और लगभग 50 शब्दों में इसका वर्णन कीजिए ।



कक्षा - 12, विषय - हिन्दी 'ब' पाठ्यक्रम

आदर्श उत्तर सह अंक योजना

पूर्णांक 80

खंड क (अपठित)

$$2+2+2+2+1=9$$

- 301 (क) भारतेन्दु युग मात्र साहित्यिक युग ही नहीं, अपितु स्वतंत्रता एवं राष्ट्रीय जागरण का युग बोध कराने वाला युगदृष्टा का युग था।
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता की बलिबेदी पर आहुति करनेवालों का शृंखलाबद्ध समूह के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए।
- (ग) क्रूरता, अन्याय, क्षोभ, विरोध, क्लेश एवं गतिरोध उनकी दिनचर्या थी। वे देशभक्त थे। देशभक्त के समक्ष भी अवरोधों, प्रतिरोधों एवं बाधक विचारों का खंडन उनका उद्देश्य था।
- (घ) ब्रिटिश सरकार के काल में पत्रकारिता की स्थिति दयनीय थी। उस समय न तो नियमित पाठक थे, न नियमित प्रेस अथवा प्रकाशन। मुद्रण के लिए दूसरे प्रेसों के समक्ष धिरोरी करनी पड़ती थी।
- (ङ) भारतेन्दु युग।

302 (क) संसार की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति मानव शक्ति है क्योंकि उसके लिए कुछ भी असंभव नहीं है। 2

(ख) इस धरती पर जिस दिन साहित्य, कला, वितान और धर्म को विशेष महत्व दिया जाएगा उस दिन धरती स्वर्ग बन जाएगी। 2

(ग) (1) मानव शक्ति एवं कला 1

(11) आँ + स + ऊ, म + इ + ट + ट + ई 1

खंड 'ख' → 1+1+1+1=4

303 (1) प + र + आ + क + र + त + इ + क + अ
स + व + आ + स + थ + य + अ

(11) गंगा, अंक (111) आँच, गाँव (11) कर्ज, फ़मकार

304 (1) कु (उपसर्ग) पात्र मूलशब्द, अति (उपसर्ग) अल्प (मूलशब्द) 2

(11) देव (मूलशब्द) टव (उपसर्ग) निज मूलशब्द, ता (उपसर्ग) 2

305 (1) पुस्तक + आलय, घट + आनन 2

(11) पवन, मनोरथ 2

(111) क) मीरा बोली, " मैं शादी नहीं करूँगी। " 3

(ख) माता-पिता देवतुल्य होते हैं।

अध्ययन के समय कक्षा में अर्जित नानुसार, भावबोध एवं अर्थबोधानुसार उत्तर लिखना है।

306 - 5 308 - 5 3010 5 3013 5
307 - 5 309 5 3011 5 3014 5
3012 5 3015 5

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, भिलाई

अभ्यास पत्र - पत्र 2018

कक्षा : नवमी
विषय : हिन्दी

समय : 3 घंटे
पूर्णांक : 80

निर्देश -

1. इस पत्र-पत्र के चार शब्द हैं - क, ख, ग, घ।
2. चारों शब्दों के उतर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक शब्द के उतर क्रमशः दीजिए।

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उतर लिखिए -

1+2+2+2+2=10

आज पत्रकारिता का मूल मकसद है—मुनाफ़ा कमाना। मुनाफ़ा शहरी लोगों के बीच से होकर जाता है, आज की पत्रकारिता कॉर्पोरेट और शहरी लोगों तक ही सीमित है। भारतीय पत्रकारिता में किसानों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं के लिए कोई जगह नहीं रह गई है। इस दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगातार किसानों की बढ़ती

आत्महत्या, गरीबी, अशिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था को मीडिया कवर नहीं मिल पाने से ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं। टी०वी० चैनलों और बड़े अखबारों की सीमा यह है कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपने संवाददाताओं को स्थायी रूप से तैनात नहीं कर पाते हैं। कुल मिलाकर, ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता की जो भी झलक विभिन्न समाचार माध्यमों में आज मिल पाती है, उसका श्रेय अधिकांशतः जिला मुख्यालयों में रहकर अंशकालिक रूप से काम करने वाले अप्रशिक्षित पत्रकारों को जाता है। आखिर देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता जिनके बलबूते पर हमारे यहाँ सरकारें बनती हैं, जिनके नाम पर सारी राजनीति की जाती है, जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में सबसे अधिक योगदान करते हैं, उन्हें पत्रकारिता की मुख्य धारा में लाया ही जाना चाहिए। मीडिया को नेताओं, अभिनेताओं और बड़े खिलाड़ियों के पीछे भागने की बजाए उसे आम जनता की तरफ़ रुख़ करना चाहिए, जो गाँवों में रहती है, जिनके दम पर यह देश और इसकी सारी व्यवस्था चलती है।

आजादी के बाद जो हास राजनीति का हुआ, वही पत्रकारिता का भी हुआ है। हम गाँव से आए लेकिन गाँव को भूलते चले गए। फलतः 'ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता' प्रभावहीन हो चुकी है।

प्रश्न

(क) आज की पत्रकारिता का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है? उक्तका रूपभाव किस रूप में देखने को मिल रहा है?

(ख) ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता का लाभ क्यों नहीं उठा पाते हैं?

(ग) मीडिया को क्या करना चाहिए?

(घ) (i) प्रस्तुत शब्दों का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।
(ii) कौन-कौनसे शीर्षक - पत्रकारिता, रूप।

(ङ) आजादी के बाद की राजनीति और पत्रकारिता के विषय में आप क्या कहना चाहेंगे?

2. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की परीक्षा पूरे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए — 2 + 2 + 2 = 6

ऊँच-नीच का भेद न माने, वही श्रेष्ठ ज्ञानी है,
दया-धर्म जिसमें हो, सबसे वही पूज्य प्राणी है।
क्षत्रिय वही, भरी हो जिसमें निर्भयता की आग,
सबसे श्रेष्ठ वही ब्राह्मण है, हो जिसमें तप-त्याग।

तेजस्वी सम्मान खोजते नहीं गोत्र बतला के,
पाते हैं जग में प्रशस्ति अपना करतब दिखला के।
हीन मूल की ओर देख जग गलत कहे या ठीक,
वीर खींचकर ही रहते हैं इतिहासों में लीक।

जिसके पिता सूर्य थे, माता कुंती सती कुमारी,
उसका पलना हुआ धार पर बहती हुई पिटारी।
सूत-वंश में पला, चखा भी नहीं जननी का क्षीर,
निकला कर्ण सभी युवकों में तब भी अद्भुत वीर।

प्रश्न

(क) कवि के अनुसार कौन श्रेष्ठ और पूजा है?

(ख) तेजस्वी पुरुष क्या करता है?

(ग) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए —

(i) कवि ने किसका वृष्णांत देकर यह सिद्ध किया है कि वीरता किसी जाति-वंश या वातावरण का गुलाम नहीं होती?

(ii) प्रस्तुत काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए —

शोक शब्द

3. निरदेशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए —

(i) सुशोभित, मृगभा

(ii) सुवरी, पिन्डी

(iii) शूषणा, कुलाच

(iv) जन, जमाश्चौर

(वर्ण विच्छेद दीजिए)

(उलित स्वरान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग करें)

(उलित स्वरान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग करें)

(उलित स्वरान पर वृद्धि का प्रयोग करें)

4. (i) विशेकार, वुरुपयोग (संधि विच्छेद कीजिए) 02

(ii) सम + गीत, आति + आनार (संधि कीजिए) 02

5. (i) अनुमान, प्रदर्शन (उपसर्ग और मूलशब्द अलग कीजिए) 02

(ii) राष्ट्रीय, व्यासा (मूलशब्द तथा प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए) 02

(iii) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित विराम-चिह्न लगाइए - 03

(क) प्धि: इतनी गंदी जगह

(ख) जंगल का राजा शेर

(ग) नेता जी ने कहा हमें वोट दो, हम लाएंगे खुशहाली।

खण्ड 'ग'

6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - 1+2+2=5

(i) एम. डी. सर्वे लाइल कैसे बन गए थे?

(ii) कर्नल बुल्लर ने अभियान दल के सुरक्षा कार्य को जबरदस्त साहसिक कार्य क्यों कहा?

(iii) महादेव भाई की साहित्यिक देन क्या है?

7. देश को वैज्ञानिक वृष्टि और निंतन प्रदान करने में सर चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रामन् के महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - 1+2+2=5

(i) 'खुशबू रचनेवाले हाथ' कौसी परिचितियों में क्या कहाँ - कहाँ रहते हैं?

(ii) 'नए इलाके में' कविता के माध्यम से कवि क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं?

(iii) 'अग्निपथ' कविता का संलभाव क्या है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

9. 'गीत - शीत' कविता के प्रथम छंद में वर्णित प्रकृति - चित्रण को लिखिए।

05

10. मालाबार में हिंदू - मुसलमानों के परस्पर संबंधों को अपने शब्दों में लिखिए

05

खण्ड 'घ'

11. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर विचार कर संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

05

(i) मानवीय मूल्यों का ह्रास

(क) दूर होते मानवीय मूल्य (ख) मूल्यों का शरण

(ग) चिंतन का विषय (घ) मूल्यों का बचाव

(ii) आओ - चलो पहाड़ों पर

(क) यात्रा की तैयारी (ख) यात्रा - वर्णन

(ग) यात्रा का शैमोन्स

(iii) हिंदी भाषा का महत्व

(क) भारत की अनेक भाषाएँ (ख) हिंदी की विशेषताएँ

(ग) भारत से बाहर भी हिंदी का महत्व

12. मित्र को हौली की शुभकामना देते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए।

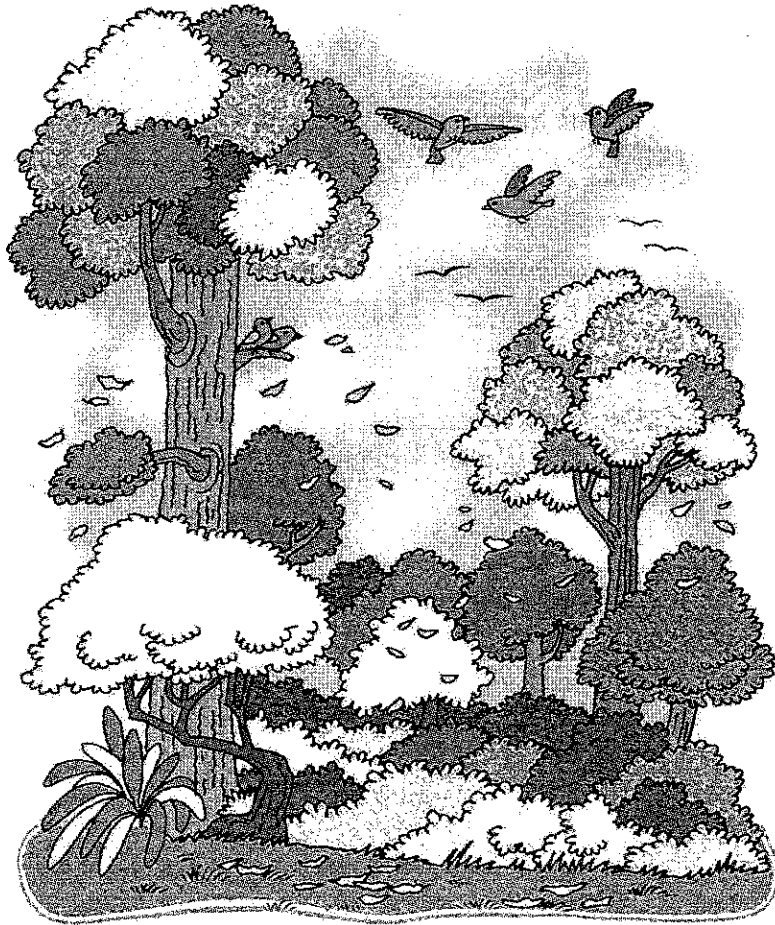
05

13. अध्यापिका द्वारा गृहकार्य दिया गया परंतु कविता उस कार्य को करनी नहीं लाई। इस विषय पर अध्यापिका और कविता के बीच 40 - 50 शब्दों का संवाद लिखिए।

05

94. केश संजीवनी हेर ऑयल का विज्ञापन लिखिए। 05

15. दिए गए चित्र के ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और चित्र के संबंध में अपने भावों को लगभग 50 शब्दों में लिखिए। 05



अभ्यास प्रश्न - पत्र
के
उत्तर पत्र (कक्षा IX)
विषय - हिन्दी

पूर्णांक - 80

2. अर्थात् कोष में छात्र अपने शब्दों में उत्तर देंगे प्रश्न अंक
दिए जाएंगे।

$$2+2+2+2+1=9$$

प्रश्न

(क) आज की पत्रकारिता का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है? इसका दुष्प्रभाव किस रूप में देखने को मिल रहा है?

2

उत्तर- आज की पत्रकारिता का मूल उद्देश्य है-मुनाफ़ा कमाना। मुनाफ़ा कॉर्पोरेट या शहरी दुनिया की उपज है। अतः भारतीय पत्रकारिता में किसानों और देहाती दुनिया की समस्याओं के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं रह गया है।

(ख) ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता का लाभ क्यों नहीं उठा पाते हैं?

2

उत्तर- वस्तुतः ग्रामीणों की समस्याओं को मीडिया में उतना स्थान नहीं मिलता है, जितना कि मिलना चाहिए। टी०वी० चैनल या अखबार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थायी संवाददाता भी नहीं नियुक्त करते हैं। वे जिला मुख्यालयों पर तैनात अस्थायी एवं अप्रशिक्षित संवाददाताओं द्वारा ही काम चला लेते हैं। फलतः ग्रामीणों की आवाज़ को मीडिया का मंच नहीं मिल पाता है।

(ग) मीडिया को क्या करना चाहिए?

2

उत्तर- भारत गाँवों का देश है। आज भी देश की लगभग 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गाँवों में रहती है। इन्हीं के बलबूते पर सरकारें बनती हैं और इन्हीं के नाम पर देश में राजनीति की जाती है। अतः मीडिया को भी ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता पर बल देना चाहिए।

(घ) (i) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

(ii) वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए-पत्रकारिता, रूप।

2

उत्तर-(i) शीर्षक : ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता।

(ii) पत्रकारिता-पू + अ + त् + र् + अ + क् + आ + र् + इ + त् + आ
रूप-र् + ऊ + प् + अ

(ङ) आजादी के बाद की राजनीति और पत्रकारिता के विषय में आप क्या कहना चाहेंगे?

उत्तर- आजादी के बाद राजनीति और पत्रकारिता का हास समान रूप से हुआ है।

2.

प्रश्न

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

(क) कवि के अनुसार कौन श्रेष्ठ और पूज्य है?

2

उत्तर- जो व्यक्ति ईश्वर द्वारा निर्मित इनसानों में किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं करता है यानी सबको समान समझता है, वही ज्ञानी है और जिस व्यक्ति के हृदय में दया एवं धर्म आदि मानवीय भावनाएँ हैं वही पूज्य है।

(ख) तेजस्वी पुरुष क्या करता है?

2

उत्तर- तेजस्वी पुरुष समाज में सम्मान पाने के लिए कभी भी अपना गोत्र या जाति नहीं प्रकट करता है वह अपने सुकर्मों से समाज में सम्मान पाता है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

2

(i) कवि ने किसका दृष्टांत देकर यह सिद्ध किया है कि वीरता किसी जाति-वंश या वातावरण का गुलाम नहीं होती?

(ii) प्रस्तुत काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

उत्तर- (i) कवि ने कर्ण का दृष्टांत देकर यह सिद्ध किया है कि वीरता किसी विशेष जाति-वंश या वातावरण की गुलाम नहीं होती है।

(ii) शीर्षक-कर्म की प्रधानता

2903 '29'

3. (i) स + उ + श + औ + भू + इ + त् + अ, म् + श् + ग् + अ + प् + आ ।

(ii) सुंदरी, सिंडी

- (iii) श्रुतना, कुलान्त 01
- (iv) फन, जमा शब्द 01
4. (i) तिरः + कार, दुः + उपयोग 02
- (ii) संगीत, अलघान्कार 02
5. (i) अनु (उपसर्ग) मान (मूलशब्द) 02
 प्र (उपसर्ग) दर्शन (मूलशब्द)
- (ii) राष्ट्र (मूलशब्द) ईय (प्रत्यय)
 एष्य (मूलशब्द) आ (प्रत्यय) 02
- (iii) कश्चिः, इतनी गंदी जगद। दिः! इतनी गंदी जगद। 03
- (ख) जंगल का राजा : शेर।
- (ग) नेता जी ने कहा — "हमें वोट दो, हम लाएंगे खुशहाली।"

शब्द 'ग'

6. पाठ्य पुस्तक 'स्पर्श' के जड़य पाठों के आधार पर तीन लघु-तरीय प्रश्न पूरे करें। धात्र अपने शब्दों में उत्तर दें। 1+2+2=5
7. पाठ्य पुस्तक 'स्पर्श' के निर्धारित पाठों (जड़य) के आधार पर एक निबंधात्मक प्रश्न आएं। धात्र अपने शब्दों में निबंधात्मक प्रश्न लिखें। 5
8. पाठ्य पाठों के आधार पर तीन लघु-तरीय प्रश्नों पर दिए गए हैं। धात्र अपने शब्दों में उत्तर दें। 1+2+2=5
9. पाठ्य पाठों से एक निबंधात्मक प्रश्न देंगे। धात्र अपने शब्दों में उत्तर दें। 5
10. पाठ्य पुस्तक 'संनयन' के पाठों के आधार पर एक निबंधात्मक प्रश्न देंगे। धात्र विस्तारपूर्वक प्रश्न के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में दें। 5

खण्ड 'घ'

11. अनुच्छेद लेखन के संबंध में ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें — 5

- (i) अनुच्छेद अधिकतम 80 से 100 शब्दों का हो।
- (ii) अनुच्छेद दिए गए संकेत - बिंदुओं के आधार पर लिखा जाए।
- (iii) भूमिका में - 1 अंक, सुगठित शैली, विषय वस्तु पर - 3 अंक एक उपसंहर में 1 अंक निर्धारित किए जाएंगे।

12. पत्र लेखन में अनौपचारिक पत्र दिए जाएंगे। इन पत्रों की भाषा - शैली में अनौपचारिकता का पुरा देखा जाएगा। 5

पत्र लेखन के संबंध में ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें —

- (i) पत्र लेखक का पता (ii) दिनांक (iii) संबोधन
- (iv) शिष्टान्तर सूचक पदबंध / अभिवादन की उक्तियाँ
- (v) विषयवस्तु या मूल कथ्य (vi) समाप्त निर्देश या स्वनिर्देश
- (vii) अनौपचारिकता के 2 अंक तथा विषयवस्तु के 3 अंक - निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

13. संवाद-लेखन के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान में रखें — 5

- (i) संवाद का मुख्य उद्देश्य है - संप्रेषण, वह दूरी तरह संप्रेषित हो।
- (ii) बातें बोधगम्य होनी चाहिए।
- (iii) संवादों के लिए प्रयुक्त भाषा सरल, सहज और पात्रानुकूल हो।
- (iv) संवाद छोटे, रोचक एवं सरल हो।

14. विज्ञापनों के लिए ध्यान रखने योग्य बातें — 5

- (i) उपभोक्ताओं की मनोस्थिति के अनुरूप विज्ञापन तैयार करें।
- (ii) विज्ञापनों में नित्र हो।
- (iii) विज्ञापनों में रंग हो।
- (iv) विज्ञापनों के प्रति रुचि तथा ध्यान आकर्षित करें।
- (v) विज्ञापन के गुण — (क) रोचकता (ख) विशिष्टता (ग) सरलता (घ) संक्षिप्तता (ङ) विश्वसनीयता (च) उपलब्धता

15. नित्र-वर्णन में ध्यान देने योग्य बातें — 5

- (i) नित्र का सूक्ष्म विश्लेषण (ii) नित्र में निहित प्रलोक घटना, स्थिति एवं गतिविधि पर ध्यान देते हुए कल्पना-शक्ति का सहारा लें।
- (iii) वाक्य छोटे एवं सरल हों। (iv) हाव-भाव एवं चेष्टाओं पर ध्यान देते हुए भाव व्यक्त करें।

अभ्यासप्रश्नपत्रम्

समयः : होरात्रयम्]

[पूर्णाङ्कः : 80

निर्देशः : अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारि खण्डानि सन्ति । सर्वेषां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि क्रमानुसारं दीयताम् ।

खण्डः 'क' अपठित-अवबोधनम्

1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

भारतवर्षे षट् ऋतवः भवन्ति । तेषु वसन्तः ऋतुराजः कथ्यते । चैत्रे वैशाखे च मासे वसन्तस्य ऋतुः भवति । वसन्ते द्वौ प्रमुखौ उत्सवौ भवतः- वसन्तोत्सवः होलिकोत्सवः च । वसन्तोत्सवे सर्वत्र प्रमादो भवति । नराः नार्यः च सर्वत्र गायन्ति नृत्यन्ति च । होलिकोत्सवः फाल्गुनमासस्य पूर्णिमायां मान्यते । हर्षातिरेकेण नराः, नार्यः, युवानः, वृद्धाः बालकाः च प्रसन्नाः जायन्ते । जनाः परस्परं रक्तवर्णं रक्तचूर्णं च प्रक्षिपन्ति । द्वेषं विस्मृत्य सर्वे परस्परं मिलन्ति । रात्रौ जनाः परस्परम् आमन्त्र्य प्रीतिभोजं कृत्वा आमोदं मानयन्ति । वार्तालापस्य माध्यमेन सर्वे जनाः कण्ठेन मिलित्वा स्वजीवनं सुखमयं कुर्वन्ति ।

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

- भारते कति ऋतवः भवन्ति?
- कदा सर्वत्र प्रमादो भवति?
- सर्वे किं विस्मृत्य परस्परं मिलन्ति?
- होलिकोत्सवः कस्यां तिथौ मान्यते?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

- होलिकोत्सवे नराः नार्यः च किं कुर्वन्ति?
- वार्तालापस्य माध्यमेन सर्वे जनाः किं कुर्वन्ति?

III. भाषिककार्यम्-

- 'ऋतुराजः' इति कस्य पदस्य विशेषणम्?
(क) वसन्तः (ख) वैशाखः (ग) चैत्रः (घ) फाल्गुनः
- 'हर्षातिरेकेण प्रसन्नाः जायन्ते ।' उचितपदं चित्वा वाक्यं पूरयत-
(क) नराः (ख) महिलाः (ग) सर्वे (घ) जनाः
- 'प्रक्षिपन्ति' इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम्?
(क) जनाः (ख) बालकाः (ग) कन्याः (घ) नार्यः

(iv) 'भारतवर्षे षट् ऋतवः भवन्ति।' अत्र क्रियापदं किम्?

(क) षट् (ख) भवन्ति (ग) ऋतवः (घ) भारते

IV. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।

खण्डः 'ख' रचनात्मक-कार्यम्

2. भीष्मः चक्रवर्ती भवान् इण्टरनेट बैंकिंग माध्यमेन स्वभ्रातरं प्रति दशसहस्रं रूप्यकाणि प्रेषयितुम् इच्छति अतः धनादेशं दातुं स्वक्षेत्रस्य डाकपालम् इदं पत्रं लिखति। मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया इदं पत्रं पूरयतु भवान्—

विनयनगरम्

(i)

दिनाङ्कः

सेवायाम्,

श्रीमन्तः (ii)

विनयनगरम् डाकगृहम् (दिल्लीराज्यम्)

विषयः— इण्टरनेट-बैंकिंग-माध्यमेन धनादेशं प्रेषणाय

महोदय,

अहम् भवतां डाकगृहमाध्यमेन (iii) राज्यस्य निवासिनं स्वभ्रातरं प्रति इण्टरनेट-बैंकिंग-द्वारा

(iv) रूप्यकाणि प्रेषयितुम् इच्छामि। कृपया कथयतु भवान् यत् इयं (v) कथं

भविष्यति कति च रूप्यकाणि (vi) रूपे प्रदास्यन्ते कदा च (vii) तस्मै

प्रदास्यति?

