शिक्षा निदेशालय, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली

।।अभ्यासप्रश्न- पत्रम्।।

मध्यावधि: परीक्षा (2022-23)

संस्कृतम्

कक्षा -नवमी

समयः-होरात्रयम् **अंकाः- 80**

निर्देशाः-

१ . अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति ।

खण्डः (क) अपठितावबोधनम् – 10 अङ्काः

खण्डः (ख) रचनात्मक – कार्यम् - 15 अङ्काः

खण्डः (ग) अनुप्रयुक्त- व्याकरणम् – 25 अङ्काः

खण्डः (घ) पठितावबोधनम् - 30 अङ्काः

२ . प्रत्येकम् खण्डम् अधिकृत्य उत्तराणि एकस्मिन् स्थाने क्रमेण लेखनीयानि ।

३ . प्रश्नसंख्या प्रश्नपत्रानुसारम् अवश्यमेव लेखनीयानि ।

४ . सर्वेषाम् प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृते लेखनीयानि ।

५. प्रश्नानां निर्देशाः ध्यानेन पठनीयाः।

खण्डः – क

अपठितांश-अवबोधनम् (10 अङ्काः)

1 . अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

विधात्रा निर्मितं इयं सृष्टिः अतीव सौंदर्यमयी। प्रकृतेः शोभा अतीव आह्लादकरी , परं निरंतरं विकासशीलैः मानवैः विकासेन सह प्रदूषणमपि वर्धितः। येनास्माकमेव स्वास्थ्यहानिः भवति। वायुप्रदूषणम् , ध्वनिप्रदूषणम्, जलप्रदूषणम् एतत् त्रिविधं प्रदूषणमेव मुख्यतया सर्वं वातावरणम् आकुलीकरोति। वायुप्रदूषणेन श्वासग्रहणे काठिन्यं वर्तते ।एतत् सर्वेषां स्वास्थ्याय हानिकरः सिध्यति। ध्वनिप्रदूषणं मार्गेषु वाहनानाम् अतिशयकोलाहलेन, ध्वनिविस्तारकयंत्रैश्चापि भवति ।अनेन श्रवणशक्तेः हानिः भवति। प्रदूषितजलोपयोगः तु सर्वेषां व्याधीनां मूलभूतकारणम् अस्ति। तदस्माकं सर्वेषामेव कर्तव्यमिदं यदत्रसर्वत्र अवकररहितस्य वातावरणस्य निर्माणं वयं कुर्याम, येन वायुप्रदूषणं अस्माकं स्वास्थ्यं नाशयितुं सक्षम: न भवेत्। तथैव ध्वनिप्रदूषणं जलप्रदूषणं चापि रोद्धूम वयं सर्वे मिलित्वा एवं प्रयासं कृत्वा सर्वे सुखिनः भवामः।

अ. **एकपदेन उत्तरत** – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1 X 2=2

(i) प्रदूषणं कतिविधं भवति ?

(ii) ध्वनि: प्रदूषणेन कस्या: हानि: भवति?

(iii) केन निर्मिता इयं सृष्टि: अतीव सौंदर्यमयी?

ब. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 2x2=4

(i)अद्यत्वे अस्माकं स्वास्थ्यहानि: कथं भवति?

(ii) सर्वे मिलित्वा कथम् सुखिन: भवाम:?

(iii) व्याधीनां मूलभूतकारणं किम् अस्ति?i

स. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत। **1x1=1**

द. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नप्रश्नत्रयम्) 1x3=3

(i).“क्षीयते” इति पदस्य विपरीतार्थकं पदम् अनुच्छेदात् चित्वा लिखत -

(क) सुखिन: (ग)सक्षम:

(ख) वर्धत (घ) सर्वे

(ii).”विकासेन सह प्रदूषणमपि वर्धितं येन स्वास्थ्यस्य हानि: भवति ।“ अत्र “भवति” इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्

(क) विकासेन (ग)प्रदूषणम्

(ख)स्वास्थ्यहानि: (घ) वर्धितम्

(iii).सततम् इत्यर्थं किं पदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम् ?

(क)अतीव (ग) निरन्तरम्

(ख)बलम् (घ) विकासम्

(iv)व्याधीनाम् इत्यस्य पदस्य विशेषणपदं किम्?

(क)सर्वेषाम् (ग)भयङ्करी

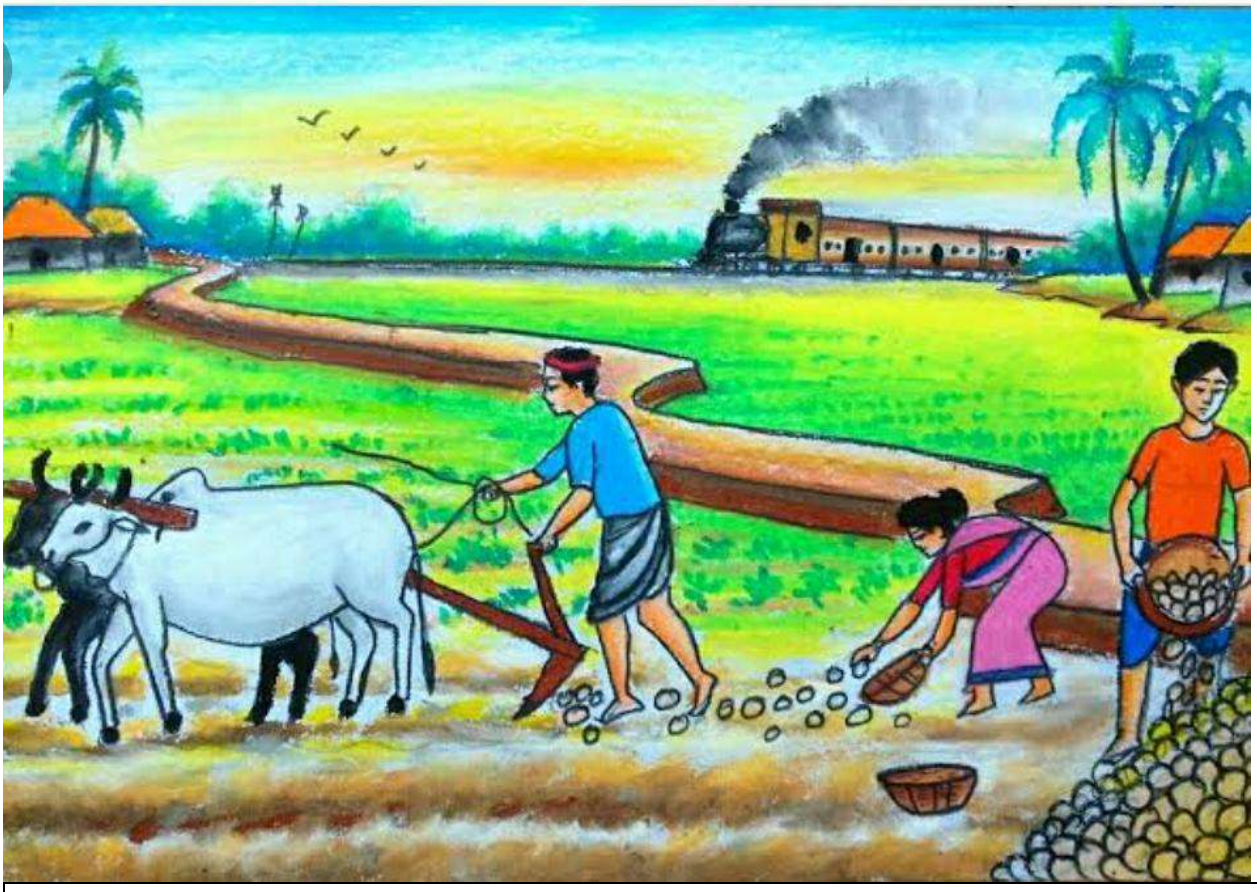
(ख)दिव्यानाम् (घ)प्रदूषिताम्

खण्ड – (ख)

रचनात्मककार्यम् (15 अङ्का:)

2. भवत: नाम गौतम: अस्ति । भवान् नवमी कक्षायां पठति । अद्य भवत: गृहे अनेके अतिथय: आगामिष्यन्ति ।अत: तेषां व्यवस्थायै भवान् विद्यालयात् एकस्य दिवसस्य अवकाशं प्राप्तुम् इच्छति । एतदर्थं प्रधानाचार्यं प्रति प्रार्थना- पत्रं लिखत । 5x1=5

3.अध: प्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मंजूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहाय्येन पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृते लिखत। 1×5=5



मञ्जूषा

कृषक: , सूर्यातपे , मेघानां , योगदानम् , वृषभौ ,अन्नोत्पादने , चालयति , हलम् , कर्षत: ,रेलयानम् ,

अथवा

मञ्जूषाप्रदत्तशब्दानां साहाय्येन निम्नलिखितं विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चभि: संस्कृतवाक्यै: लिखत।

"विद्यालयम्"

मञ्जूषा

छात्राः , श्यामपट्टे , क्रीडन्ति, पाठयति ,क्रीडाङ्गणे , पाठं ,घण्टावादनम् , विविधविषयान् ,उत्साहेन

4.अधोलिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृतेन अनुवादं कुरुत ।(केवलं वाक्यपञ्चकम्)

1x 5= 5

1. **राघव बाजार जाता है ।Raghav goes to the market.**
2. **उद्यान में लोग घूमते हैं । People walk in the park.**
3. **सीता गाना गाती है ।Sita sings a song.**
4. **हिमालय से गंगा निकलती है । The Ganga originates from the Himalayas.**
5. **गुरु को नमस्कार है । Salutations to the guru.**
6. **बालक दंड से डरता है । The child is afraid of punishment.**
7. **मुझे लड्डू अच्छे लगते हैं । I like laddoos.**

खण्ड – (ग)

अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम् (25 अङ्काः)

5. अधोलिखितानां पदानां सन्धिपदं/ सन्धिच्छेदं वा कुरुत । (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1 x 4 = 4

(i) न्यवसत्

(ii)जगत् + ईशः

(iii) पठनार्थम्

(iv) पौ + अक :

(v) अभीष्टम्

6 .यथानिर्देशम् उचितं विभक्तिं प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थान -पूर्तिं कुरुत -(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1x4=4

(i) _____ क्रीडाक्षेत्रे क्रीडन्ति ।

(क) छात्राः ख) छात्रैः ग) छात्राणां घ) छात्रात्

(ii) _____ देवं नमामः ।

(क) सः ख) अहम् ग) आवाम् घ) वयम्

(iii) सः _____ पठति ।

(क)पाठात् ख) पाठस्य ग) पाठं घ) पाठाय

(iv) _____ नाम देवदत्तः अस्ति ।

क)मम ख) अहं ग) अस्माकं घ) तस्मात्

(v) पुस्तकालये अत्र का विभक्तिः अस्ति ।

क)तृतीया ख)चतुर्थी ग)पञ्चमी घ)सप्तमी

7. उचितलकारं प्रयुज्य (क्रियापदं) चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत - (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1x4=4

(i)अहं प्रातः देवालयं _____।

(क)गच्छामि ख) गच्छामः ग) गच्छावः घ) गमिषः

(ii)छात्राः विद्यालये पठनाय _____ ।

(क) गच्छति ख) गच्छतः ग) गच्छन्ति घ) अगच्छाम

(iii)ते श्वः जन्तुशालां _____ ।

(क)गमिष्यति ख) गमिष्यन्ति ग) गमिष्यसि घ) गमिष्याम

(iv) त्वं ह्यः कुत्र _____ ?

(क)अगच्छत् ख) अगच्छः ग) आगच्छम् घ) गमिष्यसि

(v) वयं गृहं प्रति.....।

क)चलामि ख)चलन्ति ग)चलाम: घ) चलाव:

8. कारकोपपदविभक्तिम् आश्रित्य उचितपदानि विकल्पेभ्यः चिनुत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1x4=4

(i)_____ परितः वनानि सन्ति ।

(क)ग्रामात् ख) ग्रामं ग) ग्रामः घ) ग्रामे

(ii)बालिका _____ सह आपणं गच्छति ।

(क)जनकः ख) जनकात् ग) जनकेन घ) जनकस्य

(iii)श्री _____ नमः ।

(क) गुरवे ख) गुरुं ग) गुरुः घ) गुरोः

(iv)गंगा ..... प्रवहति ।

क)हिमालयेन ख)हिमालयस्य ग) हिमालयात् घ)हिमालये

(v).....स्वाहा ।

क) इन्द्र: ख)इन्द्राय ग)इन्द्राभ्याम् घ)इन्द्रेण

9.**रेखांकितपदेषु प्रकृति: प्रत्ययं विभज्य/ संयोज्य वा लिखत (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्). 1x3=3**

(i)हसन्तं काकं <u>विलोक्य</u> बालिका रोदितुम् आरब्धा।

क)वि + लोकृ + ल्यप् ख) विलोकृ + तुमुन् ग) वि + लोकृ + क्त्वा घ) वि + लोकृ + क्त

(ii)काकः <u>शी + क्त्वा</u> प्रबुद्धः।

क) शीत्वा ख) शयित्वा ग) शीक्त्वा घ) शयितुम्

(iii)बालकः विद्यालयं <u>गन्तुं</u> न इच्छति।

क) गम् + तुमुन् ख) गम् + क्त्वा ग) गम् + क्त्वा घ) गमि + तुमुन्

(iv)चिरकालं भवने चित्रविचित्रवस्तूनि <u>दृष्ट्वा</u> बालिका विस्मयं गता।

क) दृश + तुमुन् ख) दृश् + ल्यप् ग) दृश् + क्त्वा घ) दृश् + मतुप्

10. अङ्कानां स्थाने उचितसंख्यापदानि लिखत - (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1/2x4=2

(i)अस्माकं कक्षायां _____ (40) छात्राः सन्ति।

(ii)एकस्मिन् मासे प्रायसः _____ (30) दिनानि भवन्ति।

(iii)अहं प्रातः _____ (9) वादने विद्यालयं गच्छामि।

(iv)सः.....(6)वादने दन्तधावनं करोति।

(v)मम.....(2) हस्तौ स्तः।

11.अधोलिखितपदेषु उपसर्गं संयोज्य/विभज्य वा लिखत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1/2x4=2

(i) वितरति

(ii) अनुभवति।

(iii) निर् + गच्छति ।

(iv) अनुसरन्ति ।

(v) **वि + हरन्ति ।**

12. कोष्टकेभ्य: शुद्धम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत् - (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1/2x4=2

(i)त्वम् कस्य ..... गच्छसि । (पुरत:/ परित:)

(ii)..... अशोक राजा आसीत् ।(पुरा /वृथा)

(iii).....निर्णय: न करणीय: । (सहसा/ कुत्रापि)

(iv)कक्षायां .....तिष्ठ ।(यद्यपि/तूष्णीम्)

(v)कलहं.....कुरु।(वृथा /मा)

खण्ड -घ

पठितावबोधनम् (30अङ्का:)

13. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

पुरा कस्मिंश्चित् ग्रामे एका निर्धना वृद्धा स्त्री न्यवसत् । तस्याश्चैका दुहिता विनम्रा मनोहरा चासीत् । एकदा माता स्थल्यां तण्डुलान्निक्षिप्य पुत्रीमादिदेश - सूर्यातपे तण्डुलान् खगेभ्यो रक्ष । किञ्चित्कालानन्तरम् एको विचित्र: काक: समुड्डीय तामुपजगाम । नैतादृश: स्वर्णपक्षो रजतचञ्चु: स्वर्णकाकस्तया पूर्वं दृष्ट:। तं तण्डुलान् खादन्तं हसन्तञ्च विलोक्य बालिका रोदितुमारब्धा । तं निवारयन्ति सा प्रार्थयत् -तण्डुलान् मां भक्षय । मम माता अतीव निर्धना वर्तते । स्वर्णपक्ष: काक: प्रोवाच, मा शुच:। सूर्योदयात्प्राक् ग्रामाद्बहि: पिप्पलवृक्षमनु त्वयागन्तव्यम् । अहं तुभ्यं तण्डुलमूल्यं दास्यामि । प्रहर्षिता बालिका निद्रामपि न लेभे ।

अ .एकपदेन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1/2X 2=1

(i)निर्धना वृद्धा कुत्र न्यवसत् ?

(ii)का रोदितुमारब्धा ?

(iii)क: तण्डुलमूल्यं दास्यति ?

ब. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 2x1=2

(i)काक: किं प्रोवाच ?

(ii)माता पुत्रीं किम् आदिदेश ?

(iii) बालिका कथा रोदितुमारब्धा ?

यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2=2

(i).“धनिका” इति पदस्य विपरीतार्थकं पदम् अनुच्छेदात् चित्वा लिखत

(ii).”अहं तुभ्यं तण्डुलमूल्यं दस्यामि।“अत्र”दास्यामि” इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?

(iii). “खादय” इत्यर्थं किं पदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम् ?

14. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

श्रूयतां धर्मसर्वस्वं श्रुत्वा चैवावधार्यताम्।

आत्मन: प्रतिकूलानि परेषां न समाचरेत् ।।

अ.एकपदेन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1/2 X 2=1

(i)किं श्रूयताम् ?

(ii)श्रुत्वा च किं क्रियताम् ?

(iii)प्रतिकूलानि केषां न समाचरेत्?

ब. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) **1x2=2**

(i) किम् अवधार्यताम् **?**

(ii) किं न समाचरेत् ?

(iii) धर्मसर्वस्वं श्रुत्वा किं क्रियताम् ?

स.यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) **1x2=2**

(i) ."अनुकूलानि" इति पदस्य विपरीतार्थकं पदम् श्लोकात् चित्वा लिखत –

(ii) ." अन्येषाम्" इत्यर्थं किं पदम् श्लोके प्रयुक्तम् ?

(iii)." आत्मन: प्रतिकूलानि परेषां न समाचरेत् " अत्र "समाचरेत्" इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?

15. संवादान् पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

चन्दन: - किमर्थं क्रुद्धसि !तव हस्तनिर्मितानि मोदकानि दृष्टवा अहं जिह्वालोलुपतां नियन्त्रयितुम् अक्षम: अस्मि, किं न जानासि त्वमिदम् ?

मल्लिका -सम्यक् जानामि नाथ! परम् एतानि मोदकानि पूजानिमित्तानि सन्ति ।

चन्दन: - तर्हि शीघ्रमेव पूजनं सम्पादय । प्रसादं च देहि ।

मल्लिका -भो! अत्र पूजनं न भविष्यति । अहं स्वसखिभि: सह श्व: प्रातः काशीविश्वनाथमंदिरं प्रति गमिष्यामि, तत्र गंगास्नानं धर्मयात्राञ्च करिष्याम: ।

अ.एकपदेन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1/2x 2=1

(i)कानि पूजानिमित्तानि सन्ति ?

(ii)क: प्रसादम् इच्छति ?

(iii) मल्लिका काभि: सह गमिष्यति

ब. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) **1x2=2**

(i) चन्दन: किमर्थं जिह्वालोलुपतां नियन्त्रयितुम् अक्षम: आसीत् ?

(ii) मल्लिका प्रातः कुत्र गमिष्यति ?

(iii)चंदन: किं नियंत्रयितुम् अक्षम: अस्ति?

स. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) **1x2=2**

(i).“समर्थ:” इति पदस्य विपरीतार्थकं पदम् संवादात् चित्वा लिखत –

(ii)”परम् एतानि मोदकानि पूजानिमित्तानि सन्ति ।“ अत्र “सन्ति” इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?

(iii)“त्वरितम्” इत्यर्थं किं पदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम् ?

16. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरूत - **1x4=4**

(i) स्वर्णकाकं निवारयन्ती बालिका प्रार्थयत।

(ii) मह्यं मोदकानि रोचन्ते।

(iii) सूर्योदयात् पूर्वमेव सा तत्रोपस्थिता।

(iv) वृक्षाः फलं न खादन्ति।

(v) खलानां मैत्री आरम्भगुर्वी भवति।

17.मञ्जूषापदसहायतया समुचितपदानि चित्वा अधोलिखित-श्लोकस्य अन्वयं पूरयत – **1/2x6=3**

गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवन्ति, ते निर्गुणं प्राप्य भवन्ति दोषा:।

आस्वाद्यतोया: प्रवहन्ति नद्य: समुद्र मासान्त भवन्त्यपेया:।।

अन्वय: -गुणा: गुणज्ञेषु (i)..... भवन्ति, ते .(ii)..... प्राप्य (iii)..... भवन्ति। आस्वाद्यतोया: .(iv)..... प्रवहन्ति , ते .(v)..... आसाद्य (vi).....भवन्ति।

मञ्जूषा

नद्य: , अपेया:, दोषा:, गुणा:, निर्गुणं, समुद्रम्

अथवा

श्लोकस्य भावार्थं मञ्जूषापदसहायतया पूरयित्वा लिखत –

पिबन्ति नद्य: स्वयमेव नाम्भ:, स्वयं न खादन्ति फलानि वृक्षा:।

नादन्ति सस्यं खलु वारिवाहा: , परोपकाराय सतां विभूतय: ।।

भावार्थ:- नद्य: (i)..... जलं न(ii) ..... , वृक्षा: आत्मन: (iii)..... स्वयं न खादन्ति,.(iv).....स्वयं सस्यं न खादन्ति, .(v)..... समृद्धि निश्चयेन .(vi)..... भवन्ति।

मञ्जूषा

पिबन्ति ,परोपकाराय, मेघा:, सज्जनानां, स्वयमेव, फलानि

18. अधोलिखित-कथाशं समुचित -क्रमेण लिखत- **1/2x8=4**

(i)किन्तु तेन सह क्रीडनाय तदा कोsपि न वयस्येषु उपलभ्यमान आसीत्।

(ii)स: पाठशालागमनवेलायां क्रीडितुम अगच्छत्।

(iii)अतः एकाकी बालक: किमपि उद्यानं प्राविशत् ।

(iv)उद्यानं गत्वा स: मधुकरम् आह्वयत् ।

(v)स: मधुकर: बालस्य आह्वानं तिरस्कृतवान् ।

(vi)भ्रान्त: कश्चन बाल: आसीत् ।

(vii)मधुकर:अगायत्-" वयं हि मधुसंग्रहव्यग्रा" इति ।

(viii)बाल: भूयो भूय: हठमाचरति ।

19.(क) रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रसंगानुसारम् अर्थचयनं चित्वा लिखत –1/2x4=2

(i)वसन्ते सरसा: **रसाला**: लसन्ति ।

क) कदली ख) दाडिम: ग) आम्र: घ)द्राक्षा:

(ii)परोपकाराय **सतां** विभूतय:।

क)दुर्जनानां ख) सज्जनानां ग) लोकानां घ)दरिद्राणाम्

(iii)येषां **मरालै**: सह विप्रयोग:।

क) हंसै: ख) कपोतै: ग) मृगै: घ) श्वानै:

(iv)खिन्न: बालक:**कुक्कुरम्** अकथयत्।

क) बक: ख) भल्लूक: ग) गर्दभ: घ) श्वान:

ख.अधोलिखितेषु पदेषु विलोमपदेन सह मेलनं कुरुत - 1/2x4=2

(i)मृदुम् कठोरम्

(ii)अपूर्व: प्रसन्न:

(iii)मूर्खाणाम् पूर्व:

(iv)खिन्न: विदुषाम्

आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम्

संस्कृतम् (सम्प्रेषणात्मकम्) 122

कक्षा - नवमी

(सङ्कलनात्मकं मूल्याङ्कनम्)

(प्रथमसत्रम्)

समय : होरात्रयम् **पूर्णाङ्काः 90**

निर्देशाः

(i) प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।

खण्डः (क) अपठित-अवबोधनम्	-	**10 अङ्काः**
खण्डः (ख) रचनात्मकं कार्यम्	-	**15 अङ्काः**
खण्डः (ग) अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्	-	**30 अङ्काः**
खण्डः (घ) पठित-अवबोधनम्	-	**35 अङ्काः**

(ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः।

(iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि।

(iv) प्रश्नसंख्या अवश्यं लेखनीया।

(v) उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन एव लेखनीयानि।

खण्डः- (क) अपठित-अवबोधनम् 10 अङ्काः

1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत- 10

सुकरातः यूनानदेशस्य प्रसिद्धः दार्शनिकः आसीत्। एकदा तस्य समीपे एकः भक्तः आगच्छत् अपृच्छत् च ''महात्मन्! दीपकस्य अधः अन्धकारः किमर्थम् भवति चन्द्रमसि च कलङ्कः किमर्थं भवति?'' इति। सुकरातः प्रत्यवदत्– ''वत्स! किं भवता दीपके प्रकाशः चन्द्रमसि च शीतलता न दृष्टा? केवलं तत्र अन्धकारः कलंकः एव दृष्टः। एषः मनोवृत्तिदोषः एव। यादृशी यस्य भावना भवति सः तद्वस्तु तद्भावेन एव पश्यति। अतः अस्माभिः सद्गुणाः एव द्रष्टव्याः न तु अवगुणाः इति।'' अतएव उच्यते यदि नरः सकारात्मक-दृष्ट्या जीवनम् यापयति तदा तस्य सर्वे विकाराः दूरीभवन्ति। मानवस्य जीवने सुखदुःखयोः मूलकारणम् तस्य सकारात्मकः नकारात्मकः च दृष्टिकोणः एव।

प्रश्नाः -

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत :- ½×4=2

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(i) मानवस्य जीवने सुखदु:खयो: मूलकारणम् किम्?

(ii) अस्माभि: चन्द्रमसि का द्रष्टव्या?

(iii) भक्त: कस्य समीपे आगच्छत्?

(iv) सुकरात: कस्य देशस्य दार्शनिक: आसीत्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत :- 1×2=2

(i) भक्त: सुकरातम् किम् अपृच्छत्?

(ii) मनुष्यस्य सर्वे विकारा: कथं दूरीभवन्ति?

III. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उचितम् शीर्षकम् लिखत। 2

IV. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्य: शुद्धम् उत्तरम् चित्वा लिखत- 1×4=4

(i) 'अपृच्छत्' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदम् किम्?

(अ) सुकरात: (ब) भक्त:

(स) दार्शनिक: (द) एक:

(ii) 'उपरि' इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम्?

(अ) अध: (ब) अद्य

(स) नीचै: (द) समीपे

(iii) ''किमर्थम् भवता दीपकस्य प्रकाश.....'' इति वाक्ये 'भवता' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(अ) सुकराताय (ब) दीपकाय

(स) चन्द्राय (द) भक्ताय

(iv) यादृशी इति पदस्य किम् विशेष्यपदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम्?

(अ) मनोवृत्ति: (ब) भावना

(स) वस्तु (द) भावना:

खण्ड:- 'ख' (रचनात्मकं कार्यम्) 15 अङ्का:

2. भवान् अनिल:। भवतां विद्यालये संस्कृतभित्तिपत्रिकाप्रतियोगिताया: प्रदर्शिनी आयोजिता। तद्विषये स्वमित्रं सौरभं प्रति सूचयता भवता लिखिते अधोलिखिते पत्रे मञ्जूषात रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पत्रं पुन: उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत। ½×10=5

पतञ्जलिछात्रावास:

(i) .....

तिथि: .....

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प्रिय मित्र (ii) .....!

अत्र सर्वगतं कुशलम् अस्ति। भवतः विद्यालये आयोजितायाः (iii) ..... विषये पठित्वा मम मनसि महान् आनन्दः जातः। अस्मिन् सत्रे अत्र रचनात्मककार्यस्य अन्तर्गते (iv) .... प्रदर्शिनी आयोजयिष्यते। सर्वाभिः कक्षाभिः स्वस्वकक्षेषु संस्कृतभित्तिपत्रिकाणां (v) .... भविष्यति। तस्याः कृते पत्रिकायाः (vi) ..... पञ्जीकरणम् अपि आवश्यकम् आसीत्। छात्राः एव तत्र सम्पादकाः भविष्यन्ति। अस्माकं (vii) ..... नाम संस्कृतपीयूषम् इति अस्ति। अहमेव अस्याः सम्पादकः नियुक्तः। संस्कृतदिवसस्य अवसरे अस्याः उद्घाटनं भविष्यति। भवान् अपि (viii) ..... अस्माकं कार्यं च पश्यतु।

शेषं पुनः निवेदयिष्यामि।

स्वपित्रोः सेवायाम् मम (ix) ..... निवेदयतु।

भवताम् अभिन्नं मित्रम्

(x) .....

संस्कृतभित्तिपत्रिकायाः, चित्रवर्णनप्रतियोगितायाः, हरिद्वारतः, प्रदर्शनं, नाम्नः सौरभ, अनिलः, पत्रिकायाः, आगच्छतु, अभिवादनम्

3. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत। 2×5=10

मञ्जूषा

बसयानम्, कारयानानि, स्कूटरयानेन, मेट्रोयानम्, स्तम्भाः, जनाः, वाहनानि, वृक्षाः उपरि, अधः पृष्ठे, सन्ति, चलति, गच्छन्ति, मार्गः सेतोः तीव्रगत्या, शीघ्रम्, विद्युत्स्तम्भाः

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अथवा

''मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानाम् सहायतया ''जलप्रदूषणम्'' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत। 2×5=10

मञ्जूषा

अवकरं, नदीषु, जनाः, कार्यशालाभ्यः दूषितम्, मलम्, क्षिपन्ति, स्वच्छम्, क्षालयन्ति, वस्त्राणि, पूजा-सामग्री, पुष्पाणि, नालिकामार्गेण, जायन्ते, रोगाः, भवन्ति, रुग्णाः, पीत्वा,

खण्डः– 'ग' (अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्) 30 अङ्काः

4. (i) अयं वर्णः तवर्गे नास्ति– 1×4=4

(अ) थ् (ब) द्

(स) ध (द) घ

(ii) अस्य उच्चारणस्थानम् तालु नास्ति–

(अ) इ (ब) य्

(स) च् (द) त्

(iii) उचितम् वर्णम् चित्वा वर्णवियोजने रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत–

वृक्षस्थः– व् ऋ क् ..... अ स् थ् अः

(अ) श् (ब) ष्

(स) क्ष् (द) स्

(iv) उचितम् वर्णसंयोजनम् चिनुत–

व् इ द् य् आ ल् अ य् अः

(अ) विधालयः (ब) विद्यालयः

(स) विद्यालय (द) विध्यालय

5. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां समुचितं सन्धिं विच्छेदं वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत– ½×10=5

(i) शिष्यः <u>अध्ययन + अर्थम्</u> गुरुम् प्रति गच्छति।

(अ) अध्ययनर्थम् (ब) अध्ययनर्थम

(स) अध्ययनार्थम् (द) अध्ययनरथम्

(ii) नरः <u>पञ्च + इन्द्रियाणि</u> वशं कुर्यात्।

(अ) पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि (ब) पञ्चेन्द्रीयाणि

(स) पञ्चैन्द्रियाणि (द) पञ्चान्द्रियाणि

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(iii) पुत्रम् दृष्ट्वा माता उत् + लसिता जाता।

(अ) उत्लसिता (ब) उन्लसिता

(स) उल्लसिता (द) उद्लसिता

(iv) संगीतरहितम् जीवनम् नीरसम् प्रतीयते।

(अ) नी + रसम् (ब) नि + रसम्

(स) निर + रसम् (द) निर् + रसम्

(v) प्रत्येकम् कार्यम् विचार्य एव कर्त्तव्यम्।

(अ) प्रति + ऐकम् (ब) प्रति + एकम्

(स) प्रती + एकम् (द) प्रतिः + एकम्

(vi) हास्यं जीवने महौषधिः इव भवति।

(अ) महा + ओषधिः (ब) मह + औषधिः

(स) मह् + औषधि (द) महत + ओषधिः

(vii) वाक् + ईशः परिश्रमेण कार्यम् करोति।

(अ) वाकीशः (ब) वादीशः

(स) वागीशः (द) वागिशः

(viii) एतच्चित्रम् कक्षे शोभते।

(अ) एतत् + चित्रम् (ब) एतच्+ चित्रम्

(स) एतत + चित्रम् (द) एतम् + चित्रम्

(ix) तावद् भविष्यामि अनयोः + विधेयः।

(अ) अनयोर्विधेयः (ब) अनयोर्वीधेयः

(स) अनर्योविधेयः (द) अनयोविधेयः

(x) भरतः अवदत्– ''अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि''।

(अ) अनुगृहीत + अस्मि (ब) अनुगृहीतः + अस्मि

(स) अनुगृहीतो + स्मि (द) अनुगृहीता + अस्मि।

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6. उचितशब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत- ½×10=5

(i) एषः ..... वसिष्ठस्य आश्रमः अस्ति।

(अ) मुनिः (ब) मुनयः

(स) मुने (द) मुनेः

(ii) आश्रमे ..... हिंसा निषिद्धा।

(अ) पशूनामः (ब) पशुनाम्

(स) पशूनाम् (द) पशूनाम

(iii) शीला ..... लेखम् लिखति।

(अ) पत्रिकां (ब) पत्रिकया

(स) पत्रिकायाम् (द) पत्रिका

(iv) उद्याने सुन्दराणि ..... सन्ति।

(अ) पुष्पानि (ब) पुष्पाणी

(स) पुष्पैः (द) पुष्पाणि

(v) ..... बालिकायाः माता शिक्षिका अस्ति।

(अ) अस्य (ब) अस्याः

(स) अस्यः (द) अस्या

(vi) रामायणस्य ..... नाम महर्षिः वाल्मीकिः।

(अ) रचयिता (ब) रचयित्रा

(स) रचयितुः (द) रचयितु

(vii) विवेकः नवतिः ..... प्राप्य उत्तीर्णः जातः।

(अ) अङ्कान् (ब) अङ्कान

(स) अङ्कैः (द) अङ्कानि

(viii) विद्वांसः ..... वन्दनाम् कुर्वन्ति।

(अ) सरस्वती (ब) सरस्वतीम्

(स) सरस्वत्याः (द) सरस्वत्या

(ix) तव गृहे बहूनि ..... सन्ति।

(अ) वस्तुनी (ब) वस्तुनि

(स) वस्तु (द) वस्तूनि

(x) महोदय! ..... प्रार्थनापत्रम् स्वीकरोतु।

(अ) अहम् (ब) मम्

(स) मम (द) माम्

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7. उचितधातुरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्त-स्थानानि पूरयत- ½×10=5

(i) अस्माकम् कक्षायाम् त्रिंशत् छात्राः .....।

(अ) अस्ति (ब) सन्ति

(स) सन्तिः (द) सन्ती

(ii) ह्यः वयम् 'अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्' इति नाटकम् .....।

(अ) अपठम् (ब) अपठाम

(स) अपठाम् (द) पठामः

(iii) ग्रीष्मावकाशे मम पिता अस्मान् हिमाचल-प्रदेशे .....।

(अ) नेष्यामि (ब) नेष्यन्ति

(स) नेष्यति (द) नेष्यसि

(iv) ये जनाः वृद्धान् सेविष्यन्ते, ते एव भविष्ये यशः .....।

(अ) लभते (ब) लभन्ते

(स) अलभन्त (द) लप्स्यन्ते

(v) हे भिक्षुक! त्वम् किमर्थम् .....? किमपि कार्यं कुरु।

(अ) याचते (ब) याचे

(स) याचसे (द) याचै

(vi) ह्यः चलचित्रम् दृष्ट्वा बालाः .....।

(अ) अमोदत (ब) अमोदन्त

(स) अमोदध्वम् (द) अमोदामहे

(vii) अहम् स्वमातरम् .....।

(अ) सेविष्ये (ब) सेविष्यते

(स) सेविष्यसे (द) सेविष्यामहे

(viii) गतसप्ताहे त्वम् स्वाध्यायं न .....।

(अ) अकरोत् (ब) करिष्यसि

(स) अकरोः (द) करोषि

(ix) सर्वे छात्राः प्रातः विद्यालयम् गत्वा स्वगुरुम् .....।

(अ) नंस्यति (ब) नंस्यथ

(स) नंस्यामः (द) नंस्यन्ति

(x) भो बालिकाः! यूयम् पाकशालायाम् ओदनम् .....।

(अ) पचन्ति (ब) पचथ

(स) पचथः (द) पचामः

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8. मञ्जूषातः उचितानि पदानि चित्वा अधोलिखिते अनुच्छेदे रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा अनुच्छेदं पुनः लिखत– 1×5=5

एकः बालकः उद्याने (i) ..... अधः क्रीडति स्म। सहसा प्रचण्डः वायुः अचलत्। (ii) ..... परितः वायुमण्डलं धूलिधूसरितम् अभवत्। दीर्घाः शाखाः (iii) ..... उपरि अपतन्। बालकः उच्चैः व्यलपत्। (iv) ..... कुशलः एकः स्वयंसेवकः तत्र आगत्य बालकम् अरक्षत्। एतस्मै परोपकारिणे स्वयंसेवकाय (v) ..... ।

मञ्जूषाः–

उद्यानम्, नमः, वृक्षाणाम्, रक्षाकार्ये, बालकस्य

9. (क) अधोलिखितवाक्येषु कोष्ठके प्रदत्तौ प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ संयोज्य रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कृत्वा वाक्यानि पुनः लिखत– 1×3=3

(i) वानरः वृक्षम् ..... कूर्दते। (आ + रुह् + ल्यप्)

(ii) भोजनम् ..... जनाः भ्रमन्ति। (खाद् + क्त्वा)

(iii) सांयकाले बालाः ..... उद्याने गच्छन्ति। (क्रीड् + तुमुन्)

(ख) अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ पृथक्कृत्य लिखत। 1×3=3

(i) रमेशः प्रतिदिनम् अम्बाम् <u>प्रणम्य</u> विद्यालयम् गच्छति। (प्र .....)

(ii) बालकः दुग्धम् <u>पीत्वा</u> स्वपिति। (..... क्त्वा)

(iii) भक्ताः रामकथाम् <u>श्रोतुम्</u> देवालयम् गच्छन्ति। (..... तुमुन्)

खण्डः– 'घ' (पठित–अवबोधनम्) 35 अङ्काः

10. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पद्यांशं नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत।

(अ) गद्यांशः

महर्षेः आरुणेः पुत्रः श्वेतकेतुः आसीत्। द्वादशवर्षीयं तं पुत्रं पिता आरुणिः उवाच– हे श्वेतकेतो! गुरुं प्रति गच्छ अध्ययनार्थं यतः सौम्य! अस्मत्कुलीनः अनधीत्य न भवति इति। सः पुत्रः आचार्यम् उपेत्य यावत् चतुर्विंशतिवर्षः अभवत् तावत् सः सर्वान् वेदान् सार्थान् अधीत्य पितुः सकाशम् आगच्छत्। सः च 'सर्वश्रेष्ठः अहम्' इति मन्यमानः उद्धतस्वभावः अभवत्।

प्रश्नाः–

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत। ½×2=1

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(i) श्वेतकेतुः आचार्यम् उपेत्य किम् अधीतवान्?

(ii) अध्ययनं कृत्वा कः उद्धतस्वभावः अभवत्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत 2×1=2

(i) श्वेतकेतुः कतिवर्षीयः भूत्वा पितुः सकाशम् आगच्छत्?

III. उचितम् उत्तरम् चित्वा लिखत– 2

(i) 'अधीत्य' इति पदस्य किम् विलोमपदम् गद्यांशे प्रयुक्तम्?

(अ) सार्थान् (ब) अनधीत्य

(स) उपेत्य (द) उद्धतः

(ii) सार्थान् इति पदस्य अनुच्छेदे विशेष्यपदम् किम्?

(अ) ग्रन्थान् (ब) आचार्यान्

(स) सर्वान् (द) वेदान्

(आ) पद्यांशः–

काष्ठादग्निर्जायते मथ्यमानाद्
भूमिस्तोयं खन्यमाना ददाति।
सोत्साहानां नास्त्यसाध्यं नराणां
मार्गारब्धाः सर्वयत्नाः फलन्ति।।

प्रश्नाः–

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत। ½×2=1

(i) कीदृशां नराणां कृते किमपि असाध्यं नास्ति?

(ii) कीदृशाः यत्नाः फलन्ति।

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। 2×1=2

अग्निः कीदृशात् काष्ठात् जायते?

III. उचितम् उत्तरम् चित्वा लिखत– 1×2=2

(i) 'फलन्ति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदम् किम्?

(अ) अग्निः (ब) भूमिः

(स) मार्गारब्धाः (द) सर्वयत्नाः

(ii) 'जलम्' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदम् पद्यांशे किम् अस्ति?

(अ) तोयम् (ब) वारि

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(स) अम्बुदम् (द) सलिलम्

(इ) नाट्यांशः-

रामः– मे शापितो न परिरक्षसि चेत् स्वराज्यम्।

भरतः– हन्त! अनुत्तरम् अभिहितम्। भवतु, समयतः ते राज्यं परिपालयामि।

रामः– वत्स! कः समयः?

भरतः– मम हस्ते निक्षिप्तं तव राज्यं चतुर्दशवर्षान्ते प्रतिग्रहीतुम् इच्छामि।

रामः– एवमस्तु।

भरतः– आर्य! अन्यमपि वरं हर्तुम् इच्छामि।

रामः– वत्स! किमिच्छसि? किमहं ददामि?

भरतः– पादोपभुक्ते तव पादुके मे एते प्रयच्छ।

प्रश्नाः-

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत। ½×2=1

(i) कः अन्यम् अपि वरं हर्तुम् इच्छति?

(ii) रामः भरतं किम् परिरक्षितुम् कथयति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। 1×2=2

(i) भरतः रामं किं दातुं प्रार्थितवान्।

III. उचितम् उत्तरम् चित्वा लिखत- 2

(i) 'ग्रहीतुम् इति पदस्य किम् विलोमपदम् अत्र अस्ति?

(अ) निक्षिप्तम् (ब) अभिहितम्

(स) प्रतिग्रहीतुम् (द) हर्तुम्

(ii) अस्मिन् नाट्यांशे 'वत्स!' इति सम्बोधनपदम् कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(अ) सीतायै (ब) भरताय

(स) रामाय (द) सुमन्त्राय

11. अधोलिखितश्लोकयोः भावार्थं मञ्जूषातः उचितपदानि चित्वा पूरयत। ½×8=4

(क) स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिम्।
परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते।।

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भावार्थः- अयम् संसारः (i) ..... अस्ति। अत्र प्रतिदिनम् अनेके जनाः जायन्ते (ii) ..... च, परम् यस्य नरस्य (iii) ..... वंशस्य गौरवं वर्धते, तस्य जन्म एव (iv) ..... भवति।

(ख) वरमेको गुणी पुत्रो न च मूर्खशतान्यति।
एकश्चन्द्रस्तमो हन्ति न च तारागणैरपि।।

भावार्थः- गुणवान् पुत्रः एकः एव सर्वेषु पुत्रेषु (v) ..... भवति शतानि अपि (vi) ..... पुत्राः न। यथा एकः एव चन्द्रमा (vii) ..... नाशयति न तु। (viii) ..... तारकाणाम् समूहः।

मञ्जूषा

अन्धकारम्, परिवर्तनशीलः, मूर्खाः, जन्मना, सार्थकम्, श्रेष्ठः, म्रियन्ते, अनेकेषाम्

12. (क) निम्नलिखित श्लोकयोः अन्वयं मञ्जूषातः समुचितं पदं चित्वा पूरयत। ½×8=4

सुचिरेणापि कालेन यशः किञ्चिन्मयार्जितम्।
अचिरेणैव कालेन भरतेनाद्य सञ्चितम्।।

अन्वयः- मया (i) ..... कालेन अपि किञ्चित् (ii) .... अर्जितम्, भरतेन (तु) (iii) ..... अचिरेण कालेन एव (यशः) (iv) ....।

(ख) गच्छन् पिपीलको याति योजनानां शतान्यपि।
अगच्छन् वैनतेयोऽपि पदमेकं न गच्छति।।

अन्वयः- पिपीलकः अपि (v) ..... योजनानां शतानि (vi) ....। अगच्छन् वैनतेयः (vii) ..... पदम् अपि (viii) .... गच्छति।

13. रेखांकितानि पदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत- 1×4=4

(i) वयं <u>पर्युषितम्</u> अन्नम् न खादेम।
(ii) नरः <u>अतिथीनां</u> पूजकः स्यात्।
(iii) <u>भागीरथीतीरे</u> पाटलिपुत्रनामधेयं नगरम् आसीत्।
(iv) महान् भवितुम् <u>सत्संगतिः</u> अपेक्षिता।

14. अधोलिखितवाक्यानि कथाक्रमेण संयोज्य लिखत। ½×8=4

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(i) बालस्य रक्षायै नियुक्तः नकुलः बालकम् उपसरन्तम् एकं सर्पम् अपश्यत्।

(ii) एकदा राजा श्राद्धार्थम् तं ब्राह्मणम् निमन्त्रितम् अकरोत्।

(iii) श्राद्धकार्यात् प्रतिनिवृत्तः ब्राह्मणः रक्तविलिप्तम् नकुलम् अपश्यत्।

(iv) उज्जयिन्याम् माधवः नाम विप्रः वसति स्म।

(v) गमनात् पूर्वम् ब्राह्मणः स्वपालितम् नकुलम् एकाकिनः बालस्य रक्षार्थम् नियुक्तम् अकरोत्।

(vi) रक्तविलिप्तम् नकुलं दृष्ट्वा ब्राह्मणः ''अनेन मे बालकः खादितः'' इति मत्वा तम् अमारयत्।

(vii) गृहस्य अन्तः गत्वा, बालकम् स्वस्थम् सर्पम् च हतं दृष्ट्वा सः अतीव दुःखी अभवत्।

(viii) सर्पं मारयन् नकुलः तस्य रक्तेन विलिप्तमुखः जातः।

15. प्रसङ्गानुसारम् रेखाङ्कितपदानां उचितम् अर्थम् चित्वा लिखत– 1×4=4

(i) यदि <u>सत्वरम्</u> न गच्छामि तदा अन्यः कश्चित् श्राद्धार्थं वृतः भवेत्।

(अ) शीघ्रम् (ब) शनैः

(स) सततम् (द) सदैव

(ii) <u>नक्तम्</u> दधि न भुञ्जीत।

(अ) प्रभाते (ब) सांयकाले

(स) मध्याह्ने (द) रात्रौ

(iii) पञ्चेन्द्रियद्रव्याणि <u>खं</u> वायुः ज्योतिः आपो भूः इति।

(अ) इन्द्रियम् (ब) सुखम्

(स) आकाशः (द) 'ख' इति वर्णः

(iv) न <u>दुष्टयानानि</u> आरोहेत्।

(अ) विकृतानि वाहनानि (ब) दुर्जनानाम् वाहनानि

(स) दूषितानि स्थानानि (द) दुष्टैः सह यानानि

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अंक योजना

खण्डः- (क) अपठित-अवबोधनम् 10 अङ्काः

प्रश्नसंख्या		अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि		अङ्काः
1	I	(i)	दृष्टिकोणः	½
		(ii)	शीतलता	½
		(iii)	सुकरातस्य	½
		(iv)	यूनानदेशस्य	½
	II	(i)	भक्त अपृच्छत्-दीपकस्य अधः अन्धकारः चन्द्रमासि च कलङ्क किमर्थं भवति।	1
		(ii)	यदि नरः सकारात्मकदृष्ट्या जीवनं यापयति तदा तस्य सर्वे विकाराः दूरीभवन्ति।	1
	III		सुखदुःखयोः मूलकारणम् उचितः दृष्टिकोणः, अथवा किमपि अन्यत्।	2
	(iv)	(i)	भक्तः	1×4=4
		(ii)	अधः	
		(iii)	भक्ताय	
		(iv)	भावना	

खण्डः- (ख) 15 अङ्काः

पत्रलेखनम् ½×10=5

2.
(i) हरिद्वारतः
(ii) सौरभ
(iii) चित्रवर्णनप्रतियोगितायाः
(iv) संस्कृतभित्तित्रिकायाः
(v) प्रदर्शनं
(vi) नाग्नः
(vii) पत्रिकायाः
(viii) आगच्छतु
(ix) अभिवादनम्
(x) अनिल

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3. मञ्जूषातः शब्दान् गृहीत्वा छात्रः संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्येषु चित्रस्य वर्णनं करिष्यन्ति। 2×5=10

अथवा

स्वयं मञ्जूषाप्रदत्तानां पदानां सहायतया 'जलप्रदूषणम्' अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यानि लेखिष्यन्ति। प्रतिवाक्यम् अङ्कद्वयं भविष्यति, एकः अङ्कः तथ्याय, एकः च अङ्कः भाषायाः शुद्धतायै।

खण्डः (ग) अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् – 30 अङ्काः

4. (i) घ 1×4=4
(ii) त्
(iii) ष्
(iv) विद्यालयः

5. (i) अध्ययनार्थम् ½×10=5
(ii) पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि
(iii) उल्लसिता
(iv) निर् + रसम्
(v) प्रति + एकम्
(vi) महा + ओषधिः
(vii) वागीशः
(viii) एतत् + चित्रम्
(ix) अनयोर्विधेयः
(x) अनुगृहीतः + अस्मि

6. (i) मुनेः ½×10=5
(ii) पशूनाम्
(iii) पत्रिकायाम्
(iv) पुष्पाणि
(v) अस्याः
(vi) रचयितुः
(vii) अङ्कान्
(viii) सरस्वत्याः
(ix) वस्तूनि
(x) मम

7. (i) सन्ति ½×10=5

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(ii) अपठाम

(iii) नेष्यति

(iv) लप्स्यन्ते

(v) याचसे

(vi) अमोदन्त

(vii) सेविष्ये

(viii) अकरोः

(ix) नंस्यन्ति

(x) पचथ

8. (i) वृक्षाणाम् 1×5=5

(ii) उद्यानम्

(iii) बालकस्य

(iv) रक्षाकार्ये

(v) नमः

9.(क) (i) आरुह्य 1×3=3

(ii) खादित्वा

(iii) क्रीडितुम्

(ख) (i) प्र + नम् + ल्यप् 1×3=3

(ii) पा + क्त्वा

(iii) श्रु + तुमुन्

खण्डः (घ) पठित-अवबोधनम् - 35 अङ्काः

10.(अ) गद्यांशः ½ × 2=1

I (i) वेदान्

(ii) श्वेतकेतुः

II श्वेतकेतुः चतुर्विंशतिवर्षीय मूत्वा पितुः सकाशम् आगच्छत्। 1 × 2=2

III (i) अनधीत्य 1 × 2=2

(ii) वेदान्

(आ) पद्यांशः ½ × 2=1

I (i) सोत्साहानां

(ii) मार्गारब्धाः

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II	(i)	अग्निः मथ्यमानात् काष्ठात् जायते।	2 × 1=2
III	(i)	सर्वयत्नाः	1× 2=2
	(ii)	तोयम्	

(इ) नाट्यांशः

I	(i)	भरतः	½ × 2=1
	(ii)	स्वराज्यम्	
II		भरतः रामं पादोपभुक्ते पादुके दांतु प्रार्थितवान्	1 × 2=2
III	(i)	प्रतिग्रहीतुम्	1 × 2=2
	(ii)	भरताय	

11.(क)	(i)	परिवर्तनशील	½×4=2
	(ii)	म्रिमन्ते	
	(iii)	जन्मना	
	(iv)	सार्थकम्	
(ख)	(i)	श्रेष्ठः	½×4=2
	(ii)	मूर्खाः	
	(iii)	अन्धकारम्	
	(iv)	अनेकेषाम्	
12.(क)	(i)	सुचिरेण	½×4=2
	(ii)	यशः	
	(iii)	अद्य	
	(iv)	सञ्चितम्	
(ख)	(i)	गच्छन्	½×4=2
	(ii)	याति	
	(iii)	एकम्	
	(iv)	गच्छति	
13.(क)	(i)	कीदृशम्	1×4=4
	(ii)	'केषाम्'	
	(iii)	कुत्र	
	(iv)	का	
14.	(iv)	उज्जयिन्यां माधवः नाम विप्रः वसति स्म।	1×8=4
	(ii)	एकदा राजा श्राद्धार्थम् ब्राह्मणं निमन्त्रितम् अकरोत्।	

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(v) गमनात् पूर्वं ब्राह्मणः स्वपालितं नकुलम् एकाकिनः बालस्य रक्षार्थं नियुक्तम् अकरोत्।

(i) बालस्य रक्षायै नियुक्तः नकुलः बालकम् उपसरन्तम् एकं सर्पम् अपश्यत्।

(viii) सर्पम् मारयन् नकुलः रक्तेन विलिप्तमुखः जातः।

(iii) श्राद्धकार्यात् प्रतिनिवृत्तः ब्राह्मणः रक्तविलिप्तं नकुलम् अपश्यत्।

(vi) रक्तविलिप्तं नकुलं दृष्ट्वा ब्राह्मणः ''अनेन बालकः खादितः'' इति चिन्तयित्वा तम् अमारयत्।

(vii) गृहस्य अन्तः गत्वा बालकं स्वस्थं, सर्पं च हतं दृष्ट्वा अतीव दुःखी अभवत्।

15. (i) शीघ्रम् 1×4=4

(ii) रात्रौ

(iii) आकाशः

(iv) विकृतानि वाहनानि

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संस्कृतम् – सम्प्रेषणात्मकम्,कक्षा – नवमी

समयः – होरात्रयम् पूर्णाङ्काः – 90

निर्देशाः –

(i) प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।

खण्डः (क) अपठित–अवबोधनम् – 10 अंकाः,

खण्डः (ख) रचनात्मकं कार्यम् – 15 अंकाः

खण्डः (ग) अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् – 30 अंकाः,

खण्डः (घ) पठित–अवबोधनम् – 35 अंकाः

(ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः। (iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि ।

(iv) प्रश्नसंख्या अवश्यं लेखनीया। (v) उत्तराणि सस्कृतेन एव लेखनीयानि ।

खण्डः (क)

अपठित – अवबोधनम् 10 अंकाः

1. अधोलिखितं अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा निर्देशानुसारं अनुच्छेदाधारितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत–

भारतीयेषु पुराणेषु सर्वदेवमयी गौरित्युद्घोषित मास्ते। माता तु उत्पन्नं बालकं त्रिवर्षपर्यन्तमेव दुग्धं पाययति तदनंतरं तु आजीवनं दुग्धं वयं गोरेव लभामहे। अतएव गौः मानवसमाजस्य धात्री अस्ति। अथर्ववेदे कथितम् अस्ति–'गोमातुः भारीरे सर्वे देवाः निवसन्ति।' आर्यसमाजस्य जनकः स्वामी दयानंदः 'गौ करुणानिधिः' इत्यस्मिन् पुस्तिकायाम् गोमहत्वं व्यज्ञापयत्। गोदुग्धं अमृतमिव भवति सर्वे जानन्त्येव गोमूत्रे नाइट्रोक्ससल्फर, अमोनिया गैस, तॉबा, लोहा, आदयः तत्वाः भवन्ति। गोमूत्रेण असाध्याः रोगाः न यन्ति। पंचगव्यैः (दुग्ध, घृत, दधि, गोमय, गोमूत्र) बहूनि उपचाराणि भवन्ति। अद्यापि भारतीयाः सर्वेषु धार्मिककार्येषु गवामेव दानं कुर्वन्ति अतएव गौः भारतस्य महत्वपूर्णा सम्पत्तिर्वर्तते। तस्याः गोसम्पत्तेः सुरक्षा भारतीयानामस्माकमावश्यकं कर्तव्यं वर्तते। यतोहि वयं जानीमः एव –''गावो वि वस्य मातरम् ।''

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत– 1/2X4=2

(i) बहूनि उपचाराणि कैः भवन्ति ?

(ii) 'गौ करुणानिधिः' पुस्तिकायाम् गोमहत्वं कः व्यज्ञापयत् ?

(iii) असाध्याः रोगाः केन न यन्ति ?

(iv) गौः मानवसमाजस्य का अस्ति ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत– 1X2=2

(i) अथर्ववेदे किं कथितम् अस्ति ?

(ii) भारतीयेषु पुराणेषु किम् उद्घोषितमास्ते

Iv. अस्य गद्यांशस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत् । 2

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III. **निर्देशानुसारं प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत –** **1X4=4**

(i) 'गोमूत्रेण असाध्याः रोगाः नश्यन्ति।' अस्मिन् वाक्ये विशेषणपदम् किम् ?

(अ) गोमूत्रेण (ब) असाध्याः (स) रोगाः (द) नश्यन्ति

(ii) 'पुस्तिकायाम्' पदे का विभक्तिः ?

(अ) द्वितीया (ब) तृतीया (स) सप्तमी (द) सम्बोधन

(iii) 'निवसन्ति' इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदं अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम् ?

(अ) अथर्ववेदे (ब) गोमातुः (स) शरीरे (द) देवाः

(iv) साध्याः इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदं अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम् ?

(अ) असाध्यायाः (ब) असाध्याः (स) धात्री (द) गोमय,

खण्डः 'ख '

रचनात्मकं कार्यम् **15 अंकाः**

2. **संगणककक्षायां प्रवेशं प्राप्तुं प्रधानाचार्यं प्रति लिखिते प्रार्थनापत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि उचितपदैः पूरयत। पत्रं पुनः उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् लिखत्।** **1/2X10=5**

देववाणी भवनम्
तिथिः .....

(1)..... प्रधानाचार्यवर्याः

(2).....,

सविनयं निवेदयामि यत् अहं (3)..... कक्षायां 90 प्रतिशतअंकान् गृहीत्वा उत्तीर्णः जातः। अधुना अहं (4)..... प्रवेष्टुम् इच्छामि। गणितविषये तु (5)..... सर्वदा शतप्रतिशतम् (6).....गृह्यन्ते। अद्यत्वे सर्वेषु कार्येषु (7)..... अनिवार्यम्। कृपया मह्म् (8)..... प्रदाय (9).....माम् अनुगृह्णन्तु ।

(10).....

प्रार्थी
अ. ब. स.

मंजूषा –

मान्याः, सधन्यवादः, आदरणीयाः, स्वीकृतिं, अंकाः, संगणककक्षायां, दशम, मया, संगणकम्, भवन्तः

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3. मंजूषायां प्रदत्त–शब्दानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पंच वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत्– 2X5=10

मंजूषा

अभिनयं, अतीव, साधु, आत्मविश्वासः, जागृतः, आनन्दवर्धकः,पठति, वातावरणं,सावधानाः

अथवा

स्वविद्यालये भवता/भवत्या प्रथमवारं संस्कृतनाटकस्य आयोजनं कृतम् । स्वमनोदशां वर्णयन् पंच वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन मंजूषापदसहायतया लिखतु । 2X5=10

मंजूषा –

मार्गदर्शनेन, चित्तं, व्याकुलं, अभिनयं, अतीव, साधु, आत्मविश्वासः, जागृतः, करतलध्वनिं, प्रसन्नाः, आदेशेन

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खण्डः 'ग '

'अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम्' 30 अंकाः

4. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत् – **1/2X12=6**

(i) यथा ..... तथा प्रजा।
(अ) राज्ञः (ब) राजा (स) प्रजा (द) जना

(ii) ..... दे रिक्षायै वचनबद्धाः सन्ति।
(अ) भवन्तः (ब) भवान (स) भवत् (द) मूर्धा

(iii) भारीरे तु ..... निवासः भवति।
(अ) आत्म (ब) दन्ताः (स) आत्मनः (द) आत्मा

(iv) सागरवि वविद्यालये ..... पाठयन्ति
(अ) विद्वानाः (ब) विद्वान (स) विद्वान्सः (द) विद्वान्

(v) ..... समयम् व्यर्थं मा कुरु।
(अ) गच्छन (ब) गच्छन् (स) गच्छन्तं (द) गच्छतः

(vi) ..... अनेक गुणाः विद्यन्ते।
(अ) आत्मनि (ब) आत्मनस्य (स) आत्मनः (द) आत्मा

(vii) ..... आगते प्रणामः कर्तव्यः।
(अ) विदुशः (ब) विदुशाम् (स) विदुश (द) विदुशि

(viii) ..... वाहनेन धूम्रं उत्सृज्यते।
(अ) गच्छति (ब) गच्छन्तम् (स) गच्छता (द) गच्छन्

(ix) गांधिमहोदयः तु महान् ..... एव।
(अ) आत्मनि (ब) आत्मनस्य (स) आत्मनः (द) आत्मा

(x) संविधाने ..... आस्था अनिवार्या।
(अ) भवताम् (ब) भवदभ्यः (स) भवान् (द) भवद्

(xi) ग्वालियरनगरे ..... समाधिः अस्ति।
(अ) राज्ञः (ब) राजानौ (स) प्रजा (द) जना

(xii) ..... भासनं किं किं यच्छति।
(अ) भवताम् (ब) भवतोः (स) भवान् (द) भवता

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5. **प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत् –** **1/2X12=6**

(i) मम ..... मित्राणि सन्ति।

(अ) पंच (ब) पंचः (स) पंचाः (द) पंचानि

(ii) मम गृहे जनाः सन्ति।

(अ) चत्वाराः (ब) चत्वारः (स) चत्वारि (द) चत्वार

(iii) ..... जनौ गच्छतः।

(अ) द्वौवय (ब) द्वौय (स)द्वौव (द) द्वौ

(iv) सागरवि वविद्यालये ..... शिक्षकाः पाठयन्ति ।

(अ) त्रीणि (ब) त्रे (स) त्रयः (द) त्रयाः

(v) ..... काकः आसीत्।

(अ)एका (ब) एकः (स) एकम (द) एकम्

(vi) विद्यार्थिनः ..... गुणाः विद्यन्ते।

(अ) पंच (ब) पंचाः (स) द्वे (द) ऐकम्

(vii) .....कर्णाभ्यां श्रुणोमि।

(अ) द्वौ (ब) द्वाभ्याम् (स) द्वे (द) द्वयः

(viii) सा ..... वीरबालकस्य माता अस्ति।

(अ) एकस्याः (ब) एकम् (स) एकस्य (द) ऐका

(ix) द ारथः ..... पुत्राणां पिता आसीत।

(अ) चतुरः (ब) चतुर्णाम् (स) चत्वारः (द) चत्वारस्य

(x) सः ..... पादेन खंजः।

(अ) एका (ब) एकः (स) एकम (द) एकेन

(xi) प्राणाः ..... भवन्ति।

(अ) पंच (ब) पंचाः (स) पंचम (द) पंचः

(xii) ..... लोकेशु धर्मः रक्षति।

(अ) त्रीणि (ब) त्रेशु (स) त्रिशु (द) त्रयाः

6. **कोष्ठके प्रदत्तधातुरूपस्य उचितम् रूपं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत् –** **1/2X12=6**

(i) सर्वे ..... निरामयाः।

(अ) सन्तु (ब) अस्तु (स) स्तु (द) स्तः

(ii) दुःखी न .....।

(अ) भवतुाम (ब) भवत (स) भवतु (द) भवतु

(iii) सर्वे ध्यानेन .....।

(अ) पठेत् (ब) पठेयुः (स) पठेत (द) पठेतु

(iv) मिथ्या मा .....।

(अ) वदत (ब) वदतु (स) वदेतु (द) वदसि

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(v) यूयम् पुस्तकं .....।

(अ) याचन्तम् (ब) याचध्वम् (स) याचे (द) याचेथाम्

(vi) त्वं भयामं वनं .....।

(अ) नयेत (ब) नयेताम् (स) नयेः (द) नयेत्

(vii) चौराः पुस्तकं न .....।

(अ) हर (ब) हरत (स) हरतु (द) हरन्तु

(viii) नेता देशहितं .....।

(अ) चिन्तय (ब) चिन्तयतु (स) चिन्तयानि (द) चिन्तयेत्

(ix) मित्रं मम समीपे .....।

(अ) असानि (ब) अस्तु (स) एधि (द) स्ताम्

(x) विद्यायाः तमः .....।

(अ) नश्येत् (ब) नश्येतु (स) नश्ये (द) नश्य्

(xi) समये कार्यं .....।

(अ) करोतु (ब) कर (स) करतु (द) करोत्

(xii) उचितं धनं अपि .....।

(अ) लभेत् (ब) लभेय (स) लभेतु (द) लभतु

7. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत् – **1X6=6**

(i) धिक् (1).....

(ii) सिंहः वनस्य (2)..... अलम्।

(iii) अनुजः.(3)..... वि वसिति।

(iv) सः (4)..... विना न किमपि करोति।

(v) एकं बसयानम् (5)..... प्रति गच्छति।

(vi) परीक्षायाः (6)..... अहं प्रयागं गमिश्यामि।

मंजूषा–

मयि, माम्, पशुभ्यः, मूर्खम्, नगरम्, अनन्तरम्

8. निर्देशानुसारं प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ विभज्य संयोज्य वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत् – **1X6=6**

(i) खगेन तत्र .....(कूज + क्त)

(ii) इमां प्रतिमां प्रधानमंत्रिः.....(स्थापय + क्तवतु)

(iii) कपिम् .....छात्रा धावति ।(ईक्ष् + भानच्)

(iv) उपवि ान्(..... + भातृ)मानवः चिन्तयति।

(v) भीता (..... + क्त)वृद्धा गच्छति।

(vi) अहं श्लोकं श्रुतवान्।(..... + क्तवतु)

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खण्डः 'घ '

. ' पठित – अवबोधनम् ' 35 अंकाः

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यांशं, नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नान् उत्तरत् – 15

(अ) गद्यांशः

मेवाडाधिपतिः महाराणाप्रतापः अरण्ये कतिपयैः विश्वासपात्रैः भटैः सह संकटापन्ने काले विचारमग्नः शिलायाम् उपविष्टः अस्ति। स्वदेशस्य रक्षायै युध्यमानस्य तस्य बहूनि वर्षाणि व्यतीतानि । हन्त! वराकस्य पार्श्वे सेनाया भोजनसामग्र्याः च अभावः विद्यते।अधुना तु सः स्वकीयैः प्राणेरैव स्वदेशं स्वतंत्रं कर्तुम् इच्छति ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत– 1/2X2=1

(i) स्वदेशं कः स्वतंत्रं कर्तुम् इच्छति ?

(ii) महाराणाप्रतापः कुत्र उपविष्टः अस्ति ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत– 2X1=2

वराकस्य पार्श्वे कयोः अभावः विद्यते ?

III. शुद्धम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत – 1X2=2

(i) मेवाडाधिपतिः पदं कस्य विशेषणपदम् ?

(अ) भटस्य (ब) प्रतापस्य (स) वराकस्य (द) वसुन्धरायाः

(ii) हन्त ! पदे का विभक्तिः ?

(अ) द्वितीया (ब) तृतीया (स) प्रथमा (द) सम्बोधन

(आ) पद्यांशं 5

भारतं वर्वते मे परं सम्बलं , भारतं नित्यमेव स्मरामि प्रियम्।
भारतेनास्ति मे जीवनं जीवनं, भारतायार्पितं मेऽखिलं चेष्टितम्।।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत– 1/2X2=1

(i) अहं नित्यं कं स्मरामि?

(ii) मया भारताय किम् अर्पितम्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत– 2X1=2

केन विना मम जीवनं जीवनं नास्ति?

III. शुद्धम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत – 1X2=2

(i) 'मे' इति पदस्य शुद्वः अर्थः अस्ति–

(अ) मत् (ब) मम (स) मयि (द) अहं

(ii) ' भारतेनास्ति' इति पदस्य सन्धिच्छेदंकुरुत।

(अ) भार+तेनास्ति (ब) भारतेन+स्ति (स) भारतेना+स्ति (द) भारतेन+अस्ति

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(इ) **नाट्यांशः –**

अष्टावक्रः – यदि भवान् इच्छति तदा यद् वस्तु भवदीयम् अस्ति तन्मह्यम् अर्पय।

जनकः – राज्यम् अर्पयामि?

अष्टावक्रः – राज्यं भवदीयं नास्ति। एतत् वंशपरम्पराप्राप्तम्।

जनकः – धनं ददामि?

अष्टावक्रः – धनं भवदीयम् नास्ति। एतत् प्रजायाः सकाशाद् आगतम्।

जनकः – शरीरं प्रयच्छामि ?

अष्टावक्रः – आत्मा शरीरस्य अध्यक्षः, न भवान्।

जनकः – स्वकीयं मनः समर्पयामि।

अष्टावक्रः – अस्तु इदम् एव अस्तु। दीयतां मे स्वमनः।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत– **1/2X2=1**

(i) धनं कस्याः सकाशाद् आगतम्?

(ii) शरीरस्य कः अध्यक्ष?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत– **2X1=2**

जनकः स्वमनः कस्मै ददाति?

III. शुद्धम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत – **1X2=2**

(i) भगवन्! इति सम्बोधनं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(अ) शरीराय (ब) स्वमनाय (स) जनकाय (द) अष्टावक्राय

(ii) स्वकीयं मनः समर्पयामि? अत्र मनः शब्दस्य किं विशेषणम्?

(अ) समर्पयामि (ब) मनः (स) स्वकीयं (द) कीयं

10. अधोलिखितश्लोकानां अन्वयं मंजूषायाः साहाय्येन पूरयत् – **1/2X10=5**

(अ) मेघश्यामोऽमि नो कृ**ष्णो , महाकायो न पर्वतः।**

बलिष्ठोऽस्मि न भीमोऽस्मि, कोऽस्म्यहं नासिकाकरः।।

अन्वयः– मेघश्यामः (i) ..... कृ**ष्णः न , महाकायः** (अस्मि) (ii) **.....न,** (iii) **.....**

. अस्मि,(iv) **..... न** अस्मि, नासिकाकरः कः (v) ..... अस्मि ।

(आ) न कर्तुं समर्थोऽस्मि चर्चा विचारं , न यज्ञं न दानं न मानं विहारं।

प्रकुर्यां कथं पालनं मे प्रजायाः, क्षणो नास्मि लभ्यो यदा कल्पनायाः।।

अन्वयः– (अहं) चर्चां विचारं न (vi) ..... न, दानं न, मानं (न) (vii) ..... (च) कर्तुं (viii) .....

. न अस्मि मे प्रजायाः पालनं कथं प्रकुर्याम् यदा (ix) ..... क्षणः (एव) (x) ..... नास्ति।

मंजूषा –

विहारं, अहं, कल्पनायाः, **पर्वतः,** समर्थः, अस्मि, एकम्,भीमः, **बलिष्**ठः, लभ्यः

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11. **रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरूत् –** **1X5=5**

(i) तरवे नमः अस्तु।

(ii) अहंकारेण ज्ञानं नश्यति।

(iii) हरेः शस्त्रं वर्तुलाकारं भवति।

(iv) भारतेन मह्यं शुभाः प्रेरणाः प्रदत्ताः।

(v) भारतं विश्वं कुटुम्बवत् आलोकयति।

11. **अधोलिखितवाक्यानि कथाक्रमानुसारेण संयोज्य लिखत –** **1/2X10=5**

(i) अष्टावक्रः मातरम् अपृच्छत् – मातः! क्व आस्ते मे पिता?

(ii) मात्रा अनुमतः अष्टावक्रः राजसभां गतः।

(iii) अष्टावक्रः पण्डितानां चेष्टितं दृष्ट्वा उच्चैः अहसत्।

(iv) पण्डिताः तं वक्रदेहं बालं दृष्ट्वा हसितुं प्रारभन्त।

(v) हे राजन्! किम् वक्रे देहे आत्माऽपि वक्रः भवति।

(vi) जनकः अपृच्छत् – भो अष्टावक्र! किमर्थं हससि?

(vii) अष्टावक्रस्य शास्त्रपाण्डित्येन सर्वे प्रभाविताः जाताः।

(viii) जनकः स्वमनः अष्टावक्राय यच्छति।

(ix) जनकः प्रभावितः सन् अष्टावक्राय किमपि दातुं यच्छति।

(x) जनकः पराजितः भूत्वा अष्टावक्रस्य पादयोः पतति।

13. **रेखांकितशब्दानां प्रसंगानुसारं समुचितं अर्थं चित्वा लिखत –** **1X5=5**

(i) भामाशाहः धनस्य साहाय्येन प्रतापं प्रेरयति।

(अ) दानेन (ब) बलेन (स) सहायतया (द) उपयोगेन

(ii) मुनिना आह्लादकरः शब्दश्रुतः।

(अ) अद्भुतः (ब) आकर्षकः (स) आनंददायकः (द) संगीतयुक्तः

(iii) क्षमी दाता गुणग्राही स्वामी पुण्येन लभ्यते।

(अ) राजा (ब) पतिः (स) ज्ञानी (द) संन्यासी

(iv) ते कथं ईदृशं विज्ञानं ।

(अ) दृश्यमानम् (ब) एतत्प्रकारकं (स) चमत्कारपूर्णम् (द) अद्भुतम्

(v) सा मुनेः अन्तिकम् आगतम्।

(अ) अन्ते (ब) समीपम् (स) सुदूरम् (द) अन्तिकम्

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सङ्कलनात्मकं मूल्याङ्कनम् - II

संस्कृतम् - सम्प्रेषणात्मकम्

कक्षा - नवमी

समय : होरात्रयम् **पूर्णाङ्काः 90**

निर्देशाः

(i) प्रश्नपत्रे **चत्वारः खण्डाः** सन्ति।

खण्डः (क) अपठित-अवबोधनम् - **10 अङ्काः**

खण्डः (ख) रचनात्मक-कार्यम् - **15 अङ्काः**

खण्डः (ग) अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम् - **30 अङ्काः**

खण्डः (घ) पठित-अवबोधनम् - **35 अङ्काः**

(ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः **अनिवार्याः।**

(iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि।

(iv) प्रश्नसंख्या अवश्यमेव लेखनीया।

(v) उत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि।

खण्ड : 'क'

अपठित-अवबोधनम् - (10 अङ्काः)

1 **अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत।** 10

सर्वे जानन्ति यत् द्विसहस्रैकतमवर्षस्य गणतंत्रदिवसे गुजरातराज्ये विनाशकारिणा भूकंपेन महान् जनसंहारः अभवत्। गुजरातस्य अनेकेषु भागेषु भवनानि पूर्णतः भूमिसात् अभवन् सहस्रशः च जनाः मृत्युं प्राप्तवन्तः। अस्मिन् संकटकाले अनेकाः सामाजिक-संस्थाः विपद्ग्रस्तानां सहायतायै कार्ये रताः आसन्। भारतस्य केन्द्रीयशासनम् अपि पीडितेभ्यः बहुविधां सहायतां अयच्छत्। अस्मिन् कार्ये सैनिकाः अपि संलग्नाः आसन्। ये जनाः पतितानां भवनानाम् अधः जीविताः आसन् तान् ते येन केन प्रकारेण बहिः निष्कास्य चिकित्सालयेषु अनयन्। तत्र च तेषां चिकित्सा अभवत्। न केवलं भारतीयाः सैनिकाः जनता अपि सहायताकार्ये तत्पराः परं वैदेशिकाः अपि धनेन, अन्नेन, वस्त्रैः परिश्रमेण च सहायतां कृत्वा "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" इति सूक्तिं सार्थकाम् अकुर्वन्।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(i) कुत्र महान् संहारः अभवत्?

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(ii) का: सहायतायै कार्ये रता: आसन्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

(i) महान् जनसंहार: कदा अभवत्?

(ii) केन्द्रीयशासनम् केभ्य: सहायताम् अयच्छत्?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -

(i) प्राप्तवन्त: इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?

(अ) मृत्युं (ब) जना:

(स) च (द) सहस्रश:

(ii) 'गुजरातस्य अनेकेषु भागेषु .....' अत्र विशेषणपदं किम्?

(अ) अनेकेषु (ब) भूमिसात्

(स) भागेषु (द) गुजरातस्य

(iii) 'व्यस्ता:' इत्यर्थे अत्र किं पदं पयुक्तम्?

(अ) रता: (ब) कार्ये

(स) कृत्वा (द) सार्थकं

(iv) 'उपरि' इति कस्य पदस्य विलोमपदम्?

(अ) अध: (ब) येन

(स) केन (द) बहि:

IV. अस्य गद्यांशस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।

खण्ड: 'ख'

रचनात्मकं-कार्यम् - (15 अङ्का:)

2 स्वसंस्कृताध्यापिकाया: वर्णनं कुर्वता मित्रं प्रति। लिखितं पत्रं पुन: लिखत। 5

(i) .....

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तिथिः .....

प्रिय सखि योगिते

असीमस्नेहः।

अत्र कुशलं (ii) ..... । अस्मिन् पत्रे (iii) ..... स्वकीयायाः संस्कृत अध्यापिकायाः वर्णनं (iv) ..... । मम संस्कृत अध्यापिकायाः अभिधानम् (v) ..... इति अस्ति। तस्याः स्वभावः अतीव (vi) .....वर्तते। सा स्वविषये अतीव (vii) ..... अस्ति। सा सदैव सत्यम् वदति, छात्राणाम् (viii) ..... च करोति। सा छात्रेषु स्निह्यति। सा मम (ix) .....अध्यापिका अस्ति। अहम् पुनः मिलित्वा विस्तरेण कथयिष्यामि।

सर्वेष्यः (x) .....

तव प्रिया सखी

रमा

मञ्जूषा : तत्रास्तु, करोमि, दिल्लीतः, कविता शर्मा, विनम्र, मार्गदर्शन, नमः, प्रिया, कुशला, अहम्

3 मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत– 10

मञ्जूषा

पुस्तकालये, उपविष्टः, मञ्चे, हस्ते, दृश्यन्ते, वार्तालापं, शिक्षकः, पुस्तकानि, परस्परम्, छात्राः, पठन्ति, पठन्ति, ध्यानेन, कुर्वन्ति।

अथवा

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	'परोपकारः' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत– **मञ्जूषा**–मानवजीवनस्य, परोपकारः, पुण्याय, सहातया, सतां विभूतय, सज्जनानां शरीरः, चन्दनेन, जगतः सारभूतः, वृक्षाः, गच्छन्ति, फलानि, अपि।	10
	खण्डः 'ग' **अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम् – (30 अङ्काः)**	
4	**उचितशब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत–** (i) सः ..... पुत्रः अस्ति। (अ) राज्ञः (ब) राजा (स) राज्ञे (द) राजानम् (ii) ..... परमात्मनः अंशः अस्ति। (अ) आत्मानम् (ब) आत्मा (स) आत्मना (द) आत्मने (iii) किम् ..... नाम राधिका अस्ति? (अ) भवान् (ब) भवती (स) भवत्याः (द) भवतः (iv) ..... छात्रः चित्रं पश्यति। (अ) गच्छन् (ब) गच्छत् (स) गच्छन्ती (द) गच्छन्तः (v) एकः ..... राजसभाम् आगच्छत्। (अ) विद्वांसः (ब) विद्वान् (स) विदुषः (द) विद्वांसौ (vi) कंसः मथुरायाः ..... आसीत्।	6

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(अ) राजा (ब) राजानम् (स) राज्ञा (द) राज्ञः

5 **उचितसंख्यापदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत।** 6

(i) ..... बालेषु माता स्निहयति। (त्रि)
(ii) ..... सूर्यस्य उदयः पूर्वस्यां दिशि भवति। (एक)
(iii) मम गृहे ..... बालिकाः सन्ति। (चतुर्)
(iv) कालाः ..... भवन्ति। (त्रि)
(v) व्याकरणे तस्य ..... मित्राणि सन्ति। (पञ्चन्)
(vi) मम मस्तके ..... नेत्रे स्तः। (द्वि)

6 **प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितधातुरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत।** 6

(vii) वयं भवन्तम् सेवफलानि ..... ।
(अ) याचै (ब) याचामहै
(स) याचस्व (द) याचावहै
(viii) आवाम् संस्कृतवाचनं ..... ।
(अ) कुर्याम् (ब) कुर्याव
(स) कुर्याम (द) कुर्यात
(ix) अहं सिहं ..... ।
(अ) हनाव (ब) हनाम
(स) हतम् (द) हनानि
(x) ते सदा सुखिनः ..... ।
(अ) स्यात (ब) स्युः
(स) स्याः (द) स्याम्
(xi) त्वं सदैव सुपाचकं अन्नं ..... ।
(अ) भक्षयेत् (ब) भक्षयेत
(स) भक्षयेः (द) भक्षयेयुः
(xii) वयं सततं ..... ।
(अ) मोदेय (ब) मोदेवहि
(स) मोदेमहि (द) मोदेरन्

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7	**उचित–उपपदविभक्तीनां प्रयोगं रिक्तस्थानेषु कुरुत।** (xiii) ..... वामतः सुधा तिष्ठति। (अ) माम् (ब) मम (स) मह्यम् (द) मया (xiv) उदारजनः ..... विश्वसिति। (अ) दानेन (ब) दानात् (स) दाने (द) दानस्य (xv) ..... किं यः मातृभूमिं न सेवते। (अ) सैनिके (ब) सैनिकात् (स) सैनिकस्य (द) सैनिकेन (xvi) ..... परं विश्रामं कुरु। (अ) अध्यापनस्य (ब) अध्यापनाय (स) अध्यापनात् (द) अध्यापने (xvii) एतानि वस्त्राणि ..... अलम्। (अ) शिशोः (ब) शिशवः (स) शिशुः (द) शिशवे (xviii) ..... समया गोमती नदी अस्ति। (अ) लखनऊनगरात् (ब) लखनऊनगरे (स) लखनऊनगरम् (द) लखनऊनगरस्य	6
8	**अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभुज्य वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत।** (xix) अनुजेन प्रतियोगितायां तीव्रं ..... (धाव् + क्त) (अ) धावितः (ब) धाविता (स) धावितम् (द) धाविताः (xx) ..... कपयः वृक्षम् आरोहन्ति। (कूर्द् + शतृ) (अ) कूर्दन् (ब) कूर्दन्तः (स) कूर्दन्तौ (द) कूर्दन्तम् (xxi) रमया एतत् कार्यम् **आरब्धम्**।	6

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(अ) आ + रभ् + शतृ (ब) आ + रभ् + शानच्

(स) आ + रभ् + क्त (द) आ + रभ् + क्तवतु

(xxii) सैनिकाः देशाय किं न .....। (कृ + क्तवतु)

(अ) कृतवन्तौ (ब) कृतवान्

(स) कृतवनी (द) कृतवन्तः

(xxiii) कार्यं ..... परिश्रमी जनः प्रसीदति। (कृ + शतृ)

(अ) कुर्वत् (ब) कृर्वन्तौ

(स) कुर्वन् (द) कुर्वन्तम्

(xxiv) युष्माभिः वृद्धः प्रसीदति। (सेव् + शानच्)

(अ) सेवामानम् (ब) सेवमाना

(स) सेवमानः (द) सेवमानेन

खण्ड : 'घ'

पठित-अवबोधनम् - 35 अङ्काः

9 **अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि उत्तर-पुस्तिकायां लिखत।** 5

'मुने ! न भर्तृसेवायाः अपरं कञ्चन धर्मं करोम्यहम्। तत्प्रसादेन एव मे एतादृशं विज्ञानम्। किञ्च इतः धर्मव्याधाख्यं कञ्चन मांसविक्रयिणं गत्वा एतत् पृच्छ। ततस्ते श्रेयो भविष्यति। त्वं च निरहङ्कारः भविष्यसि इति। एवं सर्वविदा पतिव्रतया अभिहितः गृहीतातिथिसत्कारः सः मुनिः तां प्रणम्य तद्गृहाद् निरगच्छत् ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(i) मांसविक्रयिणः किम् नाम आसीत् ?

(ii) गृहिण्यां कस्य प्रसादेन एतादृशं विज्ञानम् आसीत् ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

किं गृहीत्वा मुनिः गृहात् निरगच्छत् ?

III. भाषिक कार्यम् -

(i) ''स मुनिः तां प्रणम्य .....।'' अत्र 'मुनिः' इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम् ?

(अ) सः (ब) तद्गृहात् (स) आगच्छति (द) निरगच्छत्

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(ii) 'सर्वज्ञया' इत्यर्थे गद्यांशे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम् ?

(अ) अभिहित: (ब) पतिव्रतया (स) सर्वविदा (द) प्रणम्य

10 **अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत।** 5

मेघश्यामोऽस्मि नो कृष्णो, महाकायो न पर्वत:।

बलिष्ठोऽस्मि न भीमोऽस्मि, कोऽस्म्यहं नासिकाकर:।।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(i) महाकाय: क: भवति?

(ii) भीम: कीदृश: भवति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

गजस्य कर: क: भवति?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत –

(i) 'श्वेत:' इत्यस्य पदस्य क: विपर्यय: अत्र प्रयुक्त: ?

(क) महाकाय: (ख) कृष्ण:

(ग) भीम: (घ) कर:

(ii) श्लोके 'अस्मि' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किं प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) कर: (ख) गज:

(ग) अहम् (घ) भीम:

11 **अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत –** 5

भोज : साधु कुविन्द! साधु! कीदृशी लालित्यपूर्णा पदयोजना 'कवयामि वयामि यामि'

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– धन्योऽसि त्वम्! अहमपि आत्मानं धन्यं मन्ये, यस्य राज्ये तन्तुवायाः, कुम्भकाराः, अयस्काराः, शिल्पिनः, श्रमिकाः अपि ललितां काव्यरचनां कुर्वन्ति।

(तन्तुवायं प्रति) भोः कविवर! गृहाण पुष्कलं स्वर्णमयं पारितोषिकम्। निजम् आवासम् च प्रयाहि। (मन्त्रिणं प्रति) पण्डितः लक्ष्मीधरः मम राजभवने वासयितव्यः, यावद् अपरा व्यवस्था न भवति।

(राजा तन्तुवायाय स्वर्णमुद्राः अर्पयति। तन्तुवायः पारितोषिकं प्राप्य प्रसन्नवदनः राजानम् अभिवाद्य गृहं प्रयाति)।

(1) एकपदेन उत्तरतः–

(i) पदयोजना कीदृशी आसीत् ?

(ii) राजा तन्तुवायाय किम् अर्पयति ?

(2) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत :–

राजाभोजः आत्मानं कथं धन्यं मन्यते ?

(3) भाषिककार्यम् :–

(i) 'गृहाण' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किं भवितुम् अर्हति ?

(अ) कविवर (ब) कुविन्दः (स) अहम् (द) त्वम्

(ii) 'गच्छ' इत्यर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम् अत्र ?

(अ) गृहाण (ब) प्रयाहि (स) यामि (द) प्रयाति

12 **अधोलिखितश्लोकयोः अन्वययोः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत –** 5

(क) जाह्नवीचन्द्रभागाजलैः पावितम् भानुजानर्मदावीचिभिर्लालितम्।
तुङ्गभद्राविपाशादिभिर्भावितम् भूतले भाति मेऽनारतं भारतम्।।

अन्वयः – जाह्नवीचन्द्रभागाजलैः (i)____ भानुजा–नर्मदा–वीचिभिः (ii)____ तुङ्गभद्रा (iii)____भावितम् (iv) ____ भारतम् (v) ____ अनारतम् भाति।

(ख) वेदभाभासितं सत्कलालालितं रम्यसंगीतसाहित्यसौहित्यभूः।
भारतीवल्लकीझङ्कृतैर्झङ्कृतं भूतले भाति मेऽनारतं भारतम्।।

अन्वयः – वेदभाभासितं (i)____ लालितम् रम्यसंगीतसाहित्य (ii)____ भारती वल्लकी झङ्कृतैः (iii)____ मे (iv) ____ भूतले (v) ____ भाति।।

13 **रेखांकितानि पदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत–** 5

1 मित्रैः सह क्रीडित्वा अष्टावक्रः गृहम् प्रत्यावृत्तः।

2 अष्टावक्रस्य पिता शास्त्रार्थाय राजसभां गतः आसीत्।

3 अष्टावक्रं दृष्ट्वा पण्डिताः उच्चैः अहसन्।

4 राजसभायां मिथ्याज्ञानगर्विताः पण्डिताः आसन्।

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	5 राज्यं वंशपरम्पराप्राप्तम् अस्ति।	

14 **अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि कथाक्रमेण संयोज्य लिखत –** 5

(1) प्रसन्नः भोजः तस्मै कुविन्दाय प्रभूतं धनं दत्तवान्।
(2) भोजस्य अभिवादनं कृत्वा लक्ष्मीधरः तस्य राज्ये निवस्तुम् इच्छति।
(3) नगरे निरक्षरः न प्राप्तः अतः नगरपालः काव्यरचनाकौशलहीनं तन्तुवायम् आनयत्।
(4) राजा मन्त्रिणम् आदिशत् यत् सः विद्वान् अशिक्षितगहे वासयितव्यः।
(5) राजा भोजः कलाप्रियः गुणज्ञः विद्वान् च आसीत्।
(6) परं सः तन्तुवायः सुन्दरकाव्यरचनाम् अकरोत्।
(7) लक्ष्मीधरः नाम विद्वान् भोजस्य राजसभाम् आगच्छत्।
(8) नृपः तन्तुवायस्य काव्येन प्रभावितः अभवत्।
(9) लक्ष्मीधरः भोजं प्रशंसन् तस्मै आशीर्वादम् अयच्छत्।
(10) राजा लक्ष्मीधराय आवासस्य व्यवस्थायै नगरपालम् आदिशत्।

15 **रेखाङ्कितशब्दानाम् अर्थान् विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत।** 5

क एतद् अवगत्य प्रेरितः स वेगेन आश्रमम् आगतावन्।
(1) गत्वा (2) प्रत्यागतः (3) ज्ञात्वा

ख जलमूलम् अन्विष्यता तेन कश्चन शब्दः श्रुतः।
(1) विशेषता (2) नक्षत्र विज्ञाने (3) अन्वेषणं कुर्वता

ग प्रतिध्वनिविज्ञानं विना संगीत साधनानां निर्माणं असाध्यं वर्तते।
(1) सहायकः (2) असम्भवं (3) रुग्णं

घ गम्भीराध्ययनं कृत्वा अभूतपूर्वाः सिद्धयः सम्प्राप्ताः।
(1) समापिताः (2) लब्धाः (3) समोपे

ङ सप्तवर्षीयः सन् छात्रः पञ्चविद्याः अधीतवान्।
(1) ध्यानेन (2) अनुसृत्य (3) पठितवान्

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शिक्षा निदेशालय , राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली
अभ्यास प्रश्न पत्र
कक्षा -9 (2022-23)
हिन्दी "अ" (002)

अधिकतम अंक : 80 **अवधि** : 3 **घंटे**

सामान्य निर्देश-

1- प्रश्न पत्र दो खंडों, खंड- 'अ' और खंड- 'ब' में विभक्त है ।

2- खंड- 'अ' में कुल **49** वस्तुपरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए केवल **40** प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

3- खंड- 'ब' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, प्रश्नों में उचित आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं।

4- दोनों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

5- यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमशः दीजिए।

खंड – अ

(अपठित अंश) **अंक-10**

1. नीचे एक अपठित गद्यांश दिया गया हैं। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए- **1x5=5**

स्वस्थ भोजन की आदतें जीवन में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हम जानते हैं कि यह अरुचिपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन यह इस तथ्य को असत्य नहीं बनाता है। सौभाग्य से, हम पहले से अधिक अपने स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सचेत हैं। जिम, योग और नियमित व्यायाम अब हमारे जीवन का हिस्सा हैं, कम से कम हम में से बहुत से लोगों के लिए। जब हम खाने की अच्छी आदतों की बात करते हैं, तो कई बार हम भ्रमित हो जाते हैं। हम में से अधिकांश के लिए, भोजन शरीर को चलाने के लिए ईंधन होने के अलावा एक आनंद है। शरीर को जितनी जरूरत है, उससे ज्यादा खाना असामान्य माना जाता है। स्वस्थ खाने की आदतों का मतलब है कि आप अपने आहार में जंक फूड को हटाते समय अपने शरीर के लिए आवश्यक सभी पोषक तत्वों को संतुलित तरीके से शामिल करें। हर पोषक तत्व आपके शरीर को सुचारू रूप से चलाने में मदद करने में एक भूमिका निभाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, वसा और कार्बोहाइड्रेट लें, जो ऊर्जा प्रदान करते हैं। प्रोटीन जो एक अच्छी प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली और क्षतिग्रस्त ऊतकों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए मुख्य हैं और विटामिन, जिनमें से कई आपके शरीर के विष-सुरक्षा के लिए उत्कृष्ट एंटीऑक्सिडेंट हैं। जब तक आप इन पोषक तत्वों को सही

मात्रा में दैनिक रूप से नहीं लेते, तब तक आप अपने स्वास्थ्य के साथ न्याय नहीं कर सकते। स्वस्थ भोजन की आदतें शरीर को अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने और बीमारियों से दूर रहने में मदद करती हैं।

(i) शरीर को अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने और बीमारियों से दूर रहने में कौन मदद करती हैं**?**

(क) जंक फूड की आदतें

(ख) स्वस्थ भोजन की आदतें

(ग) बासी भोजन की आदतें

(घ) अश्वास्थ भोजन की आदतें

(ii) आप अपने स्वास्थ्य के साथ न्याय कैसे कर सकते है**?**

(क) पोषक तत्वों को नियमित लेकर

(ख) पोषक तत्वों को न लेकर

(ग) फास्ट फूड लेकर

(घ) कच्ची भोज्य सामग्री खाकर

(iii) हमारे शरीर को ऊर्जा कौन प्रदान करते हैं **?**

(क) वायु।

(ख) लवण।

(ग) वसा और कार्बोहाइड्रेट।

(घ) जल

(iv) हमारे जीवन में संतुलन के लिए क्या आवश्यक है**?**

(क) वाहन।

(ख) सड़क।

(ग) सभी पोषक तत्वों का संतुलन,

(घ) घर।

(v) शरीर को चलाने के लिए ईंधन होने के अलावा एक आनंद क्या है **?**

(क) दौड़ना।

(ख) सोना।

(ग) घूमना।

(घ) भोजन।

2. नीचे दो काव्यांश दिए गए हैं। किसी एक काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए- **1x5=5**

बार-बार आती है मुझको
मधुर याद बचपन तेरी।
गया ले गया तू जीवन की
सबसे मस्त खुशी मेरी।

चिंता-रहित खेलना-खाना
वह फिरना निर्भय स्वच्छंद।
कैसे भूला जा सकता है
बचपन का अतुलित आनंद?

ऊँच-नीच का ज्ञान नहीं था
छुआछूत किसने जानी?
बनी हुई थी वहाँ झोंपड़ी
और चीथड़ों में रानी।

किये दूध के कुल्ले मैंने
चूस अँगूठा सुधा पिया।
किलकारी किल्लोल मचाकर
सूना घर आबाद किया।

(i) कवि ने किलकारी किल्लोल मचाकर क्या किया?

(क) खुद से ही संवाद किया।

(ख) असहयोग किया।,

(ग) सहयोग किया।

(घ) सूना घर आबाद किया।

(ii) कवि ने किससे कुल्ले किए**?**

(क) जल से।

(ख) दूध से।

(ग) तेल से

(घ) छाछ से।

(iii) कविता में चीथड़ो में कौन थी**?**

(क) गुड़िया।

(ख) सहपाठी।

(ग) रानी।

(घ) सखी।

(iv) कवि को किस का ज्ञान नहीं था **?**

(क) ऊपर- नीचे ।

(ख) ऊंच-नीच।

(ग) अगल-बगल।

(घ) धूप-छांव ।

(v) कवि को बार-बार मधुर याद किसकी आ रही है **?**

(क) मृत्यु की।

(ख) मिलन की।

(ग) जीवन की।

(घ) बचपन की।

अथवा

यह मुरझाया हुआ फूल है,
इसका हृदय दुखाना मत।
स्वयं बिखरने वाली इसकी
पंखुड़ियाँ बिखराना मत।

गुजरो अगर पास से इसके
इसे चोट पहुँचाना मत।
जीवन की अंतिम घड़ियों में
देखो, इसे रुलाना मत।

अगर हो सके तो ठंडी
बूँदें टपका देना प्यारे!
जल न जाए संतप्त-हृदय
शीतलता ला देना प्यारे!!

(i) हृदय को जलने से बचाने के लिए कभी किस की जरूरत बता रहा है?

(क) आर्द्रता ।

(ख) ऊष्णता

(ग) पावनता।

(घ) शीतलता।

(ii) कवि अंतिम घड़ियों में क्या करने से मना कर रहा है?

(क) उठाने से।

(ख) गिराने से।

(ग) हसने से।

(घ) रुलाने से।

(iii) कवि कैसी बूंदे टपका ने की बात कर रहा है?

(क) गर्म।

(ख) ठंडी।

(ग) मीठी।

(घ) गुनगुनी।

(iv) कवि किसे न बिखराने की बात कर रहा है?

(क) ओस।

(ख) पानी।

(ग) पंखुड़ियां

(घ) फूल।

(v) कभी मुरझाया हुआ किसे कह रहा है ?

(क) पौधों को।

(ख) फूलों को।

(ग) सूखी घास को।

(घ) हरी घास को।

(व्यावहारिक व्याकरण) **अंक-16**

3. निर्देशानुसार किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- **1x4=4**

(i) "अपयश" शब्द में उपसर्ग है-

(क) अप,

(ख) अ।

(ग) अपम।

(घ) अपमा।

(ii) "अधि" उपसर्ग वाला शब्द है-

(क) अधिकार,

(ख) अधिक।

(ग) अधीर।

(घ) अधिक।

(iii)"फुसफुसाहट" शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय है-

(क) हट।

(ख) सनाहट।

(ग) आहट,

(घ) सन।

(iv) "इत" प्रत्यय वाला शब्द है-

(क) प्रत्याशित।

(ख) सामाजिक,

(ग) सम्मानित।

(घ) अबाधित।

(v) ”निराकरण” शब्द में मूल शब्द है-

(क) निर।

(ख) पराध।

(ग) राध।

(घ) अपराध,

4. निर्देशानुसार किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- **1x4=4**

(i) ”मानहीन” शब्द में समास होगा-

(क) द्विगु।

(ख) द्वंद्व।

(ग) तत्पुरुष,

(घ) कर्मधारय।

(ii) ”पीताम्बर” समस्त पद का सही विग्रह होगा-

(क) नीला नभ।

(ख) पीला है जो अंबर,

(ग) नीलाकाश।

(घ) नीलगगन।

(iii) ”चार पायों का समाहार” का समस्त पद होगा-

(क) चार शहर।

(ख) चार प्रहार।

(ग) चार पहरे।

(घ) चारपाई,

(iv) ”द्वंद्व समास” का सही उदाहरण है-

(क) सही-गलत,

(ख) सही।

(ग) गलत।

(घ) समान।

(v) ”दस है आनन जिसके (रावण)” यह समास विग्रह किस समास का उदाहरण है-

(क) अव्ययीभाव।

(ख) द्विगु।

(ग) तत्पुरुष।

(घ) बहुब्रीहि,

5. निर्देशानुसार किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- **1x4=4**

(i) ”सरिता बाजार नहीं जाती है” अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य होगा-

(क) विधानवाचक।

(ख) निषेधवाचक,

(ग) प्रश्नवाचक।

(घ) आज्ञावाचक।

(ii) ”काश! रचना पुस्तक पढ़ती” अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य होगा-

(क) इच्छावाचक,

(ख) संदेहवाचक।

(ग) विस्मय वाचक।

(घ) आज्ञावाचक।

(iii) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य का सही उदाहरण होगा-

(क) अनु घूमने गया।

(ख) अनु घूमने नहीं गया।

(ग) क्या अनु घूमने गया?

(घ) काश! अनु घूमने जाता।

(iv) ”मैं विद्यालय गया था” वाक्य का प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में सही रूपांतरण होगा-

(क) काश! मैं विद्यालय जाता।

(ख) मैं विद्यालय नहीं गया था।

(ग) मैं विद्यालय क्यों गया था?,

(घ) मैं विद्यालय जाऊंगा।

(v) आज्ञावाचक वाक्य का सही उदाहरण होगा -

(क) आप यहां से चले जाइए।,

(ख) क्या आप जाना चाहते हैं?

(ग) आप क्यों जाना चाहते हैं?

(घ) आप कहां जाना चाहते हैं?

6. निर्देशानुसार किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- **1x4=4**

(i) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में से रूपक अलंकार पहचानिए

(क) काली घटा का घमंड घटा।

(ख) शुभम को ढूंढ फिरत, कवि व्यभिचारी चोर।

(ग) नभ में चमचम चपला चमकी,

(घ) आए महंत वसंत।

(ii) यमक अलंकार का सही उदाहरण है-

(क) पाहुन ज्यों आए हो गांव में शहर के।,

(ख) देख लो साकेत नगरी है यहां।

(ग) सत्य सील दृढ़ ध्वजा पताका।

(घ) मनका मनका फेर।

(iii) निम्नलिखित मैं उपमा अलंकार होगा-

(क) फूलों के आस पास रहते हैं।

फिर भी कांटे उदास रहते हैं।

(ख) पीपर पात सरिस मन डोला।

(ग) मैया मैं तो चंद्र खिलौना लैहों,

(घ) मेघ आए बड़े बनठन के संवर के।

(iv) अनुप्रास अलंकार का सही उदाहरण है-

(क) कुटिल, कुचाल, कुकर्म छोड़ दें।

(ख) नाथ सकल सुख साथ तुम्हारे।

(ग) बरसत बारिद बूंद।

(घ) तीन बेर खाती थी वे तीन बेर खाती है,

(v) जहां एक शब्द के एक से अधिक आवृत्ति हो वहां कौन सा अलंकार होगा-

(क) यमक।

(ख) श्लेश।

(ग) उपमा।

(घ) अनुप्रास।

(पाठ्य पुस्तक) **अंक-14**

7. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए- **1x5=5**

गाँव के इतिहास में यह घटना अभूतपूर्व न होने पर भी महत्त्वपूर्ण थी। बाल-सभा ने निश्चय किया, दोनों पशु वीरों को अभिनंदन पत्र देना चाहिए। कोई अपने घर से रोटियाँ लाया, कोई गुड, कोई चोकर कोई भूसी। दोनों मित्रों का जीवन में पहली बार ऐसा साबिका पड़ा कि सारा दिन बीत जाने पर भी उन्हें खाने के लिए एक तिनका भी न मिला था। उन्हें समझ ही नहीं आता था कि यह कैसा स्वामी है, इससे तो गया ही अच्छा था। कम से कम रूखा-सूखा तो देता ही था। यहाँ कई भैसें थीं, कई बकरियाँ, कई घोड़े, कई गधे पर किसी के सामने चारा न था। सभी जमीन पर मुर्दों की तरह पड़े थे।इनमें कई तो इतने कमजोर हो थे कि खड़े भी नहीं हो सकते थे। सारा दिन दोनों मित्र फाटक पर टकटकी लगाए ताकते रहे पर कोई चारा लेकर नहीं आया।

(i) जानवर वहां पर खड़े क्यों नहीं हो पा रहे थे ?

(क) कमजोर होने के कारण।

(ख) परेशान होने के कारण।

(ग) असहाय होने के कारण।

(घ) मजबूत होने के कारण।

(ii) सभी पशु जमीन पर किसकी तरह पड़े थे ?

(क) बीमारों की तरह।

(ख) अधमरों की तरह।

(ग) मुर्दों की तरह।

(घ) जिंदों की तरह।

(iii) सारा दिन दोनों मित्र कहां पर टकटकी लगाए ताकते रहे **?**

(क) छत पर।

(ख) आंगन पर।

(ग) दीवार पर।

(घ) फाटक पर।

(iv) यह घटना कहा के इतिहास में अभूतपूर्व न होने पर भी महत्वपूर्ण थी **?**

(क) शहर के।

(ख) कस्बे के।

(ग) गांव के।

(घ) नगर के।

(v) बालसभा ने क्या निश्चय किया **?**

(क) उनको घुमाने ले जाना।

(ख) उन्हें अच्छे से नहलाना धुलाना।

(ग) उनको अच्छा भोजन देना।

(घ) दोनों पशु वीरों को अभिनंदन पत्र देना।

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए- **1x2=2**

(i) ल्हासा की ओर पाठ में सर्वोच्च स्थान पर क्या था**?**

(क) डाँडे के देवता का स्थान था।

(ख) चीनी किला।

(ग) पहाड़।

(घ) सुनसान जगह।

(ii) ल्हासा की ओर पाठ में लेखक के घोड़े की क्या दशा थी**?**

(क) बहुत धीरे-धीरे चल रहा था।

(ख) तेज तेज चल रहा था।

(ग) भाग रहा था।

(घ) बैठ गया था।

9. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -।

1x5=5

मानुष हौं तो वही रसखानि बसौं ब्रज गोकुल गाँव के ग्वारन।
जौ पसु हौं तो कहा बस मेरो चरौं नित नंद की धेनु मँझारन॥
पाहन हौं तो वही गिरि को जो कियो हरिछत्र पुरंदर धारन।
जौ खग हौं तो बसेरो करौं मिलि कालिंदी कूल कदंब की डारन।
या लकुटी अरु कामरिया पर राज तिहूँ पुर को तजि डारौं।
आठहुँ सिद्धि नवौ निधि के सुख नंद की गाइ चराइ बिसारौं॥
रसखान कबौं इन आँखिन सौं, ब्रज के बन बाग तड़ाग निहारौं।
कोटिक ए कलधौत के धाम करील के कुंजन ऊपर वारौं॥

(i) रसखान अगले जन्म में जन्म लेकर इनमें से क्या बनना चाहते हैं**?**

(क) नंद बाबा की गाय

(ख) बादल

(ग) यमुना नदी

(घ) राजा

(ii) रसखान किसके बदले तीन लोकों का सुख छोड़ना चाहते हैं**?**

(क) पूर्वजन्म में राजा बनने के लिए

(ख) श्रीकृष्ण के कंबल और लाठी के लिए

(ग) कंदब का वृक्ष बनने के लिए

(घ) इंद्र के सिंहासन के लिए

(iii) रसखान जी किस पहाड़ का पत्थर बनना चाहते हैं**?**

(क) हिमालय

(ख) विध्यांचल

(ग) मैहर

(घ) गोवर्धन

(iv) कवि रसखान को किस स्थान से अधिक लगाव है**?**

(क) ब्रज से

(ख) मथुरा से

(ग) काशी से

(घ) प्रयागराज से

(v) लकुटि कमरिया पर रसखान क्या न्योछावर करना चाहते हैं**?**

(क) तीनों लोकों का राज पाठ

(ख) धन दौलत

(ग) खेत खलियान

(घ) प्रेम

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए- **1x2=2**

(i) वाख कविता में कच्चे धागे की रस्सी की तुलना किससे की गई है**?**

(क) घोडे की रस्सी से।

(ख) सांसो से।

(ग) कुएं की रस्सी से।

(घ) जीवन से।

(ii) वाख कविता में नाव किसे माना गया है**?**

(क) पानी के जहाज को।

(ख) पानी के किसी जीव को।

(ग) जीवन को।

(घ) संसार को।

खंड – ब (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न)

(पाठ्य पुस्तक व पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक) **20 अंक**

प्रश्न **11.** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर **25-30** शब्दों में लिखिए। **2x3=6**

(क) कांजीहौस में क़ैद पशुओं की हाजिरी क्यों ली जाती होगी? दो बैलों की कथा के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए।

(ख) ”उस समय के तिब्बत में हथियार का क़ानून न रहने के कारण यात्रियों को किस प्रकार का भय बना रहता था ? ल्हासा की ओर पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए

(ग) उपभोक्तावाद की संस्कृति पाठ के ”लेखक के अनुसार जीवन में ‘सुख’ से क्या अभिप्राय है?

