



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, भिलाई

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मध्यावधि परीक्षा : 2025

समय : 3 घण्टे

कक्षा : नवमी

विषय - हिन्दी

पूर्णांक : 80

नाम :

अनुक्रमांक

सामान्य निर्देश :

- यह प्रश्न-पत्र चार खण्डों में विभक्त है - 'क', 'ख', 'ग', और 'घ'
- चारों खण्डों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
- यथासंभव प्रत्येक खण्ड के उत्तर क्रमशः दीजिए।
- इस प्रश्नपत्र में प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 17 हैं

खंड- 'क' (अपठित बोध)

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (1+1+1+2+2=7)

① Hindi

② Sans

③ Sci

④ SO. Sci

⑤ A.T

⑥ Math

⑦ Eng

⑧ V.P.

बड़ी चीजें बड़े संकटों में विकास पाती हैं, बड़ी हस्तियाँ बड़ी मुसीबतों में पलकर दुनिया पर कब्ज़ा करती हैं। अकबर ने तेरह साल की उम्र में अपने बाप के दुश्मन को परास्त कर दिया था जिसका एकमात्र कारण यह था कि अकबर का जन्म रेगिस्तान में हुआ था और वह भी उस समय, जब उसके बाप के पास एक कस्तूरी को छोड़कर और कोई दौलत नहीं थी।

महाभारत में देश के प्रायः अधिकांश वीर कौरवों के पक्ष में थे। मगर फिर भी जीत पांडवों की हुई, क्योंकि उन्होंने लाक्षागृह की मुसीबत झेली थी, क्योंकि उन्होंने वनवास के जोखिम को पार किया था।

साहस की जिंदगी सबसे बड़ी जिंदगी होती है। ऐसी जिंदगी की सबसे बड़ी पहचान यह है कि वह बिलकुल निडर, बिलकुल बेखौफ़ होती है। साहसी मनुष्य की पहली पहचान यह है कि वह इस बात की चिंता नहीं करता कि तमाशा देखने वाले लोग उसके बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं। जनमत की उपेक्षा करके जीने वाला आदमी दुनिया की असली ताकत होता है और मनुष्यता का प्रकाश भी उसी आदमी से मिलता है। अड़ोस-पड़ोस को देखकर चलना, यह साधारण जीव का काम है। क्रांति करने वाले लोग अपने उद्देश्य की तुलना न तो पड़ोसी के उद्देश्य से करते हैं और न अपनी चाल को ही पड़ोसी की चाल देखकर मद्धिम बनाते हैं।

(क) साहसी मनुष्य की पहचान क्या है ?

- वह आस-पड़ोस को देखकर चलता है
- वह मनमानी करता है
- वह जनमत की उपेक्षा करता है
- वह लोगों की निंदा की परवाह नहीं करता

(ख) क्रांतिकारी लोग

- निडर होकर मनमानी करते हैं
- निडर होकर अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा करते हैं
- आस-पड़ोस की चिंता करते हैं
- अपने साथ आस-पड़ोस को भी प्रेरित करते हैं

(ग) निम्नलिखित कथन और निष्कर्ष को ध्यान से पढ़कर दिए गए विकल्प से सही उत्तर चुनकर लिखिए -

कथन (A) : मुसीबतें झेलकर ही सफल हुआ जा सकता है।

कारण (R) : मुसीबतें झेलकर साहस आता है।

- कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं।
- कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं।
- कथन सही है लेकिन कारण गलत है।
- कथन गलत है लेकिन कारण सही है।

(घ) क्रांतिकारी लोग आम लोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं ?

(ङ) पांडवों की जीत के पीछे क्या कारण बताया गया है ?

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (1+1+1+2+2=7)

सूरज हमारी ऊर्जा की सारी कमियों को पूरा कर सकता है। यह एक विशाल रिएक्टर जैसा है। वैज्ञानिकों का प्रयास है कि कृत्रिम सूरज को धरती पर बनाया जाए। इसके लिए ये फ्यूजन तकनीक पर काम कर रहे हैं। सूर्य की चमक इंसानों के लिए हजारों साल से आश्चर्य की वजह रही है। लेकिन करीब सौ साल पहले नई खोज द्वारा पता चला कि सूर्य की बेशुमार ऊर्जा का कारण न्यूक्लियर फ्यूजन है। फिर वैज्ञानिकों ने सोचा कि अगर धरती पर उसी तरह का फ्यूजन कराया जाए जो सूर्य में हो रहा है तो बहुत कुछ बदल जाएगा और लोगों को बेशुमार ऊर्जा मिल जाएगी। आज दुनिया के सबसे बड़े न्यूक्लियर फ्यूजन रिएक्टर में ईंधन परीक्षण को शुरू कर दिया गया है। वैज्ञानिकों की एक टीम फ्रांस में फ्यूजन रिएक्टर को ताकत देने के लिए हाइड्रोजन के एक अत्यंत दुर्लभ रूप की क्षमता का परीक्षण कर रहे हैं। अगर उनका यह परीक्षण सफल होता है तो इससे दुनिया को क्लीन एनर्जी का एक बहुत बड़ा जरिया मिल जाएगा। इससे न केवल जीवाश्म इंधनों पर निर्भरता घटेगी, बल्कि पर्यावरण को भी लाभ होगा। न्यूक्लियर फ्यूजन लंबे समय तक वातावरण में मौजूद रहने वाले रेडियोधर्मी अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न नहीं करता। यह अक्षय ऊर्जा से भी अधिक विश्वसनीय ऊर्जा स्रोत है। नाभिकीय संलयन द्वारा उत्पन्न ऊर्जा मानवजाति की लंबे समय से चली आ रही खोजों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यह तुलनात्मक रूप से काफी स्वच्छ है। अर्थात् यह कम कार्बन का उत्सर्जन करती है, साथ ही यह तकनीकी दक्षता के साथ सौ फीसदी स्वच्छ भी है।

(क) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश की विषय-वस्तु है -

- सौर ऊर्जा
- स्वच्छ ऊर्जा
- नाभिकीय ऊर्जा
- रेडियोधर्मी ऊर्जा

Contd...2

(ख) निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए –

कथन (A) : न्यूक्लियर फ्यूजन सौर ऊर्जा से भी विश्वसनीय ऊर्जा स्रोत है।

कारण (R) : इससे दुनिया को स्वच्छ ऊर्जा प्राप्त होगी।

- (i) कथन (A) सही है, कारण (R) गलत है।
- (ii) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
- (iii) कथन (A) सही है, और कारण (R) उसकी सही व्याख्या है।
- (iv) कथन (A) गलत है किंतु कारण (R) सही है।

(ग) वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा कृत्रिम सूरज को धरती पर बनाने के पीछे कारण है –

- (i) ऊर्जा की कमी दूर करने के लिए
- (ii) पर्यावरण के लाभ के लिए
- (iii) प्राकृतिक ऊर्जा संग्रह के लिए
- (iv) फ्यूजन तकनीक को सिद्ध करने के लिए

(घ) सूर्य को असीमित ऊर्जा का स्रोत क्यों माना जाता है ?

(ङ) नाभिकीय ऊर्जा जीवाश्म ईंधनों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ?

खंड-‘ख’ (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण)

प्रश्न 3 निर्देशानुसार ‘शब्द और पद’ पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए – (1x2=2)

- (i) शब्द कब तक शब्द ही रहता है, पद नहीं कहलाता ?
- (ii) शब्द पद कैसे बनता है ? उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (iii) विकार के आधार पर शब्द के कितने भेद हैं ? नामोल्लेख भी कीजिए।

प्रश्न 4 निर्देशानुसार ‘अनुस्वार-अनुनासिक’ पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए – (1x2=2)

- (i) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उन शब्दों को चुनिए जिसमें अनुस्वार का प्रयोग हुआ है –
अंधेरे, अंदाज़ा, मैं, संबंध
- (ii) ‘पहुँचाकर’ शब्द में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कर सार्थक शब्द बनाइए।
- (iii) ‘काकभुशुंडि’ ‘भावनाएँ’ शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार/अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए।

प्रश्न 5 निर्देशानुसार ‘उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय’ पर आधारित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए – (1x4=4)

- (i) ‘तरावट’ शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगा है ?
- (ii) ‘प्रत्येक’ शब्द से उपसर्ग व मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए।
- (iii) ‘शारीरिक’ शब्द से प्रत्यय व मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए।
- (iv) ‘रक्षित’ शब्द में उपयुक्त उपसर्ग लगाकर सार्थक शब्द बनाइए।
- (v) उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय युक्त एक सार्थक शब्द बनाइए।

प्रश्न 6 निर्देशानुसार ‘स्वर संधि’ पर आधारित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए – (1x3=3)

- (i) ‘सदैव’ शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।
- (ii) संधि का शाब्दिक अर्थ बताइए।
- (iii) ‘यथोचित’ शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।
- (iv) ‘यदि + अपि’ में संधि करने पर क्या शब्द बनेगा ?

प्रश्न 7 निर्देशानुसार ‘विराम-चिह्न’ पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए – (1x2=2)

- (i) विराम चिह्न ; का नाम बताइए।
- (ii) किसी के कथन को उद्धृत करते समय किस विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?
- (iii) उफ़, तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि – उचित विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग करते हुए वाक्य पुनः लिखिए।

प्रश्न 8 निर्देशानुसार ‘अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य-भेद’ पर आधारित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए – (1x3=3)

- (i) जिन वाक्यों में एक क्रिया का दूसरी क्रिया पर निर्भर होने का बोध हो, वह कौन-सा वाक्य भेद कहलाता है?
- (ii) ‘हम अपने हर कदम की जानकारी बेस कैंप पर दे रहे थे’ वाक्य को संदेहवाचक वाक्य में बदलकर लिखिए।
- (iii) जवान बेटे के मरने पर तेरह दिन का सूतक होता है।” (अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य-भेद बताइए)
- (iv) यदि उन्होंने मेहनत की होती तो सफलता ज़रूर मिलती। (अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद बताइए)

खंड-ग (पाठ्यपुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक)

प्रश्न 9 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए – (1x5=5)

गाकर गीत विरह के तटिनी
वेगवती बहती जाती है,
दिल हलका कर लेने को
उपलों से कुछ कहती जाती है।
तट पर एक गुलाब सोचता,
“देते स्वर यदि मुझे विधाता,
अपने पतझर के सपनों का
मैं भी जग को गीत सुनाता।”
गा-गाकर बह रही निर्झरी,
पाटल मूक खड़ा तट पर है।
गीत, अगीत, कौन सुंदर है ?

- (i) प्रस्तुत काव्यांश में कवि द्वारा किसका वर्णन किया जा रहा है ?
 1. नायिका के सौंदर्य का 2. कवि की भावनाओं का
 3. प्रकृति की सुंदरता का 4. मजदूर की विवशता का
 कूट
 (क) केवल 1 सही है (ख) केवल 2 सही है
 (ग) केवल 3 सही है (घ) केवल 4 सही है
- (ii) कवि ने प्रस्तुत काव्यांश में किस प्रकार का तुलनात्मक प्रश्न किया है ?
 (क) नदी और समुद्र में से कौन बड़ा है ? (ख) पहाड़ और टीले में कौन विशाल है ?
 (ग) नायक और नायिका में से कौन सुंदर है ? (घ) गीत और अगीत में से कौन सुंदर है ?
- (iii) नदी अपने मन की व्यथा किससे कहती है ?
 (क) किनारे खड़े वृक्ष से (ख) किनारे पड़े पत्थरों से
 (ग) कविता रचने वाले कवि से (घ) किनारे खड़े गुलाब के फूल से
- (iv) निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनिए :
 कथन (A) : गुलाब को ईश्वर द्वारा स्वर प्रदान न किए जाने से गुलाब दुःखी है।
 कारण (R) : दुःख भरे पतझड़ के दिनों में देखे गए अपने सपनों का गीत पूरे संसार को सुनाता।
 (क) कथन (A) सही नहीं है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
 (ख) कथन (A) सही है लेकिन कारण (R) सही नहीं है।
 (ग) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं।
 (घ) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
- (v) पद्यांश के अनुसार, नदी के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है ?
 (क) नदी वेगवती है (ख) नदी वियोग के गीत गाती है
 (ग) नदी कल-कल करती हुई किनारों से टकराती आगे बढ़ती है (घ) नदी की दिशा निश्चित होती है

प्रश्न 10. पठित पद्य पाठों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए - (2x3=6)

- (i) रहीम ने पशु से भी तुच्छ किसे माना है और क्यों ?
 (ii) रैदास ने स्वयं को प्रभु के निकट किन-किन रूपों में पाया है ?
 (iii) 'रहिमन देखि बड़ेन को, लघु न दीजिए डारि' दोहे के आधार पर कवि क्या संकेत करता है ?
 (iv) 'अगीत' की स्थिति किन-किन पात्रों में घटित होती है और क्यों ?