अहं तस्मै शीघ्रं (viii) प्रेषयितुम् इच्छामि। कृपया शीघ्रमेव उत्तरं यच्छतु भवान्। अहं

भवताम् (ix) भविष्यामि।

निवेदकः

(x)

मञ्जूषा

रूप्यकाणि, प्रक्रिया, भीष्मः चक्रवर्ती, दिल्लीराज्यम्, धनम्,
डाकपालमहोदयाः, आभारी, बिहार, शुल्कस्य, दशसहस्रम्

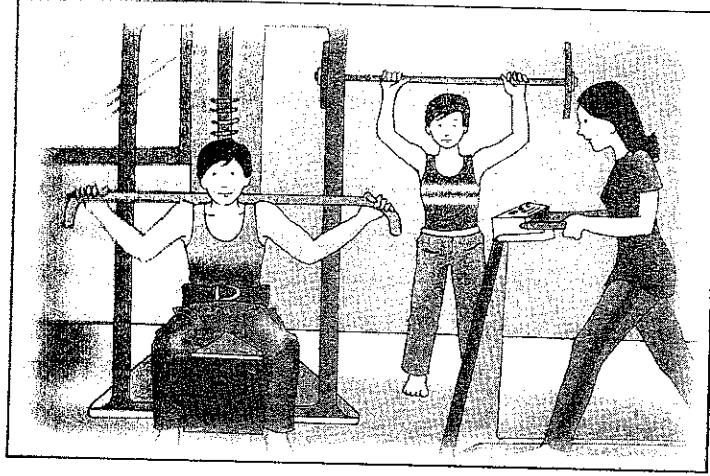
3. मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया 'मम जननी' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य संस्कृते पञ्च वाक्यानि रचयत—

मञ्जूषा

मम, जननी, एकस्मिन्, विद्यालये, जानकी, शिक्षिका, कला परास्नातिका, शिक्षाशास्त्री,
सौम्यतायाः मूर्तिः, विचारशीला, सुन्दरी, प्रभावशालिनी, गृहकार्येषु दक्षा

अथवा

अथः प्रवृत्तचित्रस्य वर्णनं मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पञ्चसु वाक्येषु संस्कृतेन कुरुत-



मञ्जूषा

व्यायामशाला, आधुनिक, छात्राः, अभ्यासम्, कन्या, शारीरिकम्,
स्वास्थ्यम्, धवनाभ्यासम्, एका

खण्डः 'ग' अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्

4. (i) वर्णविन्यासेन रिक्तस्थानं पूर्यत-
आज्ञा = आ + ज्ञ + + आ
- (ii) उचितं वर्णसंयोजनं कुरुत-
भ् + अ + व् + आ + न् = ।
(क) भवन् (ख) भावन् (ग) भवान् (घ) भावना
5. अधोलिखितप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-
- (i) 'द्, छ, द्, गु' एतेषु वर्णेषु कः वर्णः दन्त्यः?
(ii) 'म्' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम्?
(iii) 'द्, ष, घ, च' एतेषु ऊष्मवर्णः कः अस्ति?
(क) द् (ख) ष (ग) घ (घ) च
6. रेखांकितपदानां सन्धिं विच्छेदं वा कृत्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत-
- (i) सहसा + एव वृष्टिः आयता ।
(ii) गुरुं दृष्ट्वा कृष्णः उत् + लसितः जातः ।

(iii) सोऽपि मम मित्रम् अस्ति ।

(iv) रामस्य हृदयं निश्छलम् अस्ति ।

(क) निश्छ + लम् (ख) नि + श्छलम् (ग) निः + छलम् (घ) नि + छलाम्

7. उचितैः शब्दरूपैः वाक्यानि पूरयत-

(i) बालकाः तरन्ति । (नदी)

(ii) मन्त्री मधुरं मधु आनीतवान् । (राजन्)

(iii) बालके अनेके गुणाः सन्ति । (गच्छत)

(iv) उत्सवे बहवः जनाः सम्मिलिताः आसन् । (भवत)

(क) भवन्तम् (ख) भवतः (ग) भवते (घ) भवान्

8. उचितैः धातुरूपैः वाक्यानि पूरयत-

(i) श्वः अहं मातुलगृहं । ('गम्' लोट्लकारे)

(ii) एषा स्वयं भरतम् आनेतुं । ('गम्' लट्लकारे)

(iii) शिक्षकः असत्यवादिने छात्राय । ('कृध्' लङ्लकारे)

(iv) त्वं शिक्षकं प्रश्नं । ('प्रच्छ्' लोट्लकारे)

(क) पृच्छ (ख) पृच्छत (ग) पृच्छतु (घ) पृच्छन्तु

9. उचितविभक्तिपदैः वाक्यानि पूरयत-

(i) इयं शान्तिसभा, अलम् । (कोलाहल)

(ii) श्री नमः । (गणेश)

(iii) समयया वनम् अस्ति । (ग्राम)

(iv) सोमदेवः विश्वसिति । (माता)

(क) मातरि (ख) माते (ग) मातुः (घ) मातरम्

10. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु प्रत्ययं प्रयुज्य विभज्य वा लिखत-

(i) देशभक्ताः मातृभूमिं प्रणम्य देशं रक्षन्ति ।

(ii) उषा भोजनं खादित्वा भ्रमति ।

(iii) सुलेखा आपणं गम् + तुमुन् यानम् आरोहति ।

(iv) भक्ताः कथां प्रसीदन्ति । (श्रु + क्त्वा)

(क) श्रुतवा (ख) श्रुतव (ग) श्रुकत्वा (घ) श्रुत्वा

खण्डः 'घ' पठित-अवबोधनम्

11. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यांशं नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

(अ) बालः अष्टावक्रः मित्रैः सह क्रीडित्वा गृहं प्रत्यावृत्तः । सः जननीम् अपृच्छत्- "मातः! क्व आस्ते मम पिता" इति । सा अवदत्- "जात! तव पिता राजर्षेः जनकस्य सभायां विद्वद्भिः सह शास्त्रार्थाय

गमः आसीत्, किंतु अधुना यावत् न प्रतिनिवृत्तः । अहमपि चिन्तातुरा अस्मि ।" इदं निश्चय अष्टावक्रः प्रत्यवदत् "जननि! अलं चिन्तया । श्वः प्रभाते एव अहं राजसभां गत्वा ज्ञास्यामि का वार्ता" इति ।
 माताऽवदत्— "त्वं बालोऽसि । राजसभायां तव प्रवेशो न सुलभः । तत्र तव उपहासोऽपि संभाव्यते ।" विलक्षणप्रतिभासम्पन्नः सर्वशास्त्रपारंगतः अष्टावक्रः अभाषत— "मातः! मा भैषीः ईदृशीं तादृशीं वा आशंकां मा विधेहि । अहं पित्रा सह क्षिप्रमागमिष्यामि ।"

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत—

- (i) बालः अष्टावक्रः क्रीडित्वा कुत्र प्रत्यावृत्तः?
 (ii) 'राजसभायां तव प्रवेशो न सुलभः' इति कः अवदत्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—

*'अहमपि चिन्तातुरा अस्मि' अत्र जीवनमूल्यं किम्?

III. भाषिककार्यम्—

- (i) 'त्वम् बालोऽसि'— अत्र 'त्वम्' पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?
 (क) जनकाय (ख) मात्रे (ग) बालाय (घ) अष्टावक्राय
 (ii) 'अपृच्छत्' इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम्?
 (क) सः (ख) जनकः (ग) जननी (घ) अष्टावक्रः
 (iii) 'सायंकाले' इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?
 (क) भैषीः (ख) क्व (ग) प्रभाते (घ) विधेहि
 (iv) 'कुत्र' इति पदस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?
 (क) क्षिप्रम् (ख) मम (ग) श्वः (घ) क्व

(ब) कीटोऽपि सुमनः संगदादरोहति सतां शिरः ।
 अश्मापि याति देवत्वं महद्भिः सुप्रतिष्ठितः ॥

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत—

- (i) सुमनः संगं कः करोति?
 (ii) कीटः केषां शिरः आरोहति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—

*कीदृशः अश्मा देवत्वं याति?

III. भाषिककार्यम्—

- (i) 'अश्मा' अस्य पर्यायं किम्?
 (क) आत्मा (ख) पाषाणः (ग) पुष्पम् (घ) प्रतिमा

(ii) 'अधमैः' अस्य विपरीतं चिनुत ।

(क) सताम् (ख) प्रतिष्ठितैः (ग) महद्भिः (घ) कीटैः

(iii) 'आरोहति' इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) सुमनः (ख) सताम् (ग) कीटः (घ) देवत्वम्

(iv) अस्मिन् श्लोके किम् अव्ययपदं प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) अत्र (ख) अपि (ग) याति (घ) शिरः

(स) भोजः — अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि । कुतः समागमनम् अत्र भवताम्?

लक्ष्मीधरः — राजन्! यत्र जलपूर्णं सरः भवति, तत्र पक्षिणः स्वयं समायान्ति । अहमपि भवतां विद्यानुरागं दानशीलतां च समाकर्ण्य समागतोऽस्मि । भवद्राज्ये निवस्तुमिच्छामि ।

भोजः — ममैतत् सौभाग्यं यद् भवादृशाः विद्वांसः मम पण्डितपरिषदं विभूषयेयुः (मन्त्रिणं प्रति) मन्त्रिवर! नगरपालं समाहूय आदिश्यतां यत् सः लक्ष्मीधरः विदुषे निवासव्यवस्थां कारयतु । नगरे कृतनिवासम् अपठितं जनं निःसार्य तद्गृहे एषः पण्डितवरः वासयितव्यः ।

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत—

(i) भोजस्य सभायां कः आगतः?

(ii) लक्ष्मीधरः कुत्र निवस्तुम् इच्छति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—

*लक्ष्मीधरः नृपस्य किं समाकर्ण्य आगतः आसीत्?

III. भाषिककार्यम्—

(i) 'श्रुत्वा' इति पदस्य नाट्यांशे कः पर्यायः प्रयुक्तः?

(क) कर्ण्य (ख) समाकर्ण्य (ग) इच्छामि (घ) आकर्ण्य

(ii) 'मम पण्डितपरिषदम्' अत्र 'मम' इति पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) भोजाय (ख) विदुषे (ग) लक्ष्मीधराय (घ) पण्डिताय

(iii) 'अपठितं जनम्' अनयोः पदयोः विशेष्यपदं किम् अस्ति?

(क) अपठितम् (ख) जनम् (ग) पठितम् (घ) जनः

(iv) 'तत्र पक्षिणः स्वयं समायान्ति।' अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

(क) तत्र (ख) पक्षिणः (ग) स्वयम् (घ) समायान्ति

12. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

- (i) विष्णुशर्मा राजपुत्रान् शिक्षयति ।
- (ii) मुनिः विस्मितः अभवत् ।
- (iii) भारतीयविज्ञानं सर्वहिताय अस्ति ।
- (iv) मे भारतं भूतले विभाति ।

13. अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकद्वयस्य अन्वयम् उचितपदैः पूरयत-

I. अद्य खल्वगच्छामि पित्रा मे दुष्करं कृतम् ।

कीदृशस्तनयस्नेहो भ्रातृस्नेहोऽयमीदृशः ॥

अन्वयः- अद्य (i) अवगच्छामि मे (ii) दुष्करं कृतम् । कीदृशः
(iii) अयं (iv) ईदृशः ।

II. अहो! एषां वर जन्म सर्वप्राप्युपजीवनम् ।

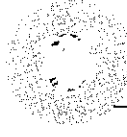
धन्याः महीरुहाः येभ्यो निराशाः यान्ति नार्थिनः ॥

अन्वयः- अहो! (i) उपजीवनम् एषां जन्म (ii) । महीरुहाः
(iii) (सन्ति) (iv) अर्थिनः निराशाः न यान्ति ।

14. रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रसङ्गानुसारं शुद्धम् अर्थं लिखत-

- (i) वृक्षे खगाः कूजन्ति ।
- (ii) सः नरः साक्षरः अस्ति ।
- (iii) सीता वने वल्कलम् अधारयत् ।
- (iv) अस्ति भागीरथी तीरे पटिलपुत्रनामकं नगरम् ।





अभ्यासप्रश्नपत्रम्

समय : होरात्रयम्]

[पूर्णाङ्कः : 80

निर्देशः : अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारि खण्डानि सन्ति । सर्वेषां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि क्रमानुसारं दीयताम् ।

खण्डः 'क' अपठित-अवबोधनम्

1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

ऐश्वर्यमारोग्यम् भौतिकं सुखम् आदि किञ्चिदपि वस्तु धनेन विना लब्धुं नैव शक्यते । यज्ञाः, दानम्, उत्सवाः, गृहस्थसञ्चालनं वा सर्वमपि कार्यजातं धनेनैव संपद्यते । न केवलमस्मिन्नेव अपितु वेदेऽपि वित्तस्य महात्म्यं दृश्यते । धनेनैव बलं, पाण्डित्यं, प्रभुत्वञ्च लभ्यन्ते । यस्य समीपे धनं वर्तते तस्य जीवनयात्रा सुचारुरूपेण चलति किन्तु यस्य समीपे धनं नास्ति तस्य जीवनयात्रा तु दुःखकरी दृश्यते । धनेन सर्वाणि कष्टानि दूरी भवन्ति । कथितम् अपि— “धर्मष्टका कर्मष्टका टका एव परमं पदम् । यस्य गृहे टका नास्ति हा! टका टकटकायते ॥” अर्थात् अस्मिन् संसारे ‘टका’ अर्थात् धनमेव धर्मः अस्ति, धनमेव कर्म अस्ति । एवं संसारे सर्वोच्चं पदं धनं धनेन वा अस्ति । परं यस्य नरस्य समीपे धनं न भवति सः अहर्निशं अन्यं प्रति दुर्बलः भूत्वा केवलं विवशतया पश्यति एव । अतः कथितम्—धनमेव सर्वं वर्तते ।

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

- (i) धनेन किं दूरी भवति?
- (ii) संसारे सर्वोच्चं पदं किम् अस्ति?
- (iii) यस्य समीपे धनं वर्तते, तस्य जीवनयात्रा कथं चलति?
- (iv) धनस्य महात्म्यं कुत्र अपि दृश्यते?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

- (i) धनेन किं-किं संपद्यते?
- (ii) अस्मिन् संसारे कः धर्मः अस्ति?

III. भाषिककार्यम्-

(i) अनुच्छेदे ‘महात्म्यम्’ इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम्?

(क) चलति

(ख) भवन्ति

(ग) दृश्यते

(घ) लभ्यते



- (ii) 'वेदाः अपि धनस्य महत्त्वं गायन्ति।' अस्मिन् वाक्ये कर्तृपदं किम्?
 (क) वेदाः (ख) गायन्ति (ग) धनस्य (घ) अपि
- (iii) 'प्राप्तुम्' इति पदस्य अर्थे अत्र कः शब्दः प्रयुक्तः?
 (क) गन्तुम् (ख) लब्धुम् (ग) श्रोतुम् (घ) चलितुम्
- (iv) अनुच्छेदे 'टका' पदस्य कः पर्यायः आगतः?
 (क) रूपम् (ख) धनम् (ग) बलम् (घ) कर्म

IV. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।

खण्डः 'ख' रचनात्मक-कार्यम्

2. पित्रे रक्तदानशिविरविषयकं पत्रं मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया पूरयत—

परीक्षाभवनात्

पूज्य पितृमहोदय,

दिनांकः

(i)

अत्र कुशलं तत्रास्तु। ह्यः (ii) विद्यालये (iii) रक्तदानशिविरम्
 आयोजितम्। सर्वप्रथमं अस्माकं (iv) स्वरक्तं प्रायच्छत्। तदनन्तरम् (v)
 अध्यापकाः एतस्मिन् (vi) अग्रसराः अभवन्। तेषाम् (vii) दृष्ट्वा
 अहम् अतीव (viii) अभवम्। भवान् अपि एतां (ix) दृष्ट्वा प्रसन्नो
 भविष्यति इति आशास्महे। चिन्तया अलम्।

भवदीयः पुत्रः

(x)

मञ्जूषा

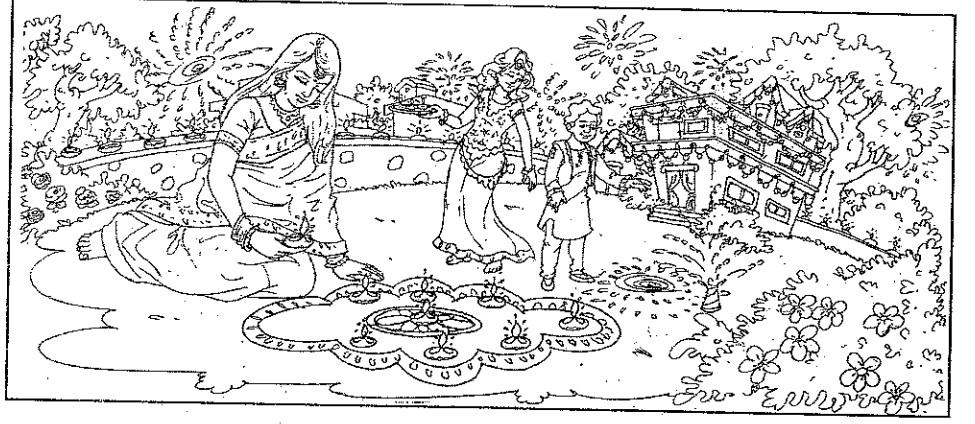
मम, प्राचार्यः, एकम्, अनेके, चरणवन्दना, भावनाम्, प्रभावितः,
 शुभकार्ये, कौस्तुभः, उत्साहम्

3. भारती नामधेया कन्या स्वविषये किं वदति, इति अवधार्य क्रमशः पञ्च वाक्यान् संस्कृते रचयत—

मञ्जूषा

अहर्निशम्, मम, मातुः, दिव्या, नवम्याम् कक्षायां पठामि, मम प्रियः
 विषयः, मम नाम, अस्ति

मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तैः पदैः प्रदत्तस्य चित्रस्य वर्णनं पञ्चसु संस्कृतवाक्येषु कुरुत-



मञ्जूषा

उत्सवः, दीपकैः, गृहम्, कुर्वन्ति, बालाः, जनाः, सुसज्जितम्, प्रसन्नाः,
भवन्ति, विद्युद्दीपकैः, स्फोटकान् चालयति, चाकचिक्यम्

खण्डः 'घ' अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्

4. (i) अधोलिखितशब्दस्य वर्णविन्यासम् उचितेन वर्णेन पूरयत-
कृषकः = क् + + क् + क्ष् + अ + क् + अः
(क) र् (ख) ऋ (ग) इ (घ) अ
- (ii) वर्णसंयोजनं कुरुत-
ह + इ + म् + आ + च् + छ् + आ + द् + इ + त् + अः =
5. अधोलिखितप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-
(i) 'अ' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं लिखत।
(ii) 'म्' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं लिखत।
(iii) स्पर्शव्यञ्जनानि कति सन्ति?
(क) 25 (ख) 13 (ग) 11 (घ) 40
6. रेखाङ्कितपदानां सन्धिच्छेदम् अथवा सन्धिं कृत्वा लिखत-
(i) अतएव सः अगच्छत्।
(ii) अस्य उल्लेखः कुत्रास्ति?
(iii) तत्र कोऽपि न आगच्छत्।

- (iv) भवति: अत्र स्वागतम् अस्ति।
 (क) स्व + आगतम् (ख) सु + अगतम् (ग) सु + आगतम् (घ) स्व + अगतम्
7. उचितैः शब्दरूपैः वाक्यानि पूरयत—
 (i) अस्य इदं फलम् अस्ति। (बालक)
 (ii) सः आज्ञापालकोऽस्ति। (पिता)
 (iii) सर्वत्र आदरः भवति। (विद्वस)
 (iv) अहम् तुभ्यम् निमन्त्रणपत्रं दास्यामि। (एक)
 (क) एकः (ख) एकम् (ग) एको (घ) एका
8. उचितैः धातुरूपैः वाक्यानि पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत—
 (i) जन्मदिवसस्य शुभकामनाः। (भू-लोट्लकारे)
 (ii) त्वं कथम् एतत् कार्यम् कर्तुम्। (शक्-विधिलिङ्लकारे)
 (iii) शिष्याः गुरुन्। (सेव्-लट्लकारे)
 (iv) यद्यं विद्यालयं गत्वा गुरुन्। (नम्-विधिलिङ्लकारे)
 (क) नमोयुः (ख) नमेत (ग) नमेम (घ) नमेः
9. उचितैः विभक्तियुक्तपदैः वाक्यानि पूरयत—
 (i) छात्रः विना आगच्छति। (पुस्तक)
 (ii) धनिकस्य धनं अलम्। (याचक)
 (iii) गजः हीनः अस्ति। (चरण)
 (iv) सः कथयति—धिक्। (दुष्ट)
 (क) दुष्टम् (ख) दुष्टाय (ग) दुष्टात् (घ) दुष्टस्य
10. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु प्रकृतिप्रत्ययं विभज्य संयोज्य वा लिखत—
 (i) सा तत्र दृश् + क्त्वा नृत्यति।
 (ii) त्वम् अधिगम्य एव पठ।
 (iii) त्वं लेखितुं कलमम् आनय।
 (iv) अहम् अधुना फलानि आ + नी + तुमुन् आपणं गच्छामि।
 (क) आनीतुम् (ख) आनेतुम् (ग) अनेतुम् (घ) आनोतुम्

खण्डः 'घ' पठित-अवबोधनम्

11. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यांशं नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत—
 (अ) इह खलु पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि, पञ्चेन्द्रियद्रव्याणि पञ्चेन्द्रियार्थाः च भवन्ति। तत्र चक्षुः श्रोत्रं घ्राणं जिह्वा त्वक् च इति पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि। पञ्चेन्द्रियद्रव्याणि खं वायुः ज्योतिः आपो भूः इति। पञ्चेन्द्रियार्थाः

शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धाः । मनः पुरःसराणि च इन्द्रियाणि अर्थसंग्रहसमर्थानि भवन्ति । नेन्द्रियवशगः स्यात् ।
न चञ्चलं मनः अनुभ्रामयेत् ।

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) कति इन्द्रियाणि सन्ति?

(ii) कति पञ्चेन्द्रियार्थाः भवन्ति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

*चञ्चलं किं न अनुभ्रामयेत्?

III. भाषिककार्यम्-

(i) अनुच्छेदे 'आकाशः' पदस्य अर्थे किं पदम् आगतम्?

(क) खगः (ख) गमनम् (ग) खम् (घ) जलम्

(ii) 'न चञ्चलं मनः अनुभ्रामयेत् ।' अस्मिन् वाक्ये विशेषणं किम्?

(क) चञ्चलम् (ख) मनः (ग) न (घ) अनुभ्रामयेत्

(iii) 'नेन्द्रियवशगः स्यात् ।' अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

(क) न (ख) इन्द्रिय (ग) वशगः (घ) स्यात्

(iv) 'निश्चलम्' इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?

(क) पुरः (ख) चञ्चलम् (ग) इह (घ) चक्षुः

(ब) का पाण्डुपत्नी गृहभूषणं के, को रामशत्रुः किमगस्त्यजन्म?

सूर्येकपुत्रो वद वेत्सि चेत्त्वं, कुन्ती-सुता रावणकुम्भकर्णाः ॥

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) पाण्डोः पत्नी का आसीत्?

(ii) सुताः के कथ्यन्ते?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

*'सूर्येकपुत्रो वदवेत्सि चेत्त्वं ।' अत्र किं जीवनमूल्यं प्रति सङ्केतं वर्तते?

III. भाषिककार्यम्-

(i) अत्र 'पुत्राः' शब्दस्य कः पर्यायः प्रयुक्तः?

(क) सुता (ख) सुताः (ग) कर्णाः (घ) रावणकुम्भकर्णाः

(ii) 'मित्रम्' अस्य विलोमपदम् अत्र किं प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) शत्रुः (ख) रामशत्रुः (ग) को (घ) रामः

(iii) 'वद' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) पुत्रः (ख) कुन्ती (ग) वेत्ति (घ) त्वम्

(iv) अग्निम् श्लोके किम् अव्ययपदं प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) बुध् (ख) अपि (ग) चेत् (घ) वद

(स) लक्ष्मणः - (विलोक्य) अये अयम् आर्यः रामः । न, न रूपसादृश्यम् । (सुमन्त्रं दृष्ट्वा) अये तात !

सुमन्त्रः - अये कुमार लक्ष्मण !

भरतः - एव, गुरुः अयम् ! आर्य ! अभिवादये ।

लक्ष्मणः - एहि एहि । आयुष्मान् भव । (सुमन्त्रं वीक्ष्य) तात ! कः अत्र भवान् ?

सुमन्त्रः - कुमार ! अयं भरतः कुमारः ।

लक्ष्मणः - एहि एहि इक्ष्वाकुकुमार ! वत्स ! स्वस्ति, आयुष्मान् भव ।

भरतः - अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि ।

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) भरतस्य वंशः कः आसीत् ?

(ii) लक्ष्मणः कस्मै आशीर्वादं यच्छति ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

*'वत्स ! स्वस्ति, आयुष्मान् भव ।' इमम् आशीर्वादं कः यच्छति ?

III. भाषिककार्यम्-

(i) नाट्यांशे 'वत्स' इति पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् अस्ति ?

(क) भरताय (ख) लक्ष्मणाय (ग) रामाय (घ) सुमन्त्राय

(ii) 'दृष्ट्वा' पदस्य पर्यायः कः ?