(घ) ”आज की उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति हमारे दैनिक जीवन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रही है ?

प्रश्न **12.** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर **25-30** शब्दों में लिखिए। **2x3=6**

(क) ”कबीर ने सच्चे प्रेमी की क्या कसौटी बताई है?

(ख) ”ब्रजभूमि के प्रति कवि रसखान का प्रेम किन किन रूपों में अभिव्यक्त हुआ है?

(ग) वाख कविता में‘रस्सी’ किसके लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है और वह कैसी है?

(घ) वाख कविता में कवयित्री द्वारा मुक्ति के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयास व्यर्थ क्यों हो रहे हैं?

प्रश्न **13.** निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग **60** शब्दों में लिखिए। **4x2=8**

(क) ”आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए अपनी तरफ से ”इस जल प्रलय में” पाठ के आधार पर कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

(ख) ”इस जल प्रलय में” पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि मृत्यु का तरल दूत’ किसे कहा गया है और क्यों?

(ग) ”बाढ़ की सही जानकारी लेने और बाढ़ का रूप देखने के लिए लेखक क्यों उत्सुक था ? ”इस जल प्रलय में* पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए।

(रचनात्मक लेखन) **20 अंक**

14. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत-बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग **150** शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। **1x5**

(क) नियमित अध्ययन से लाभ”

संकेत-बिंदु-

भूमिका, नियमित अध्ययन के तरीके, नियमित अध्ययन में अभिभावकों का योगदान, नियमित अध्ययन की सीमाएँ , नियमित अध्ययन की उपयोगिता एवं उपसंहार।

(ख) ”जल ही जीवन है”

संकेत-बिंदु-

भूमिका, जल की उपलब्धता, जल का हमारे जीवन में महत्व, जल की उपयोगिता और उपसंहार।

(ग) ”समाज के प्रति हमारी जिम्मेदारियॉ”

संकेत-बिंदु-

भूमिका, समाज के प्रति हमारी जिम्मेदारियॉ क्या है, इन जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वाह क्यों आवश्यक है, यदि हम जिम्मेदारियॉ नहीं निभाएंगे तो क्या होगा , समाज को हम किस तरह संतुलित रख सकते हैं और उपसंहार

15. आप की कालोनी में गलियों की उचित सफाई और रखरखाव न होने के कारण दुर्घटनाएं हो रही है इससे बचाव के लिए नगर निगम अधिकारी को लगभग **120** शब्दों में एक पत्र लिखिए। **1x5**

अथवा

स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर आपके देश में मनाए जाने वाले आयोजन के बारे में बताते हुए अपने भाई को लगभग **120** शब्दों में एक पत्र लिखिए।

16. हिंदी विषय की पुस्तकों की उपलब्धता के बारे में संबंधित अधिकारी से बातचीत करते हुए लगभग **50** शब्दों में एक आकर्षक संवाद तैयार कीजिए। **1x5**

अथवा

वार्षिक खेल प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के विषय में अपने सहपाठी से किए गए बातचीत पर लगभग **50** शब्दों में एक आकर्षक संवाद तैयार कीजिए।

17. ”यातायात के नियमों का पालन” इस विषय पर लगभग **40** शब्दों में एक लघुकथा लिखिए। **1x5**

अथवा

”स्वस्थ रहना नियमित व्यायाम की आदतों पर भी निर्भर है” इस विषय पर लगभग **40** शब्दों में एक लघुकथा लिखिए।

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र 1 (2019–20)

हिन्दी–ब (कोड–85)

कक्षा–9

निर्धारित समय– 3 घंटे **अधिकतम अंक– 80**

सामान्य निर्देशः–

1. इस प्रश्न–पत्र में चार खंड हैं– क, ख, ग और घ।
2. सभी खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रम से लिखिए।

खण्ड–क (अपठित अंश) 15

1. **निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।** 9

शिक्षा का अर्थ है किसी भी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण। यह प्रशिक्षण साक्षरता से लेकर जीवन के किसी भी रचनात्मक परिवेश के अन्तर्गत हो सकता है। जब हम शिक्षा तथा व्यवसाय की बात करते हैं, तब बात आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली पर जाकर केंद्रित होने लगती है। वर्तमान में भौतिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ऐसे शिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसके लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के बाद युवक–युवतियाँ अपने व्यवसाय के चयन में किसी भी प्रकार की कठिनाई का अनुभव न करें। आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली में यही खामियाँ हैं कि उसकी सीमाएँ मात्र पुस्तकीय ज्ञान तक सीमित हैं। वह किसी भी स्तर पर रचनात्मक व्यावहारिक ज्ञान का द्वार नहीं खोलती, नहीं खोल पाती।

1. शिक्षा का क्या अर्थ है। 2

उत्तर : शिक्षा का अर्थ किसी भी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण लेना है। यह प्रशिक्षण साक्षरता से लेकर जीवन के किसी भी रचनात्मक परिवेश के अन्तर्गत हो सकता है।

2. वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली की क्या कमी है? 2

उत्तर : वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली की कमी यह है कि ज्ञान व्यावहारिक न होकर पुस्तकीय ज्ञान तक सीमित हो गया है।

3. वर्तमान में युवक–युवतियाँ भौतिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए किस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं? 2

उत्तर : वर्तमान में युवक–युवतियाँ भौतिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ऐसी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं जिससे उनको अपने व्यवसाय को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई न हो।

4. प्रशिक्षण किस–किस क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित हो सकता है?2

उत्तर : प्रशिक्षण साक्षरता से लेकर जीवन के किसी भी रचनात्मक परिवेश से सम्बन्धित हो सकता है।

5. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए। 1

उत्तर : शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण।

2. **निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।** 6

फिर से नहीं आता समय जो एक बार चला गया,
जग को कहो बाधा–रहित कब कौन काम हुआ भला?
'बहती नदी को लाँधकर उस पार मैं इसके चलूँ'
इस सोच में बैठा पुलिन पर, पार जा सकता भला?
किस रीति से क्या काम, कब करना, बनाकर योजना,
मन में लिए आशा प्रबल, दृढ़ जो, वही बढ़ जाएगा।
उसको मिलेगा तेज, बल, अनुकूलता सब ओर से,
वह कर्मयोगी, वीर, अनुपम साहसी सुख पाएगा।
यह वीरभोग्या, जो हृदयतल में बनी वसुधा सदा,
करती रही आह्वान है, युगवीर का, पुरूषत्त्व का।
कठिनाइयों में खोजकर पथ, ज्योतिपूरित जो करे,
विजयी वही होता धरणि–सुत, वरण कर अमरत्व का।

1. कवि के अनुसार आगे कौन बढ़ पाएगा? 2

उत्तर : कवि के अनुसार वही व्यक्ति आगे बढ़ पाएगा जो योजना बनाकर कार्य करेगा और मन में आशावान होगा।

2. कवि ने बाधा–रहित काम के लिए क्या उदाहरण दिया है? 2

उत्तर : कवि ने बाधा–रहित काम के लिए उदाहरण दिया कि नदी को पार करने के लिए किनारे पर बैठे रहने से काम नहीं होता।

3. जीवन में विजयी कौन होता है? 2

उत्तर : जीवन में विजयी वही व्यक्ति होता है जो कठिनाइयों में भी रास्ते खोज लेता है।

अथवा

लोहे के पेड़ हरे होंगे, तू गान प्रेम का गाता चल,
नम होगी यह मिट्टी जरूर, आँसू के कण बरसाता चल।
सिसकियों और चीत्कारों से, जितना भी हो आकाश भरा,
कंकालों का हो ढेर, खप्परों से चाहे हो पटी धरा।
आशा के स्वर का भार, पवन को लेकिन, लेना ही होगा,
जीवित सपनों के लिए मार्ग मुर्दों को देना ही होगा।
रंगों के सातों घट उँड़ेल, यह अँधियारी रंग जाएगी,

उषा को सत्य बनाने को जावक नभ पर छितराता चल।
आदर्शों से आदर्श भिड़े प्रज्ञा प्रज्ञा पर टूट रही,
प्रतिमा प्रतिमा से लड़ती है, धरती की किस्मत फूट रही।
आवर्तों का है विषम जाल, निरूपाय बुद्धि चकराती है,
विज्ञान–यान पर चढ़ी हुई सभ्यता डूबने जाती है।
जब–जब मस्तिष्क जयी होता, संसार ज्ञान से चलता है,
शीतलता की है राह हृदय, तू यह संवाद सुनाता चल।

1. दुःख और निराशा के वातावरण में मनुष्य का क्या कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिए? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर : दुःख और निराशा के वातावरण में मनुष्य को अपना कर्त्तव्य समझकर आशा का संचार करना चाहिए। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि कितना भी दुःख क्यों न हो, किन्तु हमें आशा को अपने जीवन से बाहर नहीं निकालना चाहिए।

2. "प्रेम की भावना से इस भौतिक–बौद्धिक संसार पर विजय पाई जा सकती है" यह भाव किस पंक्ति से व्यंजित हो रहा है?

उत्तर : "प्रेम की भावना से इस भौतिक–बौद्धिक संसार पर विजय पाई जा सकती है" यह भाव "शीतलता की है राह हृदय, तू यह संवाद सुनाता चल।" पंक्ति से व्यंजित हो रहा है।

3. "नम होगी यह मिट्टी जरूर" कहकर कवि किस ओर संकेत कर रहा है?

उत्तर : "नम होगी यह मिट्टी जरूर" कहकर कवि इस ओर संकेत कर रहा है कि प्रेम के बल पर शुष्क हृदयों में भाव भरे जा सकते हैं।

खण्ड–ख (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण) 15

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए। 2

व्यर्थ, समर्पित, विकसित।

उत्तर : **व्यर्थ–** व् + य् + अ + र् + थ् + अ
समर्पित– स् + अ + म् + अ + र् + प् + इ + त् + अ
विकसित– व् + इ + क् + अ + स् + इ + त्

4.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

अगूठा, रस्सिया, झाकते।

उत्तर : **अगूठा–** अँगूठा
रस्सिया– रस्सियाँ
झाकते– झाँकते

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

असख्य, पजाब, भयकर।

उत्तर : **असख्य–** असंख्य
पजाब– पंजाब
भयकर– भयंकर।

5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर नुक्ता का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

जमीन, गिरफ्तार, कमजोर।

उत्तर : **जमीन–** ज़मीन
गिरफ्तार– गिरफ़्तार
कमजोर– कमज़ोर।

6.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित प्रत्यय पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

गरमाहट, ऊपरी, देखकर।

उत्तर :

	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	गरम	'आहट'
2.	ऊपर	'ई'
3.	देख	'कर'

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित उपसर्ग पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

अवगुण, प्रवचन, गैरकानूनी।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
1.	अव	गुण
2.	प्र	वचन
3.	गैर	कानूनी

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में मूल शब्द के साथ जुड़े उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय को अलग कर लिखिए। 1

सफलता, अनियमित, निर्भयता।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	स	फल	ता
2.	अ	नियम	इत
3.	निर्	भय	ता

7.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों में सही संधि–विच्छेद कीजिए। 4

देवर्षि, प्रत्याशा, दिग्गज, अत्यधिक, प्रतीक्षालय।

उत्तर : **देवर्षि–** देव + ऋषि
प्रत्याशा– प्रति + आशा
दिग्गज– दिक् + गज
अत्यधिक– अति + अधिक

प्रतीक्षालय– प्रतीक्षा + आलय

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन विराम चिह्नों का उचित प्रयोग करते हुए एक–एक वाक्य बनाइए। 3
अर्द्धविराम, विस्मयसूचक चिह्न, निर्देशक चिह्न, अल्पविराम।
उत्तर :
अर्द्धविराम– (;) कड़ी मेहनत करो; परीक्षाएँ आने वाली है।
विस्मयसूचक चिन्ह्,– (!) अहा! आज तो घूमने में आनंद आ गया।
निर्देशक चिन्ह्,– (–) छात्र – मेरा नाम विकास है।
अल्पविराम– (,) सुनील, जरा इधर आना।

खण्ड–ग

(पाठ्य–पुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक) 25

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. खरबूजें बेचने वाली स्त्री से कोई खरबूजे क्यों नहीं खरीद रहा था? 2
उत्तर : खरबूजे बेचने वाली स्त्री से कोई खरबूजे इसलिए नहीं खरीद रहा था, क्योंकि कल ही उसके जवान बेटे की मृत्यु हो गई थी। किसी की मौत पर तेरह दिन तक अछूत मानी जाती है। इस अछूत के कारण उससे कोई कुछ नहीं खरीद रहा था।
2. धर्म के व्यापार को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय होना चाहिए? 2
उत्तर : धर्म के व्यापार को रोकने के लिए साहस और दृढ़ता के साथ चेतन रहकर कार्य करना चाहिए। धूर्त लोगों के षड्यंत्रों से बचना चाहिए।
3. पति–पत्नी ने मेहमान का स्वागत कैसे किया? 1
उत्तर : पति–पत्नी ने मेहमान का स्वागत स्नेह से भीगी मुस्कराहट के साथ किया। पत्नी ने सादर नमस्ते की।

9. पंजाब में फौजी शासन ने क्या कहर बरसाया ? 5

उत्तर : पंजाब के फौजियों द्वारा अधिकतर नेताओं को गिरफ्तार करके उनको कानून के तहत् उम्रकैद की सजाएँ, देकर कालापानी भेज दिया गया। लाहौर के मुख्य राष्ट्रीय दैनिक पत्र 'ट्रिब्यून' के सम्पादक श्री कालीनाथ राय को 10 साल की जेल की सजा मिली। पीड़ितों के दल अत्याचारों की कहानियाँ बताने के लिए लगातार गांधीजी के सामने उमड़ते रहते थे।

अथवा

हिमपात किस तरह होता है और उससे क्या–क्या परिवर्तन आते हैं ?

उत्तर : हिमपात के दौरान बर्फ छोटे–छोटे खंडों के रूप में गिरती है। इससे ग्लेशियर के बहने से बर्फ में हलचल हो जाती है जिससे बड़ी–बड़ी बर्फ की चट्टानें तत्काल गिर जाया करती हैं तथा अन्य कारणों से भी अचानक प्रायः खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। इससे सीधे धरातल पर दरार पड़ जाती है। यह दरार गहरे–चौड़े हिम विदर में बदल जाती है।

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. हमें अपना दुःख दूसरों पर क्यों प्रकट नहीं करना चाहिए? अपने मन की व्यथा दूसरों से कहने पर उनका व्यवहार कैसा हो जाता हैं? 2
उत्तर : संसार में दूसरे के दुःख का मजाक उड़ाया जाता है इसलिए अपना दुःख अपने में रखना चाहिए। किसी अन्य के सामने अपना दुखड़ा रोने से दुःख का समाधान नहीं मिलता है।
2. निम्नलिखित काव्य पंक्तियों का भावार्थ लिखिए। 2
दुनिया में बादशाह है सो है वह भी आदमी
और मुफलिस–ओ–गदा है सो है वह भी आदमी
उत्तर : कवि कहता है कि संसार में सभी प्रकार के आदमी होते हैं। कुछ लोग बादशाह होकर राज करते हैं तथा कुछ लोग होते हैं जिनका जीवन हमेशा दरिद्रता में बीतता चला जाता है।
3. 'नए इलाके में' कविता में कवि क्या खोजता है? 1
उत्तर : इस कविता में कवि अपने पुराने पीपल के पेड़ को खोजता है। इसके अलावा वह अपने टूटे हुए पुराने घर को खोजता है।

11. विकास के नाम पर नित नए निर्माण से कवि की परेशानी का कारण बताइए। 5

उत्तर : कवि का कहना है कि वह विकास के नाम पर हो रहे नए निर्माणों से परेशान है, क्योंकि हर रोज नया हो रहा है। इससे पहला वाला दृश्य नजर नहीं आता है जिसे ढूँढ़ना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस कारण उसे अपनी याददाश्त पर से भरोसा उठ गया है। अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुँचने के लिए उसके पास एकमात्र उपाय वह है कि वह हर दरवाजे को खटखटाकर पूछे। इसमें भी दिक्कत यह है कि बताने वाले के पास समय का अभाव है। हर व्यक्ति जल्दी में है। इन सभी कारणों से शहरी जीवन संवेदनहीन हो गया है।

अथवा

रहीम ने दान की महिमा किस प्रकार सिद्ध की है ?

उत्तर : कवि ने अपने दोहे में दान की महिमा को बताया है। सच्चा मनुष्य वह है, जो प्रसन्नता की दशा में धन–संपदा दान करने को तैयार हो जाता है। पशु का उदाहरण देते हुए कवि बताता है कि हिरण भी संगीत की तान सुनकर मुग्ध हो जाता है और शिकारी उसकी

मुग्धता का लाभ उठाकर उसका शिकार कर लेता है। इस प्रकार वह अपना शरीर देकर भी संगीत का आनंद लेता है। ऐसे ही कुछ कंजूस प्रसन्न होकर भी दान नहीं करते। वे पशु से बढ़कर होते हैं जो रीझकर भी धन नहीं देते।

12. 'स्मृति' पाठ को पढ़ने के बाद किन-किन बाल सुलभ शरारतों के विषय में पता चलता है? 3

उत्तर : इस पाठ को पढ़ने के बाद निम्नलिखित बाल. सुलभ शरारतों के विषय में पता चलता है–

1. घर से छिपकर साथियों के साथ बेर तोड़कर खाना।
2. घर से बुलावा आने पर डरतें हुए पहुँचना।
3. मुसीबत में फँसने पर माँ को याद करना।
4. कुएँ, तालाब आदि में पत्थर फेंकना।
5. गलत कार्य होने पर उससे बचने के बेसिर पैर के रास्ते ढूँढ़ना।

अथवा

हामिद जैसे मुसलमानों की तक्षशिला में क्या नियति है?

उत्तर : तक्षशिला में हिन्दू–मुसलमानों के बीच सद्भाव नहीं है। यहाँ कोई भी हिन्दू लेखक की बातों को इतने गर्व के साथ किसी मुसलमान से नहीं कह सकता। हिन्दुओं की नजर में मुसलमान आततायियों की औलादें हैं। इस स्थिति में मुसलमानों को अपने–अपने सम्मान के लिए लड़ना पड. ता है। यही मुसलमानों की नियति है।

13. लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू क्या करता था? 2

उत्तर : लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू कभी पैरों तक आकर सर्र से परदे पर चढ़ जाता, फिर नीचे उतरता। वह तब तक ऐसे ही दौड़ते रहता, जब तक लेखिका उसे पकड़ने के लिए न उठती।

खण्ड–घ (लेखन) 25

14. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 80–100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। 5

1. **युवकों का राष्ट्र निर्माण में योगदान।**
   • युवकों में नई सोच और नया जोश • राष्ट्र के भविष्य को बनाने वाले • समाज की बुराइयों को समाप्त करने वाले
2. **किसान हमारे जीवनदाता हैं।**
   • भारत में खेती और किसान • सादगी–पसंद, मेहनती लोग • गरीबी और पिछड़ापन • सुधार के उपाय।
3. **दूरदर्शन की उपयोगिता।**
   • दूरदर्शन– एक शक्तिशाली संचार माध्यम • ज्ञान एवं मनोरंजन • जनजागरण का माध्यम।

1. युवकों का राष्ट्र निर्माण में योगदान

युवक ही किसी देश की शक्ति माने जाते हैं। उनमें अत्यन्त जोश और उत्साह भरा होता है। वे अपने जीवन में कुछ करने की इच्छा से भी भरे होते हैं। जो भी व्यक्ति देश और समाज के लिए कुछ करते हैं, जवानी में ही करते हैं। चाहे महात्मा गांधी का उदाहरण हो या स्वामी विवेकानन्द का, इन सभी ने जवानी में ही संघर्ष करने की आदत डाल ली थी। हमारे देश ने आजादी भी अपनी युवा शक्ति के कारण ही पाई। आज भारत का भविष्य इसलिए भी सुरक्षित है, क्योंकि उसके पास विश्व में सर्वाधिक युवा हैं। युवकों में नया सोचने और करने की ताकत होती है। वे बुराइयों के खिलाफ प्रबल होकर लड़ सकते हैं। अतः किसी भी समाज या शासन में चल रही कुरीतियों को बदलने में युवाओं का सबसे अहम योगदान होता है।

2. किसान हमारे जीवनदाता हैं

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहाँ अधिकतर लोग ग्रामीण जीवन जीते हैं तथा खेती करते हैं। इन खेतों को आबाद करने वाले किसान बहुत साधारण जीवनयापन करते हैं। उनका जीवन बड़ा संघर्ष से भरा होता है। भारतीय किसान गरीबी में जीते है। उनके पास बहुत कम जमीन होती है। ये दिनभर मेहनत करके भरपेट खाना नहीं जुटा पाते। अधिकतर किसान निरक्षर है। अज्ञान के कारण वे अंधविश्वासों में आस्था रखते हैं। इस कारण वे परिवार को सीमित रखने का महत्त्व नहीं समझते। अज्ञानता के कारण ही व्यापारी वर्ग उनसे अधिक लाभ उठा लेता है। इससे उनकी दशा और भी अधिक खराब हो जाती है। इन सभी समस्याओं से उबारने के लिए आवश्यकता है कि किसानों के बच्चों को सस्ती शिक्षा दी जाए। उनके उत्पादन को अच्छे दामों पर बेचने का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाए। ताकि किसान अपने आप को सुरक्षित महसूस कर सके।

3. दूरदर्शन की उपयोगिता

दूरदर्शन संचार के क्षेत्र में बहुत सशक्त संचार का माध्यम है। यह हमारे ज्ञान और मनोरंजन का स्रोत है। दूरदर्शन पर कई चैनल प्रसारित किए जा रहे हैं जो नई–नई जानकारियाँ लेकर सबके सामने उपस्थित होते हैं। इसमें शोध की जानकारी, समाचार, संगीत, और खेल से सम्बन्धित सम्पूर्ण खजाना भरा होता है। आप प्रत्येक पल में घटित होने वाली घटनाओं की जानकारी इसी से प्राप्त कर पाते हैं। इसके अलावा एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान की संस्कृतियों और परम्पराओं का आदान–प्रदान कराने में भी दूरदर्शन ने बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभाई है। इससे लोग पहनने–ओढ़ने के तरीकों, खान–पान के नए प्रकारों को आसानी से अपना सकते हैं। दूरदर्शन जनजागरण का

सबसे मजबूत साधन बन गया है। दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से लोगों को नई सोच प्रदान होती है जो उन्हें सोच–विचार और बदलाव के लिए विवश कर देती है।

15. अपने विद्यालय में सम्पन्न हुए वार्षिकोत्सव के बारे में बताने के लिए पिताजी को एक पत्र लिखिए। 5

उत्तर :

परीक्षा भवन
जयपुर
दिनांक : 20 नवम्बर, 2019
पूजनीय पिताजी
सादर प्रणाम!

कई दिनों से आपका आशीर्वाद पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। मैं भी विद्यालय में व्यस्त होने के कारण आपकों पत्र नहीं लिख पाई, क्योंकि हमारे विद्यालय में वार्षिकोत्सव की तैयारियाँ चल रही थी। कल ही हमारे विद्यालय का वार्षिकोत्सव सम्पन्न हुआ। अतः आज मैंने सोचा कि आपको भी इसका विवरण लिखूँ।

इस बार हमारे विद्यालय का पन्द्रहवाँ वार्षिकोत्सव था। इस उपलक्ष्य में बहुत से रंगारंग कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न हुए। पहले दिन प्रेमचन्द के नाटक 'बड़े भाईसाहब' का मंचन किया गया। अगले दिन बच्चों के नृत्य, संगीत, मार्च–पास्ट, अभिनय आदि कार्यक्रमों ने दर्शकों को मंत्रमुग्ध कर दिया। कार्यक्रम को देखने के लिए लगभग दो से ढाई हजार दर्शक उपस्थित थे। उन्होंने सभी कार्यक्रमों की प्रशंसा की। कार्यक्रम का समापन पुरस्कार वितरण से हुआ, इसमें मुझे भी कुशल अभिनय के लिए प्रथम पुरस्कार दिया गया। हमारी कक्षा के कौशल राणा को लोकप्रिय विद्यार्थी की ट्रॉफी मिली। इस अवसर पर मैंने आप लोगों को बहुत याद किया। आप भी वहाँ उपस्थित होते तो मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगता।

मेरी पढ़ाई ठीक चल रही है। माताजी को मेरा सादर प्रणाम कहिएगा। रंजित को प्यार।

आपकी बिटिया
नेहा

अथवा

दादाजी की मृत्यु पर संवेदना देने के लिए अपने मित्र को एक संवेदना–पत्र लिखिए।

उत्तर :

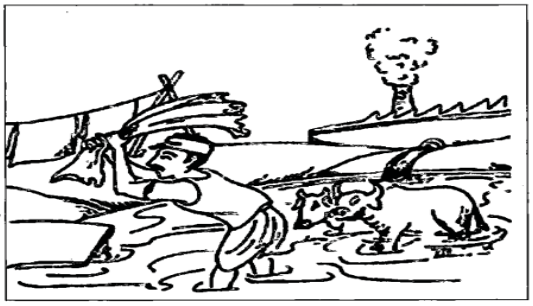
परीक्षा भवन
दिल्ली
दिनांक : 20 जनवरी, 2020
प्रिय अभिषेक,

मुझे अनिता से तुम्हारे दादाजी के आकस्मिक निधन का समाचार मिला। सुनकर बहुत दुःख हुआ। अभी एक माह पहले जब मैं उनसे मिला था तब तो वे स्वस्थ थे, लेकिन अचानक उनका देहान्त होना बहुत दुःखद है। कितना कठिन है यह सोचना और विश्वास करना कि दादाजी अब हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे। मित्र हम सब बहुत दुःखी हैं, लेकिन इस कटु सत्य के सामने सभी को झुकना पड़ता है।

इस क्षति को सहन करना बहुत कठिन है। फिर भी तुम्हें धैर्य से काम लेना होगा। अपने माता–पिता का हौसला बढ़ाने का काम तुम्हें ही करना है। अब तुम भी समझदार हो गए हो इसलिए इस दुःख की घड़ी में धैर्य से काम लेना।

तुम्हारा मित्र
पंकज

16. दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए। 5



उत्तर : प्रस्तुत चित्र में जल प्रदूषण का दृश्य दिखाया गया है। नदी में एक व्यक्ति कपड़े धो रहा है। कुछ जानवर पानी में नहा रहे हैं। नाले का गंदा पानी भी नदी में ही गिर रहा है। पूरी नदी में गंदगी की जा रही है।

अथवा

उत्तर : यह एक बगीचे का चित्र है। बगीचे में मालीजी फूलों को पानी दे रहे हैं। कुछ बच्चे खेल रहे हैं। बगीचा बहुत सुन्दर हैं, वहाँ फव्वारा भी लगा हुआ है। पौधों पर फूल लगे हुए हैं और पेड़ फलों से लदे हुए हैं।

17. सुबह योगाभ्यास के लाभों के बारे में बातचीत करते हुए दो मित्रों का संवाद लिखिए। 5

उत्तर :

राजेश– मोहन, क्या तुम्हें पता है कि योग अभ्यास से हम स्वस्थ और निरोग रह सकते हैं।

मोहन– हाँ, लेकिन मुझे योग के बारे में अधिक जानकारी नहीं है।

राजेश– अरे, इसमें कौन–सी कठिनाई है! आजकल तो आप टेलीविजन, यू ट्यूब या सोशल मीडिया से तमाम जानकारियाँ ले सकते हैं।

मोहन– हाँ संजय, लेकिन मुझे यह बताओं कि क्या तुम्हें कोई लाभ हुआ योग करने से?

राजेश– हाँ मित्र, चोट लगने के बाद मेरी कमर में दर्द रहता था। लेकिन चिकित्सक ने मुझे कुछ योग आसनों के बारे में बताया। इनकों पन्द्रह दिन करने के बाद अब मैं बहुत अच्छा महसूस कर रहा हूँ। इसके अलावा कुछ योग अभ्यास ऐसे है जिन्हें मैं नियमित करता हूँ। इनसे हमारा शरीर दिनभर तरोताजा रहता है।

मोहन– अब तो मैं भी नित्य योगाभ्यास किया करूँगा।

अथवा

बाढ़ के भयानक दृश्य पर दो लोगों की बातचीत को एक संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

उत्तर :

वीरेन्द्र– अरे धीरज, क्या तुमने कल खो नदी में आई बाढ़ को देखा!

धीरज– हाँ, एक बार तो उस बाढ़ को देखकर ऐसा लग रहा था मानो कोई राक्षस अपने मुँह को खोले हुए हमारी ओर बढ़ रहा है। हम सभी लोग बुरी तरह डर गए।

वीरेन्द्र– सच कहा तुमने, हमारे तो मोहल्ले के कई घरों में बाढ़ का मलबा घुस गया था। अगर थोड़ी देर और बारिश होती तो शायद स्थिति भयानक बन जाती।

धीरज– मैंने समाचारों में देखा कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में कई जगह जमीन खिसकने और मलबा आने से रास्ते बंद हो गए हैं। वे लोग तो बहुत परेशानी का सामना कर रहे होंगे।

वीरेन्द्र– हाँ मित्र, ऐसी प्रभावित जगहों पर हमारी सेना के जवान और समाजसेवी लोग बहुत सहायता करते हैं।

18. खेल का सामान बेचने के लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए। 5

उत्तर :

खेल बाजार स्टोर
आपके हर खेल का सामान, अब एक ही दुकान पर उपलब्ध *चले आइये, आपकी अपनी दुकान में* **सम्पर्क** **खेल बाजार स्टोर,** **दरियागंज, दिल्ली**

अथवा

किसी कवि सम्मेलन के लिए समाचार–पत्र में प्रकाशित होने वाला एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

उत्तर :

विराट कवि सम्मेलन
भारत के सुविख्यात कवियों द्वारा काव्य पाठ *विद्यासागर कॉलेज, बस्सी* *दिनांक : 17 नवंबर, 2019* *सायं 6 बजे से 9 बजे तक*
आमंत्रित कविगण **सुनील जोगी करण सिहं** *जयशंकर प्रसाद, जावेद अख्तर*

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प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र 2 (2019–20)

हिन्दी–ब (कोड–85)

कक्षा– 9

निर्धारित समय– 3 घंटे अधिकतम अंक– 80

सामान्य निर्देशः–

1. इस प्रश्न–पत्र में चार खंड हैं– क, ख, ग और घ।
2. सभी खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रम से लिखिए।

खण्ड–क (अपठित अंश) 15

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 9

गुरूकुल में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की पढ़ाई पूरी होने पर गुरूजी ने सभी छात्रों को मैदान में इकट्ठा होने के लिए कहा। सभी शिष्य मैदान में आकर खड़े हो गए। गुरूजी ने उनसे कहा, प्रिय शिष्यों मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ से जाने से पहले आप सब एक बाधा दौड़ में भाग लें। इस दौड़ में आपको एक अँधेरी सुरंग से गुजरना होगा। सभी शिष्य सुरंग से गुजरे जहाँ जगह–जगह नुकीले पत्थर पड़े थे। दौड़ पूरी होने पर गुरूजी ने कहा, कुछ शिष्यों ने जल्दी दौड़ पूरी कर ली और कुछ ने बहुत अधिक समय लगा दिया, ऐसा भला क्यों? कुछ शिष्यों ने जवाब दिया कि रास्ते में नुकीले पत्थर थे, जिन्हें हम चुनकर जेब मे रखते जा रहे थे, ताकि पीछे आने वालों को पीड़ा न हो। गुरूजी ने उन सभी शिष्यों को बुलाया जिन्होंने पत्थर चुने थे और कहा जिन्हें तुम पत्थर समझ रहे हो, वे वास्तव में बहुमूल्य हीरे हैं जिन्हें मैंने सुरंग में डाला था। ये हीरे तुम सबका उपहार हैं, क्योंकि तुमने दूसरों की पीड़ा को समझा। यह दौड़ जिंदगी की सच्चाई को बताती है कि सच्चा विजेता वही है जो इस दौड़ती दुनिया में दूसरों का भला करते हुए आगे बढ़ता है।

1. गुरूजी ने शिष्यों को कहाँ और क्यों बुलाया था? 2

उत्तर : गुरूजी ने शिष्यों को मैदान में बुलाया था और उन्होंने शिष्यों से कहा कि उन सबको बाधा दौड़ में अँधेरी सुरंग से गुजरना होगा।

2. शिष्यों को सुरंग में किस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा? 2

उत्तर : शिष्यों को सुरंग में जगह–जगह नुकीले पत्थरों का सामना करना पड़ा, जो उन्हें पैरों में चुभ रहे थे।

3. गुरू जी ने शिष्यों को क्या दिया और क्यों? 2

उत्तर : गुरूजी ने शिष्यों को बहुमूल्य हीरे उपहार में दिए, क्योंकि उन शिष्यों ने पीछे आने वालों की पीड़ा को समझा था।

4. यह दौड़ जिंदगी की कौन–सी सच्चाई बताती है? 2

उत्तर : यह दौड़ जिंदगी की यह सच्चाई बताती है कि सच्चा विजेता वही है जो दौड़ती दुनिया में दूसरों का भला करते हुए आगे बढ़ता है।

5. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए। 1

उत्तर : सच्चा विजेता।

2. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 6

यह मनुज, ब्रह्माण्ड का सबसे सुरम्य प्रकाश,
कुछ छिपा सकते न जिससे भूमि का आकाश।
यह मनुज, जिसकी शिखा उद्दाम,
कर रहे जिसको चराचर भक्तियुक्त प्रणाम।
यह मनुज जो सृष्टि का शृंगार,
ज्ञान का, विज्ञान का, आलोक का आगार।
व्योम से पाताल तक सब कुछ इसे है ज्ञेय,
पर न यह परिचय मनुज का, यह न उसका श्रेय।
श्रेय उसका, बुद्धि पर चैतन्य उर की जीत,
श्रेय मानव की असीमित मानवों से प्रीति,
एक नर से दूसरे के बीच का व्यवधान,
तोड़ दे जो, बस वही ज्ञानी वही विद्वान,
और मानव भी वही।

1. कवि ने मनुष्य को ब्रह्माण्ड की सबसे सुन्दर रचना क्यों बताया? 2

उत्तर : मनुष्य के पास सबसे विकसित शरीर, बुद्धि और भाषा है। वह सभ्यता का निर्माता है। इसलिए कवि ने मनुष्य को ब्रह्माण्ड की सबसे सुन्दर रचना बताया है।

2. कवि ने सृष्टि का शृंगार किसे बताया है? 2

उत्तर : कवि ने मनुष्य को सृष्टि का शृंगार बताया है।

3. मनुष्य का परिचय और श्रेय कवि किसे नहीं मानता है? 2

उत्तर : आकाश से पाताल तक सब कुछ जान लेना, मनुष्य का परिचय और श्रेय नहीं है।

अथवा

"मैंने छुटपन में छिपकर पैसे बोए थे,
सोचा था, पैसों के प्यारे पेड़ उगेंगे।

रुपयों के कलदार मधुर फसलें खनकेंगी,
और, फूल–फलकर, मैं मोटा सेठ बनूँगा!
पर बंजर धरती में एक न अंकुर फूटा,
बंध्या मिट्टी ने न एक भी पैसा उगला!
सपने जाने कहाँ मिटे, सब धूल हो गए,
मैं हताश हो, बाट जोहता रहा दिनों तक,
बाल कल्पना के अपलक पाँवड़े बिछाकर!
मैं अबोध था, मैंने गलत बीज बोए थे,
ममता को रोपा था, तृष्णा को सींचा था।"

1. कवि ने पैसों को क्यों बोया था? उसकी कल्पना क्या थी?

उत्तर : कवि ने पैसों को इसलिए बोया था कि पैसे के पेड़ उगेंगे। उसकी यह कल्पना थी कि रुपयों की मधुर फसलें खनकेंगी, जिससे वह फल–फूलकर मोटा सेठ बन जाएगा।

2. कवि पैसे बोकर क्यों निराश हुआ?

उत्तर : कवि पैसे बोकर इसलिए निराश हुआ, क्योंकि बंजर धरती में पैसे का एक भी अंकुर रूपी पौधा नहीं उगा। बाँझ मिट्टी के कारण एक भी पैसे का पेड़ नही उगा। उसके सपने धूल में मिल गए।

3. "मैं अबोध था, मैंने गलत बीज बोए थे"? इस पंक्ति से कवि का क्या आशय है।

उत्तर : कवि का आशय यह है कि उसे बचपन में यह ज्ञान नहीं था कि पैसे बोने पर उसके पेड़ नहीं उगते हैं। उसने बड़े प्यार से पैसे बोए थे। पैसे के पेड़ उगने के लिए और कभी न पूरी होने वाली इच्छा को सींचा था।

खण्ड–ख (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण) 15

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए। 2

आपूर्ति, गतिविधि, क्षत्रिय।

उत्तर : **आपूर्ति–** आ + प् + ऊ + र् + त् + इ,
गतिविधि– ग् + अ + त् + इ + व् + इ + ध् + इ
क्षत्रिय– क् + ष + अ + त् + र + इ + य् + अ

4.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

दात, हसमुख, बाटना।

उत्तर : **दात–** दाँत
हसमुख– हँसमुख
बाटना– बाँटना

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

सवाद, चदन, सख्या।

उत्तर : **सवाद–** संवाद
चदन– चंदन
सख्या– संख्या

5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर नुक्ता का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

फनकार, हजार, अंग्रेजी।

उत्तर : **फनकार–** फ़नकार
हजार– हज़ार
अंग्रेजी– अंग्रेज़ी

6.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित प्रत्यय पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

कर्महीन, बचपन, धावक।

उत्तर :

	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	कर्म	हीन
2.	बच	पन
3.	धाव	अक

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित उपसर्ग पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

अहिंसा, सुडौल, बरदाश्त।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
1.	अ	हिंसा
2.	सु	डौल
3.	बर	दाश्त

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में मूल शब्द के साथ जुड़े उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय को अलग कर लिखिए। 1

अपमानित, वियोगिनी, निश्चिंतता।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	अप	मान	इत
2.	वि	योग	इनी
3.	निः	चिंता	ता

7.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों में सही संधि–विच्छेद कीजिए। 4

कपीश, वीरेंद्र, तथैव, यद्यपि, हिमालय।

उत्तर : **कपीश–** कपि + ईश
वीरेंद्र– वीर + इंद्र
तथैव– तथा + एव

यद्यपि– यदि + अपि

हिमालय– हिम + आलय

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन वाक्यों में उचित विराम चिन्ह का प्रयोग कीजिए। 3
   1. हे माँ अब क्या होगा
   2. प्रेमचन्द का गोदान ग्राम्य जीवन की सजीव झाँकी प्रस्तुत करता है
   3. राहुल ने कहा तुमने जो कुछ बताया ठीक है
   4. रमेश ने कहा मैं अपना काम स्वयं करूँगा

   उत्तर :
   1. हे माँ! अब क्या होगा?
   2. प्रेमचन्द का 'गोदान' ग्राम्य जीवन की सजीव झाँकी प्रस्तुत करता है।
   3. राहुल ने कहा, "तुमने जो कुछ बताया ठीक है।"
   4. रमेश ने कहा, "मैं अपना काम स्वयं करूँगा।"

खण्ड–ग

(पाठ्य–पुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक) 25

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. तेनजिंग ने लेखिका की तारीफ में क्या कहा? 2

   उत्तर : तेनजिंग ने लेखिका की तारीफ करते हुए कहा, "तुम एक पक्की पर्वतीय लड़की लगती हो। तुम्हें तो शिखर पर पहले ही प्रयास में पहुँच जाना चाहिए।"

2. लेखक का सौहार्द बोरियत में क्यों बदल गया? 2

   उत्तर : लम्बे समय तक अतिथि के रूक जाने के कारण आपसी मैत्री धीरे–धीरे चुक गई। उनमें मैत्रीभाव की ताजगी न रही; बल्कि बोरियत बढ़ने लगी।

3. धर्म के नाम पर क्या–क्या नहीं होना चाहिए? 'धर्म की आड़' पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए। 1

   उत्तर : धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को आपस में लड़ाना नहीं चाहिए। उन्हें किसी प्रकार की हिंसा के लिए उकसाना नहीं चाहिए और उनका आर्थिक शोषण नहीं होना चाहिए।

9. 'एवरेस्ट : मेरी शिखर यात्रा' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि पर्वतारोहण केवल एक भावनात्मक अभियान नहीं, बल्कि एक योजनाबद्ध सामूहिक कार्य है। 5

उत्तर : पर्वतारोहण केवल एक भावनात्मक अभियान नहीं है, इसके लिए गंभीर योजना और प्रयत्न करने पड़ते हैं। इस यात्रा में साथियों को अनेक गंभीर प्रयत्नों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अतः यह एक योजनाबद्ध सामूहिक कार्य है। बचेंद्री पाल को सबसे ऊँची चोटी तक पहुँचने के लिए कर्नल खुल्लर, प्रेमचन्द, तेनजिंग, अंगदोरजी, की जय लोप्सांग, ल्हाटू और डॉ. मीनू मेहता का भरपूर सहयोग मिला। बचेंद्री को इस यात्रा में पल–पल की खबर मिलती थी। मुसीबत आ जाने पर यदि लोप्सांग ने उसे बर्फ से न निकाला होता तो उसकी वहीं हिम–समाधि हो गई होती। पर्वतारोहण के लिए तीन–चार जगह बेस–कैंप बनाने पड़ते हैं। वहाँ चाय, भोजन और ऑक्सीजन की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। इस सबके लिए सुनियोजित योजना का होना आवश्यक है तभी यात्रा सफल हो पाती है।

अथवा

लड़के की मृत्यु के दूसरे दिन ही बुढ़िया का खरबूजे बेचना कहाँ तक उचित था? तर्कयुक्त उत्तर दीजिए।

उत्तर : लड़के की मृत्यु के दूसरे दिन ही बुढ़िया का खरबूजे बेचना उसका दुर्भाग्य था। कोई भी माँ अपने इकलौते बेटे की मृत्यु के दूसरे ही दिन काम–धंधा नहीं कर सकती। बच्चे भूख से तड़प रहे थे, बहू बुखार से तप रही थी। ऐसी अवस्था में दवाई का प्रबंध करना जरूरी था। दवाई के लिए पैसों की जरूरत थी। अब बेचारी क्या करती? बाजार से मुफ्त दवाई तो मिलती नहीं और कोई उसे उधार भी देने को तैयार नहीं था। अपने स्वाभिमान के कारण वह भीख भी नहीं माँग सकती थी। अतः उसने पैसे कमाने के लिए खरबूजे बेचने की ठानी। ऐसा करना उसकी मजबूरी और सबसे बड़ा धर्म था।

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. रैदास की दृष्टि में गरीबों और दीन–दुखियों का रक्षक कौन है? 2

   उत्तर : रैदास की दृष्टि में गरीबों और दीन–दुखियों का रक्षक स्वयं ईश्वर है। ईश्वर की दृष्टि में सब बराबर हैं। वह दीनों पर दया करता है और अछूतों का उद्धार भी करता है।

2. 'जीवन में छोटों का भी महत्त्व है'– रहीम ने इस तथ्य को किस प्रकार सिद्ध किया है? 2

   उत्तर : रहीम ने इस तथ्य को तलवार और सुई के उदाहरण से सिद्ध किया है। जीवन में छोटे का भी बराबर का महत्त्व होता है। जैसे सुई का काम तलवार नहीं कर सकती, उसी प्रकार छोटों के करने योग्य काम छोटे ही कर सकते हैं, बड़े नहीं। इसलिए छोटों का भी बराबर महत्त्व है।

3. महामारी से ग्रस्त होने पर सुखिया की दशा कैसी हो गई थी? 1

   उत्तर : महामारी से ग्रस्त होने पर सुखिया को तेज बुखार चढ़ा। पहले तो उसका गला रुँध गया, फिर शरीर के अंग भी ढीले पड़ गए और चंचल सुखिया निढाल हो गई।

11. अगरबत्तियाँ बनाने वाले तरह–तरह के हाथों का चित्रण करके कवि क्या कहने का प्रयास कर रहा है ? 5

उत्तर : अगरबत्तियाँ बनाने वाले तरह–तरह के हाथों का चित्रण करके कवि यह कहने का प्रयास कर रहा है कि अगरबत्ती बनाने वाले कारीगरों में बच्चे, बूढ़े, स्त्री, पुरूष और पीड़ित सभी प्रकार के लोग हैं। कवि नन्हें बच्चों को काम करता दिखाकर लोगों के दिलों में उनके प्रति सहानुभूति उत्पन्न करना चाहता है। वह कटे–फटे तथा घायल हाथों से काम करता दिखाकर कारीगरों की विवशता की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता है। मजदूरों को चाहें कितनी भी परेशानी हो वे हाथ नहीं रोक सकते हैं। इस प्रकार यह कविता शोषित मजदूरों के पक्ष में लिखी गई है। कवि मजदूरों के जीवन में कठिनाई का वर्णन करके समाज को इस वास्तविकता से अवगत कराना चाहता है।

अथवा

'एक फूल की चाह' कविता का मूलभाव अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

उत्तर : इस कविता का मूल भाव यह है कि छुआछूत मानवता पर कलंक है। किसी भी व्यक्ति को जन्म के आधार पर अछूत मानना और उसे मंदिर में प्रवेश न करने देना अपराध है। सुखिया के पिता को वहाँ उपस्थित भक्तों ने रोककर केवल इसलिए पीटा, क्योंकि वह अछूत था। इस कारण उसे मंदिर में नहीं आने दिया गया। न्यायालय ने भी उस पर अन्याय किया। उसे सात दिन की सजा केवल इसलिए सुनाई गई, क्योंकि उसने मंदिर में घुसकर मंदिर की पवित्रता नष्ट कर दी थी। कवि कहना चाहता है कि अछूतों पर किए जाने वाले ये अत्या. चार घिनौने और निंदनीय हैं, इन्हें रोका जाना चाहिए।

12. 'गिल्लू' कहानी मात्र एक गिलहरी को बचाने की कहानी नहीं है, बल्कि जीव–मात्र के प्रति मनुष्य की संवेदनशीलता को जगाने का प्रयास है ? सिद्ध कीजिए। 3

उत्तर : महादेवी वर्मा एक संवेदनशील महिला है। वह पशु–पक्षियों में मानवीय सुख–दुःख का अनुभव करती है। वह देखती है कि उसके घर में रखे पौधों के बीच दो कौए एक गिलहरी के बच्चे को चोंच मार–मारकर घायल कर रहे हैं। घायल गिलहरी के बच्चे को देखकर लेखिका की करूणा जाग उठती है। वह सँभालकर उसे अपनी हथेली पर उठाती है। उसके घावों पर मरहम लगाती है। वह उसे दूध पिलाने की युक्ति सोचती है। रूई को दूध में भिगोकर उसके मुँह में लगाती है, उसे पानी भी पिलाती है। दो–तीन दिन की देखभाल से वह बच्चा स्वस्थ हो जाता है।

अथवा

'हामिद खाँ' कहानी से आपको क्या शिक्षा मिलती है ?

उत्तर : 'हामिद खाँ' कहानी से हमें यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि हिन्दू–मुसलमान का भेद करना व्यर्थ है। इन दोनों जातियों में जो अलगाव और भ्रम है, वे सबके लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं। ये भ्रम जल्दी ही दूर होने चाहिए। दोनों जातियों को एक–दूसरे को अपनाने के लिये प्रयास करना चाहिए। हिन्दुओं के मन में मुसलमानों के प्रति जो घृणा है, उसे आपस में मिलकर ही दूर किया जा सकता है। यदि लेखक की तरह अन्य हिन्दू भी मुसलमानों से प्रेमपूर्वक व्यवहार करें तो आपस में भाईचारा बनाया जा सकता है।

13. रास में गाँधी जी ने अपने भाषण में क्या कहा ? 2

उत्तर : रास में आयोजित गाँधी जी की सभा में दरबार गोपालदास और रविशंकर महाराज भी उपस्थित थे। वे बड़े रियासतदार होकर भी रास में रहते हुए त्यागमय जीवन जी रहे थे। अतः गाँधी जी ने उनके संदर्भ में लोगों से कहा–दरबार समुदाय के ये लोग त्यागी और हिम्मती हैं। आप इनसे त्याग और हिम्मत की शिक्षा लें।

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14. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 80–100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। 5

1. **आतंकवाद।**
   • आतंकवाद का अर्थ • कारण • समस्या का समाधान।
2. **मेरा भारत महान।**
   • प्राचीनतम सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति • भौगोलिक रचना • प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य • विभिन्नताओं में एकता • गौरवशाली इतिहास।
3. **इंटरनेट की दुनिया**
   • इंटरनेट का तात्पर्य • सूचना का मुख्य साधन • लाभ तथा हानियाँ।

उत्तर :

1. आतंकवाद

प्रत्येक देश की अपनी समस्याएँ होती हैं, जिनमें भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी, महँगाई, तस्करी, अपराध आदि मुख्य हैं। इन्हीं समस्याओं में से एक समस्या आतंकवाद की समस्या है। यह एक ऐसी जटिल और भयंकर समस्या है जो निरंतर सुरसा की भाँति अपना मुख फैलाती जा रही है। आज विश्व का कोई भी कोना इससे अछूता नहीं है। आतंकवाद एक ऐसी प्रवृत्ति है जिसमें कुछ लोग अपनी अमानवीय इच्छाओं को पूरा करने के लिए, धर्म

की आड़ में लोगों को गुमराह कर, उन्हें मासूम व निर्दोष लोगों का रक्त बहाने पर विवश कर देते हैं। हमारे देश भारत में आतंकवाद का प्रमुख कारण पाकिस्तान से आतंकवादियों को मिलने वाला प्रशिक्षण एवं अन्य सभी प्रकार की सहायता है। आज भी समाचार–पत्र खोलो तो कोई भी दिन ऐसा नहीं होता जिस दिन खून–खराबा, आगजनी, तोड़–फोड़ या रेलगाड़ी एवं बस के यात्रियों को गोलियों से भून देने के समाचार न मिलते हों आतंकवाद किसी समस्या या प्रश्न का हल नहीं है। बातचीत एवं राजनैतिक, आर्थिक कदम उठाकर इस समस्या का समाधान संभव है। आज आतंकवादियों को पनाह देने वाले राष्ट्र स्वयं भी इससे ऊब चुके हैं। जो लोग गुमराह होकर इस आतंकवाद के पथ पर चल चुके हैं उन्हें प्यार, शांति एवं विश्वास के पथ अपनाते हुए वापस मानवता के राह पर लाया जा सकता है। अतः आतंकवाद की समस्या का समाधान शांतिपूर्ण उपायों द्वारा ही संभव है।

2. मेरा भारत महान

भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति संसार की प्राचीनतम सभ्यताओं में गिनी जाती है। कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक और गुजरात से गंगा सागर तक फैला 'भारत' नाम का यह भू–खंड विश्व का सातवाँ सबसे बड़ा देश है। उत्तर में पर्वतराज हिमालय भारत के उन्नत भाल पर स्वर्ण–किरीट के समान सुशोभित है। देवनदी इस पावन भूमि पर प्रवाहित होकर इसे उर्वरता एवं रमणीयता प्रदान करती है। भौगोलिक रचना की दृष्टि से भारत का प्राकृतिक स्वरूप मनमोहक एवं विशिष्ट है। भारत में प्राकृतिक सुषमा अनुपम है। वहाँ छह ऋतुएँ क्रम से आकर इसे सजाती–सँवारती हैं। पावस की रिमझिम फुहारें वसुंधरा को हरी साड़ी से आवृत्त कर देती हैं। विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र यह देश जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से विश्व में दूसरे स्थान पर है। खान–पान, रहन–सहन, वेश–भूषा की दृष्टि से भारतीयों में भिन्नता है, फिर भी ये माला के मोतियों के समान आपस में प्रेम और भाईचारे के धागे में गुँथे हुए हैं। हमारा देश धर्मनिरपेक्ष है, जहाँ अनेक धर्मों के लोग मिल–जुलकर रहते हैं। सभ्यता और संस्कृति, साहित्य, संगीत और अनेक ललित कलाओं का विकास यहाँ हुआ है। भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल स्वर विश्व–कल्याण है। 'उदार चरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' के स्वर इस धरा पर सदैव गूँजते रहे हैं और गूँजते रहेंगे। आध्यात्मिक क्षेत्र में जगद्गुरु कहा जाने वाला भारत आज भी विश्व को जीवन–मूल्यों, आदर्शों एवं नैतिक मूल्यों का पाठ पढ़ाता रहता है। सचमुच हमारा भारत अद्भुत है। इसकी महिमा तथा गरिमा अनूठी है।

3. इंटरनेट की दुनिया

इंटरनेट जनसंचार का सबसे नया लेकिन तेजी से लोकप्रिय हो रहा अद्भुत आविष्कार है। यह एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसमें प्रिंट मीडिया, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, किताब, सिनेमा, यहाँ तक कि पुस्तकालय के सारे गुण मौजूद हैं। आज इंटरनेट का प्रयोग प्रौढ़ से लेकर छोटे बालक तक सभी आसानी से करते हैं। इसके प्रयोग द्वारा कोई भी मनुष्य दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में बैठकर जानकारी हासिल कर सकता है। इसकी रफ्तार का कोई जवाब नहीं है। इंटरनेट पर आप दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में छपने वाले अखबार या पत्रिका में छपी सामग्री पढ़ सकते हैं। इसके विश्वव्यापी जाल के भीतर जमा करोड़ों पन्नों में से पलभर में अपने मतलब की सामग्री खोज सकते हैं। इससे आप सवाल–जवाब, बहसों में भाग ले सकते हैं, चैट कर सकते हैं और मन हो तो अपना ब्लॉग बनाकर पत्रकारिता की किसी बहस के सूत्रधार बन सकते हैं। इंटरनेट में कुछ खामियाँ भी हैं। इसमें लाखों अश्लील पन्ने भर दिए गए हैं, जिसका बच्चों के कोमल मन पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ सकता है। इससे इंटरनेट का दुरुपयोग भी किया जा सकता है। इसके सदुपयोग से मनुष्य उत्तरोत्तर विकास की ओर अग्रसर होता है जबकि इसके दुरुपयोग से पतन के गर्त में जा सकता है।

15. विद्यालय में प्रथम आने पर इसकी सूचना देते हुए अपनी माता जी को पत्र लिखिए और धन्यवाद दीजिए कि आपके साथ वे भी रातों में जागती रहीं, इसलिए यह सम्भव हुआ। 5

उत्तर :

कमलेश शर्मा
राजकीय छात्रावास
राजकीय विद्यालय
साकेत विहार,
दिल्ली।
दिनांक : 20 जून, 2019
पूज्य माता जी
सादर चरण स्पर्श!

मुझे आपको यह सूचना देते हुए अत्यन्त हर्ष हो रहा है कि इस बार मैंने आपकी इच्छा पूरी कर दी है। इस बार हुई परीक्षाओं में मैं पूरे विद्यालय में प्रथम आया हूँ। मुझे 97.8% अंक मिले हैं। गणित और संस्कृत में मैंने 100% अंक प्राप्त किए हैं।

माता जी! मेरी इस सफलता का पूरा श्रेय आपको है। यदि आप मेरे साथ रात–रात भर न जागतीं, तो मैं रोज जल्दी सो गया होता। आपने कठोर परिश्रम करने की आदत डाली। रात–भर मेरे खाने–पीने और स्वास्थ्य

की भी चिंता की। अब लोग मुझे बधाई दे रहे हैं। परन्तु मैं जानता हूँ कि बधाई की वास्तविक पात्र आप हैं।
आपके प्रति हृदय से धन्यवाद!
आपका सुपुत्र
कमलेश

अथवा

अपने मित्र को पर्वतीय स्थल रानीखेत और नैनीताल की यात्रा के लिए आमंत्रित करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

उत्तर :
मनोज अग्रवाल
536, सरस्वती विहार,
दिल्ली।
दिनांक : 13 दिसंबर, 2019
प्रिय श्रीधरन!
सस्नेह नमस्कार!

आशा है तुम आनन्दपूर्वक होंगे।

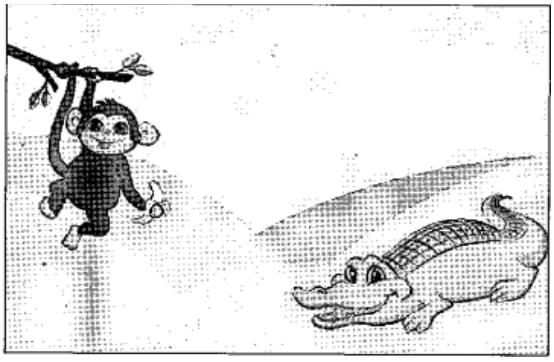
यहाँ दिल्ली में तो बहुत सर्दी है। सर्दी के साथ–साथ प्रदूषण के कारण जीना कठिन हो गया है। एक–एक दिन काटना मुश्किल हो रहा है। पिछली सर्दियों में मैंने चेन्नई के समुद्र–तट पर तुम्हारे साथ घूमते जो दिन व्यतीत किए थे, उनकी याद मुझे फिर से आ रही है। मन कर रहा है कि सर्दी की छुट्टियों में नैनीताल और रानीखेत की यात्रा की जाए।

इन सुहावने पर्वतीय स्थलों की यात्रा की कल्पना करते ही मुझे तुम्हारी याद आई। अच्छा मित्र साथ हो तो यात्रा का आनन्द दुगुना हो जाता है। मेरी ओर से साग्रह निमंत्रण है। तुम जनवरी के पहले या दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली आने का कार्यक्रम बनाओ। आगे की यात्रा का प्रबन्ध मैं कर लूँगा। बस तुम आ जाओ, तुम्हारी प्रतीक्षा करूँगा।
तुम्हारा मित्र
मनोज

16. दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए। 5

उत्तर : प्रस्तुत चित्र किसी शहर के मार्ग का चित्र है। सड़क पार करने की जल्दीबाजी में लड़का तेज गति से आती बस की टक्कर से घायल हो गया है। विद्यालय, लौटते दो छात्रों व दो नागरिकों ने उसे घायल अवस्था में देखा। वे सोच रहे हैं कि किसी प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र ले जाया जाये। अक्सर लोग सड़क पार करते समय यातायात के नियमों को नजर अन्दाज कर देते हैं जिसके कारण उन्हें दुर्घटना का सामना करना पड़ता है।

अथवा



उत्तर : इस चित्र में नदी का दृश्य दिखाई दे रहा है। नदी में मगरमच्छ तैर रहा है। एक बंदर पेड़ से लटककर मगरमच्छ से बात कर रहा है। नदी के दोनों ओर बहुत सारे पेड़ हैं। पेड़ की एक डाल पर दो चिड़िया बैठी हैं।

17. स्कूल के बच्चों के बीच पढ़ाई सम्बन्धी बातचीत पर संवाद लिखिए। 5

उत्तर :
श्रेया– कहो प्रियंका! आजकल तो खूब पढ़ाई में लगी हुई हो?
प्रियंका– कहाँ? मैं तेरी तरह किताबी कीड़ा नहीं हूँ।
श्रेया– मैं? मैं तो तीन दिन के लिए चाचा की शादी में गई थी। पर तू तो इन दिनों ट्यूशन ही पढ़ती रही।
प्रियंका– तुम चली गई तो मुझे ट्यूशन क्लास में अच्छा नहीं लग रहा था।
श्रेया– पर तुम ट्यूशन क्लास में तो पढ़ती रहीं। तेरे नंबर अच्छे आएँगे। तेरे घर वाले सब बहुत खुश होंगे।
सोनिया– शादी में जाना भी तो जरूरी था। वहाँ का मजा दूसरे प्रकार का था खूब डांस और ढेर सारी मस्ती।
श्रेया– सच में शादी में खूब मजा आया। अब ध्यान लगाकर पढ़ाई करनी है।
प्रियंका– तुम तो होशियार हो, खूब अच्छी तरह से सारे विषयों का अध्ययन कर लोगी।
श्रेया– और तुम! तुम क्या कम होशियार हो? हम दोनों सहेलियाँ अगले साल भी अगली कक्षा में साथ–साथ पढ़ेगे।
प्रियंका– हाँ, यहीं मैं भी चाहती हूँ।

अथवा

बढ़ती हुई महँगाई पर दो स्त्रियों में बातचीत करते हुए संवाद लिखिए।

उत्तर :

गीता– हाय राम! चीनी 50 रु. किलो हो गई है।

आरती– और सब्जियों के दाम देखें हैं। घीया 40 रु. तो टमाटर 60 रु. किलो हो गया है। समझ में नहीं आता खाएँ क्या?

गीता– बहन! हमने तो फल खाना ही छोड़ दिया। कल मैंने 100 रु. देकर सोनू को सेब लेने भेजा तो पूरे 1 किलो सेब नहीं आए। सेब 160 रु. किलो हो गए हैं।

आरती– सचमुच महँगाई ने तो आग लगा दी है।

गीता– पर अखबार वाले तो लिखते हैं कि महँगाई पर नियंत्रण हो गया है।

आरती– मक्कार हैं सारे नेता! चुनाव जीतने थे। तब तक सब ठीक था। अब क्या है? नेताओं के हाथ में सब्जी का थैला दे दें तो उन्हें पता चले।

गीता– अरी रहने दे। अब तो पॉलीथीन का प्रयोग बंद हो गया है तो थैले भी खरीदने पड़ेंगे।

आरती– ठीक कह रही हो। नेताओं के सहारे न घर चलता है, न देश। जनता को हर हाल में मरना ही है।

गीता– हाँ ठीक कह रही हो।

आरती– अच्छा, अब रसोई में जाती हूँ, काम करूँ।

गीता– अच्छी बात है। खाना तो मुझे भी बनाना है।

18. रोज पैराडाइज नाम से एक समारोह–स्थल खुला है। उसमें पार्टियाँ करने और ठहरने–भोजन करने की भी व्यवस्था है। एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए। 5

उत्तर :

रोज पैराडाइज

★ पार्टी लॉन्स
★ विवाह समारोह

सभी प्रकार के

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★ थाली– मात्र 199 रु.

सम्पर्क

रेलवे स्टेशन के पास, मदनगंज, किशनगढ़

मोबाइल नं.– 9412234542

अथवा

बाजार में किंग नाम से पिट्ठू बैग आए हैं। एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

उत्तर :

किंग

पिट्ठू बैग

★ सामान रखने में सुविधा!
★ पीठ पर बाँधने में सुविधा!!
★ आकर्षक रंग
★ मनोहर डिजाइन!

सुविधाएँ इतनी कि देखते ही खरीदने का मन करे! खरीदें तो किंग ही खरीदें।

सम्पर्क

मोबाइल नं.– 8343010932

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प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र 3 (2019–20)

हिन्दी–ब (कोड–85)

कक्षा– 9

निर्धारित समय– 3 घंटे अधिकतम अंक– 80

सामान्य निर्देशः–

1. इस प्रश्न–पत्र में चार खंड हैं– क, ख, ग और घ।
2. सभी खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रम से लिखिए।

खण्ड–क (अपठित अंश) 15

1. **निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।** 9

प्रणाम का भारतीय संस्कृति में बड़ा महत्त्व है। यह अपने से बड़ों–श्रद्धेय तथा आदरणीयजनों के प्रति आत्मीयता का प्रतीक है। माता–पिता के अतिरिक्त समाज के सभी वृद्धजनों, अतिथियों, साधु–संतों को अपनी परम्परा के अनुसार प्रणाम करना मानव धर्म है। वस्तुतः प्रणाम जीवन रूपी क्षेत्र में आशीर्वाद का अन्न उगाने का बीजमंत्र है। प्रणाम के सम्बन्ध में मनु की मान्यता है कि जो 'वृद्धजनों' व माता–पिता को नित्य सेवा–प्रणाम से प्रसन्न रखता है, उसकी आयु–विद्या–यश और बल चारों की वृद्धि होती है। प्रणाम के बल पर ही बालक मार्कंडेय ने सप्तर्षियों से चिरंजीवी होने का वरदान प्राप्त किया था। महाभारत के युद्ध के आरम्भ में युधिष्ठिर ने पितामह भीष्म, गुरू द्रोण, कुलगुरू कृपाचार्य एवं महाराज शल्य को प्रणाम करके उनसे 'विजयी भव' का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त किया। प्रणाम की महत्ता निरूपित करते हुए संत तुलसी कहते हैं कि 'वह मानव–शरीर व्यर्थ है जो सज्जनों और गुरूजनों के सम्मुख नहीं झुकता।'

1. प्रणाम किसका प्रतीक है? 2

उत्तर : प्रणाम अपने से बड़ों–श्रद्धेय तथा आदरणीयजनों के प्रति आत्मीयता का प्रतीक है।

2. प्रणाम करने वालों को क्या प्राप्ति होती है? 2

उत्तर : प्रणाम करने वालों को आयु, विद्या, यश और बल की प्राप्ति होती है।

3. 'वह मानव–शरीर व्यर्थ है जो सज्जनों और गुरूजनों के सम्मुख नहीं झुकता'–कथन किसने कहा है? 2

उत्तर : यह कथन संत तुलसीदास जी ने कहा था।

4. 'सप्तर्षि' शब्द में कौन–सा समास है? 2

उत्तर : द्विगु समास

5. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए। 1

उत्तर : प्रणाम का महत्त्व।

2. **निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।** 6

चींटी है प्राणी सामाजिक
वह श्रमजीवी, वह सुनागरिक।
देखा चींटी को?
उसके जी को?
भूरे बालों की–सी कतरन
छिपा नहीं उसका छोटापन
वह समस्त पृथ्वी पर निर्भर
विचरण करती श्रम में तन्मय
वह जीवन की तिनगी–अक्षय।।
वह भी क्या देही है, तिल–सी?
प्राणों की रिलमिल झिलमिल सी!
दिनभर में वह मीलों चलती
अथक कार्य से कभी न टलती!

1. कवि ने चींटी को श्रमजीवी क्यों कहा है? 2

उत्तर : कवि ने चींटी को श्रमजीवी इसलिए कहा है, क्योंकि वह सदैव श्रम में लीन रहकर जीती है।

2. 'भूरे बालों की–सी कतरन' के माध्यम से कवि किस ओर संकेत करता है? 2

उत्तर : 'भूरे बालों की–सी कतरन' के माध्यम से कवि चींटी के लघु आकार की ओर संकेत करता है।

3. 'जीवन की तिनगी–अक्षय' का आशय क्या है? 2

उत्तर : 'जीवन की तिनगी–अक्षय' का आशय है कि चींटी कभी कम न होने वाले उत्साह से भरपूर है। वह प्रत्येक प्रयास के लिए सदैव उत्साहित रहती है।

अथवा

देश हमें देता है सब कुछ
हम भी तो कुछ देना सीखें
सूरज हमें रोशनी देता
हवा नया जीवन देती है

भूख मिटाने को हम सबकी
धरती पर होती खेती है।
औरों का भी हित हो जिसमें
हम ऐसा कुछ करना सीखें।
पथिकों को तपती दुपहर में
पेड़ सदा देते हैं छाया।
खुशबू भरे फूल है देते
हमको नव फूलों की माला
त्यागी तरूओं के जीवन से हम भी तो कुछ करना सीखें।

1. हम किससे देना सीख सकते हैं?

उत्तर : हम देश से देना सीख सकते हैं। जिसकी धरती पर रहते हुए हमें रोशनी, हवा तथा खाने के लिए अनाज सब कुछ मिलता है।

2. कवि ने 'त्यागी' का संबोधन किसके लिए किया है और क्यों?

उत्तर : कवि ने 'त्यागी' का संबोधन पेड़ों के लिए किया है क्योंकि पेड़ अपने फूल, फल, पत्ते, छाया सभी कुछ दूसरों को दे दते हैं।

3. आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"औरो का भी हित हो जिसमें
हम ऐसा कुछ करना सीखें।"

उत्तर : इन पंक्तियों का आशय यह है– कि अपने लिए तो सभी जीते हैं, लेकिन दूसरों की भलाई के लिए भी कुछ करना सीखें। अतः हमें दूसरों की भलाई के लिए कुछ करना सीखना चाहिए।

खण्ड–ख (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण) 15

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए। 2

स्पष्ट, त्रिकोण, श्रमिक।

उत्तर : **स्पष्ट–** स् + प् + अ + ष् + ट् + अ,
त्रिकोण– त् + र् + इ + क् + ओ + ण् + अ,
श्रमिक– श् + र + अ + म् + इ + क् + अ

4.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

चादनी, रस्सिया, पाच।

उत्तर : **चादनी–** चाँदनी
रस्सिया– रस्सियाँ
पाच– पाँच

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

ककड़, सदिग्ध, सघर्ष।

उत्तर : **ककड़–** कंकड़
सदिग्ध– संदिग्ध
सघर्ष– संघर्ष

5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर नुक्ता का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

फरियाद, मरीज, कैदी।

उत्तर : **फरियाद–** फ़रियाद
मरीज– मरीज़
कैदी– क़ैदी

6.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित प्रत्यय पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

पढ़ाई, लुहारिन, सुखिया।

उत्तर :

	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	पढ़	आई
2.	लुहार	इन
3.	सुख	इया

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित उपसर्ग पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

अनमेल, विमुख, संगति।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
1.	अन	मेल
2.	वि	मुख
3.	सम्	गति

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में मूल शब्द के साथ जुड़े उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय को अलग कर लिखिए। 1

आमोदित, प्रदर्शन, तत्परता।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	आ	मोद	इत
2.	प्र	दर्श	न
3.	तत्	पर	ता

7.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों में सही संधि–विच्छेद कीजिए। 4

अत्यन्त, मदिरालय, नरेंद्र, भाग्योदय, अत्याचार।

उत्तर : **अत्यन्त–** अति + अन्त
मदिरालय– मदिरा + आलय
नरेंद्र– नर + इंद्र
भाग्योदय– भाग्य + उदय
अत्याचार– अति + आचार

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन वाक्यों में उचित विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग कीजिए। 3
   1. उफ तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि
   2. जो धन का भूखा है वह साधु नहीं है
   3. वाह कितना सुन्दर दृश्य है
   4. सरोजस्मृति सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला की श्रेष्ठ रचना है

   उत्तर :
   1. उफ, तुम कब जाओगे, अतिथि?
   2. जो धन का भूखा है, वह साधु नहीं है।
   3. वाह! कितना सुन्दर दृश्य है।
   4. 'सरोज स्मृति' सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला की श्रेष्ठ रचना है।

खण्ड–ग

(पाठ्य–पुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक) 25

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. चलते पुरजे लोग धर्म के नाम पर क्या करते हैं? 2

   उत्तर : चलते पुरजे लोग धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाते हैं और अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करते हैं। वे यह चाहते हैं कि उनका नेतृत्व कायम रहे और उनका प्रभाव बना रहे।

2. गाँधीजी से मिलने आने वाले लोगों की सहायता महादेव भाई किस प्रकार किया करते थे? 2

   उत्तर : महादेव भाई गाँधी जी से मिलने आने वाले लोगों से हुई बातचीत का अंतिम रूप तैयार करने के सिलसिले में उनके प्रारूप को देखते थे और उनमें उचित संशोधन कर दिया करते थे। वह इसलिए ताकि गाँधी जी उनके प्रारूपों को स्वीकार कर लें।

3. शिखर पर जाने वालों को क्या–क्या झेलना पड़ता है? 1

   उत्तर : शिखर पर जाने वालों को हिमपात और मौत का खतरा हर कदम पर झेलना पड़ता है।

9. 'भगवाना की तरह बहुत–से लोग अंधविश्वास के चलते मौत के मुँह में चले जाते हैं।' इस कथन को ध्यान में रखते हुए अंधविश्वास को दूर करने के कुछ सुझाव दीजिए। 5

उत्तर : भगवाना को साँप के काट लेने पर उसकी माँ ने अंधविश्वास के कारण उसका ठीक से इलाज नहीं करवाया। वह ओझाओं के झाड़–फूँक के चक्कर में पड़ी रही, इसलिए उसका इकलौता बेटा मर गया।

'सुझाव'– सरकार के चिकित्सा विभाग को गाँवों में जाकर जानलेवा बीमारियों के बारे में बताना चाहिए। वह उन्हें दवाइयाँ, डाक्टरों द्वारा सही इलाज के बारे में बताएँ और समय रहते तत्काल ये चीजें उपलब्ध कराएँ। वास्तव में गरीबी के कारण ही अंधविश्वास पलते और बढ़ते हैं।

गरीब आदमी लाचार होकर सस्ते इलाज की और भागते हैं और मजबूरन उन्हें ओझाओं पर विश्वास करना पड़ता है। ऐसी दशा में मुफ्त एवं अनिवार्य चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान करने से ही अंधविश्वासों पर विजय पाई जा सकती है।

अथवा

महादेवजी एक साधारण व्यक्ति होते हुए भी असाधारण व्यक्तित्व के धनी थे–सिद्ध कीजिए।

उत्तर : महादेव जी एक साधारण व्यक्ति होते हुए भी असाधारण व्यक्तित्व के स्वामी थे। वे व्यवहार में अत्यन्त कोमल होकर, ढेर सारे महत्त्वपूर्ण काम बड़े सलीके से कर लेते थे। वे स्वयं को गाँधी जी का सेवक मानते थे। गाँधी जी के सम्पर्क में आने से पहले वे एक साधारण सरकारी कर्मचारी थे। वे अनुवाद विभाग में नौकरी करते थे। गाँधी जी ने उनकी प्रतिभा को पहचाना। उन्होंने माना कि यह व्यक्ति मन–वचन और कर्म से उनका अनुगामी है तथा उनके जैसे ही विचार रखता है। अतः गाँधी जी ने धीरे–धीरे अपना हर काम महादेव जी पर छोड़ दिया। वे न केवल गाँधी जी के लेखों, टिप्पणियों और आशयों को समाचार पत्रों में छपवाते थे बल्कि हमसाये की तरह उनकी एक–एक दिनचर्या के संगी–साथी बने रहते थे। इस प्रकार उन्होंने जो भी काम किया, वह अविस्मरणीय था।

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. 'आदमीनामा' कविता आदमी के किन रूपों को उजागर करती है? 2

   उत्तर : यह कविता आदमी के अच्छे और बुरे दोनों रूपों को उजागर करती है। आदमी संहारक और रक्षक, मित्र और शत्रु, उपदेशक और शिष्य, राजा और प्रजा, अमीर और गरीब प्रत्येक रूप में हमारे सामने आता है।

2. 'एक पत्र छाँह भी माँग मत' पंक्ति का आशय 'अग्निपथ' के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

   उत्तर : कवि अग्निपथ पर चलते हुए मनुष्य को छाँह माँगने के लिए मना करता है। कवि चाहता है कि संघर्षरत् मनुष्य अपने संकल्प को दृढ़ रखे। वह सुख–सुविधा के मोह में न पड़े। इससे मनुष्य को सुविधा भोगने की आदत पड़ जाती है और वह संघर्ष की कठिनाइयों से बचने लगता है।

3. रहीम ने प्रेम के निर्वाह में कौन–सी सावधानी बरतने को कहा है और क्यों? 1

   उत्तर : रहीम ने प्रेम के निर्वाह में मनमुटाव रूपी गाँठ न आने देने की बात कही है, क्योंकि– इससे प्रेम में दुर्भावना और दूरी आ जाती है।

11. 'रहीम के दोहे' श्रेष्ठ कविता का उदाहरण है, क्योंकि वह समय के प्रभाव से न तो फीके पड़े हैं, न ही उनकी लोकप्रियता कम हुई है। क्या कारण है? अपने विचार स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

उत्तर : रहीम के दोहे जीवन के शाश्वत सत्य हैं इसलिए समय के प्रभाव से फीके नहीं पड़े हैं। वे इतनी सहज और सरल भाषा में लिखे गए हैं कि लोगों ने उन्हें बहुत पसन्द किया है। इसलिए इनकी लोकप्रियता कम नहीं हुई है। जीवन के सत्य से जुड़े ये दोहे मनुष्य के हृदय को प्रभावित करते हैं और सरलता से याद हो जाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए प्रेम का धागा नहीं तोड़ो। एक बार टूटने पर इसमें गाँठ पड़ जाती है। इसी प्रकार बिगड़ी बात ठीक उसी प्रकार नहीं बन सकती जैसे कि एक बार दूध फट जाए तो लाख चाहने पर भी उसमें से मक्खन नहीं निकाला जा सकता। 'रहिमन पानी राखिए''''' दोहा तो सब की जुबान पर चढ़ा हुआ है।

अथवा

'एक फूल की चाह' कविता में देवी के भक्तों की दोहरी मानसिकता उजागर होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर : 'एक फूल की चाह' कविता में देवी के उच्च जाति के भक्तगण जोर–जोर से गला फाड़कर चिल्ला रहे थे, "पतित तारिणी पाप–हारिणी माता तेरी जय–जय–जय!" वे माता को भक्तों का उद्धार करने वाली, पापों को नष्ट करने वाली, पापियों का नाश करने वाली मानकर जय–जयकार कर रहे थे। उसी वक्त एक अछूत भक्त के मंदिर में आ जाने से वे उस पर मंदिर की पवित्रता और देवी की गरिमा नष्ट होने का आरोप लगा रहे थे। जब देवी पापियों का नाश करने वाली है तो एक पापी या अछूत उनकी गरिमा कैसे कम कर रहा था। भक्तों की ऐसी सोच से उनकी दोहरी मानसिकता उजागर होती है।

12. 'स्मृति' पाठ को पढ़ने के बाद किन–किन बाल सुलभ शरारतों के विषय में पता चलता है? 3

उत्तर : इस पाठ को पढ़ने के बाद निम्नलिखित बाल–सुलभ शरारतों के विषय में पता चलता है–

1. बच्चे झरबेरी के बेर तोड़कर खाने का आनन्द लेते हैं।
2. स्कूल जाते समय रास्ते में शरारतें करते हैं।
3. कठिन एवं जोखिम पूर्ण कार्य करते हैं।
4. जानवरों एवं जीव–जंतुओं को तंग करते हैं।
5. कुएँ में ढेला फेंककर खुश होते हैं।
6. माली से छिपकर फल तोड़ना पसन्द करते हैं।
7. गलत काम करने के बाद सजा मिलने से डरते हैं।

अथवा

'हामिद खाँ' कहानी पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दो देशों की आम जनता की संवेदनाओं को उजागर करती है– कथन के पक्ष में अपने विचार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर : 'हामिद खाँ' कहानी पाकिस्तान और भारत की आम जनता की संवेदनाओं को उजागर करती है। भारत की हिन्दू जनता मुसलमानों को आक्रमणकारी, लुटेरा एवं अत्याचारी मानती है। इस कारण से हिन्दू–मुसलमानों से दूरी बनाकर रखते हैं। मुसलमान भी हिन्दुओं से चिढ़ते हैं। वे आपस में भाईचारा बनाने की बजाय उन्हें नीचा दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं। फिर भी भारत में हिन्दु–मुसलमानों में प्रेम बना हुआ है। पाकिस्तान में मुसलमान हिन्दुओं पर बहुत अत्याचार करते हैं, स्त्रियों की इज्जत लूटते हैं और उनको बहुत कष्ट देते हैं।

13. साँप का ध्यान भटकाने के लिए लेखक ने क्या–क्या युक्तियाँ अपनाई? 2

उत्तर :

1. उसने मुट्ठीभर मिट्टी लेकर साँप के दाईं ओर फेंकी जिससे साँप का ध्यान दाईं ओर चला गया।
2. उसने अपने हाथ से प्रहार करने की बजाय उसकी तरफ डंडा मारा तो साँप ने सारा विष डंडे पर उगल दिया। डंडा बीच में न होता तो साँप ने लेखक के पैर में काट लिया होता।

खण्ड–घ (लेखन) 25

14. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 80–100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। 5

1. **लड़का–लड़की एक समान, दोनों से ही घर की शान।**
   • लड़का–लड़की में असमानताएँ • स्वभाव में अन्तर • लड़के को महत्त्व मिलने का कारण • लड़की को समान महत्त्व मिलना चाहिए।
2. **मोबाइल फोन कितना सुखद और दुखद।**
   • मोबाइल फोन– एक सुविधा या संपत्ति • संपर्क का सस्ता और सुलभ साधन • विपत्तियाँ– अनचाहा खलल डालने का साधन • अपराधियों के लिए वरदान • निष्कर्ष।
3. **मेक इन इंडिया।**
   • भूमिका • उक्ति का अर्थ • सोने की चिड़िया भारत की पृष्ठभूमि • उद्यमी देश–पराधीनता काल में बदला परिदृश्य • विकास में अग्रसर होने का संकल्प • उपसंहार।

उत्तर :

1. लड़का–लड़की एक समान, दोनों से ही घर की शान

समाज में लड़का–लड़की को समान समझने से पहले उनकी असमानताओं को समझना जरूरी है। दोनों का जन्म, खान–पान, पाचन–तंत्र, बीमारी, इलाज, मृत्यु आदि सभी तो एक समान हैं। अन्तर केवल प्रजनन–तंत्र का है। परन्तु दोनों में से किसी के बिना सृष्टि–तंत्र नहीं चल सकता। लड़का–लड़की दोनों के मन में एक जैसे भाव उत्पन्न होते हैं। नारी में कोमलता, भावुकता, व्यवहार कुशलता जैसे गुणों की अधिकता होती है। पुरूष में कठोरता, उग्रता और तर्कशक्ति अधिक होती है। भारतीय समाज प्रारम्भ से ही पुरूष–प्रधान रहा है। इसलिए पुरूषों को अधिक महत्त्व दिया जाता है। लड़कियों को मात्र 'खर्चा' और बोझ माना जाता है। धर्म–क्षेत्र में यह मान्यता है कि पुरूष योनि में ही मोक्ष मिल सकता है। यह भी धारणा प्रचलित है कि लड़के से ही वंश चलता है। लड़कियों को 'पराया–धन' माना जाता है। लड़के को हर प्रकार से उपयोगी मानकर बहुत–से माता–पिता लड़के के पालन–पोषण और शिक्षा आदि पर अधिक खर्च करते हैं, लड़की पर कम। आर्थिक दबाव के कारण आज नारियों ने भी कमाना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए अब वे मात्र 'बोझ' या 'खर्चा' नहीं हैं। उन्हें भी लड़कों के समान समझकर विकास और उन्नति के अवसर मिलने चाहिए।

2. मोबाइल फोन कितना सुखद और दुखद

मोबाइल फोन विज्ञान का अद्‌भुत चमत्कार है। मोबाइल फोन का आविष्कार अमेरिकी इंजीनियर मार्टिन कूपर ने 1970 में किया था। मोबाइल फोन संचार का माध्यम तो है ही, साथ ही वह घड़ी, टार्च, संगणक, कैमरा, संस्मारक, रेडियों, खेल, मनोरंजन आदि की भी भूमिका निभाता है। एक ओर मोबाइल फोन जहाँ इतनी सुविधाएँ देता है वहाँ दूसरी ओर अभिशाप भी कम नहीं है। इसके कारण अनचाहे लोगों से भी बात करनी पड़ती है। दिनभर विज्ञापन–कंपनियों के विज्ञापन या निवेश कंपनियों के ऑफर आपको परेशान करते रहते हैं। मोबाइल फोन की मुसीबतों का दर्द युवतियाँ अधिक झेलती हैं। आजकल मोबाइल फोन के कारण अपराधियों के गिरोह अपने काम को आसानी से अंजाम देते हैं। अनेक बदमाश जेलों में बंद होते हुए भी मोबाइल के माध्यम से आतंक फैलाते हैं। मोबाइल फोन वरदान है। यदि मनुष्य इसके उपयोग को अपने अनुसार नियंत्रित कर ले, तो इसके कारण होने वाली मुसीबतों से बहुत सीमा तक बचा जा सकता है।

3. मेक इन इंडिया

भारत के तेजस्वी एवं विवेकशील प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने देश को एक नारा दिया– मेक इन इंडिया। वे चाहते हैं कि भारत एक उद्यमी एवं उत्पादक देश बने। मेक इन इंडिया का अर्थ है– भारत में निर्माण करो। जो वस्तुएँ विदेशों से भारत में आती हैं। उन्हें अपने देश में ही निर्मित किया जाए। कहते हैं कि भारत कभी सोने की चिड़िया था। विश्व व्यापार में भारत की वही स्थिति थी जैसी कि आज अमरीका या यूरोपीय देशों की है। जब भारत में अंग्रेज आए, तो यहाँ का जहाजरानी उद्योग और कागज उद्योग ऊँचाइयों पर था। अंग्रेजों ने उद्यमी देश भारत में आकर यहाँ उद्यमिता को नष्ट किया। उन्होंने यहाँ के कल–कारखानों को बंद करके इंग्लैण्ड से बने माल को भारत में बेचा। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने देश को सपना दिया कि तुम नौकरी करने की मानसिकता को छोड़ो और स्वयं उद्योगों के मालिक बनो। स्टार्ट–अप के सहारे नए उद्योग खड़े करो। इसके लिए उन्होंने युवकों को नए कार्य आरम्भ करने के अवसर दिए, उसके लिए वित्तीय सहायता की नई योजनाएँ बनाई। उन्होंने विश्वभर के व्यापारियों और निर्माताओं को भारत में आकर नए उद्योग लगाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। मेक इन इंडिया का नारा बहुत उत्साहवर्धक है।

15. अपने मित्र अनुज को गृह प्रवेश में बुलाने के लिए निमंत्रण दीजिए। 5

उत्तर :

करण मिश्रा
118/C जमुना विहार,
गोपी नगर, जयपुर
दिनांक : 21 मार्च, 2019
प्रिय मित्र अनुज
स्नेह!

आशा है तुम सकुशल होंगे। मैं भी यहाँ प्रसन्न हूँ। मुझे तुम्हें यह बताते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है कि हमारा नया घर बनकर तैयार हो गया है। 29 मार्च, 2019 को हमारे नये घर का गृह–प्रवेश कार्यक्रम होना निश्चित हुआ है। सवेरे 9 बजे घर में सत्यनारायण की कथा एवं हवन का कार्यक्रम है। इसके बाद 1 घंटा भजनों का कार्यक्रम और बाद में आरती होगी। तत्पश्चात् कन्या–भोज होगा और बाद में सबके भोजन का कार्यक्रम होगा।

ऊपर पता नये निवास का ही लिखा है। अतः तुम्हें इस अवसर पर जरूर सम्मिलित होना है। तुम्हारे शुभागमन की प्रतीक्षा में।

तुम्हारा मित्र
करण

अथवा

गर्मियों की छुट्टियों में आपका विद्यालय मनाली–भ्रमण पर जा रहा है। अपने पिताजी को पत्र लिखकर इस भ्रमण में जाने की अनुमति माँगिए।

उत्तर :

48/B, किशनपोल बाजार
जयपुर।
दिनांक : 10 अप्रैल, 2019
पूज्य पिताजी
सादर प्रणाम!

आशा है, आप स्वस्थ और कुशल होंगे। घर में सब प्रकार का आनन्द–मंगल होगा। मैं भी यहाँ कुशलतापूर्वक अध्ययन में लीन हूँ।

पिताजी, इस बार ग्रीष्मावकाश में मेरे विद्यालय के कक्षा ग्यारहवीं के छात्र मनाली भ्रमण के लिए जा रहे हैं। 10 दिन का प्रोग्राम है। मनाली के आस–पास हिडिम्बा मंदिर, नग्गर, सोलंग घाटी, मणिकर्ण आदि स्थलों पर भी जायेंगे। इन दिनों में रहने एवं ठहरने की उत्तम व्यवस्था के 5000 रु. खर्च आएगा शेष खर्च विद्यालय की ओर से ही होगा। वहाँ के पर्वतीय स्थलों के सुन्दर दृश्यों को एवं हिमपात देखने का बहुत मन है। अनेक शिक्षक भी हमारे साथ जाएँगे। उन्हीं की देखरेख व निर्देशन में हम लोग रहेंगे।

पिताजी! मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि वापस आकर पढ़ाई की ओर पूर्ण ध्यान दूँगा।

मैं आपसे विद्यालय के छात्रों के साथ मनाली भ्रमण हेतु जाने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ। आशा है आप मुझे निराश नहीं करेंगे। आपके पत्रोत्तर की प्रतीक्षा में।

आपका पुत्र
प्रदीप

16. दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए। 5

उत्तर : इस चित्र में एक गाँव का दृश्य है। दूर–दूर से औरतें हैंडपम्प से पानी भर कर ले जा रही हैं। बच्चे आपस में मिल–जुलकर खेलते हैं। कुछ लोग घर के बाहर बैठकर काम करते हैं। गाँव की संस्कृति शहरों से भिन्न होती है।

अथवा

उत्तर : इस चित्र में फुटबॉल के खेल का दृश्य है। इसे 11 खिलाड़ियों कि दो टीमों के बीच खेला जाता है। फुटबॉल के आयताकार घास के मैदान में दोनों छोरों पर एक–एक गोल होता है। खिलाड़ियों द्वारा विरोधी दल के गोल में चालाकी से फुटबॉल को डालना ही इस खेल का उद्देश्य है। गोलरक्षक ही ऐसा खिलाड़ी होता है जिसे फुटबॉल रोकने में अपना हाथ इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति होती है।

17. नौकर और मालिक के मध्य वेतन वृद्धि के लिए संवाद लिखिए। 5

उत्तर :

नौकर– मालिक महँगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। अब 7000 रुपये में हमारा गुजारा नहीं चलता।

मालिक– अरे, अभी तो 500 रु. बढ़ाए थे।

नौकर– मालिक 500 रु. बढ़ाए हुए एक साल हो गया है और सब्जियों के दाम तब से कई गुना बढ़ गए हैं।

मालिक– यह महँगाई तो सबके लिए ही बढ़ी है राम!

नौकर– पर मालिक हमारे अन्नदाता तो आप हैं।

मालिक– अच्छा ठीक है। अगले महीने से 500 रु. और बढ़ा देंगे।

नौकर– 500 रु. से क्या होगा मालिक?

मालिक– अच्छा देखते हैं। 1000 रु. की बढ़त तो ठीक है।

नौकर– जी मालिक! धन्यवाद।

मालिक– लेकिन काम ठीक से करो, जरा भी लापरवाही नहीं होनी चाहिए।

नौकर– मालिक! आपकों शिकायत का मौका नहीं दूँगा, मेरा विश्वास कीजिए।

अथवा

स्वच्छता अभियान के बारे में दो छात्रों के बीच संवाद लिखिए।

उत्तर :

सुमित– यार झूठा पत्ता कहाँ फेंकूँ, कहीं कोई डस्टबिन ही नहीं दिख रहा।

संजय– तो फिर फेंक दे सड़क पर।

सुमित– नहीं यार, सफाई रखने की जिम्मेदारी अकेले प्रधानमंत्री की थोड़े ही है।

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संजय– तो फिर नगर निगम कर्मचारी डस्टबिन क्यों नहीं रखते?

सुमित– तू भी यार, बहकी–बहकी बातें कर रहा है। क्या सारी सड़कों पर जगह–जगह डस्टबिन रखवाए जाएँगे?

संजय– अच्छा तू बता, कहाँ फेंकूँ?

सुमित– ला मुझे दे। मैं डस्टबिन देखकर ही उसमें फेंकूँगा।

संजय– यार तू तो सच में मोदी जी का भक्त हो गया। मैं ही इसे अपने पास रख लेता हूँ।

सुमित– जब हम सब जागेंगे, तभी देश जागेगा।

संजय– धन्यवाद मित्र!

18. बाजार में नया कूलर 'उमा' आया है। यह 100 वॉट में इन्वर्टर पर भी चल सकता है। एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए। 5

उत्तर :

उमा कूलर ***चौबीस घंटे ठंड़ी हवा***
केवल 100 वॉट में चलने वाला इन्वर्टर है तो कूलर भी है। *अब बिजली कट का कोई झंझट नहीं।* *दिन–रात ठंड़ी हवा का आनंद लीजिए–उमा कूलर से।* ***हर छोटे-बड़े शोरूम पर उपलब्ध***
सम्पर्क **मोबाइल नं.– 8369549831**

अथवा

आपके नगर में साइकिलों की नई दुकान खुली है– किशोर साइकिल स्टोर। एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

उत्तर :

किशोर साइकिल स्टोर ***साइकिलें ही साइकिलें***
एटलस, हीरो, काइनेटिक ♦ *सभी कंपनियों के नए मॉडल,* ♦ *कम दामों में उपलब्ध,* ♦ *गारंटी के साथ आज ही पधारें।* *अलग–अलग रंगों में उपलब्ध।* *खास ऑफर, प्रत्येक साइकिल के साथ आकर्षक उपहार।*
सम्पर्क ***किशोर साइकिल स्टोर*** ***साइकिल मार्केट, जयपुर*** ***मोबाइल नं- 9518800092***

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प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र 4 (2019–20)

हिन्दी–ब (कोड–85)

कक्षा– 9

निर्धारित समय– 3 घंटे अधिकतम अंक– 80

सामान्य निर्देशः–

1. इस प्रश्न–पत्र में चार खंड हैं– क, ख, ग और घ।
2. सभी खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक खंड के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रम से लिखिए।

खण्ड–क (अपठित अंश) 15

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 9

डॉ कलाम दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति वाले वैज्ञानिक थे। वे भारत को विकसित देश बनाने का सपना संजोए हुए थे। उनका मानना था कि भारतवासियों को व्यापक दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए। हमें सपने देखने चाहिए। सपनों को विचारों में बदलना चाहिए। विचारों को कार्यवाही के माध्यम से हकीकत में बदलना चाहिए। डॉ. कलाम तीसरे ऐसे वैज्ञानिक हैं, जिन्हें भारत का सर्वोच्च सम्मान 'भारत–रत्न' दिया गया। उन्हें 'पद्म भूषण' तथा 'पद्म विभूषण' से भी सम्मानित किया गया। भारत को उन पर गर्व है। इतनी उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त करने के बावजूद अहंकार कलाम जी को छू तक नहीं पाया। वे सहज स्वभाव के एक भावुक व्यक्ति थे। उन्हें कविताएँ लिखना, वीणा बजाना तथा बच्चों के साथ रहना पसन्द था। वे सादा जीवन और उच्च विचार में विश्वास रखते थे। कलाम साहब का जीवन हम सभी के लिए प्रेरणादायक है। कलामजी तपस्या और कर्मठता की प्रतिमूर्ति थे। राष्ट्रपति पद की शपथ लेते समय दिए गए भाषण में उन्होंने कबीरदास जी के इस दोहे का उल्लेख किया था– 'काल करे सो आज कर, आज करे सो अब।'

1. डॉ. कलाम ने भारत को क्या बनाने का सपना देखा था? 2

उत्तर : डॉ. कलाम ने भारत को विकसित देश बनाने का सपना देखा था। उनका मानना था कि भारतवासियों को व्यापक दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए।

2. डॉ. कलाम किस प्रवृत्ति के व्यक्ति थे? 2

उत्तर : डॉ. कलाम सहज स्वभाव के भावुक व्यक्ति थे।

3. डॉ. कलाम को क्या–क्या बेहद पसन्द था? 2

उत्तर : डॉ. कलाम को कविताएँ लिखना, वीणा बजाना तथा बच्चों के साथ रहना पसंद था।

4. डॉ. कलाम 'को किन–किन सम्मानों से सम्मानित किया गया? 2

उत्तर : डॉ. कलाम को 'भारत–रत्न', 'पद्म भूषण' एवं 'पद्म विभूषण' सम्मानों से सम्मानित किया गया।

5. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए। 1

उत्तर : डॉ. कलाम।

2. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 6

मैं तूफानों में चलने का आदी हूँ।
तुम मत मेरी मंजिल आसान करो।
हैं फूल रोकते, काँटे मुझे चलाते,
मरूस्थल, पहाड़ चलने की चाह बढ़ाते,
सच कहता हूँ जब मुश्किलें ना होती हैं,
मेरे पग तब चलने में भी शर्माते,
मेरे संग चलने लगें हवाएँ जिससे,
तुम पथ के कण–कण को तूफान करो।
मैं तूफानों में चलने का आदी हूँ।
तुम मत मेरी मंजिल आसान करो।
फूलों से जग आसान नहीं होता है,
रुकने से पग गतिवान नहीं होता है,
अवरोध नहीं तो सम्भव नहीं प्रगति भी,
है नाश जहाँ निर्माण वहीं होता है,
मैं बसा सुकून नव–स्वर्ग "धरा" पर जिससे,
तुम मेरी हर बस्ती वीरान करो।

1. विनाश या निर्माण का परस्पर क्या संबंध है? 2

उत्तर : विनाश होने पर ही निर्माण होता है। विनाश के बाद ही निर्माण संभव है।

2. इस कविता से हमें क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है? 2

उत्तर : इस कविता से हमें यह प्रेरणा मिलती है कि हमें जीवन में आने वाली बाधाओं से घबराना नहीं चाहिए, उनका दृढ़तापूर्वक मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

3. 'अवरोध नहीं तो संभव नहीं प्रगति भी' पंक्ति का क्या आशय है? 2

उत्तर : पंक्ति का यह आशय है कि अगर अवरोध अर्थात् बाधा या रूकावट नहीं आती हैं तो प्रगति भी नहीं हो सकती अर्थात् अवरोध आने पर ही प्रगति होती है।

अथवा

कठिन ग्रीष्म की दोपहरी में हरी दूब पर लेटी।
थकी खेत में घास काट कर वह किसान की बेटी।।
उपजाती है अन्न खेत में कठिन परिश्रम करके।
सोता रहता गाँव किन्तु वह चल देती है तड़के।।
मुँह पर है मुस्कान किन्तु माथे पर तरल पसीना।
वह सिखलाती है इस जग को अपने बल पर जीना।।
रंगे नहीं नाखून, न है ओठों पर गहरी लाली।
बिता चुकी वह इसी खेत में मधुर उमरिया बाली।।
ऊपर है रसाल की छाया नीचे दूब हरी है।
लगता जैसे तरू के नीचे कविता सुप्त पड़ी है।।
पृथ्वी बोल रही–देखों, यह ही है मेरी बेटी।
मेरी सेवा करके थक कर मेरे ऊपर लेटी।।

1. किसान की बेटी का दोपहरी में हरी घास पर लेटने का क्या उद्देश्य है?

उत्तर : किसान की बेटी दोपहर को हरी घास पर इसलिए लेटी है क्योंकि खेत में घास काटकर थक गयी है। वह हरी घास पर आराम कर रही है।

2. आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"मुँह पर है मुस्कान किंतु माथे पर तरल पसीना।
वह सिखलाती है इस जग को अपने बल पर जीना।।"

उत्तर : इस पंक्ति से यह आशय है कि किसान की बेटी परिश्रम करके थक गई जिससे उसके माथे पर पसीना आ गया है, किंतु फिर भी वह मुस्कुरा रही है। वह इस संसार को यह सिखा रही है कि हम सबको मेहनत करके आत्मनिर्भर होकर जीना चाहिए।

3. किसान की बेटी के प्रति पृथ्वी का कैसा व्यवहार है?

उत्तर : पृथ्वी का किसान की बेटी के प्रति बेटी जैसा व्यवहार है, क्योंकि किसान की बेटी अपनी मेहनत के द्वारा अन्न उपजाकर पृथ्वी को हरा–भरा और सुन्दर बना रही है। इसलिए पृथ्वी ने अपनी बेटी को उसकी सेवा से प्रसन्न होकर अपने ऊपर लिटा लिया है, जैसे बच्चा अपनी माँ के ऊपर लेट जाता है।

खण्ड–ख (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण) 15

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए। 2

ग्रामीण, प्रयत्न, पाठशाला।

उत्तर : ग्रामीण– ग् + र् + आ + म् +ई + ण् + अ,
प्रयत्न– प् + र् + अ + य् + अ + त् + न् + अ,
पाठशाला– प् + आ + ठ् + अ + श् + आ + ल् + आ

4.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

तितलिया, आधी, लगड़ा।

उत्तर : तितलिया– तितलियाँ
आधी– आँधी
लगड़ा– लँगड़ा

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

सदेश, भडार, सयुक्त।

उत्तर : सदेश– संदेश
भडार– भंड़ार
सयुक्त– संयुक्त

5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्ही दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर नुक्ता का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

कागज, हरफनमौला, खत।

उत्तर : कागज– कागज़
हरफनमौला– हरफ़नमौला
खत– ख़त

6.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित प्रत्यय पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

चालान, पालनहार, लिखने वाला।

उत्तर :

	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	चाल	आन
2.	पालन	हार
3.	लिखना	वाला

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित उपसर्ग पहचानकर लिखिए। 1

अवगुण, समकालिक, भरपेट।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूलशब्द
1.	अव	गुण
2.	सम	कालिक
3.	भर	पेट

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में मूल शब्द के साथ जुड़े उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय को अलग कर लिखिए। 1

अभिमानी, परिपूर्णता, सुगंधित।

उत्तर :

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
1.	अभि	मान	ई

	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द	प्रत्यय
2.	परि	पूर्ण	ता
3.	सु	गंध	इत

7.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों में सही संधि–विच्छेद कीजिए। 4

वृक्षारोपण, कवीश, हितोपदेश, सदैव, निष्कलंक।

उत्तर : **वृक्षारोपण–** वृक्ष + आरोपण
कवीश– कवि + ईश
हितोपदेश– हित + उपदेश
सदैव– सदा + एव
निष्कलंक– निः + कलंक

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन वाक्यों में उचित विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग कीजिए। 3

1. अध्यक्ष महोदय अब हमारी बात भी सुनिए
2. क्या साकेत एक महाकाव्य है
3. तुलसीदास ने कहा राम नाम की महिमा अपार है
4. सूर्योदय हो गया अन्धकार न जाने कहाँ लुप्त हो गया

उत्तर :

1. अध्यक्ष महोदय! अब हमारी बात भी सुनिए।
2. क्या 'साकेत' एक महाकाव्य है?
3. तुलसीदास ने कहा, "राम नाम की महिमा अपार है।"
4. सूर्योदय हो गया; अन्धकार न जाने कहाँ लुप्त हो गया?

खण्ड–ग

(पाठ्य–पुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक) 25

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. बुढ़िया के परिवार में कौन–कौन था और उनका गुजारा कैसे होता था? 2

उत्तर : बुढ़िया के परिवार में उसका बेटा, बेटे की वधू तथा पोता–पोती थे। उन सबका गुजारा खरबूजों की खेती करने और उन्हें बाजार में बेचने से होता था।

2. एक अच्छे अतिथि की क्या विशेषता होती है? 2

उत्तर : एक अच्छे अतिथि की यह विशेषता होती है कि वह यजमान के यहाँ एकाध दिन के लिए रूकता है, अधिक दिनों के लिए नहीं।

3. धर्म के व्यापार को रोकने के लिए क्या उद्योग होना चाहिए? 1

उत्तर : धर्म के व्यापार को रोकने के लिए साहस और दृढ़ता के साथ उसका विरोध होना चाहिए।

9. अच्छे आदमी की पहचान क्या है? 'धर्म की आड़' पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए। 5

उत्तर : 'धर्म की आड़' पाठ में गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी जी ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। वह कहते हैं कि अच्छे आदमी की पहचान है– उसका अच्छा आचरण। जो व्यक्ति अच्छा है, भला है, वह सबकी भलाई चाहता है, सबके कल्याण के लिए काम करता है। इसके विपरीत, जो धर्म के नाम पर, सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर लोगों को आपस में लड़वाता है, उन्हें एक–दूसरे से अलग करता है वह धार्मिक होते हुए भी गलत है, मानवता का विरोधी है। लेखक के शब्दों में– "ऐसे धार्मिक और दीनदार आदमियों से तो वे ला–मजहब और नास्तिक आदमी कहीं अच्छे और ऊँचे हैं, जिनका आचरण अच्छा है, जो दूसरों के सुख–दुख का ख्याल रखते हैं और मूर्खों को किसी स्वार्थ–सिद्धि के लिए उकसाना बहुत बुरा समझते हैं।"

अथवा

महादेव भाई की तुलना किससे की गई है और क्यों?