प्रश्न 11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए- (1x5=5)

मनुष्य की पोशाकें उन्हें विभिन्न श्रेणियों में बाँट देती हैं। प्रायः पोशाक ही समाज में मनुष्य का अधिकार और उसका दर्जा निश्चित करती है। वह हमारे लिए अनेक बंद दरवाजे खोल देती है, परंतु कभी ऐसी भी परिस्थिति आ जाती है कि हम ज़रा नीचे झुककर समाज की निचली श्रेणियों की अनुभूति को समझना चाहते हैं। उस समय यह पोशाक ही बंधन और अड़चन बन जाती है। जैसे वायु की लहरें कटी हुई पतंग को सहसा भूमि पर नहीं गिर जाने देती, उसी तरह खास परिस्थितियों में हमारी पोशाक हमें झुक सकने से रोके रहती है।

बाज़ार में, फुटपाथ पर कुछ खरबूजे डलिया में और कुछ ज़मीन पर बिक्री के लिए रखे जान पड़ते थे। खरबूजों के समीप एक अघेड़ उम्र की औरत बैठी रो रही थी। खरबूजे बिक्री के लिए थे, परंतु उन्हें खरीदने के लिए कोई कैसे आगे बढ़ता ? खरबूजों को बेचने वाली तो कपड़े से मुँह छिपाए सिर को घुटनों पर रखे फफक-फफककर रो रही थी।

- (i) गद्यांश के आधार पर बताइए कि मनुष्य की पोशाकें कौन-सा कार्य करती हैं ?
 (क) समानता और भाईचारे की भावना पैदा करती हैं। (ख) भेदभाव को कम करती हैं।
 (ग) विभिन्न श्रेणियों में बाँट देती हैं। (घ) व्यक्ति को प्रतिष्ठित बनाती हैं।
- (ii) निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनिए :
 कथन (A) : लेखक के अनुसार पोशाक हमारे लिए बंधन कब बन जाती है ?
 कारण (R) : जब हम अपने से नीची श्रेणियों की अनुभूति को समझना चाहते हैं।
 (क) कथन (A) सही नहीं है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
 (ख) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं।
 (ग) कथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही नहीं हैं।
 (घ) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।

(iii) लेखक किसके रोने का कारण नहीं जान सका ?

1. बच्चे के 2. बूढ़ी स्त्री के
 3. दुकान वाले के 4. निम्न वर्ग के

कूट

- (क) केवल 1 सही है। (ख) केवल 2 सही है।
 (ग) केवल 3 सही है। (घ) केवल 4 सही है।

(iv) कपड़े में मुँह छिपाए सिर को घुटनों पर रखकर कौन रो रहा था ?

- (क) भगवाना (ख) लेखक का मित्र
(ग) पड़ोसिन (घ) भगवाना की माँ

(v) बूढ़ी स्त्री के रोने का क्या कारण था ?

- (क) उसकी गरीबी (ख) खरबूजे न बिकना (ग) बेटे की मृत्यु (घ) लोगों के ताने

प्रश्न 12. पठित गद्य पाठों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए - (2x3=6)

- (क) "जिंदा आदमी नंगा भी रह सकता है, परंतु मुर्दे को नंगा कैसे विदा किया जाए।" कथन में निहित व्यंग्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(ख) सम्मिलित अभियान में सहयोग एवं सहायता की भावना का परिचय बचेंद्री के किस कार्य से मिलता है ?
(ग) "तुम्हारे सामीप्य की बेला एकाएक यों खबर की तरह खिंच जाएगी, इसका मुझे अनुमान न था।" पंक्ति में निहित तात्पर्य एवं व्यंग्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(घ) एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर पहुँचकर बचेंद्री ने क्या किया ? और उसकी सफलता पर कर्नल खुल्लर ने क्या कहकर बधाई दी ?

प्रश्न 13. पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में लिखिए - (4x2=8)

- (क) 'गिल्लू' कहानी हमारे स्वभाव में जीव-प्रेम को किस प्रकार विकसित करती है ? गिल्लू कहानी के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(ख) "फल तो किसी दूसरी शक्ति पर निर्भर है" स्मृति पाठ के संदर्भ में इस पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(ग) स्मृति पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि "कितने अच्छे थे वे दिन" - इस पंक्ति में लेखक ने किन दिनों को और क्यों अच्छा माना है ?

खंड-'घ' (रचनात्मक लेखन)

प्रश्न 14 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत-बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए - (5)

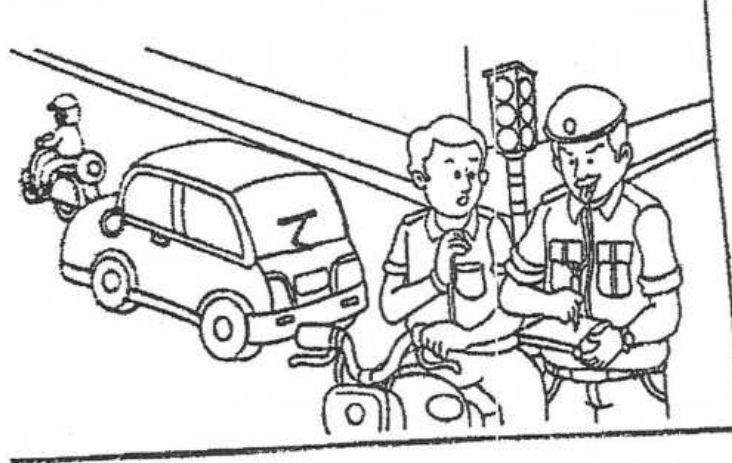
(1) मेरे सपनों का भारत संकेत बिंदु	(2) किशोरों में बढ़ती स्क्रीन लत संकेत बिंदु	(3) अपनी भाषा : प्यारी भाषा संकेत बिंदु
● भारत के बारे में मेरी कल्पना ● ज्ञान का भंडार ● शांतिदूत - विश्व गुरु ● कला, संस्कृति और अध्यात्म का विकास	● स्क्रीन लत से अभिप्राय ● होने वाली हानियाँ ● दूर रहने के उपाय	● अपनी भाषा का परिचय ● प्यारी क्यों है ? ● अन्य भाषाओं से मेल

प्रश्न 15. आपकी असंतोषजनक प्रगति के बारे में विद्यालय के प्राचार्य ने आपके पिताजी को पत्र लिखा है। इस संदर्भ में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करते हुए पिताजी को पत्र लिखिए। (5)

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अपने विद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित एक शैक्षिक-यात्रा का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए अपने मित्र को एक पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न 16. चित्र में वर्णित दृश्य/घटना का अपनी कल्पनाशक्ति के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए- (5)



प्रश्न 17. सुलह के बाद दो प्रिय मित्रों के बीच हुए संवाद को लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। (5)

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नया मोबाइल फोन खरीदे जाने के लिए आग्रह करने वाले/वाली पुत्र/पुत्री और उसके पिता के बीच हुए संवाद को लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए।



सामान्यनिर्देशाः -

- अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।
 'क' खण्डः - अपठित-अवबोधनम् - 10 अङ्काः
 'ग' खण्डः - अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम् - 25 अङ्काः
 'ख' खण्डः - रचनात्मक-कार्यम् - 15 अङ्काः
 'घ' खण्डः - पठित-अवबोधनम् - 30 अङ्काः
- प्रश्नपत्रेऽस्मिन् 19 प्रश्नाः सन्ति।
- प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतभाषायामेव लेखनीयानि।
- प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि क्रमानुसारं लेखनीयानि।

'क' खण्डः - अपठितावबोधनम् - 10 अङ्काः

- अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत - (10)

उत्तरप्रदेशराज्ये अवस्थिता एका प्राचीना नगरी विद्यते। तस्याः नाम वाराणसी अस्ति। प्राचीनकाले अस्याः नाम 'काशी' अपि आसीत्। इयं नगरी भगवतः काशीविश्वनाथस्य त्रिशूलस्य उपरि विराजिता इति जनश्रुतिः। वाराणसी गंगायाः तीरे स्थिता। अत्र सायंकाले गंगा-आरती विश्वप्रसिद्धा अस्ति। अत्र अनेकानि प्रसिद्धानि मन्दिराणि सन्ति, तेषु विश्वप्रसिद्धं काशीविश्वनाथस्य मन्दिरम् अस्ति। अत्र दर्शनाय प्रतिदिनम् अपार-जनसम्मर्दः भवति। जगत्प्रसिद्धः काशी-हिन्दू-विश्वविद्यालयः (बी.एच.यू.) अपि अत्रैव अस्ति। यत्र देशविदेशेभ्यः आगत्य छात्रच्छात्राः अध्ययनं कृत्वा देशसेवां कुर्वन्ति। वस्तुतः वाराणसीनगरी दर्शनीया अस्ति।

- एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (1x2=2)
 - वाराणसी कस्याः तीरे स्थिता ?
 - प्राचीनकाले वाराणस्याः नाम किम् आसीत् ?
 - वस्तुतः दर्शनीया नगरी का ?
- पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (2x2=4)
 - जगत्प्रसिद्धः विश्वविद्यालयः कः ?
 - वाराणसीनगरी कस्य उपरि विराजिता ?
 - कस्य मन्दिरं विश्वप्रसिद्धम् ?
- अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत - (1)
- निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत- (1x3=3)
 - 'मन्दिराणि' इति पदस्य किं विशेषणपदं गद्यांशे आगतम् ?
 (क) प्रसिद्धानि (ख) दर्शनाय (ग) कृत्वा (घ) विराजिता
 - 'प्रातःकाले' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं गद्यांशे आगतम् ?
 (क) प्राचीना (ख) सायंकाले (ग) तीरे (घ) वस्तुतः
 - "अत्र अनेकानि प्रसिद्धानि मन्दिराणि सन्ति।" अस्मिन् वाक्ये क्रियापदं किम् ?
 (क) अत्र (ख) अनेकानि (ग) सन्ति (घ) काशी

'ख' खण्डः - रचनात्मक-कार्यम् - 15 अङ्काः

- भवतः नाम अर्चितः। भवान् छात्रावासे निवसति। वाराणसी इति स्थाने शैक्षिक-भ्रमणाय गन्तुम् इच्छति। तदर्थं धनप्रेषणाय पितरं प्रति अधः अपूर्ण पत्रं लिखितम्। पत्रे मञ्जूषापदसहायतया उचितपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत - (½ x10=5)

पूज्याः पितृमहाभागाः

डी.पी.एस. छात्रावासतः

सादरं (i)

अत्र (ii) तत्रास्तु। निवेदनं यत् मम अर्धवार्षिकी (iii) समाप्ता जाता। मम उत्तरपत्राणि (iv) अभवन्। अस्मिन् नवरात्रावकाशे अहं गृहं न (v) यतः विद्यालयेन एकस्याः (vi) आयोजनं कृतम्। एषा यात्रा (vii) द्रष्टुम् आयोजिता अस्ति। यात्रा-व्ययार्थं पञ्च सहस्रं (viii) भवन्तः प्रेषयन्तु। शेषं सर्वं कुशलम्। मात्रे (ix) च मम प्रणामाः।

भवदीयः प्रियपुत्रः

(x)

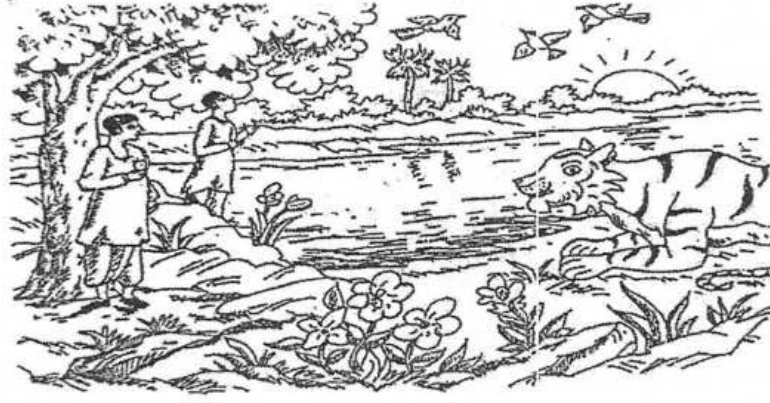
मञ्जूषा -

कुशलं	शोभनानि	आगमिष्यामि	अग्रजाय	रूप्यकाणि
परीक्षा	प्रणामाः	अर्चितः	शैक्षिकयात्रायाः	वाराणसी

3. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

(1x5=5)

मञ्जूषा -	जनाः	पुष्पाणि	सूर्यः	वृक्षाः	पवनः	आकाशे
	उत्पतन्ति	खगाः	भ्रमणम्	नदी	सिंहः	
	पशवः	मण्डूकः	उदेति	कूर्दति	विकसन्ति	



अथवा

प्रदत्तमञ्जूषा-पद-सहायतया "प्रातःकालस्य दृश्यम्" इति विषयस्य उपरि पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

मञ्जूषा -	प्रातःकालः	सूर्यः	पुष्पाणि	खगाः	जनाः	सरोवरे
	कमलानि	प्रसन्नाः	शोभा	उत्पतन्ति	भ्रमन्ति	विकसन्ति
	सन्ति	दर्शनीया	मन्दिरम्	पूजा	महिलाः	कुर्वन्ति

4. मञ्जूषातः समुचितवाक्यानि चित्वा अधोलिखितं संवादं पूरयत -

(1x5=5)

- दिव्या - त्वं ह्यः विद्यालयं कथं न आगच्छः ?
सुगन्धा -
दिव्या - त्वं केन रोगेण ग्रस्ता आसीः ?
सुगन्धा -
दिव्या - इदानीं त्वं स्वस्था असि न वा ?
सुगन्धा -
दिव्या - किं त्वं श्वः विद्यालयम् आगमिष्यसि ?
सुगन्धा -
दिव्या - बहुशोभनम्। किं त्वं जानासि - श्वः विद्यालये नृत्यप्रतियोगिता भविष्यति ?
सुगन्धा -