(क) वीक्ष्य (ख) अये (ग) एहि (घ) सादृश्यम्

(iii) 'गच्छ' इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अत्र प्रयुक्तः ?

(क) विलोक्य (ख) अयम् (ग) एहि (घ) अत्र

(iv) 'अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि' अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति ?

(क) अनु (ख) गृहीतो (ग) अनुगृहीतो (घ) अस्मि

12. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

(i) आलस्यं विहाय पुरुषार्थो विधेयः ।

(ii) वृक्षाणां फलानि अपि परार्थाय भवन्ति ।

(iii) मुनिः पतिव्रतां भिक्षाम् अयाचत ।

(iv) प्रतापः वीरः आसीत् ।

13. अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकद्वयस्य अन्वयम् उचितपदैः पूरयत-

I. सद्भिस्तु लीलया प्रोक्तं शिलालिखितमक्षरम् ।

असद्भिः शपथेनापि जले लिखितमक्षरम् ॥

अन्वयः- सद्भिः तु (i) प्रोक्तम् (अपि) शिला (ii) अक्षर
(इव भवति) । असद्भिः (iii) प्रोक्तम् अपि (iv)
लिखितम् अक्षरम् (इव भवति) ।

II. स्नेहं ददाति यो मह्यं नित्यं तस्मै ददाम्यहम् ।

ज्योतिः पदार्थज्ञानार्थं कोऽहं वदतु साम्प्रतम् ॥

अन्वयः- यः मह्यं नित्यं (i) ददाति अहम् (ii)
पदार्थज्ञानार्थं (iii) ददामि । (iv) वदतु कोऽहं
(अस्मि) ।

14. अधोलिखितपङ्क्तिषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रसङ्गानुसारं शुद्धम् अर्थं लिखत-

(i) सा साध्वी भर्तुः शुश्रूषां कृत्वा मुनेः अन्तिकम् आगता ।

(ii) नृत्यामि नित्यं धवलास्तरेषु ।

(iii) एतत् प्रजायाः सकाशात् आतगम् ।

(क) दूरात्

(ख) नगरात्

(ग) गृहात्

(घ) समीपात्

(iv) समृद्धिभिः सत्पुरुषाः गर्विताः न भवन्ति ।

(क) सज्जनाः

(ख) नेतारः

(ग) धनवन्तः

(घ) विद्यावन्तः

अभ्यासप्रश्नपत्रम्

समयः : होरात्रयम्]

[पूर्णाङ्कः : 80

निर्देशः : अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारि खण्डानि सन्ति । सर्वेषां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि क्रमानुसारं दीयताम् ।

खण्डः 'क' अपठित-अवबोधनम्

1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

कस्मिंश्चिद्देशे धर्मबुद्धिः पापबुद्धिश्च द्वे मित्रे प्रतिवसतः स्म । अथ कदाचित्पापबुद्धिना चिन्तितम्— अहं तावन्मूर्खो दरिद्रश्च । तदेनं धर्मबुद्धिमादाय देशान्तरं गत्वा अस्य आश्रयेण अर्थोपार्जनं कृत्वा एनमपि वञ्चयित्वा सुखी भवामि इति । अथान्यस्मिन्नहनि पापबुद्धिः धर्मबुद्धिं प्राह— भो मित्र! शास्त्रेष्वेवं वर्णितम् यद् येन देशान्तरेषु गत्वा बहुविधभाषावेषादिकं न ज्ञातं तस्य जन्म धरणीपीठे निरर्थकम् । अतः आवां देशान्तरं गच्छावेति । देशान्तरं गत्वा तौ परिश्रमं कृत्वा प्रभूतं धनम् अर्जितवन्तौ । एकदा तौ अर्जितं धनं नीत्वा गृहं प्रति आगच्छताम् । गृहं प्राप्य पापबुद्धिः धर्मबुद्धिः च सम्पूर्णं धनं एकस्य वृक्षस्य मूले निक्षिप्तवन्तौ । पुनः एकदा पापबुद्धिः निशायां गत्वा वृक्षस्य मूलं खनित्वा सर्वं धनं प्राप्तवान् ।

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

- धर्मबुद्धेः मित्रस्य किं नाम आसीत्?
- धर्मबुद्धिः पापबुद्धिः च सम्पूर्णं धनं कस्य मूले निक्षिप्तवन्तौ?
- तौ किं कृत्वा धनम् अर्जितवन्तौ?
- कः वृक्षस्य मूलं खनित्वा सर्वं धनं प्राप्तवान्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

- पापबुद्धिः कस्य आश्रयेण अर्थोपार्जनं कर्तुम् इच्छति?
- पुनः एकदा पापबुद्धिः किं प्राप्तवान्?

III. भाषिककार्यम्-

- 'एकदा तौ' अत्र 'तौ' पदं काभ्यां प्रयुक्तम्?
(क) धर्मबुद्धये (ख) धर्मबुद्धिभ्याम्
(ग) पापबुद्धये (घ) धर्मबुद्धिपापबुद्धिभ्याम्
- 'रात्रौ' इत्यस्य पदस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र आगतः?
(क) प्रभूतम् (ख) एकदा (ग) निशायाम् (घ) नीत्वा



(iii) अन्तिमे वाक्ये अव्ययपदं किम्?

(क) पापबुद्धिः (ख) वृक्षस्य (ग) निशायाम् (घ) पुनः

(iv) अनुच्छेदे 'आवाम्' कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम्?

(क) गच्छाव (ख) गच्छावः (ग) गच्छवेति (घ) इति

IV. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।

खण्डः 'ख' रचनात्मक-कार्यम्

2. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया शुल्कक्षमार्थं प्रधानाचार्याय लिखितं प्रार्थनापत्रं पूर्यत—

सेवायाम्,

मान्याः (i)

क०ख०ग० विद्यालयः,

अ०ब०स० नगरम् ।

परीक्षाभवनम्

तिथिः

(ii)

सविनयं (iii) अस्ति यत् मम पिता एकस्मिन् (iv) लिपिकः

अस्ति । तस्य परिमिते वेतने परिवारस्य पञ्च सदस्यानां निर्वाहः (v) क्रियते ।

विद्यालयस्य (vi) तु असम्भवम् एव । (vii) मम अध्ययने

(viii) न स्यात् अतः मम शुल्कं क्षमां कृत्वा अनुग्रहं कुर्वन्तु भवन्तः ।

(ix)

भवताम् (x)

क०ख०ग०
नवमी श्रेणी

मञ्जूषा

कठिनतया, सधन्यवादम्, महोदयः!, निवेदनम्, आज्ञाकारी शिष्यः,
प्राचार्यमहोदयाः, व्यवधानम्, कार्यालये, धनाभावे, शुल्कप्रदानम्

3. अधोलिखितां मञ्जूषां दृष्ट्वा तस्याः च पदानि आदाय 'स्वाधीनतायाः पीडा कथा' इति विषयमधिकृत्य सरलसंस्कृते पञ्च वाक्यानि लिखत—

मञ्जूषा

त्रिषष्टिः, वर्षाणि, मम, नाम, स्वाधीनता, भ्रष्टाचारेण, चतुर्दिक्, पीडिता,
जनता, त्रस्ता, अधिकारिणः, मन्त्रिणः, भ्रष्टाः, अहम्, चलितुम् शक्ये

अथवा

चित्रं दृष्ट्वा प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया चित्रस्य वर्णनं पञ्चसु संस्कृतवाक्येषु कुरुत-



मञ्जूषा

पर्यावरणस्य, असंतुलिता स्थितिः, प्रदूषणानां कारणेन, वृक्षाणां, वनानां, कर्तनं, भूमिः, प्रदूषिता, पर्यावरणं, सुरक्षितव्यम्, वृक्षाः संरक्षणीयाः, जीवनं, सुरक्षितम्, वृक्षाः, रोपणीयाः

खण्डः 'ग' अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्

4. (i) उपयुक्तवर्णेन रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत-
- सम्राट् = स् + अ + + र् + आ + ट्
- (ii) प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा वर्णसंयोजनं कुरुत-
- य् + अ + ज् + ज् + ई + य् + अ : =
- (क) यगीयः (ख) यज्ञीयः (ग) यग्गीयः (घ) यजीयः
5. अधोलिखितप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-
- (i) 'ह, प् च्, ढ्' वर्णेषु कः वर्णः कण्ठ्यः अस्ति?
- (क) प् (ख) च् (ग) ढ् (घ) ह्
- (ii) 'ऊ' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति?
- (iii) 'प्, ल्, च्, अ' एतेषु कः वर्णः अन्तःस्थः?

6. रेखाङ्कितपदानां सन्धिं विच्छेदं वा कृत्वा लिखत—
- अथ + अथकाशः अस्ति ।
 - सः राष्ट्रपतेः भवनं यदि + अपि द्रष्टुं गमिष्यति ।
 - तेन सह जगदीशः नास्ति ।
 - साम्प्रतम् ग्रीष्म + ऋतुः अस्ति ।
- (क) ग्रीष्मर्तुः (ख) ग्रीष्मृतुः (ग) ग्रीष्मतुः (घ) ग्रीष्मर्तुः
7. उचितैः शब्दरूपैः वाक्यानि पूरयत—
- एकस्मिन् गृहे बालकः आसीत् । (एक)
 - सः सह वसति । (पिता)
 - सः पुत्रः प्रतीयते । (राजा)
 - प्रवचनं तस्यां सभायां भवति । (विद्वत्)
- (क) विदुषाम् (ख) विदुषाः (ग) विद्वान् (घ) विदुषे
8. उपयुक्त-धातुरूपैः वाक्यानि पूरयत—
- अहं श्वः पाठं । (पठ्)
 - ह्यः त्वं कुत्र ? (अस्)
 - एषा स्वयं भरतम् आनेतुम् । (गम्)
 - पुत्राः सदैव पितरं । (सेव्)
- (क) सेवताम् (ख) सेवेताम् (ग) सेवन्ताम् (घ) सेवध्वम्
9. उचितविभक्तिपदैः वाक्यानि पूरयत—
- भिक्षुकः काणः अस्ति । (नेत्र)
 - बहिः जलाशयः अस्ति । (ग्राम)
 - परितः गोपाः सन्ति । (कृष्ण)
 - माता स्निह्यति । (पुत्र)
- (क) पुत्रे (ख) पुत्राय (ग) पुत्रस्य (घ) पुत्रेण
10. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रकृति-प्रत्ययविभागं संयोजनं वा कृत्वा लिखत—
- श्यामः बसयानम् आ + रुह् + ल्यप् आपणं गच्छति ।
 - शिष्यः पठ् + क्त्वा श्यामपट्टे लिखति ।
 - जनाः सै + तुमुन् गङ्गां प्रति गच्छन्ति ।
 - तं पुत्रं लब्ध्वा सः प्रासीदत् ।
- (क) लभ् + क्त्वा (ख) लभ् + क्तवा
(ग) लभ् + क्त्वा (घ) लब् + क्त्वा

खण्ड: 'घ' पठित-अवबोधनम्

11. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यांशं नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत-

(अ) अत्र तु दैवम् कारणमिति न उचितम्, अतः सर्वथा दैवम् आलस्यं च विहाय पुरुषार्थः विधेयः। एतत् चिन्तयित्वा राजा पण्डितसभां कारितवान्। राजा उवाच— 'भोः भोः पण्डिताः! श्रूयतां मम वचनम्— अस्ति कश्चिद् एवम्भूतो विद्वान् यो मम पुत्राणां नित्यम् उन्मार्गगामिनाम् अनधिगतशास्त्राणाम् इदानीं नीतिशास्त्रोपदेशेन पुनर्जन्म कारयितुं समर्थः?'

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) अत्र किं कारणं न उचितम्?

(ii) नृपस्य पुत्राः कीदृशाः आसन्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

* दैवम् आलस्यं च विहाय कः कर्तव्यः?

III. भाषिककार्यम्-

(i) अनुच्छेदे 'भाग्यम्' इति पदस्य कः पर्यायः प्रयुक्तः?

(क) देवः (ख) दैवम् (ग) ईश्वरः (घ) आत्मा

(ii) 'यो मम पुत्राणाम्' अत्र 'मम' पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) पण्डितेभ्यः (ख) विदुषे (ग) राज्ञे (घ) पुत्रेभ्यः

(iii) 'एतत् चिन्तयित्वा राजा पण्डित सभां कारितवान्।' अत्र क्रियापदं किम्?

(क) राजा (ख) सभाम् (ग) काटितवान् (घ) एतत्

(iv) 'असमर्थः' इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?

(क) इदानीम् (ख) अधुना (ग) समर्थः (घ) उचितम्

(ब) भारतं वर्तते मे परं सम्बलं, भारतं नित्यमेव स्मरामि प्रियम्।
भारतेनास्ति मे जीवनं जीवनम्, भारतायार्पितं मेऽखिलं चेष्टितम् ॥

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) कीदृशम् भारतम् अहम् स्मरामि ?

(ii) भारतं मम किं वर्तते ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

*भारताय मे किम् अर्पितमस्ति?

III. भाषिककार्यम्—

- (i) 'समस्तम्' इत्यर्थे अत्र किं पदम् प्रयुक्तम्?
(क) अखिलम् (ख) मे (ग) भारताय (घ) भारतायार्पितम्
- (ii) 'परं सम्बलम्' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदम् किम्?
(क) परम् (ख) सम्बलम् (ग) बलम् (घ) जीवनम्
- (iii) 'सदैव' इति पदस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?
(क) निरन्तरम् (ख) नित्यम् (ग) अखिलम् (घ) सम्बलम्
- (iv) 'अप्रियम्' पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अभ प्रयुक्तः?
(क) प्रियम् (ख) वर्तते (ग) भारतम् (घ) जीवनम्
- (स) लक्ष्मणः — (विलोक्य) अये अयम् आर्यः रामः । न, न, रूपसादृश्यम् । (सुमन्त्रं दृष्ट्वा) अये तात ।
सुमन्त्र — अये कुमारः लक्ष्मणः
भरतः — एवं, गुरुरयम् । आर्य! अभिवादये ।
लक्ष्मणः — एहि एहि । आयुष्मान् भव (सुमन्त्रं वीक्ष्य) तात! कः अत्र भवान्?
सुमन्त्रः — कुमार! अयं भरतः कुमारः ।
लक्ष्मणः — एहि एहि इक्ष्वाकुकुमार । वत्स! स्वस्ति, आयुष्मान् भव ।
भरतः — अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि ।
लक्ष्मणः — कुमार! इह तिष्ठ! त्वदागमनमार्याय निवेदयामि ।
भरतः — आर्य! अचिरम् इदानीम् अभिवादयितुमिच्छामि । शीघ्रं निवेद्यताम् ।
लक्ष्मणः — बाढम् । (उपेत्य) जयतु आर्यः! आर्य!

प्रश्नाः

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत—

- (i) 'गुरुरयम्' इदं कः वदति?
(ii) भरतागमनं रामाय कः निवेदयति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—

*लक्ष्मणः भरतं दृष्ट्वा किं वदति?

III. भाषिककार्यम्—

- (i) 'स्वस्ति, आयुष्मान् भव ।' अत्र क्रियापदं किम्?
(क) भव (ख) आयुः (ग) स्वस्ति (घ) आयुष्मान्
- (ii) 'दृष्ट्वा' इति पदस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र संवादे प्रयुक्तः?
(क) भव (ख) वीक्ष्य (ग) तिष्ठ (घ) उपेत्य
- (iii) 'कः अत्र भवान्?' अत्र किं कर्तृपदं प्रयुक्तम्?
(क) अत्र (ख) भवान् (ग) कः (घ) विलोक्य

(iv) 'गमनम्' इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) जयतु (ख) आगमनम् (ग) गच्छतु (घ) शीघ्रम्

12. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं क्रियताम्—

(i) श्वेतकेतुः महर्षेः आरुणेः पुत्रः आसीत् ।

(ii) न पर्युषितम् अन्नं खादेत् ।

(iii) अशोकस्य भूपतेः चिह्नम् अस्माकं ध्वजे वर्तते ।

(iv) सैनिकेन स्वदेशदुर्दशां द्रष्टुं न शक्यते ।

13. अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकद्वयस्य अन्वयम् उचितपदैः पूरयत—

I. कीटोऽपि सुमनः सङ्गादारोहति सतां शिरः ।

अश्मापि याति देवत्वं महद्भिः सुप्रतिष्ठितः ॥

अन्वयः— कीटः अपि सुमनः (i) सताम् शिरः (ii) । महद्भिः

(iii) अश्मा अपि (iv) याति ।

II. पादोपभुक्ते तव पादुके मे एते प्रयच्छ प्रणताय मूर्ध्ना ।

यावद् भवानेष्यति कार्यसिद्धिं तावद् भविष्याम्यनयोर्विधेयः ॥

अन्वयः— एते तव पादोपभुक्ते (i) मूर्ध्ना प्रणताय मे (ii) यावद्

भवान् (iii) एष्यति तावद् अनयोः (iv) भविष्यामि ।

14. प्रसङ्गानुसारं रेखाङ्कितपदानाम् उचितम् अर्थं लिखत—

(i) चक्षुः श्रोत्रं घ्राणं जिह्वा त्वक् च इति पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि ।

(ii) बालकः सुस्थः सर्पश्च व्यापादितः तिष्ठति ।

(iii) सः वेदान् अधीत्य पितुः सकाशम् आगच्छत् ।

(iv) उत्सवेषु धनिकानां शोभा दुकूलैः भवति ।

TIME
3 HRS

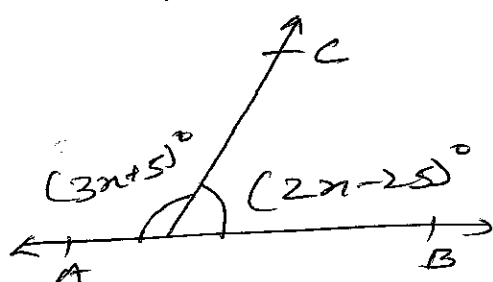
General Instructions

- ① All questions are compulsory.
- ② The question Paper consists of 28 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D. Section A comprises of 4 questions of 1 mark each, Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each, Section C comprises of 10 questions of 3 marks each and Section D comprises of 9 questions of 4 marks each.
- ③ There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in Section C, 4 questions of 3 marks each and 5 questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
- ④ The question paper contains one value based Qs.

SECTION-A

① Simplify $\sqrt[3]{243a^{10}b^5c^{10}}$.

②

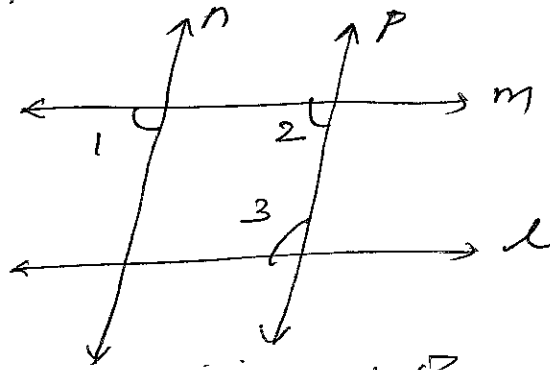


In the given figure, what value of x will make AOB a straight line?

- ③ If the mean of the five observations $x, x+2, x+4, x+6$ and $x+8$ is 11, then find the value of x .
- ④ The area of the base of a right circular cylinder is 154 cm^2 and its height is 15 cm . Find the volume of the cylinder.

⑤ In which quadrant or on which axes the points $(-2, 4), (3, -1)$ and $(-1, 0)$ lie?

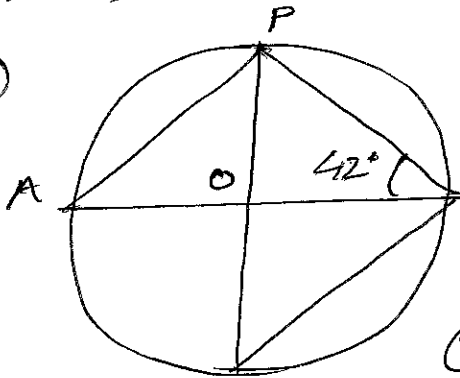
- ⑥ In the given figure, if $l \parallel m$, $n \parallel p$ and $\angle 1 = 75^\circ$ then find $\angle 3$.



SECTION-B

- ⑦ What is the median of
41, 39, 48, 52, 46, 62, 54, 40, 88, 52, 86
40, 42, 52, 60

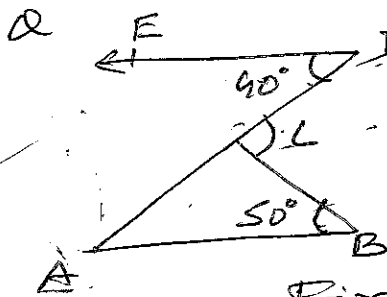
⑧



In the following figure, find the measure of $\angle PCB$, where O is the centre of the circle.

- ⑨ If $p = 5 - 2\sqrt{6}$, find $p^2 - \frac{1}{p^2}$

⑩



In the given figure of $\triangle ABC$, $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$, AC is extended to D and $DE \parallel BA$ such that $\angle CDE = 40^\circ$. Find $\angle DEB$.

- ⑪ The volume of a cylinder is $448\pi \text{ cm}^3$ and height is 7cm. Find its lateral surface area and total surface area.

- ⑫ The probability of happening of an event is 37%. Then, find the probability of not happening the event.

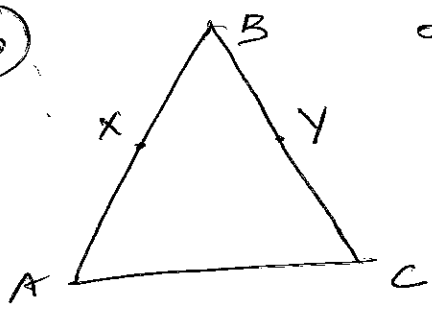
SECTION-C

- ⑬ Locate $\sqrt{6}$ on the number line.
⑭ Find the value of K, so that $2x-1$ be a factor of $8x^4 + 4x^3 - 16x^2 + 10x + K$

OR
Factorise $1 - 64a^3 - 12a + 48a^2$

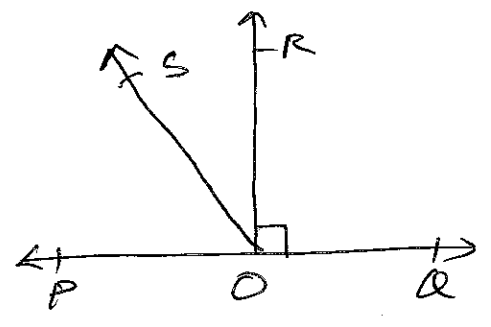
- ⑮ Twenty seven solid iron spheres each of radius 2cm are melted to form a new solid sphere. Find the surface area of new sphere.

(16)

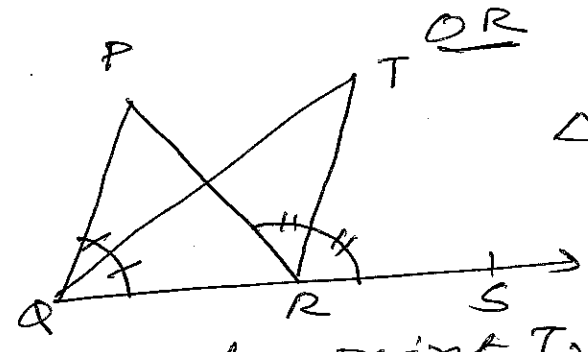


In the given figure, if $AB = BC$ and $BX = BY$, then prove that $AX = CY$.

(17)



In fig., POQ is a line. Ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ . OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR .
Prove that
 $\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2} (\angle QOS - \angle POS)$



In fig., the side QR of $\triangle PQR$ is produced to a point S . If the bisectors of $\angle PQR$ and $\angle QRS$ meet at point T , then prove that
 $\angle QTR = \frac{1}{2} \angle QPR$.

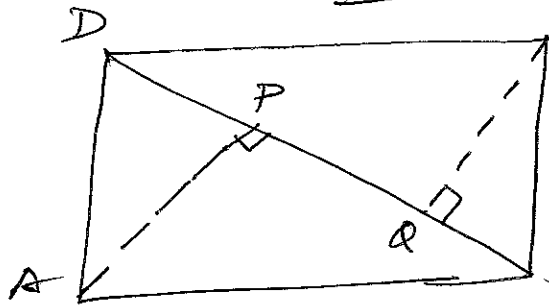
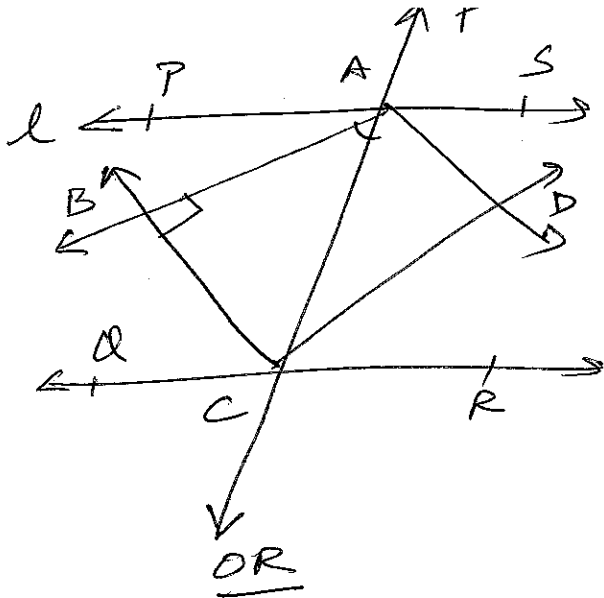
(18) The taxi fare in a city is as follows: For the first km, the fare is Rs 8 and for the subsequent distance it's Rs 5 per km. Taking the distance covered as x km and total fare as Rs y , write a linear equation for this information, and draw its graph.