उत्तर : महादेव भाई जो गाँधी जी के निजी सहायक थे, की तुलना शुक्र तारे से की गई है। क्योंकि जैसे शुक्र तारा आकाश में सबसे चमकीला होता है। वह कुछ क्षणों के लिए ही आकाश में चमकता है और फिर दिखाई नहीं देता। उसी प्रकार महादेव देसाई भी कुछ वर्षों के लिए दुनिया में आए और सबकों अपनी प्रतिभा से प्रभावित करके जल्दी ही इस संसार से विदा हो गए। उनकी प्रतिभा के कारण ही गाँधी जी ने उन्हें अपना निजी सचिव ही नहीं, बल्कि अपना उत्तराधिकारी भी मान लिया था। वे गाँधी जी की भावना अच्छी तरह समझते थे। इसलिए गाँधी जी की भावना एवं उनके शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों समझते व लिखते थे। उनका हस्तलेख और पत्र का प्रारूप इतना सुन्दर और सधा हुआ होता था कि बड़े–बड़े वायसराय भी उन्हें देखकर ललचा जाते थे। महादेव भाई की प्रतिभा की चमक हर व्यक्ति के मन को चमत्कृत कर देती थी।

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5

1. कवि रैदास ने भक्त और भगवान के अटूट संबंध को किन उदाहरणों द्वारा समझाया है? 2

उत्तर : कवि रैदास ने भक्त और भगवान के अटूट संबंध को निम्न उदाहरणों के माध्यम से समझाया है– प्रभु चंदन है तो रैदास पानी है। प्रभु वन है तो भक्त मोर है। प्रभु दीपक हैं तो रैदास बाती हैं। प्रभु मोती हैं तो रैदास धागा हैं।

2. रहीम ने प्रेम रूपी धागे की क्या विशेषता बताई है? 2

उत्तर : रहीम ने बताया है कि प्रेम रूपी धागा अटूट होना चाहिए। उसमें किसी प्रकार की गाँठ या दुर्भावना नहीं आनी चाहिए।

3. आदमी की 'पगड़ी उतारने' से नजीर का क्या आशय है? 1

उत्तर : आदमी की 'पगड़ी उतारने' से नजीर का आशय है– आदमी को अपमानित करना।

11. 'आदमीनामा' कविता के आधार पर आदमी के उस रूप का वर्णन कीजिए जिसने आपको सर्वाधिक प्रभावित किया ? 5

उत्तर : 'आदमीनामा' कविता में आदमी के जिस रूप ने मुझे सर्वाधिक प्रभावित किया वह है, उसका उच्च मानवीय वाला रूप। ऐसा आदमी ऊँच–नीच का भेद–भाव किए बिना मनुष्य पर जान न्योछावर करता है। वह सबको सम्मान देकर व समान मानकर उनसे प्रेम करता है। वह मनुष्य की भलाई के लिए सदा परोपकार करता है और किसी संकटग्रस्त आदमी की पुकार सुनते ही उसकी मदद करने के लिए चल पड़ता है और उसे संकटमुक्त करने का हर संभव प्रयास करता है।

अथवा

अग्निपथ के मुसाफिर को क्या शपथ लेनी चाहिए और क्यों ?

उत्तर : अग्निपथ के मुसाफिर को जीवन में संघर्ष के रास्ते पर निरन्तर आगे बढ़ते रहने की शपथ लेनी चाहिए। तभी वह अपने लक्ष्य पर पहुँच पाएगा। निरंतर चलते रहने से थकावट भी होती है, कष्ट भी होता है और चोट भी लगती है। इन विपरीत परिस्थितियों में अग्निपथ के मुसाफिर संघर्षपथ को छोड़ कर किनारे बैठ जाते हैं। कवि उसे प्रेरणा देता है कि वह निरन्तर चलता रहे। इस प्रकार वह जीवन संघर्ष से थकेगा नहीं। चाहे अनगिनत कठिनाइयाँ उसे घेर लें। परन्तु वह जीवन रूपी पथ पर चलकर अपनी मंजिल को प्राप्त करेगा।

12. ''सच बोलकर पिटने के भावी भय और झूठ बोलकर चिट्ठियों के न पहुँचने की जिम्मेदारी के बोझ से दवा मैं बैठा सिसक रहा था''। स्मृति पाठ के आधार पर सच और उत्तरदायित्व निभाने के महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। 3

उत्तर : सच बोलना और जिम्मेदारी निभाना– ये अत्यन्त महत्त्वपूर्ण गुण हैं। लेखक बचपन में बहुत ही लापरवाह और मस्त था। यदि वह झूठ बोल सकता तो अपने बड़े भाई से पिटने से बच सकता था। अगर वह जिम्मेदार न होता तो चिट्ठियाँ कुएँ में छोड़ कर आ जाता। परन्तु उसमें ये दोनों गुण थे। न तो वह सच को छोड़ सकता था, न भाईसाहब को झूठ–मूठ बहका सकता था। वह दी गई जिम्मेदारी को बीच में नहीं छोड़ सकता था। इन्हीं विशेषताओं ने उसे पहले तो निराश किया। बाद में इन्हीं के कारण वह कुएँ में उतरने के लिए तैयार हो गया और बाद में उसने साहस का जो कारनामा किया, वह इन्हीं गुणों के कारण किया।

अथवा

'दिये जल उठे' पाठ द्वारा यह कैसे सिद्ध होता है कि 'कैसी भी कठिन परिस्थिति हो उसका सामना तात्कालिक सूझबूझ और आपसी मेलजोल से किया जा सकता है।' उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

उत्तर : इस पाठ से सिद्ध होता है कि किसी भी कठिन परि. स्थिति को आपसी सूझ–बूझ और मेल–जोल से निपटाया जा सकता है। गाँधीजी अपनी दांडी यात्रा पर थे। उन्हें माही नदी पार करनी थी। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने नदी के तट से सारे नमक के भंडार हटा दिए थे। जब गाँधीजी कनकपुर पहुँचे तो एक घंटा देर हो गई इसलिए गाँधीजी ने नदी को आधी रात में समुद्र में पानी चढ़ने पर पार किया ताकि कीचड़ और दलदल में कम चलना पड़े। तट पर अँधेरा था इसके लिए लोगों ने सूझबूझ से काम लिया और थोड़ी ही देर में हजारों दिए जल गए। इस तरह अँधेरा मिट गया। दूसरे किनारे पर भी इसी तरह लोग हाथों में दिए लेकर खड़े थे। गाँधीजी के मिलन और सूझबूझ ने कठिन परिस्थिति पर काबू पाकर लोगों के हृदय मे स्थान बना लिया।

13. गिल्लू की किन चेष्टाओं से यह आभास मिलने लगा था कि अब उसका अंत समय समीप है ? 2

उत्तर : जब गिल्लू का अंत समय आया, तो उसने खाना–पीना छोड़ दिया और वह घर से बाहर भी नहीं गया। गिल्लू अपने अंतिम समय में झूले से उतरकर लेखिका के बिस्तर पर निश्चेष्ट लेट गया। उसके पंजे पूरी तरह ठंडे पड़ चुके थे। वह रात भर लेखिका की ऊँगली पकड़े रहा और सवेरा होने तक वह सदा के लिए मौत की नींद सो गया।

खण्ड–घ (लेखन) 25

14. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 80–100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। 5

1. **आज का युवा संसार।**
   • युवाओं में अदम्य साहस व शक्ति • जागरूकता • देश के प्रति प्रेम।
2. **संयुक्त परिवार–आज की आवश्यकता।**
   • युवा पीढ़ी को रिश्तों का ज्ञान • मिल–जुलकर रहने की भावना • अच्छे संस्कारों का ग्रहण • बुजुर्गों की उपस्थिति व महत्ता • अकेलेपन से मुक्ति।
3. **जीव–जंतु और मानव।**
   • सहज संबंध • उपयोगिता • सुझाव

उत्तर :

1. आज का युवा संसार

आज के युग को अगर युवाओं का युग कहा जाए तो कुछ गलत न होगा, क्योंकि आज के युवाओं का जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में सशक्त प्रभाव है। वे अदम्य साहस और शक्ति से युक्त हैं। इसी के बल पर वे जो चाहते हैं, जैसा चाहते हैं, करते हैं। उनकी पहुँच के बाहर कोई भी चीज नहीं है। हम इसका प्रमाण हर जगह देखते हैं। इसके साथ ही हम उनमें जागरूकता के भी दर्शन करते हैं। यह उनकी जागरूकता का ही प्रभाव है कि आज कोई भी उनको धोखा नहीं दे सकता। इसी जागरूकता के कारण वरिष्ठ पीढ़ी उनके मुकाबले अपने को कई मामलों में कमतर पाती है। पुरानी पीढ़ी इसी कारण कई मामलों में युवा पीढ़ी से कुछ सीखने से भी गुरेज नहीं करती है। इस पीढ़ी में देशप्रेम की भी भावना है, जिसके दर्शन हमें समय–समय पर होते हैं।

2. संयुक्त परिवार–आज की आवश्यकता

संयुक्त परिवार को यदि आज की आवश्यकता कहा जाए तो गलत न होगा। ऐसे परिवार में मिल–जुलकर रहने की भावना की प्रधानता होती है। इसमें सभी लोग एक–दूसरे का सहारा बनते हैं। लेकिन आधुनिक समय में ऐसे परिवार का चलन कम हो गया है, जिससे कई प्रकार की समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं। इससे आज की युवा पीढ़ी का ध्यान इसके समाधान की ओर गया है। उसे लगता है कि संयुक्त परिवारों का टूटना अच्छे संस्कारों पर ग्रहण लगने के समान है। अतः इस परंपरा को पुनर्जीवित करना जरूरी है, जिससे बुजुर्गों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके, उन्हें अकेलेपन से मुक्ति मिल सके तथा उनकी महत्ता पुनः स्थापित हो सके।

3. जीव–जंतु और मानव

जीव–जंतु और मानव में अत्यंत निकट का संबंध है। वास्तव में दोनों मूलतः एक हैं। दोनों जीव हैं। दोनों में जीवन है। कुछ लोग यह भी मानते हैं कि मनुष्य मूलतः पशु है अंग्रेजी की एक कहावत बहुत प्रसिद्ध है– मैन इज ए सोशल एनिमल। मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी (जंतु/पशु) है। मनुष्य में पशु होने के सब तत्व हैं। वह पशु से ऊपर उठकर कुछ और गुणों से संपन्न है। इसलिए वह सभी प्राणियों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहा जाता है। जब यह सत्य है कि मनुष्य और जंतु मूलतः एक हैं तो उनमें एक सहज संबंध स्थापित हो जाता है। दोनों एक–दूसरे के लिए अनिवार्य हो जाते हैं। दोनों को एक–दूसरे के लिए उपयोग कहना संबंधों का अपमान करना है यदि उपयोग को अच्छे अर्थ में लिया जाए तो हम कह सकते हैं कि दोनों एक–दूसरे के लिए बहुत उपयोगी हैं अतः मनुष्य को चाहिए कि वह अन्य जीव–जंतुओं को अपने से तुच्छ या अधम न माने अपितु उन्हें ईश्वर की इस सृष्टि का एक आवश्यक अंग माने तथा उनकी रक्षा और सुविधा के लिए भी प्रयत्न करें।

15. छोटे भाई को अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का महत्त्व बताते हुए पत्र लिखिए। 5

उत्तर :

98/C, पालनपुर
गुजरात।
दिनांक : 25 अगस्त, 2019
प्रिय अभिषेक,

आशा है तुम आनन्द से होगे। मुझे पिताजी ने बताया था कि पिछले दिनों तुम अस्वस्थ थे। अब कैसे हो, सूचना देना। भाई, स्वास्थ्य हमारा सबसे बड़ा धन है, इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में लापरवाही उचित नहीं। तुमने पाठ्य–पुस्तकों में पढ़ा होगा कि संतुलित भोजन, समुचित व्यायाम और स्वस्थ जीवन शैली अपनाकर व्यक्ति स्वस्थ रह सकता है। इसलिए अपने खान–पान का उचित ध्यान रखना और समय पर अपना कार्य करना। सुबह–शाम टहलना और ज्यादा श्रम से बचना। पढ़ाई के साथ–साथ खेलकूद पर भी पर्याप्त ध्यान देना।

आशा है, तुम मेरी सलाह पर गौर करोगे और स्वस्थ दिनचर्या अपनाओगे।

तुम्हारा शुभेच्छु
राकेश

अथवा

बड़े भाई की शादी में मित्र को आमंत्रित करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

उत्तर :

G/74, कमला विहार,
सूर्य नगर, दिल्ली।
दिनांक : 10 अप्रैल, 2019
प्रिय राम,
स्नेह!

आशा है तुम आनन्द से होंगे। विशेष बात यह है कि आगामी 28 अप्रैल, 2019 को मेरे बड़े भैया रविशंकर का शुभ विवाह होने जा रहा है। मेरे भाईसाहब एन.टी.पी.सी. में इंजीनियर हैं। मेरी होने वाली भाभी भी सुशिक्षित हैं। विवाह निकट है, इसलिए घर में चहल–पहल शुरू हो गई है।

मैं इस शुभ अवसर पर तुम्हें सप्रेम आमंत्रित कर रहा हूँ। विवाह का निमंत्रण–पत्र भी भेजूँगा। तुम निश्चित

तिथि से दो दिन पूर्व ही आ जाना। तुम्हारे आने से मुझे अतीव खुशी होगी।

मैं तुम्हारी प्रतीक्षा करूँगा। अपने माता–पिता को मेरा अभिवादन कहना।

तुम्हारा परम मित्र
नीरज

16. दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए। 5

उत्तर : इस चित्र में एक गाँव दिखाई दे रहा है। चारों तरफ हरे–भरे खेत दिखाई दे रहे हैं। एक नदी बह रही है। बड़े–बड़े पेड़ लगे हैं। दो झोपड़ी दिखाई दे रही हैं। एक आदमी बैलगाड़ी पर जा रहा है। किसान खेत में काम कर रहा है।

अथवा

उत्तर : इस चित्र में एक विशाल मस्जिद दिखाई दे रही है। सैकड़ों मुस्लिम पुरूष एवं बच्चे नमाज पढ़ रहे हैं। कुछ बच्चे गले मिल रहे हैं। वे एक–दूसरे को ईद की मुबारकबाद दे रहे हैं। मस्जिद में अमीर–गरीब, छोटे–बड़े सब समानरूप से भाग ले रहे हैं।

17. सिद्धार्थ और दुकानदार के बीच संवाद लिखिए। 5

उत्तर :

सिद्धार्थ– यह चिमटा कितने का है?

दुकानदार– यह तुम्हारे काम का नहीं है जी।

सिद्धार्थ– बिकाऊ है कि नहीं?

दुकानदार– बिकाऊ नहीं होता तो यहाँ क्यों लाते?

सिद्धार्थ– तो बताओ कै पैसे का है?

दुकानदार– छः पैसे लगेंगे।

सिद्धार्थ– ठीक बताओ।

दुकानदार– ठीक–ठीक पाँच पैसे लगेंगे, लेना हो तो लो, नहीं तो चलते बनो।

सिद्धार्थ– तीन पैसे लोगे?

दुकानदार– ठीक है, यह लो।

अथवा

पड़ोसी और सोहन काका के बीच संवाद लिखिए।

उत्तर :

पड़ोसी– यह पिल्ला कब पाला, सोहन काका?

सोहन काका– अरे भैया, मैंने काहे को पाला। यहाँ अपने ही पेट का ठिकाना नहीं। रात में न जाने कहाँ से आ गया।

पड़ोसी– आप इसे पाल लो, काका।

सोहन काका– इसे पालकर करेंगे क्या?

पड़ोसी– काका! आपकी कोठरी की रखवाली करेगा।

सोहन काका– कोठरी में कौन–सा खजाना गढ़ा है, जो रखवाली करेगा।

पड़ोसी– आपका एक साथी हो जाएगा, जिससे बात करते रहना। इसके खाने के लिए तो सभी से कह दूँगा, रोटी दे दिया करेंगे।

सोहन काका– फिर तो ठीक है।

18. 'सरल हिंदी' कक्षा– नौ से बारह तक के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयोगी सहायक पुस्तकें हैं। एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए। 5

उत्तर :

सरल हिंदी   ***सहायक पुस्तकें***
परीक्षा के लिए सर्वोत्तम सहायक सामग्री! सी.बी.एस.ई. की कक्षा 9, 10 11 तथा 12वीं के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी   ♦ गत १० वर्षो के हल प्रश्नपत्रों सहित!   ♦ पाठ्यक्रम में हुए नवीनतम संशोधनों के अनुसार   ♦ भाषा और स्तर विद्यार्थियों के लिए सर्वथा उपयुक्त
आपकी सफलता हेतु सर्वोत्तम कुँजी आपके लिए उपलब्ध है।

अथवा

जयपुर में गर्मियों की छुट्टी में नृत्य सिखाने का संस्थान कत्थक–केन्द्र खुला है। एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

उत्तर :

नृत्यम् विद्यालय, जयपुर

नृत्य–विशेष प्रशिक्षण

कत्थक, ओडिसी, भरत नाट्यम्, गिद्धा, राजस्थानी तथा बैले!

अकेले अथवा समूह में

सीखकर अपने व्यक्तित्व को निखारिए!

जीवन में चार चाँद लगाइए!

- **एक मास में नृत्य सिखाने की गारंटी!**
- **होनहार छात्रों को मंच पर प्रस्तुति का भी अवसर दिया जाएगा!**
- **कुशल नर्तकों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण!**
- **उचित फीस के साथ।**

सम्पर्क सूत्र– 9960074156,

WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

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शिक्षा निदेशालय , राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

मध्यावधि अभ्यास प्रश्न पत्र / Mid-Term Practice Paper

कक्षा / Class – IX (2022-23)

गणित / Mathematics

अवधि /Duration: 3 घंटे/ hours | अधिकतम अंक /Max. Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 39 प्रश्न हैं जो 3 भागों अ, ब और स में विभाजित हैं | सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
2. भाग अ में दो खंड - खंड I एवं खंड II हैं । खंड I में 16 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न तथा खंड II में 4 केस स्टडी पर आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।
3. भाग ब में वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के कुल 8 प्रश्न हैं ।
4. भाग स में कुल 11 प्रश्न हैं जिनमें 2 तथा 3 अंकों के चार-चार प्रश्न और 4 अंकों के तीन प्रश्न हैं |
5. प्रश्नपत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए विकल्पों में से किसी एक विकल्प को हल करना है ।
6. ऋणात्मक मूल्यांकन का प्रावधान नहीं है |
7. कैलकुलेटर के प्रयोग की अनुमति नहीं है ।

<u>प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर आरंभ करने से पहले प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।</u>

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 39 questions divided into three parts A, B and C. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Part A consists of two sections – I and II. Section – I has 16 questions of 1 mark each and Section – II has 4 case-study based questions.
3. Part B consists of 8 objective type questions.
4. Part C consists of 11 questions carrying four questions of 2 marks and 3 marks each and three questions of 4 marks.
5. There is no overall choice. However internal choices are provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
6. There is no negative marking.
7. Use of calculator is not permitted.

<u>Please write down the serial number of question before attempting it.</u>

भाग अ Part A

खंड I Section I

प्र 1-16 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।

Q 1-16 are multiple choice questions. Each question is of 1 mark.

1. यदि ΔABC और ΔPQR में, $AB = QR$, $BC = PR$ और $CA = PQ$ है, तो
If $AB = QR$, $BC = PR$ and $CA = PQ$ in ΔABC and ΔPQR, then
(A) $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$ (B) $\Delta CBA \cong \Delta PRQ$
(C) $\Delta BAC \cong \Delta RPQ$ (D) $\Delta BCA \cong \Delta PQR$

2. एक संख्या अपरिमेय होती है यदि उसका दशमलव निरूपण है:
A number is irrational if its decimal representation is:

(A) असांत Non-terminating
(B) असांत अनावर्ती Non-terminating non-recurring
(C) सांत Terminating
(D) असांत आवर्ती Non-terminating recurring

अथवा/OR

इनमें से क्या $\frac{15}{\sqrt{63}+\sqrt{20}}$ के हर को एक परिमेय संख्या में बदलने का एक सही तरीका है?

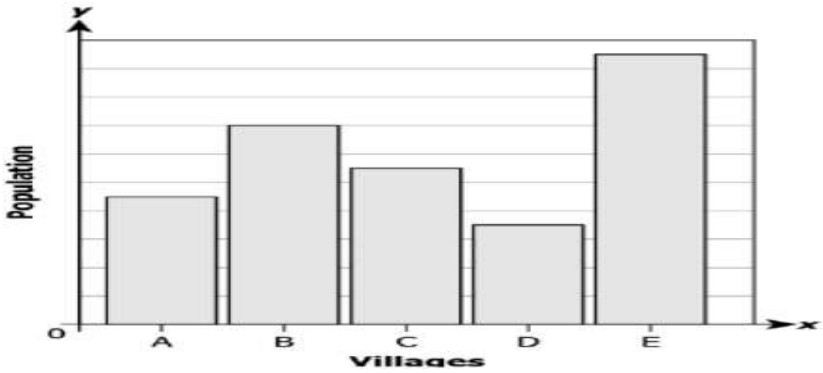
Which of these is a correct way to convert $\frac{15}{\sqrt{63}+\sqrt{20}}$ to an equivalent number whose denominator is a rational number?

(A) $\frac{15}{\sqrt{63}+\sqrt{20}} \times \frac{(3\sqrt{7}-2\sqrt{5})}{(3\sqrt{7}-2\sqrt{5})}$
(B) $\frac{15}{\sqrt{63}+\sqrt{20}} \times \frac{(3\sqrt{7}-4\sqrt{5})}{(3\sqrt{7}-4\sqrt{5})}$
(C) $\frac{15+(3\sqrt{7}-4\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{63}+\sqrt{20})\times(3\sqrt{7}-4\sqrt{5})}$
(D) $\frac{15+(3\sqrt{7}-2\sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{63}+\sqrt{20})\times(3\sqrt{7}-2\sqrt{5})}$

3. एक विद्यार्थी ने कुछ गाँवों की जनसंख्या को निम्न अनुसार दर्ज किया:
A student recorded the population of some villages as shown below:

गाँव Village	जनसंख्या Population
A	450
B	700
C	550
D	350
E	950

तथा उपरोक्त आंकड़ों को नीचे दिए ग्राफ पर दर्शाया:
then represented the data on the graph given below:

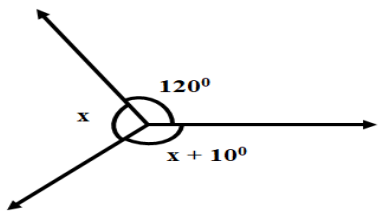


निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पैमाना y-अक्ष पर प्रयोग किया गया?
Which of the following scale was used on the y – axis?

(A) 1 इकाई/ unit = 10 लोग/people
(B) 1 इकाई/ unit = 50 लोग/people
(C) 1 इकाई/ unit = 100 लोग/people
(D) 1 इकाई/ unit = 500 लोग/people

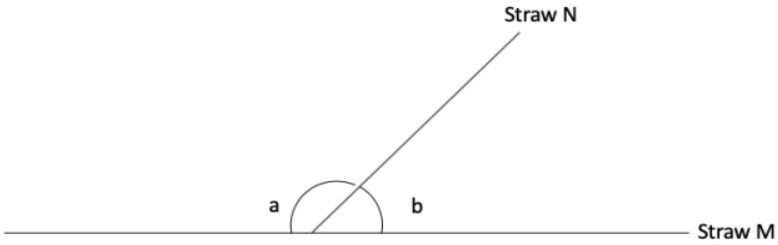
4. दी गई आकृति में x का मान है:
In the given figure, the value of x is:

(A) 230°
(B) 100°
(C) 120°
(D) 115°



5. हरीश दर्शाए अनुसार कोण a और b बनाते हुए दो तिनके रखता है तथा तिनके N को इस प्रकार घुमाता है कि 'b' का मान 'a' का तीन गुना हो जाए। 'a' का मान कैसे बदलता है?

Harish places two straws forming angles a and b as shown and moves straw N such that the value of 'b' gets three times of 'a'. How does the value of 'a' change?



(A) 'a' का मान तीन गुना हो जाता है The value of 'a' triples.

(B) 'a' का मान '2b' से कम हो जाता है The value of 'a' becomes less than '2b'.

(C) 'a' का मान '2b' से ज्यादा हो जाता है The value of 'a' becomes more than '2b'.

(D) 'a' का मान $\frac{1}{3}$ गुना हो जाता है The value of 'a' becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ times.

6. 7 और 11 के बीच की कुछ परिमेय संख्याओं को $\frac{m}{6}$ के रूप में व्यक्त किया जा सकता है, जहाँ m प्राकृत संख्याओं के समूह से संबंधित है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

Some of the rational numbers between 7 and 11can be expressed in the form $\frac{m}{6}$, where m belongs to a set of natural numbers. Which of the following statement is true?

(A) m के सभी संभावित मान 42 और 66 के बीच हैं।
All possible values of m lie between 42 and 66.

(B) m के सभी संभावित मान 42 और 77 के बीच हैं।
All possible values of m lie between 42 and 77.

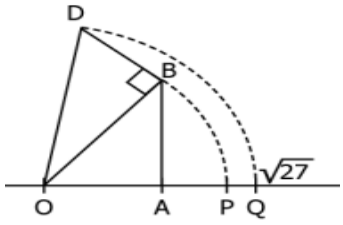
(C) m के सभी संभावित मान 48 और 60 के बीच हैं।
All possible values of m lie between 48 and 60.

(D) m के सभी संभावित मान 66 और 77 के बीच हैं।
All possible values of m lie between 66 and 77.

7. संख्या रेखा पर $\sqrt{27}$ को निरूपित करने के लिए रिद्धि का कार्य दिखाया गया है। संख्या रेखा में OD को त्रिज्या के रूप में प्रयोग करके चाप DQ खींचा जाता है।रिद्धि के काम को देखकर टीना और अजय ने निम्नलिखित बातें कहीं।

टीना: OA = 5 इकाई, AB = BD = 1 इकाई

अजय: OB = $\sqrt{26}$ इकाई और AB = 1 इकाई



Ridhi's work to represent $\sqrt{27}$ on a number line is shown.

In the number line, arc DQ is drawn using OD as the radius.

Looking at Ridhi's work, Tina and Ajay made following statements.

Tina: OA = 5 units, AB = BD = 1 unit

Ajay: OB = $\sqrt{26}$ units and AB = 1 unit

कौन सही है? Who is correct?

(A) केवल टीना Only Tina

(B) केवल अजय Only Ajay

(C) दोनों Both of them

(D) कोई भी नहीं Neither of them

8. निम्नलिखित में से किस रैखिक समीकरण का हल x = 1, y = -1 है?

$x = 1, y = -1$ is a solution of which of the following linear equation?

(A) $x + y = 2$ (B) $x - y = 2$

(C) $2x - y = 4$ (D) $2x + y = 4$

अथवा/OR

रैखिक समीकरण 5(2y - 4) + 3x - 4y - 7 = 0 में 'y' का गुणांक है:

The coefficient of 'y' in the linear equation $5(2y - 4) + 3x - 4y - 7 = 0$ is:

(A) – 4 (B) 6 (C) 10 (D) 14

9. समान कोटि वाले लेकिन भिन्न भुज वाले दो बिन्दु स्थित हैं:

Two points having same ordinates but different abscissa lie:

(A) x- अक्ष पर on x-axis

(B) y- अक्ष पर on y-axis

(C) x-अक्ष के समानांतर एक रेखा पर on a line parallel to x-axis

(D) y-अक्ष के समानांतर एक रेखा पर on a line parallel to y-axis

10. दो कोण जिनका योग 180° होता है, वह कहलाते हैं:

Two angles whose sum is equal to 180° are called:

(A) शीर्षाभिमुख कोण vertically opposite angle

(B) पूरक कोण complementary angle

(C) आसन्न कोण adjacent angle

(D) संपूरक कोण supplementary angle

अथवा/OR

यदि किसी रैखिक युग्म का एक कोण, न्यून कोण हो तो दूसरा कोण होगा:

If one angle of a linear pair is acute then the other angle will be:

(A) समकोण right angle

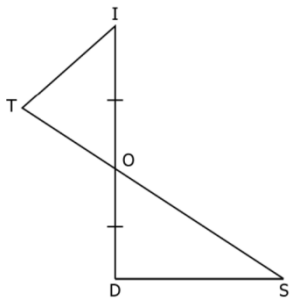
(B) न्यून कोण acute angle

(C) अधिक कोण obtuse angle

(D) ऋजुकोण straight angle

11. दो प्रतिच्छेदी रेखाओं द्वारा बनाए गए त्रिभुज को चित्र में दिखाया गया है। $\Delta TOI \cong \Delta SOD$ को सिद्ध करने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त जानकारी की आवश्यकता है?

The triangles made by two intersecting lines as shown in figure. What additional information is required to prove that $\Delta TOI \cong \Delta SOD$?



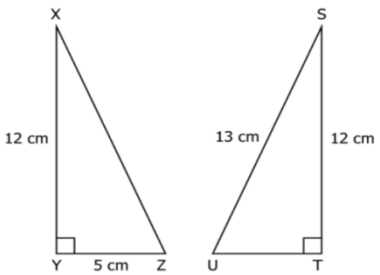
(A) $\angle DOS = \angle TOI$ (B) $\angle OTI = \angle ODI$

(B) $TO = OS$ (D) $TI = DS$

अथवा/OR

दिए गए त्रिभुज ΔXYZ और ΔSTU, इनमें से किस नियम से सर्वांगसम हैं?

The given triangles ΔXYZ and ΔSTU are congruent by which congruence rule?

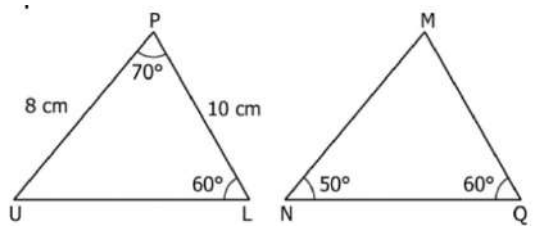


(A) SSS (B) RHS

(C) SAS (D) उपर्युक्त सभी

All of the above

12. दो त्रिभुज दिखाए गए हैं। ΔPUL का परिमाप 30 सेमी है।
Two triangles are shown. The perimeter of ΔPUL is 30 cm.



क्या त्रिभुज सर्वांगसम हैं?
Are the triangles congruent?

(A) हां, प्रत्येक त्रिभुज में अज्ञात कोण की गणना करने पर यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि त्रिभुज AAA नियम से सर्वांगसम हैं।
Yes, as on calculating the missing angle in each triangle it can be concluded that the triangles are congruent by AAA criteria.

(B) नहीं, क्योंकि प्रत्येक त्रिभुज में अज्ञात कोण की गणना नहीं की जा सकती है।
No, as the missing angle in each triangle cannot be calculated.

(C) त्रिभुजों की सर्वांगसमता के बारे में निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है यदि ΔPUL की भुजा UL की लंबाई ज्ञात हो।
The conclusion about the congruency of triangles can be made if length of the side UL of ΔPUL is known.

(D) त्रिभुजों की सर्वांगसमता के बारे में निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है यदि ΔMNQ की भुजा MN,MQ या NQ ज्ञात हो।
The conclusion about the congruency of triangles can be made if length of the side MN,MQ or NQ of ΔMNQ is known.

13. ऊंचाई 'a' इकाई वाले एक समबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल है:
The area of an equilateral triangle having altitude 'a' unit is:

(A) $\sqrt{3}a^2$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2$

(C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a^2$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$

अथवा/OR

यदि (s - a) = 10 सेमी, (s - b) = 20 सेमी, (s - c) = 30 सेमी है, तो त्रिभुज का परिमाप है:
If (s – a) = 10 cm, (s – b) = 20 cm, (s – c) = 30 cm, then the perimeter of the triangle is:

(A) 20 cm (B) 30 cm
(C) 60 cm (D) 120 cm

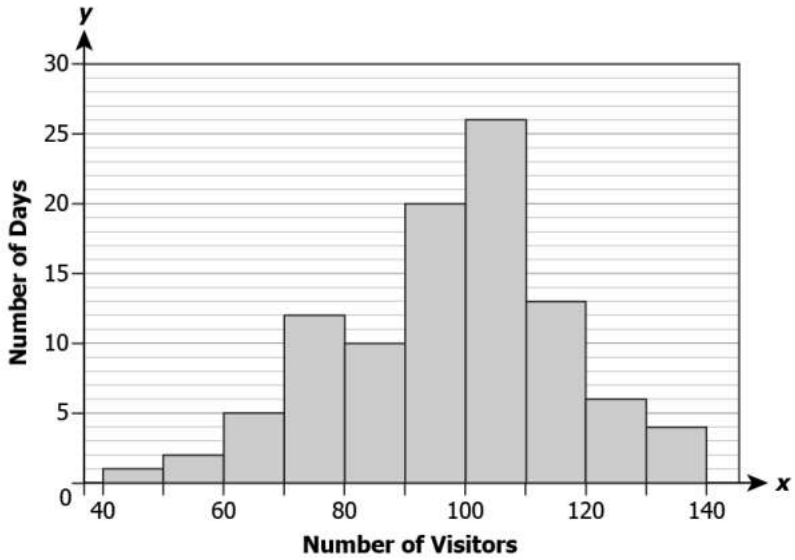
14. एक त्रिभुज जिसकी भुजाएँ 15 सेमी, 20 सेमी और 25 सेमी हैं, का अर्ध-परिमाप है:
The semi-perimeter of a triangle whose sides are 15 cm, 20 cm and 25 cm is:

(A) 60 cm (B) 50 cm
(C) 30 cm (D) 20 cm

15. यदि व्यंजक $2(\sqrt{k}-1)+\sqrt{8}$ में $-8\sqrt{2}$ जोड़ने पर एक परिमेय संख्या प्राप्त होती है, तो k का मान क्या होगा?
If on adding $-8\sqrt{2}$ to the expression $2(\sqrt{k}-1)+\sqrt{8}$ results in a rational number, what is the value of k?

(A) 6 (B) 12 (C) 18 (D) 36

16. नीचे दिए गए आयतचित्र में एक संग्रहालय में विभिन्न दिनों में आए आगंतुकों की संख्या को दर्शाया गया है:
The histogram below shows the number of visitors in a museum on different number of days:



आयतचित्र के बारे में इनमें से क्या सही है?
Which of these is correct about the histogram?

(A) संग्रहालय में 12 दिनों के लिए लगभग 80-90 आगंतुक थे।
There were about 80-90 visitors for 12 days at the museum.

(B) संग्रहालय में 5 दिनों के लिए लगभग 60-70 आगंतुक थे।
There were about 60-70 visitors for 5 days at the museum.

(C) संग्रहालय में 6 दिनों के लिए लगभग 120-140 आगंतुक थे।
There were about 120-140 visitors for 6 days at the museum.

(D) संग्रहालय में 26 दिनों के लिए लगभग 100-120 आगंतुक थे।
There were about 100-120 visitors for 26 days at the museum.

खंड II Section II

प्र 17-20 केस स्टडी आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक केस स्टडी आधारित प्रश्न में 5 हैं उपभाग , जिनमें से आपको कोई 4 उपभाग हल करने हैं । प्रत्येक उपभाग 1 अंक का है ।

Q 17-20 are case-study based questions. Each case-study based questions have 5 sub-parts. You have to attempt only four out of five sub-parts. Each sub-part is of 1 mark each.

17. सृष्टि ने अपने जन्मदिन पर योजना बनाई कि इस बार वह अपना जन्मदिन एक छोटे से अनाथालय में मनाएगी। उसने वहाँ रहने वाले बच्चों और बड़ों को देने के लिए सेब खरीदे। उसने बर्थडे केक के साथ प्रत्येक बच्चे को 2 सेब और प्रत्येक वयस्क को 3 सेब दिए। उसने कुल 60 सेब बाँटे।
On her birthday, Srishti planned that this time she will celebrate her birthday in a small orphanage centre. She bought apples to give to children and adults living there. She gave 2 apples to each child and 3 apples to each adult along with Birthday cake. She distributed total 60 apples.

उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

(i) बच्चों की संख्या को 'x' और वयस्कों की संख्या को 'y' मानकर, उपरोक्त स्थिति को दो चरों के रैखिक समीकरण में दर्शाया जा सकता है:
Taking the number of children as 'x' and the number of adults as 'y', the above situation can be represented in linear equation in two variables as:
(a) $2x + y = 60$ (b) $2x + 3y = 60$
(c) $3x + 2y = 60$ (d) $3x + y = 60$

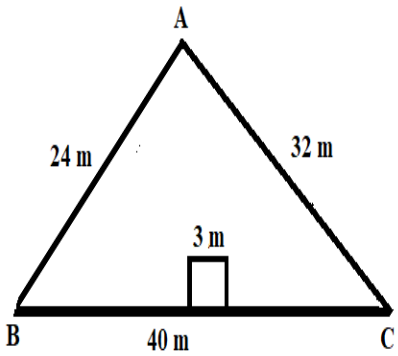
(ii) यदि बच्चों की संख्या 15 है, तो वयस्कों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।
If the number of children is 15, then find the number of adults.
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25

(iii) यदि वयस्कों की संख्या 12 है, तो बच्चों की संख्या है:
If the number of adults is 12, then the number of children is:
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 14

(iv) यदि $x = -5$ और $y = 2$ समीकरण $3x + 5y = b$ का हल है तो 'b' का मान है:
If $x = -5$ and $y = 2$ is a solution of the equation $3x + 5y = b$ then value of 'b' is:
(a) -5 (b) 5 (c) -2 (d) 2

(v) जब $4y - x = 5$ को $ax + by + c = 0$ के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो 'a' का मान है:
When $4y - x = 5$ is written in the form of $ax + by + c = 0$, then the value of 'a' is:
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) -4 (d) 4

18. एक त्रिभुजाकार पार्क ABC की भुजाएँ 24 मी, 32 मी और 40 मी हैं। एक माली को इसके चारों ओर बाड़ और अंदर घास लगानी है। एक गेट के लिए एक तरफ 3 मीटर चौड़ा स्थान छोड़ा गया है।
A triangular park ABC has sides of 24 m, 32 m and 40m. A gardener has to put a fence all around it and also plant grass inside. A 3m wide space for a gate is left on one side.



उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

(i) पार्क का अर्ध परिमाप क्या है?
What is the semi perimeter of the park?
(a) 40 m (b) 42 m (c) 46 m (d) 48 m

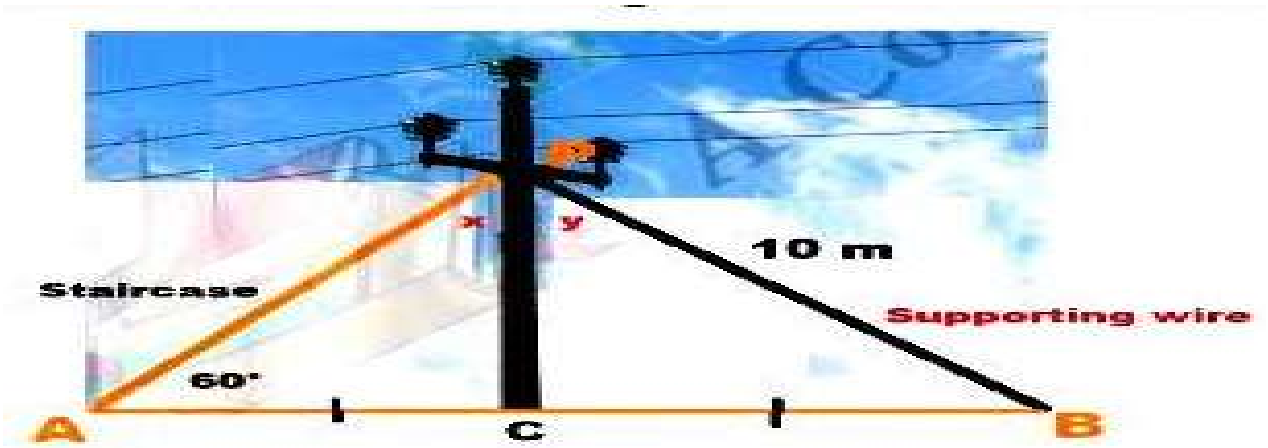
(ii) पार्क का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?
What is the area of the park?
(a) 360 m^2 (b) 384 m^2 (c) 364 m^2 (d) 380 m^2

(iii) रु 20 प्रति m^2 की दर से घास लगाने की लागत है:
The cost of planting grass at the rate of Rs. 20 per m^2 is:
(a) रु 7600 (b) रु 7680 (c) रु 7200 (d) रु 7280

(iv) रु 30 प्रति मीटर की दर से कांटेदार बाड़ लगाने की लागत है:
The cost of fencing it with barbed wire at the rate of Rs. 30 per metre is:
(a) रु 2880 (b) रु 2700 (c) रु 2790 (d) रु 2810

(v) पार्क की सबसे छोटी भुजा पर बनाए गए शीर्षलंब की लंबाई होगी:
The length of altitude drawn to the shortest side of the park will be:
(a) 20 m (b) 24 m (c) 28 m (d) 32 m

19. एक गाँव में एक बड़ा बिजली का खंभा PC था, जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है। इस खंभे को 10 मीटर लंबाई के मजबूत तार से बाँधा गया। एक बार इस खंभे पर बड़ी चिंगारी निकली जिससे तार बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए। आमतौर पर किसी भी छोटी सी खराबी को रस्सी की मदद से ठीक किया जाता था जिसे बिजली ठीक करने वाले अपनी साइकिल पर रखते थे। इस बार बिजली ठीक करने वालों को 10 मीटर लंबी सीढ़ी की जरूरत है ताकि वे खंभे पर बिंदु P तक पहुँच सकें।सीढ़ी रेखा AC के साथ 60° का कोण बनाती है।
In a rural village, there was a big electricity pole PC as shown in the figure. This pole was tied with a strong wire of 10 m length. Once there was a big spark on this pole, thus wires got damaged very badly. Any small fault was usually repaired with the help of a rope which the electricians carry on their bicycles. This time electricians need a stair case of 10 m so that it can reach at point P on the pole. The stair case makes an angle of 60° with the line AC.



उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

(i) ΔPAC और ΔPBC में कौन सी भुजा उभयनिष्ठ है?
In ΔPAC and ΔPBC which side is common?
(a)PC (b) AB (c) AC (d) BC

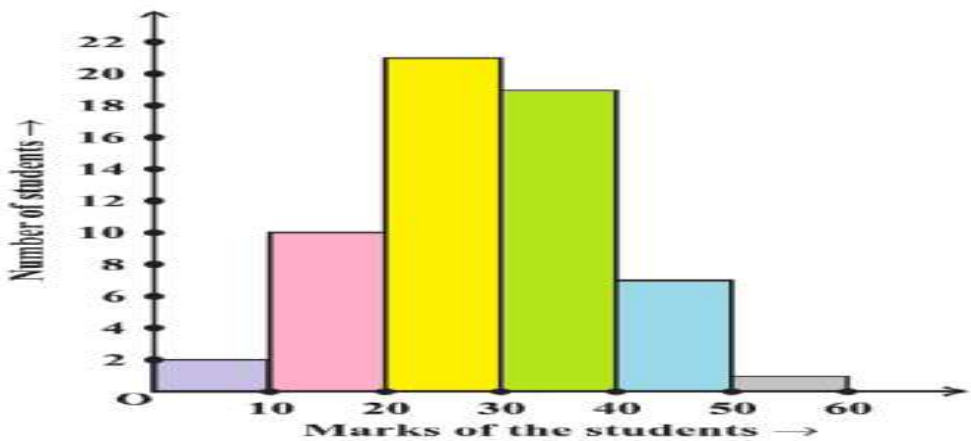
(ii) आकृति में, Δ PAC और Δ PBC किस सर्वांगसमता नियम से सर्वांगसम हैं?
In the figure, ΔPAC and ΔPBC are congruent due to which criteria?
(a) RHS (b) SAS (c) SSS (d) ASA

(iii) आकृति में, Δ PAC और Δ PBC में कौन-से कोण समान हैं?
In ΔPAC and ΔPBC which angles are equal?
(a) ∠A= ∠x (b) ∠B = ∠ x (c) ∠B = ∠y (d) ∠ACP = ∠BCP

(iv) ∠BPC का क्या मान है?
What is the value of ∠BPC?
(a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°

(v) ∠APC का मान क्या है?
What is the value of ∠APC?
(a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°

20. अनिल नई दिल्ली के एक सरकारी स्कूल में गणित के शिक्षक हैं। आवधिक परीक्षा III के बाद, उन्होंने कक्षा IX के सभी छात्रों के अंक एकत्र किए। उन्होंने देखा कि छात्रों द्वारा प्राप्त न्यूनतम अंक और उच्चतम अंक क्रमशः 2 और 59 हैं। वह एकत्रित अंकों का उपयोग करके बारंबारता वितरण तालिका तैयार करते हैं और तालिका का उपयोग करके आयतचित्र बनाते हैं जैसा कि संलग्न आकृति में दिखाया गया है।
Anil is a Mathematics teacher in a government school in New Delhi. After periodic test III, he collected the marks of all the students of class IX. He observed that the least marks and the highest marks scored by the students are 2 and 59 respectively. He prepares the frequency distribution table using the collected marks and draws the histogram using the table as shown in the adjoining figure.



उपरोक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

(i) वर्ग अंतराल की वर्ग चौड़ाई कितनी है?

What is the width of the class?

(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20

(ii) आयत चित्र में छात्रों की कुल संख्या क्या है?

What is the total number of students in histogram?

(a) 75 (b) 70 (c) 65 (d) 60

(iii) कितने छात्रों ने 50% और उससे अधिक अंक प्राप्त किए?

How many students scored 50% and above marks?

(a) 19 (b) 22 (c) 26 (d) 27

(iv) कितने छात्रों ने 50% से कम अंक प्राप्त किए?

How many students scored less than 50% marks?

(a) 26 (b) 27 (c) 33 (d) 34

(v) एकत्रित अंकों का परिसर क्या है?

What is the range of the collected marks?

(a) 57 (b) 59 (c) 60 (d) 65

भाग ब Part B

21. रिक्त स्थान भरिए: 4×1 = 4

Fill in the blanks:

(i) यदि $a = 2+\sqrt{3}$ तो $1/a$ का मान = _____

If $a = 2+\sqrt{3}$, then the value of $1/a$ = _____

(ii) बिन्दु P (-4,-3) की x- अक्ष से लाम्बिक दूरी = _____

The perpendicular distance of the point (-4,-3) from the x- axis is _____.

(iii) समकोण त्रिभुज में _____ सबसे लंबी भुजा होती है।

The _____ is the largest side of a right-angled triangle.

(iv) हीरोन सूत्र के अनुसार किसी त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल _____ होता है।

According to Heron's formula the area of a triangle is given by _____.

22. सत्य तथा असत्य बताइए: 4×1 = 4

State True or False:

(i) दो त्रिभुजों के सर्वांगसम होने के लिए, छः मापदंडों (3 भुजाएँ और 3 कोण) में से कोई भी तीन मापदंड बराबर होने चाहिए।

For two triangles to be congruent, any three parameters of the six (3 sides and 3 angles) should be equal.

(ii) $0.\bar{3}$ और $0.\bar{5}$ का योग $0.\bar{8}$ है।

The sum of $0.\bar{3}$ and $0.\bar{5}$ is $0.\bar{8}$.

(iii) प्रत्येक परिमेय संख्या को एक पूर्णांक के रूप में दर्शाया जा सकता है।

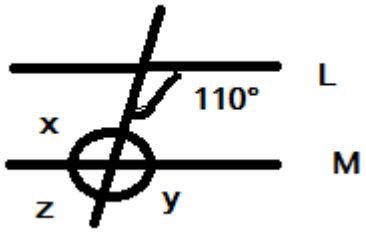
Every rational number can be represented as an integer.

(iv) वे रेखाएँ जो एक ही रेखा के समांतर हों,परस्पर समांतर होती हैं।
Lines which are parallel to the same line are parallel to each other.

प्र 23 - 28 अति लघु - उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।
Q 23 – 28 are very short answer type questions. Each question is of 1 mark.

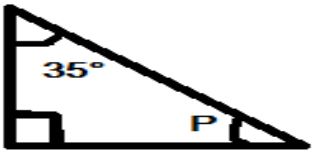
23. सरल कीजिए Solve: $12^{2/3} \times 5^{2/3}$

24. दी गई आकृति में x का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।
Find the value of x in given figure.



अथवा/OR

दी गई आकृति मे 'P' का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।
Find the value of 'P' in the given figure .



25. रैखिक समीकरण 4x=6 का आलेख किस अक्ष के समांतर है?
The graph of the linear equation 4x=6 is parallel to which axis?

अथवा/OR

समीकरण 2x-y=6 का आलेख x- अक्ष को किस बिंदु पर काटता है ?
At what point does the graph of 2x-y=6, cut the x-axis?

26. ΔABC में AB=BC और $\angle B = 40°$ है तो $\angle C$ का मान ज्ञात किजिए।
In ΔABC AB=BC and $\angle B = 40°$. Find the value of $\angle C$.

अथवा/OR

ΔABC और ΔPQR के लिए सर्वांगसमता नियम लिखिए यदि AB=QP, $\angle B = \angle P$ और BC=PR है।
Write the congruence criteria for ΔABC and ΔPQR where AB=QP , $\angle B = \angle P$ and BC=PR.

27. $\sqrt{2}$ और $\sqrt{3}$ के बीच दो अपरिमेय संख्याएँ ज्ञात कीजिए।
Find two irrational numbers between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$.

28. एक रैखिक युग्म का एक कोण 65° है। इस युग्म का दूसरा कोण ज्ञात कीजिए।
One of the angles of a linear pair is 65°. Find the measure of the other angle.

अथवा/OR

यदि एक त्रिभुज के दो कोण पूरक हैं तो वह किस प्रकार का त्रिभुज बन सकता है?
If two angles of a triangle are complementary then what type of triangle will be formed?

भाग स Part C

प्र 29 - 32 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है।

Q 29 – 32 are very short answer type questions. Each question is of 2 mark.

29. सरल कीजिए Solve :-

$$\frac{(25)^{3/2} \times (243)^{3/5}}{(6)^{5/4} \times (8)^{4/3}}$$

अथवा/OR

यदि p = 5-2√6 है तो $\frac{(1-p)^2}{p^2}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

If p = 5-2√6 then find the value of $\frac{(1-p)^2}{p^2}$.

30. दर्शाइए कि यदि किसी त्रिभुज के दो कोणों का योग तीसरे कोण के समान हो तो वह त्रिभुज समकोण होगा।

Show that if the sum of the two angles of a triangle is equal to the third angle then the triangle is right angled triangle .

31. उस समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात किजिए जिसकी प्रत्येक समान भुजा 15cm हो तथा तीसरी भुजा 12cm हो।

Find the area of isosceles triangle whose equal sides are of length 15cm each and third side is 12cm.

32. x- अक्ष तथा y-अक्ष पर ऐसे दो बिंदुओ के निर्देशांक ज्ञात कीजिए जिनकी मूल बिंदु से दूरी समान हो।

Find the coordinates of two points on x-axis and y-axis which are at equal distance from origin.

अथवा/OR

निम्न बिंदु कौन-से चतुर्थांश में स्थित हैं ?

In which coordinate the following points lie?

a) (-4,6) b) (3,3)

दोनों बिन्दुओं का (भुज का योग) - (कोटि का योग) ज्ञात कीजिए ।

Find (sum of abscissa) - (sum of ordinates) of both the points.

प्र 33 - 36 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है।

Q 33 – 36 are short answer type questions. Each question is of 3 mark.

33. यदि $\sqrt{5}$ = 2.236 तथा $\sqrt{10}$ = 3.162 हो तो $\frac{10}{\sqrt{20}-\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{20}}$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

If $\sqrt{5}$ = 2.236 and $\sqrt{10}$ = 3.162 then find the value of $\frac{10}{\sqrt{20}-\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{20}}$.

अथवा/OR

दर्शाइए Show that

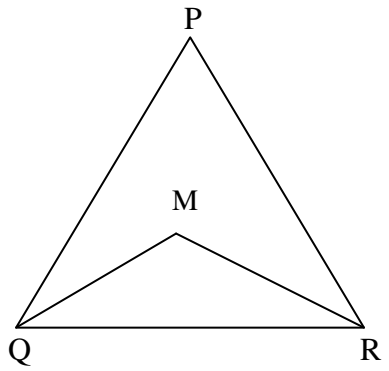
$$\frac{x^{a(b-c)}}{x^{b(a-c)}} \div \left(\frac{x^b}{x^a}\right)^c = 1$$

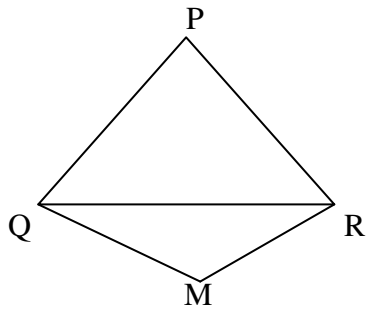
34. $2x + 5y = -1$ के कोई तीन हल ज्ञात कीजिए ।

Find any three solutions of $2x + 5y = -1$.

35. निम्न आकृति में यदि PQ = PR तथा MQ = MR हो तो सिद्ध कीजिए कि ∠PQM = ∠PRM है।

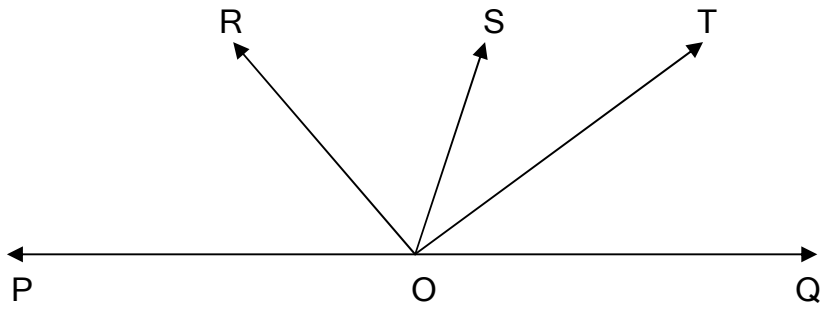
In the given figure if PQ=PR and MQ=MR then prove that ∠PQM = ∠PRM.





36. आकृति में यदि किरण OR, ∠POS को तथा किरण OT, ∠QOS को समद्विभाजित करती है तथा OR⊥OT हो तो सिद्ध कीजिए कि P,O तथा Q संरेख हैं ।

In figure, if ray OR bisects ∠POS and ray OT bisects ∠QOS and OR⊥OT then prove that P,O and Q are collinear.



प्र 37 - 39 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है ।

Q 37 – 39 are long answer type questions. Each question is of 4 mark.

37. यदि 'a' और 'b' दोनों परिमेय संख्याएँ हैं, तो 'a' और 'b' के मान ज्ञात कीजिए:

If both ‘a’ and ‘b’ are rational numbers, then find the values of ‘a’ and ‘b’:

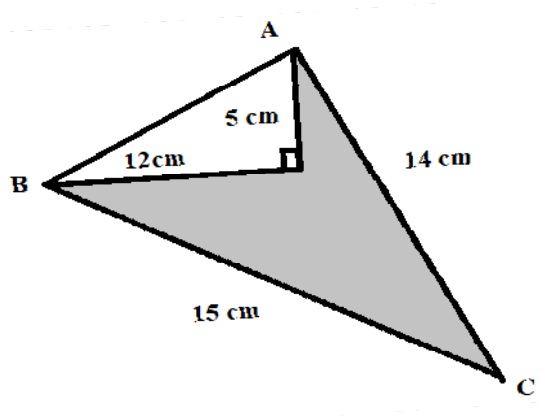
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{3}} = a - b\sqrt{6}$$

38. एक कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की ऊंचाई इस प्रकार है:
The heights of employees in an office are as follows:

ऊंचाई (सेमी में) Height (in cm)	130 - 140	140 - 150	150 - 160	160 - 170	170 - 180	180 - 190
कर्मचारियों की संख्या Number of Employees	8	18	20	5	4	3

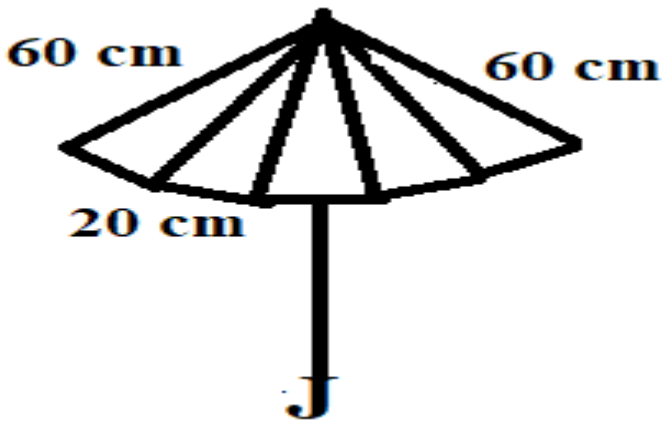
उपरोक्त तालिका के लिए एक आयत चित्र बनाएँ।
Draw a histogram for the above table.

39. छायांकित भाग के क्षेत्रफल की गणना कीजिए ।
Calculate the area of the shaded region



अथवा/OR

एक प्रदर्शनी में, दो त्रिकोणीय टुकड़ों पर एक ही संदेश के साथ कपड़े के 10 त्रिकोणीय टुकड़ों को सिलाई करके एक छतरी बनाई जाती है। यदि कपड़े के प्रत्येक टुकड़े की माप 60 सेमी, 60 सेमी और 20 सेमी है, तो ज्ञात कीजिए कि प्रत्येक संदेश केलिए कितने कपड़े की आवश्यकता है?
In an exhibition, an umbrella is made by stitching 10 triangular pieces of cloth with same message written on two triangular pieces. If each piece of cloth measures 60 cm, 60 cm and 20 cm, find how much cloth is required for each message.



CLASS IX (2019-20)
MATHEMATICS (041)
SAMPLE PAPER-1

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) The questions paper consists of 40 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D.
(iii) Section A comprises of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 8 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 6 questions of 4 marks each.
(iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choices have been provided in two questions of 1 mark each, two questions of 2 marks each, three questions of 3 marks each, and three questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
(v) Use of calculators is not permitted.

Section A

Q.1-Q.10 are multiple choice questions. Select the most appropriate answer from the given options.

1. $0.12\overline{3}$ can be expressed in rational form as [1]

(a) $\frac{900}{111}$ (b) $\frac{111}{900}$
(c) $\frac{123}{10}$ (d) $\frac{121}{900}$

Ans : (b) $\frac{111}{900}$

Let, $x = 0.12333.....$ ...(1)
Multiply (1) by 10 on both sides, we get

$$10x = 1.2333..... \quad ...(2)$$

Subtracting (1) from (2), we get

$$9x = 1.11$$
$$x = 111/900$$

2. Which one of the following algebraic expressions is a polynomial in variable x? [1]

(a) $x^2 + \frac{2}{x^2}$ (b) $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
(c) $x^2 + \frac{3x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}}$ (d) None of these

Ans : (c) $x^2 + \frac{3x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}}$

$x^2 + \frac{3x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}}$ can be written as $x^2 + 3x$, which is a polynomial in x.

3. If $p(a,b)$ lies in II quadrant then which of the following is true about a and b? [1]

(a) $a > 0, b > 0$ (b) $a > 0, b < 0$
(c) $a < 0, b > 0$ (d) $a < 0, b < 0$

Ans : (c) $a < 0, b > 0$

In second quadrant, abscissa is negative and ordinate is a positive number.

$\Rightarrow \quad a < 0, b > 0$

4. If $P(x,y)$ and $P'(y,x)$ are same points then which of the following is true? [1]

(a) $x + y = 0$ (b) $xy = 0$
(c) $x - y = 0$ (d) $\frac{x}{y} = 0$

Ans : (c) $x - y = 0$

$$P(x,y) = P'(y,x)$$
$$x = y \text{ and } y = x$$
$$x - y = 0$$

5. According to Euclid's definition, the ends of a line are [1]

(a) breadth less (b) points
(c) length less (d) None of these

Ans : (b) points

By definitions given by Euclid, line ends in points.

6. An angle is 18° less than its complementary angle. The measure of this angle is [1]

(a) 36° (b) 48°
(c) 83° (d) 81°

Ans : (a) 36°

Let the angle be x.

$$\text{its complement} = x + 18^\circ$$

Now, $x + x + 18^\circ = 90^\circ$
$$2x = 90^\circ - 18^\circ$$
$$2x = 72^\circ$$
$$x = 36^\circ$$

7. Can we draw a triangle ABC with $AB = 3\,\text{cm}$, $BC = 3.5\,\text{cm}$ and $CA = 6.5\,\text{cm}$? [1]

(a) Yes (b) No
(c) Can't be determined (d) None of these

Ans : (b) No

In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = 3\,\text{cm}$,
$BC = 3.5\,\text{cm}$, $CA = 6.5\,\text{cm}$

Since $AB + BC > CA$

as $3\,\text{cm} + 3.5\,\text{cm} = 6.5\,\text{cm} = CA$
$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ is not possible.

8. If in a quadrilateral, two adjacent sides are equal and the opposite sides are unequal, then it is called a [1]

(a) parallelogram (b) square

(c) rectangle (d) kite

Ans : (d) kite

In kite, adjacent sides are equal but opposite sides are not equal.

9. The area of a rhombus is $20\,\text{cm}^2$. If one of its diagonals is 5 cm, the other diagonal is [1]

(a) 5 cm (b) 6 cm

(c) 8 cm (d) 10 cm

Ans : (c) 8 cm

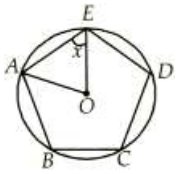
$$\text{Area of rhombus} = \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2;$$

where d_1, d_2 are lengths of diagonals.

$$20 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times d_2 \qquad [\text{Since, } d_1 = 5]$$

$$d_2 = 8\,\text{cm}$$

10. In the given pentagon $ABCDE$, $AB = BC = CD = DE = AE$. The value of x is [1]



(a) 36° (b) 54°

(c) 72° (d) 108°

Ans : (b) 54°

Since, equal chords subtend equal angles at the centre.

$$\angle AOE = \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ$$

Now, $OE = OA$

$$\angle OEA = \angle OAE = x$$

In ΔOAE, $x + x + \angle AOE = 180^\circ$

$$2x + 72^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{108^\circ}{2} = 54^\circ$$

(Q.11-Q.15) Fill in the blanks :

11. The construction of a ΔLMN in which $LM = 8\,\text{cm}$, $\angle L = 45^\circ$ is possible when $(MN + LN)$ is ..... cm. [1]

Ans : 9 cm

We know that sum of two sides of a triangle is always greater than third side.
$MN + LN > LM$ i.e., 8 cm
$MN + LN$ will be 9 cm

12. The sides of a triangle are 25 cm, 17 cm and 12 cm. The length of the altitude on the longest side is equal to ..... cm. [1]

Ans : 7.2 cm

$$s = \frac{25 + 17 + 12}{2} = 27\,\text{cm}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{27\,(27-25)\,(27-17)\,(27-12)}$$

$$= \sqrt{27 \times 2 \times 10 \times 15}$$

$$= 90\,\text{cm}^2$$

Also, area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \times h = 90$

$$h = 90 \times \frac{2}{25} = 7.2\,\text{cm}$$

or

Perimeter of an equilateral triangle is always equal to ..... times of length of sides.

Ans : three

13. ..... of a solid is the amount of space enclosed by the bounding surface. [1]

Ans : Volume

14. ..... is the value of the middle most observation (s). [1]

Ans : Median

15. An activity which results in a well defined end is called an ..... . [1]

Ans : Experiment

(Q.16-Q.20) Answer the following :

16. What is the degree of zero polynomial? [1]

SOLUTION :

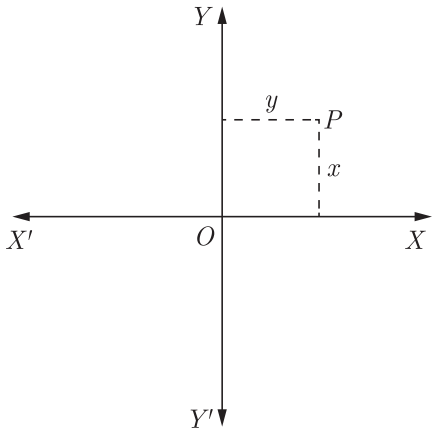
Degree of zero polynomial is not defined, as $p(x)$ can be written as

$$p(x) = 0 = 0.x = 0.x^2 = 0.x^3 = \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

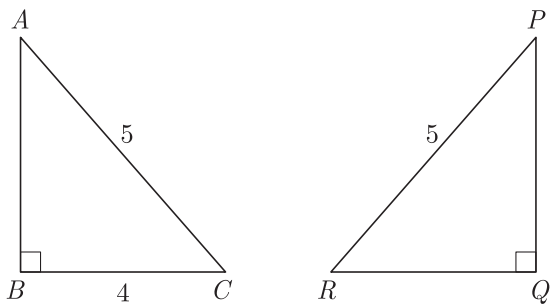
17. Write the coordinates of the point which lies at a distance of x units from X-axis and y units from Y-axis. [1]

SOLUTION :

Required point is $P(x, y)$.



18. If ΔABC is congruent to ΔPQR, find the length of QR. [1]



SOLUTION :

Since, $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$

Thus, $BC = QR$ [By CPCT]

$QR = 4$ cm.

19. The volume of a sphere is $38808\ \text{cm}^3$. Find its radius. [1]

SOLUTION :

Volume of a sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Where, r is the radius of a sphere.

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 38808$$
$$r^3 = \frac{38808}{\frac{4}{3}\pi} = \frac{38808 \times 3 \times 7}{4 \times 22}$$
$$= 9261$$
$$r = \sqrt[3]{9261} = 21$$

20. Find the range of the following data; [1]
25, 18, 10, 20, 22, 16, 6, 17, 12, 30, 29, 32, 10, 19, 13, 31.

SOLUTION :

Given, highest value $= 32$

and lowest value $= 6$

Range = Highest value − Lowest value

$= 32 - 6 = 26$

Section B

21. Simplify : $\sqrt{2a^2 + 2\sqrt{6}\,ab + 3b^2}$. [2]

SOLUTION :

Let, $I = \sqrt{2a^2 + 2\sqrt{6}\,ab + 3b^2}$

$= \sqrt{2a^2 + (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{6})ab + 3b^2}$

[By splitting the middle term]

$= \sqrt{2a^2 + \sqrt{6}\,ab + \sqrt{6}\,ab + 3b^2}$

$= \sqrt{\sqrt{2}\,a(\sqrt{2}\,a + \sqrt{3}\,b) + \sqrt{3}\,b(\sqrt{2}\,a + \sqrt{3}\,b)}$

$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}\,a + \sqrt{3}\,b)(\sqrt{2}\,a + \sqrt{3}\,b)}$

$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}\,a + \sqrt{3}\,b)^2}$

$= (\sqrt{2}\,a + \sqrt{3}\,b)$

or

Simplify : $\frac{4+\sqrt{6}}{4-\sqrt{6}} + \frac{4-\sqrt{6}}{4+\sqrt{6}}$

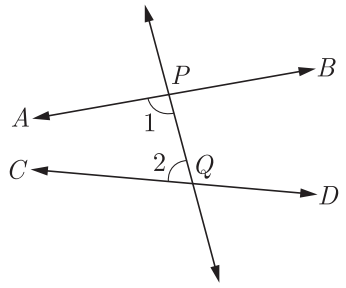
SOLUTION :

We have,

$$I\ \frac{4+\sqrt{6}}{4-\sqrt{6}} + \frac{4+\sqrt{6}}{4-\sqrt{6}}$$
$$= \frac{(4+\sqrt{6})^2 + (4-\sqrt{6})^2}{(4-\sqrt{6})(4+\sqrt{6})}$$
$$= \frac{16+6+8\sqrt{6}+16+6-8\sqrt{6}}{16-6}$$
$$= \frac{32+12}{10} = \frac{44}{10} = 4.4$$

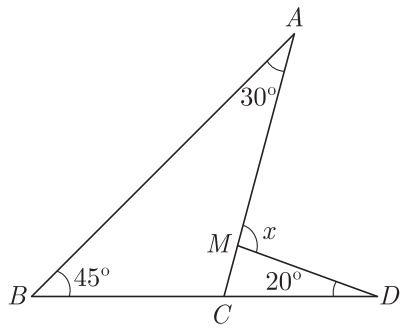
22. State Euclid's fifth postulate. [2]

SOLUTION :



If a straight line falling on two straight lines makes the interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, then two straight lines, if produced indefinitely, meet on that side on which the sum of angles is less than two right angles.

23. In the given figure, find the value of x. [2]



SOLUTION :

In ΔABC, we have

$\angle BAC + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$

$30 + 45 \angle ACB = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACB = 105^\circ$

Also, $\angle ACB + \angle ACD = 180^\circ$

$105^\circ + \angle ACD = 180^\circ$

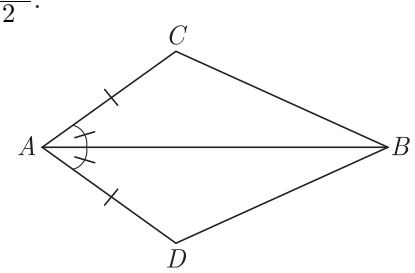
$\Rightarrow \angle ACD = 75^\circ$

Now, $x = \angle MCD + \angle CDM$

$x = 75^\circ + 20^\circ = 95^\circ$

or

In the given figure, if $BC = 2.6$ cm, then find $2BD + \frac{BC}{2}$.



SOLUTION :

In ΔACB and ΔADB

$$AC = AD \quad \text{(Given)}$$
$$AB = AB \quad \text{(Common side)}$$
and $$\angle BAC = \angle BAD \quad \text{(Given)}$$
$\therefore$ $$\Delta ACB \cong \Delta ADB$$
(By SAS congruence rule)

Then, $$BC = BD \quad \text{(By CPCT)}$$
Given, $$BC = 2.6\,\text{cm}$$
$$BD = 2.6\,\text{cm}$$
Now, $$2BD + \frac{BC}{2} = 2 \times 2.6 + \frac{2.6}{2}$$
$$= 5.2 + 1.3 = 6.5\,\text{cm}$$

24. Find the remainder when $3x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x - \frac{7}{9}$ is divided by $3x - 4$. [2]

SOLUTION :

$$(3x - 4) = 0$$
$\Rightarrow$ $$x = \frac{4}{3}$$
$\therefore$ $$p(x) = 3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 - 6\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - \frac{7}{9}$$
$$= 3 \times \frac{64}{27} - 6 \times \frac{16}{9} + 3 \times \frac{4}{3} - \frac{7}{9}$$
$$= \frac{64}{9} - \frac{32}{3} + 4 - \frac{7}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

25. Find the coordinates of the point : [2]
(i) Which lies on x axes both.
(ii) Whose abscissa is 2 and which lies on the x-axis.

SOLUTION :

(i) The coordinates of the points which lies on the x and y-axes both are (0, 0).
(ii) Since the point lies on the x-axis therefore, its ordinate $= 0$. So, the coordinates of the given point are (2, 0).

26. The sides of a triangular field are 51 m, 37 m and 20 m. Find the number of flower beds that can be prepared, if each bed is to occupy $9\,\text{m}^2$ of space. [2]

SOLUTION :

Let the sides of triangular field be
$$a = 51\,\text{m},\ b = 37\,\text{m} \text{ and } c = 20\,\text{m}$$
Then, semi-perimeter of triangular field,
$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{51+37+20}{2}$$
$$= \frac{108}{2} = 54\,\text{m}$$
$\therefore$ Area of triangular field
$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$
(By Heron's formula)
$$= \sqrt{54(54-51)(54-37)(54-20)}$$
$$= \sqrt{54 \times 3 \times 17 \times 34}$$
$$= \sqrt{2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 17 \times 17 \times 2}$$
$$= (17 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3)\,\text{m}^2$$
Now, number of flower beds,
$$n = \frac{\text{Area of triangular field}}{\text{Space occupied by each flower bed}}$$
$$= \frac{2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 17}{9} = \frac{306}{9} = 34$$
Hence, 34 flower beds can be prepared.

or

Two cylindrical vessels have their base radii as 16 cm and 8 cm respectively. If their heights are 8 cm and 16 cm respectively, then find the ratio of their volumes.

SOLUTION :

Volume of first vessel $= \pi r_1^2 h_1$
$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 16 \times 16 \times 8\,\text{cm}^3$$
Volume of the second vessel $= \pi r_2^2 h_2$
$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 8 \times 8 \times 16\,\text{cm}^3$$
$\therefore$ Required ratio $= \dfrac{\frac{22}{7} \times 16 \times 16 \times 8}{\frac{22}{7} \times 8 \times 8 \times 16} = 2:1$

Section C

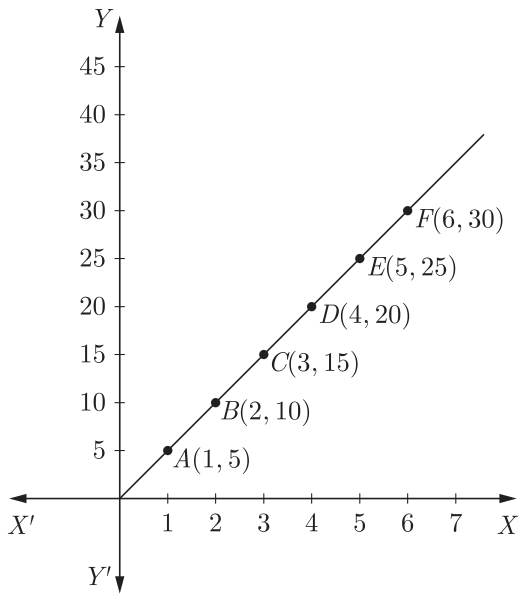
27. The following table gives the number of pairs of shoes and their corresponding price. [3]

Number of pair of shoes	1	2	3	4	5	6
Corresponding price (₹ in hundred)	5	10	15	20	25	30

Plot these as ordered pairs and join them. What type of graph do you get ?

SOLUTION :

Let us draw the coordinates axes XOX' and YOY' , and choose a suitable units of distance on the axes.



The points $A(1, 5)$, $B(2, 10)$, $C(3, 15)$, $D(4, 20)$, $E(5, 25)$ and $F(6, 30)$ can be plotted as shown below. Now, join all these points in order to get a straight line.

or

Draw the graph of the linear equation $x+2y=8$ and find the point on the graph where abscissa is twice the value of ordinate.

SOLUTION :

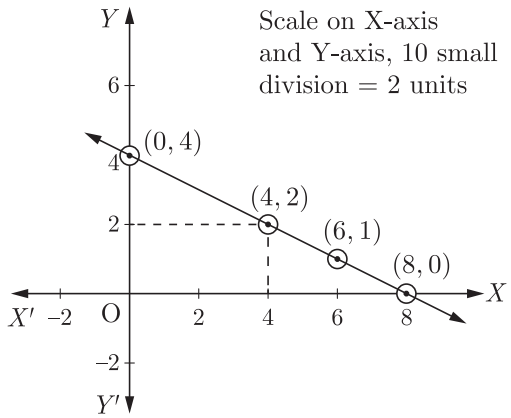
We have, $x+2y = 8$ ...(1)

x	0	8	6
y	4	0	1

Given, $x = 2y$

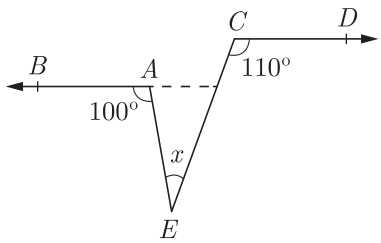
Putting $x=2y$ in eq. (1), we have

$$2y+2y = 8$$
$$4y = 8$$
$$y = 2$$
$$x = 2 \times 2 = 4$$



Hence, point (4, 2) is the required point on the graph.

28. In the given figure, find $\angle x$ if $AB \parallel CD$. [3]



SOLUTION :

Produce BA to meet CE at P. Now $BA \parallel CD$ and EC is a transversal.

$\therefore$ $\angle APC = \angle DCP$ (Alternate angles)

$= 110^\circ$ ...(1)

Also, $\angle APC + \angle APE = 180^\circ$ ...(2) (Linear pair)

From (1) and (2), we get

$$\angle APE = 180^\circ - 110^\circ$$
$$= 70^\circ$$

Again, $\angle BAE + \angle PAE = 180^\circ$ (Linear pair)

$\therefore$ $\angle PAE = 180^\circ - \angle BAE$

$= 180^\circ - 100^\circ$

$= 80^\circ$ ...(3)

But, $\angle PAE + \angle APE + \angle x = 180^\circ$ (Angles of a Δ)

$\therefore$ $\angle x = 180^\circ - \angle PAE - \angle APE$

$= 180^\circ - 80^\circ - 70^\circ$

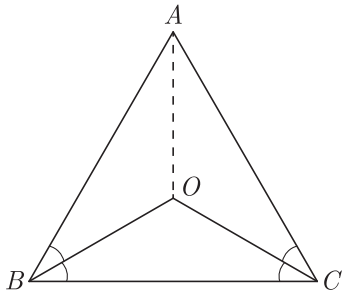
$= 180^\circ - 150^\circ$ [Using (3) and (1)]

$= 30^\circ$

29. In an isosceles triangle ABC, with $AB = AC$, the bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ intersect each other at O. Join A to O. Show that :

(i) $OB = OC$

(ii) AO bisects $\angle A$ [3]



SOLUTION :

(i) $AC = AB$

$\angle ABC = \angle ACB$

[Angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2}\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB$

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle CBO = \angle BCO$

[$\because$ OB and OC are bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ respectively]

$\Rightarrow$ $OB = OC$

[Sides opposite to equal angles are equal]

Again, $\frac{1}{2}\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}\angle ACB$

$\angle ABO = \angle ACO$

[$\therefore$ OB and OC are bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ respectively]

In ΔABO and ΔACO, we have

$AB = AC$ (Given)

$\angle ABO = \angle ACO$ (Proved above)

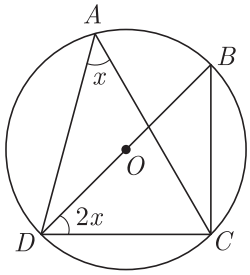
$OB = OC$ (Proved above)

$\therefore$ $\Delta ABO \cong \Delta ACO$ (SAS congruence)

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle BAO = \angle CAO$ (CPCT)

$\Rightarrow$ AO bisects $\angle A$ **Proved.**

30. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. Find the value of x. [3]



SOLUTION :

It is given that O is the centre of the circle.
$\therefore$ DB is the diameter of the circle.

So, $\angle DCB = 90^\circ$ (Angle in semi-circle)

Also, $\angle DBC = \angle DAC = x$

(Angles in same segment are equal)

$$\angle BDC + \angle DBC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$$

(Angle sum property of a triangle)

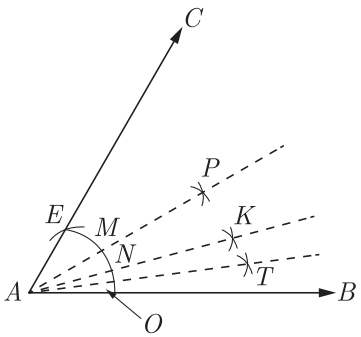
$$2x + x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{180^\circ - 90^\circ}{3}$$

$$= \frac{90^\circ}{3} = 30^\circ$$

31. Construct an angle of $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, using compass and rules only. [3]

SOLUTION :

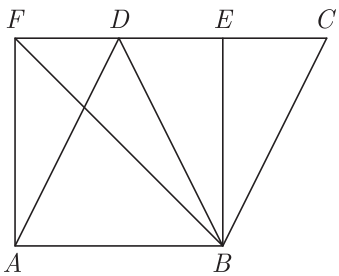


Here, $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \frac{15}{2} = \frac{15 \times 4}{2 \times 4} = \frac{60^\circ}{8}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ$$

so to construct an angle of $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, first draw an angle of 60°.
Say $\angle BAC$ and then bisect to get $\angle BAP = 30^\circ$
Again bisect $\angle BAP$, to get $\angle BAK = 15^\circ$. Further bisect $\angle BAK$ to get $BAT = 7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

32. The area of the parallelogram $ABCD$ is $90\,\text{cm}^2$. Find
(i) $ar(||\, gm\, ABEF)$
(ii) $ar(\Delta ABD)$
(iii) $ar(\Delta BEF)$ [3]



SOLUTION :

Given area of parallelogram $ABCD = 90\,\text{cm}^2$

(i) We know that parallelogram on the same base and between the same parallel lines are equal in area

$$\therefore \quad ar(||\, gm\, ABEF) = ar(||\, gm\, ABCD)$$
$$= 90\,\text{cm}^2$$

(ii) We know that if a triangle and a parallelogram are on the same base and between the same parallels, then the area of triangle is equal to half of the area of the parallelogram.

$$\therefore \quad ar(\Delta ABD) = \frac{1}{2} ar(||\, gm\, ABEF)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 90\,\text{cm}^2 = 45\,\text{cm}^2$$

(iii) Similarly, ΔBEF and parallelogram $ABEF$ are on the same base EF and between same parallels EF and AB.

$$\therefore \quad ar(\Delta BEF) = \frac{1}{2} ar(||\, gm\, ABEF)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 90\,\text{cm}^2 = 45\,\text{cm}^2$$

33. Find the ratio of the curved surface areas of two cones, if the diameters of their bases are equal and slant heights are in the ratio 3 : 4. [3]

SOLUTION :

Let the diameter of each cone be r.
$\therefore$ Radius of each cone $= \frac{r}{2}$

Also, let the slant heights of each cone be $3x$ and $4x$ respectively.
i.e., $l_1 = 3x$ and $l_2 = 4x$
Curved surface area of the first cone

$$= \pi r l_1 = \pi \times \left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \times 3x$$

and curved surface area of the second cone

$$= \pi r l_2 = \pi \times \left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \times 4x$$

$\therefore$ Required ratio of the curved surface areas

$$= \frac{\pi \times \left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \times 3x}{\pi \times \left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \times 4x} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } 3 : 4$$

or

The sides of a triangle are x, $x+1$, $2x-1$ and its area is $x\sqrt{10}$. Find the value of x.

SOLUTION :

Let the sides of triangle are $a = x$, $b = x+1$ and $c = 2x-1$
Then, semi-perimeter,

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x+x+1+2x-1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4x}{2} = 2x$$

Now, area of triangle $= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

But given, area of triangle $= x\sqrt{10}$

$$\therefore \quad x\sqrt{10} = \sqrt{2x(2x-x)\{2x-(x+1)\}\{2x-(2x-1)\}}$$
$$= \sqrt{2x \times x \times (2x-x-1)(2x-2x+1)}$$
$$= \sqrt{2x \times x \times (x-1) \times 1}$$
$$= \sqrt{2x^2(x-1)}$$

On squaring both sides, we get

$$(x\sqrt{10})^2 = \left[\sqrt{2x^2(x-1)}\right]^2$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 10x^2 = 2x^2(x-1)$$
$$10 = 2(x-1)$$

[dividing both sides by x^2]

$$x-1 = \frac{10}{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad x = 5+1 = 6$$

Hence, the value of x is 6.

34. A batsman in his 12th inning makes a score of 63 runs and thereby increases his average score by 2. What is his average after the 12th inning ? [3]

SOLUTION :

Let the average score of 12 innings be x.
Then, the average score of 11 innings $= (x-2)$
Total score of 12 innings $= 12x$

Total score of 11 innings $= 11(x-2) = 11x-22$

Score of the 12th inning= Total score of 12 innings − Total score of 11 innings

$$= [12x-(11x-22)]$$
$$= x+22$$

According to the questions,

$$x+22 = 63$$
$$x = 41$$

Hence, the average score after 12th inning is 41.

or

A die is rolled 300 times and following outcomes are recorded:

Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	42	60	55	53	60	30

Find the probability of getting a number (i) more than 4 (ii) less than 3.

SOLUTION :

(i) Number of possible outcomes to get a number more than $4 = 60+30 = 90$
Total number of times die rolled $= 300$

$\therefore P(\text{getting a number more than 4}) = \frac{90}{300} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$

(ii) Number of possible outcomes to get a number less than $3 = 42+60 = 102$

$\therefore P(\text{getting a number less than 3}) = \frac{102}{300} = \frac{51}{150} = 0.34$

Section D

35. Simplify : $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}$ [4]

SOLUTION :

We have, $I = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}$

$$= \frac{-3}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}$$

[By rationalising]

$$= \frac{-3(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3})^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{6})^2-(\sqrt{3})^2} + 4\sqrt{3} \times \frac{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{6})^2-(\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$[\because (a-b)(a+b) = a^2-b^2]$

$$= \frac{-3(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{1} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3})}{6-3} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})}{6-2}$$
$$= -3(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})$$
$$= -3\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{12}+\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{18}-\sqrt{6}$$
$$= -3\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}+3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}$$
$$= -5\sqrt{3}+6\sqrt{2} \text{ or } 6\sqrt{2}-5\sqrt{3}$$

36. If (x^3+ax^2+bx+6) has $(x-2)$ as a factor and leaves a remainder 3 when divided by $(x-3)$, then find the values of a and b. [4]

SOLUTION :

Let $f(x) = x^3+ax^2+bx+6$ ...(1)

Since $(x-2)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, then

$$f(2) = 0$$
$$\therefore \quad 2^3+a\times 2^2+b\times 2+6 = 0$$
$$8+4a+2b+6 = 0$$
$$4a+2b+14 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 2a+b = -7 \quad ...(2)$$

[Divided both sides by 2]

Since $f(x)$ leaves remainder 3 when divided by $(x-3)$.

On putting $x=3$ in eq. (1), we get

$$f(3) = (3)^3+a\times(3)^2+b\times 3+6$$
$$= 27+9a+3b+6$$
$$= 9a+3b+33$$

But $f(3) = 3$

$$\therefore \quad 9a+3b+33 = 3$$
$$9a+3b = -30$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 3a+b = -10 \quad ...(3)$$

[Dividing both sides by 3]

On subtracting eq.(3) from eq.(2), we get

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2a + b &=& -7 \\ 3a + b &=& -10 \\ - \quad - & & + \\ \hline \therefore \quad -a &=& 3 \end{array} \quad \text{or } a = -3$$

On putting $a = -3$ in eq.(2), we get

$$-6 + b = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad b = -1$$

Hence, the required values of a and b are -3 and -1 respectively.

37. Draw the graph of equation $5x + 3y = 4$ and check whether
(a) $x = 2,\ y = 5$
(b) $x = -1,\ y = 3$ are solution. [4]

SOLUTION :

Given equation is

$$5x + 3y = 4$$

$$3y = 4 - 5x$$

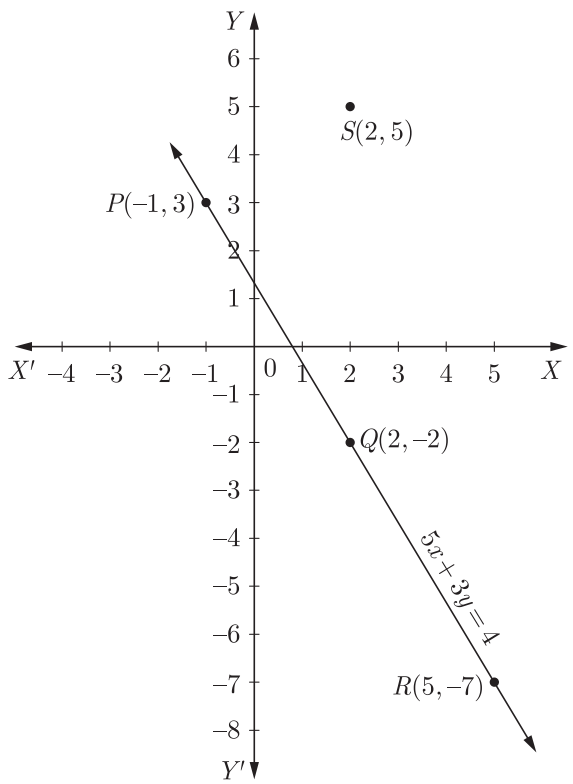
$$\Rightarrow \quad y = \frac{4 - 5x}{3}$$

Let us draw the table of given equation in which values of dependent variable y are determined corresponding to the independent variable x.

x	–1	2	5
y	3	–2	–7
(x, y)	$P(-1, 3)$	$Q(2, -2)$	$R(5, -7)$

Now, we plot the points P, Q and R. Join all these points to obtain the graph of line $5x + 3y = 4$

On plotting the points we see that $P(-1, 3)$ lies on the graph but point $S(2, 5)$ does not lie on it.



Hence, $x = -1,\ y = 3$ is a solution but $x = 2,\ y = 5$ is not a solution of $5x + 3y = 4$.

or

In a class, number of girls is x and that of boys is y. Also, the number of girls is 10 more than the number of boys. Write the given data in the form of a linear equation in two variables. Also, represent it graphically. Find graphically the number of girls, if the number of boys in 20.

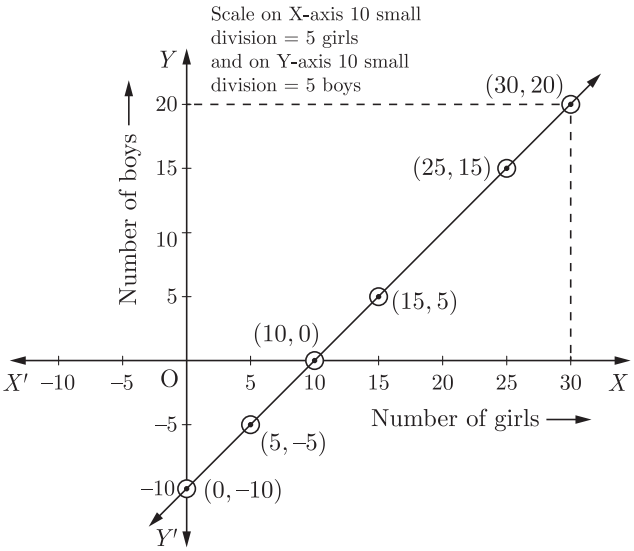
SOLUTION :

Given number of girls and boys are x and y respectively.
According to the question,

$$x - y = 10$$

x	0	10	5	15	25
y	–10	0	–5	5	15

Hence, from the graph, if the number of boys is 20,, then the number of girls is 30.



38. Prove that the quadrilateral formed by the internal angle bisectors of any quadrilateral is cyclic. [4]

SOLUTION :

Let $ABCD$ be a quadrilateral in which the angle bisectors AH, BF, CF and DH of internal angles A, B, C and D respectively form a quadrilateral $EFGH$. $EFGH$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.

i.e., $\angle E + \angle G = 180^\circ$

or $\angle F + \angle H = 180^\circ$

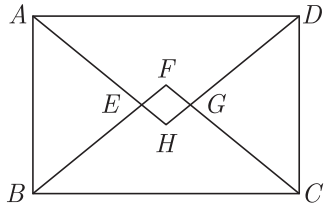
Since $\angle FEH = \angle AEB$

$$= 180^\circ - \angle EAB - \angle EBA$$

$$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(2\angle EAB + 2\angle EBA)$$

$$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle A + \angle B) \quad ...(1)$$

[$\because$ AH and BF are bisectors of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ respectively]



Similarly, $\angle FGH = \angle CGD$

$= 180^\circ - \angle GCD - \angle GDC$

$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle C + \angle D)$ ...(2)

On adding eq.(1) and (2), we get

$\angle FEH + \angle FGH = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle A + \angle B) +$

$+ 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle C + \angle D)$

$= 360^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D)$

$= 360^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \times 360^\circ = 180^\circ$

[$\because$ Sum of angles of a quadrilateral is 360°]

39. Find the mean, median and mode for the following data. [4]
10, 15, 18, 10, 10, 20, 10, 20, 15, 21, 15, 25

SOLUTION :

As we know that,

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of all the observations}}{\text{Total number of observations}}$$

$$= \frac{10 + 15 + 18 + 10 + 10 + 20 + 10 + 20 + 15 + 21 + 15 + 25}{12}$$

$$= \frac{189}{12} = 15.75$$

For Median,
Arranging the given data in ascending order, we have
10, 10, 10, 10, 15, 15, 15, 18, 20, 20, 21, 25
$\because$ Number of observations $(n) = 12$ [even]

$\therefore$ Median

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}\text{observation} + \left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)^{\text{th}}\text{observation}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{12}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}\text{observation} + \left(\frac{12}{2}+1\right)^{\text{th}}\text{observation}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6^{\text{th}}\text{ observation} + 7^{\text{th}}\text{ observation}}{2} = \frac{15+15}{2}$$

$= 15$

For Mode,
Arranging the given data in ascending order, we have
10, 10, 10, 10, 15, 15, 15, 18, 20, 20, 21, 25
Here, 10 occurs most frequently (4 times)

$\therefore$ Mode $= 10$

40. 50 students of class IX planned to visit an old age home and to spend the whole day with their inmates. Each one prepared a cylindrical flower base using cardboard to gift the inmates. The radius of the cylindrical flower base is 4.2 cm and the height is 11.2 cm.
What is the amount spent for purchasing the cardboard at the rate of ₹ 20 per 100 cm^2 ?

SOLUTION :

Given, radius of the cylindrical base $(r) = 4.2$ cm
and height of the cylindrical flower base $(h) = 11.2$ cm
$\therefore$ Surface area of cylindrical base

A = curved surface area of cylindrical flower base + area of base

$= 2\pi rh + \pi r^2$

$= 2\pi \times 4.2 \times 11.2 + \pi(4.2)^2$

$= 4.2\pi(22.4 + 4.2) = 4.2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 26.6$

$= 351.12$ cm^2

Now, surface area of 50 cylinders

$= 50 \times 351.12$ cm^2 $= 17556$ cm^2

So, Total cost $=$ ₹$\left(17556 \times \frac{20}{100}\right) =$ ₹ 3511.20

or

Water is flowing at the rate of 3 km/hour through a circular pipe of 20 cm internal diameter into a circular cistern of diameter 10 m and depth 2 m. In how much time will the cistern be filled ?

SOLUTION :

Given,

Internal diameter of circular pipe, $d = 20$ cm

Internal radius $= r$

$= \frac{20}{2} = 10$ cm

$= \frac{10}{100}$ m

$= \frac{1}{10}$ m

Water is flowing at the rate of 3 km/hour = 3000 m/hr
Volume of water flowing in one hour

$= \pi r^2 h$

$= \pi\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \times 3000$ m^3

Diameter of cistern $= 10$ m

Radius of cistern $= \frac{10}{2} = 5$ m

Depth of cistern $= 2$ m

Volume of water in cistern $= \pi r^2 h = \pi(5)^2 \times 2$ m^3

Let the time taken to fill the cistern $= t$ hours

$$t = \frac{\text{Volume of water in cistern}}{\text{Volume of water flowing from pipe in 1 hour}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi(5)^2 \times 2}{\pi\left(\frac{1}{100}\right) \times 3000}$$

$= 1\frac{2}{3}$ hours $= 1$ hour 40 minutes

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
MATHEMATICS (041)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) The questions paper consists of 40 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D.
(iii) Section A comprises of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 8 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 6 questions of 4 marks each.
(iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choices have been provided in two questions of 1 mark each, two questions of 2 marks each, three questions of 3 marks each, and three questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
(v) Use of calculators is not permitted.

Section A

Q.1-Q.10 are multiple choice questions. Select the most appropriate answer from the given options.

1. Set of natural numbers is a subset of [1]
(a) Set of even numbers
(b) Set of odd numbers
(c) Set of composite numbers
(d) Set of real numbers

Ans : (d) Set of real numbers

Since, set of real numbers contains all natural numbers, integers, rational and irrational numbers.

2. Degree of the polynomial $p(x)=(x+2)(x-2)$ is [1]
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) 3

Ans : (a) 2

$$p(x) = (x+2)(x-2) = x^2-4$$

The highest power of the variable x is 2. So the degree of the polynomial, $p(x)=2$

3. A point lies on negative side of x-axis. Its distance from origin is 10 units. The coordinates of the point are [1]
(a) $(10,0)$ (b) $(-10,0)$
(c) $(0,10)$ (d) $(0,-10)$

Ans : (b) $(-10,0)$

The required points is $(-10,0)$.

4. If $(a,1)$ lies on the graph of $3x-2y+4=0$, then $a=$ [1]
(a) $\frac{-2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{-3}{2}$

Ans : (a) $\frac{-2}{3}$

Since $(a,1)$ lies on

$$3x-2y+4 = 0$$
$$3\times a-2\times 1+4 = 0$$
$$3a = -4+2 = -2$$
$$a = \frac{-2}{3}$$

5. If a point C lies between two point A and B such that $AC=BC$, then [1]

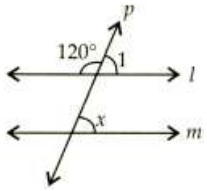
(a) $AC=AB$ (b) $AC=\frac{1}{2}AB$
(c) $AB=\frac{1}{2}AC$ (d) $AC=\frac{1}{3}AB$

Ans : (b) $AC=\frac{1}{2}AB$

If $AC = BC$
Then, C is a midpoint of AB.
and $AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$

6. If $l \parallel m$, then value of x is [1]
(a) 60°
(b) 120°
(c) 40°
(d) Cannot be determined

Ans : (a) 60°



$$\angle 1+120^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ [Linear pair]}$$
$$\angle 1 = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

Since $l \parallel m$

$$\angle x = \angle 1 = 60^\circ$$

[Corresponding Angles]

7. Which of the following is not a criterion for congruence of triangles? [1]
(a) SSA (b) SAS
(c) ASA (d) SSS

Ans : (a) SSA

8. The angles of a quadrilateral are x°, $(x-10)^\circ$, $(x+30)^\circ$ and $(2x)^\circ$, the smallest angle is equal to [1]

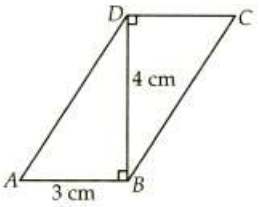
(a) 68° (b) 52°
(c) 58° (d) 47°

Ans : (c) 58°

Sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is 360°. So,

$$x^\circ + (x-10)^\circ + (x+30)^\circ + 2x^\circ = 360^\circ$$
$$5x + 20 = 360$$
$$5x = 340$$
$$x = 68$$
$$\text{smallest angles is } (x-10)^\circ = 58^\circ$$

9. In the adjoining figure, $ABCD$ is a parallelogram. Then its area is equal to [1]



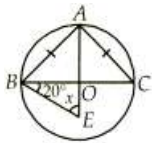
(a) $9\,\text{cm}^2$ (b) $12\,\text{cm}^2$
(c) $15\,\text{cm}^2$ (d) $36\,\text{cm}^2$

Ans : (b) $12\,\text{cm}^2$

Area of parallelogram = Base × Height

$$= AB \times BD = 4 \times 3\,\text{cm}^2$$
$$= 12\,\text{cm}^2$$

10. In the given figure, E is any point in the interior of the circle with centre O. Chord $AB = AC$. If $\angle OBE = 20^\circ$, the value of x is [1]



(a) 40° (b) 45°
(c) 50° (d) 70°

Ans : (d) 70°

Since, $AB = AC$

Hence, $\angle AOB = \angle AOC$

[Equal chords subtend equal angles at the centre]

$AO \perp BC$ $[\angle BOA + \angle COA = 180^\circ]$

Now, in ΔOBE

$$20^\circ + x + \angle BOE = 180^\circ$$

$$20^\circ + x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$
$$x = 70^\circ$$

(Q.11-Q.15) Fill in the blanks :

11. The construction of a ΔDEF in which $DE = 7$ cm, $\angle D = 75^\circ$ is possible when $(DE - EF)$ is equal to ..... cm. [1]

Ans : 6.5 cm

We know that in a triangle, the difference of two sides is never greater than any side.
i.e., $EF - DF < DE$ i.e., 7 cm
$EF + DF$ will be 6.5 cm.

12. The sides of a triangular field are 33 m, 44 m and 55 m. the cost of levelling the field at the rate of ₹ 1.20 per m² is ₹..... [1]

Ans : ₹1480

$$s = \frac{33+44+55}{2} = 66\,\text{m}$$

Area of triangle, $A = \sqrt{66(66-33)(66-44)(66-55)}$
$$= \sqrt{66 \times 33 \times 22 \times 11}$$
$$= 726\,\text{m}^2$$

Cost of levelling = ₹ (726×1.20) = ₹ 871.20

or

If height of a triangle is doubled and base in tripled then its area become ..... times.

Ans : six

13. The volume of a rectangular solid measuring 1 m by 50 cm by 0.5 m is ..... cm³. [1]

Ans : 250, 000

14. The ..... is the most frequently occurring observation. [1]

Ans : mode

15. Total number of results are called ..... . [1]

Ans : Outcomes

(Q.16-Q.20) Answer the following :

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

SOLUTION :

$$I \ \sqrt[5]{243a^{10}b^5c^{10}}$$
$$= (3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times a^{10} \times b^5 \times c^{10})^{1/5}$$
$$= (3^5 \cdot a^{10} \cdot b^5 \cdot c^{10})^{1/5}$$
$$= (3)^{5\times\frac{1}{5}} \cdot (a)^{10\times\frac{1}{5}} \cdot (b)^{5\times\frac{1}{5}}(c)^{10\times\frac{1}{5}}$$
$$= 3 \times a^2 \times b \times c^2 = 3a^2bc^2$$

17. If $p(x) = x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\,x + 1$, then find $p(2\sqrt{2})$. [1]

SOLUTION :

$$p(x) = x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\,x + 1$$
$$p(2\sqrt{2}) = 2(\sqrt{2})^2 - 2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2} + 1$$
$$= 8 - 8 + 1 = 1$$

or

Find the remainder when $x^3 - px^2 + 6x - p$ is divided by $x - p$.

SOLUTION :

$$x - p = 0$$
$$x = p$$

Putting $x = p$ in $x^3 - px^2 + 6x - p$,

we get

$$p^3 - p^3 + 6p - p = 5p$$

18. 'Two intersecting lines cannot be parallel to the same lines' is stated in which form. [1]

SOLUTION :

This statement is stated in the form of a postulate.

19. An isosceles right triangle has area $8\,\text{cm}^2$. Find the length of its hypotenuse. [1]

SOLUTION :

$$\text{Area of triangle} = 8\,\text{cm}^2$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \times x \times x = 8$$
$$x = 4$$

Hypotenuse of the triangle

$$= \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2}\,\text{cm}$$
$$= \sqrt{32}\,\text{cm}$$

or

The base of a right triangle is $8\,\text{cm}$ and hypotenuse is $10\,\text{cm}$. What is its area?

SOLUTION :

$$\text{Altitude of the triangle} = \sqrt{100 - 64}\,\text{cm} = 6\,\text{cm}$$
$$\text{Area of the triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6\,\text{cm}^2$$
$$= 24\,\text{cm}^2$$

20. Two coins are tossed simultaneously. List all possible outcomes. [1]

SOLUTION :

All possible outcomes are HH, HT, TH, TT.

Section B

21. If $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}}$, then find the value of $\left(x + \dfrac{1}{x}\right)^2$. [2]

SOLUTION :

We have,

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\dfrac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\therefore \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}\right)^2}{7-6}$$

$$= 7 + 6 + 2\sqrt{42} + 7 + 6 - 2\sqrt{42}$$

$$= 26$$

$$\therefore \quad \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 26^2 = 676$$

22. Find the value of k, for which the polynomial $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + k$ has 3 as its zero. [2]

SOLUTION :

Let $\quad p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + k$

Since, 3 is a zero of $p(x)$

$$\therefore \quad p(3) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad (3)^3 - 3(3)^2 + 3(3) + k = 0$$
$$27 - 27 + 9 + k = 0$$
$$9 + k = 0$$
$$\therefore \quad k = -9$$

or

Give the equations of two lines passing through (2, 14). How many more such lines are there, and why ?

SOLUTION :

Let $x + y = k$ be such a line, then

$$2 + 14 = k \Rightarrow k = 16$$

$\therefore$ $x + y = 16$ passes through (2, 14).

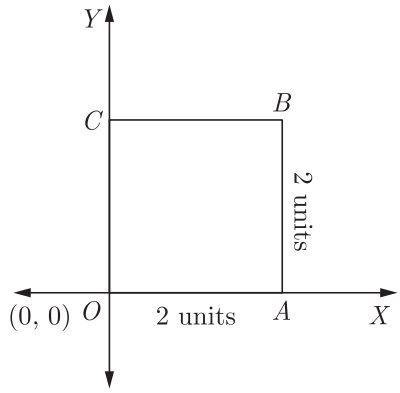
Let $2x + 3y = k'$ be another line through (2, 14).

$$2 \times 2 + 3 \times 14 = k'$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad k' = 4 + 42 = 46$$

$\Rightarrow$ $2x + 3y = 46$ passes through (2, 14).

There are infinitely many such lines, as through a point infinite number of straight lines can be drawn.