मञ्जूषा -	(i)	अहं ज्वर-रोगेण ग्रस्ता आसम्।
	(ii)	इदानीम् अहं स्वस्था अस्मि।
	(iii)	ह्यः अहम् अस्वस्था आसम्।
	(iv)	आम्, अहं जानामि। नृत्यविषये मम पूर्णसज्जा अस्ति।
	(v)	आम्, अहं श्वः अवश्यं विद्यालयम् आगमिष्यामि।

अथवा

मञ्जूषा-पद-सहायतया रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा कथापूर्तिं कुरुत -

(½ x10=5)

मर्यादापुरुषोत्तमः (i)आसीत्। सः राज्ञः दशरथस्य (ii) आसीत्। पितुः आज्ञां पालयितुं सः चतुर्दश- (iii) यावत् वने निवासम् अकरोत्। तेन सह तस्य (iv) सीता भ्राता लक्ष्मणः च अपि वनम् (v)। वने लंकायाः राजा (vi) सीताम् अहरत्। श्रीरामः रावणं (vii)सीताम् आनयत्। सः लंकाराज्यं (viii) अयच्छत्। रामायणे श्रीरामस्य (ix) लिखिता अस्ति। रामायणस्य रचयिता महर्षिः (x) आसीत्।

मञ्जूषा -	रावणः	विभीषणाय	मारयित्वा	जीवनकथा	वर्षाणि
	श्रीरामः	पत्नी	अगच्छताम्	पुत्रः	वाल्मीकिः

'ग' खण्डः - अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् - 25 अङ्काः

5. अधोलिखित-वर्णानाम् उच्चारणस्थानानि लिखत -

(½ x4=2)

- (i) श् (ii) ख् (iii) त् (iv) उ

6. (अ) अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु सन्धिं विच्छेदं वा कुरुत - (1x4=4)
- (i) अत्र + अन्तरे ब्राह्मणः अपि श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा गृहम् उपावृत्तः।
(ii) ज्ञानस्य + उपशमः विभूषणमस्ति।
(iii) पवनः मन्दं मन्दं वहति।
(iv) विद्यया सदगुणाः भान्ति।
- अथवा
- (आ) (i) असदभिः शपथेन + अपि प्रोक्तं जले लिखितमक्षरम्।
(ii) गंगाजलं पावनम् भवति।
(iii) वृक्षाः फल + उदगमैः नम्राः भवन्ति।
(iv) काष्ठादग्निः जायते मथ्यमानाद्।
7. उचितशब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत - (1x4=4)
- (i) तत्र क्रीडन्ति।
(क) बालकः (ख) बालकौ (ग) बालकाः (घ) बालके
- (ii) एका तत्र वहति।
(क) नदी (ख) नदीम् (ग) नदीनाम् (घ) नदीभ्याम्
- (iii) संस्कृतं पठामि।
(क) वयम् (ख) आवाम् (ग) अहं (घ) मयि
- (iv) नाम् किम् ?
(क) तव (ख) त्वाम् (ग) तुभ्यम् (घ) त्वम्
8. उचितधातुरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत - (1x4=4)
- (i) वयं पितरं।
(क) नमामि (ख) नमावः (ग) नमामः (घ) नमथः
- (ii) छात्राः विद्यालयं।
(क) गमिष्यन्ति (ख) गमिष्यथ (ग) गमिष्यामः (घ) गमिष्यथः
- (iii) त्वं गृहकार्यम्।
(क) अकरोत् (ख) अकरोः (ग) अकुरुत (घ) अकुरुताम्
- (iv) पुत्री अवश्यं सफलतां।
(क) लप्स्यते (ख) लप्स्यसे (ग) लप्स्ये (घ) लप्स्येते
9. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत - (1x4=4)
- (i) उभयतः छात्राः सन्ति।
(क) अध्यापकम् (ख) अध्यापकः (ग) अध्यापके (घ) अध्यापकेन
- (ii) पण्डिताः सह अनुगच्छन्ति।
(क) पण्डितेभ्यः (ख) पण्डितैः (ग) पण्डितान् (घ) पण्डितेषु
- (iii) सः '..... नमः' इति जपति।
(क) गणपतये (ख) गणपतेः (ग) गणपतिः (घ) गणपतौ
- (iv) बालकः प्रति गच्छति।
(क) ग्रामः (ख) ग्रामेण (ग) ग्रामम् (घ) ग्रामयोः
10. रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रकृति-प्रत्ययविभागं संयोजनं वा विकल्पेभ्यः चिनुत - (1x3=3)
- (i) साध्वी शुश्रूषां कृत्वा भिक्षामादाय आगच्छति।
(क) क्री + क्त्वा (ख) कृ + क्त्वा (ग) क्रिया + क्त्वा (घ) क्रि + क्तवाम्
- (ii) अहं खेल + तुमुन् गच्छामि।
(क) खेलतुमुन् (ख) खेलिमुन् (ग) खेलिमन् (घ) खेलितुम्
- (iii) राजपुत्रः प्रतापं प्र + नम् + ल्यप् वदति।
(क) प्रणम्य (ख) प्रणाम्यम् (ग) प्रणित्वा (घ) प्रणामय
11. मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत - (½ x4=2)

मञ्जूषा -	श्वः	कति	पुरा	अद्य
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- (i) अयोध्यायाः राजा दशरथः आसीत्।
(ii) छात्राः सन्ति ?
(iii) संस्कृतपरीक्षा अस्ति।
(iv) अहं वाराणसीं गमिष्यामि।

12. निम्नलिखितवाक्येषु सङ्ख्यानां कृते उचितं संस्कृतपदं लिखत - (½ x4=2)
- (i) (3) बालकाः पठन्ति।
(ii) (10) फलानि वृक्षात् अपतन्।
(iii) (41) छात्राः कक्षायां सन्ति।
(iv) तत्र (90) दर्शकाः सन्ति।

‘घ’ खण्डः – पठितावबोधनम् – 30 अङ्काः

13. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत - (5)

आसीत् पुरा कोऽपि महातपा नाम वनवासी मुनिः। एकदा यदा स तरुच्छायोपविष्टः आसीत्। तदा तस्योपरि एका बलाका विष्टाम् उदसृजत्। स च क्रुद्धस्तां व्यलोकयत्। दृष्टमात्रा एव बलाका भस्मसाद् अभवत्। ततश्च स मुनिः तपः प्रभावाद् अहङ्कारम् उपगतः।

- (I) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (½ x2=1)
- (i) मुनेः नाम किम् आसीत् ?
(ii) मुनिः कुत्र उपविष्टः आसीत् ?
(iii) का भस्मसाद् अभवत् ?

- (II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (1x2=2)
- (i) वनवासी कः आसीत् ?
(ii) का विष्टाम् उदसृजत् ?
(iii) मुनिः कथम् अहङ्कारम् उपगतः ?

- (III) भाषिक-कार्यम् (1x2=2)
- (i) ‘बलाका भस्मसाद् अभवत्’ अत्र क्रियापदं किम् ?
(ii) ‘‘बलाका विष्टाम् उदसृजत्’’ अत्र कर्तृपदं किम् ?
अथवा
(i) ‘वनवासी मुनिः’ इत्यनयोः विशेष्यपदं किम् ?
(ii) ‘प्रसन्नः’ इत्यस्य विलोमपदं गद्यांशे किम् आगतम् ?

14. अधोलिखितश्लोकौ पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत - (5)

शोको नाशयते धैर्यं, शोको नाशयते श्रुतम्।
शोको नाशयते सर्वं, नास्ति शोकसमो रिपुः॥
गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात् न तु वित्तस्य सञ्चयात्।
स्थितिरुच्चैः पयोदानां पयोधीनामधः स्थितिः॥

- (I) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (½ x2=1)
- (i) धैर्यं कः नाशयति ?
(ii) दानात् किं प्राप्यते ?
(iii) शोकसमः कः नास्ति ?

- (II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) (1x2=2)
- (i) केषाम् स्थितिः उच्चैः भवति ?
(ii) श्रुतं कः नाशयति ?
(iii) शोकः किं किं नाशयति ?

- (III) निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत - (1x2=2)
- (i) ‘मित्रम्’ इति पदस्य कः विलोमः श्लोकयोः आगतः ?
(ii) ‘मेघानाम्’ इति पदस्य कः पर्यायः श्लोकयोः आगतः ?
अथवा
(i) ‘‘धनस्य’’ इति पदस्य कः पर्यायः श्लोकयोः आगतः ?
(ii) ‘‘उपरि’’ इति पदस्य कः विलोमः श्लोकयोः आगतः ?

15. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत - (5)

(मेवाडाधिपतिः महाराणाप्रतापः अरण्ये कतिपयैः विश्वासपात्रैः भटैः सह सङ्कटापन्ने काले विचारमग्नः शिलायाम् उपविष्टः अस्ति। स्वदेशस्य रक्षायै युध्यमानस्य तस्य बहूनि वर्षाणि व्यतीतानि। हन्त! वराकस्य पार्श्वे सेनायाः भोजनसामग्र्याः अपि च अभावः विद्यते। अधुना तु स स्वकीयैः प्राणैरेव स्वदेशं स्वतन्त्रं कर्तुं इच्छति।)

प्रतापः - धिङ् माम् अधन्यम् योऽहं मातृभूमिं रक्षितुम् असमर्थः। अलं मम एतेन जीवितेन। (दीर्घं निःश्वसिति)
(यावत् सहचराः तस्य आकृतिं दृष्ट्वा व्याकुलाः भवन्ति, तावदेव सहसा प्रविशति कश्चिद् मेवाडराजपुत्रः)

राजपुत्रः - (राजोचितं प्रणम्य) विजयतां महाराज! विजयताम्।

प्रतापः - (समाश्वस्य) अयि भ्रातः! कथं जयघोषं कृत्वा मा लज्जयसे ?

(I) एकपदेन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(½ x2=1)

- (i) कः विचारमग्नः आसीत् ?
- (ii) प्रतापः कीदृशे काले विचारमग्नः आसीत् ?
- (iii) सहसा कः प्रविशति ?

(II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1x2=2)

- (i) विजयतां महाराज! विजयताम् इति कः वदति ?
- (ii) कः दीर्घं निःश्वसिति ?
- (iii) प्रतापः कुत्र उपविष्टः आसीत् ?

(III) निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत –

(1x2=2)

- (i) 'वने' इति पदस्य कः पर्यायः नाट्यांशे आगतः ?
- (ii) 'धन्यम्' इति पदस्य कः विलोमः नाट्यांशे आगतः ?

अथवा

- (i) 'सङ्कटापन्ने काले' इत्यनयोः विशेषणपदं किम् ?
- (ii) 'परतन्त्रं' इति पदस्य कः विलोमः नाट्यांशे आगतः ?

16. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत –

(1x5=5)

- (i) नकुलस्य मुखं पादाः च रक्तेन विलिप्ताः।
- (ii) ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता।
- (iii) भामाशाहः धनराशिम् आदाय आगच्छति।
- (iv) राजा पण्डितसभां कारितवान्।
- (v) राजा पुत्राणाम् आचारहीनतया उद्विग्ननाः आसीत्।

17. मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा अन्वयं समुचितक्रमेण पूरयत –

(½ x4=2)

गच्छन् पिपीलको याति योजनानां शतान्यपि।
अगच्छन् वैनतेयोऽपि पदमेकं न गच्छति॥

अन्वयः – (i) पिपीलकः योजनानां शतानि अपि (ii) । अगच्छन्
(iii) एकम् (iv) अपि न गच्छति।

मञ्जूषा –

वैनतेयः	गच्छन्	पदम्	याति
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अथवा

मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा भावार्थं पूरयत –

रूपयौवनसम्पन्ना विशालकुलसम्भवाः।
विद्याहीनाः न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः॥

भावार्थः – ये जनाः (i) भवन्ति (ii) यौवनेन च सम्पन्नाः भवन्ति (iii) कुले
जन्मनि सति अपि (iv) पलाश-पुष्पाणाम् इव शोभिताः न भवन्ति।

मञ्जूषा –

रूपेण	विशाले	सुगन्धहीनानां	विद्याहीनाः
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18. रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रसङ्गानुसारं शुद्धम् अर्थं चित्वा लिखत –

(1x4=4)

- (i) सर्वस्य लोचनं शास्त्रम्।
(क) नयनम् (ख) शयनम् (ग) भोजनम् (घ) गमनम्
- (ii) अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे पाटलिपुत्रनामधेयं नगरम्।
(क) यमुनातीरे (ख) गंगातीरे (ग) सरस्वतीतीरे (घ) सिन्धुतीरे
- (iii) क्षिप्रम् अक्रियमाणस्य कालः तद्रसम् पिबति।
(क) क्षिप्रा (ख) क्षमा (ग) शीघ्रम् (घ) क्षत्रियः
- (iv) मूढैः पाषाणखण्डेषु रत्नसंज्ञा विधीयते।
(क) मूर्खैः (ख) पण्डितैः (ग) सज्जनैः (घ) दुष्टैः

19. मञ्जूषापदसहायतया रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा अधोलिखित-कथाम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत – (1x4=4)

एकदा (i) नाम मुनिः वृक्षस्य छायायाम् उपविष्टः आसीत्। एका (ii) तस्य उपरि विष्टाम्
उदसृजत्। सा बलाका मुनेः क्रोधदृष्ट्या भस्मसादं अभवत्। पुनः एकदा सः मुनिः भिक्षां गृहिणीम् अयाचत।
पतिसेवारता सा अवदत् (iii) कुरु क्षणम्। तदा मुनिः तां क्रुद्धदृष्ट्या (iv) । सा विहस्य
अवदत्-न अहं बलाका इति।

मञ्जूषा –

बलाका	महातपा	प्रतीक्षा	अपश्यत्
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Date : 22.09.2025

MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025

Time : 3 Hrs.