OR

(18) A lending library has a fixed charge for the first three days and an additional charge for each day thereafter. Anuska paid Rs 27 for a book kept for seven days. If fixed charges are Rs x and per day charges are Rs y . Write the linear equation and draw its graph.

(19) Find the area of a triangle, two sides of which are 18 cm and 10 cm and the perimeter is 42 cm.

(20) Two parallel lines l and m are intersected by a transversal p (see fig.). Show that the quadrilateral formed by the bisectors of interior angles is a rectangle.

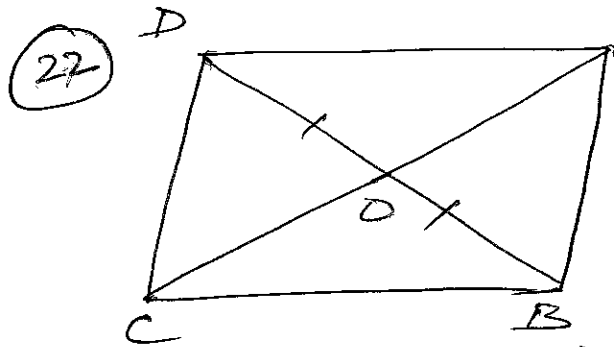


\therefore ABCD is a parallelogram and AP and CQ are perpendiculars from vertices A and C on diagonal BD (see fig.)

Show that i) $\triangle APB \cong \triangle CQD$

ii) $AP = CQ$

21) Construct a triangle ABC in which $\angle C = 90^\circ$, $BC = 8 \text{ cm}$, $\angle B = 45^\circ$ and $AB - AC = 3 \text{ cm}$.



In fig., diagonals AC and BD of quadrilateral ABCD intersect at O such that $OB = OD$. If $AB = CD$, then show that

- i) $\angle DOC = \angle AOB$
- ii) $\angle DCB = \angle CAB$
- iii) $DA \parallel CB$ or ABCD is a parallelogram.

SECTION-D

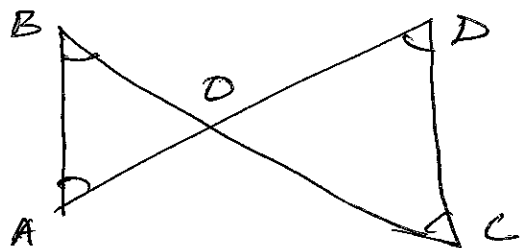
23) If $x = 3 + \sqrt{8}$, find the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$.
 OR Find 'a' & 'b' if $\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{3}}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{3}$

24) If $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - ax + b$ is divided by $(x-1)$ and $(x+1)$, it leaves the remainders 5 and 19 respectively. Find the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x-2)$.

OR

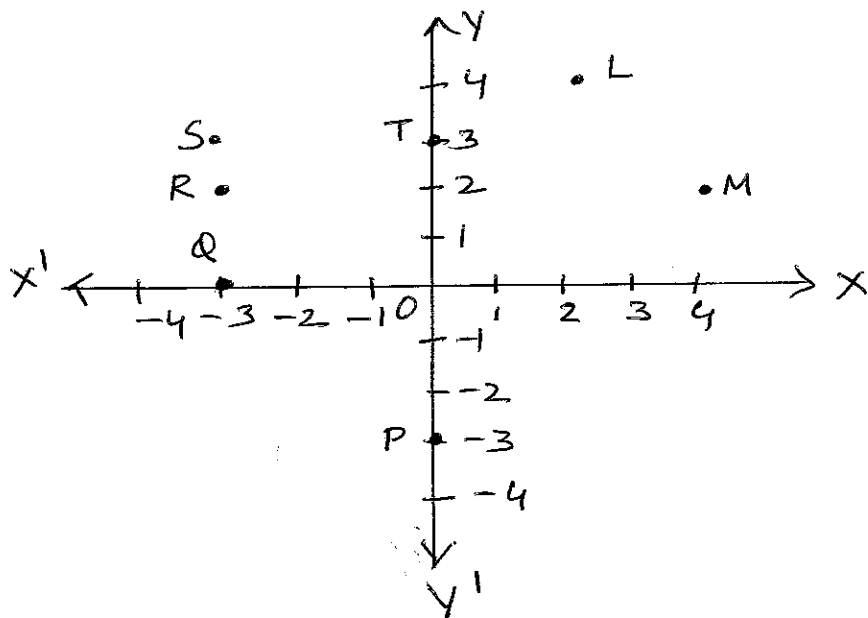
Without actual division, prove that $x^4 - 5x^3 + 8x^2 - 10x + 12$ is divisible by $x^2 - 5x + 6$

25



In fig. $\angle B \angle A$ and $\angle C \angle D$. Show that $AD \perp BC$.

26



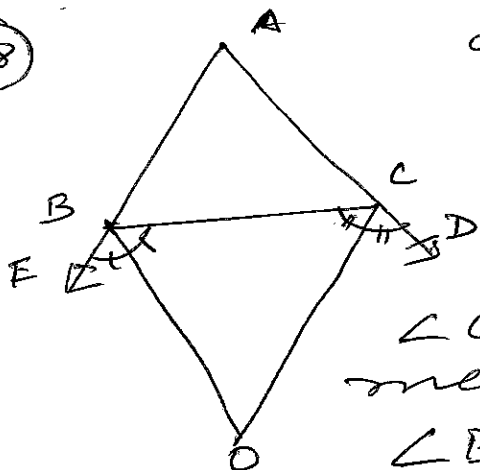
From the given figure, write the points whose
 i) ordinate = 0 ii) abscissa = 0 iii) abscissa = -3
 iv) ordinate = 4. Also find the group of three points which are collinear.

27 The following table gives the life times of 400 neon lamps:

Life time (in hours)	Number of lamps
300 - 400	14
400 - 500	56
500 - 600	60
600 - 700	86
700 - 800	74
800 - 900	62
900 - 1000	48

Represent the given information with the help of a histogram.

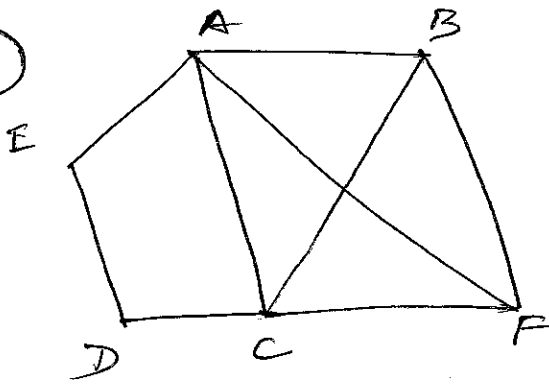
28



In fig. the sides AB and AC of $\triangle ABC$ are produced to points E and D respectively. If bisectors BO and CO of $\angle CBE$ and $\angle BCD$ respectively meet at point O, then prove that $\angle BOC = 90 - \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC$.

(29) Show that if the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other at right angles, then it is a rhombus.

(30)



In fig., ABCDE is a pentagon, A line through B parallel to AC meets DC produced at F. Show that
 i) $\text{ar}(\triangle AFB) = \text{ar}(\triangle ACF)$
 ii) $\text{ar}(\text{AEDBF}) = \text{ar}(\text{ABCDE})$

A farmer has a plot equal to $\text{ar}(\text{AEDBF})$ and donates it for Health centre in lieu of plot equal to $\text{ar}(\text{ABCDE})$. What value is depicted here?

— X —

⑪ $\pi r^2 h = 448\pi$
 $r^2 \times 7 = 448$
 $r^2 = \frac{448}{7} = 64$
 $r = 8\text{m}$

LSA = $2 \times \pi \times r \times h$
 $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 8 \times 7 = 352\text{m}^2$

TSA = $2\pi r (r+h)$
 $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 8 (8+7)$
 $= \frac{2 \times 22 \times 8 \times 15}{7} = \frac{5280}{7}$

⑫ $P(E) = 37\% = \frac{37}{100}$

$P(\bar{E}) = 1 - P(E) = 1 - \frac{37}{100} = \frac{100-37}{100} = \frac{63}{100}$

⑬ 2 marks for fig. 1 mark for justification.

⑭ By factor theorem $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + 4x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 16x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 16x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + k = 0$

$\Rightarrow 8 \times \frac{1}{16} + 4x \times \frac{1}{8} - 16x \times \frac{1}{4} + 16x \times \frac{1}{2} + k = 0$

$1 - 4x + 8x + 8x + k = 0$
 $2 + k = 0$
 $k = -2$

OR

$\frac{1}{2}$ marks for identity $\frac{1}{2}$ for solving correctly.

⑮ Volume of new sphere = Volume of small sphere $\times 27$

$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = 27 \times \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
 $R = 3r$

S.A = $4\pi R^2 = 4\pi (3r)^2 = 4\pi \times 9r^2 = 36\pi r^2$

⑯ $AB = BC, BA = CB$ (given)

$\therefore AB - BA = BC - CB$
 $AX = CY$

⑰ ① marks for given and to prove
 ② marks for proof
 OR
 1 mark for given and to prove
 2 marks for proof.

⑱ marks acc to steps in both the parts. $\frac{1}{2}$ marks for scale writing.

⑲ For finding out 'S' - 1 mark
 2 marks for finding the area.

(20) Given + To prove - 1 mark
2 marks for proof.

OR

Given + To prove - 1 mark

Proof - 2 marks

(21) marks acc. to the steps.

(22) Given + To prove + Const - 1 mark

Proof - 2 marks.

(23) 1 mark for finding y_n

$$x^2 y_{n+2} = (x + y_n)^2 - 2 \quad \text{--- 1 mark}$$

2 marks for finding correctly.
OR

1 mark for rationalizing

2 mark for opening bracket and simplifying

1 mark for finding a^2 & b .

(24) $f(1) = 5$ $f(-1) = 19$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 - 2 + 3 - a + b = 5 \\ 2 - a + b = 5 \\ b - a = 3 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (-1)^4 - 2 \times (-1)^3 + 3 \times (-1)^2 - a \times (-1) + b = 19 \\ -a + 1 + b = 19 \\ 1 + 2 + 3 + a + b = 19 \\ a + b = 13 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b - a + a + b = 16 \\ 2b = 16 \\ b = 8 \\ a = 5 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x + 8$$

$$\therefore f(2) = 2^4 - 2 \times 2^3 + 3 \times 2^2 - 5 \times 2 + 8$$
$$= 12 - 10 + 8 = 10$$

OR

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3x + 6 = 0$$

$$x(x-2) - 3(x-2) = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-3) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2, x = 3 \\ P(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 8x^2 - 10x + 12 \\ P(2) = 2^4 - 5 \times 2^3 + 8 \times 2^2 - 10 \times 2 + 12 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(2) = 16 - 40 + 32 - 20 + 12 \\ = 60 - 60 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(3) = 3^4 - 5 \times 3^3 + 8 \times 3^2 - 10 \times 3 + 12 \\ = 81 - 135 + 72 - 30 + 12 \\ = 165 - 165 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

(25) $CB \triangleleft A$ (given) } (1 1/2) $LC \triangleleft LD$
 $\therefore OA \triangleleft OB$ - (1) $\therefore OD \triangleleft OC$ - (2) (1 1/2)
 Adding (1) & (2) $OA + OD \triangleleft OB + OC$ } (1 1/2)
 $AD \triangleleft BC$

(26) i) Q ii) T iii) P iv) L S, R, and d. - 1
 └──────────────────────────────────┘
 3

(27) 1/2 marks for scale
 3 1/2 marks all to steps.

(28) 1 mark for given, to prove & fig.
 3 marks for correct proof

(29) 1 mark for given, to prove & fig.
 3 marks for correct proof.

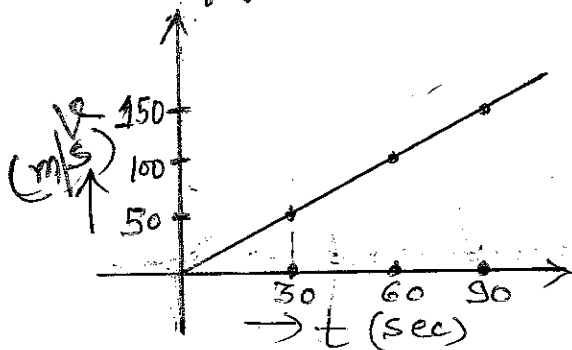
(30) 1 mark for fig. given, to prove
 2 marks for proof
 1 mark for correct value.

— X —

1. Why does an object float or sink when placed on the surface of water? (1)
2. How is force related to momentum? Calculate momentum of a body of mass 6 kg travelling with velocity of 150 m/s. (1)
3. An athlete completes $\frac{3}{4}$ th round of a circular track in 25 sec. If diameter of track is 250 m then calculate displacement of athlete after 2 min. 30 sec. Also determine average velocity of athlete. (2)
4. (a) A person throws a ball vertically up returns to him after 6 sec. Find - (3)
 - (i) the velocity with which it was thrown up.
 - (ii) its position after 4 sec.(b) Explain the importance of Universal law of gravitation (Any two points)
5. (a) When a bullet is fired from a gun, the gun recoils back, why? (3)
- (b) Two objects, each of mass 1.5 kg, are moving in same straight line but in opposite directions. The velocity of each object is 2.5 m/s before the collision during which they stick together. What will be the velocity of combined object after collision?

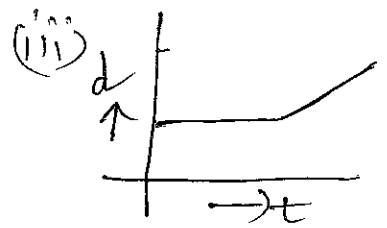
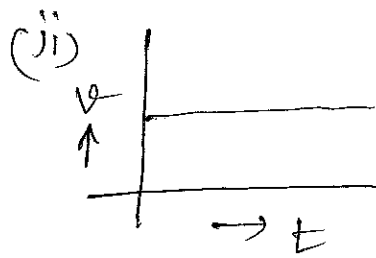
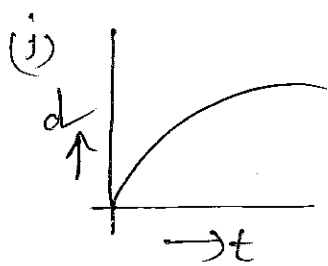
OR

- (a) The v-t graph of a body of mass 20 kg is as shown in figure - (3)



Calculate the force acting on the body with the help of graph.

- (b) There are no forces acting on an object at the same time, still resultant force is zero. Identify the type of forces acting on the object. Mention one example related to this type of forces.
6. (a) Identify the types of motion with the help of following graphs :- (3)



(b) Derive a relationship amongst displacement (s), initial velocity (u), uniform acceleration (a) and time (t) using graphical method.

7. (a) Water is falling on blades of a turbine at a rate of 8×10^2 kg per min, height of fall is 50 m. Calculate the power given to the turbine. ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$) (5)

(b) Define transformation of energy. Explain different types of transformation of energy taking place in the process of generation of hydro power.

(c) Explain law of conservation of energy in case of a vibrating pendulum.

8. (a) Differentiate between music and noise. (Any two points) (5)

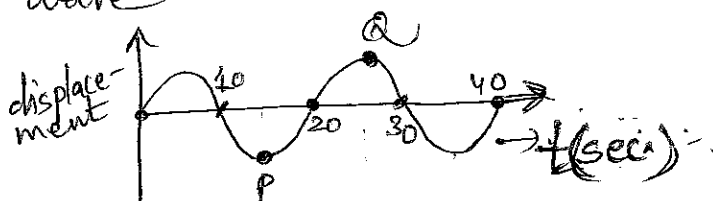
(b) A sound wave has frequency of 3 KHz and wavelength of 45 cm. How long will it take to travel 1.8 km?

(c) Explain the use of ultrasound in cleaning of electronic equipments.

OR
 (a) Speed of sound in air is 340 m/s. An observer standing between two cliffs fires a gun. He hears one echo after 1.5 sec and another after 3.5 sec. Find (i) distance of observer from 1st cliff and (ii) distance between the two cliffs. (5)

(b) Explain propagation of sound in a medium using a suitable diagram.

(c) State the relationship between speed, frequency and wavelength of a wave. Calculate wavelength of the given wave —

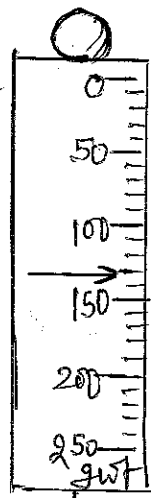
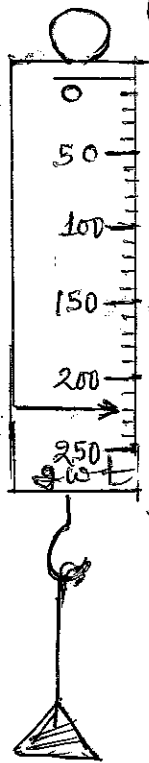


Given: $PQ = 150 \text{ cm}$.

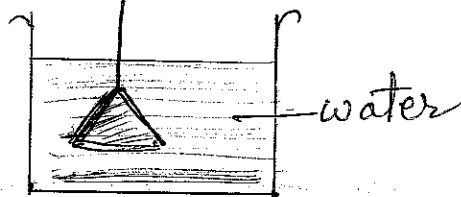
PBQ

9. Weight of a solid is measured in air and water (2)

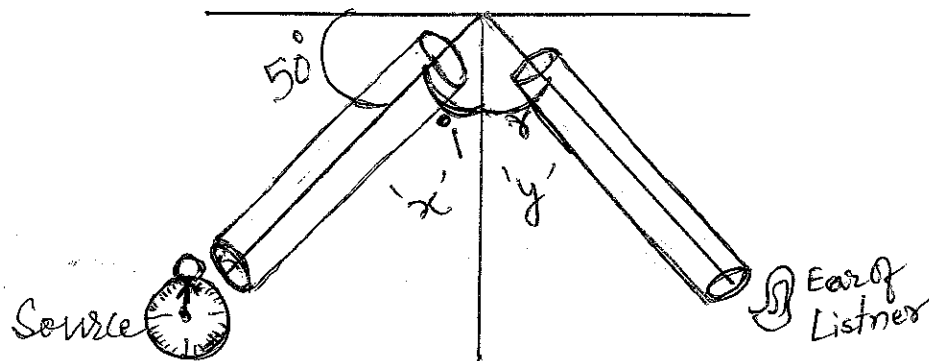
respectively and readings are as shown in figure



Calculate upthrust and volume of the liquid displaced.



10. For hearing loudest ticking sound by the ear, following experimental setup is made. (2)



- (a) Find the angles x and y shown in figure.
- (b) Name the phenomenon observed here.

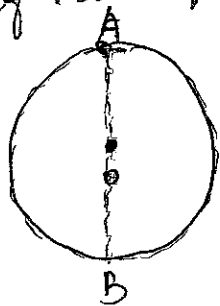
ANSWER SCHEME - 2018

IX (PHY)

1. Object floats or sink when placed on surface of water (1)
 due to buoyant force, if ~~too~~ buoyant force is more than weight of object then it floats or vice versa.

2. Force = $\frac{\text{Change in momentum}}{\text{time taken}}$ (1/2)
 $p = mv \Rightarrow f = 6 \times 150 = 900 \text{ kgm/s}$ (1/2)

3. Diameter of track $D = 250 \text{ m}$
 No. of rounds in 25 sec = $\frac{3}{4}$
 No. of rounds in 2 min 30 sec i.e. 150 sec = $\frac{150 \times \frac{3}{4}}{25} = \frac{9}{2}$ rounds (1/2)



If athlete starts from point A then after $\frac{9}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ round, he will be at B, so displacement = $AB = D = 250 \text{ m}$ (1/2)

Average velocity = $\frac{\text{Total displacement}}{\text{Total time taken}}$
 $= \frac{5 \times 250}{2} = 1.67 \text{ m/s}$ (1)

4. (a) Total time taken by ball to go up and come down = 6 sec
 Time of ascent = time of descent = 3 sec.

(i) $v = 0, t = 3 \text{ sec}, g = -10 \text{ (m/s}^2), u = ?$ (1)

$v = u + gt \Rightarrow 0 = u - 10 \times 3 \Rightarrow u = 30 \text{ m/s}$

(ii) After 3 sec, object is at maximum height (1)
 and during remaining 1 sec, it is in freefall.

$\therefore u = 0, t = 1 \text{ sec}, g = -10 \text{ m/s}^2, s = ?$

$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (1)^2 \Rightarrow s = 5 \text{ m}$
 (from top) (1/2)

(b) Any two points (1/2, 1/2)

5. (a) When a bullet is fired from a gun, action force acts on bullet in forward direction. According to third law of motion, equal and opposite reaction force acts on gun in backward direction, so it recoils back. (1)

5. (b) $m_1 = m_2 = 1.5 \text{ kg}$, $u_1 = 2.5 \text{ m/s}$, $u_2 = -2.5 \text{ m/s}$, $v = ?$ (1/2)

$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$ (1/2)

$\Rightarrow 1.5 \times 2.5 - 1.5 \times 2.5 = (m_1 + m_2) v$ (1)
 $\Rightarrow v = 0 \text{ m/s}$

OR

(a) $m = 20 \text{ kg}$, from graph: $a = \text{slope of } v-t \text{ graph}$ (1/2)
 $\Rightarrow a = \frac{150 - 0}{30 - 0} = \frac{15}{3} = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$ (1/2)

$F = ma \Rightarrow F = 20 \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{100}{3} = 33.3 \text{ N}$ (1)

(b) Balanced forces (1/2) Any one example (1/2)

6. (a) (i) Non uniform motion or uniformly retarded motion } (1/2)
 (ii) Uniform motion }
 (iii) Initially at rest and then travelling with constant speed. }

(b) • Derivation of $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$ (1)
 • Graph (1/2)

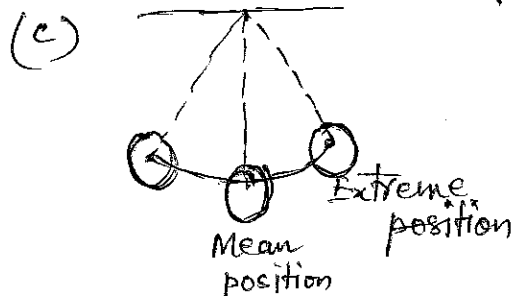
7. (a) Mass falling per minute = $8 \times 10^2 \text{ kg/min}$
 mass falling per sec: $m = \frac{8 \times 10^2}{60} = \frac{8}{6} \times 10^4 \text{ kg/sec}$ (1/2)

$h = 50 \text{ m}$, $t = 1 \text{ sec}$

$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{mgh}{t} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \times 10^4 \times 50}{1} = \frac{4}{3} \times 5 \times 10^3 = 6.6 \times 10^3 \text{ W}$ (1)

(b) Definition (1/2)

P.E. of water gets converted into K.E., K.E. of water is utilised to rotate the turbine and then finally coil of generator is rotated and electrical energy is produced. (1)



When pendulum bob moves from mean position to extreme position, it gains P.E.; while returning back to mean position, P.E. converts into K.E.; again while going to other extreme position K.E. changes to P.E., At every position, total energy remains same. (2)

8.