23. In the figure, O is the origin and $OABC$ is a square of side 2 units. Find the co-ordinates of A, B and C. [2]



SOLUTION :

As the point A lies on the x-axis at a distance of 2 units from the origin, its coordinates will be (2, 0), point B lies 2 units away from both the axes, its coordinate will be (2, 2) and point C lies on the y-axis at a distance of 2 units from the origin, its coordinates will be (0, 2).

24. One of the three angles of a triangle is twice the smallest and another is three times the smallest. Find the angles. [2]

SOLUTION :

Let the smallest angle be $\angle A = x$

Then, according to the question, other two angles will

be $\angle B = 2x$ and $\angle C = 3x$.

Also, $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

[Since, sum of all three angles of a triangle is 180°]

$$\Rightarrow \quad x + 2x + 3x = 180^\circ$$
$$6x = 180^\circ$$
$$x = \frac{180^\circ}{6} = 30^\circ$$

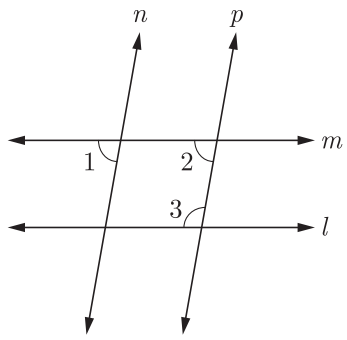
Now, $\angle A = x = 30^\circ$

$\angle B = 2x = 2 \times 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

and $\angle C = 3x = 3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ$

Hence, three angles of a triangle are 30°, 60° and 90°.

25. In the given figure, if $l \,||\, m$, $n \,||\, p$ and $\angle 1 = 75^\circ$, then find $\angle 3$. [2]



SOLUTION :

Given $n \,||\, p$

Since, line m is transversal of lines n and p.

$\therefore \quad \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 75^\circ$ [Corresponding angles]

As, $l \,||\, m$

Since, line p is transversal of lines m and l. [given]

$\therefore \quad \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$

[Since, sum of two co-interior angles is 180°]

$$\Rightarrow \quad 75^\circ + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$$
$$\angle 3 = 180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ$$

Hence, the value of $\angle 3$ is 105°.

or

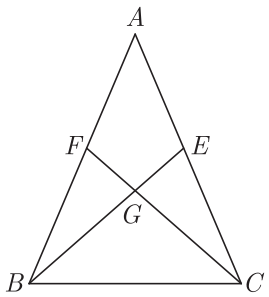
The medians BE and CF of a ΔABC intersect at G.

Prove that $ar(\Delta GBC) = ar(\text{quad } AFGE)$.

SOLUTION :

Given, BE and CF are medians of a ΔABC.

We know that median of a triangle divides it into two parts of equal area.



$$\therefore \quad ar(\Delta FBC) = ar(\Delta AFC)$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad ar(\Delta FBC) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABC) \quad ...(1)$$

Similarly,

$$\Rightarrow \quad ar(\Delta AEB) = \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta ABC) \quad ...(2)$$

From equation (1) and (2), we get

$$ar(\Delta FBC) = ar(\Delta AEB)$$

On subtracting $ar(\Delta GBF)$ from both sides, we get,

$$ar(\Delta FBC) - ar(\Delta GBF) = ar(\Delta AEB) - ar(\Delta GBF)$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad ar(\Delta GBC) = ar(\text{quadrilateral } AFGE)$$

26. A solid right circular cone of radius 4 cm and height 7 cm is melted to form a sphere. Find the radius of sphere. [2]

SOLUTION :

Let r and R be radii of cone and sphere respectively and h be the height of cone.

Given, radius of cone $(r) = 4$ cm

and height of cone $(h) = 7$ cm

$$\therefore \quad \text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times (4)^2 \times 7$$
$$= \frac{112}{3}\pi \text{ cm}^3$$
$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

According to question,

$$\text{Volume of cone} = \text{Volume of sphere}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{112}{3}\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$
$$R^3 = 28 \text{ cm}^3$$
$$\therefore \quad R = \sqrt[3]{28} \text{ cm}$$

Hence, the radius of the sphere is $\sqrt[3]{28}$ cm.

or

The sides of a triangle are in the ratio 3 : 5 : 7 and its perimeter is 300 m. Find its area.

SOLUTION :

Let the sides of the triangle be $3x$ m, $5x$ m and $7x$ m

Perimeter of the triangle = 300 m.

$$\therefore \quad 3x + 5x + 7x = 300$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 15x = 300$$
$$x = 20$$

$\therefore$ sides of triangle are (3×20) m, (5×20) m and (7×20) m

i.e., 60 m, 100 m and 140 m

Now, suppose $a = 60$ m, $b = 100$ m and $c = 140$ m

$$\therefore \quad s = \frac{60 + 100 + 140}{2} \text{ m}$$
$$= \frac{300}{2} \text{ m} = 150 \text{ m}$$

Area of triangle

$$A = \sqrt{150(150-60) \times (150-100) \times (150-140)} \text{ m}^2$$
$$= \sqrt{150 \times 90 \times 50 \times 10} \text{ m}^2 = 1500\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

Section C

27. The points $A(a, b)$ and $B(b, 0)$ lie on the linear equation $y = 8x + 3$.

(i) Find the value of a and b
(ii) Is (2, 0) a solution of $y = 8x + 3$?
(iii) Find two solutions of $y = 8x + 3$ [3]

SOLUTION :

Given : $y = 8x + 3$ ...(1)

(i) On putting $x = a$ and $y = b$ in equation (1), we have

$$b = 8a + 3$$

On putting $x = b$ and $y = 0$ in equation (1), we have

$$0 = 8b + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad b = \frac{-3}{8} \quad ...(2)$$

By putting $b = \frac{-3}{8}$ in equation (2), we have

$$\frac{-3}{8} = 8a + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{-3}{8} - 3 = 8a$$

$$\frac{-27}{8} = 8a$$

$$a = \frac{-27}{64}$$

(ii) On putting $x = 2$ and $y = 0$ in (1), we have

$$0 = 8 \times 2 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 0 = 16 + 3$$

$$0 = 19, \text{ false}$$

Hence, (2, 0) is not a solution of the linear equation $y = 8x + 3$.

(iii) $y = 8x + 3$

Let $x = 0$, then

$$y = 8 \times 0 + 3$$

$$y = 3$$

Hence, (0, 3) is a solution of the linear equation $y = 8x + 3$.

Let $y = 0$, then

$$0 = 8x + 3$$

$$-3 = 8x$$

$$x = \frac{-3}{8}$$

Hence, $\left(\frac{-3}{8}, 0\right)$ is a solution of the linear equation $y = 8x + 3$.

or

Draw graphs of $3x + 2y = 0$ and $2x - 3y = 0$ and what is the point of intersection of the two lines representing the above equation.

SOLUTION :

Table of values for $3x + 2y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 3x = -2y$$

$$y = \frac{-3x}{2}$$

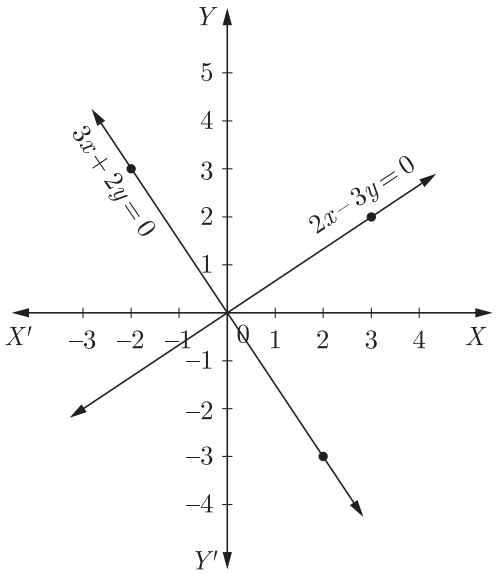
x	0	2	–2
y	0	–3	3

Table of values for $2x - 3y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2x = 3y$$

$$y = \frac{2x}{3}$$

x	0	3	6
y	0	2	4



We see that, from graph point of intersection is (0, 0).

28. The sides of a triangular park are 8 m, 10 m and 6 m respectively. A small circular area of diameter 2 m is to be left out and the remaining area is to be used for growing roses. How much area is used for growing roses ? [Take $\pi = 3.14$] [3]

SOLUTION :

Let sides of a triangle be $a = 8\,\text{m}$, $b = 10\,\text{m}$ and $c = 6\,\text{m}$

Now, semi-perimeter of a triangle,

$$s = \frac{a + b + c}{2} = \frac{8 + 10 + 6}{2}$$

$$= \frac{24}{2} = 12\,\text{m}$$

Area of a triangle $\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

[By Heron's formula]

$$= \sqrt{12(12-8)(12-10)(12-6)}$$

$$= \sqrt{12 \times 4 \times 2 \times 6} = 24\,\text{m}^2$$

and area of a circle $= \pi r^2 = 3.14 \times 1^2$

$$= 3.14\,\text{m}^2 \qquad \left[\because r = \frac{d}{2}\right]$$

$\therefore$ Area for growing roses = Area of triangle – Area of circle

$$= (24 - 3.14)\,\text{m}^2$$

$$= 20.86\,\text{m}^2$$

or

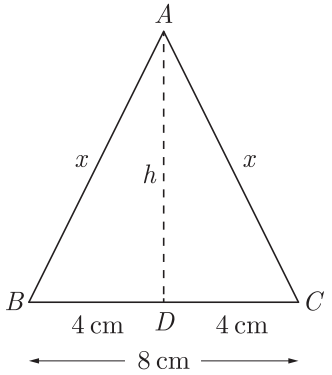
The area of an isosceles triangle is $8\sqrt{15}$ cm^2. If the base is 8 cm, find the length of each of its equal sides.

SOLUTION :

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 8\sqrt{15} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times h$$

$$h = 2\sqrt{15} \text{ cm}$$



Using Pythagoras theorem in right angles ΔADB, we have

$$AB^2 = BD^2 + AD^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 = 4^2 + (2\sqrt{15})^2$$

$$x^2 = 16 + 60 = 76 \text{ cm}$$

$$x = \sqrt{76} = 8.72 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$ Length of each of its equal sides $= 8.72$ cm.

29. Draw a ΔABC, in which $BC = 4$ cm, $AB = 5$ cm and the median $BE = 3.5$ cm. [3]

SOLUTION :

Given : ΔABC, in which $BC = 4$ cm, $AB = 5$ cm and the median $BE = 3.5$ cm.

Steps of construction

(i) Take $BC = 4$ cm

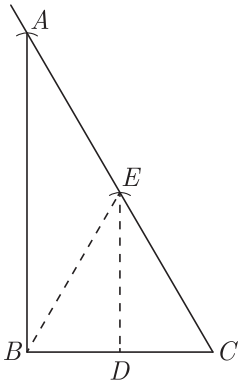
(ii) Divide BC at D.

(iii) With B as centre and the radius equal to median (3.5 cm) draw an arc.

(iv) With D as the centre and the radius equal to the half of AB (2.5 cm), draw another arc intersecting the first arc at E.

(v) Join CE and produce to A, such that $CE = EA$.

(vi) Join A and B.



Thus, the ΔABC is the required triangle. [by mid point theorem $DE = \frac{1}{2}AB$ and $DE \,||\, AB$.]

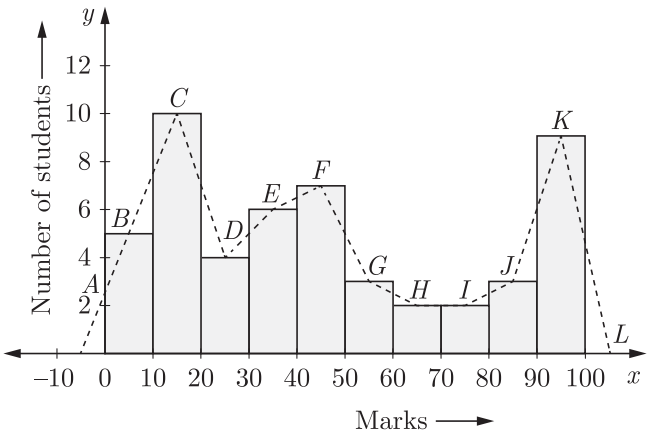
30. Consider the marks, out of 100, obtained by 51 students of a class in a test, given below. [3]

Marks	Number of students
0-10	5
10-20	10
20-30	4
30-40	6
40-50	7
50-60	3
60-70	2
70-80	2
80-90	3
90-100	9
Total	51

Draw a histogram and frequency polygon for the above data on a same scale.

SOLUTION :

The required graph is shown below :



or

For a particular year, following is the frequency distribution table of ages (in years) of primary school teachers in a district :

Age (in years)	Number of teachers
15-20	10
20-25	30
25-30	50
30-35	50
35-40	30
40-45	6
45-50	4

(i) Write the lower limit of the first class interval.

(ii) Determine the class limits of the fourth class interval.

(iii) Find the class mark of the class 45-50.

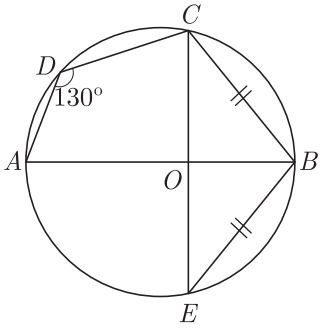
SOLUTION :

(i) 15 is the lower limit of the first class interval.

(ii) Fourth class interval is 30-35.

(iii) Class mark $= \frac{45+50}{2} = \frac{95}{2} = 47.5$

31. In the given figure, $\angle ADC = 130^\circ$ and chord BC = chord BE. Find $\angle CBE$. [3]



SOLUTION :

$ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle ADC + \angle OBC = 180^\circ$

[Opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral]

$\Rightarrow \quad 130^\circ + \angle OBC = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle OBC = 50^\circ$

In ΔOBC and ΔOBE,

$BC = BE$ [Given]

$OB = OB$ [Common]

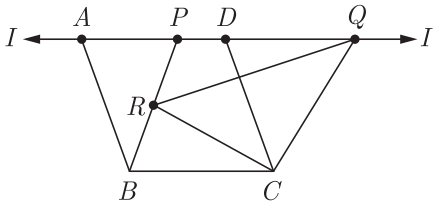
$OC = OE$ [AB act as perpendicular bisector of CE]

$\therefore \quad \Delta OBC \cong \Delta OBE$ [By SSS congruence]

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle OBE = \angle OBC = 50^\circ$

$\therefore \quad \angle CBE = \angle OBC + \angle OBE = 50^\circ + 50^\circ = 100^\circ$

32. In the given figure, parallelogram $ABCD$ and $PBCQ$ are given. If R is a point on PB, then show that $ar(\Delta QRC) = \frac{1}{2} ar(||\, gm\, ABCD)$. [3]



SOLUTION :

Given : $ABCD$ and $PBCQ$ are two parallelograms, and R is a point on PB.

To prove :

$$ar(\Delta QRC) = \frac{1}{2} ar(||\, gm\, ABCD)$$

Proof :

Here, parallelogram $PBCQ$ and $ABCD$ lie on the same base BC and between the same parallels BC and AQ.

So, $ar(||\, gm\, PBCQ) = ar(||\, gm\, ABCD)$ ...(1)

Now, ΔQRC and parallelogram $PBCQ$ lie on the same base CQ and between the same parallels CQ and BP.

So, $ar(\Delta QRC) = \frac{1}{2} ar(||\, gm\, PBCQ)$ ...(2)

From equation (1) and (2), we get

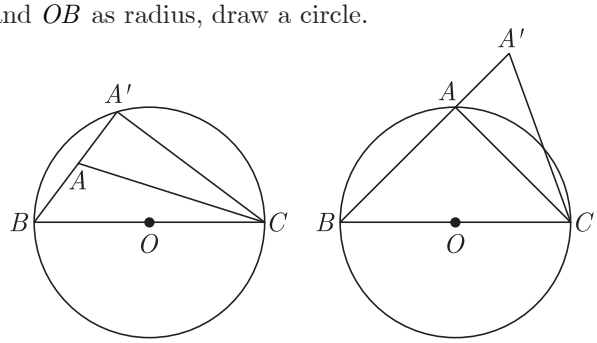
$$ar(\Delta QRC) = \frac{1}{2} ar(||\, gm\, ABCD)$$

Hence proved.

33. Prove that the mid point of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equidistant from its vertices. [3]

SOLUTION :

Let ΔABC be a right angled triangle such that $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$. Let O be the mid-point of the hypotenuse BC. Then, $OB = OC$. With O as centre and OB as radius, draw a circle.



Clearly, the circle passes through the points B and C. If possible, suppose this circle does not pass through A.

Let it meets BA or BA' produced at A'.

Then $\angle BA'C = 90^\circ$

[Since, angle in a semi-circle is 90°]

But $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \quad \angle BA'C = \angle BAC$

This is not possible unless A coincide A'.

So, the circle which passes through B and C also passes through A.

Consequently, $OA = OB = OC$

= Radius of the circle

Hence, the mid-point O of the hypotenuse BC of right angled ΔABC is equidistant from its vertices.

34. Prove that the sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side. [3]

SOLUTION :

Given : ABC is a triangle

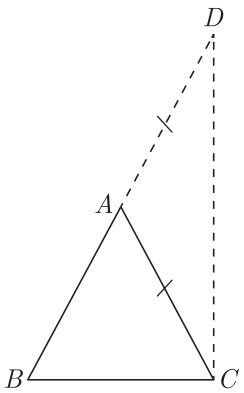
To prove :

(i) $AB + AC > BC$

(ii) $AB + BC > AC$

(iii) $BC + AC > AB$

Construction : Produce side BA to D such that $AD = AC$. Join CD.



Proof :

In ΔACD, $AC = AD$ [By construction]

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle ADC = \angle ACD$

[Since, angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal]

$\because$ $\angle ACD = \angle ADC$

From figure,

$$\angle BCA + \angle ACD > \angle ACD$$

$$\therefore \quad \angle BCA + \angle ACD > \angle ADC$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \angle BCD > \angle ADC$$

$$\angle BCD > \angle BDC$$

$$[\because \angle ADC = \angle BDC]$$

$$BD > BC$$

[Since, side opposite to greater angle in a triangle is greater]

$\Rightarrow$ $BA + AD > BC$

$BA + AC > BC$

$[\because AC = AD$, by construction$]$

Thus, $AB + AC > BC$

Similarly, $AB + BC > AC$

and $BC + AC > AB$

Section D

35. Simplify : [4]

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \ldots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{9}}$$

SOLUTION :

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2-1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}-1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{3-2}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}}{4-3} = \sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}$$

.....

.....

.....

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{8}} \times \frac{\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}}{1} = \sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}$$

Given expression :

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \ldots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{9}}$$

$$= (\sqrt{2}-1) + (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}) + \ldots + (\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}) + (\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8})$$

$$= \sqrt{9} - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

36. Find the value of $x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy - 220$, when $x = 2y + 6$. [4]

SOLUTION :

Given,

$$x = 2y + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x - 2y = 6 \quad \ldots(1)$$

On cubing both the sides of equation (1), we get

$$(x-2y)^3 = (6)^3$$

$$x^3 - (2y)^3 - 3x2y(x-2y) = 6^3$$

$$[\because (a-b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a-b)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x^3 - 8y^3 - 6xy(x-2y) = 216$$

$$x^3 - 8y^3 - 6xy(6) = 216 \quad \text{[From eq.(1)]}$$

$$x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy = 216$$

$$x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy - 216 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy - 216 - 4 = -4$$

$$x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy - 220 = -4$$

Thus, the required value of the given expression is -4.

or

Which of the following points $A\left(0, \frac{17}{3}\right)$, $B(2,6)$, $C(1,5)$ and $D(5,1)$ lie on the linear equation $2(x+1) + 3(y-2) = 13$.

SOLUTION :

$$2(x+1) + 3(y-2) = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2x + 2 + 3y - 6 = 13$$

$$2x + 3y = 13 + 4$$

$$2x + 3y = 17 \quad \ldots(1)$$

On putting $x = 0$ and $y = \frac{17}{3}$ in (1), we have

$$2 \times 0 + 3 \times \frac{17}{3} = 17$$

$$0 + 17 = 17$$

$$17 = 17, \text{ true}$$

Therefore, $\left(0, \frac{17}{3}\right)$ lies on the given linear equation $2(x+1) + 3(y-2) = 13$.

On putting $x = 2$ and $y = 6$ in (1), we have

$$2 \times 2 + 3 \times 6 = 17$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 4 + 18 = 17$$

$$22 = 17, \text{ false}$$

Therefore, (2, 6) does not lie on the given linear equation $2(x+1) + 3(y-2) = 13$.

On putting $x = 1$ and $y = 5$ in (1), we have

$$2 \times 1 + 3 \times 5 = 17$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2 + 15 = 17$$

$$17 = 17, \text{ true}$$

Therefore, (1, 5) lies on the given linear equation $2(x+1) + 3(y-2) = 13$.

On putting $x = 5$ and $y = 1$ in (1), we have

$$2 \times 5 + 3 \times 1 = 17$$

$\Rightarrow \quad 10+3 = 17$

$13 = 17$, false

Therefore, (5, 1) does not lie on the given linear equation $2(x+1)+3(y-2) = 13$.

37. Factorise : $4x^4+7x^2-2$. [4]

SOLUTION :

$$4x^4+7x^2-2 = 4(x^2)^2+7x^2-2$$

[Making quadratic polynomial]

On putting $x^2 = y$, we get

$$4x^4+7x^2-2 = 4y^2+7y-2$$

Here, $4(-2) = -8$

So, we split –8 into two parts whose sum is 7 and product is –8.

Clearly, $8+(-1) = 7$ and $8(-1) = -8$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \quad 4y^2+7y-2 &= 4y^2+8y-y-2\\ &= 4y(y+2)-1(y+2)\\ &= (y+2)(4y-1)\\ &= (x^2+2)(4x^2-1) \quad [\text{Put } y = x^2]\\ &= (x^2+2)\left[(2x)^2-1^2\right]\\ &= (x^2+2)(2x+1)(2x-1)\end{aligned}$$

$[\because \ a^2-b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)]$

Hence, $4x^4+7x^2-2 = (x^2+2)(2x-1)(2x+1)$.

38. The sum of the height and radius of the base of a solid cylinder is 37 cm. If the total surface area of the cylinder is 1628 cm^2, then find its volume. [4]

SOLUTION :

Let the radius and height of a cylinder be r cm and h cm respectively.

According to the question,

$$r+h = 37 \quad ...(1)$$

and total surface area of the cylinder $= 1628\,\text{cm}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \quad 2\pi r(r+h) &= 1628\\ 2\pi r(37) &= 1628\\ 2\pi r &= \frac{1628}{37}\\ 2\times\frac{22}{7}\times r &= 44\\ r &= \frac{44\times 7}{2\times 22} = 7\,\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

On putting the value of r in eq (1), we get

$$7+h = 37$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad h = 37-7 = 30\,\text{cm}$$

$\therefore$ Volume of solid cylinder

$$= \pi r^2 h = \frac{22}{7}\times 7\times 7\times 30$$

$$= 22\times 7\times 30$$

$$= 4620\,\text{cm}^3$$

Hence, the volume of a solid cylinder is 4620 cm^3.

or

Three cubes of metal whose edges are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 are melted down into a single cube whose diagonal is $12\sqrt{3}$ cm. Find the edges of the three cubes.

SOLUTION :

Given ratio of the edges of three cubes $= 3:4:5$

Let, Edge of 1st cube $= 3x$ cm

Edge of 2nd cube $= 4x$ cm

Edge of 3rd cube $= 5x$ cm

$\therefore$ Total volume of all the three cubes

$$\begin{aligned}&= (3x)^3+(4x)^3+(5x)^3\\ &= 27x^3+64x^3+125x^3\\ &= 216x^3\,\text{cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Let edge of new cube formed be y cm.

$\therefore$ Length of diagonal of new cube $= \sqrt{3}\,y$

$$\sqrt{3}\,y = 12\sqrt{3}$$

$[\because$ Given diagonal of new cube $= 12\sqrt{3}$ cm$]$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y = 12\,\text{cm}$$

$\therefore$ Volume of new cube $= (12)^3\,\text{cm}^3$

According to questions,

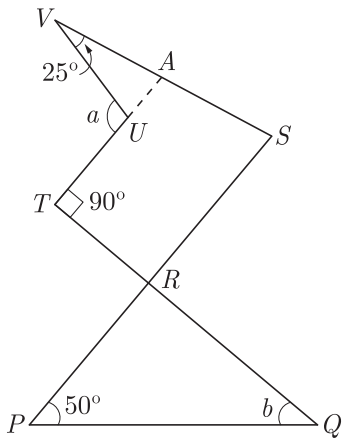
$$\begin{aligned}216x^3 &= (12)^3\\ \Rightarrow \quad 216x^3 &= 12\times 12\times 12\\ x^3 &= \frac{12\times 12\times 12}{216}\\ x^3 &= 2\times 2\times 2\\ x &= 2\,\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ Edge of 1st cube $= 3x = 3\times 2 = 6$ cm

Edge of 2nd cube $= 4x = 4\times 2 = 8$ cm

Edge of 3rd cube $= 5x = 5\times 2 = 10$ cm

39. In the given figure, if $TU||SR$ and $TR||SV$, then find $\angle a$ and $\angle b$. [4]



SOLUTION :

Given, $TU||RS$

$$\angle UTR = \angle SRQ$$

[By corresponding angle axiom]

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle SRQ = 90^\circ \quad [\because \ \angle UTR = 90^\circ]$

In ΔRPQ, we have

$$\angle SRQ = \angle RPQ + RQP$$

$[\because$ Exterior angle = Sum of interior opposite angles$]$

$$90^\circ = 50^\circ + b$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad b = 90^\circ - 50^\circ = 40^\circ$$

Also, given that $TR||SV$

$$\angle UTR = \angle VAU$$

[Alternate interior angles]

$$\angle VAU = 90^\circ \qquad [\because \angle UTR = 90^\circ]$$

In ΔVAU,

$$\angle VUT = \angle UVA + \angle VAU$$

[$\because$ Exterior angle = Sum of interior opposite angles]

$\because$ $a = 25^\circ + 90^\circ = 115^\circ$

Hence, $a = 115^\circ$ and $b = 40^\circ$.

40. The percentage of salary donated by twelve different households to an orphanage every month are : 2, 5, 3, 5, 6, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 2.
Find the mean, median and mode of the data. [4]

SOLUTION :

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of observation}}{\text{Number of observation}}$$

$$= \frac{2+5+3+5+6+1+2+4+3+5+2+2}{12}$$

$$= \frac{40}{12} = 3.3$$

Mean % of salary donated = 3.3 %
Arranging the data in ascending order,
We get : 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6

Median

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\text{th}} \text{observation} + \left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)^{\text{th}} \text{observation}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6^{\text{th}} \text{observation} + 7^{\text{th}} \text{observation}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3+3}{2} = 3$$

Median % of salary donated = 3 %
The maximum occurring observation = 2
Modal % of salary donated = 2 %

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
MATHEMATICS (041)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) The questions paper consists of 40 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D.
(iii) Section A comprises of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 8 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 6 questions of 4 marks each.
(iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choices have been provided in two questions of 1 mark each, two questions of 2 marks each, three questions of 3 marks each, and three questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
(v) Use of calculators is not permitted.

Section A

Q.1-Q.10 are multiple choice questions. Select the most appropriate answer from the given options.

1. The rationalising factor of $\sqrt[5]{a^2b^3c^4}$ is [1]

(a) $\sqrt[5]{a^3b^2c}$ (b) $\sqrt[4]{a^3b^2c}$
(c) $\sqrt[3]{a^3b^2c}$ (d) $\sqrt{a^3b^2c}$

Ans : (a) $\sqrt[5]{a^3b^2c}$

Since, multiplication of $\sqrt[5]{a^2b^3c^4}$ by $\sqrt[5]{a^3b^2c}$ gives rational number.

R.F. of $\sqrt[5]{a^2b^3c^4} = \sqrt[5]{a^3b^2c}$

2. Factorisation of $a^{2x} - b^{2x}$ is [1]

(a) $(a^x + b^x)(a^x - b^x)$ (b) $(a^x - b^x)^2$
(c) $(a^x + b^x)(a^2 - b^2)$ (d) $(a^x - b^x)(a^2 + b^2)$

Ans : (a) $(a^x + b^x)(a^x - b^x)$

$$a^{2x} - b^{2x} = (a^x)^2 - (b^x)^2 = (a^x + b^x)(a^x - b^x)$$

3. In which quadrant will $(-3, 4)$ lie? [1]

(a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant
(c) III quadrant (d) IV quadrant

Ans : (b) II quadrant

Since, x-coordinate of $(-3, 4)$ is negative and y-coordinate is positive.
Point $(-3, 4)$ lies in II quadrant.

4. The number of solutions, the equation $3x + 5y + 15 = 0$ can have [1]

(a) one only (b) exactly two
(c) zero (d) infinite

Ans : (d) infinite

$3x + 5y + 15 = 0$ is a linear equation in two variables and every linear equation in two variables has infinite many solutions.

5. Two distinct intersecting lines l and m cannot have [1]

(a) any point in common (b) one point in common
(c) two points in common (d) None of these

Ans : (c) two points in common

Two distinct intersecting lines can have almost one point in common. If they have more than one points in common then they coincide with each other.

6. Supplement of angle is one fourth of itself. The measure of the angle is [1]

(a) 18° (b) 36°
(c) 144° (d) 72°

Ans : (c) 144°

Let the angle be x

$$\text{its supplement} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } x = \frac{1}{4}x$$
$$x + \frac{1}{4}x = 180^\circ$$
$$\frac{5x}{4} = 180^\circ$$
$$x = \frac{180^\circ \times 4}{5} = 144^\circ$$

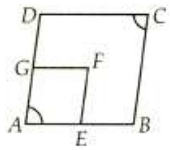
7. In $\triangle ABC$, if $\angle B < \angle A$, then [1]

(a) $BC > CA$ (b) $BC < CA$
(c) $BC > AB + CA$ (d) $AB < CA$

Ans : (a) $BC > CA$

$BC > CA$ (opposite side of larger angle is greater then the opposite side of smaller angle)

8. In the following figure, $ABCD$ and $AEFG$ are two parallelograms. If $\angle C = 55^\circ$, find $\angle F$. [1]



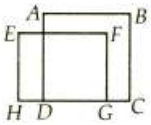
(a) 65° (b) 75°
(c) 85° (d) 55°

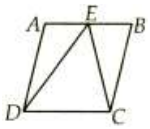
Ans : (d) 55°

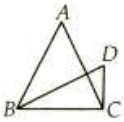
Given, $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.

$$\angle A = \angle F = 55^\circ$$

9. Which of the following figures lie on the same base and between the same parallels? [1]

(a) 

(b) 

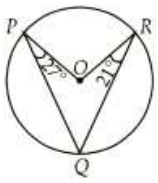
(c) 

(d) All of these

Ans : (b)

Common base $= DC$ and two parallels are AB and DC

10. In the given figure, O is the centre of circle. $\angle OPQ = 27^\circ$ and $\angle ORQ = 21^\circ$. The values of $\angle POR$ and $\angle PQR$ respectively are [1]

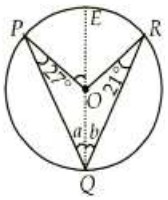


(a) $84^\circ, 42^\circ$ (b) $96^\circ, 48^\circ$
(c) $54^\circ, 42^\circ$ (d) $108^\circ, 54^\circ$

Ans : (b) $96^\circ, 48^\circ$

Draw a line passing through Q and O.

$$a = 27^\circ \qquad [OP = OQ]$$
$$b = 21^\circ \qquad [OR = OQ]$$



$$\angle PQR = a + b = 27^\circ + 21^\circ = 48^\circ$$
$$\angle POR = 2 \times \angle PQR = 2 \times 48^\circ$$
$$= 96^\circ$$

(Q.11-Q.15) Fill in the blanks :

11. If the lengths of two sides of an isosceles triangle are 4 cm and 10 cm, then the length of the third side is ..... cm. [1]

Ans : 10 cm

As triangle is isosceles, thus two of its sides must be equal. If the length of third side is taken to be 4 cm, then sum of two sides that is $(4 + 4 = 8)$ will be less than third side which is not possible. Thus, third side must be 10 cm.

12. The perimeter of a right angled triangle is 450 m. If its sides are in the ratio 5 : 12 : 13, then area of the triangle is ..... m^2. [1]

Ans : $6750\,m^2$

Let the three sides be $5x$, $12x$ and $13x$

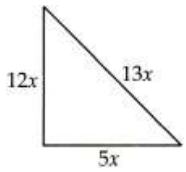
$$5x + 12x + 13x = 450$$
$$30x = 450$$
$$x = 15\,m$$

Sides are $5 \times 15 = 75$ cm,

$$12 \times 15 = 195\,cm$$
$$s = \frac{75 + 180 + 195}{2} = \frac{450}{2}$$
$$= 225\,cm$$

Area of triangle

$$= \sqrt{225(225 - 75)(225 - 180)(225 - 195)}$$
$$= \sqrt{225 \times 150 \times 45 \times 30}$$
$$= 15 \times 30 \times 5 \times 3 = 6750\,m^2$$



or

If each side of a scalene triangle is halved then its area will reduced by ..... percentage.

Ans : 75%

13. The sum of the areas of the plane and curved surfaces (faces) of a solid is called its ..... surface area. [1]

Ans : total

14. ..... is found by adding all the values of the observations and dividing this by the total number of observations. [1]

Ans : Mean

15. Probability of an event can be any ..... from 0 to 1. [1]

Ans : Fraction

(Q.16-Q.20) Answer the following :

16. If $125^x = \frac{25}{5^x}$, find the value of x. [1]

SOLUTION :

Given, $125^x = \frac{25}{5^x}$

$$(5^3)^x = \frac{5^2}{5^x}$$
$$5^{3x} = 5^{2-x}$$

On equating power from both sides,

We get $3x = 2 - x$

$$4x = 2$$
$$x = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

or

What is the best way to evaluate $(996)^2$?

SOLUTION :

The best way to evaluate $(996)^2$ is $(1000 - 4)^2$, which is easy to simplify.

17. In which quadrants, abscissa of a point is negative? [1]

SOLUTION :

Abscissa of a point is negative in II and III quadrant.

18. If two angles of a triangle are complementary, then what type of triangle will be formed? [1]

SOLUTION :

If two angles of a triangle are complementary i.e., their sum is 90°, then third angle will be 90°.
Hence, triangle is right angled triangle.

19. What is the lateral surface area of a cuboid with dimensions l, b and h? [1]

SOLUTION :

Lateral surface area of a cuboid

$$= 2(lb + bh + hl) - 2lb$$
$$= 2(bh + hl) = 2(l + b)h.$$

20. If each observation of the data is decreased by 5, then what is the effect on the mean? [1]

SOLUTION :

Mean is also decreased by 5.

Section B

21. Without actually calculating the cubes, find the value of $48^3 - 30^3 - 18^3$. [2]

SOLUTION :

We know that

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$
$$= (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)$$

Also, we know that, if

$$x + y + z = 0$$

Then, $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz$

Given expression is $(48)^3 + (-30)^3 + (-18)^3$

Here, $48 - 30 - 18 = 0$

$$\therefore \quad 48^3 - 30^3 - 18^3 = 3 \times 48 \times (-30) \times (-18)$$
$$= 77760$$

or

Find the value of x, if $5^{x-3} \times 3^{2x-8} = 225$.

SOLUTION :

$$5^{x-3} \times 3^{2x-8} = 225$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 5^x \cdot 5^{-3} \times 3^{2x} \times 3^{-8} = 5^2 \times 3^2$$
$$5^x \cdot 3^{2x} = \frac{5^2 \times 3^2}{5^{-3} \times 3^{-8}}$$
$$= 5^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^3 \times 3^8$$
$$= 5^{2+3} \times 3^{2+8}$$
$$= 5^5 \times 3^{10} = 5^5 \times 3^{2 \times 5}$$

On comparing the exponents both sides we get $x = 5$.

22. The polynomial $p(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - ax + 3a - 7$ when divided by $x + 1$, leaves the remainder 19. Find the value of a. Also, find the remainder when $p(x)$ is divided by $x + 2$. [2]

SOLUTION :

We $p(x)$ is divided by $x + 1$ the remainder is 19.

$$\therefore \quad p(-1) = (-1)^4 - 2(-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 - a(-1) + 3a - 7$$
$$= 19$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 1 + 2 + 3 + a + 3a - 7 = 19$$
$$4a - 1 = 19$$
$$4a = 20$$
$$a = 5$$

The remainder when $p(x)$ is divided by $(x + 2)$ is equal to $p(-2)$

$$p(-2) = (-2)^4 - 2 \times (-2)^3 + 3(-2)^2 - a(-2) + 3a - 7$$
$$= 46 + 16 + 12 + 2a + 3a - 7$$
$$= 44 + 5a - 7$$
$$= 44 + 25 - 7 = 62$$

or

Factorise : $2x^3 - 5x^2 - 19x + 42$

SOLUTION :

Let $p(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 19x + 42$

Now, factors of 42 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42

$$\therefore \quad p(1) = 2(1)^3 - 5(1)^2 - 19 + 42$$
$$= 2 - 5 - 19 + 42 = 20 \neq 0$$

$\therefore$ $(x - 1)$ is not a factor of $p(x)$.

Now, $p(2) = 2(2)^3 - 5(2)^2 - 19(2) + 42$
$$= 16 - 20 - 38 + 42 = 0$$

$\therefore$ $(x - 2)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.
Dividing $p(x)$ by $x - 2$, we get the other factors.

$$p(x) = (x - 2)(2x^2 - x - 21)$$
$$= (x - 2)(2x^2 - 7x + 6x - 21)$$
$$= (x - 2)[x(2x - 7) + 3(2x - 7)]$$
$$= (x - 2)(2x - 7)(x + 3)$$

23. Find the coordinates of the point : [2]
(i) Which lies on x and y axes both.
(ii) Whose abscissa is 2 and which lies on the x-axis.

SOLUTION :

(i) The coordinates of the points which lies on the x and y-axes both are (0, 0).
(ii) Since the point lies on the x-axis therefore, its ordinate $= 0$. So, the coordinates of the given point are (2, 0).

24. If the complement of an angle is one-third of its supplement, find the angle ? [2]

SOLUTION :

Let the angle be x

$\therefore$ Complement of an angle $= 90^\circ - x$

Supplement of an angle $= 180^\circ - x$

By the given condition,

$$90^\circ - x = \frac{1}{3}(180^\circ - x)$$

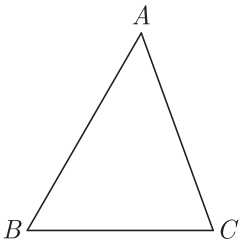
$$x = 45^\circ$$

$\therefore$ Required angle $= 45^\circ$

or

In ΔABC, if $\angle A = 50^\circ$ and $\angle B = 60^\circ$, determine the shortest and the longest side of the triangle.

SOLUTION :



In ΔABC,

$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$ [Angle sum property]

$\Rightarrow 50^\circ + 60^\circ + \angle C = 180^\circ$

$\angle C = 70^\circ$

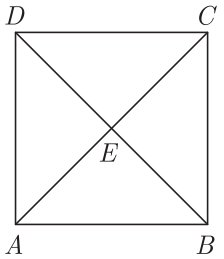
$\angle C = 70^\circ \Rightarrow AB$ is the longest side

$\angle A = 50^\circ \Rightarrow BC$ is the shortest side

25. $ABCD$ is a rhombus. If $AC = 8$ cm, $DB = 6$ cm, find the length of BC. [2]

SOLUTION :

We know that, the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at 90°.



$\therefore$ In right angled $\Delta ABCE$

$$BE = \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

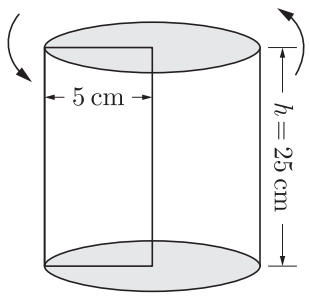
$$CE = \frac{1}{2}AC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4 \text{ cm}$$

Now, $BC = \sqrt{BE^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ cm

$\therefore$ $BC = 5$ cm

26. A rectangle strip 5 cm $\times$ 25 cm is rotated completely about the 25 cm side. Find the total surface area of the solid thus generated. [2]



SOLUTION :

Clearly, the solid thus generated will be a right circular cylinder having its radius as 5 cm and height 25 cm.

$\therefore$ Radius, $r = 5$ cm

and height, $h = 25$ cm

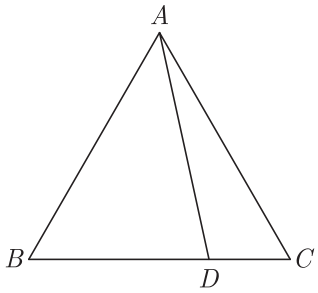
Total surface area of cylinder generated

$$= 2\pi r(r+h) = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 5(5+25)$$

$$= \frac{220 \times 30}{7} \text{ cm}^2 = 942.86 \text{ cm}^2$$

Section C

27. In the given figure, $AB > AC$ and D is any point on side BC of ΔABC. Prove that $AB > AD$. [3]



SOLUTION :

Given, $AB > AC$

$\therefore$ $\angle C > \angle B$ [Angle opposite to longer side is larger] ...(1)

Now, $\angle ADB$ is the exterior angle of ΔADC

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle ADB = \angle DAC + \angle C$

$\angle ADB > \angle C$ ...(2)

Therefore, from equation (1), we get

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle ADB > \angle B$

Now in ΔABD

$\angle ADB > \angle B$

$\Rightarrow$ $AB > AD$

[Side opposite to greater angle is longer]

Hence proved.

28. The remainder of the polynomial $5 + bx - 2x^2 + ax^3$, when divided by $(x-2)$ is twice the remainder when it is divided by $(x+1)$. Show that $10a + 4b = 9$. [3]

SOLUTION :

Let $f(x) = 5 + bx - 2x^2 + ax^3$

When $f(x)$ is divided by $(x-2)$, then the remainder is $f(2)$.

When $f(x)$ is divided by $(x+1)$, then the remainder is $f(-1)$.

Now, $f(2) = 5 + b(2) - 2(2)^2 + a(2)^3$

$= 8a + 2b - 3$

and $f(-1) = 5 + b(-1) - 2(-1)^2 + a(-1)^3$

$= -a - b + 3$

According to the question,

$f(2) = 2f(-1)$

$\therefore$ $8a + 2b - 3 = 2(-a - b + 3) = -2a - 2b + 6$

$$10a + 4b = 9$$

Hence proved.

29. The mean of first 8 observations is 18 and last 8 observation is 20. If the mean of all 15 observations is 19, find the 8th observation. [3]

SOLUTION :

Mean of first 8 observations = 18
Sum of first 8 observation $= 8 \times 18 = 144$
Similarly, sum of last 8 observations $= 8 \times 20 = 160$
Sum of all 15 observations $= 15 \times 19 = 285$

$$8^{th} \text{ observation} = (144 + 160) - 285 = 19$$

or

Two coins are tossed simultaneously 200 times and the following outcomes are recorded :

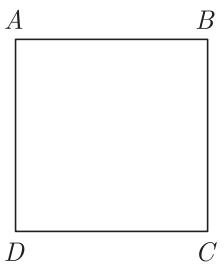
HH	HT/TH	TT
56	110	34

What is the empirical probability of occurrence of at least one head in the above case ?

SOLUTION :

Total number of possible outcomes with at least one head $= 56 + 110 = 166$
Total number of outcomes = 200
$\therefore P$ (getting at least one head) $= \frac{166}{200} = 0.83$

30. In the given figure, $AB || DC$ and $AD || BC$. Prove that, $\angle DAB = \angle DCB$. [3]



SOLUTION :

Given, $AB || DC$ and $AD || BC$

To prove : $\angle DAB = \angle DCB$
Proof :
Since, $AD || BC$ and AB is the transversal.

Then, $\angle DAB + \angle ABC = 180^\circ$ ...(1)

[Since, sum of two co-interior angles is 180°]
Similarly, since, $AB || CD$ and BC is the transversal.

Then, $\angle ABC + \angle DCB = 180^\circ$ ...(2)

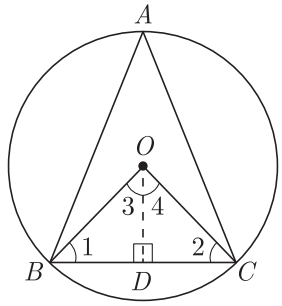
[Since, sum of two co-interior angles is 180°]
From Eqs.(1) and (2),

$$\angle DAB + \angle ABC = \angle ABC + \angle DCB$$

$$\therefore \quad \angle DAB = \angle DCB$$

Hence proved.

31. The circumcentre of the triangle ABC is O. Prove that $\angle OBC + \angle BAC = 90^\circ$. [3]



SOLUTION :

Given : O is the circumcentre of ΔABC.

To prove : $\angle OBC + \angle BAC = 90^\circ$

Construction : Draw $OD \perp BC$
Proof : In ΔOBD and ΔOCD, we have

$OB = OC$ [Radii of the same circle]

$\angle ODB = \angle ODC = 90^\circ$ [By construction]

$OD = OD$ [Common side]

$\therefore \quad \Delta OBD \cong \Delta OCD$ [By RHS congruence]

$\angle 3 = \angle 4$ [C.P.C.T.]

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ [C.P.C.T.]

$\angle BOC = 2\angle BAC$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2\angle 3 = 2\angle BAC$

$[\because \angle BOC = \angle 3 + \angle 4 = \angle 3 + \angle 3 = 2\angle 3]$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle 3 = \angle BAC$

$\angle 4 = \angle BAC$

$\angle 3 + \angle 2 = \angle BAC + \angle 2$ [Adding $\angle 2$ both side]

$90^\circ = \angle BAC + \angle 1$

$[\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 = \angle 4$ Also, $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 90^\circ]$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle OBC + \angle A = 90^\circ$

Hence proved.

32. A spherical canon ball, 28 cm, in diameter is melted into a right circular conical mould, the base of which is 35 cm in diameter. Find the height of the cone, correct to one place of decimal. [3]

SOLUTION :

Let h be the height of the cone.
We have, the diameter of spherical canon ball = 28 cm
$\therefore$ Radius of the base of the cone $= \frac{35}{2}$ cm.
Now according to question,
Volume of the cone = Volume of spherical canon ball

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{3}\pi\left(\frac{35}{2}\right)^2 h = \frac{4}{3}\pi(14)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{35}{2}\right)^2 h = 4 \times (14)^3$$

$$\therefore \quad h = \left(4 \times 14 \times 14 \times 14 \times \frac{2}{35} \times \frac{2}{35}\right)$$

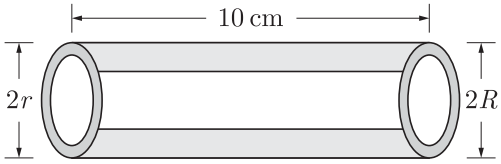
$$= \left(4 \times 2 \times 2 \times 14 \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{896}{25} = 35.84 \text{ cm}$$

Hence, the height of the cone is 35.84 cm.

or

The total surface area of a hollow metal cylinder open at both ends of external radius 8 cm and height 10 cm is $338\pi \text{ cm}^2$. Taking r to be inner radius, find the thickness of the metal in the cylinder.



SOLUTION :

Given that r is a inner radius of a hollow metal cylinder.
Then external radius $= R = 8$ cm
Total surface area of hollow metal cylinder = (Outer + Inner curved surface area of cylinder) + Area of base rings

$$\Rightarrow \quad 338\pi = [2\pi Rh + 2\pi rh] + 2\pi(R^2 - r^2)$$
$$= 2\pi h[R + r] + 2\pi(R^2 - r^2)$$
$$= 2 \times \pi \times 10 \times [8 + r] + 2\pi(8^2 - r^2)$$
$$= \pi[20(8 + r) + 2(64 - r^2)]$$
$$338 = 160 + 20r + 2(64 - r^2)$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 2r^2 - 20r + 338 - 160 - 128 = 0$$
$$2r^2 - 20r + 50 = 0$$
$$2r^2 - 10r - 10r + 50 = 0$$
$$2r(r - 5) - 10(r - 5) = 0$$
$$(r - 5)(2r - 10) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad r = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$ Thickness of the metal in the cylinder

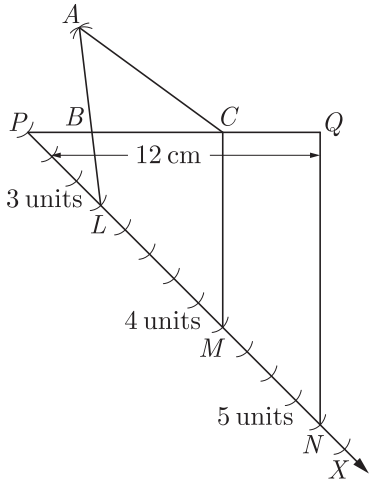
$$= R - r = 8 - 5 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

33. Construct a ΔABC whose perimeter is 12 cm and sides are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5. [3]

SOLUTION :

Steps of Construction :

1. Draw a line segment $PQ = 3 + 4 + 5 = 12$ cm
2. Draw a ray PX in the downward direction making an acute angle with PQ.
3. From P, cut $(3 + 4 + 5) = 12$, equal distance mark on PX.
4. Denote the points L, M and N on PX such that $PL = 3$ units, $LM = 4$ units and $MN = 5$ units.
5. Join NQ.



6. Through L and M, draw $LB || NQ$ and $MC || NQ$, cutting PQ at B and C, respectively.
7. With B as centre and radius BP, draw an arc and with C as centre and radius CQ, draw another arc cutting the previous arc at A on the upward side of PQ.
8. Join AB and AC. Thus, ABC is the required triangle.

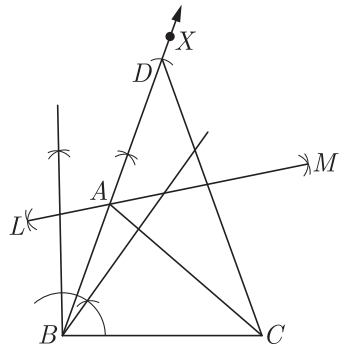
or

Construct a triangle ABC in which $BC = 7$ cm, $\angle B = 75°$ and $AB + AC = 13$ cm.

SOLUTION :

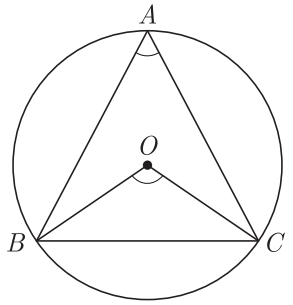
Steps of Construction :

1. Draw a line segment $BC = 7$ cm.
2. At B, draw $\angle CBX = 75°$.
3. Cut a line segment $BD = 13$ cm from BX



4. Join DC.
5. Draw the perpendicular bisector LM of CD, which intersects BD at A.
6. Join AC. Then ABC is the required triangle.

34. 3 STD booths situated at A, B and C in the figure are operated by handicapped persons. These three booths are equidistant from each other as shown in the figure. [3]



(i) Find $\angle BAC$.
(ii) Find $\angle BOC$

SOLUTION :

Here, A, B and C represented 3 STD booths.

(i) Given, A, B and C are equidistant from each other.

$\therefore \quad AB = BC = CA$

Then, ΔABC is an equilateral triangle.

Hence, $\quad \angle BAC = \angle ABC = \angle BCA = 60°$

(ii) We know that, the angle subtended by an arc at the centre of the circle is twice the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.

$\therefore \quad \angle BOC = 2\angle BAC$

From part (i), $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$

Hence, $\angle BOC = 2 \times 60^\circ = 120^\circ$

Section D

35. If $x = (5 + 2\sqrt{6})$, then show that $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{3}$. [4]

SOLUTION :

We have, $x = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$

Now, $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{5+2\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{5-2\sqrt{6}}{5-2\sqrt{6}}$ [by rationalising]

$= \frac{5-2\sqrt{6}}{(5)^2 - (2\sqrt{6})^2}$ $[\because (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2]$

$= \frac{5-2\sqrt{6}}{25-24} = 5 - 2\sqrt{6}$

$\therefore \quad x + \frac{1}{x} = 5 + 2\sqrt{6} + 5 - 2\sqrt{6} = 10$

$\Rightarrow \quad x + \frac{1}{x} + 2 = 12$ [adding 2 on both sides]

$\Rightarrow \quad \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = (2\sqrt{3})^2$

$\left[\because \left(\sqrt{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\right)^2 = a + \frac{1}{a} + 2\right]$

On taking positive square root both sides, we get

$\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{3}$

Hence proved.

36. Factorise : $a^7 - ab^6$. [4]

SOLUTION :

$a^7 - ab^6 = a(a^6 - b^6)$

$= a\left[(a^3)^2 - (b^3)^2\right]$

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

$[\because a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)]$

$= a\left[(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)\right]\left[(a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)\right]$

$\left[\begin{array}{l}\because (a^3 - b^3) = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) \\ \quad \text{and } (a^3+b^3) = (a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)\end{array}\right]$

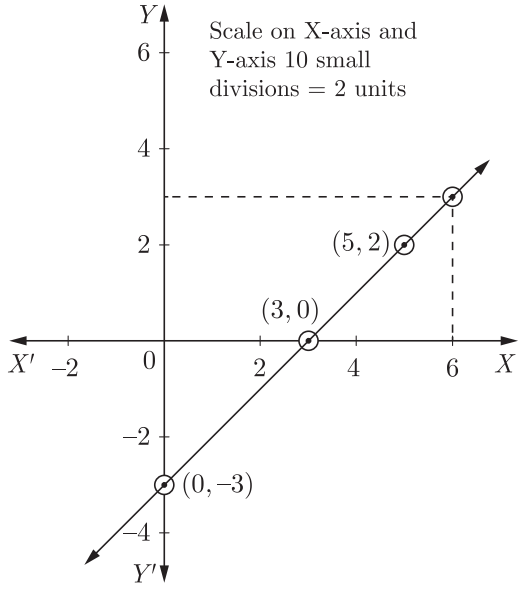
$= a(a-b)(a+b)(a^2+ab+b^2)(a^2-ab+b^2)$

37. Draw the graph of the equation $x - y = 3$. If $y = 3$, then find the value of x from the graph. [4]

SOLUTION :

Given equation is $x - y = 3$.

x	0	3	5
y	–3	0	2



From the graph, we can see that the value of x is 6 for $y = 3$.

or

A and B are friends A is elder to B by 5 years. B's sister C is half the age of B while A's father D is 8 years older than twice the age of B. If the present age of D is 48 years, find the present ages of A, B and C.

SOLUTION :

Present age of $D = 48$ years

According to question :

$A = B + 5$ ...(1)

$C = \frac{1}{2}B$ ...(2)

$D = 2B + 8$ ...(3)

From eq. (3),

$\Rightarrow \quad D = 2B + 8$

$48 = 2B + 8$

$2B = 48 - 8 = 40$

$B = 20$ years

From eq. (1),

$A = B + 5$

$= 20 + 5 = 25$ years

From eq. (2),

$C = \frac{1}{2}B$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10$ years

Hence, present ages of A, B and C are 25 years, 20 years and 10 years respectively.

38. Draw a frequency polygon representing the following frequency distribution. [4]

Class intervals	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Frequency	12	16	20	8	10	4

SOLUTION :

Given, class intervals are discontinuous, so we make continuous by subtracting and adding 0.5 in lower and upper limits of each class interval.

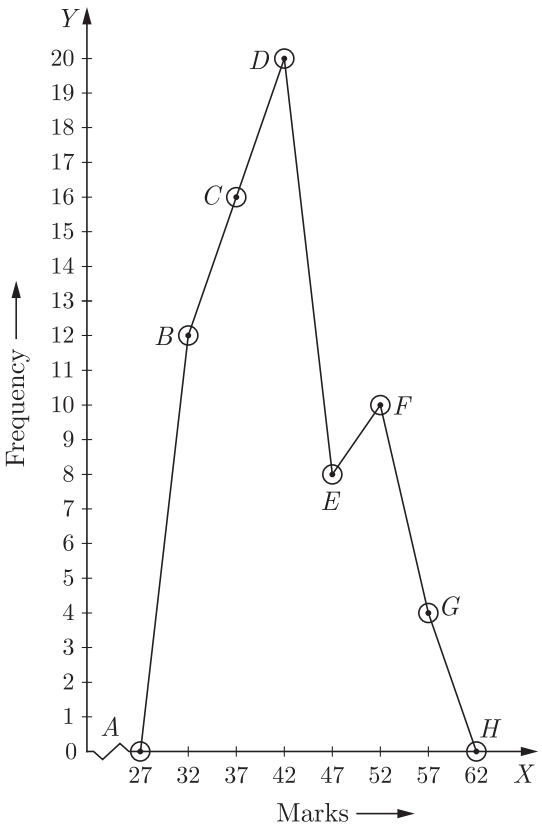
We take the imagined class 24.5 - 29.5 at the beginning and 59.5 - 64.5 at the end, both with frequency zero.

Class intervals	Class marks	Frequency
24.5 - 29.5	27	0
29.5 - 34.5	32	12
34.5 - 39.5	37	16
39.5 - 44.5	42	20
44.5 - 49.5	47	8
49.5 - 54.5	52	10
54.5 - 59.5	57	4
59.5 - 64.5	62	0

Along the X-axis, we take class marks 27, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57 and 62 with a suitable scale.

Along the Y-axis, we take corresponding frequencies 0, 12, 16, 20, 8, 10, 4 and 0 with a suitable scale.

Now, plot the points
$A(27, 0)$, $B(32, 12)$, $C(37, 16)$, $D(42, 20)$, $E(47, 8)$, $F(52, 10)$, $G(57, 4)$ and $H(62, 0)$.
We join line segments AB, BC, CD, DE, EF, FG and GH to obtain the required frequency polygon as shown.



or

The mean of 1, 7, 5, 3, 4 and 4 is m. The observations 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 3 and p have mean $(m-1)$ and median q. Find p and q.

SOLUTION :

We know that,

$$\text{Mean } \overline{x}_1 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad m = \frac{1}{6}(1+7+5+3+4+4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times 24 = 4$$

Again, mean of another data $= m - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$

$$\therefore \quad \overline{x}_2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 3 = \frac{1}{7}(3+2+4+2+3+3+p)$$

$$21 = 17 + p$$

$$p = 21 - 17 = 4$$

$\therefore$ Observations are 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 3 and 4.
Total number of observations $= 7$
Arrange data in ascending order, we get
2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4

$$\therefore \quad \text{Median, } q = \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[7+1]^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

$$= 4^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = 3$$

Hence, $p = 4$ and $q = 3$.

39. The length of the sides of a triangle are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 and its perimeter is 144 cm. Find [4]
(i) the area of the triangle
(ii) the height corresponding to the longest side

SOLUTION :

Given, perimeter $= 144$ cm
andratio of the sides $= 3:4:5$
sum of the terms $= 3+4+5 = 12$

$$\therefore \quad 1^{\text{st}} \text{ side} = a = 144 \times \frac{3}{12} = 36 \text{ cm}$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ side} = b = 144 \times \frac{4}{12} = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$3^{\text{rd}} \text{ side} = c = 144 \times \frac{5}{12} = 60 \text{ cm}$$

Now, semi-perimeter of the triangle

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{36+48+60}{2}$$

$$= \frac{144}{2} = 72 \text{ cm}$$

(i) Area of triangle

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$
$$= \sqrt{72(72-36)(72-48)(72-60)}$$
$$= \sqrt{72 \times 36 \times 24 \times 12}$$
$$= \sqrt{(36)^2 \times (24)^2} = 36 \times 24 = 864 \text{ cm}^2$$

Hence, the area of the given triangle is 864 cm^2.
(ii) Let height of the triangle be h cm.

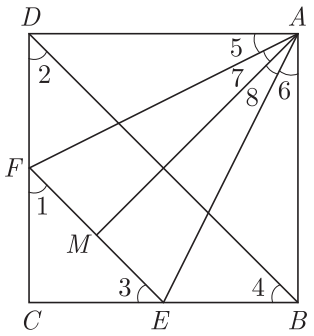
Then,area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \times$ Base $\times$ height

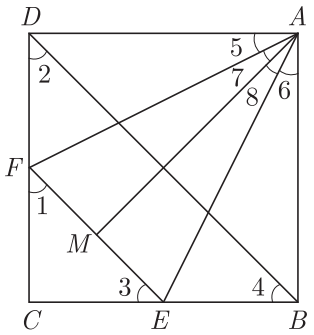
$$864 = \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times h = 30h$$

$$h = 28.8 \text{ cm}$$

Hence, the height corresponding to the longest side is 28.8 cm.

40. In the given figure, $ABCD$ is a square, EF is parallel to diagonal BD and $EM = FM$. [4]





Prove that
(i) $DF = BE$
(ii) AM bisects $\angle BAD$.

SOLUTION :

$ABCD$ is a square and $EF || BD$, $EM = FM$
To prove :
(i) $DF = BE$
(ii) AM bisects $\angle BAD$

Proof :

(i) $EF \,||\, BD$ [Given]

$\therefore \quad \angle 1 = \angle 2$ [Corresponding angles] ...(1)

and $\quad \angle 3 = \angle 4$ [Corresponding angles] ...(2)

Now, $\quad \angle 2 = \angle 4$
[$\because$ In a square, diagonals bisect the opposite angles and all angles are equal]

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle 1 = \angle 3$ [Using eqs.(1) and (2)]

$\Rightarrow \quad CE = CF$ ...(3)
[$\because$ Side opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal]

Now, $\quad CD = BC$ [Sides of a square]
On subtracting CF from both sides, we get

$CD - CF = BC - CF$

$\Rightarrow \quad FD = BC - CE$ [Using eqs.(3)]

$\Rightarrow \quad DF = BE$

(ii) In ΔADF and ΔABE,

$AD = AB$ [Sides of a square]

$FD = BE$ [From part (i)]

and $\quad \angle D = \angle B = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \quad \Delta ADF \cong \Delta ABE$ [By SAS congruence rule]

Then, $\quad AF = AE$

and $\quad \angle 5 = \angle 6$ [CPCT]

Also, $\Delta AMF \cong \Delta AME$ [by SAS congruence rule]

[$\because$ $AF = AE$, $\angle AFE = \angle AEF$ (angles opposite to equal sides) and $AM = AM$]

$\therefore \quad \angle 7 = \angle 8$ [By CPCT]

$\Rightarrow \angle 7 + \angle 5 = \angle 8 + \angle 6$ [$\because$ $\angle 5 = \angle 6$]

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle MAD = \angle MAB$

Hence, AM bisect $\angle BAD$

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
MATHEMATICS (041)
SAMPLE PAPER-4

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) The questions paper consists of 40 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D.
(iii) Section A comprises of 20 questions of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 8 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 6 questions of 4 marks each.
(iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choices have been provided in two questions of 1 mark each, two questions of 2 marks each, three questions of 3 marks each, and three questions of 4 marks each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
(v) Use of calculators is not permitted.

Section A

Q.1-Q.10 are multiple choice questions. Select the most appropriate answer from the given options.

1. Rational number between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ is [1]

(a) $\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{2}\times\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(c) 1.5 (d) 1.8

Ans : (c) 1.5

Since, $\sqrt{2} = 1.414.....,$

$\sqrt{3} = 1.732.....$

Rational number between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ is 1.5.

2. If $8x^4 - 8x^2 + 7$ is divided by $2x+1$, the remainder is [1]

(a) $\frac{11}{2}$ (b) $\frac{13}{2}$

(c) $\frac{15}{2}$ (d) $\frac{17}{2}$

Ans : (a) $\frac{11}{2}$

Let, $p(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 7$

So, the remainder when $p(x)$ is divided by $2x+1$ is

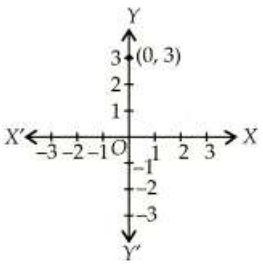
$$p\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 8\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^4 - 8\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^2 + 7 = \frac{11}{2}$$

3. Point $(0,3)$ lies [1]

(a) on x-axis (b) on y-axis

(c) in I quadrant (d) at origin

Ans : (b) on y-axis



$(0,3)$ lies on y-axis.

4. The value of k, if $x=2, y=-1$ is a solution of the equation $2x+3y=k$ is [1]

(a) 6 (b) 7

(c) 5 (d) 1

Ans : (d) 1

$x=2,\ y=-1$ is solution of equation

$$\begin{aligned} 2x+3y &= k \\ 2\times 2+3\times(-1) &= k \\ k &= 4-3 \\ k &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

5. Which of the following needs a proof? [1]

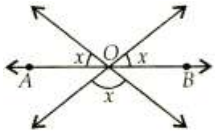
(a) Postulates (b) Definition

(c) Proposition (d) Axiom

Ans : (c) Proposition

Postulates are the universal truths specific to geometry. Axiom are also universal truths. These truths need not to be proved. Definitions also does not require proof. Only propositions or theorems can be proved using axioms, postulates and definitions.

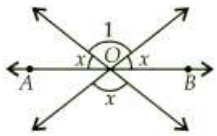
6. The value of x if AOB is a straight line, is [1]



(a) 36° (b) 60°

(c) 30° (d) 35°

Ans : (b) 60°



$\angle 1 = x$ [Vertically opposite angles]

Since, AOB is a straight line

$$\begin{aligned} x+x+x &= 180^\circ \\ 3x &= 180^\circ \\ x &= 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

7. Which of the following is a correct statement? [1]

(a) Two triangles having same shape are congruent.

(b) If two sides of a triangle are equal to the corresponding sides of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

(c) If the hypotenuse and one side of one right triangle are equal to the hypotenuse and one side of the other triangle, then the triangles are not congruent.

(d) None of these

Ans : (d) None of these

8. Which of the following statements is true? [1]

(a) In a parallelogram, the diagonals are equal

(b) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other.

(c) In a parallelogram, the diagonals intersect each other at right angles.

(d) In any quadrilateral, if a pair of opposite sides are equal, it is parallelogram.

Ans : (b) In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other.

9. The area of a rhombus if the lengths of whose diagonals are 16 cm and 24 cm, is [1]

(a) 180 cm^2 (b) 184 cm^2

(c) 198 cm^2 (d) 192 cm^2

Ans : (d) 192 cm^2

$$\text{Area of rhombus} = \frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 24\,\text{cm}^2 = 192\,\text{cm}^2$$

10. In a cyclic quadrilateral, the difference between two opposite angles is 58°, the measures of opposite angles are [1]

(a) $158^\circ, 22^\circ$ (b) $129^\circ, 51^\circ$

(c) $109^\circ, 71^\circ$ (d) $119^\circ, 61^\circ$

Ans : (d) $119^\circ, 61^\circ$

If $\angle A - \angle C = 58^\circ$ ...(1)

$\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$ ...(2)

Adding (1) & (2), we get $2\angle A = 238^\circ$

$\angle A = 119^\circ$

Subtracting (1) from (2), we get $2\angle C = 122^\circ$

$\angle C = 61^\circ$

$\angle A = 119^\circ$ and $\angle C = 61^\circ$

(Q.11-Q.15) Fill in the blanks :

11. The construction of a triangle ABC, given that $BC = 6\,\text{cm}$, $\angle B = 45^\circ$ is not possible when difference of AB and AC is equal to ..... cm. [1]

Ans : 6.9 cm

It is not possible to construct triangle whose difference of two side is more than the third side.

12. The percentage increase in the area of a triangle, if its each side is quadrupled, is equal to ..... percentage. [1]

Ans : 1500%

$$s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$$

$$s' = \frac{1}{2}(4a+4b+4c)$$

$$= 2(a+b+c) = 4s$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \text{ and}$$

$$\Delta' = \sqrt{s'(s'-4s)(s'-4a)(s'-4b)(s'-4c)}$$

$$\Delta' = \sqrt{4s(4s-4a)(4s-4b)(4s-4c)}$$

$$= 16\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = 16\Delta$$

Increase in the area of the triangle

$$= \Delta' - \Delta = 16\Delta - \Delta = 15\Delta$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{15\Delta}{\Delta} \times 100 = 1500\%$$

or

If length of hypotenuse of an isosceles right angled triangle is $10\sqrt{2}$ cm then its perimeter will be .....

Ans : $10\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+1)$ cm.

13. The curved surface area of a right circular cone whose slant height is 10 cm and base radius is 7 cm is ..... [1]

Ans : 220 cm^2

14. ..... can also be drawn independently without drawing a histogram. [1]

Ans : Frequency polygon

15. A ..... is an action which results in one of several outcomes. [1]

Ans : Trial

(Q.16-Q.20) Answer the following :

16. If the volume of a cuboid is $2x^2 - 16$, then find its possible dimensions. [1]

SOLUTION :

Let $p(x) = 2x^2 - 16 = 2(x^2 - 8) = 2\{x^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2\}$

$= 2(x + 2\sqrt{2})(x - 2\sqrt{2})$

Hence, the possible dimensions of a cuboid are 2, $(x + 2\sqrt{2})$ and $(x - 2\sqrt{2})$.

17. On which axes do the points $(3, 0)$ and $(0, 4)$ lie? [1]

SOLUTION :

In point $(3, 0)$, y-coordinate is zero, so it lies on x-axis.

In point $(0, 4)$ x-coordinate is zero, so it lies on y-axis.

18. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD, \angle EAB = 50^\circ$. If $\angle ECD = 60^\circ$ [1]

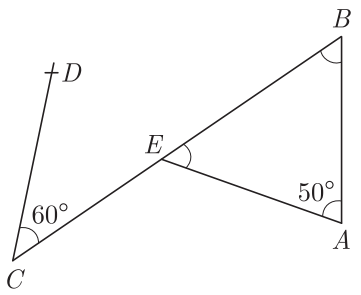
SOLUTION :

Given, $AB \parallel CD$ and BC is a transversal.

$\angle DCE = \angle EBA$ [Alternate interior angles]

$\angle EBA = 60^\circ$ [$\angle DCE = 60^\circ$]

In ΔABE, we have



$$\angle EBA + \angle EAB + \angle AEB = 180^\circ$$
$$60 + 50^\circ + \angle AEB = 180^\circ$$
$$\angle AEB = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$$

19. The area of the base of a right circular cylinder is $154\,\text{cm}^2$ and its height is $15\,\text{cm}$. Find the volume of the cylinder. [1]

SOLUTION :

We know that,

Volume of a cylinder = Area of the base × height.

Here,area of the base $= 154\,\text{cm}^2$

and height $= 15\,\text{cm}$

Volume of a cylinder $= 154\,\text{cm}^2 \times 15\,\text{cm} = 2310\,\text{cm}^3$

20. The class marks of a frequency distribution are 15, 20, 25, ... Find the class corresponding to the class mark 20. [1]

SOLUTION :

Since, the difference between mid values is 5. So, the corresponding class to the class mark 20 must have difference 5.

$$\frac{17.5 + 22.5}{2} = \frac{40}{2} = 20$$

Hence, the required class is $17.5 - 22.5$.

or

If mean of $3, 5, 7, 9, x$, is 5 then find the value of x.

SOLUTION :

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{3+5+7+9+x}{5} = 5$$
$$\frac{24+x}{5} = 5$$
$$24 + x = 25$$
$$x = 25 - 24$$
$$x = 1$$

Section B

21. If $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = a + b\sqrt{3}$, then find the values of a and b. [2]

SOLUTION :

We have, $$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$

[By rationalising the denominator]

$$\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2 - (1)^2} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$
$$\frac{3+1-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$
$$\frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$
$$\frac{2(2-\sqrt{3})}{2} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 2 - \sqrt{3} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$

On comparing both sides, we get $a = 2$ and $b = -1$.

or

Simplify : $\frac{7+\sqrt{3}}{7-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{7-\sqrt{3}}{7+\sqrt{3}}$

SOLUTION :

We have,

$$\frac{7+\sqrt{3}}{7-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{7-\sqrt{3}}{7+\sqrt{3}}$$
$$= \frac{(7+\sqrt{3})^2 + (7-\sqrt{3})^2}{49-3}$$
$$= \frac{49+3+14\sqrt{3}+49+3-14\sqrt{3}}{46}$$
$$= \frac{104}{46} = \frac{52}{23}$$

22. Write the coordinates of a point on x-axis at a distance of 4 units from the origin in the positive direction of x-axis and then justify your answer. [2]

SOLUTION :

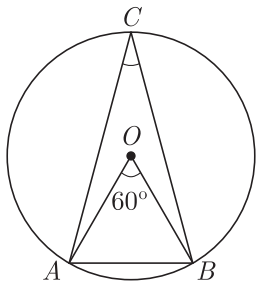
As, any point on x-axis has coordinates $(x, 0)$ where x is the distance from origin, so required coordinates are (4, 0).

23. A chord of a circle is equal to its radius. Find the angle subtended by this chord at a point in major segment. [2]

SOLUTION :

Given : A circle with centre O and AB is a chord such that $AB = OA = OB$

To find : $\angle ACB$



As ΔAOB is an equilateral triangle.

Also, $$\angle AOB = 2\angle ACB$$
$$= 2 \times 30^\circ = 60^\circ$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \angle AOB = 60^\circ$$

[Angle subtended at the centre of circle is twice the angle subtended at the circumference]

$$\Rightarrow \quad \angle ACB = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOB$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

24. The sides of a triangle are 11 cm, 60 cm and 61 cm. Find the altitude of the smallest side. [2]

SOLUTION :

Let the sides of triangle are

$$a = 11\,\text{cm},\ b = 60\,\text{cm} \text{ and } c = 61\,\text{cm}$$

Then, semi-perimeter of triangle,

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$
$$= \frac{11+60+61}{2} = \frac{132}{2} = 66 \text{ cm}$$

Now, area of triangle

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$
$$= \sqrt{66(66-11)(66-60)(66-61)}$$
$$= \sqrt{66 \times 55 \times 6 \times 5}$$
$$= \sqrt{11 \times 6 \times 11 \times 5 \times 6 \times 5}$$
$$= 11 \times 6 \times 5$$
$$= 330 \text{ cm}^2$$

Here, we have to find the altitude of the smallest side, so we consider the base as smallest side.

Area of a triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \times$ base $\times$ height

$\Rightarrow \quad 330 = \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times h$

$\Rightarrow \quad h = \frac{330 \times 2}{11} = 60 \text{ cm}$

Hence, the altitude of the smallest side is 60 cm.

or

The length of the sides of a triangle are $5x$, $5x$ and $8x$. Find the area of triangle.

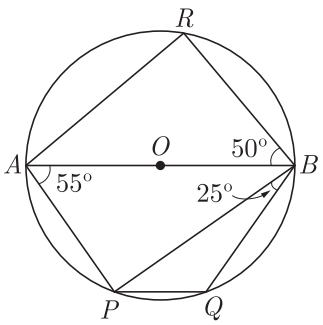
SOLUTION :

$$s = \frac{5x+5x+8x}{2} = \frac{18x}{2} = 9x$$

$\therefore$ Area of the triangle

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$
$$= \sqrt{9x(9x-5x)(9x-5x)(9x-8x)}$$
$$= \sqrt{9x \times 4x \times 4x \times x}$$
$$= \sqrt{144x^4} = 12x^2 \text{ sq. units}$$

25. In the adjoining figure, AB is a diameter of a circle with centre O. If $\angle PAB = 55^\circ$, $\angle PBQ = 25^\circ$ and $\angle ABR = 50^\circ$, then find $\angle PBA$ and $\angle BAR$. [2]



SOLUTION :

Given, $\angle PAB = 55^\circ$,

$\angle PBQ = 25^\circ$

and $\angle ABR = 50^\circ$

In ΔABR,

$\angle ARB = 90^\circ$ [Angle in semi-circle]

$\angle RBA = 50^\circ$ [Given]

$\therefore \quad \angle BAR = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + 50^\circ)$

$= 40^\circ$

In ΔABP,

$\angle APB = 90^\circ$ [Angle in semi-circle]

$\angle PAB = 55^\circ$ [Given]

$\therefore \quad \angle PBA = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + 55^\circ)$

$= 35^\circ$

26. Find a point on x-axis from where graph of linear equation $2x = 1 - 5y$ will pass. [2]

SOLUTION :

Let the point be $(m, 0)$

Since, the equation passes through this point, so put $x = m$ and $y = 0$ in $2x = 1 - 5y$

$$2m = 1 - 5 \times 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad 2m = 1$$
$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ is the required point.

or

If the points (1, 0) and (2, 1) lie on the graph of $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$, then find the values of a and b.

SOLUTION :

Since, the points (1, 0) and (2, 1) lie on the graph of the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

Therefore, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{0}{b} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{a} = 1$

$a = 1$

and $\frac{2}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{b} = 1 - 2 = -1$

$b = -1$

Section C

27. Draw the graph of linear equation $x + 2y = 8$. From the graph, check whether $(-1, -2)$ is a solution of this equation. [3]

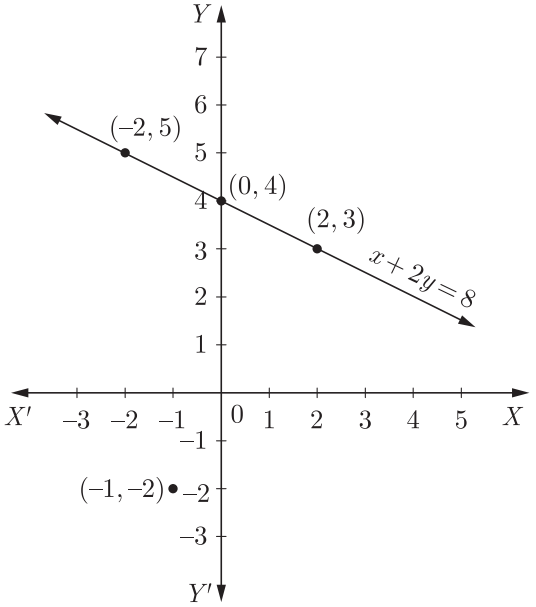
SOLUTION :

Given equation is

$$x + 2y = 8$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad y = \frac{1}{2}(8 - x)$$

Let us make table of values of x and y.

x	0	2	–2
y	4	3	5
(x, y)	(0, 4)	(2, 3)	(–2, 5)



From graph it is clear that (–1, –2) does not lie on the line, therefore, it is not a solution of given equation.

or

Solve : $\frac{5}{x}+6y=13,\ \frac{3}{x}+4y=7.$

SOLUTION :

The given equations are

$$\frac{5}{x}+6y = 13 \quad ...(1)$$

$$\frac{3}{x}+4y = 7 \quad ...(2)$$

Multiplying (1) by 3 and (2) by 5, we get

$$\frac{15}{x}+18y = 39 \quad ...(3)$$

$$\frac{15}{x}+20y = 35 \quad ...(4)$$

Subtracting (4) from (3), we get

$$-2y = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y = -2$$

Substituting $y=-2$ in (1), we get

$$\frac{5}{x}+6\times(-2) = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{5}{x}-12 = 13$$

$$\frac{5}{x} = \frac{25}{1}$$

$$25x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{25}=\frac{1}{5}$$

28. A teak wood log is cut first in the form of a cuboid of length 2.3 m, width 0.75 m and of a certain thickness. Its volume is $1.104\,\text{m}^3$. How many rectangular planks of size $2.3\,\text{m}\times 0.75\,\text{m}\times 0.04\,\text{m}$ can be cut from the cuboid ? [3]

SOLUTION :

Let the thickness of the log be h metre
Then, we have

$$\text{Volume} = 1.104\,\text{m}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2.3\times 0.75\times h = 1.104$$

$$h = \frac{1.104}{2.3\times 0.75} = 0.64\,\text{m}$$

Number of rectangular planks

$$= \frac{\text{Volume of cuboid}}{\text{Volume of a plank}}$$

$$= \frac{1.104}{2.3\times 0.75\times 0.04}$$

$$= \frac{1.104}{0.069} = \frac{1104}{69} = 16$$

Hence, 16 rectangular planks of given size can be cut from teak wood log.

or

A cylindrical roller 2.5 m in length, 1.5 m in radius when rolled on a road was found to cover the area of $16500\,\text{m}^2$. How many revolutions does it make ?

SOLUTION :

Given, radius of cylindrical roller $= 1.5\,\text{m}$ and height of cylindrical roller $= 2.5\,\text{m}$

$\therefore$ Area covered in one revolution

$$= \text{Curved surface area of cylinder}$$

$$= 2\pi rh = 2\times\frac{22}{7}\times 1.5\times 2.5\,\text{m}^2$$

Let in n number of revolutions, area covered is $16500\,\text{m}^2$.

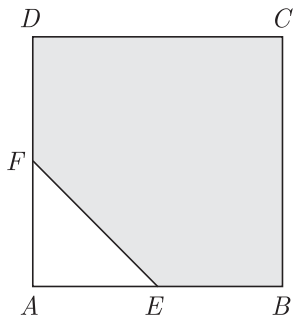
Hence, $$n\times\left(2\times\frac{22}{7}\times 1.5\times 2.5\right) = 16500$$

$$n = \frac{16500\times 7}{2\times 22\times 1.5\times 2.5}$$

$$= 700$$

$\therefore$ A cylindrical roller makes 700 revolutions.

29. In the given figure, $ABCD$ is a square of side 4 cm. E and F are the mid points of AB and AD respectively. Find the area of the shaded region. [3]



SOLUTION :

Given, a square of sides

$$AB = BC = CD = DA = 4\,\text{cm}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Area of square} = (\text{side})^2$$

$$= (4\,\text{cm})^2 = 16\,\text{cm}^2$$

Also, given E and F are the mid points of AB and AD.

$$\therefore \quad AE = \frac{AB}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\,\text{cm}$$

$$\text{and} \quad AF = \frac{AD}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\,\text{cm}$$

$\therefore$ Area of $\Delta AEF = \frac{1}{2} \times AE \times AF$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2$

$= 2\,\text{cm}^2$

Now area of shaded region

$=$ Area of square $ABCD$ $-$ Area of ΔAEF

$= 16 - 2 = 14\,\text{cm}^2$

30. Find the median of descending order 34, 32, x, $x-1$, 19, 15, 11 where x is the mean of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50. [3]

SOLUTION :

Given x be the mean of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50.

$\therefore \quad x = \frac{10+20+30+40+50}{5}$

$= \frac{150}{5} = 30$

and median of 34, 32, x, $x-1$, 19, 15, 11

$= \left(\frac{7+1}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}$ term

$= 4^{\text{th}}$ term

$= x - 1$

$= 30 - 1 = 29$

or

A bag contains 12 balls out of which x balls are white. If one ball is taken out from the bag, find the probability of getting a white ball. If 6 more white balls are added to the bag and the probability now for getting a white ball is double the previous one, find the value of x.

SOLUTION :

Total number of balls $= 12$

Number of white balls $= x$

$\therefore \quad P(\text{getting a white ball}) = \frac{x}{12} = P(E_1)$

Now, 6 more white balls are added in that bag

$\therefore$ Total number of balls $= 12 + 6 = 18$

$\therefore \quad P(\text{getting a white ball}) = \frac{6+x}{18} = P(E_2)$

According to the given condition,

$P(E_2) = 2P(E_1)$

$\frac{6+x}{18} = 2 \times \frac{x}{12}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{6+x}{18} = \frac{x}{6}$

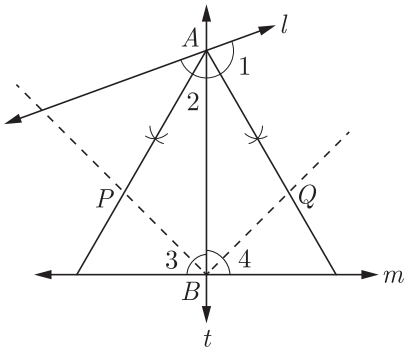
$6 + x = 3x$

$2x = 6$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 3$

31. Draw line l and m intersected by a transversal t. Construct angle bisectors of the interior angle on same side of the transversal. [3]

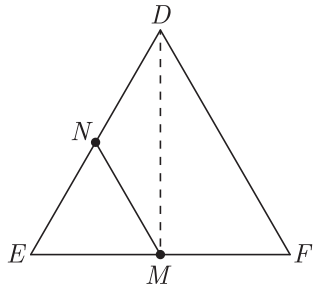
SOLUTION :



Steps of Construction :

1. Draw any two lines l and m and a transversal line t. Clearly, interior angle on the same side of transversal are $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ (or $\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$).
2. Draw the angle bisector of $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$ which intersect at P (or draw the angle bisector of $\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$ which intersect at (Q).

32. In ΔDEF, M and N are mid-points of sides EF and DE respectively. If $ar(\Delta ENM) = 4\,\text{cm}^2$, find $ar(\Delta DEF)$. [3]



SOLUTION :

We have, M and N are the mid-points of EF and ED respectively.

$\therefore \quad EM = MF$ and $EN = ND$. Join DM,

Now, in ΔDEF, M is the mid-point of EF.

$\therefore$ DM is the median of ΔDEF.

$\Rightarrow \quad ar(\Delta EDM) = ar(\Delta DMF)$

$= \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta DEF)$ ...(1)

[$\because$ Median divides a triangle in two triangles of equal area]

Similarly, in ΔDEM, MN is the median.

$\therefore \quad ar(\Delta ENM) = ar(\Delta MND)$

$= \frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta EMD)$ ...(2)

or $\quad ar(\Delta ENM) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2} ar(\Delta DEF)\right]$ [Using eq.(1)]

or $\quad ar(\Delta ENM) = \frac{1}{4} ar(\Delta DEF)$

$\Rightarrow \quad ar(\Delta DEF) = 4 \times ar(\Delta ENM)$

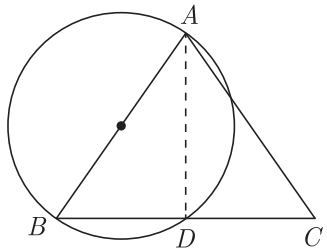
$= 4 \times 4 = 16\,\text{cm}^2$

33. Prove that the circle drawn on any of the equal sides of an isosceles triangle as diameter bisects the base. [3]

SOLUTION :

Given : A ΔABC, in which $AB = AC$ and a circle is drawn by taking AB as diameter which intersects the side BC of triangle at D.

To prove : $BD = DC$
Construction : Join AD
Proof : Since, angle in a semi-circle is a right angle.



$\therefore \quad \angle ADB = 90^\circ$

But $\angle ADB + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ [Linear pair axiom]

$\therefore \quad 90^\circ + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle ADC = 90^\circ$

Now, in ΔADB and ΔADC, we have

$AB = AC$ [Given]

$\angle ADB = \angle ADC$ [Each 90°]

and $AD = AD$ [Common sides]

$\therefore \quad \Delta ADB \cong \Delta ADC$

[By RHS congruence rule]

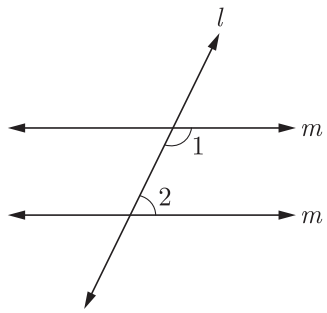
Then, $BD = DC$ [By CPCT]

Hence proved.

34. If two interior angles on the same side of a transversal intersecting two parallel lines are in the ratio 3 : 2, then find the greater of the two angles. [3]

SOLUTION :

Let l be a transversal intersecting two parallel lines m and n.



Let $\angle 1 = \angle 3x$ and $\angle 2 = \angle 2x$

Also, $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = 180^\circ$

$3x + 2x = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 36^\circ$

$\therefore \quad \angle 1 = 3 \times 36^\circ = 180^\circ$

and $\angle 2 = 2 \times 36^\circ = 72^\circ$

So, the greater of the two angles is 108°.

Section D

35. If $x = (2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2} + (2-\sqrt{5})^{1/2}$ and $y = (2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2} - (2-\sqrt{5})^{1/2}$ evaluate $x^2 + y^2$. [4]

SOLUTION :

We know that,

$$x^2 + y^2 = (x+y)^2 - 2xy$$

$$(x+y)^2 = \left[(2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2} + (2-\sqrt{5})^{1/2} + (2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2} - (2-\sqrt{5})^{1/2}\right]^2$$

$$= \left[2(2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2}\right]^2$$

$$= 4(2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2 \times 2}$$

$$= 4(2+\sqrt{5}) = 8 + 4\sqrt{5} \quad ...(1)$$

and $$2xy = 2\left[(2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2} + (2-\sqrt{5})^{1/2}\right] \times \left[(2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2} - (2-\sqrt{5})^{1/2}\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\left((2+\sqrt{5})^{1/2}\right)^2 - \left((2-\sqrt{5})^{1/2}\right)^2\right]$$

$[\because \ (a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2]$

$$= 2[2 + \sqrt{5} - 2 + \sqrt{5}]$$

$$= 2 \times 2\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5} \quad ...(2)$$

[From eqs.(1) and (2)]

Hence, $$x^2 + y^2 = (x+y)^2 - 2xy$$

$$= 8 + 4\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{5} = 8$$

or

If $a = \dfrac{1}{7-4\sqrt{3}}$ and $b = \dfrac{1}{7+4\sqrt{3}}$, find the values of the following :

(i) $a^2 + b^2$

(ii) $a^3 + b^3$

SOLUTION :

Given, $$a = \frac{1}{7-4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7-4\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{7+4\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}}$$

[By rationalising]

$$= \frac{7+4\sqrt{3}}{(7)^2 - (4\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$[\because \ (a-b)(a+b) = (a^2 - b^2)]$

$$= 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

Similarly

$$b = \frac{1}{7+4\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{7-4\sqrt{3}}{7-4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{7-4\sqrt{3}}{49-48} = 7 - 4\sqrt{3}$$

$\therefore \quad a + b = 7 + 4\sqrt{3} + 7 - 4\sqrt{3} = 14$

and $$ab = (7+4\sqrt{3})(7-4\sqrt{3})$$

$$= (7)^2 - (4\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$= 49 - 48 = 1$$

$[\because \ (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2]$

(i) $\because \quad (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

$\because \quad (14)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2$

$a^2 + b^2 = 196 - 2 = 194$

(ii) $\because \quad (a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$

$\therefore \quad a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b)$

$= (14)^3 - 3 \times 1 \times 14$

$= 2744 - 42 = 2702$

36. Simplify : $\left[\dfrac{(4x^2-9y^2)^3+(9y^2-16z^2)^3+(16z^2-4x^2)^3}{(2x-3y)^3+(3y-4z)^3+(4z-2x)^3}\right]$. [4]

SOLUTION :

We have,

$$(4x^2-9y^2)+(9y^2-16z^2)+(16z^2-4x^2) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore\ (4x^2-9y^2)^3+(9y^2-16z^2)^3+(16z^2-4x^2)^3 &= 3(4x^2-9y^2)(9y^2-16z^2)(16z^2-4x^2)\\ &= 3\{(2x)^2-(3y)^2\}\{(3y)^2-(4z)^2\}\{(4z)^2-(2x)^2\}\\ &= 3(2x-3y)(2x+3y)(3y-4z)(3y+4z)(4z-2x)(4z+2x)\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have

$$(2x-3y)+(3y-4z)+(4z-2x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow\ (2x-3y)^3+(3y-4z)^3+(4z-2x)^3 &= 3(2x-3y)(3y-4z)(4z-2x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore\ \left[\frac{(4x^2-9y^2)^3+(9y^2-16z^2)^3+(16z^2-4x^2)^3}{(2x-3y)^3+(3y-4z)^3+(4z-2x)^3}\right] &= \frac{3(2x-3y)(2x+3y)(3y-4z)(3y+4z)(4z-2x)(4z+2x)}{3(2x-3y)(3y-4z)(4z-2x)}\\ &= (2x+3y)(3y+4z)(4z+2x)\end{aligned}$$

37. The linear equation that converts Fahrenheit (F) to Celsius (C) is given by the relation $C = \dfrac{5F-160}{9}$ [4]

(i) If the temperature is $86^\circ F$, what is the temperature in Celsius ?

(ii) If the temperature is $35^\circ C$, what is the temperature in Fahrenheit ?

(iii) If the temperature is $0^\circ F$, what is the temperature in Celsius ?

(iv) What is the numerical value of the temperature which is same in both the scales ?

SOLUTION :

(i)
$$\begin{aligned}C &= \frac{5F-160}{9}\\ C &= \frac{5\times 86-160}{9}\\ &= \frac{430-160}{9} = 30^\circ C\end{aligned}$$

(ii)
$$\begin{aligned}C &= \frac{5F-160}{9}\\ 35 &= \frac{5F-160}{9}\\ 5F-160 &= 315\\ \Rightarrow\quad 5F &= 475\\ F &= 95^\circ F\end{aligned}$$

(iii)
$$\begin{aligned}C &= \frac{5F-160}{9}\\ C &= \frac{5\times 0-160}{9}\\ &= \frac{-160}{9} = -\left(\frac{160}{9}\right)^\circ F\end{aligned}$$

(iv) Let the temperature on both the scales numerically be x. Then,

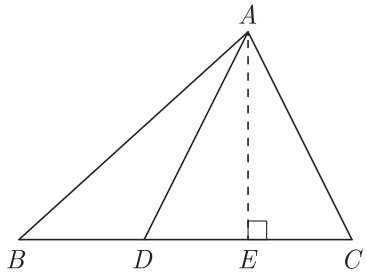
$$\begin{aligned}C &= \frac{5F-160}{9}\\ \Rightarrow\quad x &= \frac{5x-160}{9}\\ 9x &= 5x-160\\ 4x &= -160\\ x &= -40\end{aligned}$$

Hence, numerical value of the required temperature is -40.

38. In ΔABC, if AD is the median, then prove that $AB^2+AC^2 = 2AD^2+\frac{1}{2}BC^2$. [4]

SOLUTION :

Draw $AE \perp BC$. Then, $\angle AED = 90^\circ$.



$\therefore\quad \angle ADE < 90^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ADB$ is an obtuse angle.

Thus, $\angle ADB$ is obtuse and $\angle ADE$ is acute.

Now, ΔABD is obtuse-angled at D and $AE \perp BD$ produced.

$$\therefore\quad AB^2 = AD^2+BD^2+2BD\times DE \qquad ...(1)$$

Also, ΔADC is acute-angle at D and $AE \perp DC$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore\quad AC^2 &= AD^2+DC^2-2DC\times DE\\ &= AD^2+BD^2-2BD\times DE \qquad ...(2)\end{aligned}$$

$[\because\ DC = BD]$

Adding (1) and (2), we get

$$\begin{aligned}AB^2+AC^2 &= 2AD^2+2BD^2\\ &= 2AD^2+2\left(\frac{1}{2}BC\right)^2 = 2AD^2+\frac{1}{2}BC^2\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\quad AB^2+AC^2 = 2AD^2+\frac{1}{2}BC^2$

39. A random survey of the number of children of various age groups playing football match in a park was found as follows [4]

Age (in years)	**Number of children**
1-2	5
2-3	4
3-5	10
5-7	12
7-10	9
10-15	10
15-17	8

Draw a histogram to represent the above data.

SOLUTION :

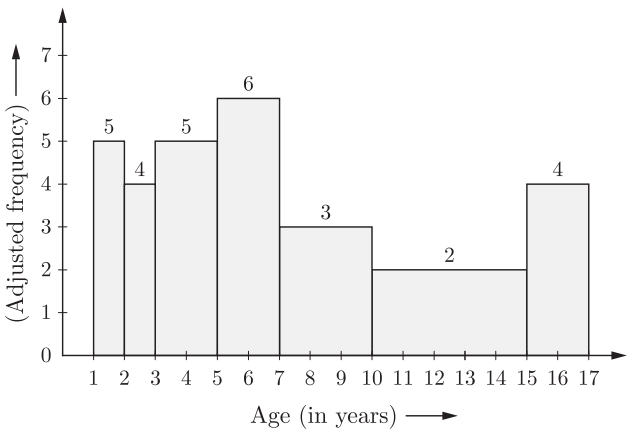
Here, minimum class size $= 2 - 1 = 1$
Adjusted frequency of a class

$$= \frac{\text{Minimum class size}}{\text{Class size of the class}} \times \text{Frequency of the class}$$

Frequency distribution after adjusting frequency

Age (in years)	Number of children (Frequency)	Width of the class	Adjusted frequency
1-2	5	1	$\frac{1}{1} \times 5 = 5$
2-3	4	1	$\frac{1}{1} \times 4 = 4$
3-5	10	2	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
5-7	12	2	$\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6$
7-10	9	3	$\frac{1}{3} \times 9 = 3$
10-15	10	5	$\frac{1}{5} \times 10 = 2$
15-17	8	2	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

The required histogram is as follows :



or

If the mean of the following frequency distribution is 28.25, find the value of p.

x_i	15	20	25	30	35	40
f_i	8	7	p	14	15	6

SOLUTION :

We prepare the table as under :

x_1	f_i	$f_i x_i$
15	8	120
20	7	140
25	p	$25p$
30	14	420
35	15	525
40	6	240
	$\Sigma f_i = (50 + p)$	$\Sigma f_i x_i = 1445 + 25p$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\Sigma f_i x_i}{\Sigma f_i} = \frac{1445 + 25p}{50 + p}$$

But, mean $= 28.25$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1445 + 25p}{50 + p} = 28.25$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 1445 + 25p = 1412.5 + 28.25p$$

$$3.25p = 32.5$$

$$p = \left(\frac{32.5}{3.25}\right) = 10$$

Hence, $p = 10$

40. While selling clothes for making flags, a shopkeeper claims to sell each piece of cloth in the shape of an equilateral triangle of each side 10 cm while actually he was selling the same in the shape of an isosceles triangle with sides 10 cm, 10 cm and 8 cm. How much cloth was he saving in selling each flag ? [4]

SOLUTION :

Actually, he was selling the cloth in the shape of an isosceles triangle, whose sides are 10 cm, 10 cm and 8 cm.

Let $a = 10\,\text{cm}$, $b = 10\,\text{cm}$ and $c = 8\,\text{cm}$
Then, semi-perimeter of isosceles triangle,

$$s = \frac{a + b + c}{2} = \frac{10 + 10 + 8}{2}$$

$$= 14\,\text{cm}$$

Area of isosceles triangle

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$
$$= \sqrt{14(14-10)(14-10)(14-8)}$$
$$= \sqrt{14 \times 4 \times 4 \times 6}$$
$$= \sqrt{14 \times 16 \times 6} = 8\sqrt{21}$$
$$= 8 \times 4.58$$
$$= 36.64\,\text{cm}^2$$

But the shopkeeper claims to sell the cloth in the shape of an equilateral triangle, whose sides are 10 cm each.
$\therefore$ Area of equilateral triangle

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (10)^2$$
$$= 25\sqrt{3} = 25 \times 1.73$$
$$= 43.25\,\text{cm}^2$$

Hence, the area of the cloth, he was saving

$$= \text{Area of an equilateral triangle} - \text{Area of an isosceles triangle}$$
$$= 43.25 - 36.64$$
$$= 6.61\,\text{cm}^2$$

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कक्षा / Class – IX (2022-23)
विज्ञान / Science(086)

अधिकतम अंक/ Max. Marks : 80 अवधि/ Duration: 3 घंटे/ hours

सामान्य निर्देश:
(i) प्रश्न पत्र में चार खंड ए, बी, सी और डी शामिल हैं। प्रश्न पत्र में 36 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
(ii) खंड-ए - प्रश्न संख्या। 1 से 20 - सभी प्रश्न और उनके भाग एक-एक अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्नों में बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs), अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न और अभिकथन-कारण प्रकार के प्रश्न होते हैं। इनके उत्तर एक शब्द या एक वाक्य में दिए जाने चाहिए।
(iii) खंड-बी - प्रश्न संख्या। 21 से 26 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। इन सवालों के जवाब 30 से 50 शब्दों के दायरे में होने चाहिए।
(iv) खंड-सी - प्रश्न संख्या। 27 से 33 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 से 80 शब्दों के दायरे में होने चाहिए।
(v) खंड-डी – प्रश्न संख्या। - 34 से 36 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 5 अंक हैं। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 80 से 120 शब्दों में होना चाहिए।
(vi) कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। एक छात्र को ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना होता है।
(vii) जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, साफ-सुथरे और उचित रूप से नामांकित चित्र बनाए जाने चाहिए।

General Instructions:

(i) The question paper comprises four sections A, B, C and D. There are 36 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Section–A - question no. 1 to 20 - all questions and parts thereof are of one mark each. These questions contain multiple choice questions (MCQs), very short answer questions and assertion - reason type questions. Answers to these should be given in one word or one sentence.
(iii) Section–B - question no. 21 to 26 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should in the range of 30 to 50 words.
(iv) Section–C - question no. 27 to 33 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should in the range of 50 to 80 words.
(v) Section–D – question no. - 34 to 36 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
(vi) There is no overall choice. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
(vii) Wherever necessary, neat and properly labeled diagrams should be drawn.