Class : IX

SUBJECT : SCIENCE

M.M. : 80

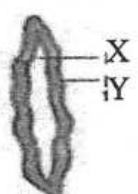
Name : _____

Roll No. : _____

General Instructions:

- (a) The question paper consists of 39 questions in 3 Sections : Section A – Biology, Section B – Chemistry & Section C – Physics.
- (b) All questions are compulsory. However internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one out of these questions.
- (c) Very short answer questions carrying 02 marks each should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- (d) Short answer questions carrying 03 marks each should be in the range of 70 to 80 words.
- (e) Long answer questions carrying 05 marks each should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- (f) There are 3 Source-based/ case-based unit of assessment of 04 marks each with sub parts in each section.
- (g) **For Assertion and Reasoning questions options are :**
- (A) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (B) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

SECTION – A : BIOLOGY (27 MARKS)

01. Which of the following is **not** a function of vacuole?
 (A) Storage (B) Waste excretion
 (C) Provide rigidity and turgidity to cell (D) locomotion (1)
02. Survival of plants in terrestrial environment is possible due to presence of
 (A) Intercalary meristem (B) Conducting tissue (C) Apical meristem (D) Parenchyma tissue (1)
03. Name the cell organelle that plays a crucial role in detoxifying many poisons and drugs in a cell.
 (A) Golgi apparatus (B) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum
 (C) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (D) Vacuole (1)
04. Which of the following contains mainly dead cells?
 (A) Meristematic tissue (B) Xylem (C) Parenchyma (D) Collenchyma (1)
05. A single cell of sclerenchymatous tissue is drawn below.
 The correct labelling of X and Y is
- 

(A) X → Vacuole Y → Cytoplasm

(B) X → Lumen Y → Primary cell wall

(C) X → Vacuole Y → Lignified thick wall

(D) X → Narrow Lumen Y → Lignified thick wall (1)
06. **Assertion (A) :** Apical meristems are present along the side of various parts in plants.
Reason (R) : These help in growth of plants. (1)
07. Name the process by which gametes are formed in sexually reproducing organisms. Write the significance of this process. (2)
- OR**
07. Explain what happens when –
 (a) Dry apricots are left for sometime in pure water and later transferred to conc. sugar solution.
 (b) RBC are kept in hypotonic solution.
08. (a) Water hyacinth plant floats on water surface, explain.
 (b) It is observed that branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity, explain. (2)
09. How is the epidermal layer in desert plants adapted? (2)
10. (a) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of a typical prokaryotic cell. (minimum 4 labellings)
 (b) How is it different from eukaryotic cell in terms of (i) cell organelles (ii) chromosomes (3)
11. (a) Tissue A brings about growth in plants and is localised in some specific regions. Name the tissue and list any three characteristic features of this tissue.
 (b) Explain the term differentiation. (3)

12. (a) Name the semi-autonomous cell organelle found only in plant cells. Why is it semi-autonomous ? Explain.
 (b) Mention the various types of this cell organelle with one function of each of them. (5)
- OR**
12. (a) Explain the phenomenon of membrane biogenesis.
 (b) Differentiate between –
 (i) Nucleus and Nucleoid
 (ii) Chromosome and Chromatin material
 (c) Name the cell organelle which produces ATP. What is the full form of ATP?

Case Based Question

13. **Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions based on it.**
 Janki in her science class learnt that all living organisms need some method of moving substances from one part to other parts of body plants need to transport water, minerals and prepared food to different parts. Plants have complex permanent tissues which constitute the vascular bundle. Presence of vascular bundle is distinctive feature of complex plants.
- (a) Name the **two** types of complex permanent tissues which form the transport system in plants. (1)
 (b) How do 'complex permanent tissue' differ from 'simple permanent tissue'. (1)
 (c) What are the components of transport tissue which conduct water and minerals? Which of them are living and which are non-living? (2)
- OR**
- (c) Name the components of transport tissue conducting prepared food? Among the components name the living and non-living parts.

SECTION – B : CHEMISTRY (26 MARKS)

14. Which of the following are examples of a liquid metal and a liquid non-metal, respectively?
 (A) Mercury and bromine (B) Chlorine and gallium
 (C) Mercury and iodine (D) Sulphur and gallium (1)
15. The conditions under which air is liquified are –
 (A) High temperature, low pressure (B) Low temperature, high pressure
 (C) High temperature, high pressure (D) Low temperature, low pressure (1)
16. The mixture will appear translucent in case of –
 (A) CuSO_4 and water (B) Salt and water
 (C) Sugar and water (D) Starch and water (1)
17. The melting point of three solids X, Y and Z are 280 K, 1670 K and 380 k respectively. The forces of attraction are in order of – (1)
 (A) $X > Y > Z$ (B) $X > Z > Y$ (C) $Y > Z > X$ (D) $Z > Y > X$
18. Tincture of iodine has antiseptic properties. This solution is prepared by dissolving (1)
 (A) Iodine in potassium iodide (B) Iodine in benzene
 (C) Iodine in water (D) Iodine in alcohol
19. The boiling point of water is (1)
 (A) 0°C (B) 273 k (C) 100°C (D) None of these
20. Which of the following is not a characteristic of gas? (1)
 (A) High rigidity (B) High compressibility
 (C) Low density (D) High rate of diffusion
21. **Assertion (A) :** Colloidal particles do not show Tyndall effect
Reason (R) : Colloidal solutions are stable and colloidal particles do not settle down. (1)
22. **Assertion (A) :** At high altitude, boiling point of water decreases
Reason (R) : At high altitude, atmospheric pressure is decreased (1)
23. A solution contains 40 g of common salt in 320 g of water. Calculate the concentration of the solution. (2)
24. (a) Calculate the masses of glucose and water to prepare 200g of 15 % mass by mass solution of glucose in water.
 (b) Give an example of a solution in which solid is a solute as well as the solvent. (3)

25. (a) Convert the following temperatures to Celsius scale : (3)
 (i) 573 K (ii) 300 K
 (b) Tabulate the differences between solid, liquid and gas on the basis of –
 (i) Compressibility (ii) Interparticle force of attraction

OR

25. (a) Convert the following temperatures to kelvin scale:
 (i) 30°C (ii) 273°C
 (b) Ice at 273 K is more effective in cooling than water at the same temperature. Give reason.

26. (a) Differentiate between solution, Suspension and colloid on the basis of – (5)
 (a) Nature (b) Filterability (c) Settling of particles
 (b) Classify the following as physical and chemical changes-
 (i) freezing of ice (ii) solution of common salt in water
 (iii) digestion of food (iv) burning of paper and wood

OR

26. (a) Non-metals are usually poor conductor of heat and electricity. They are non-lustrous, non-sonorous, non-malleable and are coloured.
 (i) Name a lustrous non-metal.
 (ii) Name the allotropic form of a non-metal that is a good conductor of electricity.
 (iii) Name a non-metal which is known to form the largest number of compounds.
 (b) Define saturated solution
 (c) Name the process associated with the following:
 A drop of ink placed on the surface of water contained in a glass spreads throughout the water.

Case Based Question

27. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions based on it:

A matter is anything that has mass and occupies space. Pen, paper, clips, sand, air, ice, etc., are different forms of matter. Every matter is made up of small particles. These particles are so tiny that they can't be seen with naked eyes.

Particles of matter has spaces between them and are continuously moving.

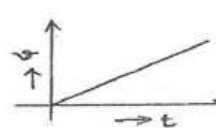
- (a) Identify the matter among the following substances. (1)
 Pen, air, sense of smell, honey, water vapours
 (b) Name the energy responsible for the motion in particles of matter. (1)
 (c) The property of flow is unique to fluids. Explain. (2)

OR

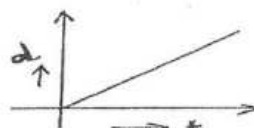
A diver is able to cut through water in a swimming pool. Which property of matter does this observation show?

SECTION – C : PHYSICS (27 MARKS)

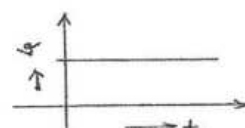
28. A body is moving with constant velocity of 20 m/s along straight line. The graph which indicates body's motion is – (1)



(A)



(B)



(C)

(D) Both (B) and (C)

29. A particle is moving along a circular path of radius 'r'. The displacement of particle after $3\frac{1}{2}$ rounds would be (1)
 (A) Zero (B) πr (C) $2r$ (D) $2\pi r$

30. 

In the above diagram, a block of mass 6 kg is pulled across a surface by force of 54 N against frictional force 'F'. The acceleration of block is 6 m/s^2 . The value of force 'F' is:

- (A) 9 N (B) 18 N (C) 36 N (D) 54 N (1)

31. Which of the following can't be explained on the basis of 3rd law of motion – (1)
 (A) Rocket Propulsion (B) Dust removal from carpet
 (C) Swimming (D) Both (A) and (B)

32. **Assertion (A) :** A body at rest will remain at rest unless acted upon by an external unbalanced force.

Reason (R) : Action and reaction forces don't cancel each other. (1)

33. A car moves with a speed of 30 km/h for half an hour, 25 km/h for one hour and 40 km/h for two hours. Calculate average speed of the car. (2)

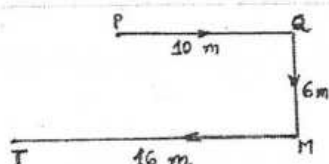
OR

33. Starting from rest, a car attains velocity of 5 m/s in 20 sec. Then the driver of the car applies brakes such that the velocity of car comes down to 3 m/s in next 6 sec. Calculate acceleration of car in both cases.

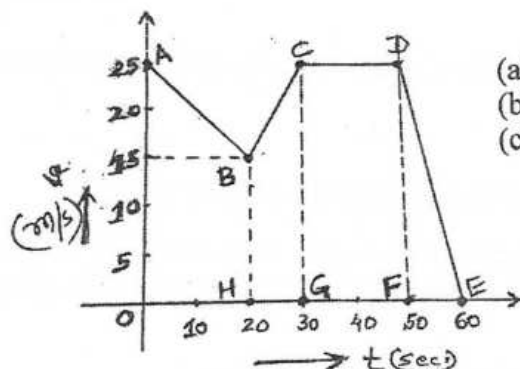
34. (a) Derive Newton's 1st law of motion from 2nd law of motion. (2)
(b) Write the factor on which inertia of a body depends.

35. (a) State two differences between average speed and average velocity.

- (b) A body starts its motion from point 'P' and travels along the path as shown in diagram. It finally reaches to point 'T'. Calculate displacement of body. (3)



36. Study the given graph carefully and answer the questions accordingly – (3)



- (a) Which two parts of graph represent uniform retardation?
(b) Calculate displacement of body during last 10 sec.
(c) What is nature of motion in CD part?

37. (a) Explain, why are mudguards provided in vehicles?
(b) Two blocks of masses $\frac{M}{2}$ and $\frac{M}{3}$ are tied together and a force of 20 N is applied which produces an acceleration of $2m/s^2$ in direction of force. Calculate the value of M . (3)

38. (a) Derive the mathematical form of Newton's 2nd law of motion.
(b) State two differences between balanced and unbalanced forces. (5)
(c) Define S.I. unit of force.

OR

38. (a) Describe an activity to verify Newton's 3rd law of motion experimentally with the help of suitable diagram.
(b) Explain, why does a gun recoil when bullet is fired?
(c) Define S.I. Unit of momentum.

Case Based Question

39. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions based on it.

When a body moves along a circular path, it possesses two types of velocities. Out of the two types of velocities, one is shown along tangent to the path. In uniform circular motion, acceleration is produced in body and this acceleration is always directed towards centre of path. For a body to move along circular path, a force must be acting on body towards centre of path. This force is known as centripetal force. There are many practical examples of circular motion like motion of satellite around a planet, motion of hands of clock etc. For calculating speed of body performing circular motions we use the formula, $v = \frac{2\pi r}{t}$ where r is radius of path and ' t ' is time taken for one revolution.

- (a) Which velocity, in circular motion, is indicated along tangential direction? Write S.I. unit of this velocity. (1)
(b) Define centripetal force. (1)
(c) Why is uniform circular motion an accelerated motion? Explain diagrammatically. What is direction of acceleration in uniform circular motion? (2)

OR

- (c) A particle completes 5 rounds over a circular path of radius 50 cm in 4 sec. Calculate speed of particle.

**General Instructions :**

- There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- The question paper has **Four Sections : A – History, B – Geography, C – Political Science, and D – Economics.**
- Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.
- Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Short Answer Type Questions (SAs), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Long answer type questions (LAs), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- There are case based questions (CBQs) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts-Question 9 in Section A History (2 Marks) and Question 19 in Section B-Geography (3 Marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A : HISTORY (20 Marks)

01. Choose the correct option to set the right **chronological order** from among the codes that follow the statements given below. (1)
- The meeting of the representatives of the third estate in the hall of an indoor tennis court at Versailles, France.
 - The coronation (Crowning as an emperor) of Louis XVI, a French Bourbon dynast.
 - Louis XVI convening an assembly of the Estates General.
 - Storming of the fortress prison, the Bastille, Paris.
- (A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (B) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (D) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
02. Study the picture given below and choose the **correct** option from among the given ones. (1)



- (A) The French women are storming the Bastille.
(B) The women in France are queuing up at a bakery.
(C) The French women are demanding voting right for themselves.
(D) The women folk in France is witnessing the execution of Louis XVI, who was publicly guillotined in January, 1793.
03. Write the correct option from among the ones that follow the columns given below. (1)

Column – I**Column – II**

- Chateau
- Manor
- Emancipation
- Treason

- an estate comprising the lord's lands and his mansion.
- betrayal of one's own country and government
- Castle of stately residence of a king or nobleman
- the act of freeing

- (A) (a) – (iii), (b) – (i), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii)
(C) (a) – (i), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iv)

- (B) (a) – (ii), (b) – (i), (c) – (iv), (d) – (iii)
(B) (a) – (iv), (b) – (ii), (c) – (iii), (d) – (i)

04. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**? (1)
(A) Tsar Nicholas II abdicated (left) the throne on 02 March 1917 (Date given is according to the Old Russian calendar)
(B) Military Revolutionary Committee was headed in Russia by Leon Trotskii.
(C) The secret police in Russia under Lenin was first called the 'Cheka'.
(D) By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Socialist Party in Britain and a Labour Party in France.