(a) Any two differences _____ (2)

(b) Frequency $\nu = 3 \times 10^3$ Hz, $d = 1.8$ km } (1/2)
 $\lambda = 45 \times 10^{-2}$ m, $t = ?$

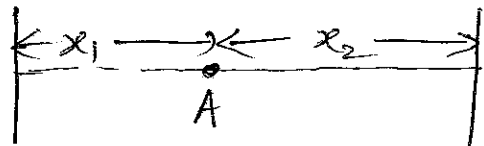
$$\nu = \frac{v}{\lambda} \Rightarrow v = 3 \times 10^3 \times 45 \times 10^{-2} = 1350 \text{ m/s} \quad \left. \vphantom{\nu} \right\} (1/2)$$

$$v = \frac{d}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^3}{1350} = 1.33 \text{ sec.} \quad \left. \vphantom{v} \right\} (1/2)$$

(c) This method is used to clean hard to reach areas which may be present in spiral shapes, odd designs or electronic equipments. The object is placed in a cleaning solution and ultrasonic waves are passed through it. Due to high freq. of these waves, the dust particles get detached and component is cleaned. (1 1/2)

OR

(a)



Let A is position of observer.

time for one echo $t_1 = 1.5$ sec.
time for another echo $t_2 = 3.5$ sec.

distance of observer from one cliff = x_1

distance of observer from another cliff = x_2 (1/2)

$$v = 340 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \frac{2x_1}{t_1} = \frac{2x_2}{t_2}$$

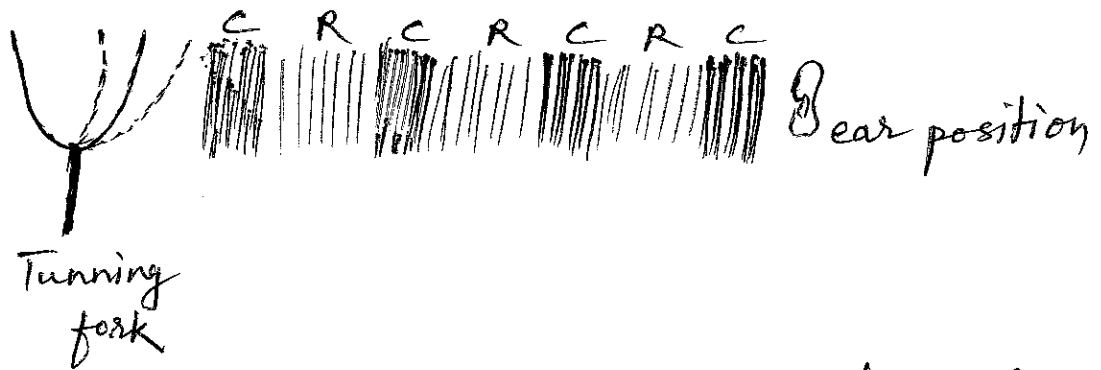
$$\text{Now } v = \frac{2x_1}{t_1} \Rightarrow 340 = \frac{2x_1}{1.5} \Rightarrow x_1 = 255 \text{ m} \quad (1/2)$$

$$\text{similarly } x_2 = \frac{vt_2}{2} = \frac{340 \times 3.5}{2} = 595 \text{ m} \quad (1/2)$$

$$\text{Total distance between two cliffs} = x_1 + x_2 = 255 + 595 = 850 \text{ m} \quad \left. \vphantom{\text{Total}} \right\} (1/2)$$

(b) Explanation (1 1/2) diagram (1/2)

When an object ^{sound producing} vibrates, the medium particles are also set in vibration. If vibrating object moves forward, the nearest medium particles are compressed so a compression is produced. When the object returns back to its mean position and the ~~see~~ moves in opposite direction, nearest medium particles spread and form rarefaction, by the time the next region particles form compression and in this way sound propagates in form of series of compressions and rarefactions.



(c) speed (v) = frequency (ν) \times wavelength (λ) $(\frac{1}{2})$
 $PQ = \frac{\lambda}{2} = 150 \text{ cm}$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda = 300 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ m}$ $(\frac{1}{2})$

9. Weight of object in air = 220 gwt (W_1)
 Weight of object in water = 130 gwt (W_2)

Upthrust = Apparent loss in weight
 $= W_1 - W_2$
 $= 220 - 130$
 $= 90 \text{ gwt}$

Upthrust = $V\rho g$ where $\rho = 1 \text{ g/cc}$

$90 \text{ gwt} = V \times 1 \text{ gwt} \Rightarrow V = 90 \text{ c.c. (volume of object)}$
 \Rightarrow volume of water displaced = 90 c.c. (1)

10 (a) As $\angle i = \angle r \Rightarrow x = y$
 Now $\angle i + 50^\circ = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \angle i = 40^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow x = 40^\circ$
 $\therefore y = 40^\circ$

(b) Reflection of sound is the phenomenon — (1)

(Sample question paper) 2018

Q-1 All the cars are provided with seat belts. Why? [1]

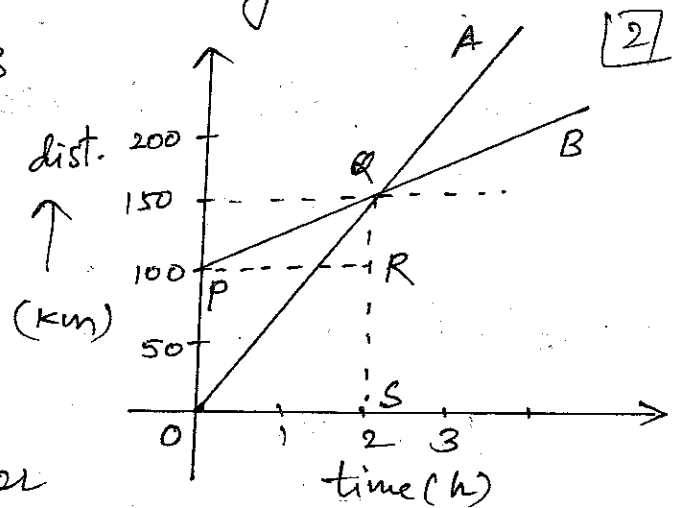
Q-2 Justify that "a body at a greater height has larger energy". [1]

Q-3 The distance-time graph of two trains are given below. The trains start simultaneously in the same direction. [2]

(i) How much ahead of A is B when motion starts?

(ii) What is the speed of B?

(iii) When and where will A catch B?



Q-4a) Derive the equation for velocity-time relation ($v = u + at$) by graphical method.

b) A car is travelling at 20 km/h, it speeds up to 60 km/h in 6 seconds. What is its acceleration?

OR

a) Define (i) average velocity (ii) uniform acceleration.

b) A motorcyclist drives from A to B with a uniform speed of 30 km/h & returns back with a speed of 20 km/h. Find its average speed. [3]

Q-5 a) Define momentum. Write its SI unit. [3]

b) What is relationship between force & momentum.

c) Name the principle on which a rocket works.

Q-6 What is power?

Water is falling on the blades of a turbine at the rate of 8×10^2 kg per minute, height of fall is 50m. Calculate the power given to turbine. ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$) [3]

Q-7(A) Define a) upthrust b) acceleration due to gravity c) weightlessness d) Relative density.

(B) A person has weight of 490N on the Earth's surface, find his weight on the moon.

(Given $g_{\text{on earth}} = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ & on the moon $g_{\text{m}} = 1.6 \text{ m/s}^2$) [5]

Q-8(A) Define a) Echo b) Reverberation c) quality of sound

(B) How does a bat catch its prey?

(C) What is SONAR? write its two uses.

OR

[5]

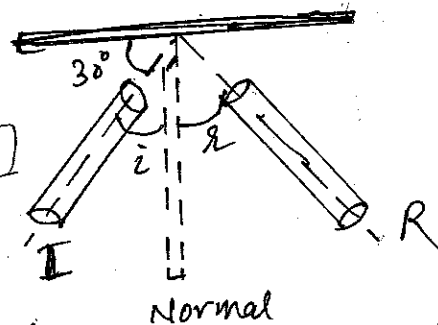
(A) Define a) Longitudinal wave b) crest c) loudness

(B) Write two differences between musical sound and noise.

(C) What is frequency of wave with time period 0.025 sec?

PBQ

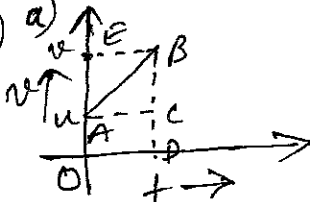
Q-9 From diagram find (i) angle of incidence & (ii) angle of reflection [2]



Q-10 If a stop watch has 20 divisions between 0 sec and 5 sec. find the least count (LC) of the stop watch. [2]

IX phy MODEL ANSWER physics mm-27

- ① To delay the change in momentum and so impact of force is reduced.
- ② Due to height (P.E. = mgh) PE of a body increases.
- ③ (i) 100 km (ii) 75 km/h ($v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$) (iii) after 2 hours at 150 km of distance.

④ a)  $a = \text{slope} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{(v-u)}{t} \Rightarrow v-u = at$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{v = u + at}$ proved

b) $a = \frac{v-u}{t} = \frac{60 \times 5 - 20 \times 5}{783} = \frac{150 - 50}{9} = \frac{100}{9} = 11.11 \text{ m/s}$

OK

a) Define

b) $v_{\text{ave}} = \frac{2v_1 v_2}{v_1 + v_2} = \frac{2 \times 30 \times 20}{30 + 20} = \frac{1200}{50} = 24 \text{ km/h}$

Ans (5) a) Define — unit kg m/s

b) $F \propto \frac{\text{Rate of change in momentum}}{\text{time}}$

c) Newton's third law. ~~10/7/21~~

Q.6 (i) Define (ii) $P = \frac{mgh}{t} = \frac{8 \times 10^4 \times 10 \times 50}{3600} = \frac{400}{3} = 133.33 \text{ Watt}$

Ans (7) (A) Define each

(B) $w_e = m \times g \Rightarrow 490 = m \times 9.8 \Rightarrow m = \frac{490}{9.8}$

on moon $w_m = m \times g_m = 50 \times 1.6 = 80 \text{ N}$

$m = \frac{4900}{98} = 50 \text{ kg}$

Ans (8) (A) Define (a) (b) & (c)

(B) using ultrasound it detects (size, position and size of its prey).

(c) Sound Navigation and Ranging
uses (i) to detect depth of sea (ii) to locate enemies
submarine

OR

(A) To define a, b & c

(B) any two differences.

$$(C) \quad \nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.025} = \frac{1000}{25} = 40 \text{ Hz}$$

PRQ

(9) Normal is at 90° to surface.

$$\therefore i + 30^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$i = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = \underline{60^\circ} \text{ Ans}$$

$$i = r = \underline{60^\circ}$$

(10)

$$LC = \frac{\text{Diff}}{\text{No. of divisions}} = \frac{5-0}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \underline{0.25 \text{ sec}}$$

- 1) What are the atomicity of sulphur and ozone gas? [1]
 - 2) State any two points of difference between mixture and compound, [2]
 - 3) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds- [3]
 - (i) Sodium hydroxide,
 - (ii) Aluminium oxide,
 - (iii) Calcium chloride.
 - 4) Name the process to separate- [3]
 - (i) Cream from milk,
 - (ii) Pigments of flower petals,
 - (iii) Oil from water.
 - 5) (a) Write the differences (any two) between- [5]
 - (i) Evaporation and Boiling,
 - (ii) True Solution and suspension.(b) Calculate the concentration in mass by mass percentage where 30 gm. common salt is dissolved in 170 gm. water.
 - 6) (a) Why do desert coolers work better on a hot and dry day? [5]
(b) Write any two postulates of Bohr's model.
(c) Define a mole. Calculate the no. of moles in 20 gm. water.
- PBQ**
- 7) What happens when Fe-fillings and sulphur powder is (a) mixed, (b) heated strongly? [2]
 - 8) What do you expect of (a) stability and (b) Transparency of a colloid? [2]

1) 8 and 3 respectively.

2) Mixtures

(i) Made by mixing the constituents at any ratio.

(ii) Constituents can be separated easily.

Compounds

(i) Made by mixing the constituents at a fixed ratio.

(ii) Constituents can not be separated easily.

3) (i) NaOH, (ii) Al_2O_3 , (iii) $CaCl_2$.

4) (i) Centrifugation, (ii) chromatography, (iii) Separating funnel.

5) (a) (i) Evaporation

i) Surface phenomenon.

ii) Can take place at any temperature.

Boiling

i) Bulk phenomenon.

ii) Can only take place at B.P. of liq.

(b) True Solution

i) It is transparent.

ii) It is stable.

Suspension

i) It is opaque.

ii) It is unstable.

(c) Mass of solute = 30 gm.

" " solvent = 170 "

∴ " " Solution = 200 gm.

$$\therefore \text{Concentration} = \frac{\text{Mass of solute}}{\text{Mass of solution}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{30 \times 100}{200} = 15\%$$

6) (a) In a hot and dry day, temperature is more and humidity is less. A desert cooler works in the principle of evaporation and as evaporation is faster in hot & dry day, hence a desert cooler work better in these condition.

(b) (i) Electrons are revolving around the nucleus in discrete orbits or shells.

(ii) While revolving, electrons do not radiate any energy.

c) A mole is anything (atoms/molecules/electrons) which occupies the same mass of an atom or molecule.

$$\text{No. of mole} = \frac{\text{Given mass}}{\text{molar mass}} = \frac{20}{18} = 1.1 \text{ mole}$$

PBQ

- 7) a) When they are heated strongly, a compound (FeS) is formed.
b) When they are mixed, a normal mixture is formed.
- 8) Colloids are a) quite stable and
b) translucent in nature.

class-IX
BIOLOGY
2018

Model Paper
(I)

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

MODEL QUESTIONS: BIOLOGY
CLASS IX

M.M. = 30

1) What are the causal organisms for Swine flu? What protective measures should be taken to prevent the spread of such viral diseases? (2)

2) Write short notes on — (2)
(i) Hybridisation (ii) Crop rotation

3) Write one function of the following in a cell:—
(a) Mitochondria (b) Nucleus (c) Chloroplast. (3)

OR

Write any three differences between eukaryotes and prokaryotes.

4) Explain the basis for grouping of organisms into five kingdoms. (3)

5) Draw the schematic diagram of 'Nitrogen Cycle' and highlight the process of nitrogen fixation. (3)

6) Anu came to classroom early, dragged her table and chair to a side of the room and sat there away from the rest of her classmates. In between she was putting handkerchief over her nose. Her friend Nancy asked her to lend a pen which was refused.

(i) What is the reason of her putting handkerchief over the nose?

(ii) Why did she sit separately away from her classmates.

(iii) Why did she refuse to give pen to Nancy?

(3)

✓ virus (H1N1) — for swan flu. (1)

(2)

Measures — i) spraying pesticides (1/2)

ii) cleaning of garbage, dumps, drains
and sewers. (1/2)

- 7) (a) Draw the labelled diagram of a phloem tissues in plants (label any 4).
- (b) Give two differences between xylem and phloem. $3+2 = (5)$

OR

- (a) Differentiate between three types of muscles found in human body
- (b) Draw the structure of a neuron and label four parts (Any 4).
- 8) (a) A poultry farmer wants to increase his broiler production. Explain three management practices he must follow to enhance the yield.
- (b) What are the desirable agronomic traits for crop improvement? $3+2 = (5)$

SECTION - B

- 9) (i) What is the shape of the cells of onion peel as observed under a compound microscope?
- (ii) Name the stain which is used for making a temporary slide of onion peel. (2)
- 10) (i) How will differentiate between a monocot plant and a dicot plant on the basis of roots?
- (ii) Write two features of an angiospermic plant which has been shown to you. (2)

— X —————
/

①

MODEL ANSWER - I

CLASS IX BIOLOGY

ANSWER

1) Causal organism — H₁N₁ Virus

Protective measures : - (i) Cover your mouth and nose when you sneeze.
(ii) Use disposable tissue instead of a handkerchief.

2) (i) Hybridisation : - The process of crossing plants of two varieties having different traits to produce a new variety.

(ii) Crop rotation : - Growing diff. crops on the same piece of land in a pre-planned succession is called crop rotation.

- 3. (a) Mitochondria → Generate ATP (power) for the cell.
- (b) Nucleus → Controls all activities of the cell.
- (c) Chloroplast → Contains chlorophyll molecules help in absorbing solar radiation and convert it into chemical (food) energy.

OR

Eukaryotes	Prokaryotes
1) Cell organelles are present	1) Cell organelles are absent.
2) True nucleus is present	2) Naked genetic material is present.
3) Ribosomes are of 80S	3) Ribosomes are of 70S.

4) Basis of grouping of organisms into 5 kingdoms : —

(i) Complexity of cell str. (ii) Complexity of body str.

- iii) Mode of nutrition
- iv) Ecological role
- (Description of 4 parameters)

- 6) (i) By putting handkerchief over the nose, she was preventing the spread of cold virus through nasal droplets.
- (ii) She is sitting separately so that she does not transfer virus to the normal healthy children.
- (iii) She is conscious of her social responsibility.

7) (a) Draw the labelled diagram of a phloem tissue
 Pt. refer to page no. 73, fig no. 6.7 NCERT BOOK

(b) Xylem	Phloem
(i) Conducts water and minerals	(i) Conducts food, amino acids etc.
(ii) Components are tracheids, vessels, parenchyma and fibres	(ii) Components are sieve tube, companion cells, sieve plate etc.

OR

Striated muscle	Smooth muscle	Cardiac muscle
i) Long and cylindrical	i) Elongated and spindle shaped.	i) Small and cylindrical.
ii) Found in limbs, hand, feet, tongue etc.	ii) Found in dermis, urogenital tracts, digestive tracts, lungs, iris etc.	ii) found on the wall of the heart.

(b) Str. of neuron — page No. 68, fig 6.12
 NCERT BOOK

(3)

8)

- (a) Hygienic conditions
- (b) Protection from pest and diseases
- (c) Temperature
- (d) Broiler feed

(Description of the above 4 factors)

(b) Desirable agronomic traits :-

- (i) Tall and profuse branching in fodder crops
- (ii) Cereals should be dwarf with large ears.
Dwarfness can withstand lodging effect of strong winds. Nutrient requirements will be less.
- (iii) Legumes should have more pods to increase productivity.

SECTION-B

- 9) (i) Rectangular shape
(ii) Saffron stain / dye

- 10) (i) Monocot plants — fibrous roots
Dicot plants — Tap roots

(ii) Any 2 features —

- (i) True flowering plants.
- (ii) Have proper root, stem, leaf, flower and fruits etc.

————— X —————

Set-III

Std-IX

MODEL PAPER

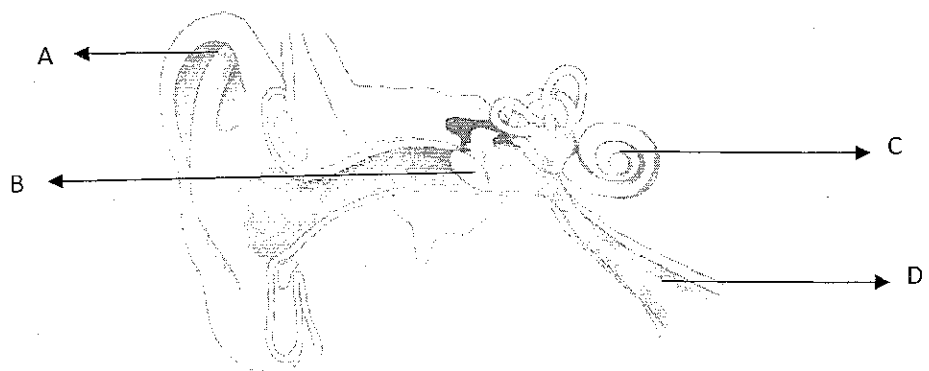
CLASS IX

PHYSICS

- 1) A physical quantity 'X' is identified as rate of change of momentum.
Write the name of quantity X and write its SI unit. 1
- 2) Name the device which convert i) Sound energy into electrical energy ii) electrical energy to mechanical energy. 1
- 3) Differentiate between speed and velocity. 2
- 4) Draw distance time graph for the following situation.
a) When a body is stationary.
b) When a body is moving with uniform speed.
c) When the body is moving with non uniform speed. 3
- 5) State law of conservation of momentum.
A gun of mass 3kg fires a bullet of mass 30g. The bullet takes 0.003s to move through the barrel of the gun and acquires a velocity of 100m/s.
Calculate
a) The velocity with which the gun recoils.
b) Force exerted on gunman due to recoil of the gun. 3
- 6)
a) State Archimedes' principle.
b) Why it is easier to swim in sea water than in river water? 3
- 7)
a) Explain infrasound and ultrasound.
b) Explain any three application of ultrasound in medical field. 5

OR

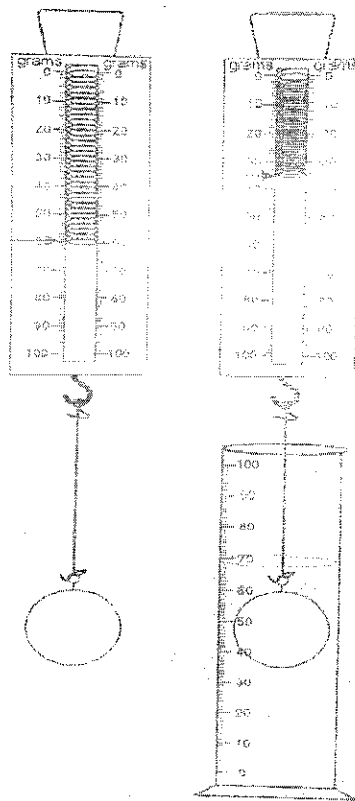
- a) Label the part A, B, C and D in the given diagram.



- b) Explain the working of human ear. 5
- 8)
- a) State law of conservation of energy.
- b) What is kinetic energy? Derive an expression for kinetic energy. 5

Practical Based Question

- 9) A pulse was created in a slinky of length 4m by a student. He observes that it returns after reflection at the point of creation five times in 10s calculate the speed of pulse. 2
- 10) Meena noted down the weight of the solid in air and after immersing it in water with the help of two spring balance as shown in figure given below. Calculate the weight loss by the body. Why the body loses weight? 2



MODEL ANSWER

①

CLASS IX

PHYSICS

1) X-Force SI unit - newton (N).

2) Sound Energy into electrical energy - microphone
Electrical energy to mechanical energy - Fan.

3) Speed Velocity.

a) Distance travelled per unit time is Speed

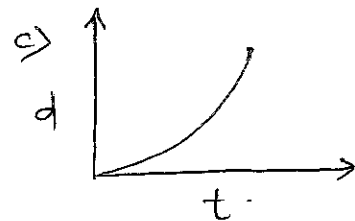
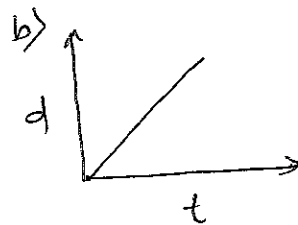
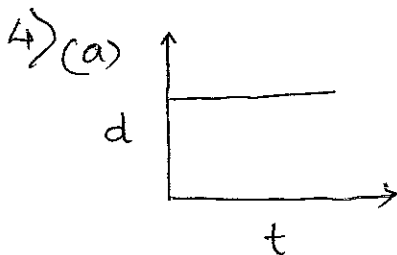
(a) ~~It~~ Rate of change of displacement is velocity.

b) It is a scalar quantity

(b) It is a vector quantity.

c) It is positive only

(c) It can be positive negative or zero.



5) If no external unbalanced force acts the total momentum before collision is equal to total momentum after collision.

$$t = 0.003 \text{ s. } u = 0 \quad v = 100 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$a = \frac{v - u}{t} = \frac{100 - 0}{0.003} = \frac{10^5}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

~~PLATEFORM~~

$$m_1 u_1 = m_2 v_2$$

$$\frac{30}{1000} \times 100 = 3 \times v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \text{ m/s.}$$

Gun will recoil with 1 m/s.

$$\text{Force on gunman} = m \cdot a = 3 \times \frac{10^5}{3} = 10^5 \text{ N.}$$

6) (a) If an object is partially or fully immersed in a fluid it experiences an upward force called upthrust which is equal to weight of fluid displaced.

(b) As buoyant force = $V \rho g$
 V - volume of liquid displaced
 ρ - density of liquid
 g - acceleration due to gravity.
 density of sea water is more than density of river water hence it is Buoyant force is more in sea water than in river water. hence it is easier to swim in sea water.

7) a) Infrasound - sound having frequency less than 20 Hz is called infrasound.
 Ultrasound - Sound having frequency more than 20000 Hz is called ultrasound.

b) Application in medical field

(1) Echo Cardiography:- Ultra sound waves are made to reflect from various parts of the heart and forms the image of the heart.

(2) Ultrasound scanner:- It is an instrument which uses ultrasonic waves for getting images of internal organs of the human body. The organs may be liver, gall bladder, kidney, tumours in different organ.

(3) Ultrasound is used to break kidney stones. It ~~breaks~~ ^{breaks} the stones into fine grains. These grains later get flushed out with urine.

it is displaced by distance 's' in time 't'.

This work done is

$$W = F \cdot s \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

This work done causes change in velocity from u to v. Let 'a' be the acceleration of the object.

By: 3rd equation of motion

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as \Rightarrow s = \frac{v^2 - u^2}{2a} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

By Newton's III Law

$$F = ma \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\therefore \text{eqn (1)} \Rightarrow W = m \cdot a \cdot \frac{v^2 - u^2}{2a}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (v^2 - u^2)$$

If object starts from rest $u = 0$

$$\therefore W = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

This work done is equal to kinetic energy gained by the body.

$$\therefore \boxed{KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2}$$

9) distance = $5 \times 4 \times 2 = 40\text{m}$

time = 10s

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{40}{10} = 4\text{m/s.}$$

10) $W_1 = 60\text{ gwt}$ $W_2 = 37.5\text{ gwt}$

$$\therefore \text{Loss of weight} = W_2 - W_1 = 60 - 37.5 = 22.5\text{ gwt.}$$

The loss in weight is due to Buoyant force.