SECTION-A		
S.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	निम्नलिखित तापमानों को सेल्सियस इकाई में परिवर्तित करें। (a) 793 K (b) 870 K अथवा एक गोताखोर स्विमिंग पूल में पानी को काटने में सक्षम है। कौन सा पदार्थ का गुण यह प्रेक्षण दर्शाता है ? Convert the following temperatures to the celsius scale. (a) 793 K (b) 870 K OR A diver is able to cut through water in a swimming pool. Which property of matter does this observation show?	1
2	निम्नलिखित पदार्थों को उनके कणों के बीच बढ़ते हुए आकर्षण बल के अनुसार व्यवस्थित करें:- (a) जल (b) चीनी (c) ऑक्सीजन Arrange the following substances in increasing order of forces of attraction between the particles— (a) water,(b) sugar, (c) oxygen	1
3	मिश्र धातु क्या हैं? एक उदाहरण भी दीजिए। What are alloys? Give one example.	1
4	विलयन की सांद्रता क्या होती है? What is concentration of a solution?	1
5	उन दो जीवों के नाम बताइए जिनका हमने अध्ययन किया है और जिनमें अपने स्वयं के आनुवंशिक पदार्थ होते हैं। Name the two organelles we have studied that contain their own genetic material.	1

6	लाइसोसोम को आत्मघाती थैली के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है? अथवा कोशिका झिल्ली का निर्माण करने वाले लिपिड और प्रोटीन कहाँ संश्लेषित होते हैं? Why are lysosomes known as suicide bags? OR Where do the lipids and proteins constituting the cell membrane get synthesised?	1
7	रंध्रों के क्या कार्य हैं? What are the functions of the stomata?	1
8	हृदय की मांसपेशी का विशिष्ट कार्य क्या है? What is the specific function of the cardiac muscle?	1
9	आप गति और वेग में कैसे अंतर करेंगे ? अथवा दूरी और विस्थापन में क्या अंतर है ? How will you differentiate between speed and velocity? OR What is the difference between distance and displacement ?	1
10	निम्नलिखित में से कौन विस्थापन के लिए सत्य है ? (a) यह शून्य नहीं हो सकता। (b) इसका परिमाण वस्तु द्वारा तय की गई दूरी से अधिक है। Which of the following is true for displacement? (a) It cannot be zero. (b) Its magnitude is greater than the distance travelled by the object.	1

11	जड़त्व के नियम की व्याख्या कीजिए। अथवा यदि क्रिया हमेशा प्रतिक्रिया के बराबर होती है, तो बताएं कि घोड़ा एक गाड़ी को कैसे खींच सकता है। Explain law of inertia. OR If action is always equal to the reaction, explain how a horse can pull a cart.	1
12	किसी वस्तु के संवेग से आप क्या समझते हैं ? इसका SI मात्रक क्या है ? अथवा एक पृथक प्रणाली में (जहां कोई बाहरी बल नहीं है), कुल संवेग का क्या होता है ? What do you understand by momentum of an object? What is its SI unit ? OR In an isolated system (where there is no external force), what happens to the total momentum ?	1
13	जैविक खेती से आप क्या समझते हैं? What do you understand by organic farming ?	1

प्रश्न संख्या 14, 15 और 16 के लिए दो कथन दिए गए हैं- एक को अभिकथन (A) और अन्य को कारण (R)। इन प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर को (a), (b), (c) और (d) से चुनिए। जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है:
(a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
(b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
(c) A सत्य है, लेकिन R गलत है।
(d) A गलत है, लेकिन R सत्य है।

For question numbers 14, 15 and 16, two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.		
14	A:- मुर्गी पालन घरेलू मुर्गियों को पालने के लिए किया जाता है। B:-मुर्गी पालन के उत्पादन में अंडे का उत्पादन और मांस के लिए ब्रॉयलर उत्पादन शामिल है। A:-Poultry farming is done to raise domestic fowls. B:-Poultry production includes egg production and broiler production for poultry meat.	1
15	A:-पदार्थ की अवस्थाएँ अंतर-परिवर्तनीय होती हैं। B:-तापमान या दबाव को बदलकर पदार्थ की स्थिति को बदला जा सकता है। A:-The states of matter are inter-convertible. R:-The state of matter can be changed by changing temperature or pressure.	1
16	A:-पदार्थ छोटे-छोटे कणों से बना है। B:-हमारे आस-पास का पदार्थ तीन अवस्थाओं में मौजूद है- ठोस, तरल और गैस। A:-Matter is made up of small particles. R:-The matter around us exists in three states— solid, liquid and gas.	1
प्रश्न संख्या 17-20 में प्रत्येक में पांच उप-भाग हैं। किन्हीं चार उप-भागों के उत्तर देने हैं । Q. No 17 - 20 contain five sub-parts each. You are expected to answer any four sub-parts in these questions.		
17	भारत में 1952 से 2010 तक खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में चार गुना वृद्धि हुई है, जिसमें कृषि योग्य भूमि क्षेत्र में केवल 25% की वृद्धि हुई है। उत्पादन में यह वृद्धि खेती में शामिल प्रथाओं के माध्यम से हासिल की गई है, हम इसे तीन चरणों में विभाजित कर सकते हैं। पहला रोपण के लिए बीज का चुनाव है। दूसरा फसल पौधों का पोषण है। तीसरा है बढ़ती और कटी हुई फसलों को नुकसान से बचाना। इस प्रकार, फसल की पैदावार में सुधार के लिए गतिविधियों के प्रमुख समूहों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है: • फसल किस्म में सुधार • फसल उत्पादन में सुधार • फसल सुरक्षा प्रबंधन।	1X4

	In India there has been a four times increase in the production of food grains from 1952 to 2010 with only 25% increase in the cultivable land area. This increase in production been achieved through the practices involved in farming, we can divide it into three stages. The first is the choice of seeds for planting. The second is the nurturing of the crop plants. The third is the protection of the growing and harvested crops from loss. Thus, the major groups of activities for improving crop yields can be classified as: • Crop variety improvement • Crop production improvement • Crop protection management.	
	(i) खरीफ मौसम की अवधि क्या है? (a) जून से जुलाई (b) जून से अक्टूबर (c) जून से नवंबर (d) जून से दिसंबर (i) What is kharif season period? (a) June to July (b) June to October (c) June to November (d) June to December	
	(ii) रबी मौसम की अवधि क्या है? (a) नवंबर से अप्रैल (b) नवंबर से मार्च (c) नवंबर से फरवरी (d) नवंबर से जनवरी (ii) What is Rabi season period? (a) November to April (b) November to March (c) November to February (d) November to January	
	(iii) पौधे अपना भोजन सूर्य के प्रकाश में _____ नामक प्रक्रिया द्वारा निर्मित करते हैं (a) प्रकाश संश्लेषण (b) फोटोपीरियड (c) फोटोलाईसिस (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	

	(iii) Plants manufacture their food in sunlight by the process called _____ (a) Photosynthesis (b) Photoperiod (c) Photolysis (d) None of the above	
	(iv) निम्नलिखित में से कौन खरीफ की फसल नहीं है ? (a) अलसी (b) धान (c) अरहर (d) मक्का (iv) Which of the following is not a Kharif crops ? (a) linseed (b) Paddy (c) pigeon pea, (d) maize,	
	(v) निम्नलिखित में से कौन रबी की फसल नहीं है ? (a) गेहूं, (b) सोयाबीन (c) मटर, (d) सरसों। (v) Which of the following is not a Rabi crops ? (a)Wheat, (b) Soyabean (c) Peas, (d) Mustard.	
18	किसी विलयन की सांद्रता उसकी प्रति इकाई आयतन या घोल के प्रति इकाई द्रव्यमान में मौजूद विलय की मात्रा है। तापमान में वृधि के साथ एक विलयन की घुलनशीलता बढ़ जाती है। एक प्रयोग के दौरान एक छात्र सामान्य तापमान पर 350 मिलीग्राम पानी में 50 ग्राम चीनी घोलता है। किसी विलयन की सांद्रता को द्रव्यमान द्वारा द्रव्यमान प्रतितशत (विलेय का द्रव्यमान/विलयन का द्रव्यमान)/100 के रूप में व्यक्त किया जा सकता है।	1X4

	The concentration of a solution is the amount of solute present per unit volume or per unit mass of the solution. Solubility of a solution increases with the increase in the Temperature. During an experiment a student dissolve 50g of sugar in 350g of water at normal temperature. Concentration of a solution can be expressed by mass percentage as (mass of solute/mass of solution)/100.	
	(i)कौन सा विलयन का घटक नहीं है: (a)विलेय (b) विलायक (c) परिक्षिप्त प्रावस्था (d)उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं (i)Which is a not a component of solution : (a) Solute . (b) Solvent . (c) dispersed phase . (d) None of the above.	
	(ii)चीनी का घोल है: (a) ठोस और तरल का विलयन (b) तरल और तरल का विलयन (c) विषम विलयन (d) गैस और द्रव का विलयन (ii)Sugar solution is a: (a) Solution of solid and liquid. (b) Solution of liquid and liquid (c) Heterogeneous solution (d) Solution of gas and liquid	
	(iii)विलयन की सांद्रता के बारे में कौन सा कथन सत्य है: (a) प्रति इकाई आयतन में उपस्थित विलेय की मात्रा। (b) प्रति इकाई आयतन में उपस्थित विलायक की मात्रा। (c) तापमान के साथ परिवर्तित ना हो। (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	

	(iii)Which statement is true about the concentration of a solution: (a) Amount of solute present per unit volume. (b) Amount of solvent present per unit volume. (c) Never change with temperature. (d) None of the above	
	(iv)उपरोक्त प्रयोग के दौरान छात्र द्वारा तैयार किए गए घोल की सांद्रता क्या है ? (a)0.125% (b)125% (c)12.5% (d)0.14% (iv)What is the concentration of the solution prepared by the student during the above experiment? (a) 0.125% (b) 125% (c) 12.5% (d) 0.14%	
	(v) एक विलयन का बड़ा घटक है: (a) विलेय। (b) विलायक। (c) परिक्षिप्त प्रावस्था । (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं। (v)The bigger component of a solution is : (a) Solute . (b) Solvent . (c) dispersed phase . (d) None of the above.	
19	टक्कर से पहले दो वस्तुओं के संवेग का योग टक्कर के बाद के संवेग के योग के बराबर होता है बशर्ते उन पर कोई बाहरी असंतुलित बल कार्य न कर रहा हो। इसे संवेग के संरक्षण के नियम के रूप में जाना जाता है। यह कथन वैकल्पिक रूप से दिया जा सकता है क्योंकि टक्कर से दो वस्तुओं का कुल संवेग अपरिवर्तित या संरक्षित रहता है। संवेग संरक्षण का नियम कण निकाय पर लागू होता है। निम्नलिखित प्रश्नो के उत्तर दीजिए।	

	The sum of momentum of the two objects before collision is equal to the sum of momentum after the collision provided there is no external unbalanced force acting on them. This is known as the law of conservation of momentum. This statement can alternatively be given as the total momentum of the two objects is unchanged or conserved by the collision. Law of conservation of momentum is applicable to system of particle. Answer the following questions.	
	(i) संवेग संरक्षण का नियम लागू होता है (a) कणों की एक प्रणाली (b) केवल 2 कणों के लिए (c) केवल 1 कण के लिए (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं (i)Law of conservation of momentum is applicable to (a) A system of particles (b) Only for 2 particles (c) Only for 1 particle (d) None of the above	
	(ii) संवेग के संरक्षण का नियम उपयुक्त है बशर्ते कि (a) कणों पर कार्य करने वाला बाहरी असंतुलित बल होना चाहिए (b) कणों पर कार्य करने वाला कोई बाहरी असंतुलित बल नहीं होना चाहिए (c) कणों पर कार्य करने वाले कोई आंतरिक बल नहीं होना चाहिए (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं (ii) Law of conservation of momentum holds good provided that (a) There should be external unbalanced force acting on particles (b) There should not be any external unbalanced force acting on particles (c) No internal forces acting on particles (d) None of the above	
	(iii) टक्कर होने पर दो वस्तुओं का कुल संवेग है (a) परिवर्तित (b) संरक्षित रहता है (c) शून्य (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	

	(iii)The total momentum of the two objects when collision occurs is (a) Changed (b) Remains conserved (c) Become zero (d) None of the above	
	(iv) संवेग की SI इकाई है (a) kgm/s (b) Kg/ms (c) Kgms (d) Kg/s. (iv) The SI unit of momentum is (a)kgm/s (b)Kg/ms (c)Kgms (d)Kg/s.	
	(v)संवेग द्रव्यमान और वेग का गुणनफल है जो की माप है (a) वस्तु की गतिज ऊर्जा का (b) वस्तु की संभावित ऊर्जा का (c) वस्तु की यांत्रिक ऊर्जा का (d) वस्तु की गुरुत्वाकर्षण ऊर्जा का (v)The momentum is the product of mass and velocity which is the the measure of the (a) kinetic energy of the object (b) Potential energy of the object (c) Mechanical energy of the object (d) Gravitaional energy of the object	
20	रक्त एक संयोजी ऊतक है जिसमें एक द्रव (तरल) मैट्रिक्स होता है जिसे प्लाज्मा कहा जाता है, जिसमें आरबीसी, डब्ल्यूबीसी और प्लेटलेट्स निलंबित हैं। प्लाज्मा में प्रोटीन, लवण और हार्मोन शामिल होते हैं । प्रवाहित रक्त शरीर के विभिन्न भागों में हार्मोन, अपशिष्ट पदार्थ ,गैसों और पोषक तत्वों का परिवहन करता है। Blood is a connective tissue which has a fluid (liquid) matrix called plasma in which RBCs, WBCs and platelets are suspended. The plasma contains proteins, salts and hormones. Blood flows and transports gases, nutrients, hormones and waste materials to different parts of the body.	

	(i)कौन सी कोशिका हमें रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता प्रदान करती है? (a) आरबीसी (b)डब्ल्यूबीसी (c)प्लेटलेट्स (d)प्लाज्मा (i)Which cell provides us immunity? (a) RBCs (b) WBCs (c) platelets (d) plasma	
	(ii)प्लेटलेट्स मदद करता है: (a) रक्त का थक्का बनाने में। (b) कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का परिवहन। (c)ऑक्सीजन का परिवहन। (d) हार्मोन का परिवहन। (ii)Platelets helps in : (a) blood coagulation. (b) transportation of carbon dioxide. (c) transportation of oxygen. (d) transportation of hormone.	
	(iii)हमारे शरीर में उत्पन्न होने वाली कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का परिवहन रक्त की किस कौशिका द्वारा किया जाता है? (a)आरबीसी (b) डब्ल्यूबीसी (c) प्लेटलेट्स (d) प्लाज्मा (iii)Carbon dioxide that produces in our body is transported by which cell of the blood: (a) RBCs (b)WBCs (c) platelets (d) plasma	

	(iv)प्रत्येक संयोजी ऊतक में होता है: (a) मैट्रिक्स (b) कोशिकाएँ शिथिल दूरी पर होती हैं (c)शरीर में पदार्थ का परिवहन (d)A और B दोनों (iv)Every connective tissue have : (a) matrix (b) cells are loosely spaced (c) transport substance in the body (d) both A and B	
	(v)हीमोग्लोबिन रक्त के किस घटक में मौजूद होता है: (a)आरबीसी (b)डब्ल्यूबीसी (c)प्लेटलेट्स (d)प्लाज्मा (v)Haemoglobin is present in which component of the blood: (a) RBCs (b) WBCs (c) platelets (d) plasma	
	SECTION-B	
21	बर्फ के ठंडे पानी से भरे गिलास की बाहरी सतह पर पानी की बूंदें हमें क्यों दिखाई देती हैं? अथवा द्रवों का घनत्व सामान्यतः ठोसों की तुलना में कम होता है। लेकिन आपने देखा होगा कि बर्फ पानी पर तैरती है। बताइए क्यों? Why do we see water droplets on the outer surface of a glass containing ice-cold water? OR Liquids generally have lower density as compared to solids. But you must have observed that ice floats on water. Find out why. ?	2

22	भंडारण के दौरान अनाज के नुकसान के लिए कौन से कारक जिम्मेदार हो सकते हैं? What factors may be responsible for losses of grains during storage?	2
23	आप कैसे पुष्टि करेंगे कि आपको दिया गया रंगहीन तरल शुद्ध पानी है? अथवा समांगी और विषमांगी मिश्रण के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें। How would you confirm that a colourless liquid given to you is pure water? OR List the points of differences between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures.	2
24	एक ऑटोमोबाइल वाहन का द्रव्यमान 1500 किग्रा है। यदि वाहन को 1.7 ms^{-2} के ऋणात्मक त्वरण के साथ रोकना है तो वाहन और सड़क के बीच कितना बल होना चाहिए? An automobile vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of 1.7 ms^{-2}?	2
25	एक वस्तु 4 सेकंड में 16 मीटर और फिर 2 सेकंड में 16 मीटर की दूरी तय करती है। वस्तु की औसत गति क्या है? An object travels 16 m in 4 s and then another 16 m in 2 s. What is the average speed of the object?	2
26	यदि गोल्गी उपकरण नहीं होता तो कोशिका के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव होता? What would happen to the life of a cell if there was no Golgi apparatus?	2
	SECTION-C	
27	चाय बनाने के लिए आप जिन चरणों का उपयोग करेंगे, उन्हें लिखिए। विलयन, विलायक, विलेय, विलेय, विलेय, अघुलनशील, छानना और अवशेष शब्दों का प्रयोग करें।	3

	अथवा एक घोल में 320 मिलीग्राम पानी में 40 ग्राम सामान्य नमक होता है। विलयन के द्रव्यमान प्रतिशत द्वारा द्रव्यमान के रूप में इसकी सांद्रता को ज्ञात कीजिए। Write the steps you would use for making tea. Use the words solution, solvent, solute, dissolve, soluble, insoluble, filtrate and residue. OR A solution contains 40 g of common salt in 320 g of water. Calculate the concentration in terms of mass by mass percentage of the solution.	
28	अमीबा अपना भोजन कैसे प्राप्त करता है? उपयुक्त चित्र द्वारा समझाइए। How does an Amoeba obtain its food? Explain with suitable diagram.	3
29	निम्नलिखित का नाम बताइए। (a) ऊतक जो हमारे मुंह की आंतरिक परत बनाता है। (b) ऊतक जो मनुष्यों में मांसपेशियों को हड्डी से जोड़ता है। (c) ऊतक जो पौधों में भोजन का परिवहन करता है। (d) ऊतक जो हमारे शरीर में वसा जमा करता है। (e) एक द्रव मैट्रिक्स के साथ संयोजी ऊतक। (d) मस्तिष्क में मौजूद ऊतक। Name the following. (a) Tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth. (b) Tissue that connects muscle to bone in humans. (c) Tissue that transports food in plants. (d) Tissue that stores fat in our body. (e) Connective tissue with a fluid matrix. (f) Tissue present in the brain.	3
30	धारीदार, अरेखित और हृदय की मांसपेशियों के बीच उनकी संरचना और शरीर में साइट/स्थान के आधार पर अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। Differentiate between striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles on the basis of their structure and site/location in the body.	3
31	एक स्थिर स्थिति से शुरू करते हुए, राहुल अपनी साइकिल को 30 सेकंड में 6 m s-1 का वेग प्राप्त करने के लिए पैडल करता है। फिर वह इस तरह ब्रेक लगाता है कि वेग अगले 5 सेकंड में साइकिल की संख्या घटकर 4 m s-1 हो जाती है। दोनों स्थितियों में साइकिल के त्वरण को ज्ञात कीजिए।	3

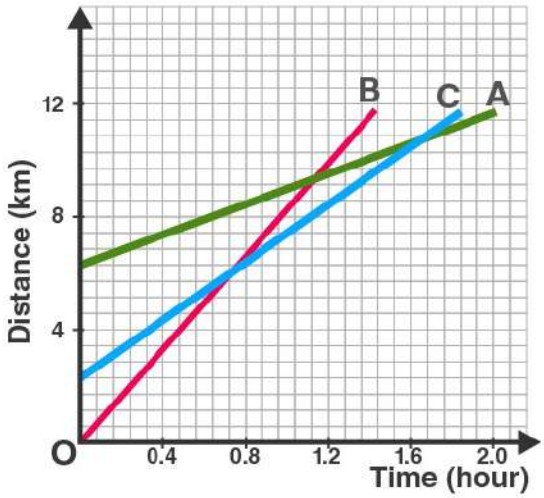
	अथवा बताएं कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी स्थिति संभव है और इनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए एक उदाहरण दीजिए: (a) एक स्थिर त्वरण के साथ एक वस्तु ,लेकिन शून्य वेग के साथ (b) एक वस्तु एक त्वरण के साथ गति करते हुए लेकिन एक समान गति के साथ। (c) लम्बवत दिशा में त्वरण के साथ एक निश्चित दिशा में गतिमान वस्तु। Starting from a stationary position, Rahul paddles his bicycle to attain a velocity of 6 m s–1 in 30 s. Then he applies brakes such that the velocity of the bicycle comes down to 4 m s-1 in the next 5 s. Calculate the acceleration of the bicycle in both the cases. OR State which of the following situations are possible and give an example for each of these: (a) an object with a constant acceleration but with zero velocity (b) an object moving with an acceleration but with uniform speed. (c) an object moving in a certain direction with an acceleration in the perpendicular direction.	
32	प्रत्येक के लिए उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ न्यूटन के गति के नियमों का संक्षेप में वर्णन करें। Describe in brief the Newton's laws of motion with suitable examples for each.	3
33	आप कैप्चर फिशिंग, मैरीकल्चर और जलीय कृषि में कैसे अंतर स्पष्ट करते हैं? How do you differentiate between capture fishing, mariculture and aquaculture?	3
	SECTION-D	
34	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नो के उत्तर दीजिए:- (a) प्रोकैरियोटिक और यूकेरियोटिक कौशिका के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (b) आप पादप कोशिका को जंतु कोशिका से किस प्रकार विभेदित करेंगे? अथवा	5

	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नो के उत्तर दीजिए : (a) स्क्लीडेन और श्वान द्वारा प्रस्तुत और आगे विरचोव द्वारा समझाया गया कौशिका सिद्धांत का वर्णन कीजिए। (b) समपरासारी विलयन, अल्पपरासरण दाबी विलयन,तथा अतिपरासरण दाबी विलयन के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। Answer the following questions:- (a)What are the differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell (b) How will you differentiate a plant cell from an animal cell.? OR Answer the following questions: (a)Describe Cell theory presented by Schleiden and Schwann and further explained by Virchow. (b)Differentiate between isotonic, hypotonic and hypertonic solution.	
35	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नो के उत्तर दीजिए: 1.गर्म,शुष्क दिन में कूलर अधिक ठंडा क्यों करता है? 2.गर्मियों में घड़े का जल ठंडा क्यों होता है ? 3.एसीटोन/पेट्रोल या इत्र डालने पर हमारी हथेली ठंडी क्यों हो जाती है ? 4.कप की अपेक्षा प्लेट से हम गर्म दूध या चाय जल्दी क्यों पी लेते हैं ? 5.गर्मियों में हमें किस तरह के कपड़े पहनने चाहिए ? Answer the following questions: 1.Why does a desert cooler cool better on a hot dry day? 2. How does the water kept in an earthen pot (matka) become cool during summer? 3. Why does our palm feel cold when we put some acetone orpetrol or perfume on it? 4. Why are we able to sip hot tea or milk faster from a saucer rather than a cup? 5. What type of clothes should we wear in summer?	5
36	निम्नलिखित चित्र तीन वस्तुओं A, B और C के दूरी-समय ग्राफ को दर्शाता है। ग्राफ का अध्ययन करें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: (a) तीनों में से कौन सबसे तेज यात्रा कर रहा है? (b) क्या तीनों कभी सड़क पर एक ही बिंदु पर मिलते हैं? (c) जब B, A को पार करता है तो C ने कितनी दूर यात्रा की है? (d) B ने C को पार करते समय कितनी दूर यात्रा की है?	5

अथवा (केवल दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए)

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
(a) आप कब कहेंगे कि एक शरीर (i) एकसमान त्वरण में है? (ii) असमान त्वरण?
(b) एक झील पर आराम से शुरू होने वाली एक मोटरबोट 8.0 एस के लिए 3.0 मीटर एस-2 की निरंतर दर से सीधी रेखा में तेज होती है। इस दौरान नाव कितनी दूरी तय करती है?
(c) एक ट्रॉली, एक झुके हुए विमान से नीचे जाते समय, 2 सेमी s-2 का त्वरण होता है। प्रारंभ के बाद इसका वेग 3 s क्या होगा?

Following figure shows the distance-time graph of three objects A, B and C. Study the graph and answer the following questions:



(a) Which of the three is travelling the fastest?

(b) Are all three ever at the same point on the road?

(c) How far has C travelled when B passes A?

(d) How far has B travelled by the time it passes C?

OR (ONLY FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS)

Answer the following questions:-

(a)When will you say a body is in (i) uniform acceleration? (ii) non-uniform acceleration?

(b)A motorboat starting from rest on a lake accelerates in a straight line at a constant rate of 3.0 m s^{-2} for 8.0 s. How far does the boat travel during this time?

(c)A trolley, while going down an inclined plane, has an acceleration of 2 cm s^{-2}. What will be its velocity 3 s after the start?

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SCIENCE (CODE 086)
SAMPLE PAPER-1

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper comprises of three sections-A, B and C. Attempt all the sections.
(ii) All questions are compulsory.
(iii) Internal choice is given in each sections.
(iv) All questions in Section A are one-mark questions comprising MCQ, VSA type and assertion-reason type questions. They are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
(v) All questions in Section B are three-mark, short-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 50-60 words each.
(vi) All questions in Section C are five-mark, long-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 80-90 words each.
(vii) This question paper consists of a total of 30 questions.

Section - A

DIRECTION : For question numbers 1 and 2, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below :

(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

1. **Assertion (A) :** The particles of a solution are smaller than 1 nm (10^{-9} metre) in diameter [1]
Reason (R) : Solution can scatter a beam of light passing through it

Ans : (c) A is true but R is false.

2. **Assertion (A) :** In solids, molecules are tightly packed. [1]
Reason (R) : Force of attraction between molecules in solids is very weak.

Ans : (c) A is true but R is false.

3. Which soil is derived from basaltic rock ? [1]
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil
(c) Laterite soil (d) Both A and C

Ans : (b) Black soil.

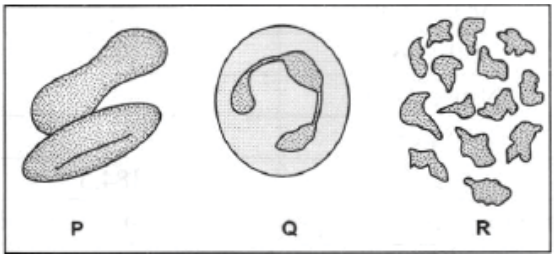
4. A ball is rolling down a slope at a steady speed. Which of the following statements is correct ? [1]
(a) Frictional force is greater than the forward force.
(b) There is an unbalanced force downwards.
(c) There are no forces acting on the ball.
(d) The forces acting on the ball are balanced.

Ans : (d) The forces acting on the ball are balanced.

5. What does the area of a velocity—time graph give ?[1]
(a) Distance (b) Acceleration
(c) Displacement (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Displacement

6. Which of the following is/are true about P, Q and R ?



(a) P-transports food, Q-develops immunity, R-clots blood.
(b) P-transports carbon dioxide, Q-produces antibodies, R-clots blood.
(c) P-transports bacteria, Q-eats foreign material, R-clots blood.
(d) P-transports oxygen, Q-kills bacteria, R-clots blood.

Ans : (d) P-transports oxygen, Q-kills bacteria, R-clots blood.

7. The electrons present in the outermost shell are called
(a) Valency electrons (b) Octet electrons
(c) Duplet electrons (d) Valence electrons

Ans : (d) Valence electrons

or

The nucleons are
(a) Protons and electrons
(b) Neutrons and electrons
(c) Protons and neutrons
(d) None of these

Ans : (c) Protons and neutrons

8. What is the alternate name for Apis cerana indica ?
(a) Indian bee (b) Indian buffalo
(c) Indian cow (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Indian bee

9. Which of the following is true for two bodies separated by some distance ? [1]

(a) When the distance between them is halved, gravitational force becomes 4 times.
(b) When one of the mass becomes halved, gravitational force becomes halved.
(c) When the distance between them is increased four times, gravitational force becomes 1/16 times.
(d) All of the above.

Ans : (d) All of the above.

or

First man who came up with idea of gravity was
(a) Henry Briggs (b) Isaac Newton
(c) John Napier (d) Jobst Burgi

Ans : (b) Isaac Newton

10. Name the disease that affects our lungs. [1]
(a) AIDS (b) Rabies
(c) Polio (d) Tuberculosis

Ans : (d) Tuberculosis

or

Penicillin is capable of one of the following. Which one ?
(a) Interfere in the biological pathway of bacteria.
(b) An antibiotic that can kill bacteria.
(c) Both A and B
(d) None of these

Ans : (c) Both A and B

11. Define one watt of power. [1]

Ans :

Power is the rate of doing work or the rate of utilising energy. The power of an agent may vary with time. Power, P = W/T
The SI unit of power is Watt. 1 watt is the power of an agent, which does work at the rate of 1 joule per second.

12. 1 carat of diamond is equal to ..... [1]

Ans : 200 milligram

13. Questions 13.1-13.4 are based on the Table A and Table B. Study these tables related to boiling points of different substances and humidity and answer the following questions.

Table A : Boiling points of different substances

Substance	**Boiling point (°C)**
Methanol	64.7
Ethanol	78.4
Nitric Acid	83
Water	100
Iodine	184.3

Table B : Humidity percentage in three situations

	Humidity (%)
Situation A	>75
Situation B	50 – 75
Situation C	<50

13.1 Refer Table B and find out in which situation a bowl of water will evaporate away the fastest and in which situation the slowest. [1]

Ans : Fastest : Situation C

Slowest : Situation A

13.2 A bowl of water and a bowl of ethanol are kept inside a room. Which bowl will get empty first? [1]

Ans : Ethanol.

13.3 "Evaporation is a surface phenomenon." Explain. [1]

Ans : If the surface area increases, then the rate of evaporation will increase.

13.4 Refer Table A and Table B and find in which situation out of the following, the substance will evaporate the fastest. [1]
(a) Methanol in situation C
(b) Iodine in situation A
(c) Nitric acid in situation A
(d) Iodine in situation C

Ans : (a) Methanol in situation C

14. Read the passage and answer the following questions.
Rohan has a brother who is an athlete. One day Rohan had gone to see his brother in a racing competition. The race starts and after sometime, Rohan sees his brother in pain and not able to run properly. He sees that the doctor immediately applies ice on his knees.

14.1 Rohan is confused as to why the doctor is applying ice on his brother's knees. Can you clear his confusion by stating an appropriate reason ? [1]

Ans : These kinds of problems are common in athlete. Most probably Rohan's brother might have suffered from ligament tear. Ligament tear needs immediate treatment and that's the reason the doctor applies ice to control its swelling.

14.2 State one function of a skeletal connective tissue. [1]

Ans : It gives a definite shape to the body.

14.3 What is ligament? [1]

Ans : Ligament is a type of connective tissue. It helps in connecting bones with each other and is highly elastic and strong.

14.4 What values are shown by Rohan ? [1]

Ans : Rohan's behaviour shows that he is inquisitive and has a scientific approach towards a problem.

Section -B

15. A body starts from rest and moves with a uniform acceleration of 2 m/s^2- until it travels a distance of 625 m. Find its velocity. [3]

Ans :

Given,

$$\text{Initial velocity}, u = 0\,\text{m/s}$$
$$\text{Final velocity}, v = ?$$
$$\text{Acceleration} = 2\,\text{m/s}^2$$
$$\text{Distance} = s = 625\,\text{m}$$

By the third equation of motion

$$v^2 - u^2 = 2as$$
$$v^2 - 0 = 2 \times 2 \times 625$$
$$v^2 = 2500$$
$$v = 50\,\text{m/s}$$

Final velocity of the body is 50 m/s.

16. (a) The smell of hot sizzling food reaches you several meters away, but to smell the cold food you have to go close. Why?

(b) After rains, the rain drops dry away easily on a sunny day or on a cloudy day? Give reasons. [3]

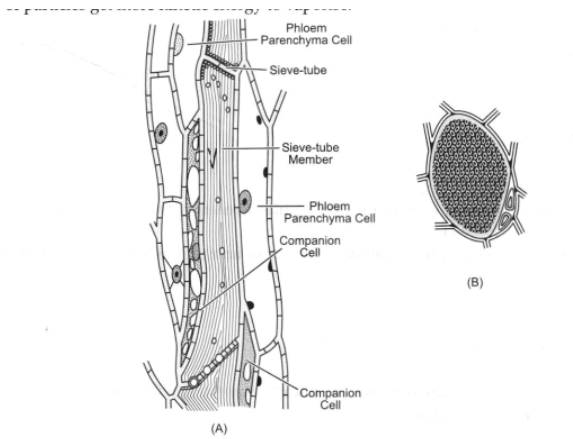
Ans :

(a) Particles of matter are continuously moving. They possess the kinetic energy. As the temperature rises, particles move faster. Thus, particles that carry smell of hot sizzling food move faster than the smell of the cold food. Therefore, the smell of hot sizzling food can reach us several meters away, but to get smell from a cold food you have to go close.

(b) After rains, rain drops will dry easily on a sunny day, as the temperature is higher in sunny day, evaporation increases. On a cloudy day temperature of the surrounding is low due to humidity evaporation decreases. With an increase of temperature, more number of particles get more kinetic energy to vaporise.

17. Draw a neat diagram of the section of the tissue that is responsible for the translocation of food from the leaves to the different parts of the plant. [3]

Ans :



(a) Sieve tubes along with companion cells and phloem parachyma cells in longitudinal section.

(b) The face view of sieve plate showing sieve pores represented by black area.

18. (a) Why does a passenger jumping out of a rapidly moving bus fall forward with his face downwards?

(b) Why is it difficult for a fireman to hose, which ejects large amount of water at a high velocity? [3]

Ans :

(a) A man getting down on road from a running bus falls forward with a his face downward because due to inertia of motion upper part of body continues to be in motion in forward direction while feet come to rest as soon as they touch the road.

(b) **Newton's third law of motion :** Every action has an equal and opposite reaction. When the fireman holds the hose, it has an opposite reaction according to the third law of motion. This backward and an equal reaction on the fireman makes him unstable and finds it difficult to hold the hose. Thus, due to the opposite reaction of the water with high velocity a fireman finds it difficult to hold the hose.

or

Which of the following has more inertia:

(a) A rubber or a stone of the same size?

(b) A bicycle or a train?

(c) A five-rupee coin or a one-rupee coin?

Ans :

Inertia is the measure of the mass of the body. The greater is the mass of the body, the greater is the inertia and vice-versa.

(a) Mass of a stone is more than the mass of a rubber ball for the same size. Hence, inertia of the stone is greater than that of a rubber ball.

(b) Mass of a train is more than that the mass of a bicycle. Hence, inertia of the train is greater than that of the bicycle.

(c) Mass of a five rupee coin is more than that of a one rupee coin. Hence, inertia of the five rupee coin is greater than that of the one rupee coin.

19. Name three basic scientific approaches for increasing the yield of a crop. [3]

Ans :

Three basic scientific approaches for increasing the yield of a crop are :

(a) **Crop production management :** It includes proper irrigation and nutrient management. It can be done by adding manure and fertilizers. Nutrient management can also be done by crop rotation, inter—cropping and mixed—cropping.

(b) **Crop protection management :** Plants need protection from weeds, insects, pests and pathogens. It can be done through mechanical methods, biological methods, chemical methods or cultural methods.

(c) **Crop variety management :** Crop variety can be improved by hybridisation or by transgenic measures. It can be done by obtaining desired plant characteristics.

20. What are the properties of a periodic table? [3]

Ans :

Atomic radius increases down a group because as we

move along a group the atomic number increases and the number of shells also increases and the distance of the nucleus from the outer most electron increases as it gets far away from the nucleus. Atomic radius decreases along a period because as we move from left to right along a period, the atomic number of an atom increases, and the positive charge nucleus and electrons are added to the same orbit and higher nuclear charge will increase the force of attraction of the electrons.

or

Define ionization energy and electron affinity.

Ans :

Ionization energy of an element is the amount of energy that must be supplied to one mole of the element in the gaseous state to obtain one mole of cations in the gaseous state. Electron affinity of an atom or molecule is defined as the amount of energy released or spent when an electron is added to a neutral atom or molecule in the gaseous state to form a negative ion.

21. (a) The mass of the body on earth is 60kg, what is its weight on the earth and on moon ? [3]

(b) How is the weight of an object related to its mass ?

Ans :

(a) Mass = 60 kg acceleration in earth $= 10\,\text{m/s}^2$ so, weight of the object in earth $= 60 \times 10 =$ 600N weight of the object in moon $= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \times 600$ $= 100\,\text{N}$

(b) Mass defines amount of particles or matter present in an object. The mass remains constant at all the places. Weight defines force of gravity acting on the object. The weight changes from one to another place. The object's weight is calculated by product of the object's mass and acceleration due to gravity at that place. The mass's unit is fundamental unit which is kilogram whereas weight is a derived unit which is Newton.

22. What is classification? What is the need for classification? What is the basis of classification ? [3]

Ans :

Classification is the process of grouping similar things into groups or categories on the basis of similarities and differences.

Need for classification : It is very difficult to study large number of organisms individually. So, organisms that have similar characteristics are grouped together and then studied easily.

Basis for classification : Cell structure, mode and source of the nutrition and body organisation.

or

Describe the general characteristics of gymnosperms.

Ans :

Characteristics of gymnosperms :

(a) The stem is erect, aerial and branched or unbranched.

(b) The leaves are usually dimorphic, i.e., presence of two types of leaves on a plant.

(c) These are naked seeded plants, i.e., their ovules are not enclosed in their ovaries.

(d) The microsporophyll (male reproductive organ) and megasporophyll (female reproductive organ) are compactly arranged around the central axis forming male cone and female cone respectively.

23. (a) What amount of energy in kWh is consumed in 10 h by a machine of power 500 W? [3]

(b) An archer stretches the string of his bow to shoot an arrow. Name :

(i) The type of energy he uses in the process.

(ii) The type of energy into which it is converted.

(iii) The energy transformation taking place when the arrow is shot.

(c) If a body is thrown vertically upward, its velocity goes on decreasing. What happens to its kinetic energy when it stops at the top and its velocity becomes zero ?

Ans :

(a) Energy consumed = Power × Time = 500 W × 10 h = 5000 Wh = 5kWh

(b) (i) Potential energy stored in string of the bow.

(ii) Kinetic energy of the arrow.

(iii) Potential energy of the stretched string into kinetic energy of the arrow.

(c) The whole of its kinetic energy gets converted into potential energy, mgh, where m is the mass of body and h is the height.

24. What are the main functional regions of a cell? Explain with the help of diagram. [3]

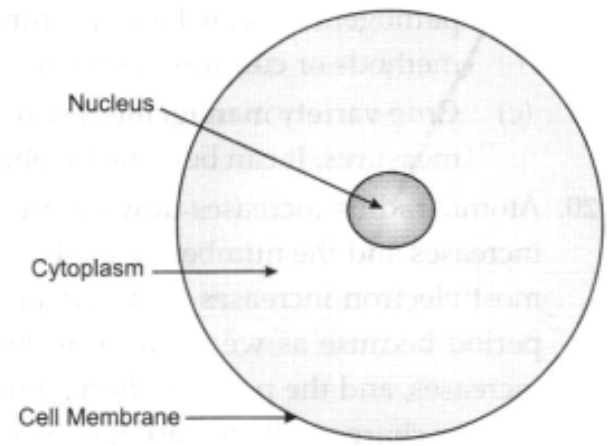
Ans :

There are three main functional regions of a cell, as shown in the diagram.

(a) **Plasma membrane (PM) :** It is flexible and made up of phospholipid bilayer that consists of proteins and lipids which surrounds the cell Nucleus and is semipermeable in nature.

(b) **Cytoplasm :** It is an amorphous and homogeneous colloidal ground substances present between the PM and nucleus.

(c) **Nucleus :** It is centrally located, spherical prominent organelle surrounded by two unit membranes which is responsible for controlling Cell Membrane all vital activities of a cell. It also contains the genetic material.



Section -C

25. (a) How can ultrasound be used to detect the defects in a metal block ? [5]

(b) What is reverberation and what is done to reduce it ?

Ans :

(a) Ultrasound are those waves which have frequency greater than 20 kHz. Now, metal blocks are subjected to ultrasound at one end and at the other end, detectors are placed. If the metal block does not contain any defect then ultrasound travels through the block and is detected by the detectors at the other end If the metal block has any defect then from that region ultrasounds are not detected and gets reflected back indicating the presence of defect in the block.

(b) The repeated reflection of sound that results in the persistence of sound is called as reverberation. We can reduce reverberation by:

(i) Covering roofs and walls of auditorium with sound absorbing materials.

(ii) Seat material is also selected on the basis of its sound absorbing property.

or

Sound requires a medium to travel. Justify experimentally.

Ans :

Sound requires a medium to travel and it can be proven by the following experiment.

(a) Take a bell jar and suspend an electric bell in it.

(b) The bell jar is connected to a vacuum pump. Till the air is in the bell jar, the sound of the electric bell is louder.

(c) Now with the help of vacuum pump, suck out the air from the jar gradually.

(d) As the air is getting pumped out, the sound of the bell gets fainter and fainter.

(e) When the bell jar is completely vacuumed, no sound can be heard.

(f) This shows that the air is required for the propagation of sound.

26. Describe an activity that rate of intermixing depends upon the forces of attraction between the particles.[5]

Ans :

Activity : To prove that the mixing speed depends on the attraction force between particles.

Procedure :

(a) Take two water-filled beakers.

(b) Place a drop of ink on the first beaker's sides.

(c) In the second beaker, place a drop of honey in the same manner.

(d) Leave them and record the observation without disturbance.

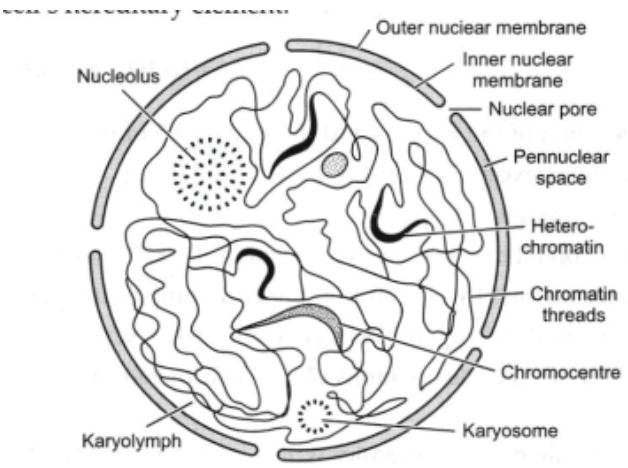
We are going to observe that the attraction forces between the ink particles are weak, sothey are quickly distributed evenly in water. on the other hand, the attraction forces between the honey particles are powerful and therefore they move slowly. As a consequence, it takes longer time for the honey particles to enter the water spaces

Conclusion : Particles of matter are moving continuously, but the intermixing rate depends on the attraction forces between them.

27. Explain in detail what do you know about the structure of nucleus. [5]

Ans :

The nucleolus fabricates subunits of ribosomal from proteins and RNA, which is also perceived as RNA. It then transfers the subunits out to the bottom of the cell where they merge into intact ribosomes. Ribosomes produce proteins hence; the nucleolus performs an important function in producing proteins in the cell. The principal function of the cell nucleus is to regulate gene appearance and reconcile the reproduction of DNA throughout the cell cycle. The nucleus is an organelle observed in eukaryotic cells. The internal part of the nuclear membrane comprises the majority of the cell's hereditary element.



Ultrastructure of Nucleus

or

What are lysosomes and centrosomes? Write their function.

Ans :

Lysosomes : Lysosomes are the main digestive compartment of the cell. As such, they contain a variety of enzymes capable of degrading different types of biological material including nucleic acids, lipids and proteins among others.

Function : The manner in which lysosomes function highly depends on the way the enzymes affect other materials outside and inside the cell. There are a number of processes through which lysosomes digest material.

Centrosomes : Centrosomes are organelles which serve as the main microtubule organising centers for animal cells. Centrosomes are made up from arrangement of two barrel shaped clusters of microtubules called "centrioles," and a complex of proteins that help additional microtubules to form. These proteins allow the centrosomes to start and stop the formation of microtubule proteins. This allows them to control the formation of mitotic spindle fibers and other structures that play important roles in cellular development.

Function : Centrosomes are sometimes referred to as the "MTOC," or "microtubule organising center" of the cell. They serve to direct the movements of microtubules and other cytoskeletal structures and proteins, ultimately allowing large changes to the shapes of animal cell membranes.

28. An 8000 kg engine pulls a train of 5 wagons, each of 2000 kg along with a horizontal track. If the engine exerts a force of 40000 N and the track offers a friction force of 5000 N, then calculate : [5]

(a) The net accelerating force
(b) The acceleration of the train
(c) The force of wagon 1 on wagon 2.

Ans :

(a) Force exerted by the engine, $F = 40000$ N.
Frictional force offered by the track, $F_f = 5000$N
Net accelerating force, $F_a = F - F_f = 4000 - 5000 = 3500$ N.
Hence, the net accelerating force is 35000 N.

(b) Acceleration of the train = a.
The engine exerts a force of 40000 N on all the five wagons.
Net accelerating force on the wagons. $F_a = 35000$ N
Mass of the wagons,

m = mass of a wagon x number of wagons

Mass of a wagon = 2000 kg

Number of wagons = 5

Therefore, $m = 2000 \times 5 = 10000$ kg

Total mass, $M = m = 10000$ kg

From Newton's second law of motion:

$$F_a = Ma$$
$$a = \frac{F_a}{M}$$
$$= 35000/10000$$
$$= 3.5\,\text{ms}^{-2}$$

Hence, the acceleration of the wagons and the train is $3.5\,\text{m/s}^2$.

(c) Mass of all the wagons except wagon 1 is $4 \times 2000 = 8000$ kg.
Acceleration of the wagons $= 3.5\,\text{ms}^{-2}$.
Thus, force exerted on all the wagons except wagon 1= $8000 \times 3.5 = 28000$ N Therefore, the force exerted by wagon 1 on the remaining four wagons is 28000 N.
Hence, the force exerted by wagon 1 on wagon 2 is 28000 N.

29. (a) Explain with examples. [5]
(i) Mono atomic molecules
(ii) Diatomic molecules
(iii) Triatomic molecules
(iv) Polyatomic molecules

(b) What is formula unit of mass? How is it different from molecular mass ?

Ans :

(a) (i) Monoatomic molecule means molecules which have only 1 atom, for example; Na, K etc.
(ii) Diatomic molecule means molecules which have only 2 atom, for example; H_2, N.
(iii) The molecule formed by three atoms is called triatomic molecule, for example; CO_2 and H_2O.
(iv) Those molecule which are formed by more than three atoms is called polyatomic molecule, for example; S_8, H_2SO_4.

(b) The formula unit mass in chemistry is the empirical formula of any ionic or covalent network solid compound used as an independent entity for stoichiometry calculations. It is the lowest whole number ratio of ions represented in an ionic compound.
The key difference between molecular mass and formula mass is that the formula mass of a molecule of a compound is the sum of atomic weights of the atoms in its empirical formula while molar mass is the mass of 1 gram mole of substance.

or

Which has more number of atoms, 100 grams of sodium or 100 grams of iron (given, atomic mass of Na = 23 u, Fe = 56 u) ?

Ans :

In order to solve this problem, we should convert 100 grams of sodium into moles of sodium, and also 100 grams of iron into moles of iron. The element having more moles will have more atoms. Since the atomic mass of sodium is 23 u, the molar mass of sodium will be 23 g / mol. Similarly, since the atomic mass of iron is 56 u, the molar mass of iron will be 56 g / mol. We will now
calculate the moles of sodium atoms (Na) and iron atoms (Fe) one by one.

(a) $$\text{Mass of sodium} = \frac{\text{Mass of sodium}}{\text{Molar mass of sodium}}$$
$$= \frac{100}{23}$$
$$= 4.34$$

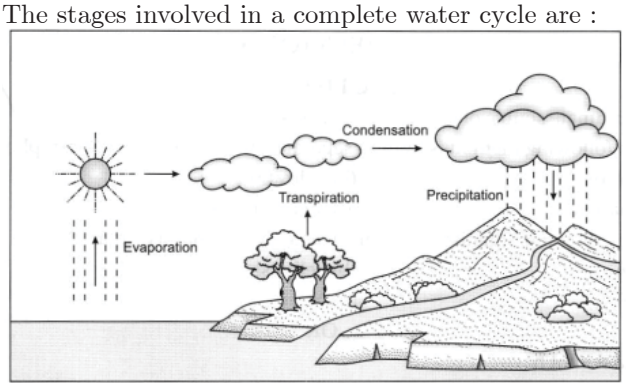
(b) $$\text{Moles of iron} = \frac{\text{Mass of iron}}{\text{Molar mass of iron}}$$
$$= 100/56$$
$$= 1.78$$

We find that 100 grams of sodium contain 4.34 moles of atom whereas 100 grams of iron contain 1.78 moles of atoms. Since 100 grams of sodium has more moles, it contains more atoms than 100 grams of iron

30. Describe the water cycle with the help of a diagram. [5]

Ans :

The stages involved in a complete water cycle are :



Stage I : Evaporation and Transpiration: The sunlight heats up the water bodies and leads to the evaporation of water. Water bodies might include rivers, lakes, oceans, swamps, etc. Plants and trees also lose water to the atmosphere through transpiration. All this vapour goes up with the rising air currents towards the sky.

Stage II : Condensation : As the vapours rise high, the cooler temperatures make them cool down and turn back into liquid condensation. Wind and air currents move the moisture around, leading to the formation of clouds.

Stage III : Precipitation : Wind movements cause the clouds particles to collide. As they become water laden, they develop into rain bearing clouds and fall back onto the earth's surface by the process known as precipitation. This may occur in the form of rain, hail, snow or sleet depending upon the temperature conditions.

Stage IV : Runoff and Infiltration : The precipitation either runs off into oceans, rivers and ground surface or is absorbed into the soil (infiltration).

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SCIENCE (CODE 086)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper comprises of three sections-A, B and C. Attempt all the sections.
(ii) All questions are compulsory.
(iii) Internal choice is given in each sections.
(iv) All questions in Section A are one-mark questions comprising MCQ, VSA type and assertion-reason type questions. They are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
(v) All questions in Section B are three-mark, short-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 50-60 words each.
(vi) All questions in Section C are five-mark, long-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 80-90 words each.
(vii) This question paper consists of a total of 30 questions.

Section - A

1. When a body is stationary : [1]
(a) There is no force acting on it.
(b) The force acting on it is not in contact with it.
(c) The combination of forces acting on it balances each other.
(d) The body is in vacuum.

Ans : (c) The combination of forces acting on it balances each other.

or

A ball is rolling down a slope at a steady speed. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Frictional force is greater than the forward force.
(b) There is an unbalanced force downwards.
(c) There are no forces acting on the ball.
(d) The forces acting on the ball are balanced.

Ans : (d) The forces acting on the ball are balanced.

2. A 1 kg mass falls from a height of 10 m into a sand box. What is the speed of the mass just before hitting the sand box? If it travels a distance of 2 cm into the sand before coming to rest, what is the average retarding force? [1]
(a) 12 ms^{-1} and 3600 N (b) 14 ms^{-1} and 4900 N
(c) 16 ms^{-1} and 6400 N (d) 18 ms^{-1} and 8100 N

Ans : (b) 14 ms^{-1} and 4900 N

Since, $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \times 10}$$
$$= 14 \text{ m/s}$$

Now, $F.s = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{2s} = \frac{1 \times 196}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-2}}$$
$$= 4900 \text{ N}$$

3. What does the mass number of an atom represent?[1]
(a) Only the number of protons.
(b) The sum of protons and neutrons.
(c) The sum of protons and electrons.
(d) Only the number of neutrons.

Ans : (b) The sum of protons and neutrons.

4. If the distance between two bodies is increased by 25%, then the % change in the gravitational force is : [1]
(a) Decreases by 36% (b) Increases by 36%
(c) Increases by 64% (d) Decreases by 64%

Ans : (a) Decreases by 36%

5. Which one of the following is a liquid non-metal? [1]
(a) Gallium (b) Bromine
(c) Lead (d) Hydrogen

Ans : (b) Bromine

6. Which of the following are negative effects on the environment from the excessive use of fertilizers in a farm situated near a lake? [1]
(a) Decreased oxygen content in the water.
(b) Decreased light penetration in the water.
(c) Decreased population of aquatic organisms.
(d) All of these.

Ans : (d) All of these.

or

Which is a desirable characteristic in poultry?
(a) Low maintenance requirements.
(b) Reduced quality of chicken.
(c) Low tolerance to high temperature.
(d) Large size of the egg laying bird.

Ans : (a) Low maintenance requirements.

DIRECTION : For question numbers 7 and 8, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below :

(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false.

7. **Assertion (A) :** Plasma membrane is a selectively permeable membrane. [1]

Reason (R) : Plasma membrane allows entry and exit of substance from cell through the process of diffusion.

Ans : (c) A is true but R is false.

8. **Assertion (A) :** The growth of plants occurs only in certain specific regions. [1]

Reason (R) : Meristematic tissue is located only at certain points in a plant.

Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the A.

9. The period of revolution of a certain planet in an orbit of radius R is T. Its period of revolution in an orbit of radius 4R will be : [1]

(a) 2 T (b) 22 $\sqrt{T}$

(c) 4 T (d) 8 T

Ans : (d) 8 T

Now, according to kepler's third low of planetary motion.

$$t \propto a^{3/2}$$

$$t^2 \propto a^3$$

For $a = 2R$

$t = T$

Then, for $a = 8R$

$t = ?$

$$\frac{T^2}{t^2} = \frac{(2R)^3}{(8R)^3}$$

$$\frac{T^2}{t^2} = \frac{8R^3}{512R^3}$$

$$t^2 = 64T^2$$

$$t = 8\,\text{T}$$

10. The HIV viruses spread from an infected person to a healthy person by ..... [1]

(a) Blood transfusion (b) Sexual intercourse

(c) Placental transfusion (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the abvoe

or

HIV virus attacks one of the following cells in our body. Which one?

(a) Red blood cells (b) White blood cells

(c) Liver cell (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) White blood cells

11. What are the two laws of chemical combination? [1]

Ans :

(a) Law of conservation of mass.

(b) Law of constant proportions.

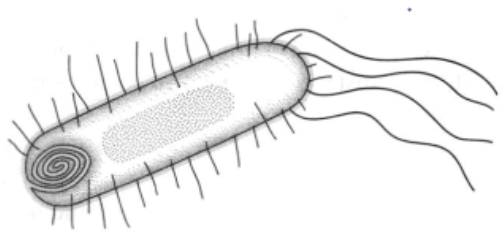
12. Why do bicycles begin to slow down when we stop pedalling? [1]

Ans :

This is because of the frictional forces acting opposite to the direction of motion.

13. Answer question numbers 13.1–13.4 on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraph and the related studied concepts. [1]

Mohan had a biology practical exam. The biology laboratory in his school had lots of microscopes of different precision. When he reached the laboratory, he found that many microscopes were already mounted with a slide. Just for fun, he went and looked at a slide through the microscope and found the above image. He wasn't able to identify the organism or type of organism, so he called his friend Shyam to look at the slide. Shyam found out immediately what kind of organism this was.



13.1 What is this organism? [1]

Ans : It is a prokaryotic cell.

13.2 How did Shyam find out the kind of organism? [1]

Ans : Shyam saw a poorly defined nuclear region due to the absence of a nuclear membrane. It is the characteristic of a prokaryotic cell.

13.3 Give two examples of such kind of organisms. [1]

Ans : E. Coli., and Bacteria.

13.4 What should a person ensure before looking at a slide through a microscope? [1]

Ans : A sample of a cell on the slide should always be dryed before being observed through a microscope.

14. Questions 14.1 to 14.4 are based on the Table A. Study this table related to melting points and boiling points of different substances and answer the following questions. [1]

Table : A

Component name	**Boiling point (°C)**	**Melting point (°C)**
Carbon dioxide	-57	-78
Propane	-42	-188
Ethanol	78.4	-114
Water	100	0
Glycerol	290	17.8

14.1 Name the substances from Table A that we can find in liquid state at room temperature (25 °C) [1]

Ans : Water and glycerol.

14.2 We are heating a bowl of water and a bowl of ethanol separately. We start from the same temperature and heat them on a similar kind of flame. Which bowl will get empty first? [1]

Ans : Ethanol, because the boiling point of ethanol is lesser than the boiling point of water.

14.3 What does the melting point of a solid indicate? [1]

Ans : The melting point of a solid is an indication of the strength of the force of attraction between its particles.

14.4 Glycerol is heated from 0 °C to 50 °C. When the temperature reaches 17.8 °C, the temperature remains constant for a while and only after some time, it starts to increase again. Why? [1]

Ans : The melting point of glycerol is 17.8 °C. When the temperature reaches 290 °C, a change of state occurs from solid to liquid. The temperature remains constant because the heat supplied to the substance is used as latent heat of fusion.

Section - B

15. When a body covers equal distances in equal time intervals, its velocity can be variable. Explain giving an example. [3]

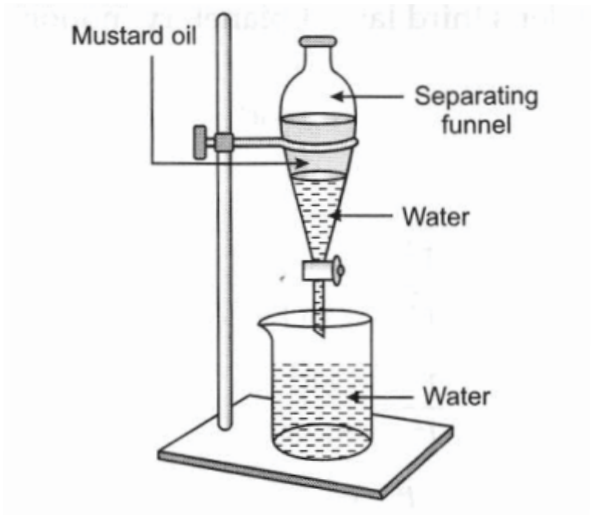
Ans :

In a uniform motion, the body may cover equal distance in equal time intervals. But the direction of motion of the body may change. Thus, its velocity can be variable. For example, if a cyclist turns around a curve on the road at uniform speed, his velocity changes on account of the change in the direction of motion.

16. Suresh's mother mixed oil and water in kitchen by mistake. Suresh told her that he can separate the mixture. Name the technique used by Suresh and explain how he will do. Draw the diagram and write the principle of this technique. [3]

Ans :

A mixture of two immiscible liquids (such as water and oil) can be separated by using a separating funnel. When the mixture of water and mustard oil is put in a separating funnel, it forms two layers. Water being heavier, forms the lower layer in the separating funnel whereas oil being lighter forms the upper layer. On opening the stop cock of separating funnel, the lower layer of water comes out first and collected in a beaker. When water layer has completely runoff, then stop cock is closed. the oil is left behind in the separating funnel. It can be removed in a separate beaker by opening the stop cock again.

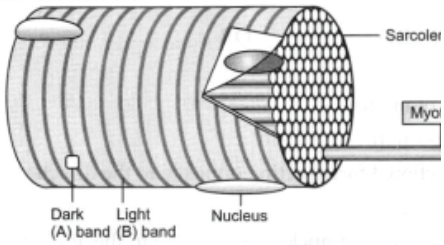


17. Draw well labelled diagrams of various types of muscles found in human body. [3]

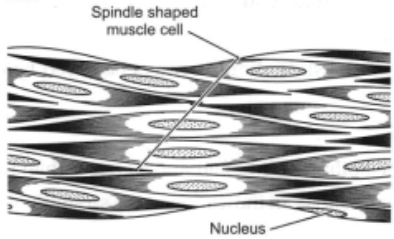
Ans :

Different types of muscle fibres :

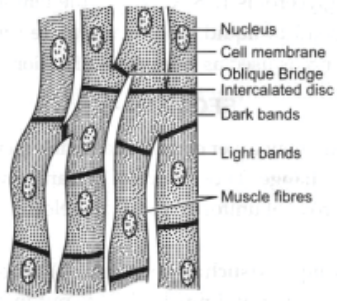
(a) Single striated muscle fibres.



(b) Smooth muscle fibres.



(c) Cardiac muscle.



18. (a) A body of mass 9 kg is lying on a surface of table. Calculate the net force acting on it. [3]

(b) Do all action and reaction forces produce acceleration of equal magnitudes in both objects? Why or why not?

(c) A balloon is inflated and released. Whv does it fly forward as air escapes out of it?

Ans :

(a) Net force acting on the body is zero as it is at rest.

(b) No, though action and reaction are equal in magnitude, they may not produce. acceleration of equal magnitudes because each force acts on different objects which have different mass.

(c) Air pushed out of the balloon exerts an equal reaction force acts on the balloon and it moves forward.

or

Explain the process of rocket propulsion in the light of Newton's third law of motion.

Ans :

The process of rocket propulsion is based on Newton's third law of motion. As the fuel burns, the gases are released with tremendous force in downward direction. Their reaction forces push the rocket in upward direction.

If a time t, mass of burnt fuel $= m$, velocity of burnt fuel $= v$ and mass of rocket $= M$, then, Velocity of rocket, $V = -mv/M$

19. List some adaptations of reptiles towards terrestrial mode of life. [3]

Ans :

The adaptations of reptiles towards terrestrial mode of life are:

(a) Skin is thick, dry and non-glandular to check the loss of water.
(b) Body is covered by an exoskeleton of epidermal scales which forms a waterproof coat.
(c) Excretion is uricotelic which requires minimum water loss.
(d) Main mode of respiration is pulmonary respiration.
(e) Embryo is protected by embryonic membranes, so reptiles have become first true terrestrial vertebrates.
(f) Fertilisation is internal as male has copulatory organs.

20. Define force. What are the various types of forces? Mention at least four. [3]

Ans :

Force is a push and pull that tends to produce a change in state of a body from rest or motion. The different types of forces are:

(a) Gravitational force
(b) Electrostatic force
(c) Electromagnetic force
(d) Nuclear force

or

Why does a block of wood released under water come up to the surface of water?

Ans :

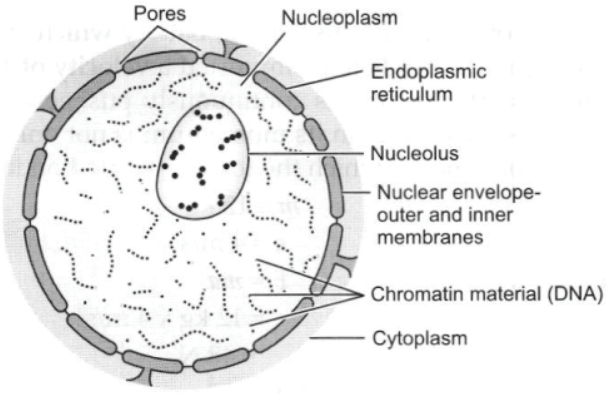
Buoyant force is the upward force experienced by an object when it is submerged inside a liquid. The magnitude of the force is equal to the weight of water displaced by that object. The density of wood is lesser than that of water so the water displaced by it will have more weight than its own weight. That is, the buoyant force is more than the weight of the wood. So the wood will come up to the surface of water and only that part of the wood will be submerged, when weight of displaced water is equal to the weight of wood.

21. Explain in details the structure of nucleus with the help of a diagram. [3]

Ans :

Robert Brown in 1831 discovered the nucleus in the cell. Nucleus is the largest cell structure. It is spherical or oval in shape and is a prominent structure. It is usually located in the center of the cell. Nucleus has the following important parts:

(a) **Nuclear membrane :** It is a doubled layered membrane, which separates nucleus from the cytoplasm.
(b) **Nucleoplasm :** It is a homogeneous and granular dense fluid present inside the nucleus, in which chromatin and nucleolus are suspended.
(c) **Chromatin material :** It consists of long, coiled network of thread-like structures.
(d) **Nucleolus :** It is more or less round structure found inside the nucleus.



Structure of Nucleus

22. Comment on the following statements: [3]

(a) Rate of evaporation of an aqueous solution decreases with increase in humidity.
(b) Evaporation produces cooling.
(c) Conversion of solid state to liquid state is called fusion. What is meant by latent heat of fusion?

Ans :

(a) If humidity is high, then air already has lot of water vapours, it will not take more water vapours easily. Therefore, the rate of evaporation will be slow.
(b) In evaporation, surface molecules take heat from surroundings and cause cooling effect.
(c) It is the amount of heat required to convert one kilogram of solid into liquid at one atmospheric pressure at its melting point. It is known as latent heat of fusion.

or

(a) Which gas is supplied to hospitals in cylinders for artificial respiration?
(b) What does the diffusion of gases tell us about their particles?
(c) Why do liquids easily flow?

Ans :

(a) The nitrous oxide is supplied in cylinders containing 450 to 18,000 L of gas. Nitrous oxide has a critical temperature above the room temperature. So, it is stored as a liquid in pressurised cylinders with nitrous oxide vapour present in the space above the liquid.
(b) Diffusion is the movement of particles from higher concentration to lower concentration. Diffusion in gases is quite faster than the liquids and solids which reveal that the particles in gas are not fixed. The intermolecular force of attraction is less which helps in easy escape.
(c) Liquids can flow easily because their particles can move over each other. When water is poured into a glass, the particles of water move over each other and into the corners of the glass. The particles keep on moving over each other as the water takes the shape of the glass.

23. A car travels at 54 km/h for first 20s, 36 km/h for next 30 s and finally 18 km/h for next 10 s. Find its average speed. [3]

Ans :

Speed: $v_1 = 54\,\text{km/h} = 15\,\text{m/s}$

$v_2 = 36\,\text{km/h} = 10\,\text{m/s}$

$v_3 = 18\,\text{km/h} = 5\,\text{m/s}$

Time: $t_1 = 20\,\text{s}$

$t_2 = 30\,\text{s}$

$t_3 = 10\,\text{S}$

Distance $s_1 = 15 \times 20 = 300\,\text{m}; s_2$

$s_2 = 10 \times 30 = 300\,\text{m}; s_3$

$s_3 = 5 \times 10 = 50\,\text{m}$

Total distance $s = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$

$= 300 + 300 + 50 = 650\,\text{m}$

Total time : $t = t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = 20\,\text{s} + 30\,\text{s} + 10\,\text{s}$

$= 60\,\text{s}$

Average speed $= 650/60 = 10.83\,\text{m/s}$

24. What are the main practices involved in keeping of animals or animal husbandry? [3]

Ans :

Main practices involved in animal husbandry are :

(a) **Breeding :** It is done to obtain animals with desired characters. Breeding can develop high milk-yielding and high meat-yielding animals.

(b) **Feeding :** It deals with the study of proper food called feed, mode and time of feeding for different animals.

(c) **Weeding :** It is the elimination of uneconomical animals.

(d) **Heeding :** It means the proper care and management of the animals.

Section - C

25. (a) Force necessary to change the momentum of an object depends on the time rate at which momentum is changed." Discuss with an example.

(b) What would be the force required to produce an acceleration of 4 m/s2 on a body of mass 12 kg? [5]

Ans :

(a) Consider an example of a car with discharged battery which is being pushed on a straight road. To start the engine, it needs to be imported a velocity of $1\,\text{ms}^{-1}$. When a sudden push is applied, it hardly starts. But if it is continuously pushed over sometime, it accelerates gradually. This means the change in its momentum is not only determined by magnitude of force, but also by the time for which the force is exerted on it.

(b) Mass of body, $m = 12\,\text{kg}$

Acceleration, $a = 4\,\text{m/s}^2$

We have Force, $F = ma = 12\,\text{kg} \times 4\,\text{m/s}^2$

$= 48\,\text{N}.$

or

State which of the following situations are possible and give an example for each of these.

(a) An object with acceleration but with zero velocity.

(b) An object moving in a certain direction with an acceleration in the perpendicular direction.

Ans :

(a) An object with constant acceleration can have zero velocity. For example, an object which is at rest on the surface of the earth will have zero velocity but still being acted upon by the gravitational force of earth with an acceleration of 9.81 m/s' towards the centre of the earth. Hence, when an object starts falling freely, at that particular moment, it can have acceleration but at zero velocity.

(b) When an athlete moves with a velocity of constant magnitude along the circular path, the only change in his velocity is due to the change in his direction. Here, the motion of the athlete along a circular path is an example of accelerated motion where acceleration is always perpendicular to the motion of the object at a given instance. Hence, it is possible when an object moves on a circular path.

26. (a) List any four properties of a colloid and mention any two properties in which colloids differ from suspension.

(b) Why does solution of sodium chloride not show tyndall effect whereas the mixture of water and milk shows?

(c) Write one difference between concentration and solubility? [5]

Ans :

(a) Four properties of a colloid :

(i) Their particles can be seen with powerful microscope.

(ii) They appear to be homogeneous but actually they are heterogeneous.

(iii) They show tyndall effect.

(iv) They can pass through filter paper.

(b) Particles of NaC1 solution, Na^+ and Cl^- are very small and can't scatter light due to honogenous mixture whereas particles of milk are bigger and can scatter light due to its heterogenous mixture.

(c) (i) Concentration is amount of solute dissolved in a unit quantity (mass or volume) of a solution. While solubility is the maximum amount of the solute that can be dissolved in a given amount of the solvent.

(ii) Concentration is expressed as percent by weight or volume, mole fraction, molarity etc. Solubility is the ability of a solute to dissolve in a solvent at given temperature and pressure. It is expressed as grams/ litre or moles/litre.

27. Why is mitochondria called 'powerhouse of cell'? Give three similarities and one difference between mitochondria and plastid. [5]

Ans :

Mitochondria is called the 'powerhouse of cell' because energy required by various chemical activities needed for life is released by mitochondria in the form of ATP. Body uses energy stored in ATP for making new

chemical compounds and for mechanical work.

Three similarities between mitochondria and plastids are:

(a) Both mitochondria and plastids have their own DNA and ribosomes.

(b) Both mitochondria and plastids have more than one membrane layer.

(c) External structure of mitochondria and plastids are same.

S. No	Mitochondria	Plastids
1	Found in all eukaryotic cells	Found in only plant cells

or

Correlate the structure and location with the function in case of:

(a) Simple squamous epithelium

(b) Columnar epithelium

Ans :

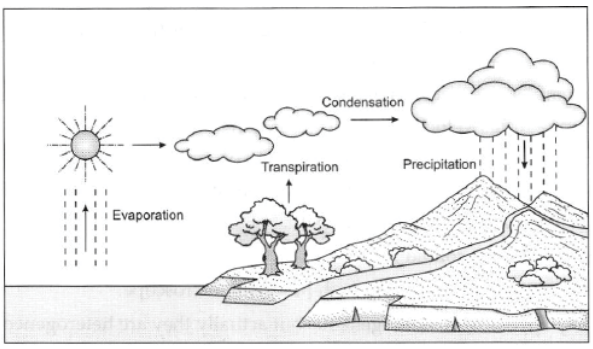
(a) **Simple squamous epithelium :** It consists of extremely thin and flat cells forming a delicate lining, e.g. the oesophagus and the lining of the mouth. Skin epithelial pattern of layers, the epithelum is called stratified squamous epithelium.

(b) **Columnar epithelium :** It consists of tall cells which are pillar-1 i ke having elongated nuclei. It is found in the inner lining of the intestine where absorption and secretion occurs. This columnar epithelium facilitates movement across the epithelial barrier.

28. Describe the water cycle with the help of a diagram. [5]

Ans :

The stages involved in a complete water cycle are:



Stage I : Evaporation and Transpiration: The sunlight heats up the water bodies and leads to the evaporation of water. Water bodies might include rivers, lakes, oceans, swamps, etc. Plants and trees also lose water to the atmosphere through transpiration. All this vapour goes up with the rising air currents towards the sky.

Stage II : Condensation : As the vapours rise high, the cooler temperatures make them cool down and turn back into liquid—condensation. Wind and air currents move the moisture around, leading to the formation of clouds.

Stage III : Precipitation : Wind movements cause the clouds particles to collide. As they become water laden, they develop into rain bearing clouds and fall back onto the earth's surface by the process known as precipitation. This may occur in the form of rain, hail, snow or sleet depending upon the temperature conditions.

Stage IV : Runoff and Infiltration : The precipitation either runs off into oceans, rivers and ground surface or is absorbed into the soil (infiltration).

29. (a) What was missing in Thomson's model of the atom?

(b) Write any two observations of Rutherford's model of atom. [5]

Ans :

(a) In 1911, Rutherford showed that Thomson's model was "wrong": The distribution of positive and negative particles were not uniform. Rutherford showed that the atom contains a small, massive, positively charged nucleus. He also agreed with Nagaoka that the electrons move in circular orbits outside the nucleus.

(b) Two observations of Rutherford's model of atom are:

(i) Most of alpha-rays passed through gold foil undeviated.

(ii) Some alpha-rays deviated through larger angles.

or

(a) Why does an atom of argon have zero valency? Explain using the electronic configuration of argon.

(b) Define valency by taking the examples of magnesium (At. No. = 12) and oxygen (At. No. = 8).

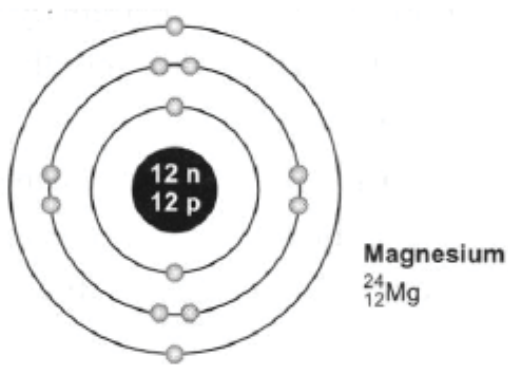
(c) With the help of schematic representation of atomic structure of magnesium and sulphur, explain how electrons are distributed in different orbits.

Ans :

(a) Argon has its octet complete (2, 8, 8). therefore, it cannot gain or loss or share electrons. So, its valency is equal to zero.

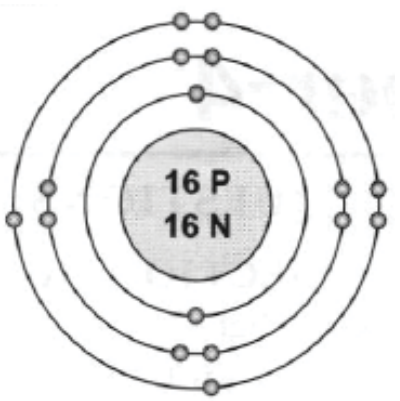
(b) Valency is defined as number of electrons lost or gained to become stable. Mg (12) has electronic configuration 2, 8, 2. It can lose two electrons to become stable; therefore, its valency is equal to 2.

(c) (i) Atomic structure of magnesium



$K = 2, L = 8, M = 2$

(ii) Atomic structure of sulphur



Sulfur $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 2s^2 3p^4$
K = 2, L = 8, M = 6

30. (a) A stone is allowed to fall from a tower of height 200 m and at the same time another stone is projected vertically upwards from the ground at a velocity of 20 m/s. Calculate when and where the stones will meet.

(b) The walls of your classroom are in motion but appear stationary. Explain [5]

Ans :

(a) Assume that the stones will meet after t seconds,
For the stone thrown downwards, $u = 0$
By second equation of motion

$$h = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 = 0 \times t + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$$

$$h = 5t^2$$

For the stone thrown upwards,

$$u' = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

By second equation of motion,

$$h' = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$= 20 \times t - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$$

$$= 20t - 5t^2$$

$$h + h' = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$5t^2 + 20t - 5t^2 = 100$$

$$20t = 100$$

$$t = 5 \text{ seconds}$$

Therefore,

$$h = 5t^2$$

$$h = 5t^2$$

$$h = 5 \times (5)^2$$

$$h = 125 \text{ m}$$

The two stones will meet after a time of 5 seconds and a point 125 m from the top of the tower.

(b) The walls of classroom are at rest with respect to us because their relative position remains constant. But to a person in outer space they appear moving as the earth rotates.

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SCIENCE (CODE 086)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper comprises of three sections-A, B and C. Attempt all the sections.
(ii) All questions are compulsory.
(iii) Internal choice is given in each sections.
(iv) All questions in Section A are one-mark questions comprising MCQ, VSA type and assertion-reason type questions. They are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
(v) All questions in Section B are three-mark, short-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 50-60 words each.
(vi) All questions in Section C are five-mark, long-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 80-90 words each.
(vii) This question paper consists of a total of 30 questions.

Section A

1. What is the ultimate source of energy in an ecosystem? [1]

Ans : Sunlight is an ultimate source of energy in an ecosystem.

2. Which of the following method is used to separate a mixture of salt and camphor? [1]

(a) Distillation (b) Filtration
(c) Sublimation (d) Centrifugation

Ans : (c) Sublimation

3. Which of the following organisms has tube feet as its locomotory organs? [1]

(a) Starfish (b) Jellyfish
(c) Cuttlefish (d) Silver fish

Ans : (a) Starfish

or

Pteridophyta do not have :

(a) Root (b) Stem
(c) Flowers (d) Leaves

Ans : (c) Flowers

4. Why can't solids be compressed? [1]

(a) The movement of the constituent particles are not restricted.
(b) The inter particle attractive forces are very weak.
(c) The constituent particles are closely packed.
(d) None of the above.

Ans : (c) The constituent particles are closely packed.

5. The valency of silicon is [1]

(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8

Ans : (b) 4

or

The isotope deuterium of hydrogen has :

(a) No neutrons and one proton
(b) One neutrons and two protons
(c) One electron and two neutron
(d) One proton and one neutron

Ans : (d) One proton and one neutron

6. Cell wall is mainly composed of [1]

(a) Glucose (b) Fructose
(c) Sucrose (d) Cellulose

Ans : (d) Cellulose

7. Which is not true with respect to cathode rays ? [1]

(a) A stream of electrons.
(b) Charged particles
(c) Move with same speed as that of light.
(d) Can be deflected by magnetic field

Ans : (c) Move with same speed as that of light.

8. Rohu and Catla are types of : [1]

(a) Marine water fish (b) Freshwater fish
(c) Both A and B (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Freshwater fish

9. Barometer is an instrument that is used to measure : [1]

(a) Velocity (b) Gaseous pressure
(c) Atmospheric Pressure (d) Temperature

Ans : (c) Atmospheric Pressure

or

Air shows the property of :

(a) N_2 (b) O_2
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Both (a) and (b)

DIRECTION : For question numbers 10 and 11, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below

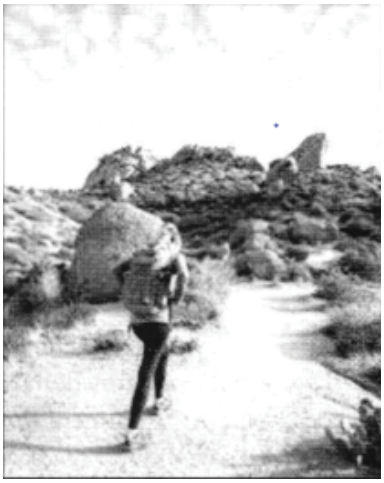
(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

10. **Assertion (A) :** The value of acceleration due to gravity of earth does not depend upon mass of the body.
Reason (R) : Acceleration due to gravity is a constant quantity. [1]
Ans : (c) A is true but R is false.

11. **Assertion (A) :** The smell of incense can be felt in another room.
Reason (R) : With the increase in temperature of particles, their kinetic energy also increases. [1]
Ans :
Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the A.

12. Write the molecular formula for following compounds: [1]
(a) Hydrogen sulphide (b) Calcium hydroxide
Ans :
(a) H_2S
(b) $Ca(OH)_2$

13. Answer question numbers 13.1–13.4 on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraph and the related studied concepts.
Sneha visited Egypt with her parents where she went on a tour of the Sahara desert. She didn't know that plants can grow also in the desert. She went and tore a leaf from one plant but they were very thick. When she was finally able to tear one small part, she found that the inside of the leaf was fresh and watery.



13.1 Why are the leaves of plants that grow in desert thick ? [1]
Ans : The desert plant leaves have a coating of thick waterproof wax on them, that does not allow the water to transpire, hence helps in storing a lot of water.

13.2 Sneha sees that there is a waxy coating on the epidermis of the leaf. What is the name of this coating and what is its function ? [1]
Ans : Cutin.

13.3 Define transpiration. [1]
Ans : The process by which the leaves lose water in the form of vapour to the environment is called transpiration.

13.4 Should Sneha be careful while touching a plant that grows in the deserts ? [1]
Ans : Sneha should be careful because we can find many thorns on most of the plants in deserts.

14. Questions 14.1 to 14.4 are based on the Table A. Study this table and answer the following questions :

Table A

Distance (m)	Height above the base of the mountain (m)	Uniform speed (m/s)
0-500	100	2
500-2000	250	3
2000-4000	450	1.5
4000-5000	500	0.5

Alok is travelling to Vaishnodevi on foot. He starts from the base of the mountain and the temple is at a distance of 5 km from the base and at a vertical height of 500 m. He also notes his uniform speed, distance and height from the base at regular intervals (shown in table). Alok weighs 50 kg.

14.1 Find the kinetic energy in the 500 − 2000 interval. [1]
Ans :
Kinetic energy in the 500 − 2000 interval

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times (3)^2$$

$$= 225 \text{ J}$$

14.2 Find his potential energy at the end of 2000-4000 interval. [1]
Ans :
Potential energy of Alok at the end of 2000-4000 interval = mgh

$$= 50 \times 10 \times 450$$

$$= 225000 \text{ J}$$

14.3 How much work has Alok done against the gravity when he reaches the summit? [1]
Ans :
Work done against the gravity $= F \cdot s$
Here, $F = -mg$
and s = height at the end = 500 m
Therefore,

$$\text{Work Done} = -mgh = -50 \times 10 \times 500$$

$$= -250000 \text{ J}$$

14.4 State the law of conservation of energy. [1]
Ans :
According to law of conservation of energy. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, it can only be converted from one form to another form.

Section -B

15. (a) Why does a passenger jumping out of a rapidly moving bus fall forward with his face downwards ?
(b) Why is it difficult for a fireman to hose, which ejects large amount of water at a high velocity ?[3]

Ans :

(a) A man getting down a running bus falls forward because due to inertia of motion upper part of body continues to be in motion in forward direction while feet come to rest as soon as they touch the road.

(b) **Newton's third law of motion :** Every action has an equal and opposite reaction. When the fireman holds the hose, it has an opposite reaction on his body. This backward and an equal reaction on the fireman makes him unstable and finds it difficult to hold the hose. Thus, due to the opposite reaction of the water with high velocity a fireman finds it difficult to hold the hose.

16. Define isotopes and isobars and also give examples. [3]

Ans :

Isotopes : The atoms that possess same atomic number but different mass number are known as isotopes. **Example :** $_1H^1$–Hydrogen, $_1H^2$–Deuterium and $_1H^3$–Tritium

Isobars : The atoms with same mass number but different atomic number are known as isobars. **Example :** Calcium = Atomic No. = 20, Mass No. = 40, Argon = Atomic No. =18 and Mass No. = 40

17. Classify the kind of manures based on the kind of biological material used. [3]

Ans :

Based on the kind of biological material used, manure can be classified into following two categories :

(a) **Compost and vermi – compost :** Farm waste materials like livestock excreta, (cow dung etc.), vegetable waste, animal refuse, domestic waste, sewage weeds, etc. are decomposed in compost pits to form manure. These are known as compost pits and the manure is known as compost. Compost preparation is also hastened by introducing earthworms into plant and animal refuse. This is called vermi – compost.

(b) **Green Manure :** Prior to the sowing of the crop seeds, some plants like sun hemp or guar are grown and then mulched by ploughing them into the soil. These green plants thus turn into green manure which helps in enriching the soil in Nitrogen and Phosphorous.

18. A mass of 10 kg is at a point A on the table. It is moved to a point B. If the line joining A and B is horizontal, what is the work done on the object by the gravitational force? Explain your answer. [3]

Ans :

The work done on the object by the gravitational force is zero. Since, the motion of object is in the horizontal direction whereas the gravitational force i.e., acting vertically downwards is at right angles to the direction of motion of object.

or

Ashish had a pain in his ear as he pricked it with a pin. He then goes to the doctor; the doctor advised we should take proper care of our ears and protect them from damage. Read the above passage and answer the following questions :

(a) Why we must not prick with hard and pointed things inside our ears ?

(b) What values you have learnt from the given passage?

Ans :

(a) We must not prick with hard and pointed things inside our ears, as they can tear the eardrum.

(b) From the given passage, I have learnt that proper care should be taken of delicate parts of our body.

19. Define : [3]

(a) Bilateral symmetry,

(b) Coelom, and

(c) Triptoblastic.

Ans :

(a) **Bilateral symmetry :** Body can be divided into two similar halves only by one plane that passes through the central or median axis e.g., tortoise, humans.

(b) **Coelom :** It is the body cavity which is lined externally as well as by regular layer of mesoderm.

(c) **Triploblastic :** When the body of an animal develops three germ layer – ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm, it is called triploblastic.

20. (a) Birds and mammals share one common feature. Give details.

(b) Name the phylum in which animals has soft bodies covered with a hard shell.

(c) Ingestion of solid food occurs in which type of nutrition ? [3]

Ans :

(a) Both birds and mammals are warm-blooded in nature.

(b) Mollusca has animals that have soft bodies covered with a hard shell.

(c) Ingestion of solid food occurs in holozoic type of nutrition.

or

(a) Which structure is found in plant cells but absent in animal cell ?

(b) What is the functional segment of DNA ?

(c) Name the pigment that imparts red and yellow colour to flowers.

Ans :

(a) Plant cell have chloroplast and cellulose wall, which is absent in animal cell.

(b) Gene is segment of DNA, a unit of heredity that is transferred from a parent to offspring.

(c) Xanthophyll are coloured pigments just like chlorophyll. Chlorophyll imparts green colour to leaves and xanthophyll imparts red and yellow colour to flowers.

21. What are the differences between the mass of an object and its weight ? [3]

Ans :

S.No.	Mass	Weight
1.	Mass is a property of matter. The mass of an object is the everywhere.	Weight depends on the effect of gravity. Weight increases or decreases with higher or lower gravity.

S.No.	Mass	Weight
2.	Mass can never be zero.	Weight can be zero if no gravity acts upon an object, as in space.
3.	Mass does not change according to location.	Weight varies according to location.
4.	Mass is a scalar quantity. It has magnitude.	Weight is a vector quantity. It has magnitude and is directed toward the centre of the earth or other gravity well.
5.	Mass may be measured using an ordinary balance.	Weight is measured using a spring balance.
6.	Mass usually is measured in grams and kilograms.	Weight often is measured in Newton's, a unit of force.

22. (a) What is the combining capacity of an element called ?
(b) How many moles does 24 g of Mg contain ?
(c) What is the difference between sodium atom and sodium ion ? [3]

Ans :

(a) Valency is the combining capacity of an element
(b) 24g of Mg contain 1 mol. [Atomic mass of Mg = 24 u]
(c)

S. No.	Sodium Atom	Sodium ion
1.	Na has 11 electrons in its shells.	Na^+ has 10 electrons in its shells.
2.	Na is neutral.	Na^+ is a positively charged particle or cation.

or

Convert into mole :
(a) 20 g of water (Atomic masses of hydrogen and oxygen are 1 and 16 respectively).
(b) 22 g of carbon dioxide (Atomic masses of carbon and oxygen are 12 and 16 respectively).

Ans :

(a) Atomic mass of water $(H_2O) = 1 \times 2 + 16 = 18$ u
Number of moles in 20 g of water = 20/18 = 1.1.
(b) Atomic mass of carbon dioxide $(CO_2) = 12 + 2 \times 16 = 44$ u.
Number of moles in 22 g of carbon dioxide = 22/44 = 0.5 mol.

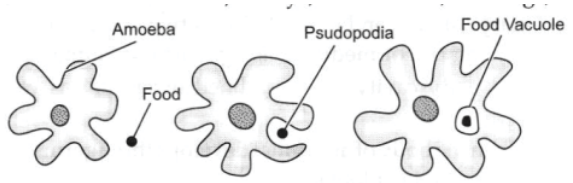
23. What is SONAR? Write two uses of SONAR technique. [3]

Ans :

The acronym SONAR stands for Sound Navigation And Ranging. SONAR is a device which uses ultrasonic waves to measure the distance, direction and speed of under water objects. Uses of SONAR technique are :
(a) It is used to determine the depth of the sea.
(b) It is used to locate under water hills, valleys, submarines, ice-bergs, sunken ships, etc.

24. Describe the way Amoeba consumes its food with the help of diagrams. [3]

Ans :



Endocytosis in Amoeba

Amoeba consumes its food by a process known as endocytosis.
(a) Initially the plasma membrane of the cell folds inward forming a cavity around the target particles.
(b) The pocket then pinches off with the help of specialized proteins, leaving the target particles trapped inside the cell.
(c) The target particles are trapped inside the cell forming a new food vacuole, which are further digested for nutritional purposes.

Section -C

25. (a) A. truck starts from rest and rolls down the hill with constant acceleration. It travels a distance of 500 m in 25 seconds. Find the force acting on it if its mass is 6 metric tons.
(b) State Kepler's law of planetary motion. [5]

Ans :

(a) According to the question
Initial velocity of truck $u = 0$
Distance, $s = 500$ m and time, $t = 25$ s
Mass of truck = 6 metric tons = 6000 kg

we have, $$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$
$$500 = 0 \times 25 + \frac{1}{2}a \times (25)^2$$
$$500 \times 2 = a \times 25 \times 25$$
$$a = 1.6\ \text{m/s}^2$$
Therefore, $$F = ma = 6000 \times 1.6 = 9600\ \text{N}$$

(b) Kepler derived three laws governing the planetary motion.
(i) The orbit of a planet is an ellipse with the sun at one of the foci.
(ii) The line joining the planet and the sun sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time.
(iii) The cube of mean distance of a planet from the sun is directly proportional to square of

orbital period, i.e., r^3/T^2 = constant.

or

(a) (i) Seema buys few grains of gold at the poles as per the instruction of one of her friends. She hands over the same when she meets her at the equator. Will the friend agree with the weight of gold bought? If not, why ?

(ii) If the moon attracts the earth, why does the earth not move towards the moon ?

(b) Sound requires a medium to travel. Justify experimentally.

Ans :

(a) (i) No, her friend will not agree with the weight of gold bought because weight at poles is greater than the weight at equator.

(ii) We know that the gravitational force is always attractive; still the moon does not fall on the earth because the gravitational force between earth and the moon works as the necessary centripetal force for the moon to make it revolving around the earth.

(b) (i) Take a bell jar and suspend an electric bell in it.

(ii) The bell jar is connected to a vacuum pump.

(iii) Till the air is present inside the bell jar, the sound of the electric bell can be heard clear and loud.

(iv) Now, with the help of vacuum pump, suck out the air from the bell jar.

26. (a) What was Thomson's model of an atom ?

(b) Write any two observations of Rutherford's model of atom. [5]

Ans :

(a) **Thomson's model of an atom :**

(i) Atom consists of positive charge uniformly distributed.

(ii) Electrons are embedded in positively charged sphere like seeds in watermelon.

(iii) Atom is neutral.

(iv) Mass of atom is also uniformly distributed.

(b) (i) Most of alpha rays passed through gold foil undeviated.

(ii) Some alpha rays deviated through larger angles.

27. What are the different aspects of maintaining a good health ? [5]

Ans :

Different aspects of maintaining a good health are :

(a) **Community health :** It involves all the factors relating to personal health along with the service necessary for providing good health for the community.

(b) **Personal health (hygiene) :** It is the science of preserving and promoting health mainly through the active efforts of an individual. It is practiced through active, sanitary habits and healthy way of life.

(c) **Exercise, relaxation and sleep :** Regular exercise is very necessary to keep the body fit. Proper sleep of about 6-8 hours is essential. Relaxation is also very essential for good health.

(d) **Nutrition :** Optimum nutrition is essential for maintenance of good health. One should take sufficient and balanced food for maintaining good health.

or

What are the limitations in the approach of treating the infectious diseases ? Also mention the principles of prevention.

Ans :

There are three limitations in the treatment approach of an infectious disease.

(a) If someone has a disease, their body functions are damaged and may never recover completely.

(b) A treatment will take time, which means that someone suffering from a disease is likely to be bedridden for some time even if he is given proper treatment.

(c) The person suffering from an infectious disease can serve as the source from where the infection may spread to other people.

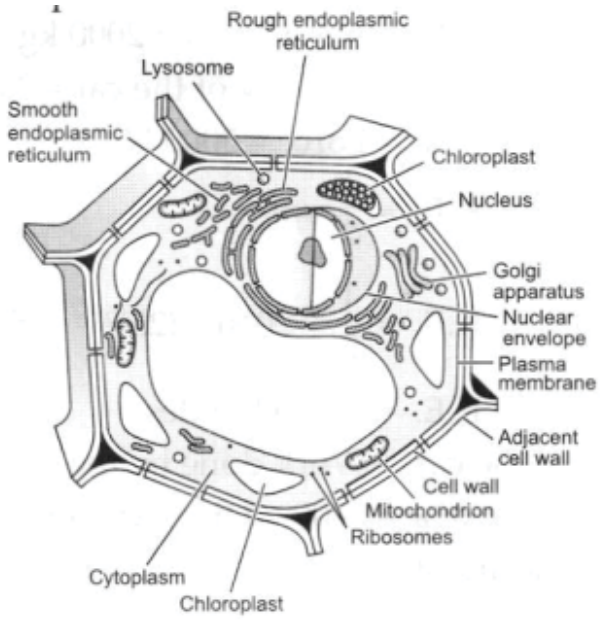
There are two ways to prevent a disease, one is general and one is specific to each disease.

(a) The general way of preventing a disease is to prevent our body's exposure to microbes. For example, we can prevent exposure to air borne microbes by providing living conditions that are not overcrowded. We can prevent exposure to water borne microbes by providing safe drinking water.

(b) The second principle is based on the strength of our immune system to fight the diseases. For a proper functioning immune system, availability of proper and sufficient food for everyone is very important.

28. Draw the diagram of a plant cell. Label all the important parts and write a short definition of each part. [5]

Ans :



(a) **Plasma membrane :** It acts as a semipermeable membrane and allows only selective substances to pass through it.

(b) **Chromosomes :** They carry hereditary characters

from parents to offspring, that is, from one generation to another.

(c) **Lysosomes :** They act as 'digestive bags' which fight against any infection inside the cell.

(d) **Ribosomes :** They help in protein synthesis.

(e) **Nucleus :** It controls all metabolic activities of the cell.

(f) **Mitochondria :** It is the power house of the cell which stores and releases energy in the form of ATP.

(g) **Chloroplast :** It carries out photosynthesis in plants and synthesizes food by trapping solar energy. They are also known as the 'kitchen of the cells'.

(h) **Cytoplasm :** Cytoplasm is a thick solution composed of water, salts and proteins that fills the cells. It is surrounded by cell membrane.

(i) **Rough endoplasmic reticulum :** Ribosomes are attached on RER. The proteins manufactured by them are distributed to the different sites through rough endoplasmic reticulum.

(j) **Smooth endoplasmic reticulum :** The SER helps in the manufacture and distribution of fat molecules and lipids to different sites inside the cell.

(k) **Golgi apparatus :** It helps in the formation of Lysosomes. It also helps in storing and distributing the material synthesized by Endoplasmic Reticulum.

29. Iron filings and sulphur were mixed together and divided into two parts, A and B. Part A was heated strongly while part B was not heated. Dilute hydrochloric acid was added to both the parts and evolution of gas was seen in both the cases. How will you identify the gases evolved? [5]

Ans :

As part 'A' is heated, a compound feS is formed lay the reaction between iron fillings and Sulphur. When dilute HCl is added to part A, FeS will react with dilute HCl to form H_2S gas which gas smell of rotten eggs and will turn lead acetate paper black

$$\mathrm{Fe}(s) + \mathrm{S}(s) \xrightarrow{\text{heat}} \mathrm{FeS}(s)$$

$$\mathrm{FeS}(s) + 2\mathrm{HCl}(\text{dill}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{FeCl_2}(\mathrm{aq}) + \mathrm{H_2S} \uparrow (g)$$

As part 'B' is not heated, so B is a mixtune of iron filings and sulphur powder. When dilute. HCl is added to it, iron filings react with dil. HCl to form H_2 (g) which burns with a 'pop'sound if burning match stick is brought near it.

$$\mathrm{Fe}(s) + 2\mathrm{HCl} \longrightarrow \mathrm{FeCl_2} + \mathrm{H_2} \uparrow$$

or

(a) While diluting a solution of salt in water, a student by mistake added acetone (boiling point 56°C).What technique can be employed to get back the acetone? Justify your choice.

(b) Rohit mixed starch with water, boiled the mixture well and stirred it. What did he observe ?

(c) What name is given to process of rusting of an article made up of iron and what type of change is it?

Ans :

(a) Acetone can be obtained back by simple distillation of the mixture because the difference in the boiling points of the two liquids is more than 25° C.

[Note : Boiling point of acetone = 56° C, Boiling point of water = 100°C]

(b) He observed that starch forms a translucent mixture (colloid).

(c) The process is called corrosion and it is a chemical change because rust is a chemical compound (hydrated iron oxide, $\mathrm{Fe_2O_3} \cdot x\,\mathrm{HeO}$) totally different from element iron. The reaction is

$$4\mathrm{Fe} + 3\mathrm{O_2} + x\,\mathrm{H_2O} \longrightarrow 2\mathrm{Fe_2O_3} \cdot x\,\mathrm{H_2O}\ (\text{rust})$$

30. A 2000 kg car is moving at 25 m/s when brakes are applied. If the average force exerted by the brakes is 5000 N, find the distance travelled by the car before it comes to rest? [5]

Ans :

Given, mass of car, $m = 2000$ kg

velocity of the car, $v = 25$ m/s

Force, $F = 5000$ N

$$\text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2000 \times (25)^2$$

$$\text{K.E.} = 625000 \text{ Joules}$$

$$\text{Now, K.E. of the car} = \text{Work done by the car}$$

$$= \text{Forec} \times \text{Displacement}$$

$$625000 = 5000 \times \text{Displacement}$$

$$\text{Displacement} = 125\,\text{m}$$

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SCIENCE (CODE 086)
SAMPLE PAPER-4

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper comprises of three sections-A, B and C. Attempt all the sections.
(ii) All questions are compulsory.
(iii) Internal choice is given in each sections.
(iv) All questions in Section A are one-mark questions comprising MCQ, VSA type and assertion-reason type questions. They are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
(v) All questions in Section B are three-mark, short-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 50-60 words each.
(vi) All questions in Section C are five-mark, long-answer type questions. These are to be answered in about 80-90 words each.
(vii) This question paper consists of a total of 30 questions.

SECTION -A

1. Which of the following solution scatter light ? [1]
(a) Suspension (b) Colloidal solution
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of them

Ans : (c) Both (a) and (b)

DIRECTION : For question numbers 2 and 3, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below

(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

2. Assertion (A) : A body thrown vertically up with a velocity u reaches the maximum height h after T seconds. At a time 2T seconds its velocity be u.
Reason (R) : A particle thrown vertically up with a velocity comes back to its initial position with same magnitude of velocity but in opposite direction. [1]

Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the A.

3. Assertion (A) : The growth of plants occurs only in certain specific regions. [1]
Reason (R) : Meristematic tissue is located only at certain points in a plant.

Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the A.

4. Oxygen is : [1]
(a) Monovalent (b) Bivalent
(c) Trivalent (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Bivalent

5. The SI unit of force is similar to the SI unit of : [1]
(a) Power (b) Mass
(c) Weight (d) Energy

Ans : (c) Weight.

6. What is the gravitational force between the two objects ? [1]
(a) Attractive at large distances only.
(b) Attractive at small distances only.
(c) Attractive at all distances.
(d) Attractive at large distances but repulsive at small distances.

Ans : (c) Attractive at all distances.

7. In a salt-water solution : [1]
(a) Water is solvent and salt is solute.
(b) Water is solute and salt is solvent.
(c) Water and salt both are solvent.
(d) Water and salt both are solute.

Ans : (a) Water is solvent and salt is solute.

or

Which one of the following methods would you use to separate cream from milk ?
(a) Fractional distillation (b) Distillation
(c) Centrifugation (d) Filtration

Ans : (c) Centrifugation

8. If a body is stored at a height h = 0 m, then the energy possessed by it is : [1]
(a) Kinetic energy (b) Potential energy
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans : (d) None of these

or

How are Joule (J) and ergs (erg) related ?
(a) 1 J $=10^7$ erg (b) 1 erg $=10^7$ J
(c) 1 J $=10^{-7}$ erg (d) None of these

Ans : (c) 1 J $=10^{-7}$ erg

9. The fertility of soil is lost due to : [1]
(a) Strip cropping (b) Afforestation
(c) Soil erosion (d) Crop rotation

Ans : (c) Soil erosion

10. What is the process of growing two or more crops in a definite pattern ? [1]
(a) Crop rotation (b) Inter-cropping

(c) Mixed cropping (d) Organic cropping

Ans : (b) Inter-cropping

or

Which of the following species is an Indian cow ?

(a) Bos indicus (b) Bos domestica

(c) Bos bubalis (d) Bos vulgaris

Ans : (a) Bos indicus

11. What is the audible range of the average human ear? [1]

Ans :

The average audible for human is 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz

12. Which division among plants has the simplest organisms ? [1]

Ans : Thallophyta

13. Answer question numbers 13.1–13.4 on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraph and the related studied concepts.

Ravi was travelling to his school to give his final exams. Today it was the science exam and he was nervous. The teacher had told that there will be a surprise element in the exam that he didn't know of. When he reached the school, he found out that there will be a viva-voce exam for each of the student. When his turn came, he was given a very small task. First he was shown the above two images.

13.1 Help Ravi to correlate between these two images. [1]

Ans : Mitochondria inside the plant cells are called the powerhouse of a cell.

13.2 What is the reason behind that correlation? [1]

Ans : Mitochondria are tiny organelles inside cells that are involved in releasing energy from food, that's why they are known as powerhouse of the cell.

13.3 Mark the solution to the above two questions in the given image. [1]

Ans :

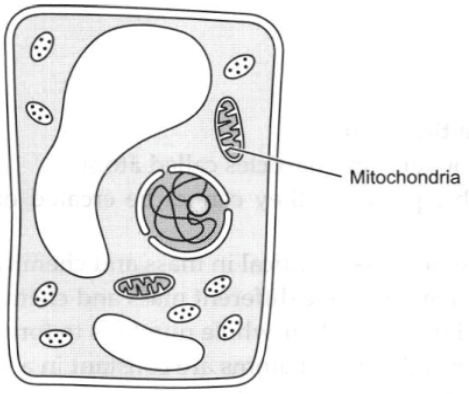


Fig: Plant cell

13.4 Name two other cell organelles in a plant cell. [1]

Ans : Golgi apparatus, Lysosomes.

14. Questions 14.1 to 14.4 are based on the Table A. Study this table and answer the following questions.

Table A : Atomic Number and Valency

Element	Atomic Number	Valency
Beryllium	4	2
Boron	5	3
Carbon	6	4
Nitrogen	7	3
Oxygen	8	2
Fluorine	9	1

14.1 In the Table A, find out which element's atom has to gain or lose the highest number of electrons to complete its octet ? [1]

Ans : Carbon

14.2 Nitrogen atom's outermost shell has 5 electrons. Then how is its valency 3, not 5? [1]

Ans : Nitrogen will gain 3 electrons to achieve its octet, therefore its valency is 3.

14.3 Which is more reactive among Oxygen and Fluorine? [1]

Ans : Oxygen, because its valency is higher.

14.4 In what ways can an atom achieve an octet? [1]

Ans : An atom can achieve an octet by sharing, gaining or losing electrons from its outermost shell.

SECTION - B

15. Calculate the work required to be done to stop a car of 1500 kg moving at a velocity of 50 km/h. [3]

Ans :

Initial velocity of the car

$$(u) = 50\,\text{km/h}$$
$$= (50 \times 1000)/(60 \times 60)$$
$$= \frac{125}{9}\text{m/s}$$

Final velocity of the car

$$(v) = 0 \text{ (object has to be stopped)}$$

Initial Kinetic energy $= \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2000 \times (125/9)^2$$
$$= 192901.2\,\text{J}$$

Final Kinetic energy $= \frac{1}{2} \times 2000 \times (0)^2 = 0$

Therefore, work done = Change in Kinetic energy

$$= 192901.2 - 0 = 192901.2\,\text{J}$$

16. Draw the diagrams of the following cells

(a) Fat cell

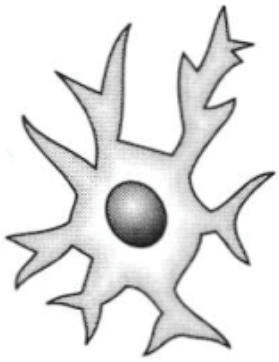
(b) Bone cell

(c) Smooth muscle cell. [3]

Ans :

(a) Fat cell

(b) Bone Cell



(c) Smooth muscle cell

17. Mention the postulates of Dalton theory of atomic model. [3]

Ans :

The postulates of Dalton theory are :

(a) All matter is made of very tiny particles called atom.
(b) Atoms are indivisible particles; they cannot be created or destroyed during a chemical reaction.
(c) Atoms of a given element are identical in mass and chemical properties.
(d) Atoms of different elements have different mass and chemical properties.
(e) Atom combines in the ratio of their whole numbers to form compounds.
(f) The relative number and kinds of atoms are constant in a compound.

18. Why is the weight of an object on moon 1/6th its weight on earth? [3]

Ans :

We know that weight of a body = mg. Now the mass of a body is constant irrespective of whether it is on earth or moon. But the acceleration due to gravity on moon is 1/6th the value of acceleration due to gravity on earth. Because of this, the weight of an object on moon is 1/6th its weight on earth.

or

Why will a sheet of paper fall slowly in comparison to one that is crumpled into a ball ?

Ans :

A greater surface area offers greater resistance and buoyancy. Same is true in the case of a sheet of paper that has a larger surface area as compared to a crumpled ball of paper. So a sheet of paper falls slower.

19. Name the two main types of plant tissues. [3]

Ans :

Plant tissues are mainly divided into two types:

(a) **Merismatic tissue** — It consists of undifferentiated actively dividing cells.
(b) **Permanent tissue** — It consists of differentiated cells which have lost the ability to divide.

20. How do biotic and abiotic factors affect crop production ? [3]

Ans :

The biotic factors include living organisms like honey bees and earthworms who help in better crop production while pests (insects and rodents) and microbes that produce bad effect on crop production.

The biotic factors are the climatic conditions and non-living natural resources like soil, water and air. They also affect crop production since favourable conditions of temperature; humidity and mineral nutrition improve crop production.

21. Differentiate between mass and weight. [3]

Ans :

S.No.	Mass	Weight
1.	It is the matter contained by a body.	It is the force which the body exerts on the ground.
2.	It always remains constant.	It changes with a change in acceleration due to gravity.
3.	It is always positive.	It can be positive and zero.
4.	It is a scalar quantity.	It is a vector quantity.
5.	Its S.I. unit is kg.	Its S.I. unit is Newton.

22. Give three examples of the range of variations that you see in life forms around you. [3]

Ans :

(a) **Number and type of cells :** Some organisms have

a prokaryotic cell like bacteria and that single cell performs all the required functions while others have eukaryotic cells organised into tissue, organ and even organ systems like human beings.

(b) **Mode of nutrition :** Some organisms are autotrophic, i.e., capable of making their own food, e.g. plants while other organisms are heterotrophic, i.e., they are dependent on other organisms for their food supply.

(c) **Life forms vary in their size :** Some organisms are too small and cannot be seen with naked eyes like micro organisms while others are too big like the biggest animal which is the blue whale.

or

Why do we classify organisms ?

Ans :

A large number of organisms exist on this earth. We cannot study such an enormous biodiversity one by one, i.e., studying the variety of life forms individually is an impossible task.

Hence, we make groups or categories of organisms depending upon their similarities and dissimilarities with other organisms. This allows an easier and systematic study of the life forms.

23. Define latent heat of vaporisation. What is the value of latent heat of vaporization for water ? [3]

Ans :

Latent heat of vaporisation is the amount of heat required to change 1 kg of a liquid completely to its gaseous state at atmospheric pressure. The latent heat of vaporisation of water is 2260 kJ/kg.

or

Write the steps you would use for making tea. Use the words solution, solvent, solute, dissolve, soluble, insoluble, filtrate and residue.

Ans :

Take some amount of solvent (water) in a pan and after heating it add little amount of solute (sugar). Solute will dissolve completely in the solvent forming true solution. Now add tea leaves, that are insoluble along with the other solute milk. After boiling, allow filtration with a sieve. The filtrate you obtain is tea, while the residue have tea leaves that are thrown away.

24. How do you describe a motion ? [3]

Ans :

First of all, we describe the location of an object by specifying a reference point. Let us understand this by an example. Let us assume that a school in a village is 2 km north of the railway station. We have specified the position of the school with respect to the railway station. In this example, the railway station is the reference point. We could have also chosen other reference points according to our convenience. Therefore, to describe the position of an object we need to specify a reference point called the origin.

SECTION - C

25. Differentiate vertebrates and invertebrates. [5]

Ans :

S.No.	Vertebrates	Invertebrates
1.	Internal skeleton present.	Internal skeleton absent.
2.	Vertebral column (backbone) present.	Vertebral column (backbone) absent.
3.	Two pairs of limbs present.	Three or more pairs of limbs are present
4.	A tail is usually present.	A tail absent.
5.	Body is covered by hair.	Body is not covered by hair.
6.	Nerve cord is dorsally located.	Nerve cord is ventrally located.

26. Describe Bohr's atomic model. [5]

Ans :

Rutherford's atomic models had certain drawbacks. Bohr proposed his atomic model in 1912, that had some special features and also an explanation to the previous model's drawbacks. The special features of Bohr's atomic model are :

(a) An electron revolves in an orbit with a well defined energy. Only certain special orbits known as discrete orbits of electrons are allowed inside the atom.