05. (A) What do you understand by Bloody Sunday? (1+1)
OR (2)

05. (B) Why were the riots common at the bread shops in Russia by the winter of 1916? (1+1)

06. (A) As a French citizen in 1793, what policies of the Republican government would you like to raise voice against? Write **any three**. (1+1+1)
OR (3)

06. (B) How was the National Assembly in France under the 1791 Constitution elected? What qualifications did a French citizen need to have, to acquire the status of an 'active citizen'? (1+2)

07. **Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow:** (4)

The October Revolution and the Russian countryside:

'News of the revolutionary uprising of October 25, 1917 reached the village the following day and was greeted with enthusiasm; to the peasants it meant free land and end to the war... The day the news arrived, the landowner's manor house was looted, his stock farms were 'requisitioned' and his vast orchard was cut down and sold to the peasants for wood; all his far buildings were torn down and left in ruins while the land was distributed among the peasants who were prepared to live the new Soviet Life'.

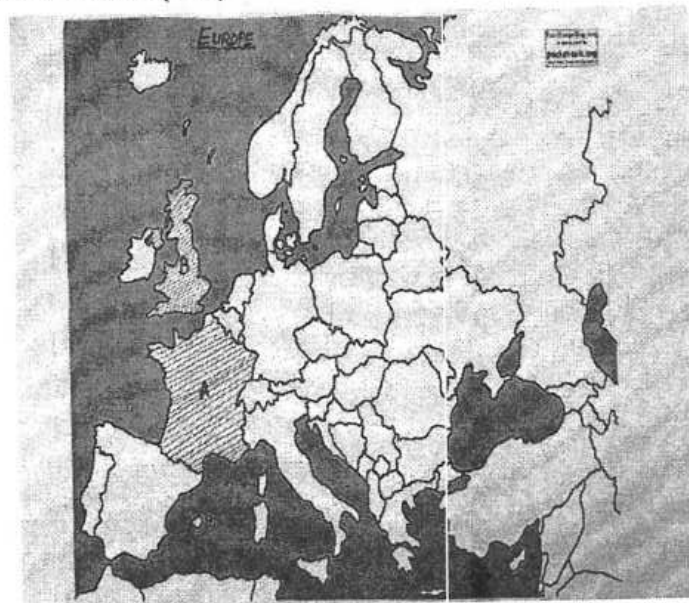
From : Fedor Belov, The History of a Soviet Collective Farm.

- (7.1) Why did the peasants enthusiastically greet the revolutionary uprising? (1)
(7.2) When did the news of revolution reach the Russian countryside? (1)
(7.3) How were the peasants prepared to live the new Soviet Life? Mention **any two** steps. (1+1)

- 08.(A) What's the importance of 1804 in the history of France? Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries. (1+4)
OR (5)

08. (B) Imagine yourself as a French woman living in the era of the revolutionary government (1789 – 1799). What genuine demands do you have to lead a happy civic life? (1+1)
What laws of the government helped improve the lives of women? (1+1+1)

09. On the given map two places/countries have been marked as (A) and (B). Identify and write their correct names in the answer sheet. (1+1) (2)



SECTION B : GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

10. Which of the following countries has the longest coastline along the Indian Ocean? (1)
(A) Myanmar (B) Bangladesh (C) India (D) Sri Lanka

11. Which of the following states do not have an international border or lie on the coast? (1)
 (A) Haryana, Punjab (B) Gujarat, Odisha
 (C) Jharkhand, Telangana (D) Chhattisgarh, Goa
12. Choose incorrect statement: (1)
 (A) The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from south to north.
 (B) The Coastal plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level.
 (C) Lakshadweep islands group are composed of small coral islands.
 (D) Barchans are crescent-shaped dunes.
13. The Indian Desert lies towards the western margins of the _____. (1)
 (A) Shiwalik hills (B) Manipur hills (C) Kaimur hills (D) Aravali hills
14. **Assertion (A) :** The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called Khadar.
Reason (R) : The Peninsular Plateau are the most recent land forms. (1)
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is true and (R) is false.
 (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
15. Which of the following is correctly matched pair? (1)
 (A) Majuli - Kaveri River
 (B) Dhuadhar falls - Tapi River
 (C) Dakshin Ganga - Alaknanda River
 (D) Mahabaleshwar - Krishna River
16. Why has $82^{\circ}30'E$ been selected as the Standard Meridian of India? Write two points. (2)
- 17.(A) Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers. (1+1+1+1+1=5)
Five Points.
- OR
- 17.(B) a. What do you mean by water divide? Give an example. (2+1=3)
 b. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course? (1)
 c. Name the lake in India which is the result of tectonic activity. (1)
18. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**
 The land of India displays great physical variation.
 The Himalayas, structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra.
 The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 metres. It is perennially snow bound. The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, The Kangra and the Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh. This region is well known for its hill stations.
 The outer-most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Besides the longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from the west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. They are known as Punjab Himalayas between Satluj and Kali, Nepal Himalayas between Kali and Teesta and Assam Himalayas between Teesta and Dihang.
- (18.1) Which river marks the western boundary of the Himalayas? (1)
 (18.2) What are Duns? (1)
 (18.3) Explain two characteristic features of the Himadri range. (2)
- 19.(A) On the outline political map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: (1)
 I. a. The river which rises from Amarkantak.
- OR
- 19.(B) b. The largest salt water lake in India. (1x2=2)
 II. Any two of the following:
 (i) K2 (ii) Bhutan (iii) Konkan Coast

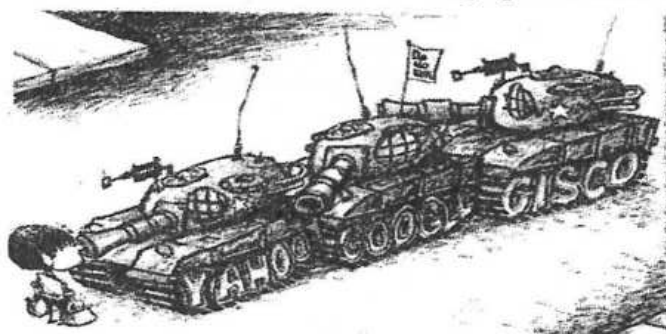
SECTION C : CIVICS (20 Marks)

20. Which of the following statements are true with respect to the Constitution making in India? (1)
- (I) Our leaders were inspired by the ideals of the socialist revolution in France, the Bill of Rights in the USA and Parliamentary democracy in Britain.
 - (II) The members of the Constituent Assembly deliberated for 114 days spread over three years.
 - (III) The President of the Constituent Assembly Dr. Rajendra Prasad prepared a draft constitution for discussion.
 - (IV) The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) (I) and (II) (B) (I) and (IV) (C) (II) and (IV) (D) (II), (III) and (IV)

21. The cartoon below depicts a 1989 repression of the protesting students by the Chinese government at the Tiananmen Square, Beijing. Which of the following options best explains the cartoon? (1)



- (A) The Chinese government asks the multinational companies to fund for buying tanks.
 - (B) The government of China invites these international brands to send information to the soldiers at the fronts.
 - (C) The government blocks the free flow of information on the internet by placing restrictions on these popular websites.
 - (D) A student is watching the movement of the tanks as he's interested in an army job.
22. **Assertion (A) :** The most common form of democracy in our times is that of a representative democracy.
Reason (R) : The fate of a country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what we as citizens do. (1)
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.
 - (D) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.
23. Pick out the **incorrect** statement. (1)
- (A) Many members of the Constituent Assembly followed the vision of Mahatma Gandhi, even though he was not its member.
 - (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar often supported Mahatma Gandhi and his vision while chairing the Constituent Assembly meetings.
 - (C) In his famous speech to the Constituent Assembly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the stroke of mid-night on 15 August, 1947 said, "Freedom and power bring responsibility".
 - (D) The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution had 299 members.
24. "We Indians strongly believe that, India is a secular nation." Justify the statement by writing **any two major elements** of secularism. (1+1) (2)
25. Why do you feel that democracy enhances the dignity of citizens ? Explain in brief. (1+1) (2)
26. "The Preamble is the soul of the Indian Constitution." Prove it. (1+1+1) (3)
27. Read the extract from Mahatma Gandhi's Magazine 'Young India' in 1931 and answer the questions that follow. (4)
- "I shall strive for a constitution which will release India from all thralldom and patronage. I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in harmony. There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women will enjoy the same rights as men. I shall be satisfied with nothing else."
- (27.1) Whose effective voice is Gandhiji talking about ? (1)
 - (27.2) What curses does the Mahatma speak about in the extract? (1)
 - (27.3) (i) What's the Gandhian ideal of a classless society ? (1)
 - (ii) What does the father of the nation want for the women in India? (1)

- 28.(A) "Popular governments can be undemocratic and popular leaders can be autocratic." In the light of this statement, justify that the popularly elected Zimbabwean government between 1980 and 2017 was an undemocratic one and its ruler an autocrat. (1+1+1+1+1)

OR

- 28.(B) "You are taking up a lucrative (profitable) media job in Mexico in 1980s." As a political analyst what activities of the ruling party would you like to disapprove? (1+1+1+1+1)

SECTION D : ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

29. What percentage of the population in Palampur is engaged in non-farm activities? (1)
(A) 10% (B) 50% (C) 25% (D) 75%
30. Read the information and write a single term for the same: (1)
These include the occupations which are closely related to natural environment eg agriculture, animal husbandry, mining etc.
31. What is the main aim of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)? (1)
(A) To promote Industrial growth. (B) To provide employment opportunities in rural areas.
(C) To improve agricultural productivity. (D) To preserve Natural Resources.
32. **Assertion (A) :** Poverty is only about income levels.
Reason (R) : Poverty also involves deprivation of basic needs such as food, water, shelter and education. (1)
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true and (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
33. Match the correct answer of column I with column II: (1)

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
(a) Disguised Unemployment	(i) has moved to secondary or tertiary sector.
(b) Surplus labour	(ii) gives profit
(c) Sarwa Siksha Abhiyan	(iii) found in rural areas.
(d) Market activities	(iv) Universalisation of elementary education.

34. What is the main reason of the requirement of more Calories per person per day in rural areas? (1)
(A) Because people in rural areas have to face more natural calamities.
(B) Because people in rural areas are poor.
(C) Because people in rural areas have to do more physical work.
(D) Because people in rural areas are more illiterate.
35. 'Though the success of Green Revolution has made India self sufficient in food but it is also responsible for degradation of environment.' Do you agree? Justify (3)
36. What is Mid – day Meal Scheme? Explain any two purposes of Mid- day Meal. (1+2=3)
37. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions: (3)

A person is considered as poor if his or her income and consumption level falls below a given 'minimum level' necessary to fulfill the basic needs. What is necessary to satisfy the basic needs is different at different times and in different countries. Therefore, poverty line may vary with time and place. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms.

(37.1) The minimum level calorie consumption in rural India is _____ per person.

(37.2) Which of the following bodies conducts the surveys for estimating Poverty line in India?
(i) NSSO (ii) FCI (iii) World Bank (iv) RBI

(37.3) Which of the following parameters are commonly used to determine poverty line ?
(i) Income and Consumption. (ii) Food requirement and unemployment
(iii) Illiteracy and Unemployment. (iv) Income and Population.

- 38.(A) What is Unemployment? State any two consequences of Unemployment. Are the following people unemployed? Why/why not? (1+2+2=5)
(i) Children below 15 years of age. (ii) A housewife.

OR

- 38.(B) (a) How can the population of a nation become Human capital?
(b) Mention any three steps which have been taken by the government to promote education. (2+3=5)



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

Date : 15.09.2025

MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2025

Time : 2 Hrs.