1. Give reason : During summer sitting under a fan makes us feel comfortable, during summer. (1)

2. Identify and explain the factors responsible for changed rate of evaporation in the following situations (2)

(a) While putting clothes for drying, we spread them out.

(b) Water coolers are not effective on a rainy day

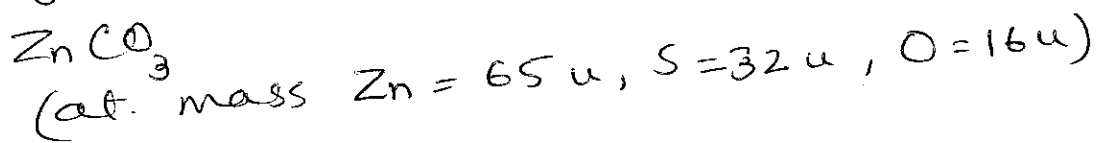
3. (a) List any two postulates of Bohr's model of an atom (3)

(b) Draw a sketch of Bohr's model of an atom with four shells.

(c) Name the three sub atomic particles

OR
(a) Define the term 'molecular mass'

(b) Determine the molecular mass of



4. (a) Define Avogadro's number (3)

(b) Calculate the number of moles in 112g of iron. (At. mass of iron = 56 u)

5. (a) Name the separation technique you would follow to separate (2+1+2)

(i) Dyes from black ink.

(ii) A mixture of salt and ammonium chloride.

(iii) Cream from milk.

(iv) Sodium chloride from its solution in water.

(b) State the principle used in separating a mixture of two immiscible liquids.

(c) A solution contains 50g of common salt in 350g of water. Calculate the concentration by mass by mass percentage.

6.(a) Complete the following table (3+2)

Elements	At. number	Mass number	Protons	Electrons	Neutrons	Electronic configuration	Valency
Chlorine	17	—	—	—	18	—	—
Silicon	—	28	—	14	—	—	—
Fluorine	—	—	9	—	10	—	—

(b) Who discovered neutrons? Where are they found in the atom? What is the charge and mass of neutrons?

- OR
- (a) What is an octet? How do elements reach an octet? (2+2+1)
- (b) Make a schematic atomic structure of Magnesium and Phosphorus.
(Given: number of protons of Mg=12, P=15)
- (c) Write any two uses of isotopes.

PBQ.

7. What happens when aqueous solution of $BaCl_2$ and aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 are mixed together. Write the equation. (2)

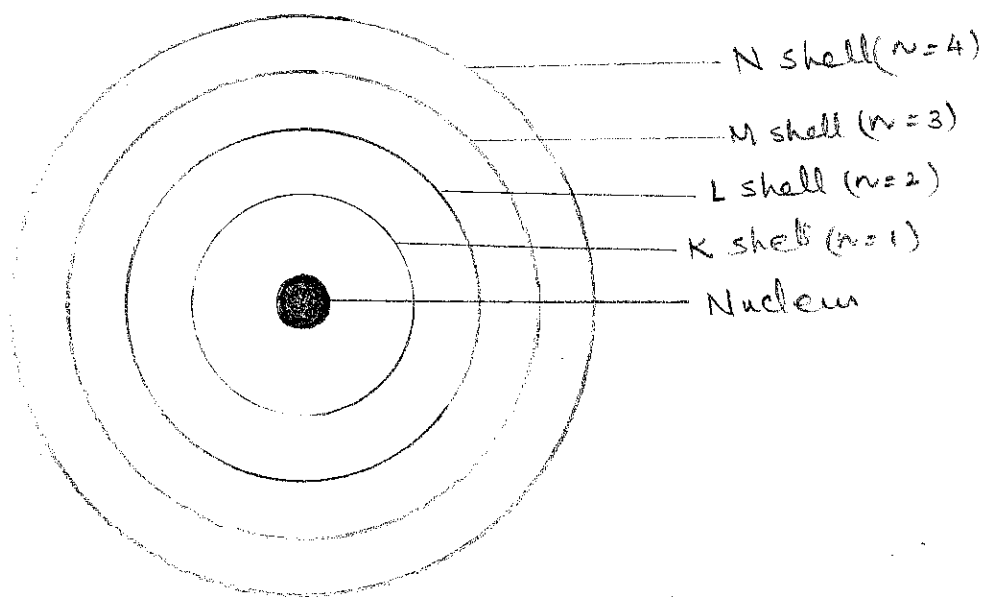
8. Write differences between mixture and compound (Give two differences) (2)

—*—

Answers.

1. When sitting under the fan then sweat from over the skin evaporates. While evaporating it takes away the heat from our body and makes us feel comfortable.
2. (a) By spreading the wet clothes we are increasing the surface area for evaporation.
- (b) On a rainy day the humidity level increases. This decreases the rate of evaporation. Therefore water coolers are not effective on a rainy day.
3. (a) (1) Only certain special orbits known as discrete orbits of electrons, are allowed inside the atom.
- (2) While revolving in discrete orbits the electrons do not radiate energy.

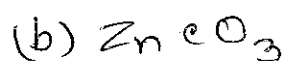
(b)



(c) Electrons, Protons and neutrons.

OR

- (a) The molecular mass of a substance is the sum of the atomic masses of all the atoms in a molecule of the substance. It is therefore the relative mass of a molecule expressed in atomic mass units.
- (u)



$$\begin{aligned} &= 65 + 12 + 16 \times 3 \\ &= 65 + 12 + 48 \\ &= 125 \text{ u} \end{aligned}$$

4. (a) The number of particles (atoms, molecules or ions) present in 1 mole of any substance is fixed, with a value of 6.022×10^{23} . This number is called the Avogadro's constant or Avogadro's number.

(b) Formula used

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of moles} &= \frac{\text{Given mass}}{\text{Gram atomic mass}} \\ &= \frac{112 \text{ g}}{56 \text{ g}} \\ &= 2 \text{ moles.} \end{aligned}$$

5. (a) (i) Evaporation (ii) Sublimation
(iii) Centrifugation (iv) Crystallisation

(b) The principle is that immiscible liquids separate out in layers depending on their densities!

(c) Formula used.

$$\text{Concentration of solution} = \frac{\text{Mass of solute} \times 100}{\text{Mass of Solution}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass of solu.} &= 50 + 350 \\ &= 400 \text{ g.} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{50}{400} \times 100$$

$$= 12.5 \%$$

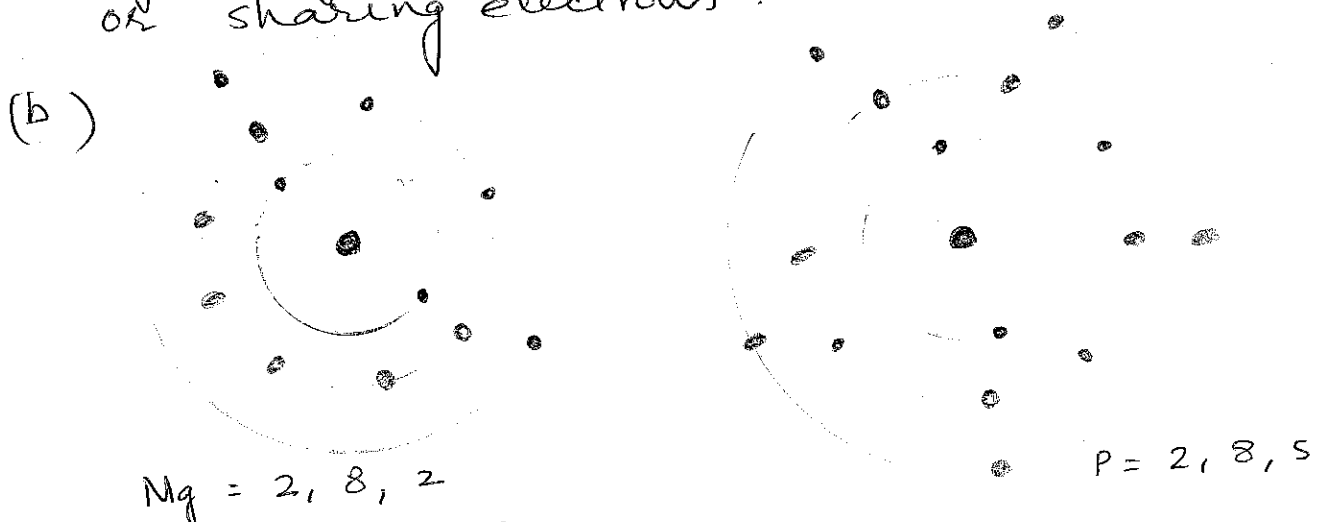
6. (a) chlorine Mass no. 35 Proton 17 e^- 17 $n=18$
E.C. = 2, 8, 7, Valency = -1

(b) Silicon At. no. = 14 M. no. 28, $p=14$, $e=14$,
 $n=14$, E.C. = 2, 8, 4 Valency = 4

Flourine At.no. 9, M.no. 19, p=9, e=9,
 $n=10$, E.C. = 2, 7, $V = -1$

(b) J. Chadwick, They are found in the nucleus. They do not have any charge. Mass of 1 neutron is equal to the mass of 1 proton.

(a) 8 electrons in the ^{OR} outer most shell is called an octet. Elements reach an octet by giving off electrons or accepting electrons or sharing electrons.

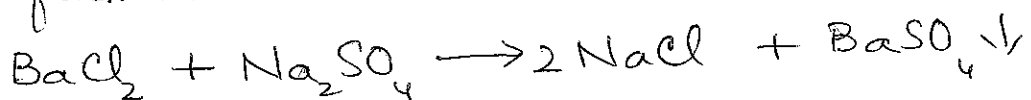


(c) Uses of isotopes.

- (i) An isotope of Uranium is used as a fuel in nuclear reactors.
- (ii) An isotope of cobalt is used in the treatment of cancer.

PBQ.

7. White precipitate of BaSO_4 and NaCl is formed.



8.

Mixture	Compound.
1. Components are mixed in any proportion.	1. Components combine in fixed proportion.
2. Shows the properties of the components.	2. Does not show the properties of the components.

Class : IX
BIOLOGY

Class - 9
Biology
Model Test Paper - III

MM = 30

SECTION-A

1. What is meant by the term Culture fishery? 1
2. Who discovered cell? 1
3. Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases and give two examples of each. 2

(OR)

What are the signs and symptoms of a disease? Give one sign and one symptom of any disease.

4. What was stated in the cell theory? Who proposed it? What is protoplasm? 3

(OR)

Why is mitochondria called the powerhouse of the cell? What are lysosomes? Why are they called the suicide bags of the cell?

5. What are the two ways in which desirable characters can be incorporated in crops for improvement of variety? Mention any two desirable traits for which cross breeding programs between Indian and foreign breeds of poultry is done? 3

6. (i) What is greenhouse effect? How is it related to global warming? 3

(ii) What is weathering of rocks? List the factors responsible for the formation of soil.

7. Mohan was continuously sneezing in the class. Ram advised him to take half day leave and visit a physician. He also advised him to cover his mouth and nose while sneezing. Mohan wanted to go to the infirmary and take an antibiotic for cold to which Ram objected. He explained that an antibiotic would not help him to get relief from cold. 3

(i) What kind of disease do you think Mohan is suffering from?

(ii) Why an antibiotic would not help Mohan in treating the disease?

(iii) What values are shown by Ram?

8. (i) How are cryptogams different from phanerogams? 5

(ii) Which group of plants are referred to as amphibians of the plant kingdom and why?

(iii) Differentiate between angiosperms and gymnosperms with two examples of each.

9. (i) What are the three types of muscle fibres? Differentiate between them on the basis of their structure, functions and location in the body. 5

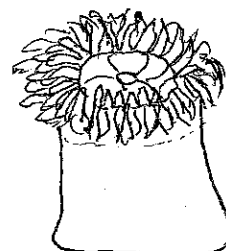
(ii) Draw a neat, well labelled diagram of a nerve cell.

SECTION -B

10. Identify the animal. 2

Write the name of the phylum to which it belongs.

Write any two features of the phylum.



11. Differentiate between parenchyma and sclerenchyma on the basis of their structure and functions. (any two points) 2

1. The process of rearing fish for livelihood (1) / fish farming
2. Robert Hooke (1)
3. Acute - Short term, less harm to body is caused. eg. common cold (1)
Chronic - Long duration, causes harm to the entire body. eg. cancer (1)

(OR)

Signs - More definite indications of presence of a disease (1/2), Lab Tests (1/2)
Symptoms - Indications of a disease (1/2) headache, loose motions etc. (1/2)

4. Schleiden and Schwann (1), Protoplasm - fluid substance of cell (1/2)
Cell theory - (i) Basic unit of life (1/2), (ii) All organisms are made up of cells (1/2), (iii) Cells arise from pre-existing cells (1/2)

(OR)

Stores energy in the form of ATP for all cellular activities (1)
Cell organelles containing lytic enzymes/waste disposal system of cells (1)
They digest the host cell by bursting open when required (1)

5. Hybridisation - Crossing two dissimilar varieties (1)
Genetic manipulation - Adding desirable gene to improve variety (1)
temperature tolerance, disease resistance, low maintenance requirement, no. of and quality of chicks etc. (any two) - (1/2 x 2)

- 6 (i) Trapping of heat energy from sun during the day and not allowing it to escape back into the space (1)

Increase in greenhouse gases leads to increase in temperature (1/2)

- (ii) Breaking down of rocks by environmental factors to form soil (1/2)
Sun, wind, water, biotic factors (1)

7. (i) Acute (Viral) / Infectious (1)
(ii) Have no effect on viruses, only act on bacteria (1)
(iii) scientific temperament, concern, intelligence etc. (1)

8. (i) Cryptogamete - hidden reproductive organs (1/2)
Phanerogamete - visible reproductive organs (1/2)

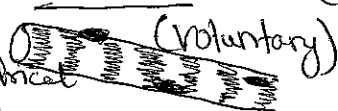
- (ii) Bryophyte (1)

Essentially need water for completing their life cycle (reproduction) - (1)

- (iii) Angiosperms - flowering plants, produce seeds eg. Mango, mustard etc. (1)

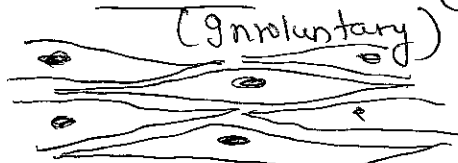
Gymnosperms - Non-flowering plants, seedless eg. cypress, pinus etc. (1)

9. (i) Striated (1)



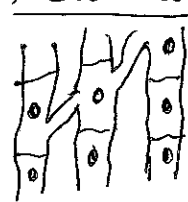
- Cylindrical
- Unbranched
- Multinucleate
- Alternate dark n light bands

- (ii) Smooth (1)



- Spindle shaped
- Uninucleate

- (iii) Cardiac (1)



- cylindrical
- Branched
- Uninucleate

- Mostly attached to bones, help in body movements

- Controls involuntary movements like movement of food in alimentary canal

- Present in heart, control heart beat

Q. (ii) Diagram of nerve cell with 4 labellings (2 marks)

10. Sea anemone (1/2)

Phylum - Coelenterate / Cnidaria (1/2)

Features - (i) Diploblastic

(ii) Cellular grade of body organisation ($1/2 \times 2 = 1$)

(iii) Acoelomate (any two)

11.

Parenchyma

- Thin walled, loosely packed, living cells, large intercellular space (any one)
- Provides support / stores food

Sclerenchyma

- Walls are thick due to lignin, dead cells, no intercellular space (any one) (1)
- Makes plant hard & stiff / provides strength (1)

SAMPLE PAPER
CHEMISTRY CLASS-IX

Marks - 23

- Q.1. State two factors which affect evaporation. (1)
- Q.2. (a) What is the basic difference between distillation & fractional distillation.
(b) Give two examples of Tyndall effect in our daily life. (2)
- Q.3. Give reason. (3)
- (a) Ice floats on water.
(b) Our palm feels cold when we put some acetone on it.
(c) Temperature remains constant during melting.
- Q.4. (a) Dissolution of sugar in water is a physical change while burning of paper is a chemical change. Explain. (3)
- (b) Calculate the mass of urea & mass of water required to make 250g of 20% solution of urea.
- Q.5. (a) Calculate the molar mass of S_8 & HNO_3 . (5)
- (b) Write the chemical formulae of the following:
i) Aluminium chloride ii) Sodium oxide.
- (c) What is the mass of
i) 0.5 mole of water molecule.
ii) 4 moles of aluminium atoms
(Atomic mass of Al = 27).
- OR.
- (a) Calculate the formula unit mass of $CaCl_2$.
(b) Explain the law of constant proportions with the help of example.
(c) Convert into mole -
i) 12g of oxygen gas
ii) 12.044×10^{23} atoms of He.
- Q.6. (a) Define valency by taking example of Si. (5)
- (b) An ion X^{2-} contains 10 electrons & 8 neutrons. What are the atomic no. & mass no. of the element X? Name the element.

(c) Naturally occurring copper consists of isotopes of ^{63}Cu & ^{65}Cu in the ratio of 8:3. Calculate the average atomic mass of Cu.

OR.

(a) Define isotopes. ~~isotopes~~

(b) An atom of the element 'X' contains 29 electrons & 35 neutrons. Deduce (i) its atomic number
ii) its mass number. How will you represent the element 'X'.

(c) The average atomic mass of a sample of an element X is 16.24. What are the percentages of isotopes $^{16}_8\text{X}$ & $^{18}_8\text{X}$ in the sample?

PBQ.

1. Explain law of conservation of mass with an example. — (2)

2. What happens when —

i) Blue vitriol is heated. — (2)

ii) Magnesium is burnt.

MARKING SCHEME
CHEMISTRY - CLASS IX

1. (a) Increase in temperature (ii) Increase in wind speed.
2. (a) Distillation - solutions having difference in b.p. greater than 25°C can be separated.
fractional distillation - difference in b.p. is less than 25°C .
- (b) i) Blue colour of seawater & sky.
ii) when a beam of light from a projector is thrown on screen.
3. (a) Density of ice is less than water.
(b) Acetone takes the heat from our hand & evaporates.
(c) The heat provided is used up in overcoming the forces of attractions between the particles.
4. (a) After dissolving sugar in water, it can be reversed back & the components are showing their properties, so it is a physical change. On burning paper, a new substance is formed, so it is a chemical change.

(b) Let mass of Urea be x & H_2O be $250 - x$, ~~So total~~
So total mass = $x + (250 - x)$, % = 20%.

$$\therefore \% = \frac{\text{mass of Urea}}{\text{Total mass}} \times 100$$

$$20 = \frac{x}{250} \times 100 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20 \times 250}{100} = 50\text{g.}$$

mass of Urea = 50g, mass of water = 200g.

5. (a) $S_8 = 32 \times 8 = 256 \text{ g/mol.}$

(b) i) AlCl_3 ii) Na_2O .

(c) i) $0.5 \text{ mole} = \frac{\text{mass}}{18} \Rightarrow \text{mass} = 0.5 \times 18 = 9\text{g.}$

ii) $4 \text{ moles} \times 27\text{u} = 108\text{u.}$

OR

(a) $\text{CaCl}_2 = 40 + (35.5 \times 2) = 40 + 71 = 111\text{g u.}$

(b) A compound is always made up of same elements in combined together in fixed proportion by mass.

1m $\text{H}_2\text{O} \Rightarrow \text{H} : \text{O}$ is $1 : 8$.

(c) i) $n = \frac{12}{32} = 0.375 \text{ mole}$ ii) $n = \frac{12.044 \times 10^{23}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} = 2 \text{ mole.}$

6. (a) Si - 2, 8, 4. It requires 4 more electrons to complete the octet. So its valency is 4. No. of e^- required to complete the octet is valency.

(b) Atomic no - 8, mass no - 16, oxygen.

(c) Av. atomic mass = $\frac{(8 \times 63) + (3 \times 65)}{11} =$

OR.

(a) species having same atomic no. & different mass no.

(b) Atomic no - 29, mass no - 64, $\begin{matrix} 64 \\ \times \\ 29 \end{matrix}$

(c) $16.2 = \frac{16x + (100-x)18}{100} \Rightarrow x = 90\%, \Rightarrow \frac{16}{8}x = 90\%.$
 $100 - x = 10\%.$
 $\frac{18}{2}x = 10\%.$

- Q1) what is DNA? where is it present? 1.
- Q2) write the functions of following chemical substances found in plant tissues. (2)
(i) lignin (ii) cutin.
- Q3) what are the differences between amphibians and reptiles? (write any three). (3)
- Q4) (a) Assign appropriate phylum/division to the following: (3)
a) Salamander (b) Lizard (c) ostrich
(d) Wuchereria
- (b) which two animals are egg-laying in mammals.
- Q5) Karan suggested his village farmers to grow Soyabean in five rows and maize in another five rows and follow the same pattern throughout his one acre area of land. The farmers agreed to do so, in hope of better yield. Answer the following questions based on above information. (3)
(i) what is the given suggestion called?
(ii) on what basis crops are to be selected in such practice?
(iii) what are the values noticed in Karan.
- Q6) ~~Cultivation~~ what is carbon cycle? Describe the methods of carbon replenishment in atmosphere. (3)
- Q7) Differentiate between various types of muscular tissues. Draw appropriate diagrams. (5)
- Q8) why classification of living organisms is important? write the main characteristics due to which the five Kingdoms are constructed. (5)

Q9) mention any two adaptive features of birds to aerial mode of life. (2)

Q10) - what is the red stain used during mounting of onion peel? why glycerine is used at the end of the experiment? (2)

Answers (Bio)
class IX

Ans 1) - DNA is the genetic material responsible for inheritance of characteristics from parents to offsprings. It is present on chromosomes. (1)

Ans 2 - lignin - It is part of cell wall and give strength to the cell wall. (2)

cutin - chemical substance secreted by epidermis having waterproof quality.

Ans 3 - Amphibians

Reptiles

These are aquatic or terrestrial

These are terrestrial.

These respire through lungs or gills.

They respire through lungs.

They have smooth, slimy non-scaly exoskeleton

Their body is covered by scaly exoskeleton.

Ans 4) - (a) chordata (b) chordata (c) chordata (3)
(d) Nematoda

Echidna and ~~Duck~~ Duck billed platypus.

Ans 5) - The given method is called intercropping.
(ii) crops to be selected in intercropping must have different nutrient requirements.

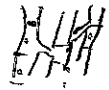
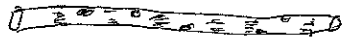
(iii) values are - social responsibility
community service

Ans 6) Circulation of carbon from atmosphere to plants and then animals and again back to atmosphere, is called carbon cycle.
Carbon is replenished in atmosphere by -

- (1) Respiration
- (2) Decomposition.
- (3) Combustion.

Ans 7 Differences are as follows:-

Characteristics	Striated muscle	Smooth muscle	Cardiac muscle
Movement	Voluntary (under control)	Involuntary (not under control)	Involuntary
Shape of cells	Cells elongated cylindrical unbranched.	Spindle shaped.	Cells are cylindrical and branched.
Nucleus	Multinucleate (nucleus at periphery).	Uninucleate	Uninucleate



Ans 8) Classification of living organisms is important because there are several varieties of living organisms and it is not easy to study all of them one by one. So we place them in different groups based on similarities and differences.

Some characteristics used are -

- (1) Type of nucleus in cells. (prokaryotic/eukaryotic)
- (2) No. of cells in an organism (unicellular or multicellular)
- (3) mode of nutrition (Autotrophic or Heterotrophic)
- (4) Presence or absence of cell wall.

Ans 9) (1) Presence of Pneumatic bones.
(2) Forelimbs modified into wings.

(2)

Ans 10) Safranine
Glycerine is used to avoid drying of the mount.

(2)

- 1) What are the atomicity of sulphur and ozone gas? [1]
 - 2) State any two points of difference between mixture and compound. [2]
 - 3) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds - [3]
 - (i) Sodium hydroxide, (ii) Aluminium oxide,
 - (iii) Calcium chloride.
 - 4) Name the process to separate - [3]
 - (i) Cream from milk, (ii) Pigments of flower petals, (iii) Oil from water.
 - 5) (a) Write the differences (any two) between - [5]
 - (i) Evaporation and Boiling,
 - (ii) True Solution and suspension.(b) Calculate the concentration in mass by mass percentage where 30 gm. common salt is dissolved in 170 gm. water.
 - 6) (a) Why do desert coolers work better on a hot and dry day? [5]
(b) Write any two postulates of Bohr's model.
(c) Define a mole. Calculate the no. of moles in 20 gm. water.
- [P.B.Q]**
- 7) What happens when Fe-fillings and sulphur powder is (a) mixed, (b) heated strongly? [2]
 - 8) What do you expect of (a) stability and (b) Transparency of a colloid? [2]

1) 8 and 3 respectively.

2) Mixtures

(i) Made by mixing the constituents at any ratio.