(b) While revolving in discrete orbits the electrons do not radiate energy.

(c) Energy of orbits increases from inner shells to the outer shells, i.e., energy for orbit nearest to the nucleus is lowest.

(d) If energy is supplied to an electron, it moves from a lower orbit to a higher orbit and if an electron jumps from a higher orbit to a lower orbit, it radiates energy that is equal to the energy difference of those two particular orbits.

or

Explain with examples.

(a) Atomic number (b) Mass number

(c) Isotopes (d) Isobars

Give two uses of isotopes.

Ans :

(a) Atomic number is the number of protons inside the nucleus of an atom. It is represented by the letter Z. For example: Hydrogen Z = 1; this means that inside the nucleus of a hydrogen atom, one proton is present.

(b) Mass number is the total number of protons and neutrons inside the nucleus of an atom. It is represented by A = P + N. For example, mass number of carbon is 12 units because it has 6 protons and 6 neutrons.

(c) **Isotopes:** They are the elements that have the same atomic number but different mass number. For example: carbon 12 and carbon 14. Both have the same number of protons, 6 but carbon 12 has 6 neutrons and carbon 14 has 8 neutrons.

Two uses of isotopes :

(i) An isotope of uranium is used in nuclear reactors.

(ii) An isotope of cobalt is used in treatment of cancer.

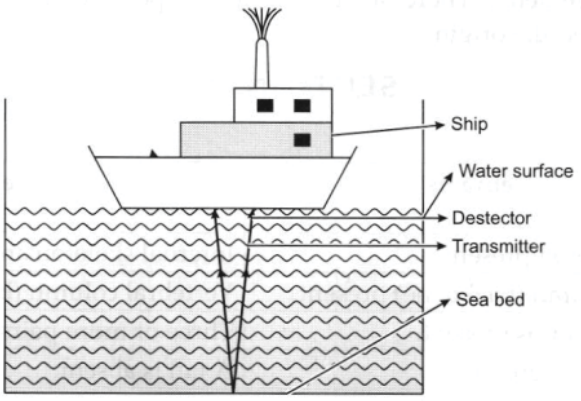
(d) **Isobars:** They are the elements that have the same mass number but different atomic number. Basically they are two different elements. For example: calcium, Z = 20 and argon, Z = 18, but the mass number of both the elements is 40. It means that calcium has 20 neutrons while argon has 22 neutrons.

27. Explain SONAR and its working with the help of a diagram. [5]

Ans :

SONAR stands for Sound Navigation and Ranging. It runs on ultrasonic waves. It consists of a transmitter which produces and transmits ultrasonic waves. These waves travel through water and after striking the object on the sea bed gets reflected back and are sensed by detector. The waves are then converted to electrical signals by detector. The time taken by the wave to reach the detector is recorded. Now, the distance of that object from the ship is calculated by the relation

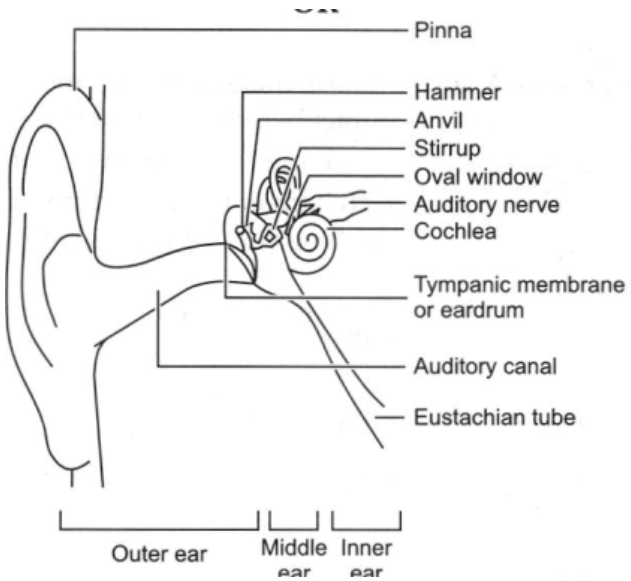
$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$



or

Describe the structure and working of the human ear with the help of a rough diagram.

Ans :



Outer ear is called pinna, followed by an auditory canal which ends in a tympanic membrane. The tympanic membrane is then connected to three bones, hammer, anvil and stirrup. Then there is cochlea connected to an auditory nerve.

Working of human ear : The pinna collects the sound and the collected sound passes through the auditory canal and reaches the auditory nerve. After that it reaches the eardrum (tympanic membrane), which vibrates. The vibrations are then amplified by the Three bones; hammer, anvil and stirrup and the pressure variations reach the inner ear where cochlea converts them to electrical signal. The auditory nerve carries the electrical signal to brain and the brain interprets them as sound.

28. (a) How does the factories around Taj Mahal affect it ? [5]

(b) Can you justify why dust is called as pollutant ?

Ans :

(a) The refineries releases acidic gases like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide into the air. Sulphur dioxide combines with the moisture present in the air and forms sulphuric acid and nitrogen oxide forms nitric acid. These acids reach the earth surface with rain water, which is also known as acid rain. These acids dissolve and corrode the white marbles of Taj Mahal.

(b) Dust consists of suspended particles. Inhalation of dust causes lots of discomfort including allergic asthma, bronchitis, cold or cough. Dust particles settle over leaf and can block stomata and reduce gaseous exchange in plants.

or

(a) Why cultivation of legumes improve soil fertility ?

(b) How living organisms assist in erosion of rocks ?

Ans :

(a) Leguminous plants bear nodules in their roots. These nodules contain nitrogen fixing bacteria, which converts atmospheric nitrogen into soluble form and adds it into the soil and thus, increases the soil fertility.

(b) Living organisms like lichens grow on rock surfaces and release certain substances that cause the rock surface to powder down and hence break rocks into fine particles.

29. Define chromatography. Underline the basic principle involved and mention its different applications. [5]

Ans :

Chromatography is a technique used for separation of those components whose solubility in the same solvent is different.

The basic principle in chromatography is based on the difference in movement of individual components of a mixture through stationary phase under the influence of a mobile phase.

Its various applications are:

(a) It is used to separate different colors in dye.

(b) It is used to separate pigments from natural colours.

(c) It is used to separate drugs from blood

30. (a) State the law of conservation of momentum. Write its mathematical derivation.

(b) Two objects of masses 50 g and 100 g are moving along the same line and direction with velocities of 5 m/s and 10 m/s respectively. They collide and after the collision, the second object moves at a velocity of 8 m/s. Determine the velocity of the first object. [5]

Ans :

(a) For two or more bodies in an isolated system acting upon each other, their total momentum remains constant unless an external force is applied. Therefore, momentum can neither be created nor destroyed.

Equation:

$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

Derivation of the equation:

Consider two colliding particles A and B whose masses are mi and m_2 with initial velocities and final velocities as v_1 and v_2. The time of contact between two particles is given as t.

$$A = m_1(v_1 - u_1)$$

(change in momentum of particle A)

$$B = m_2(v_2 - u_2)$$

(change in momentum of particle B)

$$F_{BA} = - F_{AB}$$

(from Newton's third law of motion)

$$F_{BA} = m_2 \times a_2 \frac{(v_2 - u_2)}{t}$$

$$F_{BA} = m_1 \times a_1 = m_1 \frac{(v_1 - u_1)}{t}$$

$$m_2 \frac{(v_2 - u_2)}{t} = - m_1 \frac{(v_1 - u_1)}{t}$$

$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

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(b) Given,

$$m_1 = 50\,\text{g} = 0.05\,\text{kg}$$

$$m_2 = 100\,\text{g} = 0.1\,\text{kg}$$

Velocity of the first object

$$v_1 = 5\,\text{m/s}$$

Velocity of the first object

$$v_2 = 10\,\text{m/s}$$

Momentum before the collision

$$= 0.05 \times 5 + 0.1 \times 10$$

$$= 1.25\,\text{kgm/s}$$

Since velocity of the second object after cellision $= 8\,\text{m/s}$

If we assume the velocity of first object after collision is v,

According to law of conservation of momentum,

$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$1.25 = 0.05 \times v + 0.1 \times 8$$

$$0.05 \times v_1 = 1.25 - 0.8$$

$$v_1 = 9\,\text{m/s}$$

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शिक्षा निदेशालय, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

अभ्यास प्रश्न पत्र **(Practice Paper)**

अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा – 2022 **(Mid Term Examination-2022)**

कक्षा **IX (Class IX)**

सामाजिक विज्ञान कोड 087 **(Social Science – Code 087)**

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

सामान्य निर्देशः

(i) यह प्रश्न पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित हैखण्ड क -, खण्ड ख, खण्ड ग, खण्ड घ एवं खण्ड ड.। इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 40 प्रश्न हैं।

(ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक चयन उपलब्ध है। उनमें में से किसी एक प्रश्न को ही करें।

(iii) प्रश्नों के सामने उनके निर्धारित अंक लिखे हुए हैं।

(iv) खण्ड 'क' (प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 27 तक) अंक वाले वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। 1

(v) खण्ड 'ख' (प्रश्न संख्या 28 से 31 तक) में 3 अंक वाले लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(vi) खण्ड 'ग' (प्रश्न संख्या 32 से 35तक) में 4 अंक वाले दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(vii) खण्ड 'घ' (प्रश्न संख्या 36 से 39 तक) में 5 अंक वाले योग्यता आधारित केस आधारित /स्रोत आधारित /प्रश्न हैं।

(viii) खण्ड ड. प्रश्न संख्या 40 एक मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है जो 4 अंकों का है जिसमें 40.1 इतिहास से सम्बंधित 2 अंकों का मानचित्र कार्य और 40.2 भूगोल से सम्बंधित 3 अंकों का मानचित्र कार्य है |

(ix) मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न संख्या 40 के स्थान पर दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए अलग से प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

(i) The question paper is divided into five sections- Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D and Section E. The question paper has 40 questions in all.

(ii) All questions are compulsory; however internal choice is given in some questions. Attempt any one of them.

(iii) Marks are indicated against each question.

(iv) Section A (Questions from serial number 1 to 27) has objective questions of 1 mark each.

(v) Section B (Questions from serial number 28 to 31) are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(vi) Section C (Questions from serial number 32 and 35) are long answer type questions of 4 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(vii) Section D (Questions from serial number 36 to 39) are competency based/source based/ case based questions, carrying 5 marks each.

(viii) Section E (Question number 40) is a map based question of 5 marks, in which 40.1 is History related map work of 2 marks while 40.2 is Geography related map work of 3 marks.

(ix) Separate questions are given for **visually impaired student only** in lieu of map based question number 40.

खण्ड क (वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न) 1x27=27

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

Choose the correct option in Question 1 to 12.

1 निम्नलिखित में से कौन – सा उत्पादन का कारक **नहीं** है? 1

A. भूमि

B. श्रम

C. पूंजी

D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Which among the following is **NOT** a factor of production?

A. Land

B. Labour

C. Capital

D. None of the above.

2 मेरे मित्र एक ऐसे देश के निवासी हैं जिस देश की सीमा भारत के साथ नहीं लगती है। बताइए वह कौन – सा देश है? 1

A. भूटान

B. ताजिकिस्तान

C. बांग्लादेश

D. नेपाल

My friend hails from a country that does not share a land boundary with India. Identify the country.

A. Bhutan

B. Tajikistan

C. Bangladesh

D. Nepal

3 निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारतीय संविधान सभा के सदस्य **नहीं** थे? 1

A. डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर

B. डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

C. जयपाल सिंह

D. महात्मा गांधी

Which among the following was **NOT** a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

A. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

C. Jaipal Singh

D. Mahatma Gandhi

4 **गलत मिलान** की पहचान कीजिए। 1

A. रोबेस्प्येर – शासक

B. लुई XVI – शासक

C. जॉन लॉक – शासक

D. नेपोलियन – शासक

Find the **INCORRECT** Match.

A. Robespierre – Ruler

B. Louis XVI – Ruler

C. John Locke – Ruler

D. Napoleon - Ruler

5 1794 तक फ्रांस की मुद्रा कौन सी थी? 1

A. लिव्रे

B. रूपया

C. डॉलर

D. टका

What was the currency of France until 1794?

A. Livre

B. Rupee

C. Dollar

D. Takka

6 टाइल से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1

A. सीधे राज्य को अदा किया जाने वाला कर।

B. फ्रांस की मुद्रा।

C. चर्च द्वारा वसूला जाने वाला कर।

D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।

What do you understand by Taille?

A. Tax paid directly to the state.

B. The currency of France.

C. A Tax levied by the church.

D. None of the Above.

7 नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं – एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

संकल्पना (स): अरूणाचल एवं गुजरात के समय में दो घण्टे का अंतर है।

कारण (क): भारत की मानक समय रेखा का मान 82^0 30′ है।

विकल्प:

A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है।

B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है।

D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है।

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:
Assertion:(A) There is a difference of two hours in time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.
Reason:(R) The Prime Meridian of India is 82^0 30′.

Option:

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

8 इनमें से कौन – सा तर्क लोकतंत्र के पक्ष में है? 1

A. लोकतंत्र में लोग खुद को स्वतंत्र और समान मानते हैं।

B. लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएँ दूसरों की तुलना में टकरावों को ज्यादा अच्छे से सुलझाती हैं।

C. लोकतांत्रिक सरकारें लोगों के प्रति ज़्यादा उत्तरदायी होती हैं।

D. उपरोक्त सभी।

Which among the following is/are a good argument (s) in favour of Democracy?

A. People feel themselves free and equal in a democracy.

B. Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.

C. Democratic government is more accountable to the people.

D. All of the above.

9 नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं – एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

संकल्पना (स): जिन देशों के पास संविधान है वे देश लोकतांत्रिक हों, यह जरूरी नहीं है।
कारण (क): संविधान सिर्फ शासन की पद्वति के विषय में जानकारी देता है।

विकल्प:

A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है।
B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है।
D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है।

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion:(A) Countries that have a constitution are not necessarily democratic.

Reason:(R) The constitution only gives information about the system of governance.

Option:

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

10 अठाहरवीं शताब्दी में फ्रांस का समाज कितने एस्टेट में बटा हुआ था?

A. एक
B. दो
C. तीन
D. चार

In how many Estates was the French society divided in the Eighteenth Century?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

11 नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

संकल्पना (स): गाँवों में मौसमी बेरोजगारी बहुतायत पाई जाती है।

कारण (क): कृषि पर आश्रित होने के कारण कई लोगों को कई माह बेरोजगार बैठना पड़ता है।

विकल्प:

A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है।

B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है।

D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है।

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion:(A) Seasonal unemployment is found in abundance in the villages.

Reason:(R) Being dependent on agriculture, many people have to remain unemployed for several months.

Option:

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

12 निम्नलिखित में से किस कानून के द्वारा भारत सरकार ने 2005 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 100 दिन के रोजगार को सुनिश्चित किया? 1

A. स्कूल चले हम
B. काम के बदले अनाज
C. महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
D. प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार योजना

Which among the following Act was passed by the Government of India in 2005 to ensure minimum 100 days employment in rural areas?

A. Let's go to school
B. Food for Work
C. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarrantee Act
D. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna

13 **रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए।** 1

पालमपुर की प्रमुख आर्थिक क्रिया ..... है।

Fill in the Blank with appropriate Answer.

…… is the main economic activity of Palampur.

14 रेखांकित तथ्यों को सही करके वाक्य को लिखिए। 1

द स्पिरिट ऑफ द लॉज पुस्तक की रचना **रूसो** ने की थी।

Rewrite the Statement after correcting the underlined Phrase.

The book 'The Spirit of the Laws' was written by **Rousseau**.

15 सत्य अथवा असत्य बताइए। 1

एक वर्ष में किसी भूमि पर एक से ज्यादा फसल की पैदावार करने को बहुविध फसल प्रणाली कहते हैं।

State Whether True or False.

To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.

16 निम्नलिखित स्थितियों को पढिए और बताइए कि संबंधित व्यक्ति रोजगार में हैं या बेरोजगार हैं? 1

दिनेश दिल्ली में एक दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं। वह प्रत्येक दिन 150 रू कमाते हैं जबकि प्रचलित दैनिक मजदूरी उनकी आय से अधिक हैं।

Read the following situation carefully and state whether the person concerned is employed or unemployed.

Dinesh works as a daily wage labourer in Delhi. He earns Rs.150 per day whereas the going wages are more than his daily earnings.

17 निम्नलिखित जानकारी को पढ़िए और उसके लिए एक पारिभाषिक शब्द लिखिए। 1

'हम सभी ऐसा आचरण करें जैसे कि हम एक परिवार के सदस्य हों। कोई भी नागरिक किसी दूसरे नागरिक को अपने से कमतर न माने।'

Read the following information and write single term for it.

'All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior'.

18 रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए। 1

अक्टुबर 1999 में पाकिस्तान में सैनिक तख्तापलट की अगुवाई .... ने की।

Fill in the Blank with appropriate Answer.

……. led a military coup in Pakistan in October 1999.

19 महिमा मालाबार तट पर है। वह इस बात को लेकर दुविधा में है कि वह पूर्वी तटीय 1

मैदान पर है या पश्चिमी तटीय मैदान पर। बताइए वर्तमान में महिमा भारत के किस तटीय मैदान पर है?

Mahima is at the Malabar Coast. She is a little bit confused about whether she is on the Eastern Coastal plains or Western Coastal plains of India. State on which Indian Coastal plains is Mahima currently present.

20 'समानता' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1

अथवा

'न्याय' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं?

What do you understand by the word 'Equality'?

OR

What do you undertand by the word 'Justice'?

21 मानव पूँजी क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? 1

Why is human capital important?

22 भारत की स्थल सीमा रेखा का विस्तार बताइए। 1

Mention the expansion of land boundary of India.

23 लोकतंत्र के विपक्ष में एक तर्क लिखिए। 1

Write an argument against the democracy.

24 बेरोजगारी को परिभाषित कीजिए। 1

Define the term Unemployment.

25 समाजवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1

What do you understand by the term Socialism.

26 सिंधु नदी तंत्र की किसी एक नदी का नाम बताइए। 1

अथवा

नर्मदा नदी किस नदी तंत्र का हिस्सा है?

Name any one river of Sindhu River system.

OR

Which river sytem Narmada river is part of ?

27 लोकतंत्र को परिभाषित कीजिए। 1

What do you understand by Democracy?

खण्ड ख (लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न) **3X4=12**

Section B (Short Answer type Questions)

28 सोवियत संघ (रूस) में स्टालिन का सामूहिकीकरण कार्यक्रम कैसे लागू किया गया था? 3

How was Stalin's collectivization programme implemented in United Soviet Socialist Republic (Russia)?

29 किसी देश को मानक समय रेखा की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है? भारत की मानक समय रेखा का मान बताइए। 3

Why does any country need standard time? Mention the Standard Meridian

of India.

30 "लोकतंत्र में अंतिम निर्णय लेने की शक्ति लोगों द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के पास ही होनी चाहिए।" कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3

अथवा

'स्वतंत्र एंव निष्पक्ष चुनाव लोकतंत्र की एक आवश्यक शर्त है।' कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people". Analyze this statement.

OR

'Free and fair election is a necessary condition of Democracy'. Analyze the statement.

31 आर्थिक क्रियाओं से आप क्या समझते है? आर्थिक क्रियाओं को कितने वर्गों में विभाजित किया जाता है? उदाहरण सहित बताइए। 3

अथवा

आपके क्षेत्र में की जाने वाली किन्हीं पाँच गैर कृषि क्रियाकलापों की सूची बनाइए।

What are economic activities? In how many parts are economic activities divided? Explain with examples.

OR

List five main non – farming activities of your area.

खण्ड ग (दीर्घ – उत्तरीय प्रश्न) 4X4=16

Section C (Long Answer Type Questions)

32 हिमालय को भारत के लिए वरदान क्यों माना जाता है? 4

अथवा

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Why is the Himalayas considered as the boon for India?

OR

Explain the importance of Peninsular India.

33 भारतीय संविधान सभा के सामने प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ कौन – कौन सी थीं एवं उनका सामना उन्होंने किस प्रकार किया? 4

What are the major challenges before the Indian Constituent Assembly and how did they face them?

34 शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करने के हेतु शिक्षा व्यवस्था में कुछ सुधार के उपाए सुझाइए। 4

Suggest some measures of reforms in education to mitigate the problem of

the educated unemployed.

35 फ्रांसीसी क्रांति से निकले विचारों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो आने वाले समय में दुनिया के लिए आदर्श साबित हुए। 4

अथवा

सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में फ्रांसीसी समाज की परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Mention the ideas that emerged from the French Revolution that proved to be ideal for the word in future.

OR

Explain the social conditions of the French Society in the 17th century.

खण्ड घ (स्रोत/केस – आधारित प्रश्न) 5x4=20

Section D (Source/Case –Based Questions)

36 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए।** 1x5=5

विभिन्न गतिविधियों को तीन मुख्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक में कृषि, वानिकी, पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन, मुर्गी पालन, खनन और उत्खनन शामिल हैं। द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में विनिर्माण शामिल है। व्यापार, परिवहन, संचार, बैंकिंग, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यटन, सेवाएं, बीमा आदि तृतीयक क्षेत्र में शामिल हैं। इस क्रियाकलापों के परिणामस्वरूप वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन होता है। ये क्रियाकलाप राष्ट्रीय आय में मूल्य- वर्धन करते हैं। ये क्रियाएँ आर्थिक क्रियाएँ कहलाती हैं। आर्थिक क्रियाओं के दो भाग होते हैं - बाजार क्रियाएँ और गैर-बाजार क्रियाएँ। बाजार क्रियाओं में वेतन या लाभ के उद्देश्य से की गई क्रियाओं के लिए पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान किया जाता है। इनमें सरकारी सेवा सहित वस्तुओं या सेवाओं का उत्पादन शामिल है। गैर-बाजार क्रियाओं से अभिप्राय स्व-उपभोग के लिए उत्पादन हैं।

36.1 राष्ट्रीय आय के मूल्य संवर्धन में शामिल हैं-

A. प्राथमिक क्षेत्र से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन
B. द्वितीयक क्षेत्र से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन
C. तृतीयक क्षेत्र से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन
D. उपरोक्त सभी

36.2 चावल की खेती किस क्षेत्रक के अंतर्गत आएगी ?

A. प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक
B. द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक
C. तृतीयक क्षेत्रक
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

36.3 कूरियर सेवाएं एक उदहारण है-

A. प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक
B. द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक
C. तृतीयक क्षेत्रक
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

36.4 वे क्रियाकलाप जो वेतन या लाभ के लिए की जाती हैं, कहलाती हैं-

A. बाजार गतिविधियां
B. गैरबाजार गतिविधियां-
C. A और B दोनों
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

36.5 किचन गार्डन में खुद के इस्तेमाल के लिए सब्जियां उगाना किस क्रियाकलाप अंतर्गत आएगा-

A. सामाजिक गतिविधि
B. बाजार गतिविधि
C. गैरबाजार गतिविधि-
D. उपरोक्त सभी

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying. Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector. The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities. Economic activities have two parts — market activities and non-market activities. Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e. activity performed for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services, including government service. Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption.

36.1 National Income includes values from-

A. Production of goods and services from primary sector
B. Production of goods and services from secondary sector
C. Production of goods and services from tertiary sector
D. All of these

36.2 Under which sector growing of rice will come?

A. Primary sector
B. Secondary sector
C. Tertiary sector
D. None of these

36.3 Courier services are an example of-

A. Primary sector
B. Secondary sector
C. Tertiary sector
D. None of these

36.4 Those activities which are performed for pay or profit is called-

A. Market Activities
B. Non-market activities
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

36.5 Growing of vegetables in the kitchen garden for own use will come under-

A. Social activity
B. Market activity
C. Non-market activity

D. All of these

37 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए।** 1x5=5

सिंधु नदी का उद्गम मानसरोवर झील के निकट तिब्बत में है। पश्चिम की ओर बहती हुई यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख से प्रवेश करती है। इस भाग में यह एक बहुत ही सुंदर दर्शनीय गार्ज का निर्माण करती है। इस क्षेत्र में बहुत-सी सहायक नदियाँ जैसे - जास्कर, नूबरा, श्योक तथा हुंज़ा इस नदी में कश्मीर क्षेत्र में मिलती हैं। सिंधु नदी बलूचिस्तान तथा गिलगित से बहते हुए अटक में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से बाहर निकलती है। सतलुज, ब्यास, रावी, चेनाब तथा झेलम आपस में मिलकर पाकिस्तान में मिठानकोट के पास सिंधु नदी में मिल जाती हैं। इसके बाद यह नदी दक्षिण की तरफ बहती है तथा अंत में कराची से पूर्व की ओर अरब सागर में मिल जाती है। सिंधु नदी के मैदान का ढाल बहुत धीमा है। सिंधु द्रोणी का एक-तिहाई से कुछ अधिक भाग भारत के जम्मू-कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल तथा पंजाब में तथा शेष भाग पाकिस्तान में स्थित है।

37.1 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी/नदियाँ सिंधु नदी की सहायक नदी है?

A. जास्कर
B. नूबरा
C. श्योक
D. उपरोक्त सभी

37.2 कश्मीर क्षेत्र में सिंधु नदी से कौन सी नदी मिलती है?-

A. हुंजा
B. गंगा
C. ब्रह्मपुत्र
D. झेलम

37.3 सिंधु नदी का उद्गम है-

A. तिब्बत
B. लद्दाख
C. मिठानकोट
D. कराची

37.4 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी सिंधु नदी से मिठानकोट में मिलती है?

I. गंगा II. रावी III. चेनाब

A. केवल I
B. केवल II
C. केवल II और I
D. केवल III और II

37.5 सिंधु नदी भारत में किस स्थान से प्रवेश करती है?

A. हिमाचल प्रदेश
B. पंजाब
C. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
D. लद्दाख

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

The river Indus rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar. Flowing west, it enters India in the Ladakh. It forms a picturesque gorge in this part. Several tributaries, the Zaskar, the Nubra, the Shyok and the Hunza, join it in the Kashmir region. The Indus flows through Baltistan and Gilgit and emerges from the mountains at Attock. The Satluj, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum join together to enter the Indus near Mithankot in Pakistan. Beyond this, the Indus flows

southwards eventually reaching the Arabian Sea, east of Karachi. The Indus plain has a very gentle slope. With a total length of 2900 km, the Indus is one of the longest rivers of the world. A little over a third of the Indus basin is located in India Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and the rest is in Pakistan.

37.1 Which of the following river(s) is/are tributaries of Indus River?

A. The Zaskar
B. The Nubra
C. The Shyok
D. All of these

37.2 Which river joins the Indus River in Kashmir region?

A. The Hunza
B. The Ganga
C. The Brahmputra
D. The Jhelum

37.3 The River Indus originates from-

A. Tibet
B. Ladakh
C. Mithankot
D. Karachi

37.4 Which of the following river join Indus in Mithankot?

I. Ganga II. The Ravi III. The Chenab

A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Only I and II
D. Only II and III

37.5 In which region does the river Indus enter India?

A. Himachal Pradesh
B. Punjab
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Ladakh

38 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए। (किन्हीं पाँच को कीजिए)** 1x5=5

हरियाणा में 1982 से कांग्रेस पार्टी की अगुवाई वाली सरकार थी तब विपक्ष के एक नेता चौधरी देवीलाल ने 'न्याय युद्ध' नामक आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया और लोकदल नामक अपनी नई पार्टी का गठन किया। उनकी पार्टी ने चुनाव में कांग्रेस के खिलाफ़ अन्य विपक्षी दलों को मिलाकर एक मोर्चा बनाया। अपने चुनाव प्रचार में देवीलाल ने कहा कि अगर उनकी पार्टी चुनाव जीती तो वे किसानों और छोटे व्यापारियों के कर्ज माफ़ कर देंगे। उन्होंने वायदा किया कि यही उनकी सरकार का पहला काम होगा।लोग तब की सरकार से नाखुश थे। वे देवीलाल के वायदे की तरफ आकर्षित हुए। इसलिए, जब चुनाव हुए तो उन्होंने लोकदल और उसके सहयोगी दलों के पक्ष में जमकर वोट दिए। लोकदल और उसकी सहयोगी पार्टियों को राज्य विधानसभा की 90 सीटों में से 76 पर जीत मिली। लोकदल को अकेले ही 60 सीटें मिलीं और उसे स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला। कांग्रेस के हाथ तब सिर्फ़ 5 सीटें लगीं।

38.1 वर्ष 1985 में हरियाणा राज्य में किस राजनीतिक दल का शासन था?

A. लोकदल
B. कांग्रेस
C. भारतीय जनता पार्टी
D. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

38.2 लोकदल पार्टी की स्थापना किसने की?

A. श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी
B. चौधरी देवीलाल
C. चौधरी बंसीलाल
D. चौधरी भजनलाल

38.3 1987 के हरियाणा विधान सभा चुनाव में किस दल की जीत हुई?

A. कांग्रेस
B. भारतीय जनता पार्टी
C. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
D. लोकदल

38.4 हरियाणा में 'न्याय युद्ध' आंदोलन की अगुआई किसने की?

A. चौधरी भजनलाल
B. चौधरी बंसीलाल
C. चौधरी देवीलाल
D. चौधरी मनोहर लाल

38.5 1987 में हरियाणा में हुए विधानसभा के चुनावों के दौरान चौधरी देवीलाल के क्या चुनावी वादे थे?

I. किसानों की क़र्ज़ माफ़ी
II. छोटे व्यापारियों की क़र्ज़ माफ़ी
III. बड़े उद्योगपतियों की कर्ज माफ़ी

A. केवल I
B. केवल II और I
C. केवल III और I
D. केवल III और II

38.6 निम्नलिखित में से सही कथन/ कथनों की पहचान कीजिए-

A. लोकदल और उसकी सहयोगी पार्टियों को के राज्य 1987 विधानसभा में स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला
B. लोकदल को अकेले दोतिहाई बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ-
C. कांग्रेस को केवल 5 सीटें मिली थी 5
D. उपरोक्त सभी

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

Haryana had been ruled by a Congress party led government since 1982. Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' (Struggle for Justice) and formed a new party, Lok Dal. His party joined other opposition parties to form a front against the Congress in the elections. In the election campaign, Devi Lal said that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen. He promised that this would be the first action of his government. The people were unhappy with the existing government. They were also attracted by Devi Lal's promise. So, when elections were held, they voted overwhelmingly in favour of Lok Dal and its allies. Lok Dal and its partners won 76 out of 90 seats in the State Assembly. Lok Dal alone won 60 seats and thus had a clear majority in the Assembly. The Congress could win only 5 seats.

38.1 Which political party was ruling the state of Haryana in the year 1985?

A. Lok Dal
B. Congress

C. Bharatiya Janata Party
D. Communist Party of India

38.2 Who formed the Lok Dal party?
A. Smt. Indira Gandhi
B. Chaudhary Devi Lal
C. Chaudhary Bansi Lal
D. Chaudhary Bhajan Lal

38.3 Which party won the assembly election of Haryana in 1987?
A. Congress
B. Bharatiya Janata Party
C. Communist Party of India
D. Lok Dal

38.4 Who led the movement called ‘ Nyaya Yudh’ in Haryana?
A. Chaudhary Bhajan Lal
B. Chaudhary Bansi Lal
C. Chaudhary Devi Lal
D. Chaudhary Manohar Lal

38.5 What was the poll promise of Chaudhary Devi Lal during the assembly election of Haryana in 1987?
I. Waiver of loans of farmers
II. Waiver of loans of small businessmen
III. Waiver of loans of big industrialists

A. Only I
B. Only I and II
C. Only I and III
D. Only II and III

38.6 Identify the correct statement/s?

A. Lok Dal and its partners won clear majority in the assembly election held in 1987.
B. Lok Dal single handedly won two-third majority.
C. Congress won only 5 seats.
D. All of the above.

39 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए।** 1x5=5

नात्सी विचारधारा हिटलर के विश्व दृष्टिकोण का पर्यायवाची थी। इस विश्व दृष्टिकोण में सभी समाजों को बराबरी का हक नहीं था, वे नस्ली आधार पर या तो बेहतर थे या कमतर थे। इस नज़रिये में ब्लॉन्ड, नीली आँखों वाले, नॉर्डिक जर्मन आर्य सबसे ऊपरी और यहूदी सबसे निचली पायदान पर आते थे। यहूदियों को नस्ल विरोधी, यानी आर्यों का कट्टर शत्रु माना जाता था। बाकी तमाम समाजों को उनके बाहरी रंग-रूप के हिसाब से जर्मन आर्यों और यहूदियों के बीच में रखा गया था। हिटलर की नस्ली सोच चार्ल्स डार्विन और हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर जैसे विचारकों के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित थी। डार्विन प्रकृति विज्ञानी थे जिन्होंने विकास और प्राकृतिक चयन की अवधारणा के ज़रिए पौधों और पशुओं की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या का प्रयास किया था। बाद में हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर ने 'अतिजीविता का सिद्धांत' (सरवाइवल ऑफ़ द फ़िटेस्ट) - जो सबसे योग्य है, वही जिंदा बचेगा- यह विचार दिया। इस विचार का मतलब यह था कि जो प्रजातियाँ बदलती हुई वातावरणीय

परिस्थितियों के अनुसार खुद को ढाल सकती हैं वही पृथ्वी पर जिंदा रहती हैं। यहाँ हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि डार्विन ने चयन के सिद्धांत को एक विशुद्ध प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया कहा था और उसमें इंसानी हस्तक्षेप की वकालत कभी नहीं की। लेकिन नस्लवादी विचारकों और राजनेताओं ने पराजित समाजों पर अपने साम्राज्यवादी शासन को सही ठहराने के लिए डार्विन के विचारों का सहारा लिया। नात्सियों की दलील बहुत सरल थी: नस्ल सबसे ताकतवर है वह जिंदा रहेगी; कमज़ो नस्लें खत्म हो जाएँगी। आर्य नस्ल सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। उसे अपनी शुद्धता बनाए रखनी है, ताकत हासिल करनी है और दुनिया पर वर्चस्व कायम करना है।

39.1 नाजी विश्व दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से किस नस्ल को श्रेष्ठ माना जाता था?

A. आर्य
B. यहूदी
C. दोनों बराबर थे
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

39.2 विकासवाद और प्राकृतिक चयन का सिद्धांत किसने दिया?

A. हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर
B. सर आइजैक न्यूटन
C. रॉबर्ट हुक
D. चार्ल्स डार्विन

39.3 हिटलर के अनुसार आर्यों का मुख्य शत्रु कौन था ?

A. जिप्सी
B. पोल्स
C. यहूदी
D. रूसी

39.4 चार्ल्स डार्विन थे-

A. एक संगीतकार
B. एक लेखक
C. एक नाटककार
D. एक प्राकृतिक वैज्ञानिक

39.5 हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर ने किसका विचार दिया था?

A. विकास
B. प्राकृतिक चयन
C. अतिजीविता का सिद्धांत
D. सापेक्षता का सिद्धांत

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's worldview. According to this there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung. They came to be regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans. All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. We should bear in mind that Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection.

However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. The Nazi argument was simple: the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.

39.1 Which of the following race was considered to be superior according to Nazi worldview?

A. Aryan
B. Jews
C. Both were equal
D. None of these

39.2 Who gave the theory of evolution and natural selection?

A. Herbert Spencer
B. Sir Isaac Newton
C. Robert Hook
D. Charles Darwin

39.3 According to Hitler who was the main enemy of the Aryans?

A. Gypsies
B. Poles
C. Jews
D. Russians

39.4 Charles Darwin was -

A. A musician
B. An author
C. A dramatist
D. A natural scientist

39.5 Herbert Spencer gave the idea of-

A. Evolution
B. Natural selection
C. Survival of the fittest
D. Theory of relativity

खण्ड ड. (मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न) 1x5=5

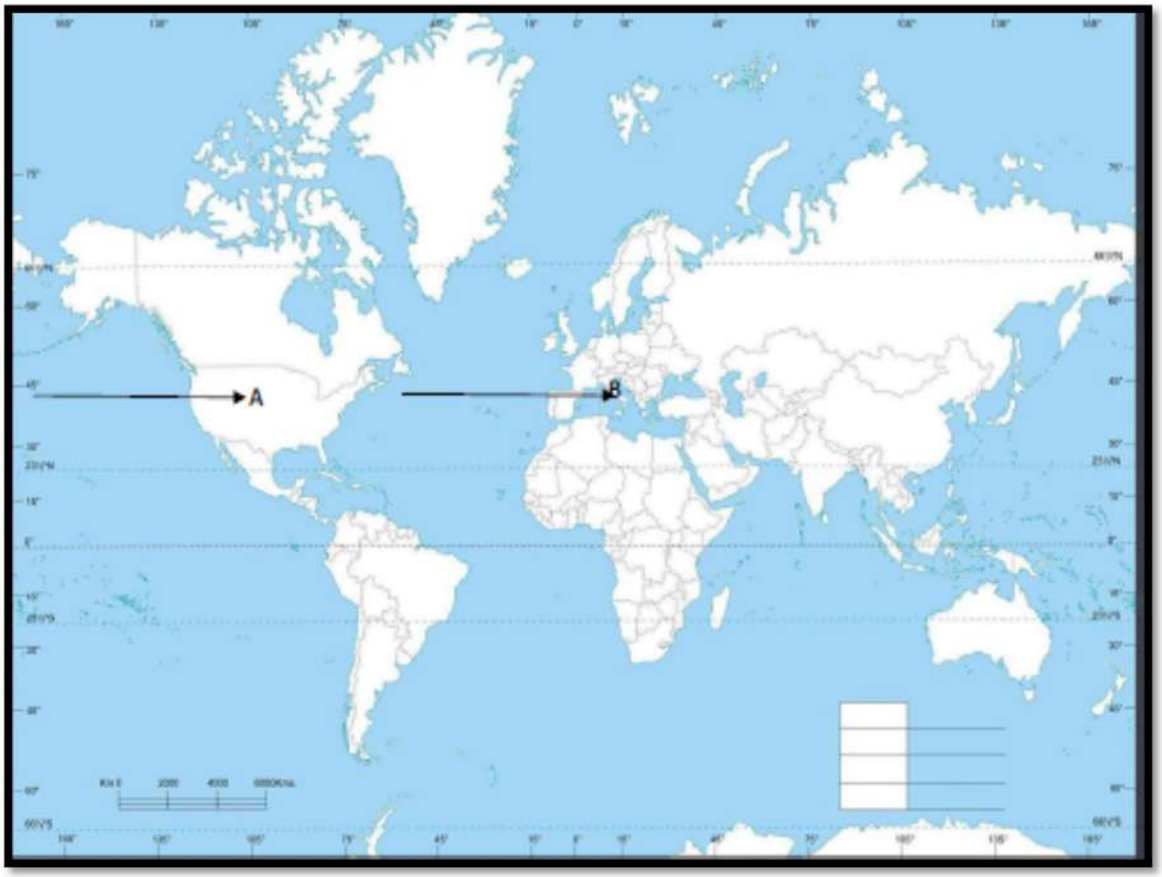
Section E (Map Based Questions)

40 40.1 विश्व के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान A और B अंकित किए गए हैं। इन दोनों स्थानों की पहचान दिए गए विशेषताओं के आधार पर कीजिए। 1x2=2

A. वह देश जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में मित्र राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।
B. वह देश जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में धुरी राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।

On the given outline political map of the world two points are marked as A and B. Identify these points with the help of given characteristics.

A. The country which was the part of Allied Power during Second World War.
B. The country which was the part of Axis Power during the Second World War.

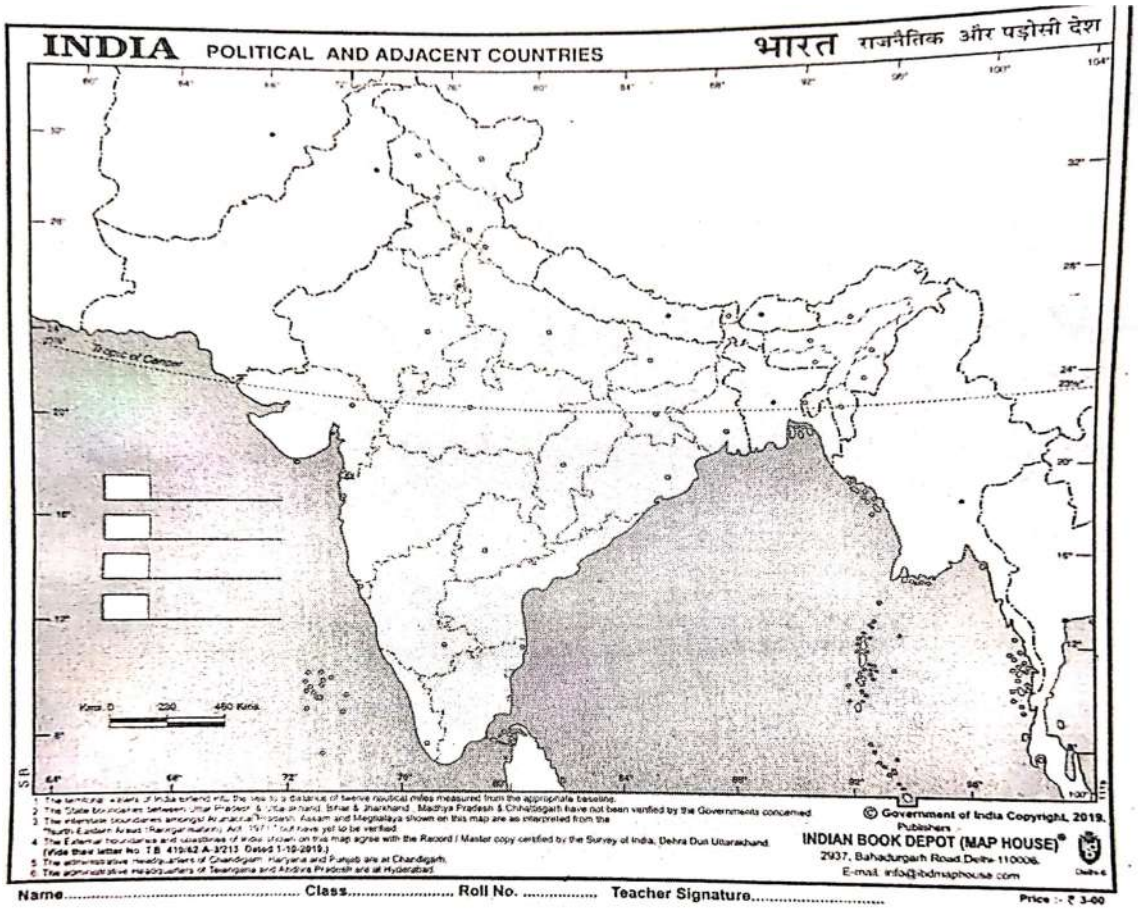


40.2 भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से **किन्हीं तीन स्थानों** को दर्शाइए– 1x3=3

A. कोंकण तटीय मैदान
B. मालवा का पठार
C. अनाईमुडी पर्वत शिखर
D. मालाबार

On the given political outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following-

A. Konkan coastal plains
B. Malwa Plateau
C. Anai Mudi mountain peak
D. Malabar



निम्नलिखित प्रश्न **केवल दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए** प्रश्न संख्या 40.1 व 40.2 के स्थान पर दिया गया है। (कोई पांच)

(i) उस देश का नाम लिखिए जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में मित्र राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।
(ii) उस देश का नाम लिखिए जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में धुरी राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।
(iii) वह राज्य जहाँ कोंकण तटीय मैदान स्थित है।
(iv) वह राज्य जहाँ मालवा का पठार स्थित है।
(v) वह राज्य जहाँ अनाईमुडी पर्वत शिखर स्थित है।
(vi) वह राज्य जहाँ मालाबार तट है।

This question is given **only for visually impaired students** in lieu of question no 40.1 and 40.2 (**Attempt any five**).

(i) Name a country which was the part of Allied powers during the Second World War.
(ii) Name a country which was the part of Axis power during the Second World War.
(iii) Name the state where Konkan coastal plains is located.
(iv) Name the state where Malwa Plateau is located.
(v) Name the state where Anai Mudi mountain peak is located.
(vi) Name the state where Malabar coast is located.

शिक्षा निदेशालय, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

अभ्यास प्रश्न पत्र **(Practice Paper)**

अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा – 2022 **(Mid Term Examination-2022)**

कक्षा **IX (Class IX)**

सामाजिक विज्ञान कोड 087 **(Social Science – Code 087)**

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

सामान्य निर्देशः

(i) यह प्रश्न पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित हैखण्ड क -, खण्ड ख, खण्ड ग, खण्ड घ एवं खण्ड ड.। इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 40 प्रश्न हैं।

(ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक चयन उपलब्ध है। उनमें में से किसी एक प्रश्न को ही करें।

(iii) प्रश्नों के सामने उनके निर्धारित अंक लिखे हुए हैं।

(iv) खण्ड 'क' (प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 27 तक) अंक वाले वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। 1

(v) खण्ड 'ख' (प्रश्न संख्या 28 से 31 तक) में 3 अंक वाले लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(vi) खण्ड 'ग' (प्रश्न संख्या 32 से 35तक) में 4 अंक वाले दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(vii) खण्ड 'घ' (प्रश्न संख्या 36 से 39 तक) में 5 अंक वाले योग्यता आधारित केस आधारित /स्रोत आधारित /प्रश्न हैं।

(viii) खण्ड ड. प्रश्न संख्या 40 एक मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है जो 4 अंकों का है जिसमें 40.1 इतिहास से सम्बंधित 2 अंकों का मानचित्र कार्य और 40.2 भूगोल से सम्बंधित 3 अंकों का मानचित्र कार्य है |

(ix) मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न संख्या 40 के स्थान पर दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए अलग से प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

(i) The question paper is divided into five sections- Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D and Section E. The question paper has 40 questions in all.

(ii) All questions are compulsory; however internal choice is given in some questions. Attempt any one of them.

(iii) Marks are indicated against each question.

(iv) Section A (Questions from serial number 1 to 27) has objective questions of 1 mark each.

(v) Section B (Questions from serial number 28 to 31) are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(vi) Section C (Questions from serial number 32 and 35) are long answer type questions of 4 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(vii) Section D (Questions from serial number 36 to 39) are competency based/source based/ case based questions, carrying 5 marks each.

(viii) Section E (Question number 40) is a map based question of 5 marks, in which 40.1 is History related map work of 2 marks while 40.2 is Geography related map work of 3 marks.

(ix) Separate questions are given for **visually impaired student only** in lieu of map based question number 40.

खण्ड क (वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न) 1x27=27

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

Choose the correct option in Question 1 to 12.

1 निम्नलिखित में से कौन – सा उत्पादन का कारक **नहीं** है? 1

A. भूमि

B. श्रम

C. पूंजी

D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Which among the following is **NOT** a factor of production?

A. Land

B. Labour

C. Capital

D. None of the above.

2 मेरे मित्र एक ऐसे देश के निवासी हैं जिस देश की सीमा भारत के साथ नहीं लगती है। बताइए वह कौन – सा देश है? 1

A. भूटान

B. ताजिकिस्तान

C. बांग्लादेश

D. नेपाल

My friend hails from a country that does not share a land boundary with India. Identify the country.

A. Bhutan

B. Tajikistan

C. Bangladesh

D. Nepal

3 निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारतीय संविधान सभा के सदस्य **नहीं** थे? 1

A. डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर

B. डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

C. जयपाल सिंह

D. महात्मा गांधी

Which among the following was **NOT** a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

A. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

C. Jaipal Singh

D. Mahatma Gandhi

4 **गलत मिलान** की पहचान कीजिए। 1

A. रोबेस्प्येर – शासक

B. लुई XVI – शासक

C. जॉन लॉक – शासक

D. नेपोलियन – शासक

Find the **INCORRECT** Match.

A. Robespierre – Ruler

B. Louis XVI – Ruler

C. John Locke – Ruler

D. Napoleon - Ruler

5 1794 तक फ्रांस की मुद्रा कौन सी थी? 1

A. लिव्रे

B. रूपया

C. डॉलर

D. टका

What was the currency of France until 1794?

A. Livre

B. Rupee

C. Dollar

D. Takka

6 टाइल से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1

A. सीधे राज्य को अदा किया जाने वाला कर।

B. फ्रांस की मुद्रा।

C. चर्च द्वारा वसूला जाने वाला कर।

D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।

What do you understand by Taille?

A. Tax paid directly to the state.

B. The currency of France.

C. A Tax levied by the church.

D. None of the Above.

7 नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं – एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

संकल्पना (स): अरूणाचल एवं गुजरात के समय में दो घण्टे का अंतर है।

कारण (क): भारत की मानक समय रेखा का मान 82^0 30′ है।

विकल्प:

A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है।

B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है।

D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है।

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:
Assertion:(A) There is a difference of two hours in time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.
Reason:(R) The Prime Meridian of India is 82^0 30′.

Option:

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

8 इनमें से कौन – सा तर्क लोकतंत्र के पक्ष में है? 1

A. लोकतंत्र में लोग खुद को स्वतंत्र और समान मानते हैं।

B. लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएँ दूसरों की तुलना में टकरावों को ज्यादा अच्छे से सुलझाती हैं।

C. लोकतांत्रिक सरकारें लोगों के प्रति ज़्यादा उत्तरदायी होती हैं।

D. उपरोक्त सभी।

Which among the following is/are a good argument (s) in favour of Democracy?

A. People feel themselves free and equal in a democracy.

B. Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.

C. Democratic government is more accountable to the people.

D. All of the above.

9 नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं – एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

संकल्पना (स): जिन देशों के पास संविधान है वे देश लोकतांत्रिक हों, यह जरूरी नहीं है।
कारण (क): संविधान सिर्फ शासन की पद्वति के विषय में जानकारी देता है।

विकल्प:

A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है।
B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है।
D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है।

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion:(A) Countries that have a constitution are not necessarily democratic.

Reason:(R) The constitution only gives information about the system of governance.

Option:

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

10 अठाहरवीं शताब्दी में फ्रांस का समाज कितने एस्टेट में बटा हुआ था?

A. एक
B. दो
C. तीन
D. चार

In how many Estates was the French society divided in the Eighteenth Century?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

11 नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

संकल्पना (स): गाँवों में मौसमी बेरोजगारी बहुतायत पाई जाती है।

कारण (क): कृषि पर आश्रित होने के कारण कई लोगों को कई माह बेरोजगार बैठना पड़ता है।

विकल्प:

A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है।

B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है।

D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है।

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion:(A) Seasonal unemployment is found in abundance in the villages.

Reason:(R) Being dependent on agriculture, many people have to remain unemployed for several months.

Option:

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

12 निम्नलिखित में से किस कानून के द्वारा भारत सरकार ने 2005 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 100 दिन के रोजगार को सुनिश्चित किया? 1

A. स्कूल चले हम
B. काम के बदले अनाज
C. महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
D. प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार योजना

Which among the following Act was passed by the Government of India in 2005 to ensure minimum 100 days employment in rural areas?

A. Let's go to school
B. Food for Work
C. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarrantee Act
D. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna

13 **रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए।** 1

पालमपुर की प्रमुख आर्थिक क्रिया ..... है।

Fill in the Blank with appropriate Answer.

…… is the main economic activity of Palampur.

14 रेखांकित तथ्यों को सही करके वाक्य को लिखिए। 1

द स्पिरिट ऑफ द लॉज पुस्तक की रचना **रूसो** ने की थी।

Rewrite the Statement after correcting the underlined Phrase.

The book 'The Spirit of the Laws' was written by **Rousseau**.

15 सत्य अथवा असत्य बताइए। 1

एक वर्ष में किसी भूमि पर एक से ज्यादा फसल की पैदावार करने को बहुविध फसल प्रणाली कहते हैं।

State Whether True or False.

To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.

16 निम्नलिखित स्थितियों को पढिए और बताइए कि संबंधित व्यक्ति रोजगार में हैं या बेरोजगार हैं? 1

दिनेश दिल्ली में एक दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं। वह प्रत्येक दिन 150 रू कमाते हैं जबकि प्रचलित दैनिक मजदूरी उनकी आय से अधिक हैं।

Read the following situation carefully and state whether the person concerned is employed or unemployed.

Dinesh works as a daily wage labourer in Delhi. He earns Rs.150 per day whereas the going wages are more than his daily earnings.

17 निम्नलिखित जानकारी को पढ़िए और उसके लिए एक पारिभाषिक शब्द लिखिए। 1

'हम सभी ऐसा आचरण करें जैसे कि हम एक परिवार के सदस्य हों। कोई भी नागरिक किसी दूसरे नागरिक को अपने से कमतर न माने।'

Read the following information and write single term for it.

'All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior'.

18 रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए। 1

अक्टुबर 1999 में पाकिस्तान में सैनिक तख्तापलट की अगुवाई .... ने की।

Fill in the Blank with appropriate Answer.

……. led a military coup in Pakistan in October 1999.

19 महिमा मालाबार तट पर है। वह इस बात को लेकर दुविधा में है कि वह पूर्वी तटीय 1

मैदान पर है या पश्चिमी तटीय मैदान पर। बताइए वर्तमान में महिमा भारत के किस तटीय मैदान पर है?

Mahima is at the Malabar Coast. She is a little bit confused about whether she is on the Eastern Coastal plains or Western Coastal plains of India. State on which Indian Coastal plains is Mahima currently present.

20 'समानता' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1

अथवा

'न्याय' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं?

What do you understand by the word 'Equality'?

OR

What do you undertand by the word 'Justice'?

21 मानव पूँजी क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? 1

Why is human capital important?

22 भारत की स्थल सीमा रेखा का विस्तार बताइए। 1

Mention the expansion of land boundary of India.

23 लोकतंत्र के विपक्ष में एक तर्क लिखिए। 1

Write an argument against the democracy.

24 बेरोजगारी को परिभाषित कीजिए। 1

Define the term Unemployment.

25 समाजवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1

What do you understand by the term Socialism.

26 सिंधु नदी तंत्र की किसी एक नदी का नाम बताइए। 1

अथवा

नर्मदा नदी किस नदी तंत्र का हिस्सा है?

Name any one river of Sindhu River system.

OR

Which river sytem Narmada river is part of ?

27 लोकतंत्र को परिभाषित कीजिए। 1

What do you understand by Democracy?

खण्ड ख (लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न) **3X4=12**

Section B (Short Answer type Questions)

28 सोवियत संघ (रूस) में स्टालिन का सामूहिकीकरण कार्यक्रम कैसे लागू किया गया था? 3

How was Stalin's collectivization programme implemented in United Soviet Socialist Republic (Russia)?

29 किसी देश को मानक समय रेखा की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है? भारत की मानक समय रेखा का मान बताइए। 3

Why does any country need standard time? Mention the Standard Meridian

of India.

30 "लोकतंत्र में अंतिम निर्णय लेने की शक्ति लोगों द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के पास ही होनी चाहिए।" कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3

अथवा

'स्वतंत्र एंव निष्पक्ष चुनाव लोकतंत्र की एक आवश्यक शर्त है।' कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people". Analyze this statement.

OR

'Free and fair election is a necessary condition of Democracy'. Analyze the statement.

31 आर्थिक क्रियाओं से आप क्या समझते है? आर्थिक क्रियाओं को कितने वर्गों में विभाजित किया जाता है? उदाहरण सहित बताइए। 3

अथवा

आपके क्षेत्र में की जाने वाली किन्हीं पाँच गैर कृषि क्रियाकलापों की सूची बनाइए।

What are economic activities? In how many parts are economic activities divided? Explain with examples.

OR

List five main non – farming activities of your area.

खण्ड ग (दीर्घ – उत्तरीय प्रश्न) 4X4=16

Section C (Long Answer Type Questions)

32 हिमालय को भारत के लिए वरदान क्यों माना जाता है? 4

अथवा

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Why is the Himalayas considered as the boon for India?

OR

Explain the importance of Peninsular India.

33 भारतीय संविधान सभा के सामने प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ कौन – कौन सी थीं एवं उनका सामना उन्होंने किस प्रकार किया? 4

What are the major challenges before the Indian Constituent Assembly and how did they face them?

34 शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करने के हेतु शिक्षा व्यवस्था में कुछ सुधार के उपाए सुझाइए। 4

Suggest some measures of reforms in education to mitigate the problem of

the educated unemployed.

35 फ्रांसीसी क्रांति से निकले विचारों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो आने वाले समय में दुनिया के लिए आदर्श साबित हुए। 4

अथवा

सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में फ्रांसीसी समाज की परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Mention the ideas that emerged from the French Revolution that proved to be ideal for the word in future.

OR

Explain the social conditions of the French Society in the 17th century.

खण्ड घ (स्रोत/केस – आधारित प्रश्न) 5x4=20

Section D (Source/Case –Based Questions)

36 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए।** 1x5=5

विभिन्न गतिविधियों को तीन मुख्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक में कृषि, वानिकी, पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन, मुर्गी पालन, खनन और उत्खनन शामिल हैं। द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में विनिर्माण शामिल है। व्यापार, परिवहन, संचार, बैंकिंग, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यटन, सेवाएं, बीमा आदि तृतीयक क्षेत्र में शामिल हैं। इस क्रियाकलापों के परिणामस्वरूप वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन होता है। ये क्रियाकलाप राष्ट्रीय आय में मूल्य- वर्धन करते हैं। ये क्रियाएँ आर्थिक क्रियाएँ कहलाती हैं। आर्थिक क्रियाओं के दो भाग होते हैं - बाजार क्रियाएँ और गैर-बाजार क्रियाएँ। बाजार क्रियाओं में वेतन या लाभ के उद्देश्य से की गई क्रियाओं के लिए पारिश्रमिक का भुगतान किया जाता है। इनमें सरकारी सेवा सहित वस्तुओं या सेवाओं का उत्पादन शामिल है। गैर-बाजार क्रियाओं से अभिप्राय स्व-उपभोग के लिए उत्पादन हैं।

36.1 राष्ट्रीय आय के मूल्य संवर्धन में शामिल हैं-

A. प्राथमिक क्षेत्र से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन
B. द्वितीयक क्षेत्र से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन
C. तृतीयक क्षेत्र से वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उत्पादन
D. उपरोक्त सभी

36.2 चावल की खेती किस क्षेत्रक के अंतर्गत आएगी ?

A. प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक
B. द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक
C. तृतीयक क्षेत्रक
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

36.3 कूरियर सेवाएं एक उदहारण है-

A. प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक
B. द्वितीयक क्षेत्रक
C. तृतीयक क्षेत्रक
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

36.4 वे क्रियाकलाप जो वेतन या लाभ के लिए की जाती हैं, कहलाती हैं-

A. बाजार गतिविधियां
B. गैरबाजार गतिविधियां-
C. A और B दोनों
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

36.5 किचन गार्डन में खुद के इस्तेमाल के लिए सब्जियां उगाना किस क्रियाकलाप अंतर्गत आएगा-

A. सामाजिक गतिविधि
B. बाजार गतिविधि
C. गैरबाजार गतिविधि-
D. उपरोक्त सभी

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying. Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector. The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities. Economic activities have two parts — market activities and non-market activities. Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e. activity performed for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services, including government service. Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption.

36.1 National Income includes values from-

A. Production of goods and services from primary sector
B. Production of goods and services from secondary sector
C. Production of goods and services from tertiary sector
D. All of these

36.2 Under which sector growing of rice will come?

A. Primary sector
B. Secondary sector
C. Tertiary sector
D. None of these

36.3 Courier services are an example of-

A. Primary sector
B. Secondary sector
C. Tertiary sector
D. None of these

36.4 Those activities which are performed for pay or profit is called-

A. Market Activities
B. Non-market activities
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

36.5 Growing of vegetables in the kitchen garden for own use will come under-

A. Social activity
B. Market activity
C. Non-market activity

D. All of these

37 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए।** 1x5=5

सिंधु नदी का उद्गम मानसरोवर झील के निकट तिब्बत में है। पश्चिम की ओर बहती हुई यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख से प्रवेश करती है। इस भाग में यह एक बहुत ही सुंदर दर्शनीय गार्ज का निर्माण करती है। इस क्षेत्र में बहुत-सी सहायक नदियाँ जैसे - जास्कर, नूबरा, श्योक तथा हुंज़ा इस नदी में कश्मीर क्षेत्र में मिलती हैं। सिंधु नदी बलूचिस्तान तथा गिलगित से बहते हुए अटक में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से बाहर निकलती है। सतलुज, ब्यास, रावी, चेनाब तथा झेलम आपस में मिलकर पाकिस्तान में मिठानकोट के पास सिंधु नदी में मिल जाती हैं। इसके बाद यह नदी दक्षिण की तरफ बहती है तथा अंत में कराची से पूर्व की ओर अरब सागर में मिल जाती है। सिंधु नदी के मैदान का ढाल बहुत धीमा है। सिंधु द्रोणी का एक-तिहाई से कुछ अधिक भाग भारत के जम्मू-कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल तथा पंजाब में तथा शेष भाग पाकिस्तान में स्थित है।

37.1 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी/नदियाँ सिंधु नदी की सहायक नदी है?

A. जास्कर
B. नूबरा
C. श्योक
D. उपरोक्त सभी

37.2 कश्मीर क्षेत्र में सिंधु नदी से कौन सी नदी मिलती है?-

A. हुंजा
B. गंगा
C. ब्रह्मपुत्र
D. झेलम

37.3 सिंधु नदी का उद्गम है-

A. तिब्बत
B. लद्दाख
C. मिठानकोट
D. कराची

37.4 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी सिंधु नदी से मिठानकोट में मिलती है?

I. गंगा II. रावी III. चेनाब

A. केवल I
B. केवल II
C. केवल II और I
D. केवल III और II

37.5 सिंधु नदी भारत में किस स्थान से प्रवेश करती है?

A. हिमाचल प्रदेश
B. पंजाब
C. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
D. लद्दाख

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

The river Indus rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar. Flowing west, it enters India in the Ladakh. It forms a picturesque gorge in this part. Several tributaries, the Zaskar, the Nubra, the Shyok and the Hunza, join it in the Kashmir region. The Indus flows through Baltistan and Gilgit and emerges from the mountains at Attock. The Satluj, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum join together to enter the Indus near Mithankot in Pakistan. Beyond this, the Indus flows

southwards eventually reaching the Arabian Sea, east of Karachi. The Indus plain has a very gentle slope. With a total length of 2900 km, the Indus is one of the longest rivers of the world. A little over a third of the Indus basin is located in India Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and the rest is in Pakistan.

37.1 Which of the following river(s) is/are tributaries of Indus River?

A. The Zaskar
B. The Nubra
C. The Shyok
D. All of these

37.2 Which river joins the Indus River in Kashmir region?

A. The Hunza
B. The Ganga
C. The Brahmputra
D. The Jhelum

37.3 The River Indus originates from-

A. Tibet
B. Ladakh
C. Mithankot
D. Karachi

37.4 Which of the following river join Indus in Mithankot?

I. Ganga II. The Ravi III. The Chenab

A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Only I and II
D. Only II and III

37.5 In which region does the river Indus enter India?

A. Himachal Pradesh
B. Punjab
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Ladakh

38 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए। (किन्हीं पाँच को कीजिए)** 1x5=5

हरियाणा में 1982 से कांग्रेस पार्टी की अगुवाई वाली सरकार थी तब विपक्ष के एक नेता चौधरी देवीलाल ने 'न्याय युद्ध' नामक आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया और लोकदल नामक अपनी नई पार्टी का गठन किया। उनकी पार्टी ने चुनाव में कांग्रेस के खिलाफ़ अन्य विपक्षी दलों को मिलाकर एक मोर्चा बनाया। अपने चुनाव प्रचार में देवीलाल ने कहा कि अगर उनकी पार्टी चुनाव जीती तो वे किसानों और छोटे व्यापारियों के कर्ज माफ़ कर देंगे। उन्होंने वायदा किया कि यही उनकी सरकार का पहला काम होगा।लोग तब की सरकार से नाखुश थे। वे देवीलाल के वायदे की तरफ आकर्षित हुए। इसलिए, जब चुनाव हुए तो उन्होंने लोकदल और उसके सहयोगी दलों के पक्ष में जमकर वोट दिए। लोकदल और उसकी सहयोगी पार्टियों को राज्य विधानसभा की 90 सीटों में से 76 पर जीत मिली। लोकदल को अकेले ही 60 सीटें मिलीं और उसे स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला। कांग्रेस के हाथ तब सिर्फ़ 5 सीटें लगीं।

38.1 वर्ष 1985 में हरियाणा राज्य में किस राजनीतिक दल का शासन था?

A. लोकदल
B. कांग्रेस
C. भारतीय जनता पार्टी
D. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

38.2 लोकदल पार्टी की स्थापना किसने की?

A. श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी
B. चौधरी देवीलाल
C. चौधरी बंसीलाल
D. चौधरी भजनलाल

38.3 1987 के हरियाणा विधान सभा चुनाव में किस दल की जीत हुई?

A. कांग्रेस
B. भारतीय जनता पार्टी
C. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
D. लोकदल

38.4 हरियाणा में 'न्याय युद्ध' आंदोलन की अगुआई किसने की?

A. चौधरी भजनलाल
B. चौधरी बंसीलाल
C. चौधरी देवीलाल
D. चौधरी मनोहर लाल

38.5 1987 में हरियाणा में हुए विधानसभा के चुनावों के दौरान चौधरी देवीलाल के क्या चुनावी वादे थे?

I. किसानों की क़र्ज़ माफ़ी
II. छोटे व्यापारियों की क़र्ज़ माफ़ी
III. बड़े उद्योगपतियों की कर्ज माफ़ी

A. केवल I
B. केवल II और I
C. केवल III और I
D. केवल III और II

38.6 निम्नलिखित में से सही कथन/ कथनों की पहचान कीजिए-

A. लोकदल और उसकी सहयोगी पार्टियों को के राज्य 1987 विधानसभा में स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला
B. लोकदल को अकेले दोतिहाई बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ-
C. कांग्रेस को केवल 5 सीटें मिली थी 5
D. उपरोक्त सभी

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

Haryana had been ruled by a Congress party led government since 1982. Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' (Struggle for Justice) and formed a new party, Lok Dal. His party joined other opposition parties to form a front against the Congress in the elections. In the election campaign, Devi Lal said that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen. He promised that this would be the first action of his government. The people were unhappy with the existing government. They were also attracted by Devi Lal's promise. So, when elections were held, they voted overwhelmingly in favour of Lok Dal and its allies. Lok Dal and its partners won 76 out of 90 seats in the State Assembly. Lok Dal alone won 60 seats and thus had a clear majority in the Assembly. The Congress could win only 5 seats.

38.1 Which political party was ruling the state of Haryana in the year 1985?

A. Lok Dal
B. Congress

C. Bharatiya Janata Party
D. Communist Party of India

38.2 Who formed the Lok Dal party?
A. Smt. Indira Gandhi
B. Chaudhary Devi Lal
C. Chaudhary Bansi Lal
D. Chaudhary Bhajan Lal

38.3 Which party won the assembly election of Haryana in 1987?
A. Congress
B. Bharatiya Janata Party
C. Communist Party of India
D. Lok Dal

38.4 Who led the movement called ‘ Nyaya Yudh’ in Haryana?
A. Chaudhary Bhajan Lal
B. Chaudhary Bansi Lal
C. Chaudhary Devi Lal
D. Chaudhary Manohar Lal

38.5 What was the poll promise of Chaudhary Devi Lal during the assembly election of Haryana in 1987?
I. Waiver of loans of farmers
II. Waiver of loans of small businessmen
III. Waiver of loans of big industrialists

A. Only I
B. Only I and II
C. Only I and III
D. Only II and III

38.6 Identify the correct statement/s?

A. Lok Dal and its partners won clear majority in the assembly election held in 1987.
B. Lok Dal single handedly won two-third majority.
C. Congress won only 5 seats.
D. All of the above.

39 **अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों क उत्तर दीजिए।** 1x5=5

नात्सी विचारधारा हिटलर के विश्व दृष्टिकोण का पर्यायवाची थी। इस विश्व दृष्टिकोण में सभी समाजों को बराबरी का हक नहीं था, वे नस्ली आधार पर या तो बेहतर थे या कमतर थे। इस नज़रिये में ब्लॉन्ड, नीली आँखों वाले, नॉर्डिक जर्मन आर्य सबसे ऊपरी और यहूदी सबसे निचली पायदान पर आते थे। यहूदियों को नस्ल विरोधी, यानी आर्यों का कट्टर शत्रु माना जाता था। बाकी तमाम समाजों को उनके बाहरी रंग-रूप के हिसाब से जर्मन आर्यों और यहूदियों के बीच में रखा गया था। हिटलर की नस्ली सोच चार्ल्स डार्विन और हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर जैसे विचारकों के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित थी। डार्विन प्रकृति विज्ञानी थे जिन्होंने विकास और प्राकृतिक चयन की अवधारणा के ज़रिए पौधों और पशुओं की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या का प्रयास किया था। बाद में हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर ने 'अतिजीविता का सिद्धांत' (सरवाइवल ऑफ़ द फ़िटेस्ट) - जो सबसे योग्य है, वही जिंदा बचेगा- यह विचार दिया। इस विचार का मतलब यह था कि जो प्रजातियाँ बदलती हुई वातावरणीय

परिस्थितियों के अनुसार खुद को ढाल सकती हैं वही पृथ्वी पर जिंदा रहती हैं। यहाँ हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि डार्विन ने चयन के सिद्धांत को एक विशुद्ध प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया कहा था और उसमें इंसानी हस्तक्षेप की वकालत कभी नहीं की। लेकिन नस्लवादी विचारकों और राजनेताओं ने पराजित समाजों पर अपने साम्राज्यवादी शासन को सही ठहराने के लिए डार्विन के विचारों का सहारा लिया। नात्सियों की दलील बहुत सरल थी: नस्ल सबसे ताकतवर है वह जिंदा रहेगी; कमज़ो नस्लें खत्म हो जाएँगी। आर्य नस्ल सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। उसे अपनी शुद्धता बनाए रखनी है, ताकत हासिल करनी है और दुनिया पर वर्चस्व कायम करना है।

39.1 नाजी विश्व दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से किस नस्ल को श्रेष्ठ माना जाता था?

A. आर्य
B. यहूदी
C. दोनों बराबर थे
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

39.2 विकासवाद और प्राकृतिक चयन का सिद्धांत किसने दिया?

A. हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर
B. सर आइजैक न्यूटन
C. रॉबर्ट हुक
D. चार्ल्स डार्विन

39.3 हिटलर के अनुसार आर्यों का मुख्य शत्रु कौन था ?

A. जिप्सी
B. पोल्स
C. यहूदी
D. रूसी

39.4 चार्ल्स डार्विन थे-

A. एक संगीतकार
B. एक लेखक
C. एक नाटककार
D. एक प्राकृतिक वैज्ञानिक

39.5 हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर ने किसका विचार दिया था?

A. विकास
B. प्राकृतिक चयन
C. अतिजीविता का सिद्धांत
D. सापेक्षता का सिद्धांत

Read the passage given below and answer the following question.

Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's worldview. According to this there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung. They came to be regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans. All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. We should bear in mind that Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection.

However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. The Nazi argument was simple: the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.

39.1 Which of the following race was considered to be superior according to Nazi worldview?

A. Aryan
B. Jews
C. Both were equal
D. None of these

39.2 Who gave the theory of evolution and natural selection?

A. Herbert Spencer
B. Sir Isaac Newton
C. Robert Hook
D. Charles Darwin

39.3 According to Hitler who was the main enemy of the Aryans?

A. Gypsies
B. Poles
C. Jews
D. Russians

39.4 Charles Darwin was -

A. A musician
B. An author
C. A dramatist
D. A natural scientist

39.5 Herbert Spencer gave the idea of-

A. Evolution
B. Natural selection
C. Survival of the fittest
D. Theory of relativity

खण्ड ड. (मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न) 1x5=5

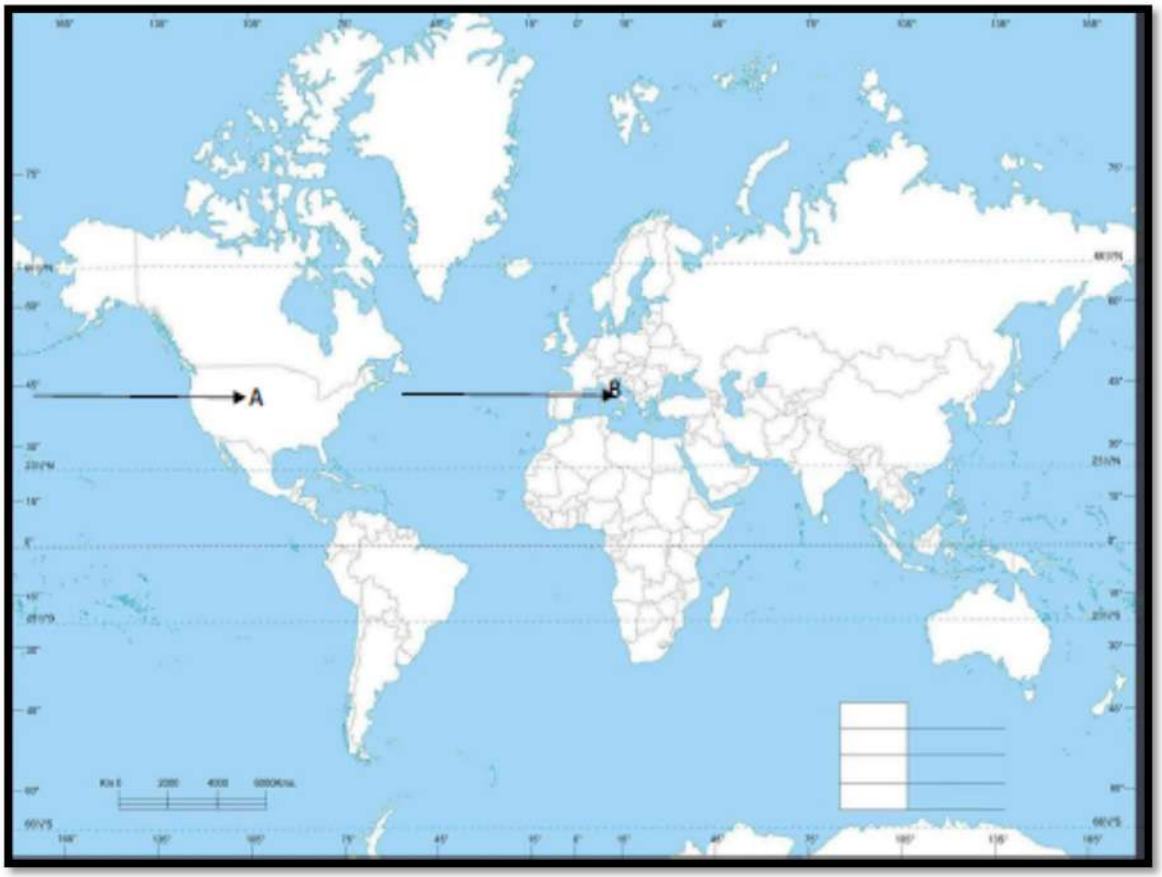
Section E (Map Based Questions)

40 40.1 विश्व के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान A और B अंकित किए गए हैं। इन दोनों स्थानों की पहचान दिए गए विशेषताओं के आधार पर कीजिए। 1x2=2

A. वह देश जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में मित्र राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।
B. वह देश जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में धुरी राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।

On the given outline political map of the world two points are marked as A and B. Identify these points with the help of given characteristics.

A. The country which was the part of Allied Power during Second World War.
B. The country which was the part of Axis Power during the Second World War.

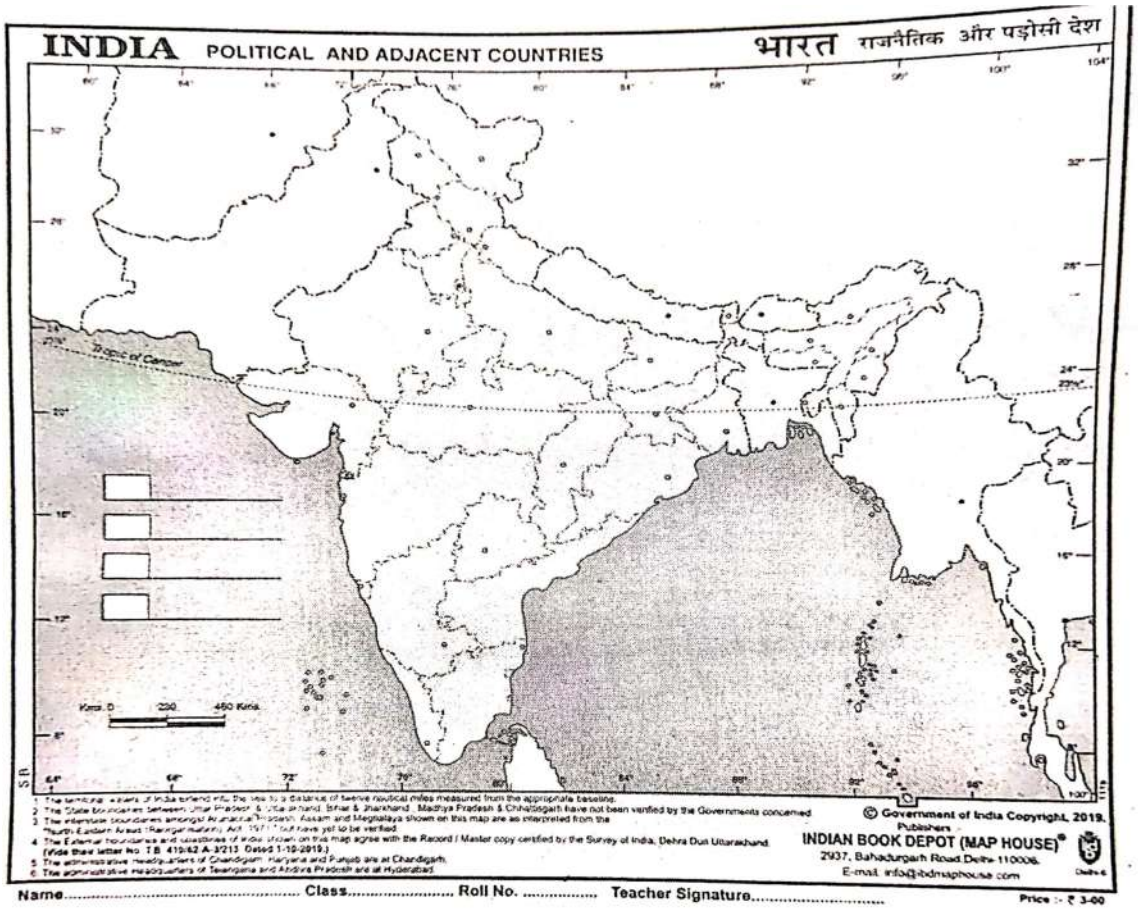


40.2 भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से **किन्हीं तीन स्थानों** को दर्शाइए– 1x3=3

A. कोंकण तटीय मैदान
B. मालवा का पठार
C. अनाईमुडी पर्वत शिखर
D. मालाबार

On the given political outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following-

A. Konkan coastal plains
B. Malwa Plateau
C. Anai Mudi mountain peak
D. Malabar



निम्नलिखित प्रश्न **केवल दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए** प्रश्न संख्या 40.1 व 40.2 के स्थान पर दिया गया है। (कोई पांच)

(i) उस देश का नाम लिखिए जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में मित्र राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।
(ii) उस देश का नाम लिखिए जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में धुरी राष्ट्रों का हिस्सा था।
(iii) वह राज्य जहाँ कोंकण तटीय मैदान स्थित है।
(iv) वह राज्य जहाँ मालवा का पठार स्थित है।
(v) वह राज्य जहाँ अनाईमुडी पर्वत शिखर स्थित है।
(vi) वह राज्य जहाँ मालाबार तट है।

This question is given **only for visually impaired students** in lieu of question no 40.1 and 40.2 (**Attempt any five**).

(i) Name a country which was the part of Allied powers during the Second World War.
(ii) Name a country which was the part of Axis power during the Second World War.
(iii) Name the state where Konkan coastal plains is located.
(iv) Name the state where Malwa Plateau is located.
(v) Name the state where Anai Mudi mountain peak is located.
(vi) Name the state where Malabar coast is located.

वार्षिक परीक्षा

अभ्यास प्रश्न पत्र

सामाजिक विज्ञान (विषय कोड-087)

कक्षा: IX (सत्र: 2022-23)

अवधि: 3 घंटे **अधिकतम अंक: 80**

सामान्य निर्देश:

(i) यह प्रश्न पत्र छह खण्डों में विभाजित हैखण्ड क -, खण्ड ख, खण्ड ग, खण्ड घ ,खण्ड ङ एवं खण्ड च। इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 37 प्रश्न हैं।

(ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। यद्यपि कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक चयन उपलब्ध है। उनमें में से किसी एक प्रश्न को ही कीजिए।

(iii) प्रश्नों के सामने उनके निर्धारित अंक लिखे हुए हैं।

(iv) खण्ड 'क' प्रश्न संख्या)1 से 20 तकअंक वाले बहुवैकल्पिक प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं 1 (।

(v) खण्ड) 'ख'प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 तकमें (2 अंक वाले अतिलघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर शब्दों से अधिक 40 नहीं होने चाहिए।

(vi) खण्ड) 'ग'प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 तक3 में (अंक वाले लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(vii) खण्ड 'घ) 'प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 तक5 में (अंक वाले दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(viii) खण्ड 'ङ प्रश्न संख्या) '3 4से 3 6तक4 में (अंक वाले केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं।

(ix) खण्ड 'च')प्रश्न संख्या (37 एक मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है जो 5 अंकों का है जिसमें 37.1 इतिहास से सम्बंधित अंकों 2 का मानचित्र कार्य और 37.2 भूगोल से सम्बंधित 3 अंकों का मानचित्र कार्य है |

(x) मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर **दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए** अलग से प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

(i) The question paper is divided into six sections- Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and Section F. The question paper has 37 questions in all.

(ii) All questions are compulsory; however internal choice is given in some questions. Attempt any one of them.

(iii) Marks are indicated against each question.

(iv) Section A (Questions from serial number 1 to 20) has Multiple choice type questions of 1 mark each.

(v) Section B (Questions from serial number 21 to 24) are Very Short Answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

(vi) Section C (Questions from serial number 25 to 29) are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 60 words each.

(vii) Section D (Questions from serial number 30 to 33) are Long Answer type questions of 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.

(viii) Section E (Questions from serial number 34 to 36) are case based questions, carrying 4 marks each.

(ix) Section F (Question number 37) is a map based question of 5 marks, in which 37.1 is History related map work of 2 marks while 37.2 is Geography related map work of 3 marks.

(x) Separate questions are given for **Visually Impaired Students only** in lieu of map based question number 37.

	खण्ड़ – क (बहु–विकल्पीय प्रश्न) **Section – A (Multiple - Choice Question)**	20x1=20
1	गलत मिलान की पहचान कीजिए। A. अन्नपूर्णा – नेपाल B. गुरूला मंधाता – नेपाल C. धौलागिरी – नेपाल D. कंचनजुंगा – नेपाल Choose the Incorrect Pair. A. Annapurna – Nepal B. Gurla Mandhata – Nepal C. Dhaulagiri – Nepal D. KanchenJunga – Nepal	1
2	निम्नलिखित में कौन – सी एक प्राथमिक क्षेत्रक की क्रिया है? A. कृषि B. विनिर्माण C. संचार D. बैंकिग Which among the following is a primary sector activity? A. Agriculture B. Manufacturing C. Communication D. Banking	1
3	**स्तंभ क एवं स्तंभ ख का मिलान करके सही विकल्प की पहचान कीजिए।**	1

क्र. सं.	स्तंभ A	क्र. सं.	स्तंभ B
I	चर्च द्वारा लगाए जाने वाला कर	A	1789
II	राज्य द्वारा लगाए जाने वाला कर	B	टाइद
III	बास्तील के किले का पतन	C	1792
IV	फ्रांस का गणतंत्र होना	D	टाइल

विकल्प

A. I - D, II- B, III- C , IV- A

B. I -D, II- B, III- A, IV- C
C. I -B, II- D, III- A, IV- C
D. I -B, II-D, III- C, IV- A

Match the column A and the column B and choose the correct option given below-

Sl. No.	Column A	Sl. No..	Column B
I	Tax levied by the Church	A	1789
II	Tax levied by the state	B	Tithe
III	Fall of the fort of Bastille	C	1792
IV	France becoming Republic	D	Taille

A. D, II- B, III- C , IV- A
B. D, II- B, III- A, IV- C
C. B, II- D, III- A, IV- C
D. I- B, II-D, III- C, IV- A

4 दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर नदी की पहचान कीजिए। 1

1. लंबाई – 860 किलोमीटर।
2. उद्गम स्थल – छतीसगढ़ की उच्चभूमि।
3. अपवाह क्षेत्र – झारखण्ड़, ओड़िशा।

A. कृष्णा
B. महानदी
C. कावेरी
D. तापी

Identify the river on the basis of following information.

1. Length – 860 Km.
2. Origin – Highland of Chhattisgarh
3. Drainage Area – Jharkhand, Odisha

A. Krishna
B. Mahanadi
C. Kaveri
D. Tapi

5 निम्नलिखित में से गलत कथन की पहचान कीजिए– 1

A. मानव पूँजी भूमि और भौतिक पूँजी से श्रेष्ठ है।
B. बेहतर शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के द्वारा मानव पूँजी का निर्माण किया जा सकता है।
C. उत्पादन में मानव पूँजी की भूमिका नहीं होती।
D. मानव पूँजी में निवेश उच्च उत्पादकता का कारण होता हैं।

	Identify the Incorrect statement from the following- A. Human capital is superior to land and physical capital. B. Human capital can be formed by investing in education and health facilities. C. Human capital does not have any role in the production. D. Investment in human capital is the reason for high productivity.	
6	नीचे दिए गए महात्मा गांधी जी के विचारों को पढ़कर वाक्य को पूरा कीजिए। 'मै भारत के लिए ऐसा संविधान चाहता हूँ जो उसे गुलामी और आधीनता से मुक्त करें..... मैं ऐसे भारत के लिए प्रयास करूँगा जिसे सबसे गरीब व्यक्ति भी अपना माने और उसे लगे कि देश को बनाने में उसकी भी भागीदारी है। ऐसा भारत जिसमें सभी समुदाय के लोग पूरे मेल–जोल से रहें। महात्मा गाँधी जी के सपनों के भारत में..... A. गरीब भी अमीर हो जाऐंगे। B. समाज में सभी व्यक्तियों की भागीदारी होगी। C. गरीब एवं अमीर के मध्य खाई नहीं होगी। D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नही। Read the thought of Mahatma Gandhi given below and complete the statement that follows. 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 all communities shall live in perfect harmony. In Gandhi's dream India…….. A. Poor will become rich. B. All the people in society will have an effective voice. C. There will be no difference between rich and poor. D. None of the above	1
7	HYV बीजों का मुख्य उद्देश्य है– A. प्रति पौधा अनाज़ की मात्रा में वृद्धि B. कीटनाशकों का अधिक उपयोग C. प्रति पौधा अनाज़ की मात्रा में कमी D. रासायनिक उर्वरकों का निर्माण The main aim of HYV of seeds is- A. Increase in the yield of grain per plant B. Excess use of pesticides	1

	C. Decrease in the yield of grain per plant D. Manufacturing of Chemical fertilizers	
8	निम्नलिखित में से कौन – सा कथन भारतीय संविधान के संदर्भ में सही है? A. भारतीय संविधान समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना पर बल देता है। B. भारतीय संविधान लोकतंत्रात्मक शासन पद्धति पर बल देता है। C. भारतीय संविधान अपने नागरिकों में बंधुता के विकास पर बल देता है। D. उपरोक्त सभी Which among the following statement (s) is/are True about Indian Constitution ? A. Indian constitution envisages a society based on equality. B. Indian constitution envisages democratic system of governance. C. Indian constitution envisages fraternity among its citizens. D. All of the above.	1
9	राज के गाँव की कुल जनसंख्या 5000 है। वर्ष 2019–20 के दौरान उसके गाँव में जन्म लेने वाले शिशुओं की कुल संख्या 20 है। बताइए कि वर्ष 2019–20 में राज के गाँव की जन्मदर क्या है? A. 10 B. 20 C. 8 D. 4 Total population of the Raj's village is 5000. During the year 2019-20 the total live birth in the village is 20. What is the birth rate of the Raj's village in the year 2019-20? A. 10 B. 20 C. 8 D. 4	1
10	टू ट्रीटाइजेज़ ऑफ गवर्नमेंट' नामक पुस्तक लिखी थी– A. ज्यां जाक रूसो ने B. मिराब्यो ने C. जॉन लॉक ने D. मोन्तेस्क्यू ने Who wrote the book named 'Two treatises of Government'?	1

	A. Jean Jacques Rousseau B. Mirabeau C. John Locke D. Montesquieu	
11	नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। **संकल्पना** (स): फ्रांसीसी उपनिवेशों में दास – प्रथा का उन्मूलन जैकोबिन शासन के क्रांतिकारी सुधारों में से एक था। **कारण** (क): दासों के साथ बेहद ही खराब व्यवहार होता था। **विकल्प** A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है। B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है। D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है। In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. Reason(R) : Slaves were treated very badly. **Option** 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 correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1
12	नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। **संकल्पना** (स): भवन एक स्थायी पूँजी है। **कारण** (क): उत्पादन में भवन का कई वर्षों तक उपयोग होता है। **विकल्प:** A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है। B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।	1

	C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है। D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है। In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Building is a fixed capital. Reason(R) : Buildings are used in production for many years. **Option :** 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 correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	
13	नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। **संकल्पना** (स): भारत एक प्रभुत्वसंपन्न देश है। **कारण** (क): कोई भी देश भारत को आदेश नहीं दे सकता है। **विकल्प :** A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है। B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है। D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है। In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): India is a sovereign country. Reason(R) : No country can order India. **Option :** 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 correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1

14	नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में, दो प्राक्कथन दिए गए हैं एक संकल्पना(स) और दूसरा कारण (क)। कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। **संकल्पना** (स): ब्रह्मपुत्र एक सदानीरा नदी है। **कारण** (क): ब्रह्मपुत्र हिमालय की नदी है। **विकल्प** A. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं एवं कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या है। B. संकल्पना (स) एवं कारण (क) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण, संकल्पना की सही व्याख्या नहीं है। C. संकल्पना (स) सही है एवं कारण (क) गलत है। D. संकल्पना (स) गलत है परंतु कारण (क) सही है। In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Brahmputra is a perennial river. Reason(R) : Brahmputra is a Himalayan river. **Option** 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 correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1
15	निम्नलिखित में से गलत कथन की पहचान कीजिए– A. मानव पूँजी भूमि और भौतिक पूँजी से श्रेष्ठ है। B. बेहतर शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के द्वारा मानव पूँजी का विकास किया जा सकता है। C. उत्पादन में मानव पूँजी की भूमिका नहीं होती। D. मानव पूँजी में निवेश उच्च उत्पादकता का कारण होता हैं। Identify the Incorrect statement from the following- A. Human capital is superior to land and physical capital. B. Human capital can be developed by investing in education and health facilities. C. Human capital does not have any role in the production. D. Investment in human capital is the reason for high productivity.	1

16	फ्रांस की नेशनल असेम्बली द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प को चुनिए– 1. सामंती व्यवस्था का अंत। 2. चर्च द्वारा एकत्र किए जाने करों को समाप्त कर दिया गया। 3. चर्च के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि को चर्च के पास रहने दिया गया। A. केवल 1 B. केवल 1 और 2 C. केवल 1 और 3 D. सभी कथन सत्य है। Choose the correct option from the options given below with reference to the corrective measures of National Assembly of France. 1. Abolition of feudal system. 2. Abolition of taxes collected by the Church. 3. Churches were allowed to retain the lands owned by them. A. Only 1 B. Only 1 and 2 C. Only 1 and 3 D. All the Statements are correct.	1
17	निम्नलिखित में से गलत कथन की पहचान कीजिए– A. गुजरात और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के स्थानीय समय में दो घंटे का अंतर है। B. 23^0 30′ उत्तर अक्षांश भारत को लगभग दो बराबर हिस्सों में बाँटती है। C. 82^0 30′ पूर्व देशांतर भारत के गुजरात से होकर गुजरती है। D. क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत विश्व का सातवाँ बड़ा देश है। Identify the incorrect statement from the following- A. There is a time gap of two hours between the local time of Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh. B. 23^0 30’ North Latitude divides India in almost two equal parts. C. 82^0 30’ East Longitude passes through Gujarat. D. India is the seventh largest country in the world on the basis of area.	1
18	जॉन ने स्नातकोत्तर तक की पढ़ाई की है लेकिन उसके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है। बताइए कि यह किस प्रकार की बेरोजगारी है? A. मौसमी बेरोजगारी B. शिक्षित बेरोजगारी C. प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी D. इनमें से कोई नहीं।	1

	John has done Post graduation but he does not have any work. Which type of unemployment is this? A. Seasonal Unemployment B. Educated Unemployment C. Disguised Unemployment D. None of these	
19	पश्चिमी तटीय मैदान का दक्षिणी भाग कहलाता है– A. कोरोमंडल तट B. मालाबार तट C. कोंकण D. कन्नड The southern part of the Western coastal plain is called- A. The Coromandel Coast B. The Malabar Coast C. The Konkan D. The Kannad	1
20	गेहूँ किस प्रकार की फसल हैं? A. जायद B. खरीफ C. रबी D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं Which type of crop is Wheat? A. Zaid B. Kharif C. Rabi D. None of these	1
	खण्ड़ – ख (अति लघु उत्तरीय – प्रश्न) **Section – B (Very Short Answer Questions)**	4x2=8
21	वनों का हमारे जीवन में कोई दो महत्व लिखिए। अथवा 1878 के वन कानून के कोई दो महत्व लिखिए। Write any two importance of the forest in our life. OR Write any two importance of Forest Act of 1878.	2
22	भारत में निर्धनता रेखा का निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया जाता है?	2

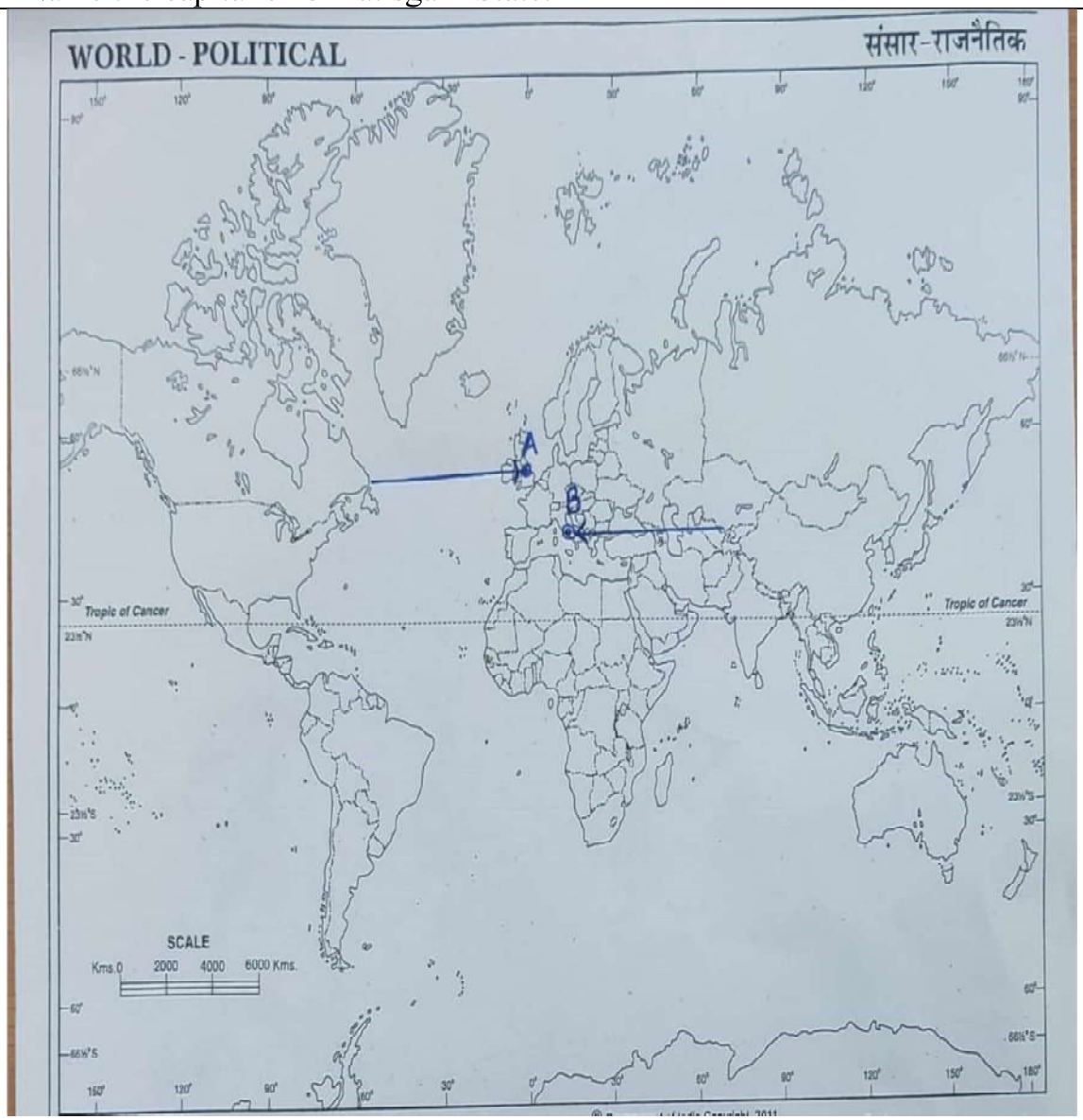
	How is poverty line determined in India?	
23	आदर्श आचार संहिता से आप क्या समझते है? What do you understand by Model Code of Conduct?	2
24	न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को परिभाषित कीजिए। Define the Minimum Support Price.	2
	खण्ड़ – ग (लघु उत्तरीय – प्रश्न) **Section – C (Short Answer type Questions)**	3x5=15
25	औपनिवेशिक सरकारें चरवाहा भूमि को कृषि भूमि में क्यों परिवर्तित करना चाहती थी? अथवा वन कानूनों ने घुमंतु –चरवाहों के जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित किया? Why did colonial government want to convert pastureland into agricultural land? OR How was the life of pastrolists affected by the passing of Forest Laws?	3
26	प्रवास के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the reasons of Migration.	3
27	समानता के अधिकार का विश्लेषण कीजिए। Analyze the Right to Equality.	3
28	खाद्य सुरक्षा किसी भी देश के लिए क्यों आवश्यक हैं? Why is Food Security is necessary for any country?	3
29	आपके विचार में भारतीय न्यायपालिका स्वतंत्र क्यों है? कारण बताइए। Why do you think that the Indian judiciary is independent? Give reasons.	3
	खण्ड़ – घ (दीर्घ उत्तरीय – प्रश्न) **Section – D (Long Answer type Questions)**	5x4=20
30	भारत के राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए। अथवा भारत के प्रधानमंत्री की शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the powers of President of India. OR Describe the powers of Prime Minister of India.	5
31	वैश्विक निर्धनता परिदृश्य पर चर्चा कीजिए। अथवा "भारत में निर्धनता के अंतर्राज्यीय असमानता पर चर्चा कीजिए। Discuss the Global Poverty Scenario. OR Discuss the Inter-State disparities in India.	5
32	उष्ण कटिबंधीय वर्षा वनों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। अथवा कंटीले वन तथा झाड़ियों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।	5

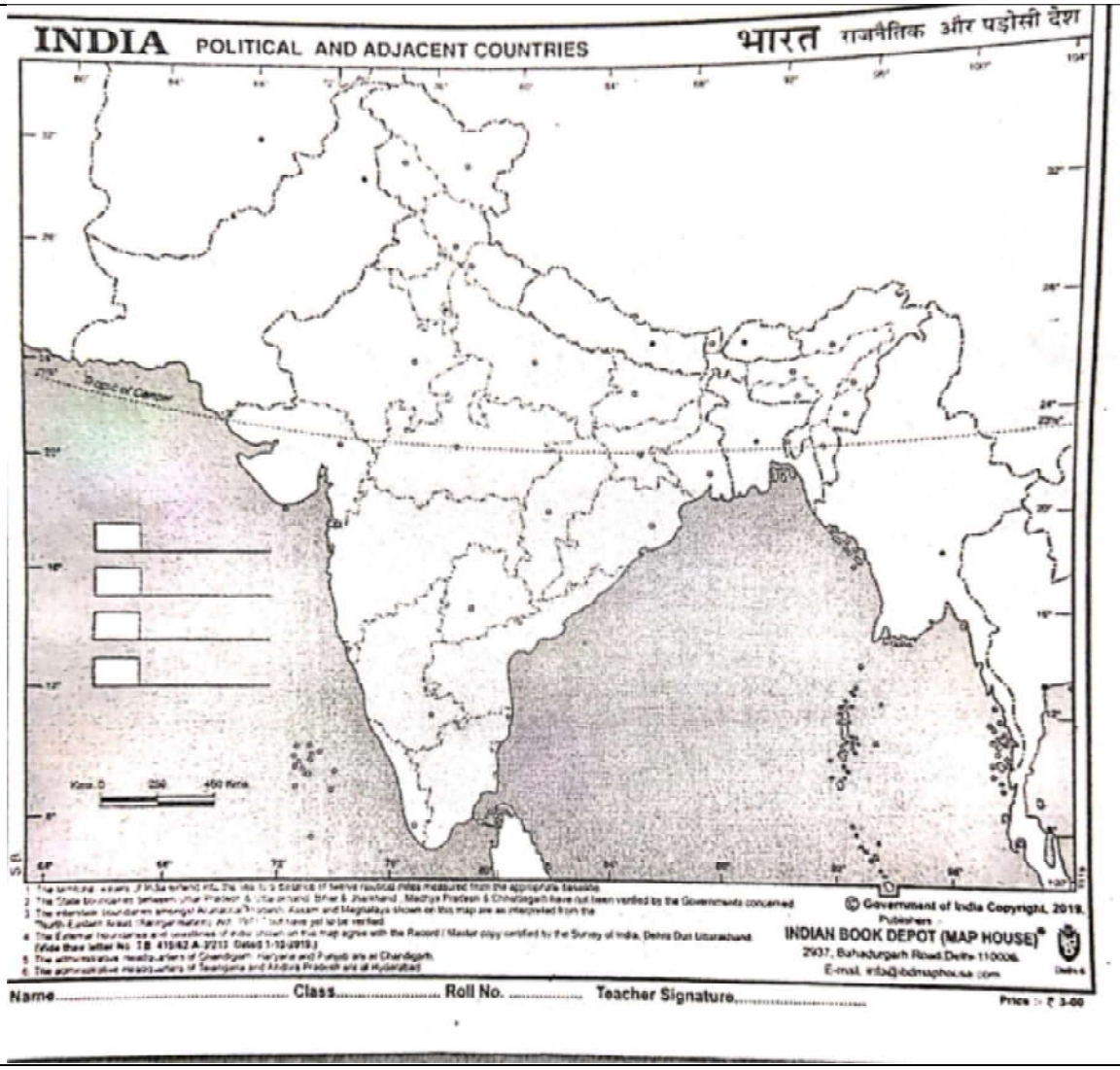
	Write a brief note on Tropical Evergreen Forest. OR Write a brief note on Thorn Forest and bushes.	
33	कार्ल मार्क्स के प्रमुख विचारों की व्याख्या कीजिए। अथवा रूस में स्टालिन का सामूहिकीकरण कार्यक्रम कैसे लागू किया गया था? Explain the main ideas of Karl Marx. OR How was the Stalin's collectivization programme implemented in Russia?	5
	खण्ड़ – ङ (केस आधारित प्रश्न) **Section – E (Case Based Questions)**	4x3=12
34	**अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।** जिस तरह संविधान सभा ने काम किया वह संविधान को पवित्रता और वैधता देता है। संविधान सभा का काम काफी व्यवस्थित खुला और सर्वसम्मति बनाने के प्रयास पर आधारित था। सबसे पहले कुछ बुनियादी सिद्वांत तय किए गए और उन पर सबकी सहमति बनाई गई। फिर प्रारूप कमेटी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर ने चर्चा के लिए एक प्रारूप संविधान बनाया। संविधान के प्रारूप की प्रत्येक धारा पर कई –कई दौर में चर्चा हुई। हजार से ज्यादा संशोधनों पर विचार हुआ। तीन वर्षों में कुल 114 दिन गंभीर चर्चा हुई।सभा में पेश हर प्रस्ताव, हर शब्द और वहाँ कही गई हर बता को रिकॉर्ड किया गया एवं संभाला गया। इन्हें कांस्टीटयूएंट असेम्बली डिबेट्स नाम से 12 मोटे खण्डों में प्रकाशित किया गया। इन्हीं बहसों से हर प्रावधान के पीछे के पीछे की सोच और तर्क को समझाा जा सकता है। संविधान की व्याख्या के लिए इस बहस के दस्तावेजों का उपयोग किया जाता है। 34.1 संविधान सभा में हुई चर्चा एवं प्रस्तावों को किस नाम से प्रकाशित किया गया? 34.2 संविधान सभा की प्रारूप समिति के अध्यक्ष कौन थे? 34.3 संविधान की व्याख्या के लिए किस दस्तावेज का उपयोग किया जाता है और क्यों? **Read the passage given below and answer the following question.** Finally, the manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution. Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent	1+1+2=4

	Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. When printed, these debates are 12 bulky volumes! These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution. 34.1 By what name were the discussions and proposals of the constituent assembly published? 34.2 Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constituent assembly? 34.3 Which document is used to interpret the constitution and why?	
35	**अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।** जैकोबिन क्लब के सदस्य मुख्यतः समाज के कम समृद्ध हिस्से से आते थे इनमें छोटे दुकानदार और कारीगर जैसे जूता बनाने वाले, पेस्ट्री बनाने वाले, घड़ी साज, छपाई करने वाले और नौकर व दिहाड़ी मजदूर शामिल थे। उनका नेता मैक्समिलियन रोबेस्प्येर था। जैकोबिनों के एक बड़े वर्ग ने गोदी कामगारों की तरह धारीदार लंबी पतलून पहनने का निर्णय किया। ऐसा उन्होंने समाज के फैशन परस्त वर्ग खासतौर से घुटने तक पहने जाने वाले ब्रीचेस पहनने वाले कुलीनो से खुद को अलग करने के लिए किया। इसलिए जैकोबिनों को 'सौं कुलात' के नाम से जाना गया जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है बिना - घुटट्ने वाले'। 'सौं कुलात' पुरुष लाल रंग की टोपी भी पहनते थे जो स्वतंत्रता का प्रतीक थी। लेकिन महिलाओं को ऐसा करने की अनुमति नहीं थी। 35.1 जैकोबिन क्लब का नेता कौन था? 35.2 जैकोबिनों की लाल टोपी किसका प्रतीक थी? 35.3 फ़्रांसीसी समाज में जैकोबिन क्लब का महत्व बताइए। **Read the passage given below and answer the following question.** The members of Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous section of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watchmakers, printers as well as servants and daily wage workers. Their leader was Maximilien Robespierre. A large group among the Jacobian decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers. This was to set themselves apart from the fashionable section of society especially nobles who wore knee breeches. These Jacobins came to be known as the Sans- culottes, literally meaning those without knee breeches. Sans culottes men wore in addition the red cap that symbolised liberty. Women however were not allowed to do so. 35.1 Who was the leader of Jacobin club? 35.2 What did the red cap of Jacobins symbolize? 35.3 Mention the importance of Jacobin Club in French society.	1+1+2=4

36	**अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।** उत्तर दक्षिण के अतिरिक्त हिमालय को पश्चिम से पूर्व तक के स्थित क्षेत्रों के आधार पर भी विभाजित किया गया है। इन वर्गीकरणों को नदी घाटियों की सीमाओं के आधार पर किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए सतलुज एवं सिंधु के बीच स्थित, हिमालय के भाग को पंजाब हिमालय के नाम से जाना जाता है। लेकिन पश्चिम से पूर्व तक क्रमशः इसे कश्मीर तथा हिमाचल हिमालय के नाम से जाना जाता है। सतलुज तथा काली नदियों के बीच स्थित हिमालय के भाग को कुमाँऊ हिमालय के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। काली तथा तिस्ता नदियाँ नेपाल हिमालय का एवं तिस्ता तथा दिहांग नदियाँ असम हिमालय का सीमाकंन करती है। ब्रह्मपुत्र हिमालय की सबसे पूर्वी सीमा बनाती है। दिहांग महाखड्ड के हिमालय दक्षिण की ओर एक तीखा मोड़ बनाती हुए भारत की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ फैल जाता है। इन्हें पूर्वाचल या पूर्वी पहाड़ियों तथा पर्वत श्रृंख्लाओं के नाम से जाना जाता है। ये पहाड़ियाँ उत्तर–पूर्वी राज्यों से होकर गुजरती हैं तथा मजबूत बलुआ पत्थरों, जो अवसादी शैल है से बनी है। ये घने जंगलों से ढँकी हैं तथा अधिकतर समानांतर श्रृंखलाओं एवं घाटियों के रूप में फैली हैं। 36.1 पश्चिम से पूर्व तक हिमालय का वर्गीकरण किस आधार पर किया जाता हैं? 36.2 पंजाब हिमालय किन दो नदियों के मध्य स्थित है? 36.3 पूर्वी पहाड़ियों की कोई दो विशेषताएँ बताइए। **Read the passage given below and answer the following question.** Besides the longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. For example, the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Sutlej has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively. The part of Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali river is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Tista rivers demark the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Tista and Dihang river as Assam Himalayas. The Brahmaputra marks the eastern most boundaries of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India. They are known as the Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains. These hills running through the north-eastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstones which are sedimentary rocks. Covered with dense forests, they mostly run as parallel ranges and valleys. 36.1 On what basis is the Himalaya divided from West to East? 36.2 Between which two rivers is the Punjab Himalaya located? 36.3 Mention any two features of Eastern hills?	1+1+2=4

	खण्ड़ – च (मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न) **Section – F (Map Based Questions)**	5
37.1	विश्व के राजनीतिक मानचित्र में A और B दो लक्षण अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उसके सही नाम मानचित्र पर खीचीं गयी रेखाओं पर लिखिए। a. एक मित्र राष्ट्र b. एक धुरी राष्ट्र Two places A and B are marked on the outline political map of the world. Identify these places with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: a. An Allied Nation b. An Axis Power	2
37.2	भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से **किन्हीं तीन** को उपयुक्त चिन्हों से दर्शाइए और नाम लिखिए– A. हिमाचल प्रदेश B. अनाईमूडी C. बिहार D. कोंकण E. वूलर झील Locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with appropriate symbols on the political map of India. A. Himachal Pradesh B. Anai Mudi C. Bihar D. Konkan E. Wular Lake	3
	निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर हैं। (किन्हीं पाँच को कीजिए) The following question is in lieu of Question no 37 only for **Visually Imparied Students**. (Attempt any five)	
37.1	हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए। Name the capital of Himachal Pradesh State.	1
37.2	उस राज्य/केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश का नाम लिखिए जहाँ देहरादून स्थित है। Name the state/union territory where Dheradun is located.	1

37.3	प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध कब समाप्त हुआ? When did first World War end?	1
37.4	द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध कब समाप्त हुआ? When did second World War end?	1
37.5	उस राज्य/केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश का नाम लिखिए जहाँ वूलर झील स्थित है। Name the state/union territory where Wular Lake is located.	1
37.6	छतीसगढ़ राज्य की राजधानी का नाम लिखिए। Name the capital of Chhatisgarh State.	1
37.1		

37.2	 INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश Tropic of Cancer Kms. 0 250 500 Kms. © Government of India Copyright, 2019. Publisher : INDIAN BOOK DEPOT (MAP HOUSE) 2937, Bahadurgarh Road Delhi-110006. Name..... Class..... Roll No. ..... Teacher Signature..... Price :- ₹ 3-00	

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
(iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
(iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
(v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
(vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a**. from History (2 marks) and **35 b**. from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

	Column A		Column B
(a)	Two Treatises of Government	1.	Jean Jacques Rousseau
(b)	The Social Contract.	2.	Montesquieu
(c)	The Spirit of the Laws	3.	Roget de L'Isle.
(d)	The Marseillaise	4.	John Locke

Ans : (a) — 4, (b) —1, (c) — 2, (d) — 3

2. Which of the following best describes Vulnerability to poverty of a person or community ? [1]
(a) High illiteracy level
(b) Unable to have benefits, facilities which other enjoy.
(c) Greater probability of becoming or remaining poor.
(d) Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition.