Class : IX

SUBJECT : ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (CODE 417)

M.M. : 50

Name : _____

Roll No. : _____

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists 21 questions in two sections – Section A & Section B.
2. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
3. Section A – Objective Type Questions (24 marks). This section has 5 questions. Each question has internal choice.
4. Section B – Subjective Type Questions (26 marks).
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. Do as directed.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions [on Employability Skills] (1x4=4 marks)

- (i) Public speaking is speaking formally in front of a _____.
(A) Live audience (B) Crowd of people (C) Single individual (D) Small team
- (ii) What is the shortcut key for Find Option?
(A) Ctrl + F (B) Ctrl + X (C) Ctrl + H (D) Ctrl + P
- (iii) What can you do to get rid of negative thoughts or feelings?
(A) Mediate to calm down and feel positive.
(B) Ignore them and move on in life.
(C) Act based on negative thoughts or feelings.
(D) Talk to a friend and share all your negative.
- (iv) When we communicate verbally, we should use _____.
(A) Difficult words (B) abbreviation (C) Simple words (D) Confusing words
- (v) Which of the following is a web browser?
(A) Chrome (B) Office (C) Internet (D) Python
- (vi) _____ inculcates confidence within an individual to face and handle different situations in life.
(A) Self management (B) Self care (C) Self hatred (D) Freedom

Q2. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5=5 marks)

- (i) Which of the following is not the conditional statement in python?
(A) if statement (B) if...elif...else Statement
(C) if...else Statement (D) for statement
- (ii) If A=10 then the statement: if A>5: print(A); will display _____.
(A) 10,5 (B) 10 (C) 5 (D) Syntax error
- (iii) Autonomous Weapons are also known as _____.
(A) Automatic Robots (B) Killer Robots
(C) Micro Robots (D) None of these
- (iv) A web-based software that is used to create interactive stories in Choose Your Own Adventure (CYOA) format is _____.
(A) Chatbot (B) Jupyter notebook (C) Internet explorer (D) Inklewriter
- (v) The _____ is the first step of data handling.
(A) Plan (B) Acquire (C) Present (D) Process
- (vi) _____ is the process of making sense out of a collection of data that has been processed.
(A) Data validation (B) Data scrapping
(C) Data interpretation (D) Data handling

Contd...2

Q3. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.

(1x5=5 marks)

- (i) _____ designed Python and released it in 1991.
- (ii) An _____ uses simple English-like statements.
- (iii) Digital images captured by cameras or satellite imagery, medical scans and surveillance footage is _____.
(A) Text data (B) Numeric data (C) Computer Vision (D) Audio data
- (iv) Which of the following is not an advantage of AI?
(A) Increased automation (B) Increased productivity
(C) Smart decision making (D) Expensive technology
- (v) The decision tree starts from the _____.
(A) Root node (B) Branch (C) Leaf node (D) Question node
- (vi) _____ is the process of increasing the amount and diversity of data.
(A) Data augmentation (B) Data filtering (C) Data processing (D) Data modelling

Q4. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions

(1x5=5 marks)

- (i) Data literacy is able to cultivate _____ skills to understand and explore data's implications by questioning assumptions.
(A) Critical thinking (B) Programming (C) awareness (D) Probability.
- (ii) The process of collecting data from website using software is called _____.
(A) Data analysis (B) Data reference (C) Data literacy (D) Data scraping
- (iii) IOT is abbreviated as:
(A) Institute of Technology (B) Internet of things
(C) Index organized Table (D) Inter-operability Test
- (iv) Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) is a severe complication of diabetes that affects the blood vessels in the _____.
(A) Wrist (B) Retina (C) Face (D) Lungs
- (v) A _____ is a graphical representation of an algorithm.
- (vi) The print() function is used to print an output on the screen (**True / False**)

Q5. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions

(1x5=5 marks)

- (i) _____ in python are predefined and reserved words with special meaning and purpose.
- (ii) Computer vision is used for _____.
- (iii) Data Literacy fuels _____ by providing tools and techniques to explore data from different perspectives.
(A) errors (B) comprehension (C) innovation (D) repetition
- (iv) Data literacy has an impact on which of the following?
(A) Public policy (B) Cooking (C) Driving (D) Jogging
- (v) AI systems are the result of the _____ that is fed into them.
- (vi) _____ are rules about what is right and wrong.

SECTION – B (SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Answer **any 3** out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills. Answer each question in 20 – 30 words.
(2x3=6 marks)

- Q6. What is oral communication?
- Q7. What are organizational skills?
- Q8. What is light pen?
- Q9. Give full form of the following
1. ALU 2. CPU

Q10. What is meaning of coherent in communication?

Answer **any 4** out of the given 6 questions in 20 – 30 words each.

(2x4=8 marks)

Q11. Give **any two** important applications of AI? In real life?

Q.12 What is leaf node in decision tree?

Q13. What is Kaggle?

Q14. Define the term Backup.

Q15. What is data pyramid?

Q16. What is the main goal of creating a confusion matrix?

Answer **any 3** out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each.

(4x3=12 mark)

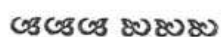
Q17 Why is Computer Vision an important domain of AI?

Q.18 Explain any two sources of AI bias.

Q19. List down the difference between **ethics** and **morals**.

Q.20 Why is data security important?

Q.21 Give **any two** best practices that can help you ensure data privacy?



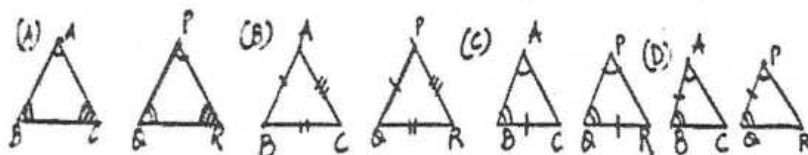


General Instructions: Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

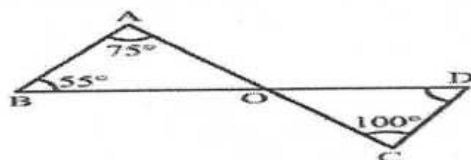
- This question paper has 5 sections : A – E.
- **Section – A** has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each.
- **Section – B** has 5 questions carrying 2 marks each.
- **Section – C** has 6 questions carrying 3 marks each.
- **Section – D** has 4 questions carrying 5 marks each.
- **Section – E** has three case based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
- All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 questions of 5 marks, 2 questions of 3 marks and 2 questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2 marks questions of Section – E.
- Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ wherever required if not stated.

SECTION – A

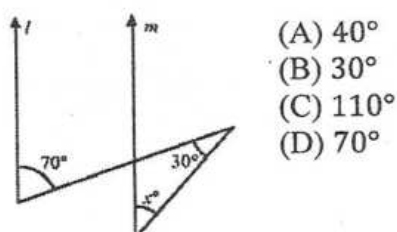
- Which of the following is a rational number?
(A) $1 + \sqrt{3}$ (B) π (C) $2\sqrt{3}$ (D) $\sqrt{1}$
- The decimal representation of a rational number is
(A) always terminating (B) either terminating or repeating
(C) either terminating or non-terminating non repeating (D) neither terminating nor repeating
- Which of the following is a rational number between -2 and 2 ?
(A) 0 (B) -2.3 (C) 2.3 (D) 1.10110010001.....
- If $(3^3)^2 = 9^x$ then 4^x is equal to
(A) 3 (B) 16 (C) 64 (D) 64
- A statement that says "The lines on the same plane are parallel if they do not intersect" is in the form of
(A) a definition (B) an axiom (C) a postulate (D) a proof
- Which of the following is a **true statement**?
(A) Only a unique line can be drawn to pass through a given point.
(B) Infinitely many lines can be drawn to pass through two given points.
(C) If two circles are equal, then their radii are equal.
(D) A straight line has a definite length.
- Which of the following pairs of triangles is **not** a congruent pair?



- In the given diagram, $\angle OAB = 75^\circ$, $\angle OBA = 55^\circ$ and $\angle OCD = 100^\circ$, then $\angle ODC$ is equal to:



- The measure of an angle is five times its complement, then the given angle measures:
(A) 15° (B) 35° (C) 65° (D) 75°
- In the given figure, if $l \parallel m$, then x is equal to



11. A point, whose abscissa and ordinate are 2 and -5 respectively, lies in
(A) I Quadrant (B) II Quadrant (C) III Quadrant (D) IV Quadrant
12. If each side of an equilateral triangle of area 'A' is doubled, then the area of new triangle is
(A) 2A (B) 4A (C) 8A (D) 6A
13. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 60 m. The area of this triangle is
(A) $10\sqrt{3} m^2$ (B) $15\sqrt{3} m^2$ (C) $20\sqrt{3} m^2$ (D) $100\sqrt{3} m^2$
14. The ordinate of any point on x -axis is
(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) -1 (D) any number
15. The base of a right triangle is 48 cm. and its Hypotenuse is 50cm. The area of the triangle is
(A) $168 cm^2$ (B) $252 cm^2$ (C) $504 cm^2$ (D) $336 cm^2$
16. The degree of a constant polynomial is
(A) 1 (B) 0 (C) Not defined (D) the polynomial itself
17. The co-efficient of x in the expansion of $(x+3)^3$ is
(A) 1 (B) 9 (C) 18 (D) 27
18. $(x^2 - 4x - 21) = ?$
(A) $(x-7)(x-3)$ (B) $(x+7)(x+3)$ (C) $(x-7)(x+3)$ (D) $(x+7)(x-3)$

Question No. 19 and 20 are Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Two statements are given – one labelled (A) and other labelled (R). Select the correct answer from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below:

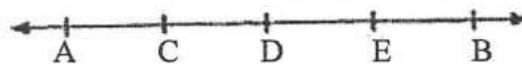
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

19. **Assertion (A) :** Measure of an angle, which is twice its complement is 60° .
Reason (R) : Two angles are said to be supplementary if sum of their measures is 90°
20. **Assertion (A) :** The value of $1000^3 - 900^3 - 100^3$ is 270,000,000
Reason (R) : If $a + b + c = 0$. then $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$

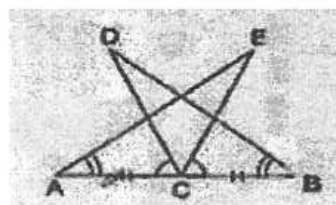
SECTION – B

21. Write two rational and two irrational numbers between 2 and 3.
 OR
 Simplify $(49)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (7)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
22. Expand the following by using suitable identity
 $(x - 2y - 3z)^2$
23. If two supplementary angles are in the ratio 3:2, then find these angles.

24. In the given figure, if $AE = CB$ and $DE = CD$ then prove that D is the mid-point of the line segment AB.
 (Write the axiom used.)

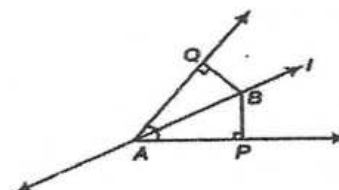


25. In the given figure, if $AC = BC$, $\angle DCA = \angle ECB$ and $\angle DBC = \angle EAC$, prove that $DC = EC$



OR

Line 'l' is the bisector of $\angle A$, and B is any point on line l.
 BP and BQ are perpendiculars from B to the arms of $\angle A$
 Show that $\triangle APB \cong \triangle AQB$



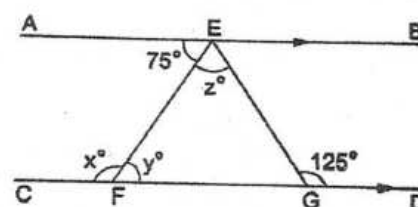
SECTION - C

26. If $x = (7 + 4\sqrt{3})$, then what is the value of the expression $(x + \frac{1}{x})$?
27. Factorise : $x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 10$
OR
 (i) Evaluate $(102)^3$
 (ii) Factorise $27x^3 + 125y^3$
28. In which quadrants or axes do the following points lie?
 $(-2, -3)$ $(0, 5)$ $(-2, 4)$ $(4, 5)$ $(7, 0)$ $(6, -4)$
29. The length of the sides of a triangle are in the ratio 3:4:5 and its perimeter is 144 cm.
 Find the area of the triangle.

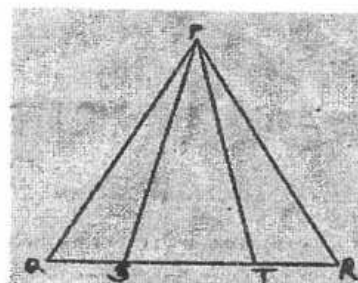
OR

- Find the area of an isosceles triangle, each of whose equal sides is 13 cm and whose base is 24 cm.

30. Find the values of x, y, z in the following figure.



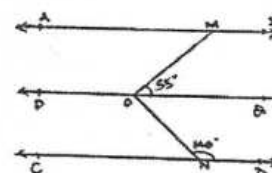
31. In an isosceles $\triangle PQR$ with $PQ = PR$, S and T are the points on QR, such that $QT = RS$. Show that $PS = PT$



SECTION - D

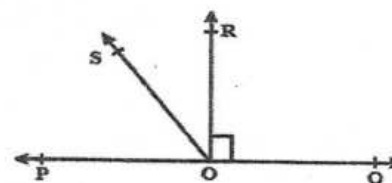
32. Construct $\sqrt{8.1}$ on the number line. (No justification required)
33. (a) Find the value of k if $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $p(x) = kx^2 - 3x + k$
 (b) If $(a + b) = 5$ and $ab = 6$, then find the value of $a^3 + b^3$
34. If $AB \parallel PQ$ and $PQ \parallel CD$, $\angle MOQ = 55^\circ$ and $\angle OND = 140^\circ$, then find $\angle OMB, \angle CNO, \angle NOQ, \angle MOP$ and $\angle MON$.

OR

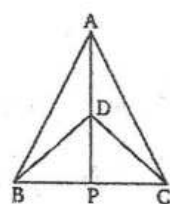


In the given figure, POQ is a line, Ray OR is perpendicular to line PQ. OS is another ray lying between rays OP and OR.

Prove that $\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2} (\angle QOS - \angle POS)$



- 35.