(ii) constituents can be separated easily.

Compounds

(i) Made by mixing the constituents at a fixed ratio.

(ii) constituents can not be separated easily.

3) (i) NaOH, (ii) Al_2O_3 , (iii) $CaCl_2$.

4) (i) centrifugation, (ii) chromatography, (iii) separating funnel.

5) (a) (i) Evaporation

i) Surface phenomenon.

ii) Can take place at any temperature.

Boiling

i) Bulk phenomenon

ii) Can only take place at B.P. of liq.

(b) True Solution

i) It is transparent.

ii) It is stable.

Suspension

i) It is opaque.

ii) It is unstable.

(c) Mass of solute = 30 gm.

" " solvent = 170 "

∴ " " Solution = 200 gm.

$$\therefore \text{Concentration} = \frac{\text{mass of solute}}{\text{Mass of solution}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{30 \times 100}{200} = 15\%$$

6) (a) In a hot and dry day, temperature is more and humidity is less. A desert cooler works in the principle of evaporation and as evaporation is faster in hot & dry day, hence a desert cooler work better in these conditions.

(b) (i) Electrons are revolving around the nucleus in discrete orbits or shells.

(ii) While revolving, electrons do not radiate any energy.

c) A mole is anything (atoms/molecules/electrons) which occupies the same mass of an atom or molecule.

$$\text{No. of mole} = \frac{\text{Given mass}}{\text{molar mass}} = \frac{20}{18} = 1.1 \text{ mole}$$

PBQ

7) a) When they are heated strongly, a compound (FeS) is formed.

b) When they are mixed, a normal mixture is formed.

8) Colloids are a) quite stable and b) translucent in nature.

MODEL QUESTIONS : BIOLOGY
CLASS IX

M.M. = 30

1) What are the causal organisms for Swine flu? What protective measures should be taken to prevent the spread of such viral diseases? (2)

2) Write short notes on — (2)
(i) Hybridisation (ii) Crop rotation

3) Write one function of the following in a cell:—
(a) Mitochondria (b) Nucleus (c) Chloroplast. (3)

OR

Write any three differences between eukaryotes and prokaryotes.

4) Explain the basis for grouping of organisms into five kingdoms. (3)

5) Draw the schematic diagram of 'Nitrogen Cycle' and highlight the process of nitrogen fixation. (3)

6) Anu came to classroom early, dragged her table and chair to a side of the room and sat there away from the rest of her classmates. In between she was putting handkerchief over her nose. Her friend Nancy asked her to lend a pen which was refused.

(i) What is the reason of her putting handkerchief over the nose?

(ii) Why did she sit separately away from her classmates?

(iii) Why did she refuse to give pen to Nancy?

(3)

✓ virus (H1N1) — for swan flu. (1)

(2)

Measures — i) spraying pesticides (1/2)

ii) cleaning of garbage, dumps, drains
and sewers. (1/2)

- 7) (a) Draw the labelled diagram of a phloem tissues in plants (label any 4).
- (b) Give two differences between xylem and phloem. $3+2 = (5)$

OR

- (a) Differentiate between three types of muscles found in human body
- (b) Draw the structure of a neuron and label four parts (Any 4).
- 8) (a) A poultry farmer wants to increase his broiler production. Explain three management practices he must follow to enhance the yield.
- (b) What are the desirable agronomic traits for crop improvement? $3+2 = (5)$

SECTION-B

- 9) (i) What is the shape of the cells of onion peel as observed under a compound microscope?
- (ii) Name the stain which is used for making a temporary slide of onion peel. (2)
- 10) (i) How will differentiate between a monocot plant and a dicot plant on the basis of roots?
- (ii) Write two features of an angiospermic plant which has been shown to you. (2)

— X —

① MODEL ANSWER - I

CLASS IX BIOLOGY

ANSWER

1) Causal organism — H₁N₁ Virus
Protective measures : — (i) Cover your mouth and nose when you sneeze.
(ii) Use disposable tissue instead of a handkerchief.

2) (i) Hybridisation : — The process of crossing plants of two varieties having different traits to produce a new variety.

(ii) Crop rotation : — Growing diff. crops on the same piece of land in a pre-planned succession is called crop rotation.

3. (a) Mitochondria → Generate ATP (power) for the cell.

(b) Nucleus → Controls all activities of the cell.

(c) Chloroplast → Contains chlorophyll molecules help in absorbing solar radiation and convert it into chemical (food) energy.

OR

④

<u>Eukaryotes</u>	<u>Prokaryotes</u>
1) Cell organelles are present	1) Cell organelles are absent.
2) True nucleus is present	2) Naked genetic material is present.
3) Ribosomes are of 80S	3) Ribosomes are of 70S.

4) Basis of grouping of organisms into 5 kingdoms : —

(i) Complexity of cell str. (ii) Complexity of body str.

(2)

iii) Mode of nutrition

(iv) Ecological role

(Description of 4 parameters)

- 6) (i) By putting handkerchief over the nose, she was preventing the spread of cold virus through nasal droplets.
- (ii) She is sitting separately so that she does not transfer virus to the normal healthy children.
- (iii) She is conscious of her social responsibility.

7) (a) Draw the labelled diagram of a phloem tissue
Pl. refer to page no. 73, fig no. 6.7 NCERT BOOK

(b) Xylem	Phloem
(i) Conducts water and minerals	(i) Conducts food, amino acids etc.
(ii) Components are tracheids, vessels, parenchyma and fibres	(ii) Components are sieve tube, companion cells, sieve plate etc.

OR

Striated muscle	Smooth muscle	Cardiac muscle
(i) Long and cylindrical	(i) Elongated and spindle shaped.	(i) Small and cylindrical.
(ii) Found in limbs, hand, feet, tongue etc.	(ii) Found in dermis, urogenital tracts, digestive tracts, lungs, iris etc.	(ii) Found on the wall of the heart.

(b) Str. of neuron — page no. 68, fig 6.12
NCERT BOOK

(3)

8)

(a) Hygienic conditions

(b) Protection from pest and diseases

(c) Temperature

(d) Broiler feed

(Description of the above 4 factors)

(b) Desirable agronomic traits :-

(i) Tall and profuse branching in fodder crops

(ii) Cereals should be dwarf with large ears.

Dwarfness can withstand lodging effect of strong winds. Nutrient requirement will be less.

(iii) Legumes should have more pods to increase productivity.

SECTION-B

9) (i) Rectangular shape

(ii) Saffranin stain / dye

10) (i) Monocot plant — fibrous roots

(ii) Dicot plant — Tap roots

(ii) Any 2 features —

(i) True flowering plants.

(ii) Have proper root, stem, leaf, flower and fruits etc.

————— X —————

Delhi Public School, Bhalai
Model Question Paper: 2018

History & Civics = 40 marks (set-I)
class - IX

- Q.1. Which country became the laboratory for the experimentation of concentrating all Germans geographically in one place? (1)
2. What was the period from 1793 to 1794 in France called? (1)
3. Name the political party that remained in power in Mexico from 1930 to 2000 AD. (1)
4. Who was the chairman of our Constituent Assembly? (1)
5. Which party gave the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' in 1971? (1)
6. Who headed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979? (1)
7. Explain any three freedoms under the Right to Freedom guaranteed to the Indians by their Constitution. (3)
8. Describe the three categories of Ministers, who work in the Union Council of Ministers. (3)
9. What accounted for the anger of the French people against the Robespierre government? (3)
10. What were the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871? (3)
11. Discuss the challenges to free & fair elections. (5)
12. What are the powers of the Indian President? (5)
13. Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930. (5)
14. What were the ideas of the liberals & the radicals of Europe in 19th & 20th centuries. 3+2 = (5)
15. On a map (political) of Europe identify:
a) France
b) The United Kingdom (2)

Delhi Public School, Bhilai

Model Question Paper-2018

Class - IX

History & Civics = 40 marks (set-I)

Answer - Key

1. Poland ①
2. Reign of Terror ①
3. PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party) ①
4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad ①
5. INC (Indian National Congress), in 1971. ①
6. B.P. Mandal ①
7. Any 3 freedoms:
 - Ⓐ Freedom of Speech & Expression.
 - Ⓑ Assembly in a peaceful manner.
 - Ⓒ Move freely throughout the country. $1+1+1 = ③$
(Any other relevant point)
8. 3 categories of Ministers:
 - Ⓐ Cabinet Ministers
 - Ⓑ Ministers of state with independent charge
 - Ⓒ Minister of state. $1+1+1 = ③$
9.
 - Ⓐ The policy of severe control & punishment.
 - Ⓑ Laws, placing a maximum ceiling on wages & prices.
 - Ⓒ Rationing of meat & bread. $1+1+1 = ③$
(Any other relevant point)
10. Provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871:
 - Ⓐ It classified several communities of traders, craftsmen & pastoralists as the Criminal Tribes.
 - Ⓑ They were made to live only in notified village settlements.
 - Ⓒ They were not allowed to move out without a permit.
(Any other relevant point) $1+1+1 = ③$
11. Challenges to free & fair elections:
 - Ⓐ Candidates & parties with a lot of money enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties & independents.
 - Ⓑ Candidates with criminal connection push good people out of the electoral race & secure party tickets.
 - Ⓒ Some families, that dominate parties, tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.

(See Next Page)

11. (a) Often elections offer little choice to the voters.

(b) Smaller parties & independents suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties.

(Any other relevant point) $1+1+1+1+1 = 5$

12. Powers of the Indian President:

(a) He makes major appointments such as, the Governors, Chief Justices & the judges of the H.C. & S.C.

(b) He is the Supreme Commander of our armed forces.

(c) He signs the bills that become laws.

(d) All governmental activities take place in his name.

(e) War is declared in his name, peace treaties are signed also in his name. (Any other relevant point) $1+1+1+1+1 = 5$

13. Popularity of Nazism by 1930:-

(a) The Nazi signs & symbols like, red banner with Swastika, instilled a sense of pride & unity.

(b) Oratory skills (powerful speeches) of Adolf Hitler, the Nazi leader.

(c) Terming the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the cause of all worries facing the Germans.

(d) The Nazis conducted massive rallies & public meetings.

(e) Nazis exploited the condition of severe economic crisis, faced by Germany in 1923.

(Any other relevant point) $1+1+1+1+1 = 5$

14. The ideas of liberals:

(a) They favoured a nation that tolerated all religions.

(b) Opposed the uncontrolled power of the dynastic rulers.

(c) Stood for the rights of individuals against governments.

The ideas of the radicals:-

(a) They supported women's suffragette (right to vote) movement.

(b) Disliked concentration of a nation's wealth in a few hands.

(Any other relevant point) $(1+1+1)+(1+1) = 5$

15. Map marking:- (1) France

(2) The U.K.

g 220

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BHILAI

Model Paper

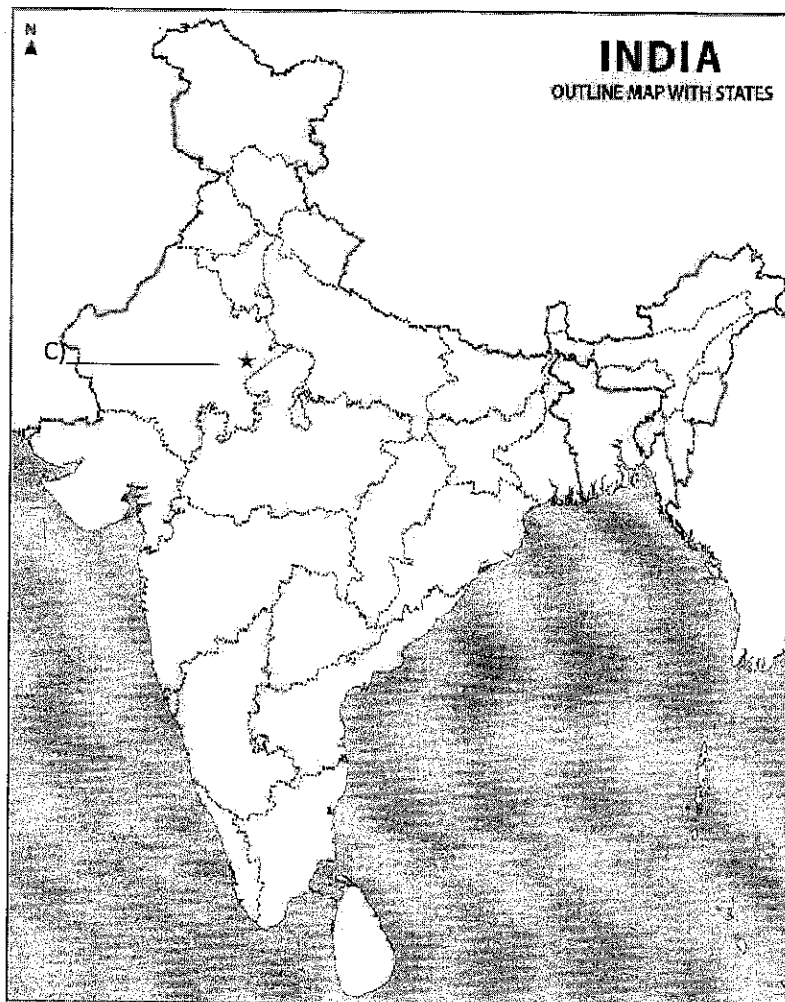
Geography

Class-IX

Set 1.

MM: 20

1. Which island countries are our Southern neighbours? 1
2. Define monsoon. What do you understand by the term "break" in monsoon? 3
3. What is a drainage basin? Name any four drainage pattern formed by the rivers. 1+2
4. Define an eco system. Why are forests important for us? 2+3
5. What is sex ratio? What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000? 2+3
6. On the political map of India, locate and label the following: 1+1+1
 - a) Kanchenjunga
 - b) Nagpur
 - c) Identify - national park



Marking Scheme

1. Sri Lanka and Maldives

2. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word 'mausim' which literally means season. 'Monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

Breaks:-The monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time. They are interspersed with rainless intervals. These intervals in monsoon are related to the movement of the monsoon trough.

3. The area drained by a single river system is called a *drainage basin*. These are dendritic, trellis, rectangular and radial patterns

4. A self regulating association of living plants, animals and their non living physical and chemical environment is called an ecosystem.

a) Forests are renewable resources and play a major role in enhancing the quality of environment. They modify local climate.

b) Forests control wind force, regulate stream flow and soil erosion. They modify local climate and causes rainfall.

c) Forests are renewable resources and support a variety of industries, provide livelihood for many communities and offer panoramic or scenic view for recreation.

5. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. This information is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time.

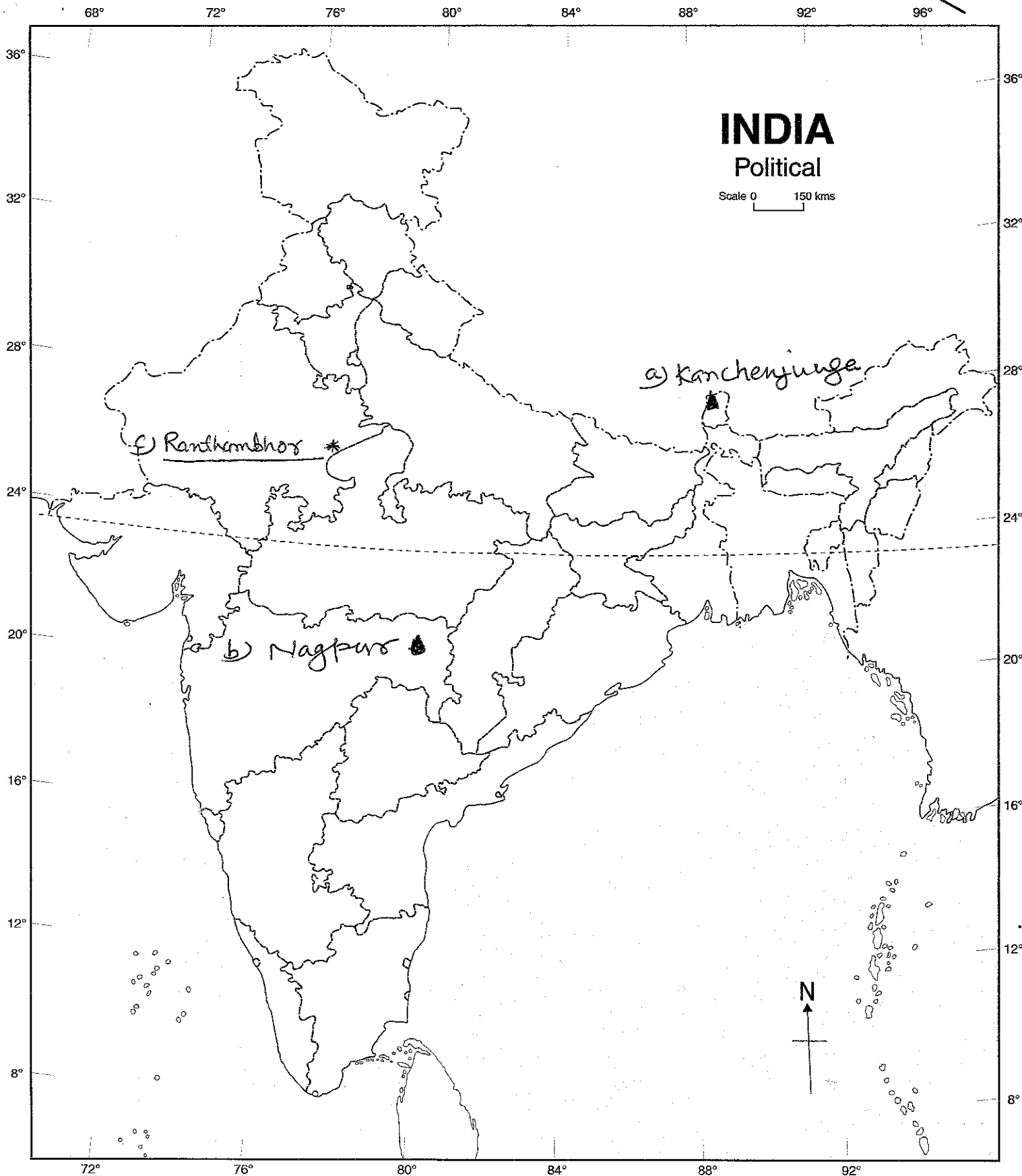
a) Besides nutritional requirements, the NPP 2000 put greater emphasis on other important needs of adolescents including protection from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (STD).

b) It called for programmes that aim towards encouraging delayed marriage and strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage.

c) It educates to adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex, making contraceptive services accessible and affordable, providing food supplements, nutritional services.

Name Date

Std. Div. Roll No.



1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. 3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. 4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified. 5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India. 6. The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned. 7. The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SET - 1

CLASS - IX

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

MARKS - 20.

- Q.1 What do you understand by 'NFWP'? When was it launched? (1)
- Q.2 How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers? (3)
- Q.3. Define 'Hunger'. What are the two types of hunger prevalent in our country? (3)
- Q.4 Discuss any three major reasons of poverty in India. (3)
- Q.5 What do you mean by 'human capital formation'? What role does health and education play in Human Capital Formation? (1+2+2=5)
- Q.6 What are fair price shops? Mention any three problems of the functioning of fair price shops. (2+3=5)

* ————— *

MODEL ANSWERS

SET 1.

Class - IX

Marks - 20

Subject - Economics

Ans. 1 'NFWP' stands for National Food for work Programme. It was launched in 2004.

Ans. 2

- (i) The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming as they have large land holdings. Thus they can arrange the capital needed by themselves.
- (ii) The banks are also helpful to medium and large farmers in providing loans because they can provide the banks required collateral security.
- (iii) On the other hand, more small farmers have to borrow money from the large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on such loans is very high. The small farmers are put to a great distress to repay the loan.

Ans. 3 Hunger is a situation when people have no food to eat and indicates food insecurity.

The two types of hunger prevalent in our country are:-

- i) Chronic Hunger: Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity or quality. This hunger continues for long and leads to death.

(ii) Seasonal Hunger: Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is prevalent in rural areas because of seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of the casual labour. The pattern of this hunger persists year after year.

Ans. 4 The major reasons for poverty in India are:-

- (i) High growth in population - The rapid growth of population particularly among the poor is considered one of the major reasons behind Indian poverty.
- (ii) Low rate of economic development: The actual rate of growth of India has always been below the required level. It has been around 4.0% since 1951. This has resulted in less job opportunities accompanied by higher growth rate of population.
- (iii) Unemployment: Another important factor that can be held responsible for the incidence of high poverty in India is high degree of unemployment and underemployment. The job seekers are increasing at a higher rate than the increase in employment opportunities.

Ans. 5 When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it human capital formation.

- (i) Role of health in human capital formation:
 - The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and ability to fight illness. Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well being. Improvement in health status of the population has been ~~the~~ the priority of the country.
- (ii) Role of education in human capital formation:
 - It opens the new horizon for people and provide new aspirations and developed value of life. Education

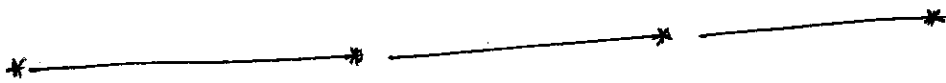
contributes towards the growth of the society.

- Trained labours are the foundation of economic development. Education enhances the total productivity of a labour resulting in the growth of economy.

Ans. 6. Fair price shops are government regulated ration shops through which the government distributes the food grains procured by FCI among the poor sections of the society at a price lower than the market price.

There are various problems of the functioning of ration shops, such as:-

- (i) The PDS dealers are found doing malpractices such as diverting the food grains to open market to make more profit.
- (ii) Dealers sell poor quality food grains at ration shops. It is common to find that fair price shops regularly have unsold stock of poor quality food grains.
- (iii) Ration cards are required to procure food grains from fair price shops. It is issued only to those people who have their proper residential addresses. Hence a large number of homeless poor fail to get ration from these shops.



MARKING SCHEME

①

MAX MARKS: 20

TIME: 3 HRS

CLASS: IX

SUB: GEOGRAPHY

Q1. $8^{\circ}4'N - 37^{\circ}6'N$ latitude and $68^{\circ}7'E - 97^{\circ}25'E$ longitude.

Q2. Lakshadweep Islands

- i) There are 36 islands
- ii) $8^{\circ}-12^{\circ}N$ & $71^{\circ}-74^{\circ}E$ is location
- iii) Laccadive and Minicoy islands are separated by 10° channel
- iv) They are of coral origin

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- There are 572 islands.
 $6^{\circ}-14^{\circ}N$ & $92^{\circ}-94^{\circ}E$ is location
- Andaman & Nicobar islands are separated by 11° channel.
- They are of volcanic and submerged type of islands.

Q3. Types of lakes are glacial lake / Cirque, lagoon, oasis, ephemeral lake, oxbow lake and Reservoir formed behind the dam.

Q4. characteristics of hot weather season -

- Period - February to May
- Temp & pressure condition - Temperature is high and pressure is low over Indian Subcontinent
- I.T.C.Z. is stationed over Northern plain.
- Wind condition - local / Prevailing / Surface Wind - Sea breeze blow towards land.
- Planetary / Permanent / Jet stream - NE Trade Wind is in tropical region and Easterlies is over temperate region.
- Rainfall - West Coast receives convectional rainfall due to difference in pressure condition over land. In Maharashtra & Goa it is called as Mango showers, In Karnataka it is called as cherry blossoms, In Kerala it is called as premonsoon showers

MARKING SCHEME

②

Q 4. In W. Bengal ~~for~~ NE India there is cyclonic rainfall. In W. Bengal it is called as Kalbaisakhi & in NE India it is called as Norwesters.

Q 5. Major causes of threat to flora & fauna is as follows:

- i) Hunting & poaching
- ii) Pollution due to chemical waste
- iii) Acid deposits.
- iv) Introduction of alien species
- v) Reckless cutting of forest.

OR

Q 5. The census is official enumeration of population done periodically. The first complete census was held in 1881 & since then every decade census is held regularly.

Sex Ratio is total numbers of females per 1000 males. It is important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males & females in the society.

As per 2001 census average sex ratio of India is 933. Kerala has highest sex ratio of 1058 & Delhi has lowest sex ratio of 821/1000 males.

CLASS - IX

SET-2

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

MARKS - 20.

- Q.1. What is the aim of Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana? (1)
- Q.2. Explain fixed capital and working capital with examples. (3)
- Q.3. Why is buffer stock created by government? (3)
- Q.4. Discuss any three current government strategy of poverty alleviation. (3)
- Q.5. Why is educated unemployed a peculiar problem in India? Suggest three measures to mitigate the problem of educated unemployment. (2+3=5)
- Q.6. What do you understand by food security? Explain the three dimensions of food security. (2+3=5)



MODEL ANSWERS

SET-2

Class : IX

Subject : Economics.

Marks : 20

Ans.1 The aim of Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana is to create self employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.

Ans.2 Fixed capital - The capital which can be used in production for many years are fixed capital.
Eg: Tools, machines and Buildings.

working capital : The capital which is used up in the day to day processes of production is working capital.