Ans : (c) Greater probability of becoming or remaining poor.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :

What are people doing in this picture [1]
(a) Greeting Hitler.
(b) Demonstrating against Hitler's policies.
(c) Demanding employment from Weimar govt.
(d) Protesting against Allies nations.

Ans : (a) Greeting Hitler

4. Why were Socialists against private property ? [1]
Ans :

Socialists were against private property because they think that the private properties were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

5. In which type of unemployment people appear to be employed ? [1]
(a) Seasonal unemployment
(b) Disguised unemployment
(c) Educated unemployment
(d) All type of employment

Ans : (b) Disguised unemployment

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to India : [1]

India	Latitude which passes at almost middle	Longitude which decides the time zone
	?	?

Ans :

India	Latitude which passes at almost middle	Longitude which decides the time zone
	23.30'N	82°30'E

7. Define justice. [1]
Ans :

Justice is defined as prohibition of discrimination and reduction in social inequalities. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

or

Who was Dr. Rajendra Prasad ?
Ans :

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly and first President of India after independence.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana aims to help poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups and providing bank credit and government subsidy.
Ans :

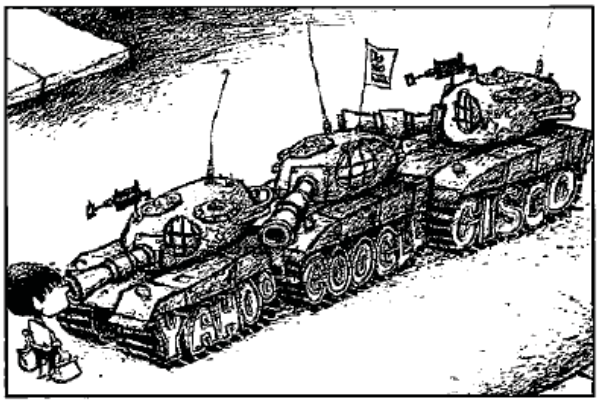
Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana aims to provide additional central assistance to states for basic services.

or

Poverty is reduced in Punjab and Haryana because of proper management in public distribution of food grains.
Ans :

Poverty is reduced in Punjab and Haryana because of high agricultural growth rates.

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]
(a) Chinese army targeting its own people.
(b) Chinese create obstacle in the operations of their army.
(c) Chinese government placing restrictions on popular websites.
(d) Civil war.

Ans : (c) Chinese government placing restrictions on popular websites.

10. To arrange capital for farming ..... farmers borrow from large farmers, village moneylenders or traders of agricultural inputs. [1]
Ans : Small

or

..... provide labour in a small scale manufacturing.
Ans : Family members

11. What do you understand by 'Kaal Baisakhi' ? [1]
Ans :

'Kaal Baisakhi' is local name given to thunderstorms in west Bengal which are associated with violent winds, torrential downpours and often with hail.

or

What is meant by 'October heat' ?
Ans :

During the retreat of the monsoon there is high temperature because of dear skies but the land is still moist. The conditions of high temperature and humidity make the weather harsh during the day. It is known as 'October heat'.

12. What do you understand by Subsidy ? [1]
Ans :

Subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity. Subsidies can keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

13. What were 'forest villages' ? [1]
(a) Villages which were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on some condition.
(b) Village where trees were planted under scientific forestry.
(c) Villages which were displaced under the forest laws.
(d) Tribal Villages which used to trade forest products such as rubber.

Ans : (a) Villages which were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on some condition.

14. Indian state _____ has least proportion of poor in India. [1]
Ans : Kerala

15. Which of the following is processed to make Jaggery ? [1]
(a) Sugarcane (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Milk

Ans : (a) Sugarcane

16. Supreme Court issue _____ for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. [1]
Ans : Writs

or

_____ is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.
Ans : Begar

17. Which of the following you may not found on a ration shop ? [1]
(a) Sugar (b) Kerosene oil
(c) Stationary (d) Cooking oil

Ans : (c) Stationary

18. Arrange the following rivers from north to south in the correct sequence : [1]
(i) The Godavari
(ii) The Tapi
(iii) The Kaveri
(iv) The Krishna
Options :
(a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii) (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)
(c) (ii)—(i)—(iv)—(iii) (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Ans : (c) (ii)—(i)—(iv)—(iii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A) : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.

Reason (R) : They do not wanted their child to be unemployed in future. Options:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

Ans : (c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

20. Satish singh is a legislator. He represents in the house which has less numbers than the other house. His house usually passes the money related laws. It has no power to reject the money related bills and budgets of government. However, discussions and debates are held on the issues of revenue and expenditure of government. He and his fellows have no power to appoint and dismiss the government.

Analyse the information given above and choose one of the following correct option : [1]

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) State Legislative Assembly

(d) Urban Local Body

Ans : (b) Rajya Sabha

Section B

21. How did Hitler and Nazis devise a new style of politics ? [3]

Ans :

Hitler and Nazis devised a new style of politics in following ways :

(i) Massive rallies and public meetings were organised by Nazis in order to demonstrate the support for Hitler and encourage a sense of unity among the people. He knew the importance of rituals and display in mass mobilisation.

(ii) Power was shown by the Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches.

(iii) Nazi propaganda proficiently projected Hitler as a messiah, a saviour, as someone who had arrived to deliver people from their distress. They easily captured the imagination of people whose sense of dignity and pride had been shattered, and who were living in a time of acute economic and political crises.

or

How Nazis did establish control over the Germany ?

Ans :

Nazis established control over the Germany in the following ways :

(i) Hitler suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly for an indefinite time when a mysterious fire broke out in the German Parliament building in February 1933.

(ii) Most of the communists were sent to the newly established concentration camps and rest were arrested.

(iii) In March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. It enabled Hitler powers to sideline the Parliament and rule by decree.

(iv) Activities of all political parties and trade unions were banned excluding the Nazi Party and its affiliates.

(v) The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

(vi) To control and order society according to the Nazis, new Special surveillance and security forces were created. These were the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD). They had the extra-constitutional powers such as detention of people in Gestapo torture chambers, arrest and sent to concentration camps, deported at will or arrested without any legal procedures.

22. Describe the various features of the Peninsular Rivers. [3]

Ans :

The various features of the Peninsular Rivers are as follows :

(i) Most of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, because these rivers got water from rainfall.

(ii) During the dry season, water is reduced even in the large rivers.

(iii) The Peninsular Rivers are shorter in length and shallower than the Himalayan Rivers.

(iv) Most peninsular rivers rise from the Western Ghats and flow eastwards and reach into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths.

(v) The rivers which flow towards west make estuaries.

(vi) Peninsular rivers have smaller drainage basins than the northern rivers.

or

Explain the important characteristics of the River Brahmaputra.

Ans :

(i) The source of origin of the Brahmaputra is very dose to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj.

(ii) It is a little longer than the Indus, and large part of its course is located outside India.

(iii) In Tibet, it flows in a cold and a dry area that's why the amount of water in the river is less and it accumulates less silt there.

(iv) In India, the river carries a large volume of water and large quantity of silt because it flows through a high rainfall area. In Assam, it has a braided channel which causes the formation of many riverine islands.

(v) Every year during the rainy season, the river overflows from its banks. It causes floods in Assam and Bangladesh which results in destruction on large scale.

(vi) As compared to other northern rivers, the Brahmaputra deposits high amount of silt on its bed. It led to the rise in its riverbed. Its channel is also shifted frequently.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A - The Outbreak of the Revolution

The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation. On 20 June they assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. They were led by Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes.

Source B - Did Women have a Revolution?

About sixty women's clubs came up in different French cities. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them. One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office. Only then, they felt, would their interests be represented in the new government.

Source C - The Abolition of Slavery

The colonies in the Caribbean - Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo - were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations. So this was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century.

Source A - The Outbreak of the Revolution

23 (1) Who were Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyés ?

Ans :

Mirabeau : Mirabeau was born in a noble family. However, he was determined to end the feudal privilege. He had written a journal on this and gave speeches to the crowds gathered at Versailles.

Abbe Sieyes : Abbe Sieyes was a priest but he rejected the concept of privileges by birth. He wrote an influential pamphlet with the title 'What is the Third Estate' ?

Source B - Did Women have a Revolution ?

23 (2) What were the problems of women which they wanted to solve through representation in government ?

Ans :

Women wanted to improve their lives through representation in government. They had following difficulties :

(a) Most women did not have access to education or job training.

(b) Their wages were lower than the men.

Source C - The Abolition of Slavery

23 (3) Do you think that the Declaration of Man and Citizen adopted by the National Assembly was only meant for French ?

Ans :

Yes, the Declaration of Man and Citizen adopted by the National Assembly was only meant for French. However, long debates were held in the National Assembly on the issue of its extension to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But no law was passed because they had fear of opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade.

24. Discuss the important features of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). [3]

Ans :

The important features of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) are as follows :

(i) One core poorest families among the BPL families were identified under this scheme. They were earlier covered under the targeted public distribution system. In August 2004, number of beneficiaries had been increased to 2 crore families.

(ii) The respective state rural development departments identified beneficiaries poor families through a Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey.

(iii) Eligible family provided Twenty-five kilograms of food grains at a highly subsidised rate of 2 per kg for wheat and 3 per kg for rice. This quantity was enhanced from 25 to 35 kg in April 2002.

25. Analyse the relation in economic growth and reduction in poverty. [3]

Ans :

Since 1980s, India has been one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The growth rate accelerated from the average of about 3.5 per cent per year in the 1970s to about 6 per cent during the 1980s and 1990s. Poverty is reduced as a result of the higher economic growth rates. Thus, a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction was seen. Economic growth creates opportunities and provides the essential resources to invest in human development. Because of economic growth people are encouraged to send their children, including the girl child, to schools. They hope of getting better economic returns from investing in their education. But, the opportunities created by economic growth may have not directly benefitted the poor. Also, expected growth is not seen in the agriculture sector. This has direct bearing on poverty because a large number of poor people live in villages and are dependent on agriculture.

26. While the forest laws deprived tribes of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. Analyse the statement. [3]

Ans :

While the forest laws deprived tribes of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. In India, court officials and nobles used to hunt tigers and other animals as a part of their culture for centuries. There are many Mughal paintings which show princes and emperors enjoying a hunt. But under colonial rule animals were hunted on a very large scale. It increased to such an extent that various species became almost extinct. On the other hand

they enacted forest laws which posed restrictions on tribal on their forest activities. Large animals were considered as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society by the British. It was their belief that they would civilise India by killing dangerous animals. They gave rewards for the killing of tigers, wolves and other large animals on the grounds that they posed a threat to cultivators. Between 1875-1925 Over 80,000 tigers, 150,000 leopards and 200,000 wolves were killed for reward. Killing a tiger was seen as a sporting trophy. For example, the Maharaja of Sarguja alone shot 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards up to 1957. A British administrator, George Yule, killed 400 tigers. Certain areas of forests were reserved for hunting.

or

Discuss the ways adopted by pastoralists to cope the modem world ?

Ans :

Pastoralists adopted following ways to cope the modern world :

(i) Some reduced the number of cattle in their herds because there was not enough pasture to feed large numbers.
(ii) Some discovered new pastures when movement to old grazing grounds became difficult.
(iii) Over the years, some richer pastoralists began buying land and settling down. They gave up their nomadic life. Some became settled peasants and started cultivating land,
(iv) Others began more extensive trading.
(v) Many poor pastoralists borrowed money from moneylenders to survive. With the time, they lost their cattle and sheep and became labourers. They began working on fields or in small towns.

27. What are the different functions performed by the parliament ? [3]

Ans :

Parliament performs the following functions on behalf of the people :

(i) The power for making laws in any country is vested with Parliament. Parliaments make new laws, do amendment in existing laws, abolish existing laws and make new laws in place of old laws.
(ii) The Government of any country is usually controlled by the parliaments more or less. In India parliament has direct and full control over the government. The government can take decisions only if it is supported by the parliament.
(iii) The money possessed by the governments is controlled by the Parliaments. In most countries, without the approval of Parliament the public money cannot be spent.
(iv) In countries, Parliament works as a highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy. Parliament can ask for any information on any matter from governments.

or

Discuss the different features of the presidential system of government prevalent in many countries of the world.

Ans :

(i) In this system of government, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government. The United States of America, most Latin American countries and many ex-Soviet Union countries follows this model.
(ii) The people directly elect the President. And the president personally chooses and appoints all Ministers.
(iii) The legislature makes the law for the country, but the president can veto any law.
(iv) The president does not need the support of the majority of members in the legislature. He is elected for a fixed tenure and completes it even if his party does not have a majority in the legislature. Also he is answerable to them.

28. What is an unusual achievement of Indian constitution? Explain it. [3]

Ans :

An unusual achievement of Indian constitution is its acceptance by all the people of India. Since the adoption of constitution in India, some provisions of it are questioned by several groups. But the legitimacy of the Constitution is never questioned by any large social group or political party. In many countries of the world, constitution is rewritten afresh because all major social groups or political parties rejected the basic rules provided in it. In some other countries, no one wants to follow the Constitution and its value is reduced to a simple piece of paper. The experience of our Constitution is different. It expresses a broad consensus of its time.

Section C

29. Analyse the level of industrialisation in Russia in early 20th century. [5]

Ans :

The level of industrialisation in Russia in early 20th century :

(i) Russia was one of the least industrialised nations of Europe in early 20th century. Industry was located in certain areas. St Petersburg and Moscow were important industrial areas.
(ii) Earlier, most of the industrial production was done by craftsmen. Apart from craft workshops, large factories were also existed. In the 1890s, Russia's railway network was extended and foreign investment in industry increased which facilitated the establishment of many factories. As coal production was doubled, production of iron and steel quadrupled. By the 1900s, factory workers were increased and in some areas they were almost as equal as craftsmen.
(iii) Most industries were the private property of industrialists. To ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work, government used to supervise large factories. But factories did not follow rules and factory inspectors could not prevent it. In craft units and small workshops, the working day was sometimes 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories. Workers used to live in rooms and dormitories.

(iv) Socially, workers were not united. Some workers came from villages and had maintained a strong links with the villages. Some were settled in cities permanently. Workers were divided by skill. Metalworkers considered themselves aristocrats among other workers because their occupations demanded more training and skill. Women constitutes 31 percent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men usually between half and three-quarters of a man's wage.

or

Discuss the socialist society made by the Bolsheviks in Russia. Had the socialism solved the problems ?

Ans :

The socialist society made by the Bolsheviks in Russia :

(a) Bolsheviks nationalised all the industries and banks.

(b) Peasants were allowed to cultivate the land that had been socialised. On seized land, Bolsheviks helped peasants to understand the collective work.

(c) Bolsheviks introduced a process of centralised planning. Officials used to assess the potential of economy and set targets for a five-year period i.e. the Five Year Plans.

(d) All prices were fixed in order to promote industrial growth during the first two 'Plans' (1927-1932 and 1933-1938). Economic growth was seen just because of centralised planning. Industrial production increased (between 1929 and 1933 by 100 per cent in the case of oil, coal and steel).

(e) New factory cities were developed.

(f) An extended schooling system was introduced. Arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities. Creches were established in factories for the children of women workers.

(g) Provisions were made to avail cheap public health.

(h) Model living quarters were built for workers.

Solutions of problems through socialism : No, socialism did not solve all problems.

(i) There were poor working conditions because of rapid constructions.

(ii) In the city of Magnitogorsk, a steel plant was constructed in three years. Workers lived hard lives and there were 550 stoppages of work in the first year alone.

(iii) In living quarters, it used to be below 40 degrees in winters but people had to climb down from the fourth floor and run across the street in order to go to the toilet'.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

These are the most widespread forests of India. They are also called the monsoon forests and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country - northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

(i) Which type of forests are described in the extract ? Why do trees in these forests shed their leaves ?

Ans :

Tropical Deciduous Forests are described in the extract. Trees in these forests shed their leaves during dry summer to avoid loss of moisture.

(ii) Which common trees you found in this type of forest ?

Ans :

Teak, bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun, mulberry, are commonly found commercially important trees in Tropical Deciduous Forests. peepal and neem also commonly found here.

(iii) Why have these forests been cut on a large scale in recent times ?

Ans :

These forests have been cut on a large scale in recent times for cultivation.

31. How can farmers produce more from the same piece of land ? [5]

Ans :

Farmers can produce more from the same piece of land by the following ways :

(i) **Irrigation :** Farmers can grow three different crops in a year due to the well-developed system of irrigation. Electricity transformed the system of irrigation. The electric-run tubewells could irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively than non-electric irrigation system. Earlier, Persian wheels were used by farmers to draw water from the wells.

(ii) **Multiple cropping :** To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple copping. This method is most common in increasing production on a given piece of land. Most farmers grow at least two main crops. Some farmers can grow potato as the third crop

(iii) **Modern methods :** Modem methods can help in attaining higher yield. Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season. Farm machineries, like tractors and threshers, can make ploughing and harvesting faster.

(iv) **HYV seeds :** Before 1960s, traditional seeds were used in cultivation which used to give low yields. Traditional seeds required less irrigation and cow-dung and other natural manure were used as fertilizers. All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them. In the late 1960s, high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds of wheat and rice were introduced to the Indian farmers starting Green Revolution. The HYV seeds help farmers produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant as compared to the traditional seeds. Now, the same piece of land would produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier.

32. What is the National human right commission ? Discuss its main functions ? [5]

Ans :

The National Human Rights Commission is an independent commission set up by a law in 1993. The Commission is as independent as judiciary. The Commission is consisted of retired judges, officers and eminent citizens who are appointed by the President. It does not decide court cases but helps the victims secure their human rights. The commission helps in the violation of rights granted to citizens by the Constitution and the rights mentioned in the UN sponsored international treaties signed by India.

Followings are the functions of NHRC :

(i) The NHRC is responsible to conduct independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights. It also inquires into cases of abetment of such violation or negligence in controlling it by any government officer. The NHRC is not tasked to punish the guilty. It is the responsibility of courts to give punishments to the guilty.

(ii) NHRC promote human rights in India and takes required steps to promote human rights.

(iii) The Commission presents its findings and recommendations to the government or intervene in the court on behalf of the victims.

(iv) NHRC has wide ranging powers to conduct its inquiry. Like any court it can summon witnesses, question any government official, demand any official paper, visit any prison for inspection or send its own team for on-the-spot inquiry.

33. Analyse the need for educational qualifications for candidates in an election in India. [5]

Ans :

A developed country like India should not have educational qualifications to contest elections because of the following reasons :

(i) Some kinds of jobs do not required educational qualifications. For example, a player is not selected to the Indian cricket team because of his achievement and educational degrees. He is selected because he can play cricket well. Likewise, understanding people's concerns and representing their interests could be important qualification for being an MLA or an MP. This ability should be examined by lakhs of examiners i.e., their voters after every five years.

(ii) Moreover, it is better to leave to the people if they consider education an important criterion to select their representative. They may decide it at the time of voting.

(iii) In India, making a minimum educational qualification compulsory would deny a majority of the country's citizens the right to contest elections. For example, if only graduate or more qualified degree holders B.A., B.com. or B.Sc. were made eligible candidates to contest elections in India then more than 90 per cent of the citizens will become ineligible to contest elections. It would go against the spirit of democracy.

or

Discuss the various steps of elections in India ?

Ans :

The various steps of elections in India are :

(i) **Preparation of voter list :** In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in an election regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender. Government is responsible to maintain voter's list. In voter's list the names of those persons are added who attain the voting age and changed their residence to that constituency. Names are deleted of those who are dead and those who moved out to another constituency.

(ii) **Announcement of election :** The dates for polling or casting of votes and counting of votes are announced by the Election Commission of India.

(iii) **Nomination of candidates :** Any person who is eligible to be a voter and whose age is not less than 25 years can become a candidate in elections. Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support. Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'nomination form' and give some money as 'security deposit'.

(iv) **Election Campaign :** Election campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters.

(v) **Polling and counting of votes :** Every person whose name is on the voters list goes to a nearby 'polling booth'. Once the voter goes inside the booth, the election officials identify him/her, put a mark on his/her finger and allow him/her to cast his/her vote. Earlier ballot papers were used. Nowadays electronic voting machines (EVM) are used to record votes.

(vi) **Announcement of winner:** On a fixed date, all the EVMs are opened and the votes secured by each candidate are counted. The candidate who secures the highest number of votes from a constituency is declared elected. Within a few hours of counting, all the results are declared and it becomes dear that who will form the next government.

34. Describe the regional divisions of the Himalayas. [5]

Ans :

There is regional division of the Himalayas from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. There are regional names also in these broad categories.

Punjab Himalaya : This part of Himalayas is located between the Indus River and the Satluj River. Usually it is known as Punjab Himalaya but it has regional names also. For example, in west it is called Kashmir Himalaya and in east it is Himachal Himalaya.

Kumaon Himalayas : Kumaon Himalayas is located between the Satluj river and the Kali river.

Nepal Himalayas : Nepal Himalayas is located between The Kali river and the Teesta river. Assam Himalayas: This part of Himalayas is lying between the Teesta river and the Dihang river.

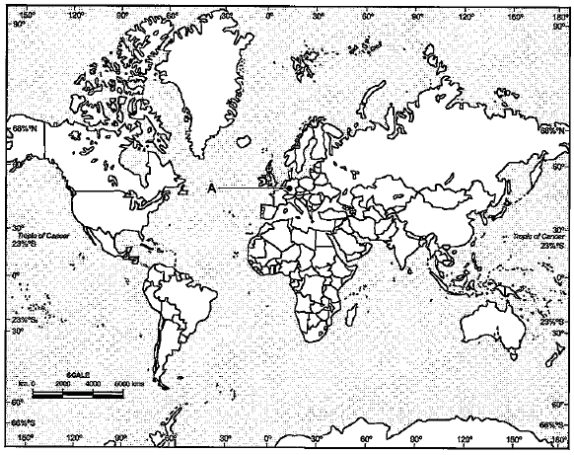
The Purvachal : Ahead of the Dihang River there is the Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains. The Brahmaputra River demarcates the eastern-most boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas take a sharp bend to the south and run along the eastern boundary of India. These hills spread in the north-eastern states. They are composed of mainly strong sandstones, a type of sedimentary rocks. They have dense forests cover, parallel ranges and valleys. The hills located in the Purvachal are the Patkai hills, the Naga Hills, the Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

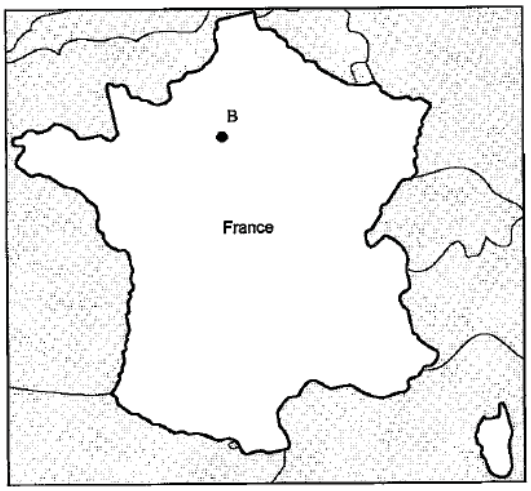
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]

(A) Country which fought first world war as central powers.

(B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.





(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols : [4]

(i) Mountain Range — The Zasker,

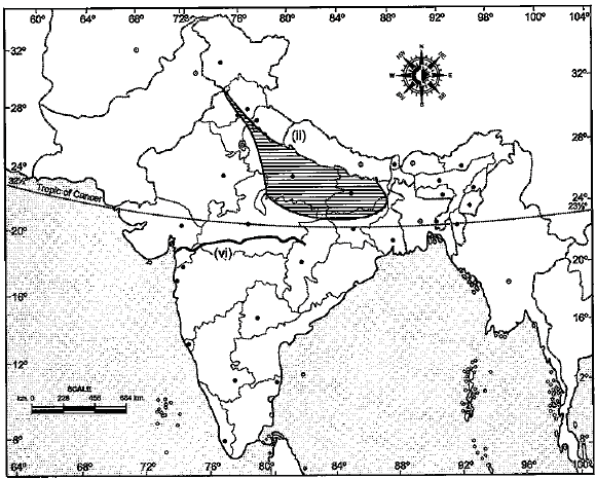
(ii) Identify the forest type in the shaded area

(iii) Lakes — Chilika,

(iv) Capital of state Madhya pradesh

(v) Largest state according to area

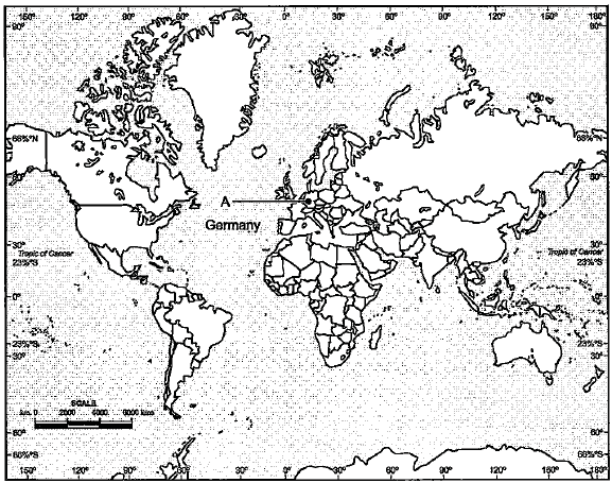
(vi) Identify river — The Narmada

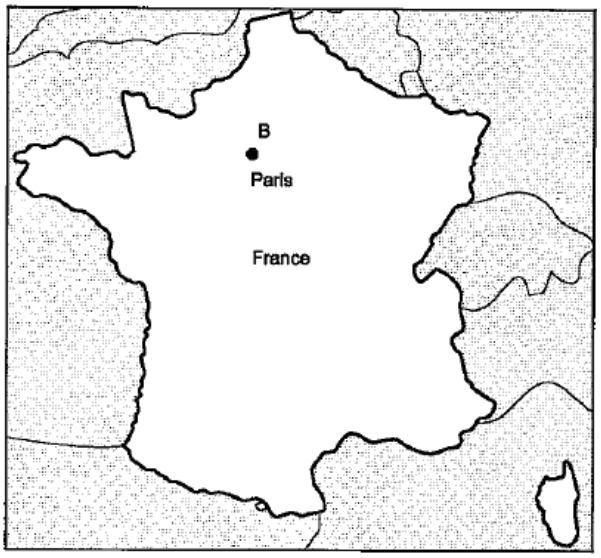


Ans :

(a) (A) Germany

(B) Paris





(b) (i) The Zaskar Range

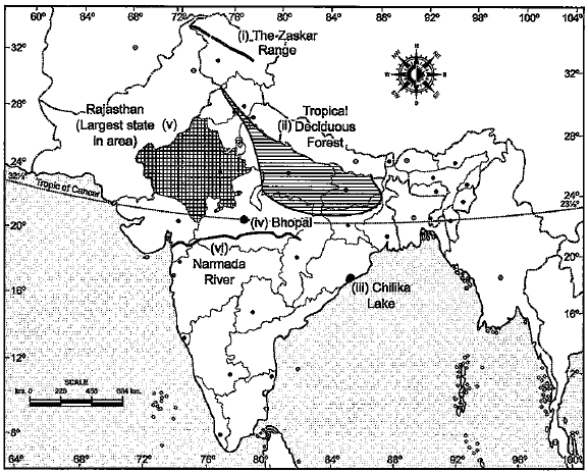
(ii) Tropical Deciduous Forest

(iii) Chilika Lake

(iv) Bhopal

(v) Rajasthan

(vi) Narmada River



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-3

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
(iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
(iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
(v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
(vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a**. from History (2 marks) and **35 b**. from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	President	1.	Lower House
(B)	Prime Minister	2.	Upper House
(C)	Lok Sabha	3.	head of the government
(D)	Rajya Sabha	4.	head of the state

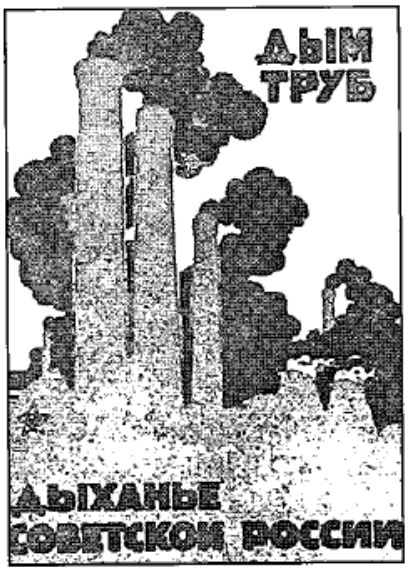
Ans : (A) - 4, (B) - 3, (C) -1, (D) - 2

2. Which of the following was a major impact of First World War in Europe ? [1]

(a) Soldiers were largely criticised by the Politicians and publicists.
(b) European countries which were creditor at a time turned debtors.
(c) Popular support grew for democracies.
(d) Socialists, Catholics and Democrats were praised.

Ans : (b) European countries which were creditor at a time turned debtors.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following is best signified by the smoke from chimneys in this image ?

(a) The sacrifices by the Bolsheviks.
(b) The breathing of Soviet Russia.
(c) Progress in Soviet Russia.
(d) The making of socialist society.

Ans : (b) The breathing of Soviet Russia.

4. How do most small farmers arrange capital for farming ? [1]

Ans :

Most small farmers arrange capital by borrowing money from large farmers, the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

5. Which of the following describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when bad time comes for everybody ? [1]

(a) Vulnerability (b) Social exclusion
(c) Unemployment (d) Hunger

Ans : (a) Vulnerability

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the river Ganga : [1]

The Ganga	Place of origin	Place where it comes to Plains	Place where it meet with the Yamuna
	Gangotri	?	?

Ans :

The Ganga	Place of origin	Place where it comes to Plains	Place where it meet with the Yamuna
	Gangotri	Haridwar	Allahabad/ Paryag Raj

7. Who gave the slogan 'Save Democracy' ? [1]

Ans :

Janata Party gave the slogan 'Save Democracy' under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977.

or

Why do agents of each candidate sit inside the polling booth ?

Ans :

Agents of each candidate sit inside the polling booth to ensure that the voting go on in a lieu and fair way.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite [1]
In July 1968, a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' was released by Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister.

Ans :

In July 1968, a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' was released by Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister.

or

Employment programmes cannot contribute to food security.

Ans :

Employment programmes contribute to food security by increasing the income of the poor.

9.

The above cartoon was drawn on the celebration of 50 years of independence. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

(a) During the 50 years, common man has seen different leaders and prime ministers.
(b) Common man does not care about the achievements of 50 years by Indians.
(c) Common man is tired of listening to the same repeated words by different leaders during 50 years.
(d) During 50 years no leaders has achieved the goal which was set by the constitution makers.

Ans : (c) Common man is tired of listening to the same repeated words by different leaders during 50 years.

10. Minimum wages for farm labourers is decided by ..... [1]

Ans :

Minimum wages for farm labourers is decided by the government.

or

Small scale manufacturing involves .....

Ans :

Small-scale manufacturing involves very simple production methods.

11. What do you understand by the dependency ratio ? [1]

Ans :

Dependency ratio is the ratio of the working population i.e., 15 to 59 years and dependent population i.e., children aged less than 15 years and elderly people of above 60 years.

or

Which type of migration in India is mostly caused by the "pull" factors ?

Ans :

In India, rural to urban migration is mostly caused by the "pull" factor in urban areas.

12. Which four states have maximum numbers of medical colleges ? [1]

Ans :

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharastra and Tamil Nadu are the four states which have maximum numbers of medical colleges.

13. Which of the following is a tertiary activity ? [1]

(a) Tourism (b) Mining
(c) Forestry (d) Dairy

Ans : (a) Tourism

14. .....program aims at assisting the poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through bank credit and government subsidy. [1]

Ans : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

15. Amartya Sen added a new dimension to food security namely : [1]

(a) Affordability (b) Accessibility
(c) Entitlements (d) Availability

Ans : (c) Entitlements

16. ..... means the head of India is an elected person and not a hereditary position. [1]

Ans : Republic

or

..... was Law minister in the first cabinet of post-independence India.

Ans : Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

17. What was not the characteristic of members of Jacobin Club ? [1]

(a) They belonged to the less prosperous section of the society
(b) They used to wear long striped trousers
(c) They were known as the sans-culottes
(d) Women used to wear the red cap that symbolised liberty.

Ans : (d) Women used to wear the red cap that symbolised liberty.

18. Arrange the following information related to the evolution of socialism in Europe in the correct sequence: [1]

(i) Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.
(ii) Formation of the Second International.
(iii) The Paris Commune.

(iv) Formation of Labour Party in Britain.

Options:

(a) i— iv —iii—ii (b) iii –iv —i—ii

(c) iv — i—ii–iii (d) ii—iii—i—iv

Ans : (d) ii—iii — i — iv

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). [1]

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is against sustainable development.

Reason (R) : It only focuses on providing employment and people are often employed in polluting manufacturing units.

Options:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

Ans : (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

20. Rohan was on a school trip to a biosphere reserve located on a river delta. There he saw that Trees have long roots submerged under the water. When he touched a leaf of a tree he felt a powder like substance on it.

Analyse the information given above, identify the forest type and choose one of the following correct option. [1]

(a) Tropical Evergreen Forests

(b) Tropical Deciduous Forests

(c) Mangrove Forests

(d) Montane Forests

Ans : (c) Mangrove Forests

Section B

21. Differentiate between Market activities and non-market activities. [3]

Ans :

Economic activities have two parts – market activities and non-market activities. Differences between the two are as follows :

S.no.	Market activities	Non-market activities
(i)	Market activities involve activity performed for pay or profit.	Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption.
(ii)	These include production of goods or services, including government service.	These can be consumption and processing of primary product and own account production of fixed assets.
(iii)	For example: cultivation of wheat by a rich farmer in his large farm mainly to sell in a market.	For example: cultivation of wheat in a small farm by a poor farmer mainly for the consumption of his family.

22. Discuss the major features of the Apartheid regime in South Africa. [3]

Ans :

The major features of the apartheid regime in South Africa were :

(i) The apartheid system was oppressive especially for the blacks.

(ii) They could not make homes and live in the white areas.

(iii) Without permit they could not work in white areas.

(iv) There was segregation. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks.

(v) They could not worshipped and visit in the churches of the whites.

(vi) Blacks were not allowed to form associations. They could not protest against the terrible treatment.

or

India's Constitution was written under very difficult circumstances. Analyse.

Ans :

Indian Constitution was written under very difficult circumstances. It can be understood by following facts :

(i) India is a huge and diverse country. The constitution making for such a country was not simple.

(ii) When constitution was being prepared the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to the citizens.

(iii) The country was felt a traumatic experience as it was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences.

(iv) There was choice given to the rulers of the princely states by the British to decide about their future i.e., whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent. The merger of these princely states was a difficult and uncertain task.

(v) During the preparation of the constitution its makers were worried about the present and the future of the country as the future of the country did not look as secure as it does today.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A — French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century

However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate. The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth.

Source B — France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

'The task of representing the people has been given to the rich ... the lot of the poor and oppressed will never be improved by peaceful means alone. Here we have absolute proof of how wealth influences the law. Yet laws will last only as long as the people agree to obey them. And when they have managed to cast off the yoke of the aristocrats, they will do the same to the other owners of wealth.'

Source C — The Abolition of Slavery

Throughout the eighteenth century there was little criticism of slavery in France. The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But it did not pass any laws, fearing opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade.

Source A — French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century

23 (1) What were the privileges the clergy and the nobility enjoyed by birth ?

Ans :

The privileges of the clergy and the nobility were as follows :

(i) They were exempted from paying taxes to the state

(ii) Lords receive various services rendered by the peasants such as work in their houses and fields, serve in the army, participate in building roads.

(iii) Church also used to levy tax known as tithe.

Source B — France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

23 (2) Do you agree that after the revolution law making was going to be influenced by the wealth ?

Ans :

After the revolution a national assembly was formed which was responsible for making laws.

(i) The non-wealthy section of the society had no dealing with it. Right to vote was given only to those men who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage.

(ii) Also, Men who belonged to the group of highest tax payer were eligible to be an elector and then as a member of the Assembly.

Thus, it was true that law making was going to be influenced by the wealth.

Source C — The Abolition of Slavery

23 (3) Who took the decision to abolish the slavery? Was that decision sustained ?

Ans :

The Convention under the Jacobin rule legislated to abolish slavery in 1794. This decision sustained only for 10 years because Napoleon reintroduced slavery in France and its colonies.

24. Explain the distinct features of The Himalayan Mountains. [3]

Ans :

The Himalayan mountains has following distinct features :

(i) The Himalayan Mountains are geologically young and structurally fold mountains. These are found along the northern borders of India.

(ii) From the Indus to the Brahmaputra, these mountain ranges run in a west-east direction.

(iii) The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.

(iv) They are in the shape of an arc. It covers a distance of about 2,400 km. They are wider in west than east e.g., 400 km in Kashmir and 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.

(v) The eastern half of these mountains have more attitudinal variations than those in the western half.

(vi) A number of valleys are found between the three parallel ranges of Himalayas.

or

Describe the major features of the Indian desert.

Ans :

The major features of the Indian desert are as follows :

(i) The Indian desert is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.

(ii) This region receives very low rainfall i.e., below 150 mm per year. Climate here is arid and vegetation cover is low.

(iii) During the rainy season, some streams appear here. But they disappear soon into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea.

(iv) Luni is the only large river flow here.

(v) Larger areas of the desert is covered by the Barchans. They are crescent-shaped dunes. However longitudinal dunes found in large numbers near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

25. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient in a democracy. Analyse. [3]

Ans :

Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient for democracy.

(i) There must be real choice between political alternatives in elections. If people want to remove the existing rulers they can use this choice. Thus, in democracy there must be free and fair elections in which those currently in power may lose.

(ii) China can be seen as example where elections are held regularly after every five years for country's parliament known as Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui or National People's Congress. The power to appoint the President of the country is in the hand of the National People's Congress.

(iii) To contest in election a candidate requires the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections.

(iv) The Communist Party always forms government.

(Any three)

26. What are the different factors of production ? [3]

Ans :

There are four requirements for production of goods and services which are collectively known as factors of production.

(i) **Land :** The first requirement is land on which production unit can be set up.

(ii) **Labour :** People involved in the work or production are known as labour. There are some necessary tasks in production activities which can be done by only highly educated workers. Other activities or manual work are usually performed by workers.

(iii) **Physical capital :** There are various inputs required at every stage during production called physical capital. It is of two types :

(a) Fixed capital : These are tools and machines. They range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to complicated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc.

(b) Working capital : Raw materials such as yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter and money in hand required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items are working capitals.

(iv) **Human capital :** knowledge and enterprise required to sell the output in the market is Human Capital.

27. What were the important features of liberals in Europe ? [3]

Ans :

The important features of liberals in Europe were as follows :

(i) Liberals wanted to change the society. Liberals wanted a nation which does not favour any religion and tolerate all. That time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another. For example, Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church.

(ii) Liberals were against the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.

(iii) They fought for the representative elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.

(iv) Unlike democrats they did not support universal adult franchise. They argued that property holder should have right to vote.

(v) They opposed the vote for women too.

or

How did USSR inspire the people across the world as a socialist country ?

Ans :

USSR inspired the people across the world as a socialist country in following ways :

(i) With the inspiration of socialist revolution, people in many countries formed communist parties. For example, the Communist Party of Great Britain.

(ii) Colonial peoples were encouraged by the Bolsheviks to follow -their experiment.

(iii) In the Conference of the Peoples of the East ,1920 and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern which was an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties had many non-Russians participant from outside the USSR.

(iv) Most people received education in the USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the East.

(v) It was the time of the outbreak of the Second World War when the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.

28. What were the different ways by which the people of Bastar show their gratitude to nature ? [3]

Ans :

There are different ways by which the people of Bastar show their gratitude to nature :

(i) According to the belief of people of Bastar, the Earth gave its land to each village. In return, people gave offerings to it at each agricultural festival.

(ii) Apart from the Earth, the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain are also respected by these people.

(iii) Each village knows its boundaries and the local people guard all the natural resources within that boundary.

(iv) Whenever people from a village wanted some wood from the forests of another village, they could do so by paying a small fee called devsari, dand or man in exchange.

(v) Some villages also protect their forests by engaging watchmen. Each household contributes some grain to pay watchmen.

(vi) Every year there is one big hunt where the headmen of villages in a pargana or cluster of villages meet and discuss issues of concern, including forests.

or

Differentiate between the pastoral nomads of Mountains and Plains.

Ans :

S. No.	Pastoral nomads of Mountains	Pastoral nomads of Plains
(i)	Their movement from one place to another is caused by winter and summer. They moved annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds. In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills. The dry scrub forests are used to feed their herds. With the start of summer, when snow is melted on the mountains, there were abundant food for their herds. By the end of April they used to move north for their summer grazing grounds.	Different from the mountain pastoralists, it was not the cold and the snow but that the alternation of the monsoon and dry season which caused their movement. In the dry season they moved to the coastal tracts, and left when the rains came.

(ii)	They herd goat and sheep as these animals easily scale the mountains.	Most of them were shepherds, some were blanket weavers, and others were buffalo herders.
(iii)	Some used to sell animal product like ghee in low hills. E.g. gujjar bakkarwal, gaddis.	Some of them were engaged in combined cultivation with pastoralism e.g., Raikas.

Section C

29. What are reserved constituencies ? Why does India have reserved constituencies ? [5]

Ans :

Reserved Constituencies : Reserved constituencies are constituencies reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes [SC] and Scheduled Tribes [ST]. In a SC reserved constituency only those candidates who belong to the Scheduled Castes are allowed to contest elections. In the same way from a constituency reserved for ST only those candidates who come from the Scheduled Tribes community can contest election. The reserved seats for SC and ST do not take away the legitimate share of any other social group because the numbers of reserved constituencies in India are proportion to their share in the total population. As present there are 84 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 47 for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha.

Need for reserved constituencies : The Constitution makers had following worries :

(i) In an open electoral competition, it may be possible that some weaker sections not allowed a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.

(ii) They may lack resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.

(iii) Influential and resourceful candidates may prevent them from winning elections. In that cam, our parliament and assemblies would not have representation of a significant section of our population.

(iv) If this happens India would not be fully democratic and representative.

That's why a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker section has made in the country.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

The two major Himalayan Rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges. They have cut through the mountains making gorges. The Himalayan Rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.

They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand. In the middle and the lower courses, these rivers form meanders, oxbow lakes, and many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well developed deltas.

A large number of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels. The Peninsular Rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts.

(i) Why do Himalayan Rivers perform intensive erosional activity ?

Ans :

Himalayan Rivers perform intensive erosional activity. They are provided with the water of glaciers located in mountains. Large amount of water is also supplied when there is monsoon rainfall. Thus it is huge amount of water which causes intensive erosional activity.

(ii) Which river makes largest delta of India as well as of world ?

Ans :

The Ganga river makes largest delta of India as well as of world.

(iii) How are the west flowing peninsular rivers different from the east flowing peninsular rivers ?

Ans :

The west flowing peninsular rivers are different from the east flowing peninsular rivers as west flowing rivers make estuaries at the mouth of the sea whereas east flowing rivers make delta at the mouth of the sea.

31. Analyse the emergence of scientific forestry in India. [5]

Ans :

Scientific forestry emerged in India during British rule.

(i) To build ships and expand railways the British needed forests. They were worried by the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders. They thought it would destroy forests. Thus, they invited a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice.

(ii) He was made the first Inspector General of Forests in India. According to Brandis, a proper system was needed to manage the forests and people had to be trained in the science of conservation.

(iii) Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864. The Indian Forest Act of 1865 was formulated with his help. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906. The system used to be taught here was called 'scientific forestry'.

(iv) According to many people, including ecologists felt this system was not scientific at all.

(v) Natural forests had lots of different types of trees. Under the scientific forestry they all were cut down. In their place, one type of tree was planted in straight rows. This is called a plantation.

(vi) Survey of the forests was conducted by Forest officials. They estimated the area under different types of trees and made working plans for forest management.

(vii) They planned how much of the plantation area to cut every year. Replantation was done on the area which was cut so that it was ready to be cut again in some years.

or

British officials were suspicious of nomadic people. Analyse.

Ans :

British officials were suspicious of nomadic people.

(i) Mobile craftsmen and traders who hawked their goods in villages, and pastoralists who changed their places of residence every season, moving in search of good pastures for their herds were not trusted by the British.

(ii) They wanted to rule over a settled population. They wanted the rural people to live in villages, in fixed places with fixed rights on particular fields. The reason behind this was that they can easily identify and control these populations.

(iii) British considered settled population as peaceable and law abiding and those who were nomadic were considered to be criminal.

(iv) In 1871, Criminal Tribes Act was passed by the colonial government in India. By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were known as criminal by nature and birth.

(v) As this Act came into effect, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. They and their activities were continuous watched by the village police.

32. The government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms. Explain with examples. [5]

Ans :

The government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms in the larger interests of the society.

(i) It is known that every citizen has the right to freedom. But, we have to exercise our freedom in such a way that we cannot violate others' right to freedom. We don't have freedom to cause public nuisance or disorder. We are free to do everything at the level where no one injures. Constitution has not given us unlimited licence to do what we want.

(ii) For instance, we have Freedom of speech and expression. But we cannot use this freedom to start violence against others and provoke people to rebel against government. we cannot defame others by saying false and mean things and cause damage to a person's reputation

(iii) Similarly, citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue. But such meetings have to be peaceful. This freedom cannot be used to create public disorder or breach of peace in society. Participants cannot carry weapons with them in these activities and meetings.

33. Who need food security in India ? [5]

Ans :

Following peoples need food security :

(i) **In Rural areas :** Landless people with little or no land, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, small self employed workers and destitutes including beggars are needed food security.

(ii) **In urban areas :** Families whose earning members are usually involved in low-paid occupations and casual labour market. They are largely engaged in seasonal activities with very low wages that just ensure bare survival. These people need food security.

(iii) **In social section :** The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs i.e., lower castes among them, who have poor land-base or very low land productivity are needed food security

(iv) **Displaced people :** The people affected by natural disasters and the people who have to migrate to other areas in search of work are also among the most food insecure people.

(v) **Women and children :** There as a high incidence of malnutrition among women. This matter concerns because it can put the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of the population who needed food insecurity.

or

How do buffer stock and Public Distribution System contributed in attaining the food security in India ?

Ans :

Buffer Stock is the stock of two food grains that is wheat and rice.

(i) It is procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The farmers in states where there is surplus production sell wheat and rice to the FCI.

(ii) The farmers sell the foodgrain at a preannounced price for their crops known as Minimum Support Price (MSP) which is declared by the government every year.

(iii) The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.

(iv) The stored food grains is distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price.

(v) This Stored foodgrains at granaries will also help in resolving the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity. The foodgrains procured by the FCI is distributed through government controlled ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This system is called the Public Distribution System (PDS).

(vi) Ration shops which are also known as Fair Price Shops are available in most localities, villages, towns and cities. There are about 5.5 lakh ration shops all over the country. There is stock of food grains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking in these Ration shops. People can get these items at a price lower than the market price. Any family with a ration card can buy a fixed amount of these items (e.g., 35 kg of grains, 5 litres of kerosene, 5 kgs of sugar etc.) every month from the nearby ration shop.

34. Analyse the Various Factors affecting the natural vegetation of India. [5]

Ans :

Following factors affect the natural vegetation in India :

(i) **Land :** Land has direct and indirect effects on the natural vegetation. The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. For example, undulating and rough terrains supports grassland and woodlands.

(ii) **Soil :** There are different types of soils found on the Earth. Every soil supports different types of vegetation. For example, the sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes, while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.

(iii) **Temperature:** Temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil determines the character and extent of vegetation. In the hilly and mountainous region, at the height of 915 metres and more the fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth, and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperate and alpine vegetation. This can be seen on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the Peninsula.

(iv) **Photoperiod/Sunlight :** Sunlight receiving time is a factor in the growth of plants. Latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day determines the sunlight receiving time. In summer trees grow faster due to longer duration of sunlight.

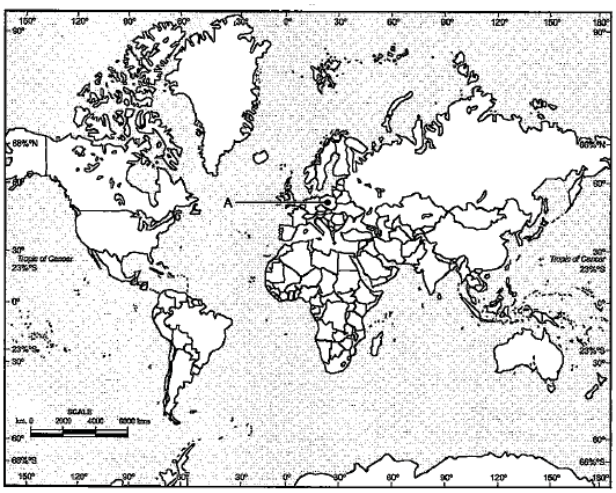
(v) **Precipitation :** Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to areas of less rainfall. In India, advancing southwest monsoon during June to September and retreating northeast monsoons in winter bring almost the entire rainfall. For example, Western Ghats, northeast India have dense forest whereas in Rajasthan scattered trees are found.

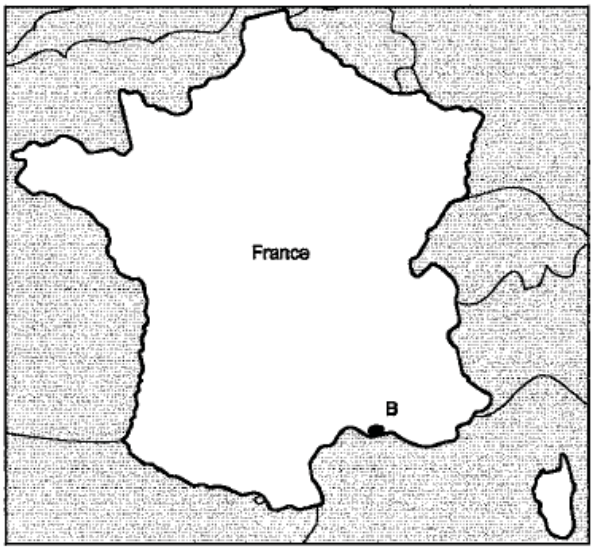
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : [2]

(A) Country under Nazi German expansion.

(B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.





(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.

(i) Moutain Peak K2

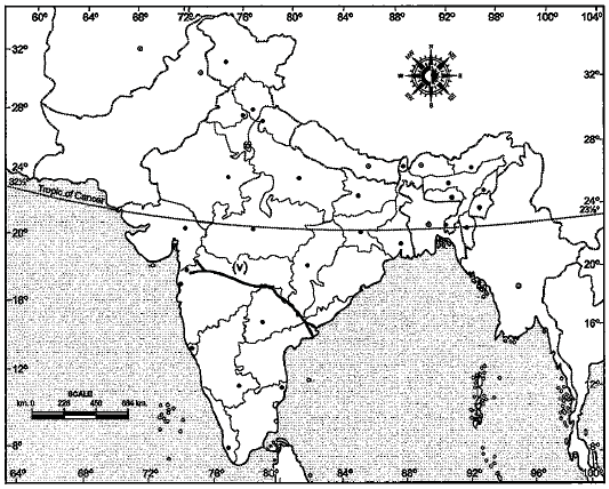
(ii) National Park - Ranthanbor

(iii) Lakes- Pulicat

(iv) Capital of state Haryana

(v) Identify river

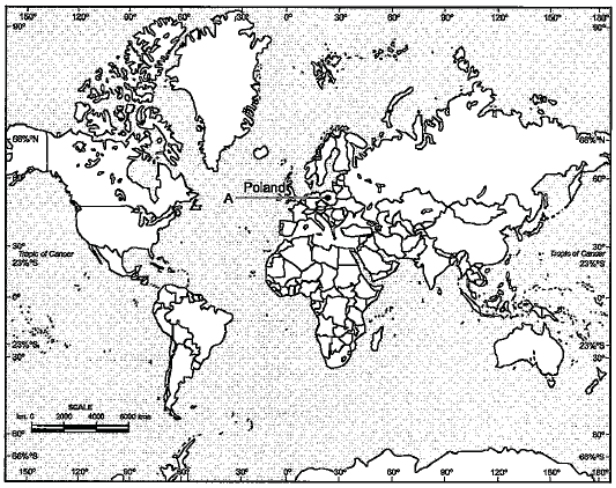
(vi) The State having highest sex ratio.

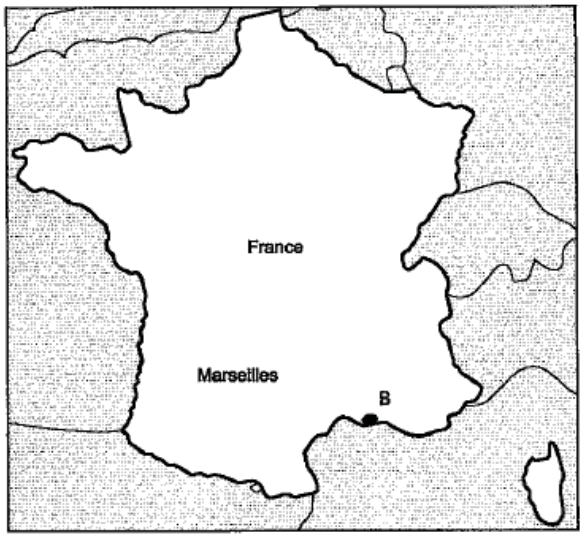


Ans :

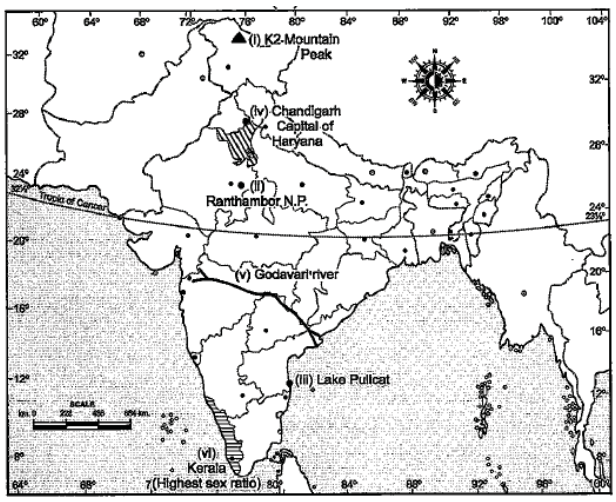
(a) (A) Poland

(B) Marseilles





(b) (i) Mountain Peaks — K2
(ii) National Park — Ranthambor
(iii) Lakes — Pulicat
(iv) Chandigarh
(v) The Narmada River
(vi) Kerala



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-4

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
(iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
(iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
(v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
(vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a**. from History (2 marks) and **35 b**. from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

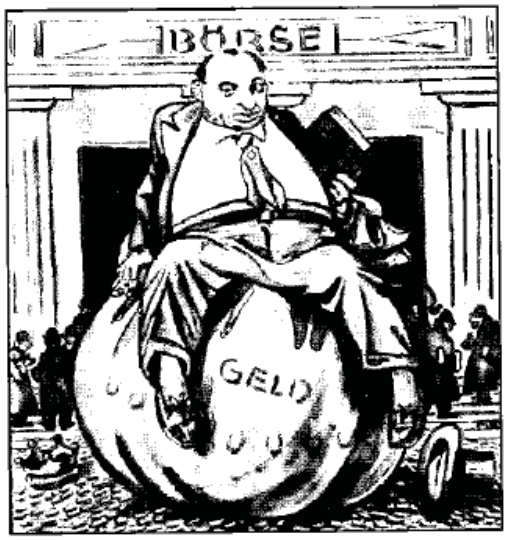
1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(A)	General election	1.	Elections in Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies
(B)	By-election	2.	Elections in rural and urban local bodies
(C)	Reservation for women	3.	Elections after every five year term
(D)	Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4.	Elections to fill the vacant seat/seats

Ans : (A) - 3, (B) - 4, (C) - 2, (D) -1

2. State which has highest poverty in India is : [1]
(a) Bihar (b) Assam
(c) Karnataka (d) Madhya Pradesh
Ans : (b) Bihar

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Who among the following has shown sitting on the sack of money ?
(a) Capitalist (b) Jew
(c) American (d) Communist
Ans : (b) Jew

4. What did enable the farmers of palampur to grow three different crops in a year ? [1]
Ans :
The well-developed system of irrigation enabled the farmers of Palampur to grow three different crops in a year.

5. Which of the following is a tundra vegetation ? [1]
(a) Silver fir (b) Palm
(c) Mosses (d) Oak
Ans : (c) Mosses

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to The Indus River : [1]

The Indus River	Enters India in	States located in Indus Basin
	?	?

Ans :

The Indus River	Enters India in	States located in Indus Basin
	Ladakh	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh

7. How may you define the Coalition government ? [1]
Ans :
Ans : Coalition government is a government formed by an affiance of two or more political parties. It is usually formed when no single party gets majority support of the members in legislature.

or

How are judges of Supreme Court appointed ?
Ans :
Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of Prime Minister. President usually appoints the senior most

judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief justice and other judges after the consultation with Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Japan is rich in natural resources but lacks in human resources.
Ans :

Japan is rich in human resources but lacks in natural resources.

or

Service is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.
Ans :

Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.

9.

Which one of the following country is shown in this cartoon ? [1]
(a) Iraq (b) Pakistan
(c) Syria (d) Algeria
Ans : (a) Iraq

10. Preamble in Indian constitution is inspired by the constitution of ..... [1]
Ans : USA

or

..... spent the 28 years in South Africa's prison for opposing apartheid regime.
Ans : Nelson Mandela

11. What was the most revolutionary social reform done during the Jacobin government of France ? [1]
Ans :

Ans : The most revolutionary social reform done during the Jacobin government was the abolition of slavery in French colonies.

or

Under whose regime France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain ?
Ans :

France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain under the regime of Louis XVI.

12. Who are not counted as unemployed ? [1]
Ans :

Children whose age is less than 15 years, elderly people whose age is more than 59 years and housewives who are not willing to work for payment are not counted as unemployed.

13. Ration shops in India are regulated by : [1]
(a) Food Corporation of India
(b) State government
(c) Central government
(d) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
Ans : (b) State government

14. ..... helps educated unemployed youth to set up small business and industries in rural areas and small towns. [1]
Ans : Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

15. What is essential for expansion of non-farm activities ? [1]
(a) Labour (b) Market
(c) Factories (d) Land
Ans : (b) Market

16. ..... were the representatives of the third estate in estate general of France. [1]
Ans : Prosperous and educated Men

or

The main aim of the Suffragette movement in Europe was to get Right to .....
Ans : Right to vote for women

17. Which of the following is has never been targeted under Public Distribution System ? [1]
(a) Indigent senior citizens (b) Backward blocks
(c) Poorest of the poor (d) Schedule Tribes
Ans : (d) Schedule Tribes

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence : [1]
(i) Formation of provincial government
(ii) Creation of Duma
(iii) Formation of Petrograd Soviet
(iv) First world war
Options:
(a) ii—iv—iii—i (b) iii—iv—i—ii
(c) iv —i—ii–iii (d) iii—iv—ii—i
Ans : (a) ii—iv—iii—i

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]
Assertion (A) : Since 1980s, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world.
Reason (R) : The poor are not directly benefited from the opportunities created by economic growth.
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct, but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

Ans : (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

20. Amit was studying a book on Himalayan Mountains. He was so amazed when he learnt about the Himalayas. Now he was curious to know whether Himalayas are the only mountain in India or there are others also. He went to his grandfather and asked his question. His grandfather said that the Himalayas are not the mountains in India. There are several other mountains and hills in India. First he told him about a hill range which is located in north-western part of India. He said that it is among the very old hills of the world. These are highly eroded hills and are found as broken hills. Analyse the information given above and identify the hills among one of the following options. [1]

(a) Western Ghats (b) Easten Ghats
(c) Aravalli hills (d) Satpura Range

Ans : (a) Western Ghats

Section B

21. Explain the circumstances that led to the collectivization programme in USSR. [3]

Ans :

Circumstances that led to the collectivization programme in USSR were :

(i) By 1927-1928, there was severe problem of grain supplies in towns of Soviet Russia. The government fixed the selling prices of grain, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to government buyers at these prices. Stalin believed that rich peasants and traders in the rural areas were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
(ii) In 1928, the grain-producing areas were toured by the Party members. They supervised compulsory grain collections and raided the wealthy peasants known as 'kulaks'. But problem of shortages was not solved.
(iii) Now, the decision was taken to collectivise farms. It was argued that grain shortages were partly due to the small size of holdings. These small-sized peasant farms could not be modernised. it was decided to establish state-controlled large farms.
(iv) It was only possible by abolishing kulaks and take away land from peasants. These state-controlled farms were to run along industrial lines with machinery. Thus began the Stalin's collectivisation programme kolkhoz.

or

Analyse the disturbances in Russia during 1904 which caused the Bloody Sunday.

Ans :

Followings are the circumstances caused the Bloody Sunday :

(i) The year 1904 was full of difficulties especially for Russian workers as prices of essential goods became so high that real wages declined by 20 per cent.
(ii) At the Putilov Iron Works, four workers were dismissed. They were also the members of the Assembly of Russian Workers which was formed in 1904. After their dismissal there was a call for industrial action.
(iii) Within a few days more than 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike. Their demands include reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
(iv) Also a procession of workers led by Father Gapon marched to the Winter Palace. When reached, it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks.

22. What is the difference between weather, climate and seasons ? [3]

Ans :

Differences between the weather, climate and seasons are as follows :

Weather	Climate	Seasons
It is the condition of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.	It refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time usually more than thirty years.	There is some common pattern of weather conditions over a few weeks or months i.e. days are cool or hot, windy or calm, cloudy or bright, and wet or dry. Winter, summer and rainy are examples of seasons.

or

Explain the mechanism of breaks in monsoon rainfall.

Ans :

The mechanism of breaks in monsoon rainfall :

(i) Monsoon rainfall in India is associated with the breaks or wet and dry spells. In other words, the monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time. There are rainless days also.
(ii) These breaks in monsoon are caused by the movement of the monsoon trough. The trough and its axis continuously move northward or southward. The spatial distribution of rainfall is controlled by it.
(iii) Various reasons are responsible for its movement. When the axis of the monsoon trough is located over the plains, there is high rainfall in plains. In contrast, when this axis moves near to the Himalayas, there is high rainfall in the mountainous area and rain does not fall in the plains for a longer period.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow : [3]

Source A — Reconstruction

Japan was expanding its power in the east. It had occupied French Indo-China and was planning attacks on US naval bases in the Pacific. When Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl Harbor, the US entered the Second World War.

Source B — Establishment of the Racial State

Until medieval times Jews were barred from owning land. They survived mainly through trade and money lending. They lived in separately marked areas called ghettos. They were often persecuted through periodic organised violence, and expulsion from the land.

Source C — The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel hearted, girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. Girls had to maintain the purity of the race, distance themselves from Jews, look after the home, and teach their children Nazi values. They had to be the bearers of the Aryan culture and race.

Source A — Reconstruction

23. (1) How did US react to the attack on its base at Pearl Harbor

Ans :

The US reacted with dropping an atom bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima.

Source B — Establishment of the Racial State

23. (2) Do you think Nazi's hostility toward Jews was different from medieval times ?

Ans :

During medieval times Jews were seen as killers of Jesus and money lenders who charged excessive interest. Nazis also hated them for same reason but they had different reason also. They saw Jews as inferior race which was needed to be eliminated.

Source C — The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

23. (3) What were the punishments of women who failed to follow the above prescribed role ?

Ans :

Women who failed to follow the prescribed role in Germany were publicly condemned and severely punished.

(i) Women who maintained contacts with Jews, Poles and Russians were paraded the town with shaved heads. Their faces were blackened and placards hanging around their necks announcing 'I have sullied the honour of the nation'.

(ii) Many were jailed under criminal offence. They had to lost civic honour as well as their husbands and families for this.

24. Explain right to life as a fundamental right provided by constitution. [3]

Ans :

According to the Constitution no person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It means that if the court has not ordered a death sentence, no person can be killed. It also means that without proper legal justification a government or police officer cannot arrest or detain any citizen. If they do so, some procedures have to be followed :

(i) A person who is arrested and detained in custody will have to be informed of the reasons for such arrest and detention.

(ii) A person who is arrested and detained shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest.

(iii) Such a person has the right to consult a lawyer or engage a lawyer for his defence.

or

Explain the violation of right to individual life and personal liberty in Kosovo.

Ans :

The violation of right to individual life and personal liberty in Kosovo :

(i) Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before its division. in Kosovo the majority of population was ethnic Albanian. But in the whole country, majority of population was Serbs.

(ii) A Serb nationalist named Milosevic had won the election and formed government. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians. He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country.

(iii) Many Serb leaders thought that Ethnic minorities like Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serb. The army of their own country was involved in the mass killing and working under the direction of a democratic elected leader.

25. What is constitutional amendment? Why it is needed ? [3]

Ans :

Constitutional amendment : A constitutional amendment refers to a change in the constitution.

It is made by the supreme legislative body of a country e.g. by parliament in India.

Need of constitutional amendment :

(i) Constitution is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it is needed to be keeping updated and amended quite regularly.

(ii) Makers of the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. Therefore, they made provisions to addition, removal and changes from time to time.

26. Analyse the importance of French revolution for the freedom of press ? [3]

Ans :

Importance of French revolution for the freedom of press :

(i) In the Old Regime there was a censorship i.e. all written material and cultural activities such as books, newspapers, plays could be published or performed only after the approval by the censors of the king.

(ii) After the revolution, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen declared freedom of speech and expression as a natural right. Newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they rapidly reached by the countryside.

(iii) The events and changes taking place in France all were described and discussed in it. Opposing views of events could be expressed only because of the Freedom of the press.

27. What are the negative effects of unemployment ? [3]

Ans :

Unemployment has following negative effects :

(i) Unemployment causes wastage of manpower resource. People who are important resources turn into a liability.

(ii) Unemployment causes feeling of hopelessness and despair come among the youth. People are not able to support their family because they lack enough money.

(iii) It is a great social waste when educated people who are willing to work are unable to find gainful employment

(iv) Unemployment causes increase in economic overload. It also increases the dependence of the unemployed people on the working people.

(v) Unemployment affects the quality of life of an individual as well as of society.

(vi) There is a general decline in the health status of a family when its earning is of just bare subsistence level. Low earning also increases withdrawal of children from the school.

or

Discuss the importance of Education.

Ans :

Following are the importance of education :

(i) Education is helpful for a person in getting a good job and salary.

(ii) Education is an important input for the growth of a person as it opens new horizon for him, provide new aspiration and develop values of life.

(iii) Apart from that person, education contributes in the growth of society also. It helps in the growth of the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

28. Who supply grains to the market ? What do they do with their earning ? [3]

Ans :

Suppliers of grains to the market : It is the medium and large farmers who supply grains to the market. The traders at the market buy the grain from these farmers and sell it to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

Their earning is used in :

(i) Medium and large farmers put most of their earned money in their bank account. They rise some of the savings for lending to small farmers and others who are in need of a loan.

(ii) They also use the savings to arrange for the working capital for farming in the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings. They use their earnings to buy new farm machines. New farm machines would increase their fixed capital. Some large and medium farmers use to sell the surplus farm products.

(iii) Some farmers also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops. These constitute the capital for non-farm activities.

Section C

29. Compare the Indian and international line of poverty ? Do you think these poverty lines are sufficient in estimating poverty ? [5]

Ans :

Poverty line in India :

(i) NSSO estimates the poverty line in India. While estimating it, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees.

(ii) The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does. Calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas.

(iii) Different poverty lines are estimated for rural and urban areas. Higher amount for urban areas has been fixed because of high prices of many essential products in urban centres.

International poverty line :

(i) Many international organisations estimates but the World Bank's poverty line is widely used.

(ii) It uses a uniform standard for the poverty line

(iii) It is minimum availability of the equivalent of $1.90 per person per day.

Change required in poverty line :

The official definitions of poverty, captures only a limited part of what people understand from poverty. It is about a "minimum" subsistence level of living rather than a "reasonable" level of living. We must broaden the concept into human poverty. A large number of people may have been able to feed them, but they have not education, shelter, health care, job security and self confidence. They are not free from caste and gender discrimination. The practice of child labour is still common. However, World wide experience shows that with development, the definition of what constitutes poverty also changes.

or

Explain the economic and social cultures factors of poverty in India ?

Ans :

The economic and social cultures factors of poverty in India are :

(i) **Economic factors :** A reason of high poverty rates has been the huge inequality in incomes. This inequality in incomes is caused by the unequal distribution of land and other resources. Despite formulating many policies, this problem has not solved in a meaningful manner. Most state governments are failed in the implementation of major policy initiatives properly and effectively. For example, land reforms which aimed at redistribution of lands in rural areas have not been implemented properly in most of the states. Lack of land resources has been one of the major causes of poverty in India and land reforms could have improved the life of millions of rural poor.

(ii) **Socio-cultural factors :** A large segment of Indian population which also includes the very poor

people, spend a lot of money to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies. Small farmers have to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc. and money is needed for this. As poor people do not have any savings, they borrow. Because they are poor they find it difficult to repay and they fall in the web of indebtedness.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

(i) In the mid 19th century a development took place which reduced the distance between India and Europe. What was it ?

Ans :

In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened for oceanic transportation. It reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7,000 km.

(ii) Before the development of maritime routes, how did India maintain its contact with the world ?

Ans :

Before the development of maritime routes, India maintained its contacts with the World through the land routes. There are numerous passes in the Himalayan Mountains which provided passages to the ancient travellers.

(iii) What are the benefits of having a long coast line in India ?

Ans :

The benefits of having a long coast line in India are in the following areas :

(i) Water transportation
(ii) Tourism
(iii) Fishing
(iv) Tidal energy

31. What arguments can you give that consider electoral process in India is democratic ? [5]

Ans :

Followings arguments can be given that consider electoral process in India is democratic :

(i) **Independent election commission :** In India, an independent and very powerful Election Commission conducts elections. Its independence is same as the judiciary. The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC). But it is not answerable to the President or the government. It is almost impossible for the ruling party or the government to remove the CEC. If election officials found that polling in some booths or even an entire constituency were not taken place in free and fair manner, they order a repoll.

(ii) **Huge voter turnout :** people's huge participation in elections indicates that the elections process is free and fair. In India the turnout has either remained stable or actually gone up. The poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. Common people feel that through elections they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them. The interest of voters in election related activities has been increasing over the years.

(iii) **Acceptance of election results :** Usually, the losing party does not accept the outcome of a manipulated election. But in India, excluding very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as 'people's verdict' by the defeated party.

32. Discuss the important natural vegetation belts found in Indian montane forests ? [5]

Ans :

There is a decrease in temperature with the increase in altitude in Mountainous areas. It causes changes in natural vegetation. There is a succession of natural vegetation belts from the tropical to the tundra region as we go up.

(i) **The wet temperate type of forests :** From a height of 1000 to 2000 metres, the wet temperate type of forests are found. Trees are evergreen and leaves are broad. Oaks and chestnuts are mostly found here.

(ii) **Temperate forests containing coniferous trees :** Between 1500 and 3000 metres of height , temperate forests are found. Trees are coniferous. Pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found here. The southern slopes of the Himalayas and places having high altitude in southern and north-east India have these types of forests.

(iii) **Temperate grasslands :** Between 3000 and 3600 metres of height grasses are common.

(iv) **Alpine vegetation :** It is found at high altitudes of more than 3,600 metres above the sea level. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are found in these forests. As the snow-line approach, trees become short in the height

(v) **Alpine grasslands :** After shrubs and scrubs, the Alpine grasslands appear. These are used extensively for grazing by nomadic tribes, like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals.

(vi) **Tundra vegetation :** At higher altitudes, tundra vegetation such as mosses and lichens are found.

33. Discuss the differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. [5]

Ans :

Differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are :

(i) **Lok Sabha dominates joint sitting :** Normally, any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses on any matter of the law, a joint session take place. The joint session consists of members of both the Houses. They take decision

by sitting together. As the members of Lok Sabha are more in numbers, their decision is likely to prevail in the joint sitting.

(ii) **Lok Sabha dominates in money related issues :** In the issues of money, Lok Sabha exercises more powers. Only Lok Sabha passes or rejects the budget of the government or any law which is related to money. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject it but has to pass. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.

(iii) **Lok Sabha exercises control over Council of Ministers :** The Lok Sabha exercises the controls over the Council of Ministers. Lok Sabha chooses the Prime Minister by its majority support and he cannot remain on the post if the Lok Sabha withdraws this support. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have 'no confidence' in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. This power is not exercised by the Rajya Sabha.

or

What are the various functions performed by the judiciary in India ?

Ans :

The functions performed by the judiciary in India are as follows :

(i) **Judicial administration :** As India has an integrated judiciary, Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. Judicial system in India is consists of a Supreme Court at national level, High Courts at state level, District Courts and the courts at local level. Decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all the courts of the country.

(ii) **Resolve disputes :** Supreme court resolves the following disputes :
   (a) Between citizens of the country
   (b) Between citizens and government
   (c) Between two or more state governments
   (d) Between central government and state governments.

(iii) **Highest court of appeal :** In civil and criminal cases, it is the highest court of appeal in India and reviews the decisions of the High Courts.

(iv) **Interpretation of Indian Constitution :** The Supreme Court along with the High Courts has the power to interpret the Constitution of India.

(vi) **Judicial Review :** Any law passed by the legislature or any order of the central government and the state government can be declared invalid if Supreme Court finds such a law or order is against the Constitution. This function or power is known as the judicial review. This power is also exercised by the High Courts.

(vii) **Guardian of the Fundamental Rights :** The Supreme Court act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights. If any fundamental right of the citizen is violated, he has a right to approach the courts to seek remedy.

34. Why was democracy regime in Germany/Weimar republic not received well by its own people ? [5]

Ans :

The Weimar republic was not received well by its own people because

(i) It was forced to accept the terms after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.

(ii) After the defeat of Imperial Germany in the war and the abdication of the emperor, there was an opportunity for the parliamentary parties to change the German polity. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. According to this constitution, right to vote was given to all adults including women to elect Deputies or representatives to the German Parliament or Reichstag.

(iii) But common people were thinking different. They considered the peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies harsh and humiliating. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.

(iv) According the War Guilt Clause Germany was responsible for the war and all the suffering and damages experienced by the Allied countries due to the war. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £6 billion.

(v) In 1920s, the Allied armies also occupied Germany's resource-rich region Rhineland.

(vi) The new Weimar Republic was held responsible for the defeat in the war as well as the dishonour at Versailles by many Germans.

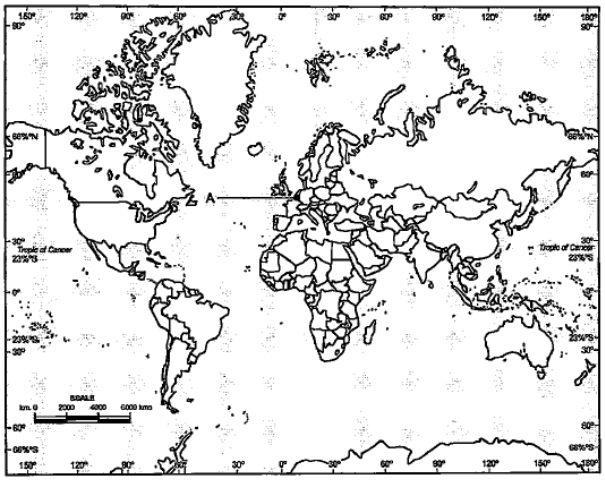
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

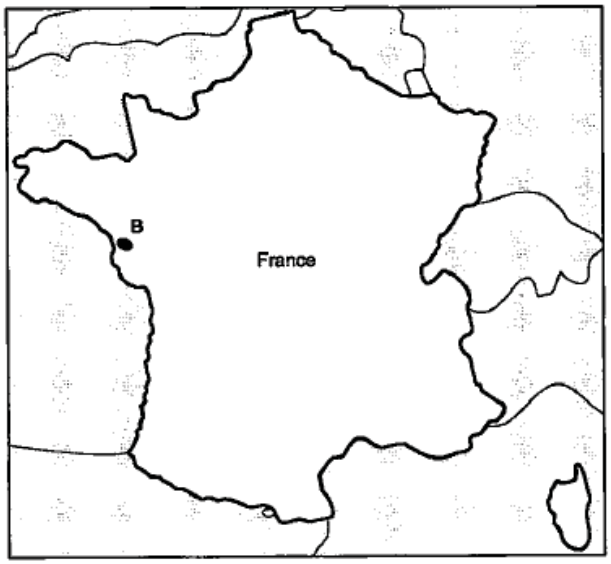
35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of Europe and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]

History :

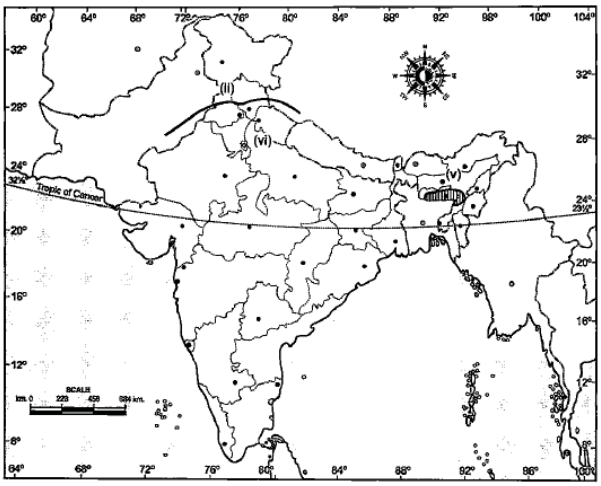
(A) Country under Nazi German expansion

(B) Epicentre of main panic movement



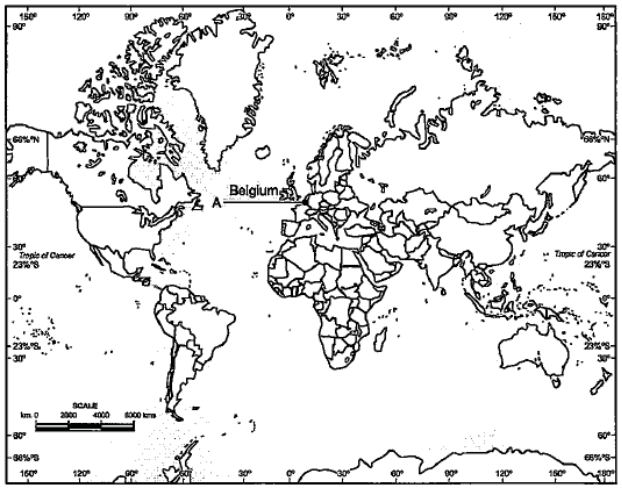


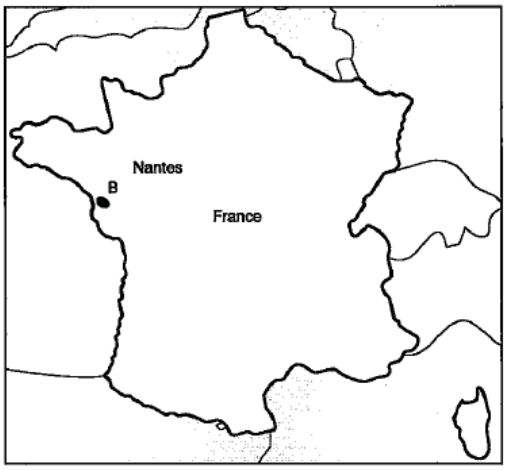
(b) On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :
Geography : [4]
(i) Capital of state Gujarat
(ii) Identify — Himalayan River
(iii) Coastal plains — Malabar
(iv) National Park — Simlipal
(v) Identify Areas receiving rainfall lover 400 cm
(vi) State having lowest sex ratio



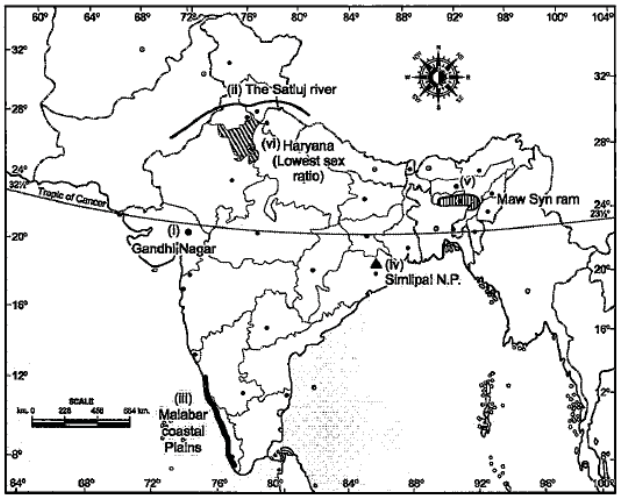
Ans :

(a) (A) Belgium
(B) Nantes





(b) (i) Gandhinagar
(ii) Satluj
(iii) Malabar Coastal plains
(iv) Simlipal National Park
(v) Mawsynram
(vi) Haryana



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CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-1

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
(iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
(iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
(v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
(vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a**. from History (2 marks) and **35 b**. from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

	Column A		Column B
(a)	Nicolas II	1.	Leader of Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)
(b)	Kerenskii	2.	Tsar of Russia
(c)	Lenin	3.	A founder of the Mexican Communist Party
(d)	M.N.Roy	4.	Prime Minister in provisional government

Ans : (a) — 2, (b) — 4, (c) —1, (d) — 3

2. What conclusion can we draw from the politics of Zimbabwe ? [1]
(a) Some countries do not need democracy.
(b) Popular governments can be undemocratic.
(c) All Democratic countries do not share similar features.
(d) Democratic countries are fragile.

Ans : (b) Popular governments can be undemocratic.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]

Which of the following aspect is signified by the lady in this image ? [1]
(a) Liberty (b) Equality
(c) Rule of law (d) Justice

Ans : (a) Liberty

4. How is yield measured ? [1]
Ans : Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

5. What have helped In reducing poverty in West Bengal, [1]
(a) Land reform measures
(b) High agricultural growth rates
(c) Human resource development
(d) Distribution of food grains

Ans : (a) land reform measures

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Eastern Ghats : [1]

The Eastern Ghats	Average height	Highest peak
	?	?

Ans :

The Eastern Ghats	Average height	Highest peak
	600 metres	Mahendragiri

7. What are the elements of weather and climate ? [1]
Ans :

Temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation are the elements of weather and climate.

or

What is meant by monsoon ?
Ans :
Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
The famine of Odisha in 1878 was the most devastating famine in Indian history. [1]
Ans :

The famine of Bengal in 1943 was the most devastating famine in Indian history.

or

Per Capita consumption of PDS rice has declined 33% in rural India since 2004-05.

Ans :

Per Capita consumption of PDS rice has doubled in rural India since 2004-05.

9.

This is a fictious advertisement appeared in US in 2005. Which one of the following option best signifies this advertisement ? [1]

(a) Independence of judiciary.

(b) Appointment of judiciary on Political opinions.

(c) Functioning of judiciary on Political opinions.

(d) Judiciary have no jurisdiction over executive.

Ans : (b) Appointment of judiciary on Political opinions

10. In _____ unemployment, certain months do not provide much work to the people. [1]

Ans : Seasonal

or

Infant mortality rate is the death of a child below _____ year of age.

Ans : One

11. Why was there an unspoken support of England when Germany under Hitler occupied the Austria and later Czechoslovakia ? [1]

Ans :

There was an unspoken support of England when Germany under Hitler occupied the Austria and later Czechoslovakia because it considered the treaty of Versailles too harsh.

or

Who were considered as 'undesirable' according to Nazis ?

Ans :

Jews, many Gypsies, blacks living in Nazi Germany, Russians, Poles, and the physically handicapped were considered as undesirables.

12. What can be a minimum earning of a family to not call as poor in an Indian city ? [1]

Ans :

A minimum earning of a family to not call as poor in an Indian city is ₹5,000 per month.

13. Which of the following region has highest percentage of poor ? [1]

(a) Sub-Saharan Africa (b) South Asia

(c) Latin America (d) East Asia and pacific

Ans : (a) Sub-Saharan Africa

14. Accessibility dimension of food security means _____. [1]

Ans :

Accessibility dimension of food security means food is within reach of every person.

15. Which of the following measures was not adopted by Dutch in Java to regulate forest ? [1]

(a) Forest laws were enacted.

(b) They tried to make the skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators work under them.

(c) Villagers were not allowed grazing cattle in forests except in a specific area.

(d) Transporting wood without a permit was not allowed.

Ans : (c) Villagers were not allowed grazing cattle in forests except in a specific area.

16. _____ is the Supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the politics and society in a country. [1]

Ans : Constitution

or

_____ was the member of constituent assembly of India. He was the Captain of the first national Hockey team and founder President of Adivasi Maha Sabha.

Ans : Jaipal Singh

17. Which of the following way you can not considered as an investment in human capital formation ? [1]

(a) Education (b) Medical treatment

(c) Cash Reward (d) Training

Ans : (c) Cash Reward

18. Arrange the following states according to the proportion of their area under forest in increasing order: [1]

(i) Lakshadweep

(ii) Mizoram

(iii) Goa

(iv) Tripura

Options :

(a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii) (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)

(c) (iv)—(i)—(ii)—(iii) (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Ans : (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

Assertion (A) : A farm labourer does not get the wages set by the government.

Reason (R) : A farm labourer is ready to work on low wages by seeing heavy competition for work among the farm labourers.

Options:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct, but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong, but R is correct.

Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

20. It was elections in Serbatpur. There were ten candidates in the elections. Three candidates were from the political parties which have influence on national level politics. Two candidates were also from the political parties but outside the state no one knows their parties. A candidate is industrialist One among the candidates has criminal background. The industrialist used the money and persuaded four candidates to take back their nominations. Candidate who has criminal background threaten all the candidates for life if they do participate in the election. Two candidates fearing took back nomination.
Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option : [1]
(a) Unfair Election campaign
(b) Violation of Model Code of Conduct
(c) Violation of Election law
(d) Default candidate nomination

Ans : (b) Violation of Model Code of Conduct.

Section B

21. What is Subsistence Crisis ? Explain the factors that caused it in France during 18th century ? [3]

Ans :

Subsistence crisis - It is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are become scarce.
Following are the factors that caused the Subsistence crisis in France during 18th century :
(i) There was an increase in the population of France from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. It caused a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. However, Production of grains did not increase with that speed. Thus, an increase in the price of bread which was the staple food of the majority experienced.
(ii) Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops. They used to get fixed wages by the owners, wages were not increase to match the rise in prices. It widened the gap between the poor and the rich. Also things became worse for them whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest.

or

How was the uprising of middle class different from the up rising of peasants and workers ?

Ans :

Uprising of middle class was different from the Rising of peasants and workers.
(i) Earlier peasants and workers had participated in revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they failed to bring about a change in the social and economic order because they did not have the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures.
(ii) During the eighteenth century, middle class people increased. It included merchants, manufacturers and professionals e.g. lawyers or administrative officials,
(iii) All of these were educated and against the privileges by birth to some section of societies. According to these peoples, merit should be the basis of a person's social position.

22. What are the major differences in the Tropical Evergreen Forests and the Tropical Deciduous Forests ? [3]

Ans :

S. No.	Tropical Evergreen Forests	Tropical Deciduous Forests
(i)	These forests are found in the areas of heavy rainfall (more than 200 cm), such as the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast.	They are also known as the monsoon forests and found in the regions receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.
(ii)	The trees can attain heights of 60 metres or more. These forests has multilayered structure with all kinds of vegetation i.e. trees, shrubs and creepers.	Trees do not reach that height as Tropical Evergreen Forests and lack different layers.
(iii)	Larger area of these forests is inaccessible and remained unclear.	A large part of this region has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing.
(iv)	Trees in these forests have no definite time to shed their leaves. Therefore, these forests appear green all the year.	During dry summer trees shed their leaves for six to eight weeks.

or

Why do we need to conserve forests and wildlife ?

Ans :

Forests and wildlife are important for human beings due to following reasons :
(i) Humans have selected crops from a bio-diverse environment and a reserve of edible plants.
(ii) Human also experimented and selected many medicinal plants from forests.
(iii) Humans have also selected milch animal from large stock provided by nature. Animals and birds given by nature also used for power, transportation, meat and eggs. The fish provide nutritive food.

(iv) Many insects help in pollination of crops and fruit trees. Some insects act as biological control on harmful insects.
(v) We need to conserve them for the ecosystem because every species plays a specific role in the ecosystem.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A — Industrial Society and Social Change

Liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers. Having made their wealth through trade or industrial ventures, they felt that such effort should be encouraged — that its benefits would be achieved if the workforce in the economy was healthy and citizens were educated. Opposed to the privileges the old aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

Source B —After February

In industrial areas, factory committees were formed which began questioning the way industrialists ran their factories. Trade unions grew in number. Soldiers' committees were formed in the army. In June, about 500 Soviets sent representatives to an All Russian Congress of Soviets. As the Provisional Government saw its power reduce and Bolshevik influence grow, it decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.

Source C — The Civil War

'The Kirghiz welcomed the first revolution (i.e. February Revolution) with joy and the second revolution with consternation and terror ... [This] first revolution freed them from the oppression of the Tsarist regime and strengthened their hope that ... autonomy would be realised. The second revolution (October Revolution) was accompanied by violence, pillage, taxes and the establishment of dictatorial power ... Once a small group of Tsarist bureaucrats oppressed the Kirghiz. Now the same group of people ... perpetuate the same regime ...
Kazakh leader in 1919, quoted in Alexander Bennigsen and Chantal Quelquejay, Les Mouvements Nationaux chez les Musulmans de Russie, (1960).

Source A — Industrial Society and Social Change

23 (1) How did the liberals and radicals want to develop societies ?

Ans :

According to the liberals and radicals, to make societies develop it was necessary to ensure freedom of individuals, given work to poor, and operation of work by those who have capital without restraint.

Source B — After February

23 (2) What were the steps taken by the provisional government to stop Bolshevik influence ?

Ans :

Following were the steps taken by the provisional government to stop Bolshevik influence:
(a) Attempts by workers to run factories were resisted and worker's leaders were arrested.
(b) In July 1917 popular demonstrations organised by the Bolsheviks were strictly repressed.

Source C — The Civil War

23 (3) Do you think that Kirghiz did not have sufficient autonomy under soviet Russia ?

Ans :

Kirghiz and other non-Russian nationalities were provided political autonomy under Soviet Russia. But with the political autonomy, Bolsheviks forced the local government to adopt some policies which were very unpopular among the Kirghiz.

24. Explain how do Rights perform a very special role in a democracy ? [3]

Ans :

Rights perform a very special role in a democracy.
(i) In a democracy every citizen must have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government. The right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities are essential for citizens to conduct democratic elections.
(ii) Rights protect minority from the oppression of majority. Rights places restrictions on the majority doing the things whatever it likes.
(iii) Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This usually happens when majority community want to dominate minority communities.

or

Analyse the different rights which are not available to the citizens of Saudi Arabia.

Ans :

Following rights are not available to the citizens of Saudi Arabia :
(i) **Right to vote :** There is a hereditary king who rules country and the people of the country. Citizens cannot elect or change their rulers.
(ii) **Rule of law :** the members of legislature and executive are selected by the king. He also appoints the judges and can change any decision of judiciary.
(iii) **Freedom to form associations :** Citizens are not allowed to form political parties or any political organisations. King has censorship over media i.e. reporting cannot be done against his wish.
(iv) **Freedom of Religion :** There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.
(v) **Equality :** There are many public restrictions on women. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.

25. Analyse the effects of the Great Economic Depression on German economy. [3]

Ans :

The Great Economic Depression of 1929 worst hit the German economy.
(i) By 1932, there was a decrease in the industrial production of 40 per cent of the 1929 level. Workers

lost their jobs or their wages were reduced. There were more than 6 million unemployed persons.

(ii) The savings of middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, were diminishing because the currency lost its value.

(iii) The businesses of small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers got ruined. Only organised workers could manage, but they could not bargain now because of unemployment. Big business was in crisis.

(iv) A majority of peasantry was affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices. Women were unable to feed their children so they had a sense of deep hopelessness.

26. Who were the members of constituent assembly of India ? [3]

Ans :

The members of constituent assembly of India are :

(i) The Constituent Assembly which made the Indian constitution had 299 members.

(ii) The members of the existing Provincial Legislatures elected its members. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.

(iii) Most of the elected members of the constituent Assembly were from the Indian National Congress. But there were various political groups and opinions in the Congress. Also, many members of the Assembly were not agreed with the Congress

(iv) Socially, the Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations.

27. How can education help women to achieve equal opportunities as men ? [3]

Ans :

(i) Individual can make better use of the economic opportunities available to him with the help of Education. The earning of any individual in the market is mostly determined by his/her education and skill.

(ii) A large proportion of women lack enough education and skill formation. That's why they are paid low compared to men. They are employed in unorganised sector where most of the women are not provided job security and sufficient legal protections.

(iii) But, women who are highly educated and have skill formation are paid at par with the men. In the organised sector, most women are engaged in the field of teaching and medicine. Some women are also found working in administrative and other services including job that need high levels of scientific and technological ability.

or

What are the different problems related to education system in India ?

Ans :

The problems related to education system in India are as follows :

(i) The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has remained stagnant around 3% from since 2015-16. Also it rose very slowly from 0.64% in 1951-52 to 3.0% in 2015-16.

(ii) There is a huge difference in the literacy rate among the different sections of the population. Literacy among males is nearly 16.6% higher than females. Literacy rate is about 16.1% higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

(iii) According to 2011 census, all states have not the same performance. Literacy rate is highest as 94% in Kerala and lowest as 62% in Bihar.

(iv) The primary school system is consistently expanding in India as there are more than 8.58 lakh schools in 2013-14. But this huge expansion of schools has not given desired results because of their poor quality and high dropout rates.

28. What are the differences between the chronic hunger and seasonal hunger ? [3]

Ans :

Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions. Differences between the two are as follows :

S. No.	Chronic Hunger	Seasonal Hunger
(i)	Chronic hunger is caused by getting constantly food of poor quality or low in quantity.	Seasonal hunger is caused by getting constantly food of poor quality or low in quantity during a specific time of a year.
(ii)	Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and inability to buy food even for survival.	Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.
(iii)	This type of hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.	In rural areas, seasonal hunger is found due to the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas it is found mainly among the casual labourers because there is less work for casual construction labourers during the rainy season.

Section C

29. Explain the various powers of Prime Minister. What has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister in recent times ? [5]

Ans :

There is not very much explanation about the powers of the Prime Minister in the constitution. But the Prime Minister has wide ranging powers because he is the head of the government,

(a) He is the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha.

(b) Prime Minister recommends the President on the selection of ministers of his council.
(c) He chairs Cabinet meetings.
(d) Different Departments work in his coordination. in race any disagreements arise between Departments, his decision is final
(e) He has general supervision powers in different ministries. All ministers work under his leadership.
(f) The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers. He also has the power to dismiss ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.
(g) Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.

The rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister in recent times. Because of a coalition government he is not able to take decisions as he likes. He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners. He also has to pay attention to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources.

The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country.

The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities

(i) Explain the most fertile region of northern plains.

Ans :

The most fertile region of northern plains are khadar. They are newer, younger deposits of the alluvium as they renewed almost every year by floods caused by the rivers.

(ii) Do you think that peninsular plateau is only limited to central and southern India ?

Ans :

No, peninsular plateau is not limited to central and southern India. It is extended in the northeast India also. It is locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills. A fault separates it from the Chhotanagpur Plateau. Three important hill ranges are located in this plateau. These are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills

(iii) Do you think that any physiographic division of India is not discussed in the extract ?

Ans :

Yes, Indian desert is not discussed in the extract

31. Write the important characteristics of lakes in India. [5]

Ans :

Lakes in India have following characteristics :

(i) Most of the lakes in India are permanent i.e. have water throughout the year. Some lakes are temporary i.e. contain water only during the rainy season. These lakes are located in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. Some lakes are formed due to the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while others have been formed by wind, river action and human activities.
(ii) There are ox-bow lakes also. These lakes are formed when a meandering river across a floodplain forms cut-offs. Gradually, it develops into ox-bow lake. There are some lakes located in coastal areas. These lakes are formed from the Spits and bars. The Chilika lake, the Pulicat lake and the Kolleru lake are coastal lakes.
(iii) The Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan, is a salt water lake. Its water is used for producing salt. These lakes are formed in the region of inland drainage and sometimes are seasonal in nature.
(iv) Himalayan region have most freshwater lakes. They are originated from glacial forces. They are formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt water. The Dal lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some important freshwater lakes.
(v) The Wular lake is the largest freshwater lake in India. It is located in Jammu and Kashmir, and formed by the tectonic activity.
(vi) Apart from natural lakes, artificial lakes are formed by the damming of the rivers for the generation of hydel power, such as Guru Gobind Sagar on Bhakra Nangal Project.

32. Why was deforestation increased during British rule ? [5]

Ans :

Deforestation increased rapidly under British rule due to following reasons :

(i) **Cultivation :** The British encouraged the cultivation of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat and cotton because these crops had high demand in Europe during nineteenth-century where food grains were needed to feed the growing urban population and raw materials were required for industrial production. Also the colonial state thought that forests were unproductive and wilderness that needed to be brought under cultivation and could yield agricultural products and revenue and contribute in the income of the state. Therefore, between 1880 and 1920, 6.7 million hectares of forest area brought under the cultivation.
(ii) **For ship building :** By the early nineteenth century, oak forests in England were vanishing. This led to the shortage of timber supply for the Royal Navy. By the 1820s, search parties were sent to explore the forest resources of India. Within a decade, trees were felled recklessly on a massive scale and huge quantities of timber were exported from India.
(iii) **For railways :** There was another demand created with the expansion of railways from the 1850s. For colonial trade and the movement of imperial

troops railways were required. Wood was needed as fuel to run locomotives and as sleepers to lay railway lines and to hold the tracks together. 1,760 to 2,000 sleepers were required to lay each mile of railway track. From the 1860s, the railway network expanded rapidly. By 1890, about 25,500 km of track had been laid. In 1946, the length of the tracks had increased to over 765,000 km. The government hired individuals on contracts to supply the required woods. These contractors indiscriminately felled trees. Forests around the railway tracks fast started disappearing.