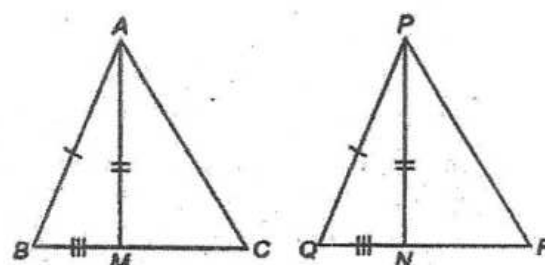
$\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBC$ are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC and vertices A and D are on the same side of BC. If AD is extended to intersect BC at P, Show that

- (i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$
 (ii) $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$
 (iii) AP bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle D$

OR

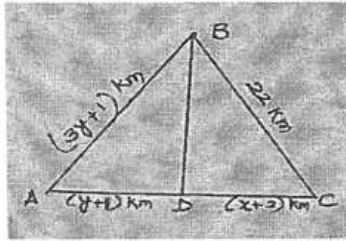
Two sides AB, BC and Median AM of $\triangle ABC$ are respectively equal to sides PQ, QR and Median PN of $\triangle PQR$. Show that (i) $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle PQN$

- (ii) $\angle B = \angle Q$
 (iii) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$



SECTION - E

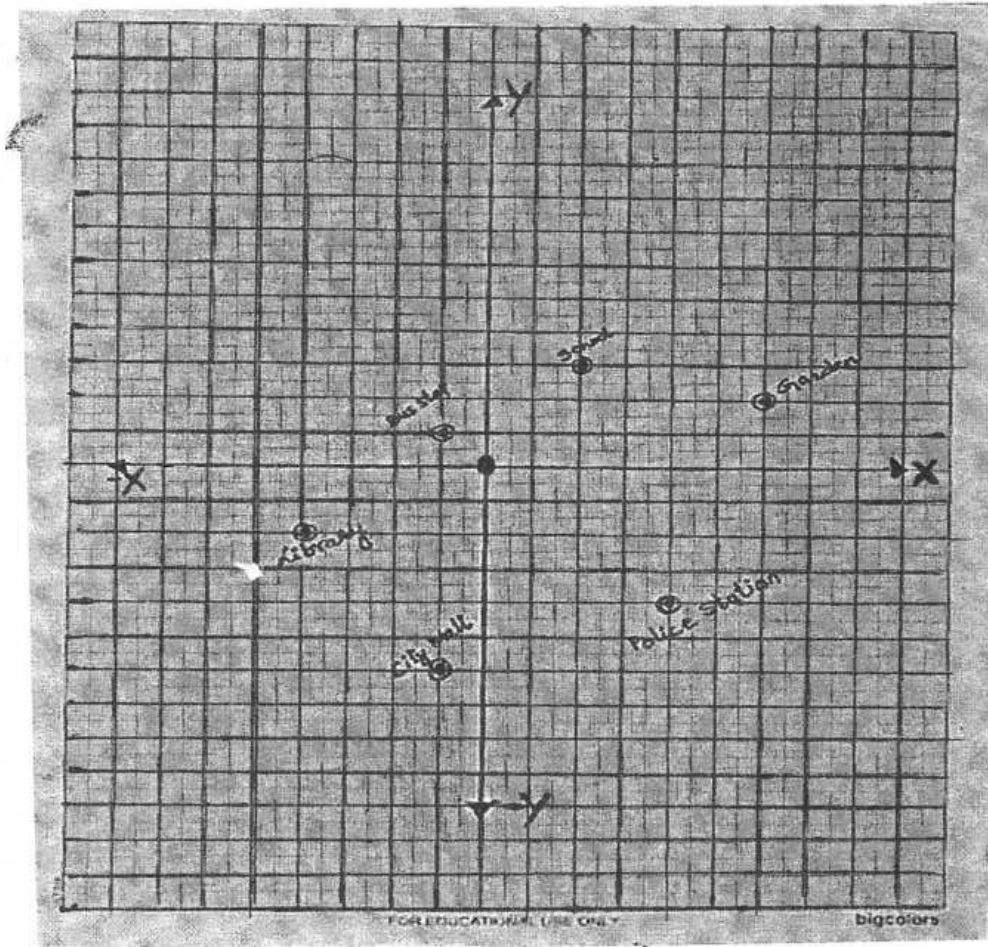
36. Read the text given below and answer the following questions:



Raj and Amit stay together at B. Their work places are at A and C, respectively. Such that A, B and C forms a triangle. BD is the perpendicular bisector of $\angle ABC$. On the base of above information, answer the following question:

- Show that $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$.
 - Find the value of y .
 - Find the value of x .
- OR**
- Find the value of $B + AD$.

37. Sameer is a student of Class IX, residing in a village. He went to a nearby city along with his grandfather and visited a few places. After returning to his village, he plotted a graph by taking city hospital as origin and marked a few places on the graph as per his direction of movement and distance. The graph is shown below:



On the basis of above information, answer the following questions:

- What are the co-ordinates of (a) School and (b) Garden?
- In which Quadrant the (a) Library and (b) Police Station are situated?
- What is the distance between bus stop and city mall?

OR

- The location $(4, -4)$ belongs to which quadrant? Also write the co-ordinates of the hospital.

38. For an excursion tour of class IX students, a few conical tents are made by stitching 12 triangular pieces of clothes of two different colours, red and yellow alternatively, each piece of sides measuring 10 m., 20 m and 20 m.

- What is the semi perimeter of each triangular piece?
- Which formula is applied to find area of one triangular piece? Write it.
- How much cloth of red colour is required for making one conical tent?

OR

If each of the triangular pieces have their sides measuring 10 m, 10 m and 10 m. Find the area of one yellow coloured triangular piece.



General Instructions:

- Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions;
- Attempt all the questions in each section before going to the next section.
- All the answers must be correctly numbered and written neatly.
- For multiple choice questions, option numbers must be clearly specified, along with the answers.

SECTION A : READING SKILLS

(20 MARKS)

Q.1 Read the following passage :

1. In a world dominated by digital technology, the way we capture, store and share memories has evolved significantly. Traditional photo albums and digital photo galleries are two primary methods for preserving personal and family memories, each with its own unique characteristics. Though both share the common goal of keeping memories alive, they offer different experiences, advantages and disadvantages.
2. Photo albums represent a tangible and tactile way to capture memories. A physical album filled with printed photographs provides a sense of reminiscence and can be passed down through generations, becoming a family heirloom. The process of selecting photos, printing them and placing them in an album can be a personal and intimate experience, allowing one to reflect on the moments captured.
3. One of the primary advantages of photo albums is their permanence. Unlike digital files, which can be lost or corrupted, physical photographs in a well-maintained album can last for decades, if not centuries. Albums also provide a sensory experience; flipping through the pages, feeling the texture of the paper and smelling the aging prints can evoke strong emotional response.
4. Additionally, photo albums require little to no technology to enjoy. This makes them accessible to a wider range of people, including those who may not be tech-savvy. Albums can be taken to family gatherings or passed around during holidays, creating a shared experience among family and friends.
5. However, photo albums come with certain disadvantages. They take up physical space and are vulnerable to damage from environmental factors like water, fire or sunlight. Albums are also limited in capacity; once they are filled, creating additional albums can become cumbersome. Furthermore, the process of creating a photo album can be time-consuming and costly. Printing photographs, purchasing albums and maintaining them can add up. Digital photo galleries have transformed the way we capture and share memories. With the rise of smartphones and digital cameras, taking and storing photos has become more convenient than ever.
6. The main advantage of digital photo galleries is their convenience and capacity. With a single device, you can store thousands of photos and access them from anywhere. Digital galleries also offer powerful organisation tools, allowing users to sort and categorise their photos with metadata, tags and dates. Sharing digital photos is effortless; you can send them via email, social media or cloud-based platforms, enabling friends and family to enjoy memories instantly. Digital galleries also allow for easy editing and enhancement of photos, helping to correct imperfections and improve quality.
7. Despite their convenience, digital photo galleries have their drawbacks. The reliance on technology means that photos can be lost due to hardware failure, software corruption or accidental deletion. Additionally, the ephemeral nature of digital files makes them less tangible and more prone to being overlooked or forgotten among the vast array of digital content. Security and privacy are also concerns with digital galleries. Sharing photos online opens up the risk of unauthorized access or data breaches, leading to potential misuse of personal images.

8. Ultimately, the choice between traditional photo albums and digital photo galleries depends on personal preferences and priorities. Photo albums offer a tactile, enduring connection to memories, while digital provide convenience, flexibility and ease of sharing. A combination of both methods can offer the best of both worlds, ensuring that cherished memories are preserved and enjoyed for years to come.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions:

(1x10=10)

- (a) What do traditional albums and digital photo galleries share in common? (Para 1)
- (I) Both use digital technology to store photos.
 (II) Both are methods of preserving personal and family memories.
 (III) Both are tangible and can be passed through generations.
 (IV) Both rely on external power sources to function.
- (i) Only I (ii) Only II
 (iii) Both II and III (iv) Both I and IV
- (b) What aspect of traditional photo albums makes them a cherished item for families? (Para 2)
- (i) The convenience of digital technology.
 (ii) The ability to store thousands of photos.
 (iii) The sense of nostalgia they provide.
 (iv) The option to access them from anywhere.
- (c) Though both share the common goal of keeping memories alive, they may offer different experience. The tone of the passage is (Para 1)
- (i) comparative (ii) nostalgic (iii) sentimental (iv) reflective
- (d) Which of the following is **NOT** an advantage of traditional photos albums? (Para 5)
- (i) Tangible and tactile experience. (ii) Independence from technology.
 (iii) Unlimited storage capacity. (iv) Can be passed down through generations.
- (e) Complete the following with a phrase from Paragraph 6.

Opinion	Reason
	Photos can be sent instantly through email, social media or cloud platforms.

- (f) Complete the following analogy with a word / phrase.
- convenience : digital galleries :: permanence : _____
- (g) How can users organise their photos in digital galleries? (Para 6)
- (h) According to the passage, what makes creating a traditional photo album time – consuming? (Para 5)
- (i) What risk does the passage associate with sharing photos online? (Para 7)
- (j) Do you agree with the phrase ‘photo albums provide a sensory experience’? Give reason. (Para 3)

Q.2 Read the following report.

With 1 in 5 workers ‘SKILLED’, India ranks 129 among 162

- Barely one in five Indians in the labour force is “skilled” according to the just released Human Development Report (HRD) 2020. With the figure at 21.2%, India is 129th among 162 countries for which this data is available.
- The countries closest to India in sharing this dubious distinction are Ivory Coast, Sudan, Liberia and Cameroon, most of which are classified in the low human development category. Others with similar level of skill in their labour force are mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.

42% OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN AGRI		Employment in agriculture (%) 2019		Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (%) 2019	Proportion of informal employment -non-agri (%) 2011-2019
	Skilled labour force (%) 2010-2019				
129	Bhutan 19	55	11	-	
131	India 21	42	42	80	
133	Bangladesh 26	39	43	91	
154	Pakistan 28	37	27	71	
147	Myanmar 28	49	17	80	
72	Sri Lanka 39	25	7	60	
142	Nepal 42	65	33	78	

Contd...3

3. The United Nations Development Programme's HDR ranks countries according to a wide range of human development parameters apart from core economic factors like GDP and per capita income. The report defines skilled labour as people who are 15 years or older and have "intermediate" or "advanced" level of education as classified by the UNESCO.
4. Nearly all countries at the top of this list are advanced economies with very high Human Development Index. Japan, which tops this list, is ranked 19th in the overall HDI ranking and has 99.9% of its labour force classified as skilled. Belarus, the US, Lithuania and Russia have over 96% of their labour force classified as skilled. Apart from the US, Japan and Canada, most countries at the top of this list with over 90% of their labour force being skilled are from eastern Europe. For advanced economies in western Europe like Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, France and the UK, the proportion ranges between 80% and 90%.
5. In India's neighbourhood, only Bhutan has a lower proportion of skilled labour than India. In Nepal and Sri Lanka, nearly 40% of the labour force is skilled, while it is 28.1% in Myanmar, 27.8% in Pakistan and 25.8% in Bangladesh. Bhutan's 19.5% is lower than India's proportion. Data for China was not available.
6. India's labour force is also characterised by a high proportion of employment in agriculture and the informal sector with nearly half of its workforce classified as "working poor" – employed people who live on less than \$3.20 a day in purchasing power parity terms (about ₹ 70 a day at the 2020 rate). While they are above the international poverty line defined at PPP \$1.90 a day (about ₹ 42), these people are vulnerable to fall below it. According to the report, about 42% of employed people fall in this category in India. Although this is slightly lower than in Bangladesh, all other countries in the neighbourhood have a lower proportion of such employment.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions:

- (1x10=10)**
- (a) According to Human Development Report 2020, what percentage of India's labour force is skilled? (Para 1)
 - (i) 19.5% (ii) 21.2% (iii) 25.8% (iv) 28.1%
 - (b) According to the passage, which countries are closest to India in skilled labour percentage? (Para 2)
 - (i) Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka (ii) Ivory Coast, Sudan, Liberia
 - (iii) Japan, Belarus, US (iv) Myanmar, Pakistan, Bangladesh
 - (c) According to the table given, which country leads in employment in agriculture sector?
 - (i) Pakistan (ii) Sri Lanka (iii) Nepal (iv) India
 - (d) Complete the following analogy with a word or phrase from Para 6.
 _____ : at risk :: proportion : ratio
 - (e) Which region has most countries with over 90% skilled labour (apart from a few advanced economies)? (Para 4)
 - (I) South Asia
 - (II) Sub – Saharan Africa
 - (III) Eastern Europe
 - (IV) Middle East
 - (i) Only III (ii) Only IV
 - (iii) Both III and IV (iv) Both I and IV
 - (f) Which of the following is **NOT** correct? (Para 5)
 - (i) Nepal has nearly 40% skilled labour.
 - (ii) Pakistan has 27.8 skilled labour
 - (iii) Bangladesh has 25.8% skilled labour.
 - (iv) Bhutan has a higher proportion of skilled labour than India.
 - (g) How has UNESCO defined skilled labour? (Para 3)
 - (h) List one reason how India's labour force is characterised. (Para 6)
 - (i) How does United Nations Development Program's HDR ranks countries? (Para 3)
 - (j) According to the table, which country has the minimum percentage of employment in agriculture sector?