Eg: Raw materials and money in hand.

Ans.3 Buffer stock is created by the government for the following reasons:-
i) To distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poor strata of society at a price lower than the market price.

ii) Buffer stock also helps to resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

Ans.4. Following are the major poverty alleviation programmes initiated by government of India:-

(i) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) - This programme was launched in 1993. It is aimed at providing self employment opportunity

g & Es

SAMPLE PAPER - 2018 (Set-II)

MAX. MARKS: 20

TIME: 3 HRS

CLASS: 18

SUB: GEOGRAPHY

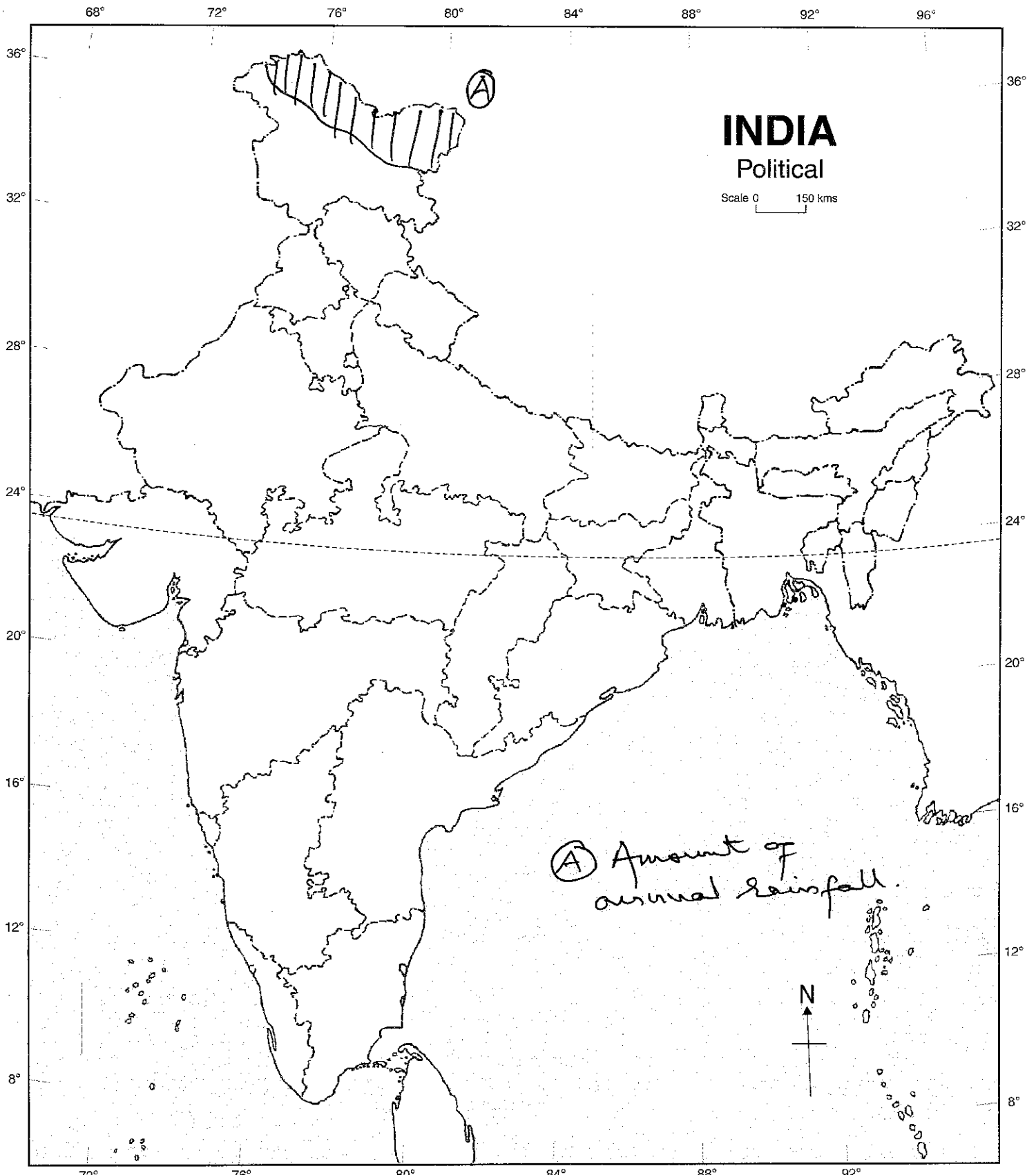
- Q1. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India? (1)
- Q2. What is the difference between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep islands? ($1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$)
- Q3. What are different types of lakes? (3)
- Q4. Discuss hot weather season. (5)
- Q5. What are the causes of threat to flora and fauna? (5)
- OR
- Q5. What is census? Discuss sex ratio. (2+3=5)
- Q6(a) On the political map of India, locate and label the following: (1+1=2)
- i) Aravali Range
 - ii) Vembanad lake
- Q6(b) On the political map of India, identify the following item marked as (A) (1)

Name Q 6(ii) Identify the item marked as (A) Date

Std. Div. Roll No.



Knowledge is wealth



1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
2. The responsibility for the correctness of Internal details rests with the publisher.
3. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
4. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are Chandigarh.
5. The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act. 1971, but have yet to be verified.
6. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
7. The interstates boundaries between Uttaranchal & Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand & Bihar have not been verified by the Government concerned.

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Delhi Public School, Birlai
Model Test paper-03. 2018 (Set-II)
History and Civics = 40 marks

Class IX

1. what is the German parliament called? 1
2. what does the term 'old Regime' refer to? 1
3. which party in zimbabwe helped its country to gain independence? 1
4. Name the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly of India. 1
5. Name the leader who gave the slogan of 'Satyameva Jayate'. 1
6. Name the prime minister of India who implemented the recommendations of the Manday Commission. 1
7. 'India is a secular country' How? 3
8. Describe the differences between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha? 3
9. How far Louis XVI ^{was} responsible for the French Revolution of 1789? 3
10. Explain reasons for which pastoralists moved from one place to the other? 3
11. What is election? why do we need elections in democracy? 1+4=5
12. What is Parliament? Explain the functions of the Sansad of India? 1+4
13. Describe the reasons for the rise of Hitler in Germany? 5
14. Who were Bolsheviks? Explain their programmes? 5
15. On an outline political map of Europe, identify:
a) Italy, 2
b) Germany, 3

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

MODEL TEST paper - 03. 2018

History and Civics = 40 marks.

MARKING - SCHEME

1. Reichstag
2. Society and institutions of France before 1789.
3. ZANU - PF
4. B. R. Ambedkar
5. Shoukhrat Durrani
6. V. P. Singh,
7. • No discrimination on the basis of Religion.
• No state religion.
• Freedom to follow religion of choice
8.

Rajya Sabha	Loa Sabha.
• strength less	• strength more
• permanent house	• Temporary House
• money bill - no power	• money Bill - full power.
9. He believed in —
• Despotism ruler.
• Divine Rights,
• No respect for freedom and liberty.
for
10. • Food and fodder,
• selling of products.
• seasonal changes.
12. Legislature and the highest lawmaking body of the country.
functions —
• Making of laws
• Amending laws.
• Controlling the executive.
• Impeachment of the president and the judges.
13. Defeat of Germany in the first world war.
• Provision of the Treaty of Versailles.
• worldwide Economic Crisis.
• Personality of Hitler,
• programmes of Nazi Party.
14. majority party in Russia. Believed by revolutionaries.
led by Lenin.
programmes —
• Land to the tillers.
• work to every hand.
• Banks be nationalised.
• war be brought to end.
15. • Italy,] To be marked on the map given.
• Germany]

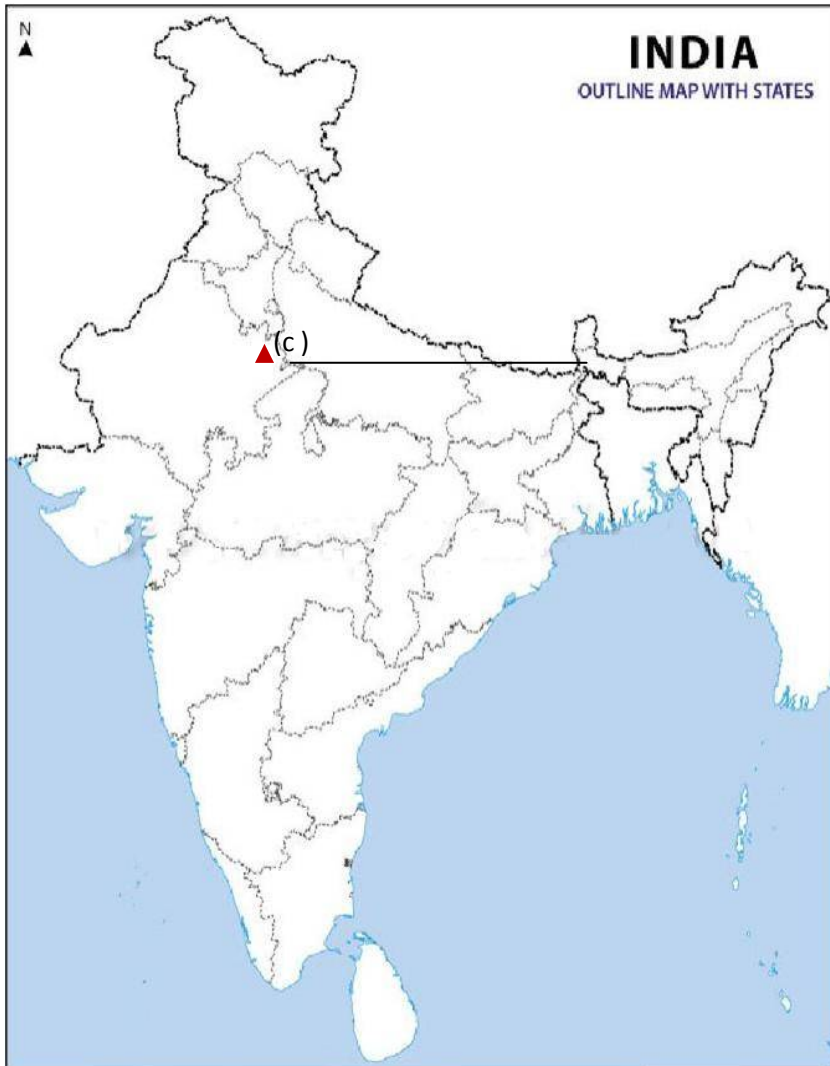
DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BHILAI

Model Paper

Sub:Geography

Class-IX

1. Name the island groups of India lying in the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal. 1
2. Give an account of the Thar Desert of India. 3
3. Describe the vegetation of high altitudes. 3
4. Define monsoons. Why is the monsoon considered a unifying? 2+3
5. What do you mean by the term Occupational structure? What is the relation between occupational structure and development? 2+3
6. On the political map of India, locate and label the following: 1+1+1
 - a) Lake Chilika
 - b) State having lowest Population Density
 - c) Identify the feature on the same map-a bird sanctuary.



Marking Scheme

ANS 1.Arabean Sea-Lakshadweep,Bay of Bengal-Andaman and Nicobar

ANS 2.a) The Indian desest lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.

b) This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.

c) Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region.

ANS 3. a) The wet temperate type of forests are found between a height of 1000 and 2000 metres.

b) Evergreen broad-leaf trees such as oaks and chestnuts predominate. Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found..

c) At high altitudes, generally more than 3,600 metres above sea-level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests.

ANS 4. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word 'mausim' which literally means season. 'Monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

a) The Indian landscape, its animal and plant life, its entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people, including their festivities, revolve around this phenomenon.

b) Year after year, people of India from north to south and from east to west, eagerly await the arrival of the monsoon.

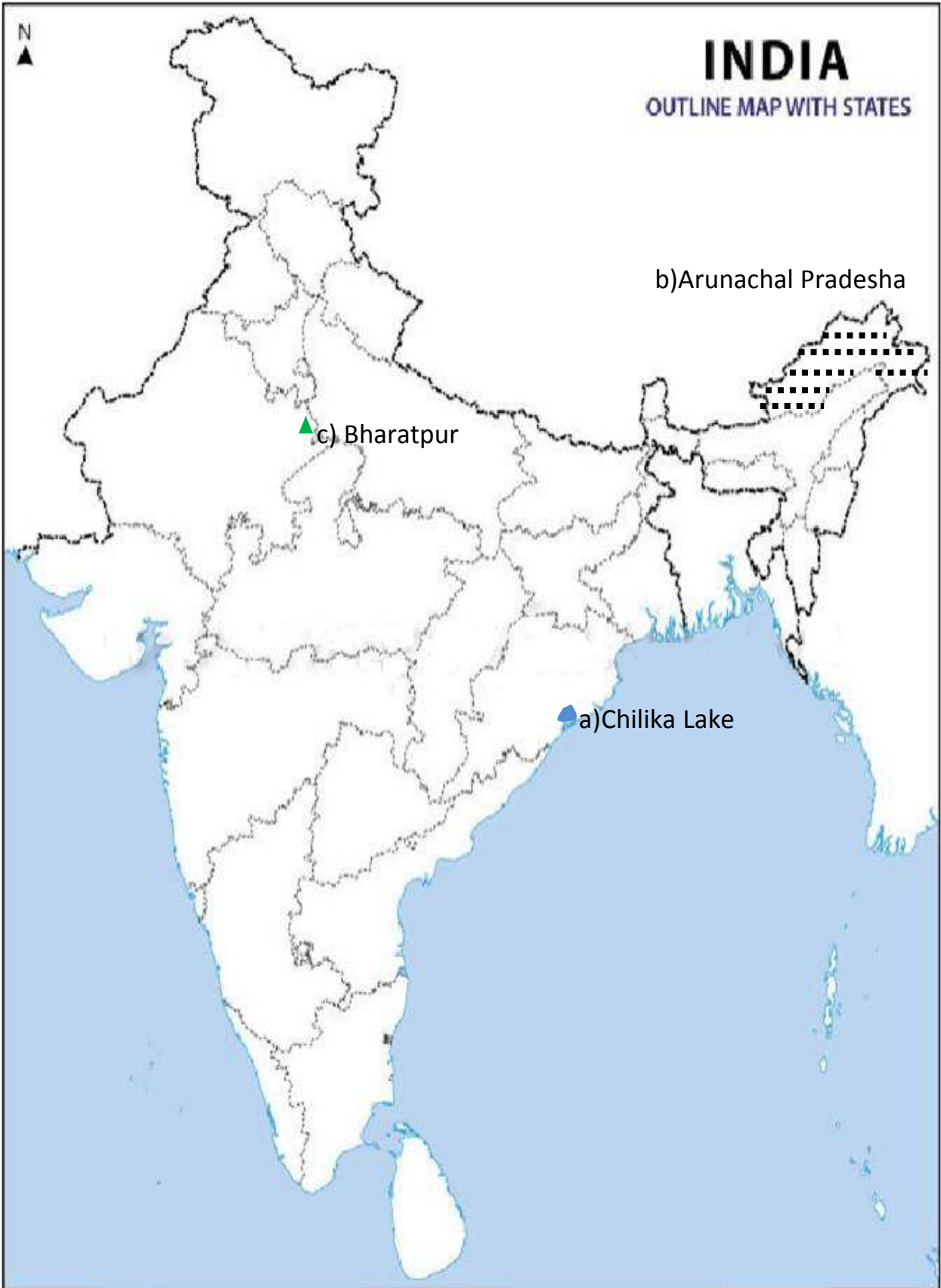
c) These monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit.

ANS 5. The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of development. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure.

a) Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary, and tertiary activities.

b) Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities c) In India, about 64 per cent of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 and 20 per cent respectively.

There has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors because of growing industrialisation and urbanisation in recent times.



Sample Paper

(Set-3)

Class - IX

Sub - Economics

M.M. 20

1. Which Organisation carries Survey in India? (1)
2. Modern farming method requires more inputs which are manufactured in Industry? Do you agree? (3)
3. Discuss the efforts taken by the government to eradicate poverty? (3)
4. How is food security affected during a calamity? (3)
5. Explain the term unemployment. Discuss any three reasons which causes unemployment in the economy. (2+3=5)
6. Define Food Corporation of India. What are the three functions of the food corporation of India? (1+4=5)

Marking Scheme for Set 3 Sample Paper
Class - IX
Sub - Economics

H.M.20

Q1 Which Organisation carries Survey in India? (1)

Ans National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carries Survey in India.

Q2 Modern farming method require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. (3)
Do you agree?

Ans Yes I do agree that modern farming method require more inputs which are manufactured in Industry.

Modern farming methods are the result of decades of Scientific Research.

1. Use of HYV Seeds :- High yielding variety seeds are seeds which are processed in laboratory
2. Irrigation & Irrigation Equipments :- ~~Since~~ The use of HYV seeds demands sufficient supply of water in the field which is only possible by Irrigation Equipments.
3. Chemical fertilisers, insecticides and Pesticides :- chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are required in sufficient quantity for better yielding.

Q3 Discuss the efforts taken by the Government to eradicate Poverty.

Ans Poverty:- Poverty is the situation in which a person is unable to get the minimum basic necessities of life. (any three)

The different government efforts taken to eradicate Poverty are:-

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) - It was launched in 2005 and aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household.
- b) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana :- It was launched in 1993. The main aim was to create Self Employment opportunities for educated Unemployed.
- c) Rural Employment Generation Programme :- It was launched in 1995. The main aim is to generate Self Employment opportunities in rural and small towns.
- d) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana :- It was launched in 1999, the Programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families into Self Help Group through a mix of bank credit and government subsidies.
- e) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana :- This scheme was launched in 2000 Under this scheme Central assistance is given to states for basic services.

Q4 How is food security affected during a calamity?

Ans Food security is affected during a calamity due to:

- a) Natural Calamity :- Natural Calamity, say drought and famine decreases the food production of food grains. Due to shortage of food, the price goes up.
- b) Uncertain Monsoon :- India is an agricultural land which purely depends on monsoon for irrigation. Insufficient irrigation also results in failure of food crops.
- c) Natural Disaster :- Natural Disaster like Earthquake can also be one of the reasons for food insecurity.

Q5 Explain the term Unemployment. Discuss any three reasons which cause unemployment in the economy. 2+3=5

Ans Unemployment :- Unemployment is a situation in which people are willing to work but are not getting the job opportunities.

The reasons which cause unemployment in the economy are: - (any three)

- a) Colonial rule :- India went through a long phase of low economic

development under the British colonial administration. The policies ruined the traditional handicraft and discouraged the development of industries.

2. High Growth in population: The rapid growth of population, particularly among the poor is one of the major reasons for Indian poverty.
3. Low rate of economic development: The actual rate of growth in India has always been below the required level.
4. Unemployment: Another important factor for the incidence of high poverty in India is the high degree of unemployment and under employed.
5. Unequal distribution: Although the national income of India has been increasing since 1951, it was not properly distributed among different sections of the society.
6. Social factors: Various social factors like Caste System, religious belief etc have blocked the path of economic development.

Q6 Define Food Corporation of India. What are the 2+3 (5) three functions of FCI?

Ans FCI is a statutory body established by the Government to meet the objectives of food Policy. The functions of the Food Corporation of India are:

- 1) farmers :- It safeguards the interest of the farmer by providing them remunerative price (Minimum Support Price) for their food grains.

2) Buffer stock :- It maintains an adequate level of food grains to ensure stocks are available on any mishapening or natural calamity.

3) Ration Shop :- It allows the government to intervene in the food grains for price stabilisation.

Class 9 History/Civics Model Test Paper (Set-3)

- Q.1 Who were ~~Jadids~~ Jadidists? 1
- Q.2 Name the different types of elections. 1
- Q.3 Who are Gujjar Bakarwal? 1
- Q.4 Explain the Reign of Terror. Why Robespierre was convicted? 3
- Q.5 What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution? 3
- Q.6 What do you mean by November criminals? 3
- Q.7 Why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy?. 3
- Q.8 What is Right to Equality? How does it apply in providing equality, liberty and justice to Indians? 3
- Q.9 What is Parliament? Why do we need a Parliament? 5
- Q.10 Write a short note on Nelson Mandela. 5
- Q.11 Who are Maasai? Why Maasai lost the Grazing Lands? 5
- Q.12 Is it good to have political competition? (Merits and Demerits of electoral or political competition) 5
- Q.13 Name and locate any two countries of Europe involved in WW-I 2

XXXXXXXXXX

Class 9 History/Civics Model Test Paper

- Q.1 Who were ~~Jadidists~~ ^{Jadidists} Muslim reformers of the Russian empire, 1
- Q.2 Name the different types of elections. *General & By-elections* 1
- Q.3 Who are Gujjar Bakarwal? *Pastoralists of J&K.* 1
- Q.4 Explain the Reign of Terror. Why Robespierre was convicted? 3

1. The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror because Robespierre followed a policy of **severe control and punishment**. Ex-nobles, clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods were arrested, imprisoned and guillotined.
2. Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum **ceiling on wages and prices**. Meat and bread were rationed.
3. Peasants were **forced to transport** their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the **equality bread**.
4. Equality was also sought to be practiced through forms of **speech and address**. Instead of the traditional Sir and Madame all French men and women were addressed as Citizen.
5. Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into **barracks or offices**. Finally Robespierre was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.

Q.5 What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

3

Major changes after the October Revolution:

Most of the industry and banks were nationalized in November 1917. The government took over ownership and management.

Land was declared social property. Peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.

In cities, large houses were partitioned as per family requirements.

Old titles of aristocracy were banned.

Q.6 What do you mean by November criminals?

3

1. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles.
2. Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats became easy targets of attack in the conservative nationalist circles.
3. They were mockingly called as the November criminals.

Q.7 Why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy?.

3

1. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup and overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country.
2. Later he conducted a referendum which was based on malpractices and fraud. He changed his designation as President in 2002.
3. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies.
4. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.

5. After passing this law, elected representatives have some powers but the final power rests with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Because of these reasons Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy.

Q.8 What is Right to Equality? How does it apply in providing equality, liberty and justice to Indians?

5

1. Right to equality means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status. This is called the rule of law. Rule of law is the foundation of any democracy.
2. It means that no person is above the law. There cannot be any distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen.
3. The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, caste, ethnicity, sex or place of birth.
4. Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels, and cinema halls. Similarly, there shall be no restriction with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing Ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by government or dedicated to the use of general public.
5. The same principle applies to public jobs. All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made ineligible for employment on the grounds mentioned above.

Q.9 What is Parliament? Why do we need a Parliament?

5

An assembly of elected representatives which exercises supreme political authority on behalf of the people. In India such national assembly of elected representatives is called Parliament.

1. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.
2. Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government. In some countries like India this control indirect and full.
3. Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries the public money can be spent only when the Parliament sanctions it.
4. Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.

Q.10 Write a short note on Nelson Mandela.

5

1. Nelson Mandela fought against white domination in South Africa. He cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities.
2. The South African government tried him for treason and imprisoned him for daring to oppose the apartheid regime in his country.
3. Mandela spent 28 years in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela was released. On 26th April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. Nelson Mandela was made the first President of this new democracy.

Q.11 Who are Maasai? Why Maasai lost the Grazing Lands?

5

1. The Maasai are cattle herders and they mainly live in east Africa. 300,000 Maasai live in Kenya and about 150,000 live in Tanzania. Before the colonial rule, the Maasailand stretched over a vast area from north Kenya to the steppes of northern Tanzania.
2. The European colonial powers began the slicing up of Africa in order to get control of the

African continent during the late nineteenth century. The Maasailand was cut into half in 1885. An international boundary separated the British Kenya and German Tanganyika.

3. During the First World War, the British took the control of Tanganyika.

Due to these developments, the Maasai lost more than 60% of their pastureland from the pre-colonial period.

4. They were now confined to an arid zone with poor pastures and uncertain rainfall.

From the late nineteenth century, the local peasant communities were encouraged by the British government to expand cultivation.

5. While the Maasai used to dominate their agricultural neighbours before the colonial rule, the situation had changed now.

Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves, e.g. the Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya and Serengeti Park in Tanzania.

Q.12 Is it good to have political competition? (Merits and Demerits of electoral or political competition)

5

Demerits:

- 1. It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality.
- 2. Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.
- 3. Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.
- 4. Some good people who may wish to serve the country do not enter this competition.
- 5. They do not like the idea of being dragged into unhealthy competition.

Merits

- 1. Our Constitution makers were aware of these problems. Yet they opted for free competition in elections as the way to select our future leaders.
- 2. They did so because this system works better in the long run.
- 3. In a way it tries to improve the knowledge and character of political leaders. The other and more realistic way is to set up a system where political leaders are rewarded for serving the people and punished for not doing so.
- 4. So if a political party is motivated only by desire to be in power, even then it will be forced to serve the people.
- 5. Political competition may cause divisions and some ugliness, but it finally helps to force political parties and leaders to serve the people.

Q.13 Name and locate any two country of Europe involve in WW-I

2