Contd...4

SECTION B : WRITING SKILLS

(24 MARKS)

Q.3 Your school is organising CBSE All India Football Tournament. Draft a notice, in not more than 50 words, for your school notice board inviting volunteers to act as ball boys/girls and help the participating teams. You are Anand / Anita Gupta, Sports Secretary, Gandhi Public School, Ahmedabad. (4)

Q.4 You are Ravi and are meeting your friend Sohan after a long time. Using the inputs given, construct a set of dialogues, with five exchanges, between the two of you. The first set of dialogue is given as an example. (5)

Example :

- feels good to see long
- glad finally met

Example :

Ravi : Hello Sohan! It feels to good to see you after so long.

Sohan : Hi Ravi! I'm so glad we finally met today.

- have been these years
- fine, busy with studies
- miss walks home from school
- miss sharing lunch
- still read mystery novels
- yes discovered new authors
- should spend time together
- let's meet every weekend
- wonderful so much to talk
- should meet more often

Q.5 You are Kriten / Kritika Gulati, living at 38, Marigold Apartments, East of Kailash, New Delhi. Your brother, Mohit has got a new motorcycle on his eighteenth birthday. Write a letter, in about 120 words, advising your brother to follow traffic rules and be careful. (7)

Q.6 Given below is a picture of Shubhanshu Shukla. Based on the verbal cues given below and taking ideas from MCB unit 'People', write a paragraph, in about 150 words, on the iconic figure. (8)



Cues : Group Captain – born in Lucknow on October 15, 1985 – Air Force test pilot – commissioned in 2000 – holds degree in computer science – flown MIG-21 MIG - 29, Jaguar Hawk – first Indian to live and work on International Space Station – inspiration for young Indians

SECTION C : GRAMMAR

(10 MARKS)

Q.7 Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. (3)

Eg. Most imp / breakfast is / of / the / meal / the day

Ans. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

- (a) many skip / lack of / breakfast / time / due to
- (b) makes / fast / tired / very / one / skipping / breakfast
- (c) breakfast / and fibre / a healthy / protein / should contain

- Q.8** Fill in the blanks in the given paragraph by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given. Write your answers against the correct blank number. (3)
- As we got closer (a) _____ the hills, the vegetation (b) _____ more abundant and the fields smaller and (c) _____. By the time we branched into the jungle, it was quite dark.
- (a) (i) in (ii) from (iii) to (iv) over
 (b) (i) grew (ii) growing (iii) grows (iv) grown
 (c) (i) few (ii) fewest (iii) fewer (iv) a few

- Q.9** The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write down the incorrect word and the correct word against it. The first one has been done as an example. (4)

	Incorrect	Correct
My day begins on 8'o clock in the morning	Eg. on	at
It has been so since the last forty years	(a) -----	(a) -----
except for the two years, which I was	(b) -----	(b) -----
ill. I wake out at the sound of the alarm.	(c) -----	(c) -----
The quiet routine gives a sense in order to my life	(d) -----	(d) -----

SECTION D : LITERATURE TEXTBOOK

(26 MARKS)

- Q.10** Read the following extracts and attempt ANY TWO of the three given. (4+4=8)

- A.** Behold her, single in the field,
 Yon solitary Highland lass!
 Reaping and singing by herself,
 Stop here, or gently pass.
 (a) Who is being described in these lines?
 (b) What is she doing?
 (c) What does the poet want the people to do?
 (d) Give the meaning of 'solitary'.
- B.** Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
 And sorry I could not travel both
 And be one traveller, long I stood
 And looked down one as far as I could
 To where it bent in the undergrowth.
 (a) Where did the two roads diverge?
 (b) Why was the speaker sorry?
 (c) Why did the speaker stand for long time?
 (d) Which season is described here?
- C.** And day in and day out, he lectured to us in his droning, remorseless voice on every aspect of human knowledge. At first we had a certain respect for him, but soon we lived in terror of his approach.
 (a) How is the Professor's voice described?
 (b) What topic did he usually talk about?
 (c) When did Quelch display his knowledge?
 (d) How did the others feel about him?

- Q.11** Attempt ANY SIX of the following in about 30 – 40 words. (2x6=12)

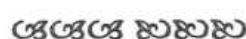
- (a) In the lesson 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read', why was the money of no use to the grandmother?
 (b) Do you agree with the treatment meted out to Private Quelch in the lesson 'The Man Who Knew Too Much'? Why / Why not?
 (c) Why was 'Kashi Yatre' grandmother's favourite novel in the lesson 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read'?
 (d) Which incident made the grandmother realise the importance of education in the lesson 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read'?
 (e) What effect does the song of the reaper have on the poet in the poem 'The Solitary Reaper'?
 (f) Why does the poet say he will 'sigh' when recalling his choice in future in 'The Road Not Taken'?
 (g) In the lesson 'A Dog Named Duke', who was Charles Hooper? What happened to him?

- Q.12** Answer ANY ONE of the following in about 120 words. (6)

'Where there is a will, there is a way'. How does Charles Hooper's recovery prove this statement?

OR

How does the line "For men may come and men may go, but I go on forever," connect the journey of brook with human life.





DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

Date : 01.09.2025

MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2025

Time : 50 Minutes

Class – IX

SUBJECT : VIGYAN PAHELI

Max. Marks : 50

Name of the student: _____ Class/Sec. _____ Roll No. _____
 Invigilator's Signature _____ Marks Obtained : _____/50

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory. Answer all the questions by writing the correct option number in the space provided in the capital letter only. There are 50 questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- The question paper consists of 2 pages.

(1)	A particle covers equal distance in equal interval, then the particle – (A) Be at rest (B) Move with uniform speed (C) move with uniform velocity (D) move with uniform acceleration.	
(2)	When a body is thrown upward, then at the highest point- (A) Velocity and acceleration both are zero (B) Acceleration is zero (C) Velocity is zero but acceleration is not zero (D) Velocity and acceleration both are not zero	
(3)	Working of RADAR is based on- (A) Echo (B) Interference (C) Diffraction (D) Radiation	
(4)	The smallest unit among the following is – (A) Millimeter (B) Meter (C) Angstrom (D) Fermi	
(5)	Solar cells are made up of- (A) Metals (B) Non-Metals (C) Semiconductors (D) none of these	
(6)	Light year is the unit of – (A) Mass (B) Time (C) distance (D) Speed	
(7)	Weight of the body at the centre of the earth is- (A) Infinity (B) Zero (C) equal to weight at the surface of the earth (D) none of these	
(8)	In the equation of motion $X = at + bt^2$ the units of a and b are respectively (A) m/s^2 & m/s (B) m/s & m/s^2 (C) m/s & m/s (D) m/s^2 & m/s^2	
(9)	If the momentum of a body is doubled its kinetic energy is- (A) halved (B) doubled (C) four times (D) Remain same	
(10)	The distance between node and antinode is (A) λ (B) $\lambda/2$ (C) $\lambda/4$ (D) 2λ	
(11)	The time period of a wave is T, its velocity is V and wavelength is λ , then (A) $\lambda = \frac{V}{T}$ (B) $\lambda = \frac{1}{VT}$ (C) $\lambda = VT$ (D) $\lambda = \frac{T}{V}$	
(12)	Which of the following is not the fundamental unit? (A) newton (B) ampere (C) candela (D) kelvin	
(13)	Cause of energy in sun is (A) Nuclear Fission (B) Motion of ions (C) Motion of electrons (D) Nuclear fusion	
(14)	If the radius of earth were to decrease by 1% and its mass remains the same, the acceleration due to gravity on the earth surface will be- (A) increase by 1% (B) decrease by 1% (C) increase by 2% (D) Decrease by 2%	
(15)	A car moves from O to D along the path OABCD shown in figure. What is distance travelled and net displacement? (A) 16, 5 (B) 17,5 (C) 17,4 (D) 17, 3	
(16)	If a car covers $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the total distance with v_1 speed and $\frac{3}{5}$ th distance with v_2 then average speed is: (A) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{v_1 v_2}$ (B) $\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}$ (C) $\frac{2v_1 v_2}{v_1 + v_2}$ (D) $\frac{5v_1 v_2}{3v_1 + 2v_2}$	
(17)	Which of the following statements are true? (i) The orbit of a planet is elliptical with the sun at one of its focus. (ii) The line joining the planet and the sun sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time. (iii) The square of the mean distance of a planet from the sun is proportional to the cube of its orbital period. (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii) (C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) all are correct	
(18)	An atom contains 12 neutrons and 11 protons in its nucleus then the number of electrons in an atom are- (A) 11 (B) 12 (C) 23 (D) 1	
(19)	Atomic number of Mg is 12 and that of O is 8, the bond formed between them will be- (A) Hydrogen bond (B) Electrovalent bond (C) Covalent bond (D) ionic bond	
(20)	The formula of a compound is X_3Y_2 . The valency of X and Y will be respectively- (A) 1 & 3 (B) 3 & 1 (C) 2 & 3 (D) 3 & 2	
(21)	Elements having zero valency are called- (A) Metals (B) Non-Metals (C) Metalloids (D) Noble gases	
(22)	Components of alloy Brass are- (A) Cu & Sn (B) Cu & Al (C) Zn & Sn (D) Cu & Zn	

(23)	A mixture of water and mustard oil can be separated by- (A) Filtration (B) Sublimation (C) Separating funnel (D) by all of the above
(24)	The molecular mass of CO_2 is (A) 12 (B) 24 (C) 44 (D) 14
(25)	Which one of the following is a trivalent anion? (A) Carbonate (B) Phosphate (C) Sulphate (D) Oxide
(26)	Percentage of carbon in glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) is - (A) 30% (B) 40% (C) 60% (D) 180%
(27)	Atomic number of an element is 13. How many electrons should it lose to attain inert gas configuration- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 5
(28)	Which one of the following does not form a true solution in water? (A) Common salt (B) Alum (C) Egg albumen (D) Cane sugar
(29)	Which of the following is an electronic configuration of a metal? (A) 2,8,8 (B) 2,7 (C) 2,8,2 (D) 2,8,4
(30)	Nitrogen gas is used to fill electric bulbs because it- (A) Is lighter than air. (B) prevents oxidizing of filament in the bulb. (C) makes the bulb to give more light. (D) is non toxic.
(31)	If the temperature of an object is 268 K, it will be equivalent to: (A) $-5^\circ C$ (B) $+5^\circ C$ (C) $368^\circ C$ (D) $-25^\circ C$
(32)	If temperature of an object is $140^\circ F$, then its temperature in centigrade is- (A) $105^\circ C$ (B) $32^\circ C$ (C) $140^\circ C$ (D) $60^\circ C$
(33)	Which one of the following sets of phenomena would increase on raising the temperature? (A) diffusion, evaporation, compression of gases. (B) evaporation, compression of gases, solubility. (C) evaporation, diffusion, expansion of gases. (D) evaporation, solubility, diffusion, compression of gases.
(34)	Which of the following factor(s) is (are) responsible for the change of state of solid carbon dioxide into vapour? (i) Increase in pressure (ii) Decrease in pressure (iii) Increase in temperature (iv) Decrease in temperature. (A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii) (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)
(35)	The organelle which is common in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms is- (A) Nucleus (B) Endoplasmic reticulum (C) Ribosomes (D) Golgi Bodies
(36)	Amoeba acquires its food through a process called - (A) Exocytosis (B) Endocytosis (C) Plasmolysis (D) Both exocytosis and endocytosis
(37)	Which human cell can change its shape- (A) White blood cell (B) Red blood cell (C) thrombocytes (D) fat cells.
(38)	A nail is inserted in the trunk of a tree at a height of 1m from the ground level. After three years the nail will - (A) Move downwards (B) Move upwards (C) Remain at the same position (D) Move sideways.
(39)	Which living component of the phloem tissue has no nucleus? (A) Sieve tubes (B) Companion cells (C) Fibre (D) Parenchyma.
(40)	Girth of the stem increases due to- (A) Apical Meristem (B) Lateral meristem (C) intercalary meristem (D) Vertical meristem.
(41)	The lining of the tubules of kidney consist of this kind of tissue- (A) Columnar epithelium (B) connective tissue (C) cuboidal epithelium (D) Ciliated epithelium
(42)	The wall of the alveoli and blood vessels consist of (A) Stratified squamous epithelium (B) Columnar epithelium (C) simple squamous epithelium (D) Glandular epithelium
(43)	Which of the following is an oviparous animal? (A) Whale (B) Echidna (C) Dolphin (D) Lion
(44)	Which group of organisms do not have nucleus? (A) Protista (B) Fungi (C) Monera (D) Cyptogams
(45)	The disease which can spread through direct contact is- (A) Cholera (B) Syphilis (C) Typhoid (D) Meningitis
(46)	Which of the following diseases are caused by bacteria? (A) Tuberculosis (B) Hepatitis (C) Yellow fever (D) Both (B) & (C)
(47)	The management and production of bees for commercial use is called as- (A) Pisciculture (B) Sericulture (C) Mariculture (D) Apiculture.
(48)	The nutrient which is required by plants in small quantity is - (A) Nitrogen (B) Magnesium (C) Potassium (D) Molybdenum.
(49)	Flame cells are found in (A) Sponges (B) Roundworms (C) Platyhelminthes (D) Annelida
(50)	The connective tissue which gives support to the body is- (A) Bone (B) Blood (C) Areolar (D) Adipose