(iv) **For plantations :** The plantations of tea, coffee and rubber were setup by clearing large areas of natural forests. It was done to meet Europe's growing need for these commodities. The colonial government took over the forests, and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates. These areas were enclosed, cleared of forests and planted with tea or coffee.

or

Explain why did Maasai lose their grazing land ?

Ans :

Following reasons are responsible for the loss of their grazing land :

(i) **Encroachment by European settlers :** In pre-colonial times, Maasailand was extended in a vast area from north Kenya to the steppes of northern Tanzania. In the late nineteenth century, European imperial powers fought for territorial possessions in Africa and divided the region into different colonies. In 1885, Maasailand was divided between British and Germany and two colonies came into existence i.e., British Kenya and German Tanganyika. Later, the best grazing lands were step by step taken over for white settlement and the Maasai were forced to live in a small area in south Kenya and north Tanzania which was an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures. The Maasai lost about 60 per cent of their pre-colonial lands.

(ii) **Expansion of agriculture :** From the late nineteenth century, the British colonial government in east Africa encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation. With the expansion of cultivation, a large part of pasturelands were turned into cultivated fields. In pre-colonial times, the Maasai pastoralists had economic and political dominance over the farmer villagers. By the end of colonial rule the maasais became economically and politically weak.

(iii) **Establishment of game reserves :** A large part of the grazing land was converted into game reserves. Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya and Serengeti Park in Tanzania were some game reserves established by the colonial powers. Pastoralists could not enter these reserves. There were restrictions on hunt of animals and grazing of herds in game reserves.

33. How is poverty line estimated in India ? [5]

Ans :

(i) The poverty line in India is estimated by a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees.

(ii) Food requirement is taken in the desired calorie requirement. Required calories are provided by the food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetable, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together. The calorie needs are different depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does.

(iii) The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas because people living in rural areas are often involved in more physical work.

(iv) The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains, etc., is revised periodically(normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys with the estimation of the rise in prices. These surveys are conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

(v) On the basis of these calculations, for the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ₹816 per month and ₹4,080 per month for a family of five members living in rural areas and ₹1000 for a person and ₹5,000 per month for a similar family in urban areas. Although there is less calorie requirement in urban areas, but the amount of poverty line has been fixed higher than rural areas because people get many essential products in urban areas at high prices.

or

Discuss the various programmes launched in India to reduce poverty.

Ans :

Followings are the programmes launched in India to reduce poverty:

(i) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Ad, 2005 :** This scheme is for rural areas. It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure income security. It also promotes sustainable development because it addresses the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion. There is One-third reservation for women in the proposed jobs. The wage rates are different in all states and union territories. It is highest for the workers in Haryana i.e., ₹281 per day and lowest for the workers in Bihar and Jharkhand i.e., ₹168 per day.

(ii) **Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) :** Started in 1993, the programme aims to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.

(iii) **Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) :** Launched in 1995, the programme aims to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns

(iv) **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) :** Launched in 1999, the programme aims to

assist poor families which come from the above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

(v) **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY) :** It is launched in 2000. Under the scheme additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.

34. Discuss merits and demerits of elections in a democracy ? [5]

Ans :

Merits of elections in a democracy are as follows :

(i) In elections people choose who will make laws for them.

(ii) People choose those who will form the government and take major decisions on behalf of them.

(iii) People choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making.

Demerits of elections in a democracy are as follows :

(i) A sense of disunity and 'factionalism' is created by elections It promotes 'party-politics' in areas.

(ii) Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.

(iii) Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.

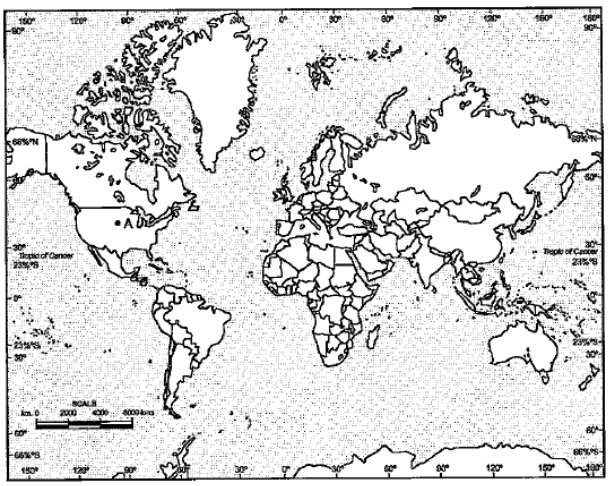
(iv) Sensible long-term policies are not formulated because leaders and politicians have pressure to win electoral fights.

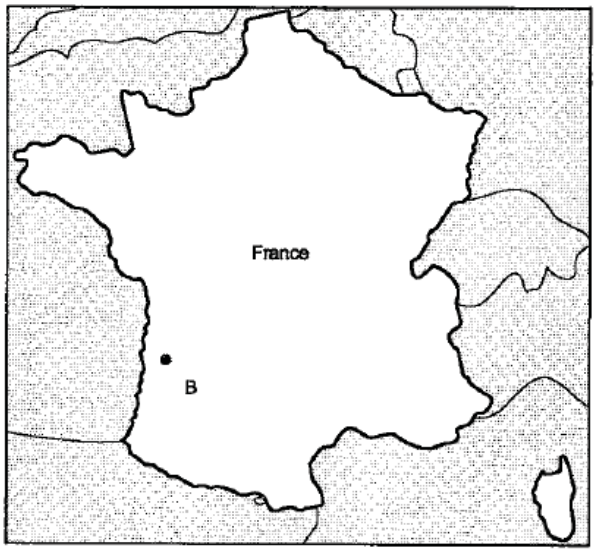
(v) Unhealthy competition prevents some good people who may wish to serve the country to take part in election process.

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : [2]

(A) Non-European country which fought 16' world war as allied powers.

(B) Region which was not affected by the Great Fear.





(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]

(i) Malwa Plateau

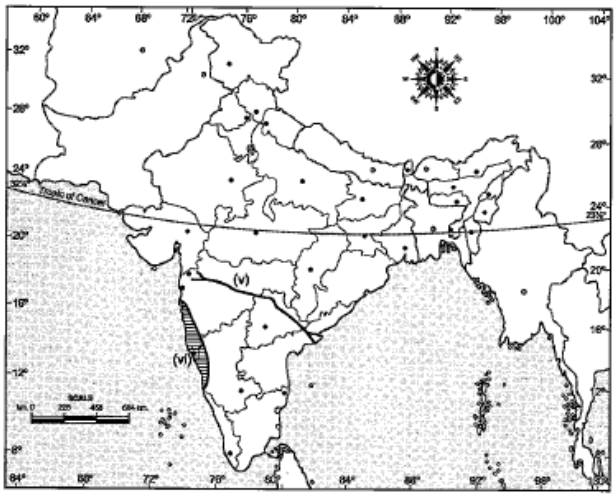
(ii) Bird Sanctuary- Bharatpur

(iii) The state having highest sex ratio

(iv) Capital of state Chhattisgarh

(v) Identify river

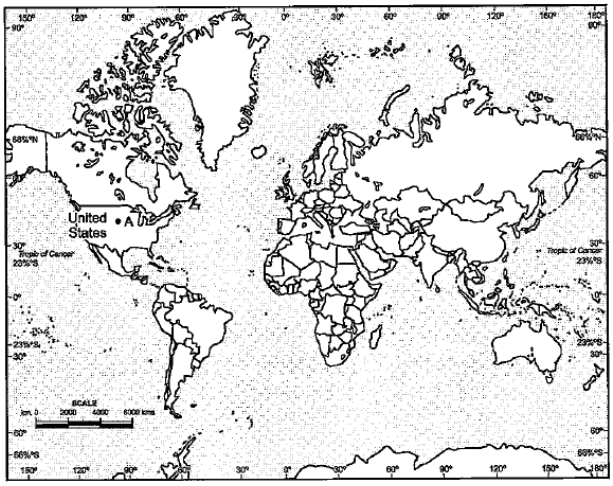
(vi) Identify area receiving rainfall more than 400 cm

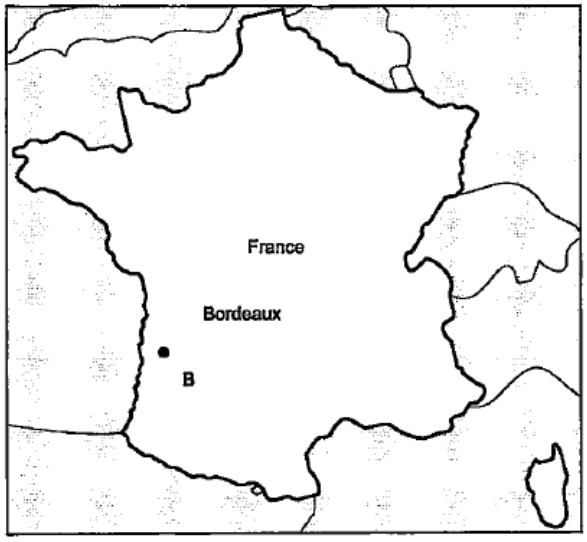


Ans :

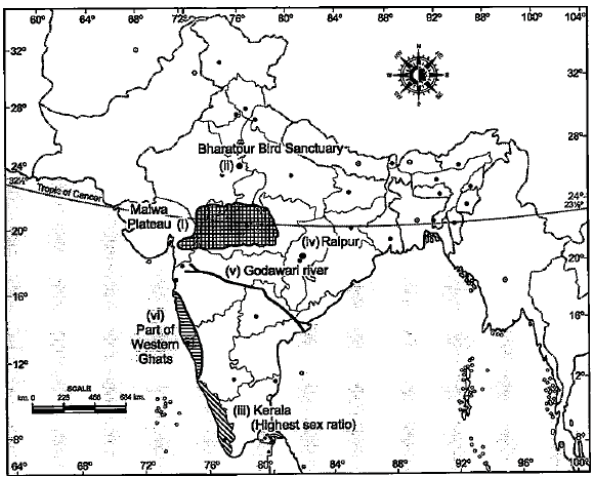
(a) (A) USA

(B) Bordeaux





(b) (i) Malwa Plateau
(ii) Bird Sanctuary- Bharatpur
(iii) Kerala
(iv) Raipur
(v) The Godavari
(vi) Parts of Western Ghats



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Practice Paper – MID TERM (2022 – 2023)

Class – IX

English- Language and Literature (184)

Time: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper contains THREE sections- READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.

2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION – A – READING (20 marks)

Q1. Read the passage given below:

Ann Davison, the first woman to sail single-handedly to the Atlantic Ocean, was all set to begin her journey of hopes, aspirations and journey of troubles, when she received a gift pack. It was a Christmas gift from her friends. It contained greeting cards and small gifts that, instead of cheering her, made her feel more lonely. Ann Davison had a passion for aviation and was among the few Americans to become a pilot. Her marriage to Frank Davison had changed her life. They had bought a motorsailer named Reliance. Ann lost her husband in a tragedy with 'Reliance'. After that she got a job and a boat 'Felicity Ann' which created in her the desire to sail across the Atlantic Ocean.

That day, the boat was making only a half knot. So, she ran the engine for a while and this improved her spirits. She decided to run it a little every day, while the ocean was calm. It kept the engine from corroding and the sound was good for her morale. She was waiting for a little wind to blow. But, there was a squall. She gave up trying and instead of getting nervous, she consoled herself by reading poetry in the cabin and discovering memory games. In the afternoon, a little desirable wind blew and she could cover a short distance towards her goal. The lowering mark of fuel in her boat was alarming her. She knew she would not be able to sail everyday. Squalls had actually filled in her way more than calms. She kept her morale high, calculated miles and days. She knew she was only about seven hundred miles from Barbados.

Now, she was experiencing fatigue though the twin staysails were working again and she was slowly heading towards the goal. She suspected that it was due to the deficiency of vitamin, though she had faithfully taken her vitamin tablets. As a consequence, she decided to head for Barbados, the nearest West Indies island, though she had originally planned for Antigua.

This was also due to her mental depression which was another big concern. She struggled a lot to sail to the North-West reefing and changing sails constantly, usually in the middle of the night. Now, there was one more reason for Ann Davison to worry about. She had crossed the estimated sixty-day mark for her voyage. And the store of both food and water was going to be short. She tried heavy ropes to make Felicity Ann steer better.

But, the ropes got tangled up as the directions of squalls were changing constantly. She had to pull the ropes into cockpit and untangle them. This exhausted her even more and her eyes were getting so swollen that her eyesight was getting poorer. Finally, on 18th January, weak and dispirited, she made out a faint shape on the horizon, the mountainous outline of Barbados.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions. (10x1=10)

i) What did Ann Davison receive as a Christmas gift?

a. Christmas cake and a small gift
b. A letter and a Christmas cake
c. Greeting card and a small gift.
d. A box of chocolates

ii) Even though Ann Davison single-handedly sailed to the Atlantic ocean, she had a passion for :

a. Sailing
b. Aviation
c. Water sports
d. Bike riding

iii) What created a desire in her to sail across the Atlantic Ocean?

a. Ann getting a job and a boat 'Felicity Ann'
b. Ann buying a motorsailer named Reliance
c. Ann joining a training group
d. Ann starting a new job as a sailor

iv) Which of the following was alarming Ann when she was sailing?

a. Lowering mark of fuel
b. Leakage of fuel
c. The coldness of weather
d. The tides in the water

v) Find a word from para 2 which means the same as : Anxious

a. Corroding
b. Nervous
c. Alarming
d. Consoled

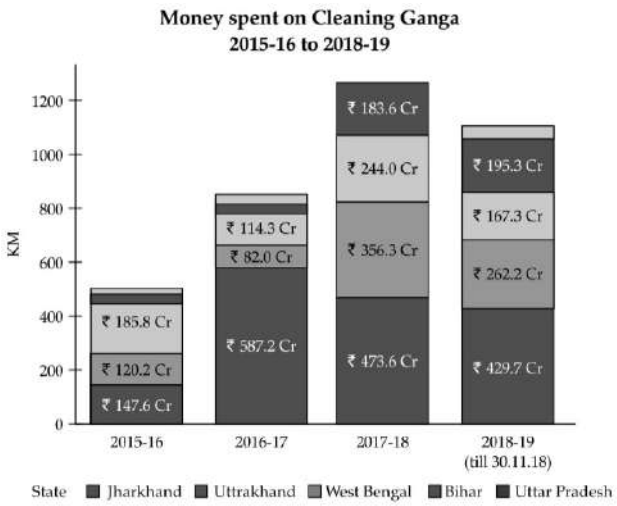
vi) While waiting for wind to blow, how did Ann console herself?
vii) Why do you think the author says, "the sound was good for her morale"?
viii) What did Ann Davison do when squall struck and she could not sail any more?
ix) Why did Ann Davison decide to head for Barbados although she had originally planned for Antigua?
x) What exhausted her even more?

Q2. Read the passage given below:

For millions of people in India, river Ganga is the most sacred river. It is considered as mother and goddess. It is also a lifeline to millions of Indians who live on the banks of its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River Ganga is the third largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it. It is the longest river in India.

The river water of Ganga is used for irrigation, transportation and fishing. The Gangetic plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth. This is why almost 10% of the world population lives here and earns its livelihood. The Ganga, in India, is the most worshipped body of water. The irony here is that in spite of being the most worshipped river, it is also the dirtiest one. It carries metals thrown out by tanneries, waste produced by industries and urban waste from different cities. All this has made river Ganga the fifth most polluted river in the world. Another major reason that adds to the Ganga river pollution is the coal-based power plants on its banks which burn tons of coal every year and produce a lot of fly ash. This ash mixed with domestic wastewater is released into the river.

This bad situation calls for an urgent need to make efforts to reduce pollution and revive river Ganga. To achieve these objectives, the Government of India has started a programme named "Namami Gange Programme". The main pillars of this programme are sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestation, riverfront development and public awareness. The importance of the success of "Namami Gange Programme" can be seen through the following lines: Ganga dies, India dies. If Ganga thrives, India thrives. No Ganga, No India.



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions: **(10x1=10)**

i) The pollutants that make river Ganga very dirty are:
   a. effluents from industries
   b. urban waste from cities
   c. metals discharged from tanneries
   d. all of the above.
   Vc

ii) The Ganga water is used for _____.
   a. Irrigation only

b. Transportation only
c. Fishing only
d. all of the above

iii) The Namami Ganga project has been started by _____.
a. an NGO
b. people of India
c. Government of India
d. local bodies.

iv) Most people in India consider river Ganga as _____.
a. Mother
b. Goddess
c. River
d. Both 1 and 2

v) As per data given in the graph, the state Uttarakhand spent less amount in year_____ on cleaning the river Ganga.
a. 2015-16
b. 2018-19
c. 2016-17
d. 2017-18

vi) As per data given in the graph, in which year maximum number of kilometers were covered to clean river Ganga?
vii) What percentage of the world population lives near river Ganga?
viii) What was the maximum amount spent in cleaning river Ganga by Bihar?
ix) Name any two main pillars of the "Namami Gange Programme"?
x) What is special about the Gangetic plain formed by the river Ganga?

Section B – Writing Skills & Grammar (20 marks)

Q 3. You, along with your family, recently visited the city of Jaipur, famous for its Hawa Mahal, the palace and forts. Shopping in Jaipur is also exciting as there are many things to buy. Write a descriptive paragraph about your visit in 100-120 words. A picture is given below for reference. **5**

OR

This year you visited your village/hometown and stayed with your grandmother for two months. She took good care of you. You admire her for her kind and hardworking nature. Describe your grandmother in 100 -120 words.

Q 4. Complete the following story and give it a title also- (100-120 words) 5

Once there was an old man. He had four sons. They always quarreled with one another. One fine day……

OR

You are Rohan/Raima studying in class IX. You went on a morning walk and saw a boy drowning in a pond. You saved the boy. The crowd appreciated you. Write a diary entry for this incident.

Q. 5 **The following sentences are in Direct Speech. Convert them into Indirect speech by choosing the right option. (ANY THREE) (3 x 1 =3)**

i) The salesman said, "Are you interested in the scheme?"

a. The salesman said that if I was interested in the scheme.
b. The salesman said that if I were interested in the scheme.
c. The salesman asks if I am interested in the scheme.
d. The salesman asked me if I was interested in the scheme..

ii) Monica said, "I have finished my homework."

a. Monica said that she had finished her homework..
b. Monica said that she had finished my homework.
c. Monica said that she has finished her homework.
d. Monica said that she has finished my homework.

iii) Mathew said, "I will go to school next year."

a. Mathew said that he would go to school the year before.
b. Mathew said that he would go to school the following year..
c. Mathew said that he would come to school the year before.
d. Mathew said that he would come to school the year after.

iv) Rahul said, "I will come tomorrow afternoon to take my book."

a. Rahul said that he will come tomorrow afternoon to take my book.
b. Rahul said that he would come tomorrow afternoon to take my book.
c. Rahul said that he would come the next day afternoon to take his book..
d. Rahul said that he would come the next day afternoon to take my book.

Q6. Complete the paragraph given below by filling in the blanks. Choose the correct option from those that follow. (3 x 1 =3)

It was a rainy day. Traffic (a)…… busy on the road. A (b)……. hit a car badly in the market. Five commuters were badly injured while one person (c)……..on the spot. The injured persons (d) _____ to the nearest hospital. The local people were of great help.

(a) (i) will be	(ii) was	(iii) is	(iv) has been
(b) (i) speeding bus	(ii) speeded bus	(iii) sped up bus	(iv) speed bus
(c) (i) was died	(ii) had died	(iii) died	(iv) is died
(d) (i) will be taken	(ii) were taken	(iii) would be taken	(iv) was taken

Q7. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. First one has been done as an example. (4 x 1 = 4)

The sarpanch was a chief guest. The sweets
were distributed among the two teams
which have reached the finals. Rural sports
events are promising in terms of identify
sports talents. The government may hold such
events to encourage the rural children and youth.

	Incorrect	Correct
e.g.	a	the
i)	_____	_____
ii)	_____	_____
iii)	_____	_____
iv)	_____	_____

SECTION C – LITERATURE (40 marks)

Q.8 Read any one of extracts given below and answer the questions that follow : (5 x 1 = 5)

As a five-year old, Bismillah Khan played gillidanda near a pond in the ancient estate of Dumraon in Bihar. He would regularly go to the nearby Bihariji temple to sing the Bhojpuri 'Chaita', at the end of which he would earn a big laddu weighing 1.25 kg, a prize given by the local Maharaja. This happened 80 years ago, and the little boy has travelled far to earn the highest civilian award in India — the Bharat Ratna.

i. Bismillah Khan, when he was five-old :

a. Played shehnai for the first time in Bihar
b. Used to play gillidanda near a pond in Dumraon
c. Used to play gillidanda in Patna
d. Used to go to the school of music

ii. What reward would he get for singing Bhojpuri 'Chaita' in the temple :

a. The Bharat Ratna
b. A big laddu weighing 1.25 kg
c. Rs. 1.25 lakh
d. 1.25 acres of land

iii. 'This happened 80 years ago' means:

a. Bismillah khan was born
b. He would earn a big laddu for playing gillidanda
c. He, as a five-year old, would earn laddu weighing 1.25 kg for singing Bhojpuri 'Chaita'

d. He had been awarded the highest civilian award in India - The Bharat Ratna

iv. Find a word from the above passage which is the opposite of the word 'modern'

a. Civilian
b. Ancient
c. Nearby
d. Estate

v. What does the phrase "the little boy has travelled far" mean?

a. He has earned a respectable name for himself
b. He has travelled to a far off location
c. He has moved from one city to another
d. He has been continuously travelling

OR

Toto was a pretty monkey. His bright eyes sparkled with mischief beneath deep-set eyebrows, and his teeth, which were a pearly white, were very often displayed in a smile that frightened the life out of elderly Anglo-Indian ladies. But his hands looked dried-up as though they had been pickled in the sun for many years.

i. Name the chapter from which this extract has been taken:

a. Iswaran the Storyteller
b. The adventures of Toto
c. The misadventures of Toto
d. Toto, the monkey

ii. Toto's smile was _____

a. Pretty
b. Dangerous
c. Frightening
d. Mischievous

iii. The word 'sparkled' in the passage can be replaced with :

a. Looked
b. Dried up
c. Frightened
d. Twinkled

iv. What would happen when Toto smiled?

a. It scared the children of the house
b. It scared the elderly of the house
c. It scared the elderly anglo-indian ladies
d. It scared the elderly anglo-indian families

v. How does the author describe Toto's hands ?

a. Shriveled

b. Spicy
c. Smooth
d. beautiful

Q9. Read any one of extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: (5 x 1 = 5)

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

i. The composer of the above lines is :

a. Robert keat
b. William wordsworth
c. Robert frost
d. P. B. Shelly

ii. What happened to the road?

a. The road is broken
b. The road split into two different paths
c. The road is bent
d. The poet travelled both the roads

iii. The forest is yellow because_____

a. The floor is painted
b. The leaves are yellow
c. The branches are yellow
d. The sky was yellow

iv. What does the poet feel sorry for?

a. Because he wanted to travel one road
b. Because he was tired of travelling
c. Because he could not travel both the roads
d. Because the roads were not good

v. What does "Both" in line 2 refer to?

a. The poet and a companion
b. The road and the poet
c. The two roads
d. The road and the vehicle

OR

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage-chamber bed
And lie listening to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead!

i. The sound made by the falling drops of rain is _____

a. Melancholy
b. Hover
c. Patter
d. Overhead

ii. 'Humid shadows' stand for _____

a. Shadowy clouds
b. Waterless clouds
c. Water-laden clouds
d. Relief features

iii. Which line shows that the poet is happy when it rains:

a. 'and the melancholy darkness'
b. 'Gently weeps in rainy tears'
c. 'what a bliss to press the pillow'
d. 'when the humid shadows hover'

iv. What is the rhyming scheme of the given stanza?

a. Abab
b. Abcb
c. Abcd
d. Abbd

v. What does the poet want to do when it rains?

a. To lie down and relax
b. To get wet in the rain
c. To sip hot coffee and relax
d. To do nothing

Q10. Answer the following questions briefly: (40-50 words) ANY FOUR (4 x 3=12)

i. Why did the County Inspector's visit disappoint Margie?

ii. Why did Kezia's grandmother send her to the drawing-room every Sunday afternoon?

iii. In the story “The Snake and the Mirror”, when does the narrator finally realize that he was a “poor, foolish and stupid young man”?

iv. What is the central idea of the poem ‘Wind’?

v. In the poem “ The Lake Isle of Innisfree”, what kind of life does the poet wish to lead?

Q11. Answer the following questions briefly : (40-50 words) ANY TWO (2 x 3=6)

i. In the story “Iswaran the Storyteller”, do you think Mahendra was a fussy man? Give reasons for your answer.

ii. What were the two strange things the guru and his disciple found in the kingdom of fools?

iii. Why do you think the child wept more bitterly than ever when the stranger lifted him in his arms?

Q12. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 100-120 words. 6

Life in cities is so busy and mechanical that people desire to go to the places which are peaceful and close to nature. Elaborate in context of the poem “The Lake Isle of Innisfree”

OR

“Cruel and harsh attitude is not enough to inculcate values and discipline among the children “. Justify this statement in context of the lesson “The Little Girl”

Q13. . Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in 100-120 words. 6

The author, the Grandfather and the Grandmother display quite a number of values in the lesson “The Adventures of Toto”. Who would you like to be when you grow up? Elucidate.

OR

Compare and contrast the character sketches of ‘The Guru’ and ‘The Disciple’ in the chapter “ In the Kingdom of Fools”

CLASS IX (2019-20)
ENGLISH (CODE 0184)
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
SAMPLE PAPER-1

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.

(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions

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SECTION -A READING 20 MARKS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [8]

Each year nearly 1.2 million people die and millions of other are injured or disabled as a result of road traffic crashes. The vast majority (over 90%) of all road traffic deaths and injuries occur in low-income and middle-income countries.

In high-income countries, most of those killed or injured in road traffic crashes are drivers and passengers of four-wheeled vehicles. In low-income and middle-income countries, however, "vulnerable road users" - pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists and users of public transportation - constitute a higher proportion of road users, and consequently make up a larger proportion of those injured or killed on the roads.

This report focuses on young road users, defined as those under 25 years of age. The document highlights the main risk factors for road traffic injuries, noting how many of these risks are elevated in youth. It stresses that successful prevention programmes can be put in place to protect young people, and presents examples of interventions from different geographic and cultural contexts that have been shown to be effective.

Children and young people under the age of 25 years account for over 30% of those killed and injured in road traffic crashes. Of the 383046 road traffic deaths that were recorded in this age group around the world, at least half were road users from the World Health Organization's African and South-East Asia Regions. However, the highest rates of road traffic fatalities in the 0-25 year age range occur among road users in the African and the Eastern Mediterranean regions.

Road traffic injuries among those under 25 years rank as the eighth leading cause of death around the world. However, when analysed by five-year age groups the significance of road traffic injuries rises dramatically. Among 15-19 year-olds, road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death, while among the 10-14 years and 20-24 years age groups they are the second leading cause of death.

Children under five years of age, and in particular infants under 1 year, being especially vulnerable to other diseases and conditions, have the lowest ranking for road traffic deaths.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

(i) Where does more than 90% of road traffic accidents and injuries occur?

(ii) Are passengers of four-wheeled vehicles form the majority of those killed in road accidents in low and middle income countries ? (True/False)

(iii) ..... account for 30% of those killed and injured in road traffic crashes.

(iv) Which age group is least affected by road accidents and injuries?

(v) Identify the word in para 2 which means 'to be at risk'.
(a) disabled (b) intervention
(c) vulnerable (d) killed

(vi) The highest rate of road traffic fatalities in the 0-25 year age range is in the :
(a) low and middle-income countries.
(b) African and the Eastern Mediterranean regions.
(c) high-income counties.
(d) African and South- East Asia Regions.

(vii) Road accidents and injuries is the second leading cause of death in the age group of :
(a) 10-14 (b) 20-24
(c) both (c) and (d) (d) 15-19

(viii) 'Vulnerable road users' are :
(a) young road users
(b) form a high proportion of road users in low and middle income families
(c) car drivers
(d) passengers of four-wheeled vehicle

Ans :

(i) In low-income and middle-income countries

(ii) False

(iii) Children and young people under the age of 25 years.

(iv) Children under five years of age.

(v) (c) vulnerable

(vi) (b) African and the Eastern Mediterranean regions

(vii) (c) both (c) and (d)

(viii) (b) form a high proportion of road users in low and middle income families

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [2 × 4 + 1 × 4 = 12 marks]

Usually, you would need to visit a national park or sanctuary to sight beautiful wild animals such as the wild boar, blue bull (Nilgai), spotted deer, chinkara, blackbuck, Indian hare, or monkeys. Today, just go round to any agricultural field and you may find plenty of wild herbivores roaming the grounds freely and feeding on the crops and natural palatable plants therein.

When forests were abundant, ecologically sound and self-sufficient, the movement of wildlife inside the Protected Areas/forests in search of food would extend no further than the buffer zone. Over time, however, the alarming rise in human population has put immense pressure on forest wealth, leading gradually to large swathes of the forest, including the buffer zone and corridors, being converted into agriculture fields and industries, and cleared for the construction of urban zones, big dams, railway tracks, roads and highways, mining corridors, electricity transmission lines and other development works that massively reduce forest area and shrink good-quality wildlife habitats.

Resultantly, as wild herbivores made to move or migrate, through natural corridors, from one forest to another in search of food, they found themselves in agricultural fields, which are full of easily accessible feeding material. This has been the gradual effect of encroachment into the homes of wildlife by humans, compounding the human-wild animal conflict to boot. Exposed, such animals also come as easy prey for poachers or become roadkill. As per Delhi-based NGO Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI), over 1,000 tigers have been killed in the country by poachers over the last two decades. Over 650 instances of roadkill have been recorded in the last five years.

So, on the one hand, wildlife outside the protected areas is in great peril. On the other, farmers and locals in and around the forest-fringe areas are at a loss due to crop damage and the danger posed to human and livestock lives. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF & CC) estimates that between 2014 and 2017, one death took place every day due to human-animal conflict. It is observed that the wild herbivores damage between 15-50% of the standing crops in the field and may affect 50-75% of the total agricultural area. Hence, a balanced solution in the form of a 'Special Management Plan' (SMP) is a need of hour, not only to protect wildlife outside protected areas and forests but also to safeguard human lives and livelihoods.

2.1. On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following: [2×4=8]

(i) What is buffer zone ?

Ans :

Buffer zone is the natural habitat of the wild herbivores.

(ii) What is the most important reason behind the massively reduced forest area ?

Ans :

The alarming rise of human population is the most important reason behind the massively reduced forest area.

(iii) What compounds the human-animal conflict ?

Ans :

The encroachment of human habitation by animals in search of food compounds the human-wild animal conflict.

(iv) State two reasons which have led to the decrease of animal population especially tigers, as discussed in the given passage.

Ans :

Poaching and roadkill are the two reasons which have led to the decrease of animal population.

2.2. Answer the following questions : [1 × 4 = 4]

(v) Which word in the passage means 'edible' ?

Ans : palatable

(vi) Where would one find wild herbivores like Nilgai nowadays ?

Ans : Agricultural fields

(vii) Farmers of which area are mostly affected by straying of wild herbivores into agricultural fields ?

(a) villages (b) buffer zone

(c) edge of the forests (d) towns

Ans : (c) edge of the forests

(viii) The need of the hour is to :

(a) protect wildlife outside protected areas

(b) safeguard human lives and livelihood

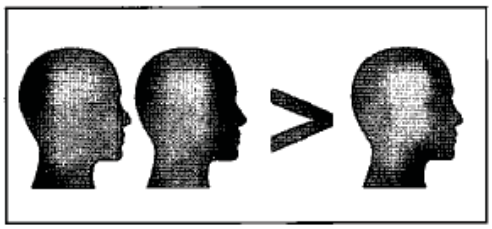
(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) implement 'Special Management Plan'

Ans : (d) implement 'Special Management Plan'

SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

3. 'Two heads are better than one.' This proverb emphasises the importance of team work. Write an article or an experience of your life in 100-150 words that highlights the importance of team work in getting success. [8 marks]



Ans :

Two Heads are Better Than One

By Manoj

The proverb 'Two heads are better than one.' stands valid in all spheres of life. It means two individuals together can accomplish a work better than one individual. In terms of problem solving ability, two heads together can offer more solutions than one head. Whether in school, in office or at home, we see that not only is a work completed in lesser time or a problem is solved with better solution in a less hassled way but also there is a joy when we do it in pairs or groups.

Human beings have different styles of thinking. This engenders various perspectives. So, when two heads work together, multiple perspectives or dimensions come to the fore. A topic or an issue is seen in a more holistic way.

Besides this, two heads can debate over the efficiency of the proposed solutions to solve a problem or a roadmap to accomplish a work. When two individuals work together, the fatigue or anxiety to overcome the hurdles and clinch the target is also less. Therefore, 'Two heads are better than one.'

or

You attended a leadership camp last week. Describe the event with the help of the hints given below and your own ideas.

Hints : leadership camp - elected cabinet leaders of 30 schools - well-known leader as the trainer - various activities to test skills - competitions - short trip to a nearby tourist spot - closing ceremony

Ans :

The Leadership Camp

Our school election was held last month. I was elected as the cultural secretary of the school. It was a great surprise for me. Like every year, 'Young Minds' had conducted the leadership camp, one of the most coveted events for school children. 'Young minds' is an organisation which aims to nurture and nourish various skills for school goers.

This year's leadership camp was named 'Lead to serve'. The motto of this camp, as the name suggests, was to grow and instil the empathy and compassion which inspires a person to serve the society. The magnitude of the event can be gauged by the fact that leaders from 30 schools participated with sincerity and enthusiasm.

Karuna Roy, the well-known leader who also serves in Mother Teresa's home for the destitute at Kolkata was the chief guest and trainer of the event. Roy is nationally acclaimed for the defining role he has played during national calamities. I was totally lost in his impactful thought-provoking speeches.

There were various skill-testing activities like conflict resolution, problem-solving, planning and execution. A few competitions towards the end had charged up the spirit of the participants. The venue resounded with shouts and claps when the trainer announced a short-trip to the Bannerghatta zoo.

The closing ceremony was marked by an award ceremony and an engaging discussion on how we, the young leaders, will do to serve the society. My experience at this camp was both educational and emotional.

4. Write a short story based on the given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words. [10 marks]

It was 11 p.m. Seema was about to shut the door and retire for the day when she saw Bono, her pet dog, in the garden. When she went out to bring Bono inside, she saw Bono frantically digging. Seema screamed when she saw...

Ans :

It was 11 p.m. Seema was about to shut the door and retire for the day when she saw Bono, her pet dog, in the garden. When she went out to bring Bono inside, she saw Bono frantically digging. Seema screamed when she saw a tiny human finger gradually emerging from the mud. She was petrified. Soon, the listless body of an infant was out. Bono, tired and panting, sat near it as if he was guarding a treasure.

Police had arrived within 20 minutes. The body was taken for post mortem. A constable was designated outside Seema's house. Police started asking the neighbourhood.

Seema tried to sleep only to wake up frightened and shivering. Once in a while, Bono visited the spot and came back. Seema was waiting for her maid, Mala, who had been on leave for some time. Suddenly, the doorbell rang loud.

It was Mala. Seema was happy to see Mala but there was an unusual rancour on Mala's face. "Where is your tiny bumble bee," asked Seema. Mala hurrying her way to the kitchen said, "It's there." No sooner did Mala complete her sentence than police barged into the portico dragging Mala's husband. "Ms. Mala, please tell us," said the police. "Do you know who had buried that infant in your garden?"

It was then learned that Mala had adopted the child from her dying sister. But her husband understands only relationship of blood. "After heated argument, he had killed the child and buried it here." A chill ran down Seema spine. Tears ran down her cheeks as she shrank down on the sofa.

or

You are Reena or Rahul. You feel that your friend, Jyoti's experience during her stay at a hill station can make for a wonderful story. Taking help from the hints given below complete the story and supply a suitable title and moral to it.

Hints : a small girl under her balcony - Jyoti went to her - Jyoti bought flowers from her - this happened every day - Jyoti found the girl to be blind - Jyoti adopted her - the small girl, Megha can now see - Megha and Jyoti run a school for the blind

Ans :

The Blind Flower Girl

The hills called Jyoti throughout the year. She was especially drawn to the sunrise which painted the hills in orange and pink. This year when she was enjoying the sunrise from her hotel balcony on the second day of her vacation, she saw a small girl standing under her balcony. At first, she rubbed her sleepy eyes. After a while, a faint voice called out, "Miss, these flowers will make your day more beautiful."

Jyoti went to the slender smiling girl standing with a basket full of variety of flowers. "How much do they cost? I want to buy them all," said Jyoti. The girl beamed with happiness as it had saved her day's slogging to sell the flowers.

Next morning, though Jyoti didn't need the flowers, she somehow wished the girl to be there. To her surprise, she could again hear the same voice calling her.

She ran down to her. The 'flower girl' was Megha.

Jyoti gave Megha a headband and asked her if she liked it. Megha said smilingly, "My inner eyes say

that it's very beautiful. Thank you Miss." Jyoti was dumbfounded to know that Megha was blind.

After a good search, Jyoti got a donor for Megha. Today, nothing is dark for Megha. Jyoti has adopted her and together they run a blind school for poor children and youth. Both have filled each other's empty lives with love and compassion.

Moral: Your life will become

5. Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow : [1 × 4 = 4 marks]

Choosing a not-so-popular destination (i) ..... gradually gaining currency (ii) ..... the new-age travellers (iii) ..... they want to experience the calm serene ambiance of (iv) ..... gateways.

(i) (a) was (b) is
(c) are (d) were
(ii) (a) with (b) by
(c) of (d) among
(iii) (a) but (b) so
(c) as (d) because
(iv) (a) this (b) those
(c) that (d) these

Ans :

(i) (b) is
(ii) (d) among
(iii) (c) as
(iv) (d) these

6. One word is omitted in every line against which a blank is given. A slash is given in the place where the word is omitted. Write the word in the given blank. [1 × 4 = 4 marks]

	'Let's read together' is/effort by the famous eg.	**an**
(i)	Book Lovers Association/develop an intrinsic	————
(ii)	love for reading/children and youth. A member	————
(iii)	of the association presides/a reading session	————
(iv)	in children read aloud some passages of a book	————

Ans :

(i) to
(ii) in
(iii) over
(iv) which

7. Rewrite the sentences according to the given instruction. [1 × 4 = 4 marks]

(i) The seeds were sown. (change the voice of the sentence)
(ii) He said to me, "Is Mohan learning French for the last two years?" (change the sentence into reported speech)
(iii) Nivi will book the hotel only if I promise to join her in the trip. (use 'unless')
(iv) Ruskin Bond had been one of the most popular names in Children's Literature for a long time. (rewrite the sentence in simple present tense after making necessary changes)

Ans :

(i) Someone sowed the seeds.
(ii) He asked me if Mohan had been learning French for the last two years.
(iii) Unless I promise to join Nivi in the trip, she will not book the hotel.
(iv) Ruskin Bond is one of the most popular names in Children's Literature.

SECTION C - LITERATURE

(30 MARKS)

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. [1 × 4 = 4 marks]

Then took the other, just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.

(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) Identify the line from the given extract that describes the road that the poet took ?
(iii) What does 'the other' refer to ?
(iv) What is the antonym for the word 'fair' ?
(v) Which expression means that nobody walked on the road taken by the poet ?

Ans :

(i) The poem is 'The road not taken' by Robert Frost.
(ii) 'Because it was grassy and wanted wear;'
(iii) 'The other' refers to the road that the poet took.
(iv) Unfair
(v) 'wanted wear' is the expression which means that nobody walked on the road taken by the poet.

or

One day she noticed a girl playing a xylophone and decided that she wanted to play it too. Most of the teachers discouraged her but percussionist Ron Forbes spotted her potential. He began by tuning two large drums to different notes."Don't listen through your ears," he would say, "try to sense it some other way." Says Evelyn, "Suddenly I realised I could feel the higher drum from the waist up and the lower one from the waist down."

(i) Who does 'she' refer to? What did the teachers discourage her to do ?
(ii) Who said, "Don't listen through your ears" ?
(iii) What is the contextual meaning of the word 'potential' ?
(iv) What does this extract tell you about Ron Forbes ?

Ans :

(i) 'She' refers to Evelyn. The teachers discouraged Evelyn not to be the percussionist.
(ii) Ron Forbes, the percussionist, said, "Don't listen through your ears."

(iii) The contextual meaning of the word 'potential' is having the capacity to do something.

(iv) Ron Forbes was a person who believed that every problem had a solution. He was an optimist and viewed things differently.

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each. [2 × 5 =10 marks]

(i) How did pungi become shehnai ?

(ii) How and why does the poet plan to befriend the wind ?

(iii) Who did Kezia compare her father with? What made Kezia think that there were different sorts of fathers ?

(iv) Was poet Yeats in love with Innisfree ? How can you say so ?

(v) What is the irony of the story 'The lost child' ?

(vi) Was the fire both destructive and constructive for the author? How ?

(vii) Lushkoff attributes the change of his heart to Olga. Do you agree with him? Or do you think that Sergei is responsible for it ? Justify your answer.

Ans :

(i) Pungi made a shrill noise. A barber of Aurangzeb's kingdom chose a pipe with a natural hollow, longer and broader stem than the pungi and made seven holes on the body of the pipe. It produced soft and melodious sound. As the story goes, since it was first played in the Shah's chambers and was played by a nai (barber), the instrument was named the 'shehnai'.

(ii) The poet plans to befriend the wind by building strong homes, shutting the doors firmly and practising to keep the body firm. The poet wants to befriend the wind because she thinks that the wind makes strong fires roar and flourish. So, friendship with the wind is good.

(iii) Kezia compared her father with a giant. She thought that there were different sorts of fathers when she saw the father of the Macdonalds family playing 'tag' with his children happily. But her father always spoke angrily with her and chided her for stuttering.

(iv) Yes, the poet Yeats was in love with Innisfree. One can say so because he wants to rise, go to Lake Innisfree and live there alone. The poet also says that it is at Lake Innisfree that he gets peace. The poet finds a kindred spirit in Lake Innisfree and therefore, we can say that he was in love with Innisfree.

(v) The irony of the story 'The lost child' is that the child was sad and irritated at his parent's refusal to whatever he wanted to buy at the village fair. But it is the parents whom he sought frantically when he was lost, despite the man offering him everything that he had wanted to buy earlier.

(vi) The fire had destroyed the author's house. It had separated him from his pet, Tabby, for a month. But at the same time, this fire constructed new relationships between the author and his classmates at school.

He had felt estranged in his new school. He didn't have friends. But his classmates came forward and tried to help the author overcome fear and trauma that the fire mishap had caused. This cemented a friendship between them. This is how the fire was both destructive and constructive for the author.

(vii) Yes, I agree that Olga had stirred the change in Lushkoff because it was Olga with whom Lushkoff spent time doing various works. It was Olga who taught Lushkoff the various truths of life.

10. Answer the following question in 100-150 words. : [8 marks]

What would you have done if you had been the doctor in the dark room with the cobra on your shoulder ?

Ans :

If I had been the doctor in the room, I would have perhaps failed to maintain my calm like the way the doctor did. I wouldn't have perhaps restrained myself from screaming which is the most natural response when we see something utterly scary. But the doctor managed to remain silent. Though the doctor was under extreme pain as the snake had coiled itself around his hand, he still remained quiet. If I had been in his position, I would have possibly tried to shake off the snake and this would have proved fatal. Animals, in most of the cases, don't react if we remain still and silent. I would have lost my senses and fainted. Surprisingly, the doctor had funny imagination and thoughts about what the snake thought looking at the mirror.

or

Einstein is a synonym for genius. Justify this statement.

Ans :

Einstein was not only the scientist who brought 'a scientific revolution' but also a gifted amateur violinist and political thinker. Unlike other children, he started speaking after the age of two-and-a-half. He uttered the first sentence when one night, he broke his silence to say, "The soup is too hot." His prodigious penchant towards mechanical toys was revealed when he looked at his newborn sister, Maja, and said: "Fine, but where are her wheels?"

Einstein's 'Special Theory of Relativity', which states that time and distance are not absolute, was a ground-breaking finding.

His General Theory of Relativity, published in 1915, provided a new interpretation of gravity. An eclipse of the sun in 1919 proved that the theory was accurate. Einstein had correctly calculated in advance the extent to which the light from fixed stars would be deflected through the sun's gravitational field. The newspapers proclaimed his work as "a scientific revolution." Einstein received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921. He also expressed his concern to Franklin D Roosevelt against the atom bomb. He had also written to United Nations to form a world government to conserve peace and democracy in the world. Hence, Einstein is certainly a synonym for genius.

11. Answer the following question in 100-150 words :

Why does the author call himself 'The Accidental Tourist' ? [8]

Ans :

There can be two points of view to understand why the author called himself 'The Accidental

Tourist'. One point of view interprets the word more metaphorically. The word 'accident' is an undesirable and embarrassing incident which one doesn't expect to happen. From this point of view, the author is an accidental tourist because there was some accident that happened invariably whenever he flew. This embarrassed him to no end. So, he is a tourist who is always prone to accidents. The other point of view interprets the word 'accident' as something which none expected to happen but it did. The author, going by the accidents he causes to himself, is not born to be a tourist but has become one. Both the points of view are complementary.

or

'The last leaf is indeed Behrman's masterpiece. Justify this statement.

Ans :

An art which is aesthetically supreme as well as begets the most miraculous change in human lives is a masterpiece. An art that defies being an art but also a reality because of its deceptively real nature is a masterpiece.

Behrman's last leaf looked so real that Johnsy could hardly make out that it was a planted piece of art on the creeper, though she understood at the end that it was but a piece of art. Ironically, art is permanent or permanently captures the nature whereas nature is woven in the cycle of birth, growth and death.

The last leaf did that which Johnsy and the doctor had failed to do : to stir an urge to live in Sue. The last leaf achieved this impossible thing miraculously. It also led Sue to realise that she had been uncooperative to Johnsy. She also realised that 'it is a sin to want to die'. It was Behrman's dream to draw a masterpiece before he died. What can be more appropriately defined as a masterpiece than that which dawned hope and an urge to live in a dying soul. The last leaf by Behrman is indeed a masterpiece as it gave new life to Sue.

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
ENGLISH (CODE 0184)
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
SAMPLE PAPER-2

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.

(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions

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SECTION -A READING 20 MARKS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [8]

Wangari Maathai devoted her life in protecting our planet and serving its people. As an academic, an activist and the founder of the Green Belt Movement, Wangari believed that saving our planet and changing our world went hand in hand. Through her work with the Green Belt movement, Wangari provided thousands of women with job training and opportunities and was responsible for the planting of millions of trees in her native country, Kenya. Wangari died of ovarian cancer in 2011, but not before leaving a substantial mark on the world she loved so much.

Wangari was born in a small village in Kenya in 1940. When she was eight years old, her family decided to send her to school. This was an unusual opportunity for girls in Kenya at this time but Wangari soon began to excel academically. In 1960, she earned a scholarship that allowed her to travel to the United States and attend college. She studied at a small Catholic school in Kansas where, in 1964, she earned her bachelor's degree in biology. From there, she moved to the University of Pittsburgh, where she earned a master's degree in biological sciences. After completing her master's degree, Wangari briefly studied in Germany before returning to Africa, where she continued her education at the University of Nairobi in her home country of Kenya. In 1971, she earned her doctorate in veterinary anatomy, making her the first woman in all of East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree. She continued to make history throughout her career in academics, eventually becoming the first woman in the region to chair a department and the first to become an associate professor.

In addition to her work as a professor, Wangari was also extremely active with the National Council of Women. In 1976, the same year she began chairing the Veterinary Anatomy department at the University of Nairobi, Wangari began talking to the Council of Women about an idea that would form the basis of the Green Belt Movement.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

(i) The main purpose of Wangari Maathai's life was to protect our

(ii) At what age, did Wangari Maathai go to school?

(iii) In which subject did Wangari Maathai pursue her higher education ?

(iv) In 1976 Wangari Maathai seeded the idea of Green Belt Movement. (True/False)

(v) Wangari believed that the world couldn't be changed without
- (a) women's involvement
- (b) Green Belt Movement
- (c) saving the planet
- (d) her contribution

(vi) Identify the word from para 2 whose antonym is 'common'.
- (a) unusual (b) small
- (c) opportunity (d) excel

(vii) Wangari could travel and attend college in the United States because
- (a) she was academically excellent.
- (b) she had earned a scholarship for her academic excellence in Kenya.
- (c) her family had sent her to school.
- (d) had worked to save the planet.

(viii) State True/False.
Wangari was the first woman to earn a doctorate degree in all of East and Central Africa.

Ans :

(i) Planet and serve its people.
(ii) At the age of eight.
(iii) Biology.
(iv) True.
(v) (c) saving the planet
(vi) (a) unusual
(vii) (b) she had earned a scholarship for her academic excellence in Kenya.
(viii) True.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [$2 \times 4 + 1 \times 4 = 12$ marks]

Andrew Motion, Former poet laureate

My background was very unbookish, and there was absolutely no expectation from my family of my ever reading very much or even writing anything. I wanted to birdwatch and be left alone. Then I was taught English by Peter Way (Mr Way to me), and it was as though he walked into my head and turned all the lights on.

He manifested in everything he said and did that poems were not a strange addition to life, but a part of it. And that is one of the great lessons of my life. He didn't know he was doing this, but he gave me my life. He lent me poems he liked and I showed him poems I had written, which weren't really poems but more an explosion of words. But he took me completely seriously.

Shazia Mirza, Comedian

My drama teacher Mrs Fisher-Jones was a great teacher. She always told me I was really funny and that I should develop that. I didn't know what that meant– I hadn't even heard of stand-ups then. She would let us write our own plays and do improve. There were loads of us who didn't go into the arts but still remember what a brilliant teacher she was. I still get Christmas cards from her now. She says she always knew what I would do.

Trevor Baylis, Inventor

I failed my 11+ and went to Dormers Wells secondary modern in Southall after the second world war. We were considered to be inferior to those at grammar school and we were made to feel that as well. To start with, I didn't want to know. Teaching me must have been like trying to communicate with a slab of tripe. One teacher in particular encouraged me to get hands on. He taught woodwork and metalwork and showed me, literally, how to use a spanner. He would show you how to drill a bit of wood, how to sharpen your tools etc. He was a very bright type, a very intelligent chap but he was a very fatherly type too. This was before the days when health and safety came into the equation and we didn't have safety helmets but that helped me grow up as well. My teacher had to know about first aid because every lesson someone would cut their finger, so he was also a nurse as well.

2.1 On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :[2×4=8]

(i) What did Andrew Motion fondly call his teacher as ?

Ans : Andrew Motion fondly called his teacher as Mr. Way.

(ii) What encouraged Andrew Motion to show his poems to his teacher?

Ans : Andrew Motion was encouraged to show his poems to his English teacher, Peter Way, because Mr. Way took all his poems seriously.

(iii) Which sentence in para 3 shows that Shazia Mirza is still in contact with her drama teacher, Mrs Fisher-Jones?

Ans : 'I still get Christmas cards from her now' is the sentence which shows that Shazia Mirza is still in contact with her drama teacher, Mrs Fisher-Jones.

(iv) Was it difficult to teach Trevor Baylis? How do you know?

Ans : Yes, it was difficult to teach Trevor Baylis. We know this because he himself says that teaching him was like teaching a 'slab of tripe'.

2.2 Answer the following questions : [1×4=4]

(v) When Andrew Motion says that he had an 'unbookish' background, he means that

(a) there were no books in his house.
(b) his family members didn't like reading books.
(c) he disliked reading books.
(d) his family was not much educated.

Ans : (d) his family was not much educated.

(vi) The expression 'explosion of words' in para 1 means use of

(a) words that have auditory effect.
(b) words that left strong impact.
(c) too many words.
(d) words that described the explosion of bomb.

Ans : (c) too many words.

(vii) Which word in para 4 means an instrument or a device?

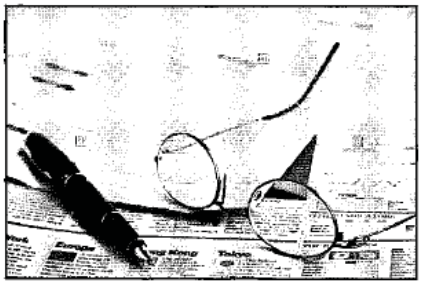
Ans : tool

(viii) What did Mrs Fisher-Jones know Shazia Mirza would do well ?

Ans : Mrs Fisher-Jones knew well that Shazia Mirza would do well as a comedian.

SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

3. Reading a newspaper regularly is significant for the development of writing skills. Write an article in 100-150 words explaining how reading of a newspaper regularly helps to develop writing skills. [8]



Ans :

The Benefits of Reading a Newspaper Regularly

By Ramesh

Enjoying the newspaper over a cup of steaming tea or coffee is a common morning pleasure across the globe. Reading a newspaper regularly is certainly significant for the development of writing skills. The two major components of writing skills are offering relevant and engaging content in a simple grammatically correct language. These two components are maintained in the newspaper and therefore, a person can develop them by reading it regularly.

Content generation is a bottleneck for many. A newspaper is a compendium of content on various topics. So, upon reading a newspaper regularly, a person gets a broad knowledge of the common contemporary topics.

Since newspaper is meant for the common man, the content is presented in simple language. Continuous exposure to simple sentences helps a person learn framing of simple sentences. Vocabulary plays a

seminal role in articulating facts, ideas and opinions. Reading a newspaper regularly works wonders as far as vocabulary enrichment is concerned.

Good writing skill is always noticed and appreciated. Academic or professional competitions become much easier for a person who has good writing skills.

or

Your friend and you decided to foster two puppies which you found crying near your house. Share your experience of fostering them describing the incident with the help of the hints given below and your own ideas.

Hints : two puppies left alone – trying to cross the busy main road —one with an injury – bring them home – follow vet's words – make a cozy bed for them – look like fur balls- growing happily and fast

Ans :

Mukesh and I were returning from our cricket practice when we heard the whining sound from behind the bushes. We found two pudgy puppies whining and crying. Their mother was not around and was not to be found anywhere. One of them was trying to cross the busy main road, perhaps in search of its mother. We knew that we won't see these innocent beings again if we don't take them home with us that day. Since their fear and loneliness was allayed by each other's company, we decided to keep them together at my house. We named them Pom and Pi. Looking at the small innocent eyes and helpless condition of the two fur balls, our mothers caved in to foster them. We were happy. One had a small injury. The next day, we took them to the vet who said that they were barely a month old. He treated the wound and gave us a list of dos and don'ts to foster them.

Buying a cosy bed for Pom and Pi turned out to be a heavy shopping effort. Hours of argument, discussion and laughter over several cups of coffee and drinks finally ended into buying a soft velvety bed for them. Pom and Pi have become the cynosure of everyone's eyes.

4. Write a short story based on the given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words. [10]

Meena could hear her mother calling her to the kitchen. But she was too lazy to leave her warm bed on a rainy Sunday morning. Meena was left mouth-agaped when she saw her mother from the threshold of the kitchen. "Oh! Mother ..."

Ans :

Mother's Surprise

Meena could hear her mother calling her to the kitchen. But she was too lazy to leave her warm bed on a rainy Sunday morning. Meena was left mouth-agaped when she saw her mother from the threshold of the kitchen. "Ohl Mother, I cannot believe my eyes. Is that you who made it? Unbelievable!"

Meena could hardly move her glued feet and transfixed eyes from the incredibly beautiful painting. Her mother said, "Come here, dear." As she went near, she saw the brilliant strokes of colour that had made the whole canopy of the tree real. No one could mistake that the girl under the tree was Meena.

Hugging her mother, she said, "I love you, Ma. How can I thank you?" Her mother, wiping a tear from the corner of Meena's eye, smiled and said, "Remember your dream?" Once Meena had told her mother that she dreamt of being a writer writing her masterpiece under a monolith tree.

Mother said, "My painting is the realisation of your dream in canvas. But my dream is that you may live your dream. This painting will never allow you to forget your dream."

or

You are Raj or Ritu, a caretaker at a children's home which looks after orphaned children. You volunteered to teach them. While teaching them, you came across Kavita who changed your life. Taking help from the hints given below, complete the story of how Kavita changed your life and supply a suitable title and moral to it.

Hints : Kavita, a partially deaf girl of 11 years – you are also an orphan – you always complain and whine – you always remind students of their orphaned life – Kavita gives a powerful speech – she says she is no more an orphan – Children's home is her family – you realise that life is not about complaining but celebrating the positives.

Ans :

The Optimistic is Orphan

My work as a caretaker at a children's home had made me more responsible and compassionate. I always aspired to be a teacher but fate and state had something else in store. A sense of loss of being an orphan always left me gloomy and whining.

One day an idea stuck me when I was seeing the children fiddle with the second-hand books and colours. I thought, "Why don't I teach them?"

It was not easy for me to convince the home manager who had his own reservations against the idea. However, I managed to convince him. Soon the classes started.

There was a different purpose of my life now. Stories, songs, dance, laughter and tears graced our classes. But I was still whimpering over my orphaned life. This also got reflected on what I told the students. One day, a svelte girl named Kavita stood up and said, "You always remind us that we are orphans. Look at Tani. I take care of her. Look at Malaya di. She takes care if I took food on time. Look at Seher. She makes sure that Bonny takes bath every day and washes her hands before taking food. Look at yourself. You take care of all of us. I know you are paid for it. But why did you start teaching us? Nobody asked you to do so. Who do you think does all these? Our parents and siblings. So, don't you think we are no more without parents and siblings? Are only relationships of blood important ?"

Children started clapping. The words resounded in my ears like words of wisdom and realisation. From that day, I had a big family to look after. Thanks to her !

Moral : One should always celebrate the positivity in life rather than complaining about the negativity.

5. Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow. 1×4=4

Writing (i) ..... always been the medium of expression for those (ii) ..... are shy and nervous. But, today, writing is more than that. It is one of the most important (iii) ..... to judge the academic merit of a learner. No wonder, every learner has set his or her mind (iv) ..... becoming a great 'writer'.

(i) (a) had (b) is
(c) has (d) have
(ii) (a) which (b) who
(c) that (d) whoever
(iii) (a) parameters (b) parameter
(c) none of the above (d) both (i) and (ii)
(iv) (a) at (b) in
(c) on (d) with

Ans :

(i) (c) has
(ii) (b) who
(iii) (a) parameters
(iv) (c) on

6. One word is omitted in every line against which a blank is given. A slash is given in the place where the word is omitted. Write the word in the given blank. 1×4=4

	/breathtaking view of dense smoky clouds eg.	**The**
(i)	melting /the arm-like branches of the tall	____
(ii)	slender trees exhausted the reels /a battery of camera	____
(iii)	for /were days, when we had 'un-smart' small	____
(iv)	box-like mobile phones which/ only carry our voice.	____

Ans :

(i) into
(ii) of
(iii) those
(iv) could

7. Rewrite the sentences according to the given instruction. 1×4=4

(i) This is a pen stand. My uncle gifted it to me on my birthday. (Join the sentences.)
(ii) He should consult a doctor. It shouldn't be too late. (Join the sentences using 'before')
(iii) Radha knew the way to the new library. She didn't show us. (Join the sentences with 'although')
(iv) Joe said to me, "Go and meet the principal tomorrow." (Change the sentence into a reported speech.)

Ans :

(i) This is a pen stand which my uncle gifted me on my birthday.
(ii) He should consult a doctor before it's too late.
(iii) Although Radha knew the way to the new library, she didn't show us.
(iv) Joe ordered me to go and meet the principal the next day.

SECTION C - LITERATURE

(30 MARKS)

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. 1×4=4

Or pulled out entirely,
Out from the earth-cave,
And the strength of the tree exposed
The source, white and wet,
The most sensitive, hidden
For years inside the earth.

(i) What is the theme of the poem from which the above stanza is taken ?
(ii) When is the strength of the tree exposed ?
(iii) What does 'The source' refer to ?
(iv) What is a synonym for the word 'sensitive' ?

Ans :

(i) The theme of the poem is to persuade the readers to think that it takes sustained effort to kill a tree. It is not easy to uproot a tree.
(ii) The strength of the tree is exposed when the roots are entirely pulled out of the earth's cave.
(iii) 'The source' refers to the roots.
(iv) delicate

or

So, I did not go back home; instead, I headed straight for the training. I had to write a letter of apology to my father without whose permission I had got myself enrolled at Uttarkashi."

(i) Who does 'I' refer to here ?
(ii) What did 'I' do before going for the training ?
(iii) Which training at Uttarkashi is 'I' talking about ?
(iv) 'I' wrote a letter of apology to his or her father. Does this mean that he or she was scared of his or her father? What does this tell us about him or her ?

Ans :

(i) 'I' here refers to Santosh, the mountaineer.
(ii) Before going for the training, Santosh was studying in a college in Jaipur.
(iii) 'I' is talking about a training or course in mountaineering at Uttarkashi's Nehru Institute of Mountaineering.
(iv) This tells us that Santosh respected and loved her father. This was a manifestation of her love and respect towards him.

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words. 2×5=10

(i) Describe Margie and Tommy's first experience of reading a printed book.
(ii) What inspired Bismillah Khan to play the Shehnai ?
(iii) What punishment did Saint Peter give to the old lady ?

(iv) "Your children are not your children. They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing for itself." What do these statements by Abdul Kalam's father tell about his love for Kalam ?

(v) The king of the kingdom of fools called the thief 'an innocent man'. What does this tell you about the king ?

(vi) How did the Happy Prince and the Swallow help the poor woman and her ill son?

(vii) Who was Toto's companion in the stable? Why did the two never become friends?

Ans :

(i) Margie's and Tommy's first experience of reading a printed book was good. It was a very old book with yellow crinkly pages. It was funny for them to read words which stood still and find the same words on turning back to the pages before. Both of them felt that printed books were waste because they had to be thrown away from reading.

(ii) Bismillah khan was fascinated to watch his maternal uncle, Ali Bux, play the Shehnai when he was barely three year old. He started accompanying his uncle to the Vishnu temple where the latter was employed to play the Shehnai. He started taking lessons from his Uncle and practiced through the day. The flowing waters of the Ganga also inspired him to invent many ragas.

(iii) Saint Peter changed the old lady into a bird because he felt that she was too selfish to enjoy both food and shelter. As a bird, she had to bore throughout the day in the hard dry wood to get a little food.

(iv) Kalam's father undoubtedly loved his son profoundly. But he didn't want his love to become chain for Kalam. He didn't want his love a reason for Kalam to not pursue his dream and achieve success. For Kalam's father, love was synonymous with sacrifice.

(v) This tells us that the king was more than a fool. He had a weird or unreasonable way to think. He was gullible. He could rationalise or think for himself. He accepted whatever his ministers said. Calling a thief 'an innocent man' also leads out to doubt his judgement.

(vi) The Happy Prince asked the Swallow to peck out the ruby from one of his eyes and give it to the poor woman. The Swallow wasn't ready to do this at first because the thought of the Prince becoming blind pained her. But the Happy Prince convinced her. The Swallow left the ruby near the woman's thimble and fanned the sick boy with her wings. The boy felt better instantly.

(vii) Nana, the family donkey was Toto's companion in the stable. The two never became friends because Nana was not friendly with Toto. When grandfather paid visit to the stable, he found Nana pulling at Toto's halter and trying to keep her head as far as possible from a bundle of hay.

10. Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.
Who was the worst packer according to you? Justify your answer. [8]

Ans :

According to me, the author is the worst packer. He didn't make a checklist of things he needed to pack. He first forgot to pack his boots. Then as soon as he had stuffed the boots in after a good struggle, he remembered if he had packed his toothbrush. He never learnt a lesson from his previous packing experiences. Toothbrush continued to haunt his life. Though he had travelled innumerable times, he had again forgotten to pack his toothbrush. When he rummaged the things up to a state which resembled chaos before the world was created, he found in it another boot. Finally, when he slammed and strapped the bag, he found that he had packed his spectacles. He had professed in the beginning that packing was one of the many things he knew more than anyone else. But the truth was anything but that.

or

Would you like to be the duck or the kangaroo? Explain.

Ans :

I would like to be the duck because I can relate myself with the duck's character. The duck is frank, polite and sensible. She is frank about being bored in her pond but she is not ambitious to become a kangaroo. She doesn't dislike or hate her life as a duck but just wants to see the beautiful world around. She is humble while requesting the kangaroo to give a joy ride to her. She is sensible enough to understand the concern of the kangaroo. She doesn't feel humiliated or becomes angry when the Kangaroo says that she has wet and cold feet. She doesn't think that the kangaroo is trying to talk down to her. She is someone who accepts the reality gracefully and thinks on how to improvise the reality to attain her purpose. This is a rare trait and this impresses me the most about the duck.

11. Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.
Describe the destruction wrought by the super cyclone in Ersama in 1999. [8]

Ans :

In the evening of 27 October, 1999, a dark and menacing storm quickly gathered. Winds beat against the houses with a speed and fury that none had witnessed before. Heavy and incessant rain and a wind of 350 km/hour uprooted the ancient trees and crashed down many houses. Air was filled with screams of people who were washed away. Trees crashed on Prashant's friend's house and the rise of water in the house compelled them to take refuge on the roof. As Prashant waded through the waters, to reach his family in Kaliguda he had to push away many human bodies — men, women, children — and carcasses of dogs, goats and cattle that the current swept against them as they moved ahead. Eighty six people of Prashant's village had died. All the ninety-six houses had been washed away.

or

What happened when the author and his family reached the Logan Airport in Boston ?

Ans :

When the author and his family reached the Logan

Airport in Boston, he suddenly remembered to take out the flyer pass from his bag. The zip on his bag got jammed. The zip tore apart from the bag when the author yanked at it the hardest. The side of the bag flew open and everything within — newspaper cuttings and other loose papers, a 14-ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money, film — was spilled over an area almost equal to a tennis court. The author was dumbstruck at the mess he had created around him. What disgusted him the most was that his lidless tin of tobacco went rolling down the concourse disgorging the entire content. The thought of buying tobacco in England horrified him. From Tobacco, his mind went to his finger which he had gashed on the zip and was shedding blood profusely. He was confused and his wife was looking at him with simple wonder.

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
ENGLISH (CODE 0184)
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
SAMPLE PAPER-3

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.

(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions

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SECTION - A READING 20 MARKS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [8]

A pond ecosystem, a basic unit in ecology formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms, and a surrounding environment, refers to a community of freshwater organisms largely dependent on each of the surviving species to maintain a life cycle. Ponds shallow water bodies barely reach 12 to 15 feet in-depth and allow the sun to penetrate to its bottom, allowing freshwater plants to grow. A pond ecosystem consists of algae, fungi, microorganisms, plants, and various fish, which may fall into three distinct classifications: producer, consumer, and decomposer. The pond's natural cycle begins with the producers and then to the consumers before ending with the decomposers.

A pond's ecosystem consists of abiotic environmental factors and biotic communities of organisms. Abiotic environmental factors of a pond's ecosystem include temperature, flow, and salinity. The percentage of dissolved oxygen levels in a water body determines what kind of organisms will grow there. After all, fish need dissolved oxygen in order to survive; however, anaerobic bacteria will not thrive in an ecosystem pumped with dissolved oxygen. A water body's salinity may also determine the different species present. For instance, marine organisms tolerate salinity, while freshwater organisms will not thrive when exposed to salt. In fact, freshwater ecosystems often have plant species present which will absorb salts that are dangerous for freshwater organisms.

A pond ecosystem consists of four habitats, including the shore, surface film, open water, and bottom water. The shore, depending on its rocky, sandy, or muddy composition, lures in various organisms. For instance, rocky shores may not allow plants to grow, while muddy or sandy shores attract grasses, algae, earthworms, snails, protozoa, insects, small fish, and microorganisms. The pond's surface breeds excellent ground for water striders, marsh traders, free-floating organisms, and organisms that can walk on the surface of water. An open-water habitat permits sizable fish, plankton, phytoplankton, and zooplankton to grow. Phytoplankton includes a large variety of algae, while zooplankton refers to insect larvae, rotifers, small crustaceans and invertebrates. Fish feed on plankton, or tiny organisms. The bottom-water habitat varies depending upon the pond's depth. Shallow ponds with sandy bottoms provide a nesting environment for earthworms, snails, and insects. Deep-ended ponds have muddy bottoms, which allow various microorganisms, such as flatworms, rat-tailed maggots, and dragonfly nymphs to reproduce and survive.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

(i) Which type of organisms is found in the pond ?

(ii) What does a fish need to survive ?

(iii) Zooplankton are insect larvae, rotifers, small crustaceans invertebrates. (True/False)

(iv) Where are flatworms found ?

(v) Which two organisms cannot thrive together ?
- (a) anaerobic bacteria and algae
- (b) fish and anaerobic bacteria
- (c) protozoa and fish
- (d) earthworms and flatworms

(vi) The shore of a pond with grasses and snails can be
- (a) sandy (b) muddy
- (c) both (a) and (b) (d) either (a) or (b)

(vii) Which among the following doesn't determine the type of species in a water body ?
- (a) penetration of sunlight to the bottom
- (b) percentage of oxygen present
- (c) salinity
- (d) none of the above

(viii) Choose the option which doesn't have the correct pair of organism and habitat.
- (a) marsh traders - bottom of the pond
- (b) snail - shore of the pond
- (c) water striders - surface of the pond
- (d) rotifers - open water of the pond

Ans :

(i) Freshwater organisms

(ii) Dissolved oxygen

(iii) True

(iv) In deep-ended ponds with muddy bottoms.

(v) (b) fish and anaerobic bacteria

(vi) (d) either (a) or (b)

(vii) (d) none of the above

(viii) (a) marsh traders – bottom of the pond

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [2 × 4 + 1 × 4 = 12 marks]

Some of us think that writing is only for writers. But writing is for all of us. As Julia Cameron notes in her book The Right to Write: An Invitation and Initiation into the Writing Life, "I believe we all come into life as writers."

Writing can be beneficial for all of us, because it can be therapeutic. One of the most powerful parts of therapy is cultivating the ability to observe our thoughts and feelings, said Elizabeth Sullivan, a licensed marriage and family therapist in San Francisco. And that's what writing helps us do.

"Most of us do not think in complete sentences but in self-interrupted, looping, impressionistic cacophony," she said. Writing helps us track our spinning thoughts and feelings, which can lead to key insights (e.g., I don't want to go to that party; I think I'm falling for this person; I'm no longer passionate about my job; I realize how I can solve that problem; I'm really scared about that situation.)

Writing is "speaking to another consciousness – 'the reader' or another part of the self. We come to know who we really are in the present moment," she said.

Writing also creates a mind-body-spirit connection, she said. "When you use your hands to pen or type something directly from your brain, you are creating a powerful connection between your inner experience and your body's movement out in the world."

We hold worries, fears and memories in our bodies, Sullivan said. When we use the body in positive ways – such as dancing or writing — we stay in the present moment, we inhabit our bodies, and we can heal ourselves, she said.

"Writing is a small movement but it is incredibly powerful when you are writing down what is in your mind."

Here are three types of writing you can try :

Free write. Free writing or journaling is simply writing what's on your mind. It's letting it all hang out without censoring yourself. According to Sullivan, this could be: "Today I woke up and found the car window smashed and I wondered if the glass replacement guys go out at night and do it."

Pen Poetry. "Poetry is a natural medicine; it is like a homeopathic tincture derived from the stuff of life itself–your experience," writes John Fox in Poetic Medicine: The Healing Art of Poem-Making.

Compose a letter. Sullivan suggested writing a short letter to a loved one. Imagine this person has written to you and asked you: "How are you doing, really?" Another exercise is to "write to someone with whom you have 'unfinished business' without sending it." The goal is for you to gain a clearer understanding of your own thoughts and feelings about the person, she said.

2.1 On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following: [2×4=8]

(i) Why does Julia Cameron believe that we all come into life as writers ?

Ans : Julia Cameron believes that we all come into life as writers because she thinks that writing is for all of us. Everyone has the right to write.

(ii) What is the most important therapeutic quality of writing ?

Ans : The most important therapeutic quality of writing is that it helps the writer observe his or her thoughts and feelings.

(iii) Whose consciousness does a writer touch through his or her writing ?

Ans : A writer touches his or her own consciousness or another part of his or her self and the consciousness of the readers.

(iv) How does Elizabeth Sullivan describe our thinking? Why does she say so ?

Ans : Elizabeth Sullivan describes our thinking as self-interrupted, looping, impressionistic cacophony because we don't think in complete sentences. We jump from one thought to another.

2.2 Answer the following questions : [1×4=4]

(v) Which word in the passage means 'a coarse unpleasant noise' ?

Ans : cacophony

(vi) How can a person clear his or her misunderstanding with someone ?

Ans : A person can clear his or her misunderstanding with someone by writing an unsent letter to that person.

(vii) The word 'tincture' can be replaced with the word

(a) trace (b) potion
(c) touch (d) flavour

Ans : (b) potion

(viii) Which of the following, according to the passage, is not true about writing ?

(a) Writing is a static activity of the brain.
(b) Writing is a process of self-discovery.
(c) Writing is a positive way of using our body.
(d) Writing helps us streamline our thoughts.

Ans : (a) Writing is a static activity of the brain.

SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

3. The children's club of the society you live in, organised a cultural program to raise fund to help the flood victims. Describe the event in 100-150 words. [8]

Ans :

Cultural Programme For a Noble Cause

By Shiv

The children's club of the society I live in, organised a cultural program to raise fund to help the flood

victims last Sunday. The program was a grand success both in terms of the fund the club collected and the joy of performing for a noble cause.

The entry was by ticket. The program started at 5 pm with an opening song accompanied by an Orissi dance. The chief guest of the evening was the famous Bharatnatyam dancer, Prema Pujari, who is also a resident of our society. It was indeed a pleasure to listen to her. She appreciated the fact that it was rather rare to see such volunteerism and attitude to serve among the children.

Dramatisation of George Orwell's famous short story, 'The Happy Prince', was the most appreciated presentation of the evening. Hiru's vocal rendition on Raag Khamaj left the lovers of Indian classical music extolling him. There were a couple of dances by small children. I was happy to be one of the anchors of the show. This evening will remain special to me forever.

or

Your grandparents and you decided to give a surprise celebration to your parents on their wedding anniversary. Make a diary entry of the celebration with the help of hints given below and your own ideas. You are Rekha/Ravi.

Hints : It was 11.30 pm - grandparents and I pretend an argument - parents asked grandparents - grandparents showed something on the dining table - they scared parents — I pretended nervousness - parents removed the cloth to see what was there - parents astonished - grandparents and I wished them - celebrated with songs etc.

Ans :

Tuesday, 3rd January, 2020
3 pm
Dear Diary

Wedding anniversary of my parents

Their eyes had that rare glint of happiness and surprise. So, did my grandparents'. I am talking about the surprise celebration party that my grandparents and I gifted my parents on their 21st wedding anniversary.

It was 11.30 pm. My parents had already retireded for the day. We started murmuring in a way that it seemed to be an argument. After some good 15 min, we saw light in my parents' room. We smiled mischievously.

As we saw them climbing down the staircase, we pretended to be quarrelling. My grandparents indicated at something fully covered on the table and told them to see what I had done. We pinched each other as my parents were braving to uncover.

As soon as they removed the cloth, a big mouth-watering strawberry cake and a large bouquet of white tulips and rose left them speechless. We all broke into a hearty laughter. Bruno was already on the table waiting to slurp away some cake before even my parents were ready with the knife. It was 2.30 am when we strolled to our rooms after singing and dancing to several old classic film songs.
Rekha/Ravi

4. Write a short story based on the given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words. [10]
Vikas was curious but nervous too. The driver, Mohit, sped down the road with tall grasses beating against the Jeep. As the Jeep crashed to a grinding stop, Vikas couldn't believe his eyes. What he saw ...

Ans :

Vikas's Heavenly Escapade

Vikas was curious but nervous too. The driver, Mohit, sped down the road with tall grasses beating against the Jeep. As the Jeep crashed to a grinding stop, Vikas couldn't believe his eyes. What he saw was a lifetime toast to his eyes and soul. A vast dense garden of innumerable variety of fruits, flowers and spices stood with open arms to greet Vikas. A gargling river of muddy water flowed between this heaven on earth and a row of mighty brown mountains. Vikas felt as if someone had breathed life into a painting.

A series of quacks snapped Vikas's reverie. He turned around to see a brace of ducks joyfully spreading their wings and fluttering over the pond. It was a sight to behold. Perhaps they were dancing to the music of rain. On the other side, there were some goats under a big banana leaf.

Before coming to this garden, Vikas was a bit wary as there were alternate spate of drizzle and heavy rain. But he soon realised that the rain was a blessing. He felt as if the plants, flowers, birds and animals were in a state of bliss.

or

You are Savita or Sumit. While eating in a restaurant, your uncle came across a boy of 15 or 16 who was serving him. He was smart, spoke in good English but couldn't continue his studies due to economic problem. This motivated your Uncle to open an organisation. Taking help from the hints given below, write your Uncle's story to inspire others and give a suitable title and moral to it.

Hint : A boy serves Uncle at a restaurant - smartness and eloquence in English impresses Uncle - Uncle asks if he was interested in that job - the boy expresses his mind - Uncle motivated to open organisation - aid for such promising young boys and girls to study further - Uncle has now become a role model for many

Ans :

Bridging the Gap to Education

My Uncle, Mr. Kailash Rao, works at a textile manufacturing company. Recently, he had been to a restaurant, located on the outskirts of the town, with his family to keep the promise he made to his daughter last month. Like always, the family behaved as if each one was another's worst enemy while deciding on the menu. It was rather intriguing that a family could have such varied taste buds. Vivek,the boy who was serving them stood at the table patiently trying to figure out what each one said.

After a good five minutes, he said, "May I help you with the menu?" His smartness, etiquette and communication in English moved my Uncle. Soon, he found out that economic and other family problems stopped him from pursuing his education. My Uncle realised that such young minds needed a little help to fulfil their dreams.

With a lot of encouragement and support of my Aunt and some help from his friends, my Uncle opened an organisation named, 'Bridge' to bridge the gap

between a person's dream and its realisation. People like Vivek registered themselves in Bridge. My Uncle had to cut down on his expenditure to contribute to the fund. He also started making sponsor appeals. The journey was not easy at all but losing is not an option for people like my Uncle. Today, Bridge sponsors 15-20 young adults every year to complete their education. Today, Vivek also has become a successful person and as an act of gratitude, he donates a lakh per year to let another Vivek live his or her dream.

Moral: Only a life lived for others is a life worthwhile.

5. Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow. 1×4=4

Kamal was scared. Kally no more remembered (i) ..... he (ii) ..... his admit card. (iii) ..... the passage of each hour, he was going closer to the time of his examination. He (iv) ..... find his admit card as life may not give him another chance to prove himself.

(i) (a) what (b) when
(c) where (d) how
(ii) (a) kept (b) had kept
(c) was keeping (d) has kept
(iii) (a) With (b) By
(c) Over (d) On
(iv) (a) should (b) Can
(c) may (d) must

Ans :

(i) (c) where
(ii) (b) had kept
(iii) (a) With
(iv) (d) must

6. In the following paragraph, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it against the correct blank number. The first one has been done for you. 1×4=4

	Word before	Missing word	Word after
The forest ranger didn't know/to eg.	know	how	to
(i) tame wild elephant which had gone	____	____	____
(ii) mad anger. The tusk poachers had killed	____	____	____
(iii) calf. It was one the three white elephants	____	____	____
(iv) that brought from Thailand with utmost care.	____	____	____

Ans :

	Word before	Missing word	Word after
(i)	tame	the	wild
(ii)	mad	with	anger
(iii)	one	of	three
(iv)	that	were	brought

7. Rearrange the following groups of jumbled words/ phrases into meaningful sentences. 1×4=4

(i) a great/Hussain's/was astounded/in such/I/my painting/art exhibition/to find/beside.
(ii) bird bath/is a home/the/to/her garden/myriad birds/in.
(iii) much/little/can avert/humanity/bloodshed/a.
(iv) to give up/didn't have/he/other option/but/any.

Ans :

(i) I was astounded to find my painting beside Hussain's in such a great art exhibition.
(ii) The bird bath in her garden is a home to myriad birds.
(iii) A little humanity can avert much bloodshed.
(iv) He didn't have any other option but to give up.

SECTION C - LITERATURE

(30 MARKS)

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. 1×4=4

He said to her mother, "It's not the little girl's fault, Mrs Jones. I think the geography sector was geared a little too quick. Those things happen sometimes. I've slowed it up to an average ten-year level."

(i) Who is speaking to whom in the above lines ?
(ii) Who is the 'little girl'? What was her fault ?
(iii) What was the difference between the 'little girl's and her mother's teacher ?
(iv) Why did the 'little girl' dislike her mechanical teacher ?

Ans :

(i) The inspector is speaking to Margie's mother, Mrs Jones, in the above lines.
(ii) The little girl is Margie. Her fault was that she had been scoring low in geography in a few tests.
(iii) The 'little girl's teacher was a mechanical teacher or a robot whereas her mother's teacher was a human teacher.
(iv) The 'little girl' disliked her mechanical teacher because she had to write her homework and tests in punch code and the mechanical teacher calculated her test marks in no time.

or

Along the sand
he lay until observed
and chased away, and now
he vanishes in the ripples
among the green slim reeds.

(i) About whom does the poet write in the given lines ?
(ii) Where is 'he' generally found ?
(iii) Why does the snake vanish in the ripples ?

(iv) What message does the poet give through the poem from which above lines are taken ?

Ans :

(i) The poet has written about a small snake in the above lines.
(ii) 'He' is generally found in the sand.
(iii) The snake vanishes in the ripples to hide from a pursuing stick.
(iv) The poet gives a message that even a snake has life. Even a snake is beautiful. The poet questions why should a small snake which is harmless to children and didn't cause any harm to anyone be beaten.

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words. 2×5=10

(i) Why does the poet ask his readers not to fear anything ?
(ii) What did Kalam's family do during the Shri Sita Rama Kalyanam Ceremony ?
(iii) Describe the author's experience at Baudhnath stupa ?
(iv) Why did the superintendent consent to give Baba back to the author's wife ?
(v) Who had a third hand? Why was it considered a hand ?
(vi) Did Mahendra really see the ghost ?
(vii) What is duddu? What delighted the guru and his disciple ?

Ans :

(i) The poet asks his readers not to fear anything because everyone has to go back to the dust one day. Whether it is a 'golden boy or girl' or a chimney sweeper, death treats everyone equally. The laws of nature and life treat everyone equally.
(ii) Kalam's family used to arrange boats with a special platform for carrying idols of the Lord from the temple to the marriage site, situated in the middle of the pond called Rama Tirtha which was near their house.
(iii) The author experienced peace and stillness at Baudhnath stupa. There was no crowd at the stupa. It was a heaven of quietness amidst the busy streets around.
(iv) The superintendent consented to give Baba back to the author's wife because he was a kind-hearted man. He was touched by her love for Baba. The fact that both Baba and the author's wife fretted for each other moved him to consent.
(v) Toto had a third hand. Grandfather considered Toto's tail as his third hand because he could use it to hang from a branch; and it was capable of scooping up any delicacy that might be out of reach of his hands.
(vi) Mahendra didn't see the ghost because there wasn't any but Iswaran's narration had made a deep impact on him. Iswaran had described the guest vividly. He just hallucinated the ghost.
(vii) Duddu is a rupee. It can buy anything from a measure of rice to a bunch of bananas in the kingdom of fools. The guru and his disciple could buy all food with just one duddu. This delighted both of them.

10. Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.
Santosh was not only an outstanding mountaineer but also an exemplary human being. Do you agree with this statement? Justify. [8]

Ans :

Santosh Yadav became the youngest woman across the world to scale the Mt. Everest at the age of 22. She could have rejoiced her achievement but she was concerned about the fellow climbers. She wanted to work together with them which shows that she was not selfish and did not like a solo journey of success. She wanted others to succeed. This won her a special place in the heart of the fellow climbers.

During the 1992 Everest mission, Santosh Yadav provided special care to a climber who lay dying at the South Col. She was unfortunately unsuccessful in saving him. However, she managed to save another climber, Mohan Singh, who would have met with the same fate had she not shared her oxygen with him. Her concern and gratitude for the environment came to the fore when she brought down 500 kg of garbage from the Himalayas. Santosh was indeed an exemplary human being.

or

How does author's experience of packing for the trip become memorable ?

Ans :

When a common activity like packing is laced with humour, eccentricity and laughter, it does become memorable. The same is true for the author's experience of packing for the trip. Whether it was the author or his friends, Harris and George or their dog, Montmorency, each one was eccentric in his or its own way. The author's forgetfulness left him rummaging through the bag to get his toothpaste only to find it in his boots. When he had slammed the bag, he remembered to have left his spectacles in the strapped bag. Harris and George had a heartful of laughter at the author's state while lolling on the sofa. When Harris and George were packing, the author had his share of laughter and solace. They started with breaking a cup, squashing a tomato by placing the strawberry jam on it and the butter getting stuck at the back of Harris left the author split into laughter. Finally, Montmorency, being a 'perfect nuisance' made them mad with his eccentricities. All these made the experience of packing much more than just ordinary packing and a memory to cherish.

11. Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.
If you were the child lost in the spring festival, what would you have done ? [8]

Ans :

If I were the child lost in the spring festival, I would have reacted in the same way as the child did. For a child, losing the sight of his or her parents for even a minute is bothersome. Though the child was irritated and sad at his parents saying no for whatever he wanted to buy, this was just momentary. His wishes were not bigger than his parents.

Toys, sweets or roundabout would have meant nothing to me if I were also seperated from my parents

in an incredibly crowded place. I would have also gone frantically searching for my parents not caring about stampede or anything else. It was just natural for the child to continue his search even after getting knocked by the to and fro of the brutal movement of the surging crowd. He would have been trampled if he had not shrieked at the highest pitch of his voice. But nothing stopped him from looking for his parents. I would have been as panic-stricken and befuddled as the child was. After all, parents are everything for a child.

or

Why was Toto not the kind of pets which could be kept at home for long?

Ans :

Toto was a pretty and entertaining pet but not the kind of pets which could be kept at home for long. By nature, he was mischievous and more importantly, destructive. The first time when he was kept in a little closet opening into the author's bedroom wall and tied securely, he not only peeled off the ornamental paper from the wall but also reduced the author's blazer into shreds.

He was always tearing things to pieces. It caused great embarrassment to the author's family whenever one of his aunts came near him and he made every effort to get hold of her dress and tear a hole in it. Toto threw a plate when grandmother screamed at him for savouring the pullao. Perching on the jackfruit tree he enjoyed every grain lavishly and threw the dish to spite grandmother. The frequent loss of dishes, clothes, curtains and wallpaper was too much to afford for the author's not well-to-do family.

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CLASS IX (2019-20)
ENGLISH (CODE 0184)
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
SAMPLE PAPER-4

Time Allowed : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

(i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.

(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions

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SECTION -A READING 20 MARKS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [8]

The phases of the Moon last approximately one month so it was easy for ancient people to measure that length of time. However, every society needs a length of time shorter than a month but longer than a day so the week was invented.

Sunday is, obviously named after the Sun and Monday is named after the Moon. Saturday is named after Saturn. The other days of the week are named after Germanic gods. Tuesday is named after Tiw, the god of war. Wednesday is named after Woden, the chief god. Thursday is named after Thor, the god of thunder and Friday is named after the Goddess Frigg.

In 45 BC Julius Caesar introduced a new calendar with 12 months. He also added a leap year.

The Romans celebrated New Year on 1 March so the name September is derived from Latin words meaning seventh month. October was the 8th month, November was the 9th month and December was the 10th month. In England, New Year was not celebrated in January until 1752. January is named after the Roman god Janus, who was the god of gates, doors, and beginnings. February may be named after the Roman festival of Februa. March is named after Mars the god of war. June is named after the goddess Juno and July is named after Julius Caesar. August is named after Augustus Caesar. The origin of the names of the other months is not certain. April is believed to be derived from the Latin word aperire, which means to open because buds opened at that time. May may be named after the Goddess Maia.

In 1582, Pope Gregory 13th introduced a new calendar. The calendar went forward 10 days and century years (like 1800) would no longer be leap years unless they were divisible by four. Britain adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1752 but in Russia, it was not adopted until after the revolution of 1917.

In the early years of Christianity there was a dispute over the date of Easter. In 325, the Nicean Council decided it should be on the first Sunday after the full moon after the Spring Equinox. That is why the date of Easter changes each year. Christmas is, of course, Jesus' birthday. However, it is very unlikely Jesus was really born on 25 December! In ancient times most pagans held some kind of mid-winter festival. Instead of abolishing the old pagan festivals the Church took them over and 'Christianized' them. In 354 AD 25 December was fixed as the birthday of Christ.

At the end of the 5th century a monk named Dionysius the Short introduced a new way of calculating dates. Previously dates were calculated from the foundation of Rome. Dates were now calculated from before the birth of Jesus (BC) or before Christ and in the year of Our Lord (AD or anno Domini). However, Dionysius miscalculated and Jesus was actually born in at least 4 BC.

Before the Reformation people would often record the date by writing Saint so-and-so's day rather than writing the day of the month. Many saints days were days of rest and our word holiday is derived from holy day.

In an agricultural society life was dominated by the seasons. The old word for Spring was Lenten (related to our word lengthen because the days lengthen at that time). Later it came to mean the days before Easter and it was shortened to Lent. The word Spring was first used for this season in the 16th century.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

(i) September is counted as the seventh month in the Roman calendar because

(ii) After which year did the people of England start celebrating New Year in January ?

(iii) Who introduced the calculation of dates from before the birth of Jesus ?

(iv) The date of Easter changes every year because the Nicean Council in 325 decided that Easter will be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon after the Spring Equinox. (True/False).

(v) The Gregorian calendar
- (a) came into being in 1583.
- (b) was introduced by Pope Gregory the 12th.
- (c) didn't count century years as leap years unless they were divisible by four.
- (d) was adopted by Russia before the Russian revolution.

(vi) The word 'pagan' in para 6 means people
- (a) who oppose the government.
- (b) with religious beliefs other than the commonly followed.

(c) who wage wars.

(d) are highly religious.

(vii) Which of the following is not true ?

(a) Days are named after the Germanic gods.

(b) Jesus was not really born on 25 December.

(c) 'Holiday' means a day of rest because it was derived from the combination of the word 'holy' and the fact that people referred to saint days to record days and most of the saint days were days of rest.

(d) all of the above

(viii) The word 'foundation' in para 7 can be replaced by the word

(a) base (b) establishment

(c) organisation (d) incorporation

Ans :

(i) March was the first month for them.

(ii) 1752

(iii) Dionysius the Short.

(iv) True

(v) (c) didn't count century years as leap years unless they were divisible by four.

(vi) (b) with religious beliefs other than the commonly followed.

(vii) (d) all of the above

(viii) (b) establishment

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [2 × 4 + 1 × 4 = 12]

While we may not all possess the ability to paint the Mona Lisa, compose like Mozart, cook like Julia Child, or write like Hemingway, every human being is born with a special talent. Some people are able to find and learn to express their talents early on while others might discover them later in life. We are all creative beings, and creative beings need to create as much as we need to eat, breathe and sleep. Creativity has different meaning for different people and unfortunately, due to many factors (one's upbringing, religion, busy schedule, et cetera), that creativity is often stifled. Its importance is not valued as much as it should be, which can have a powerful effect on one's overall ability to achieve true happiness and success in life. If we stifle our creativity or discount its importance, we create blockages in other aspects of life, which can hinder our ability to move forward in different areas like health, work and personal relationships.

No matter how busy one's schedule is, it is very important to schedule time for self-care, specifically for expressing creativity. Trying out different hobbies is a great way to explore one's creativity because it can be very enjoyable. Some people find one hobby and fall in love with it so much it becomes their passion. For example, I love to play with natural ingredients and blend essential oils. Making all-natural, organic skin care products and teaching the recipes in my community workshops is one of my passions. Some people prefer to try different hobbies for shorter periods of time, or change them up each season to stay interested and keep trying different things.

One great thing about hobbies is that there are no set rules. Each person gets to decide how often they want to do it and whether they want to stick with it for a long time or move on to something else after trying it for a few weeks or months.

Another valuable aspect of hobbies is that one can enjoy them quietly when enjoying some downtime alone, or as a way to become involved with a community. Book clubs, art or cooking classes, writers' workshops, knitting circles, gardening clubs - nearly every type of hobby presents an opportunity to meet with other likeminded individuals and build relationships. This could be beneficial on both a personal and professional level. In any business, especially the salon and spa business, teamwork is vital to success. Hobbies can be a great way to create a community among co-workers either in or outside of the spa. Sometimes if co-workers are not getting along, having them participate in a seemingly non-work related hobby, where all participants are novices, can be great for creating common ground. Oftentimes, the simple act of providing an opportunity for a person to find and express his or her own inherent creative talents produces significant positive changes. When people experience something as simple and profound as creating something beautiful from seemingly nothing, they begin to view the world - and daily environments - in a fresh, new way.

2.1 On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following: [2×4=8]

(i) What is creativity? What do we achieve from creativity ?

Ans : Creativity is a special talent in a particular sphere. We achieve true happiness and success in life from creativity.

(ii) How can one explore one's creativity? What do people do to stay interested in hobbies ?

Ans : One can explore one's creativity by trying out different hobbies. People try different hobbies for shorter periods of time, or change them up each season to stay interested in them.

(iii) How do hobbies help build community or social relationship? In which way, does this benefit us ?

Ans : Hobbies present us with opportunities to meet other likeminded individuals. This helps build community or social relationships. This benefits us on both personal and professional levels.

(iv) What kind of workplace problem do hobbies help to solve? How ?

Ans : The problem of co-workers not getting along is solved by hobbies. Hobbies create common ground by giving opportunities for the workers to participate in a seemingly non-work related hobby.

2.2 Answer the following questions : [1×4=4]

(v) The synonym of the word 'stifled' in para 1 is

(a) free (b) support

(c) suppress (d) hide

Ans : (c) suppress

(vi) The word in para 4 which means 'deep and intense' is

(a) novice (b) profound

(c) inherent (d) significant

Ans : (b) profound

(vii) Give an antonym for the word 'hinder' in para 1.

Ans : facilitate

(viii) Identify the word in para 4 which means 'the time when one is not working'.

Ans : downtime

SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

3. Write an article on the role students play in a teacher's life in 100-150 words. You are Ajay/Anju. [8]

Ans :

Role of a Student in the Teacher's Life

By Ajay/Anju

Students influence a teacher's life at both personal and professional level. Technically, a teacher changes or modifies his or her method of teaching according to the character and needs of the students. Personally, a change in the way a teacher looks at life and its various facets can be attributed to the students.

When a student talks with the same charming smile to a teacher who had punished him or her the previous day, the teacher is compelled to think over it. It is a common revelation that interaction with students help teachers overcome their day-to-day problems and sadness. Teachers feel happy and energised, ready to take on life again. The relationship of a teacher and his or her students thrives on the mutual readiness to learn from each other. The relationship becomes mechanical when this readiness dies.

or

Describe the annual science exhibition held in your school recently in 100-150 words.

Ans :

Jigyasa, the Chronicler of Young Scientists

'Jigyasa', the annual science exhibition of our school is held on the first Monday of December every year. The whole school waits for this event most eagerly. Our school encourages the growth of a scientific temperament in students from an early age and Jigyasa is an opportunity for them to put this scientific temperament to use.

The preparation for the exhibition starts about a month before the event. This is an exhibition-cum-competition. The exhibition is held at two levels: individual and pair. Participants submit application with a synopsis on the project. The science society of the school selects 100 projects based on certain given criteria.

The school is in a different mood and look on the day of the event. Each participant gives his or her best because 'Young Scientist of the Year' award is one of the most coveted awards of Delhi Public School. The sincerity and dedication of the students makes the ambiance sacred and sober. The school invites experts from the field of science and research to judge the competition. Even after explaining their projects for three hours at a stretch, students are high on energy and spirit. Such is the strength and attraction of Jigyasa.

4. Write a short story based on the given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words. [10]

It was 1 a.m. Everyone except the head boy was snoring away in the river-side camp. Head boy, Arun, who enjoyed solitude was lost in the moonlight glimmer of the calm river. The sight of something floating towards him broke his reverie. It could be a log but what if ...

Ans :

It was 1 a.m. Everyone except the head boy was snoring away in the river-side camp. Head boy, Arun, who enjoyed solitude was lost in the moonlight glimmer of the calm river. The sight of something floating towards him broke his reverie. It could be a log but what if it was something else. For a second, he thought of calling others. What if they start screaming and this causes something undesirable. When the flotsam was just a yard away, Arun saw bubbles coming out of it. He became nervous.

It was not a log. It was a man. Arun felt as if his voice was choked. He started sweating badly. He didn't know if it was a body or the man was still alive. What if he lands in a problem on saving him? He called out his friends because it was difficult for him to drag the man alone.

As he had expected, the others started screaming. Sooraj, who was as calm and matured as Arun, jumped into the river with him. The man was alive but not in a good condition. On pumping the man, his breathe grew louder. No sooner did he get back his senses, he tried to get up and run away. They came to know that he was a thief who had jumped into the river to escape the police.

or

Aman's brother is six years younger to him. He studies in class 9. When he was in class 8, Aman observed that his brother was losing interest in not only studies but also music and sports. How Aman helped his brother get back to his studies and hobbies is a story you think worth knowing. Share Aman's story in 150-200 words by taking help from the given hints. Give a suitable title and moral to the story.

Hints : Aman's brother studied and played well - became rude and insincere - Aman kept an eye - talked to his teachers and friends - bridged gap between parents and him - slowly Aman's brother got back to his old form

Ans :

Aman's brother is elder to Aman by six years. But

they are best friends. Perhaps, every teenager walks a muddy path till someone shows him or her the pleasure of walking on a dry road. Aman's brother is no exception to this.

The final exam of class 8 was just two months away. Aman noticed that his brother was not in his usual self. He was not reading story books and newspapers, playing Sudoku, attending basket ball classes and spending time with his parents. Aman knew that it was the right time to take corrective measures.

Aman talked with his brother's teachers and friends. The teachers were also worried about his new inattentiveness. His friends found it strange that Aman's brother didn't play during the recess. At home, Aman started taking his brother for walks though the latter didn't want to. A lie for a good cause is not a lie. Aman asked his brother to explain him some chapters as he had to complete his project. He also started playing basket ball. Aman asked his parents to not get irritated with his brother, rather talk to him nicely. After a month of concerted effort by Aman, one day, his brother came to him saying that he had scored full marks in Math. Aman's happiness knew no bounds. His brother thanked him for walking him across the muddy road full of challanges.

Moral: Always show the right path to your younger brothers and sisters.

5. Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow. 1×4=4

He (i) ..... very tall but his skinny frame makes him look like a flag post. The stubby beard on his flesh rotund face (ii) ..... him look older than his age. His overtly aquiline nose gives him a devilish look. No one knows who he is and (iii) ..... he has come from. People wait (iv) ..... his house, like a guard of honour, to see him when he comes out only once throughout the day to dig the ground and keep some utensils in it.

(i) (a) isn't (b) wasn't (c) was (d) is
(ii) (a) make (b) made (c) makes (d) has made
(iii) (a) when (b) where (c) how (d) who
(iv) (a) in (b) at (c) beside (d) near

Ans :

(i) (a) isn't
(ii) (c) makes
(iii) (b) where
(iv) (d) near

6. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error along with its correction in the space provided. 1×4=4

	Error	Correction
The immersion program, that we were eg.	that	which
(i) selected in, taught us intercultural skills.	____	____
(ii) The global village is created at this program.	____	____
(iii) We learned that the beauty is of diversity.	____	____
(iv) This program also taught us that we must be appreciative.	____	____

Ans :

	Error	Correction
(i)	in	for
(ii)	is	was
(iii)	of	in
(iv)	must	should

7. Rewrite the sentences according to the given instruction. 1×4=4

(i) We were asked to come back the next day. (Change the sentence into active voice.)
(ii) He said, "Please come to this room." (Write the sentence in reported speech.)
(iii) He belongs to a tribe. The tribe rears animals for livelihood. (Join the sentences.)
(iv) He learns music. He started learning in 2011. (Join the sentences using 'since and making other necessary changes.)

Ans :

(i) They/Someone asked us to come back the next day.
(ii) He requested me to go that room.
(iii) He belongs to a tribe that rears animals for livelihood.
(iv) He has been learning music since 2011.

SECTION C - LITERATURE (30 MARKS)

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. 1×4=4

Few would grudge her the riches she is now reaping. This is what she has to say about her monetary gains from tennis: "Of course, money is a motivation."

(i) Who does 'her' refer to here ?
(ii) Give the meaning of the word 'grudges'.
(iii) Why few grudged her riches ?
(iv) What was the other motivation for 'her' ?

Ans :

(i) 'Her' refers to the tennis legend Maria Sharapova.
(ii) scoff
(iii) May be they were jealous of her and didn't Realise that a lot of sacrifice and hardship went into earning the riches.
(iv) The other motivation for 'her' was to get the number one position in the world.

or

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,

And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles

made:

Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,

And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) Why will 'I' go to Innisfree ?
(iii) Where will 'I' stay in Innisfree ?
(iv) Give the meaning of the word 'wattles'.

Ans :

(i) The Lake Isle of Innisfree, William Butler Yeats
(ii) 'I' will go to Innisfree to get peace.
(iii) 'I' will stay in a small cabin of clay and wattles in Innisfree.
(iv) a material for making fence

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words. 2×5=10

(i) How did the author react when the snake fell on him ?
(ii) What did Einstein jokingly call his desk drawer at work? What did Einstein secretly do during his first job ?
(iii) How are noon, evening and midnight at the lake isle of Innisfree ?
(iv) Which title did Maria Sharapova win in 2004? What was the key to Maria's winning this ?
(v) What attracted the child towards the balloons? Why didn't his parents give him the balloons ?
(vi) Why grandfather had to pay for Toto at Dehra Dun Railway Station? Which animal did grandfather travel with without paying for its ticket ?
(vii) Who blamed the bricklayer for the collapse of the wall? What had the bricklayer done ?

Ans :

(i) The author was turned into a stone when the snake fell on him. He didn't jump or tremble or cry out. But his mind was active.
(ii) Einstein jokingly called his desk drawer at work as "bureau of theoretical physics." Einstein was actually developing his own ideas in secret during his first job.
(iii) The noon has a purple glow. The midnight is shiny. The evening is full of linnet's wings.
(iv) Maria Sharapova won women's singles at Wimbledon in 2004. Her toughness was the key to her winning the title.
(v) The child was attracted by the rainbow glory of their silken colours. His parents didn't give him the balloons as he was too old to play with such toys.
(vi) Grandfather had to pay for Toto at Dehra Dun Railway Station because the ticket collector categorised him as a dog. Grandfather travelled with his pet tortoise without paying for its ticket.
(vii) The merchant blamed the bricklayer for the collapse of the wall. The bricklayer laid a poor bricklayer because his mind was on the dancing girl with anklets jingling going up and down the street.

10. Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.
How will the poet get peace in 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' ? [8]

Ans :

The poet will get peace from snow that the morning will bring with it. There will be snow everywhere, till the cricket sings. The poet will get peace from living all alone near the lake of Innisfree in a small cabin made of clay and wattles. Amidst the nature, in the bee-loud glade, he will have just nine-bean rows and a hive for honey bees. The poet will sit by the shore and hear peace in the low sound of the lapping lake water. This will also shower peace on him. The poet will hear the resonance of this lake's low sound in his heart. He will enjoy the midnight's glimmer and the purple-hued noon. The flights of the linnet will also bring peace to the poet.

or

Has the author given a suitable ending to the story 'The Snake and the Mirror' ?

Ans :

Yes, I think the author has given a suitable ending to the story 'The Snake and the Mirror' for two reasons. Firstly, he gives a soft twist by bringing the character of the thief into the story. Secondly, it infuses the ending with humour and gives a happy ending to the story. The thief's stealing everything else other than the author's vest not only infuses laughter but also mellows down the seriousness of the incident. The author also says that he didn't see the snake again and that it was taken by a beauty again makes the ending humorous. Had the ending been serious, it wouldn't have matched the light attitude of the author that prevailed from the beginning.

11. Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.
What do you think appealed the Swallow to be the messenger of the happy prince? [8]

Ans :

The Happy Prince's tears and concern for the misery and suffering of the people and the sight of people facing extreme situations appealed the Swallow to be the messanger of the happy Prince. He saw the little girl whose match sticks had fallen in the gutter and that her father would beat her if she failed to bring money. She had no shoes or stockings, and her little head is bare.

He saw the ailing boy with his poor mother in a hut. He saw the man who was trying to finish a play for the Director of the Theatre but could not do so due to cold and hunger. He saw the white faces of starving children looking out listlessly at the black streets. Under the archway of a bridge two little hungry boys were lying in each other's arms to try and keep themselves warm. All these melted his heart. He was also touched by the magnanimity of the happy prince. The Swallow must have thought that if the happy prince was ready to lose everything for the welfare of others, why shouldn't he help him ?

or

Describe the character of Sergei.

Ans :

Sergei was a kind and honest man. Sergei couldn't tolerate lies and dishonesty. He thought that everyone should earn money by working hard. He was not the

kind of man who took undue advantage of a person's helplessness and exploited him. When Lushkoff came to his house to chop wood, he felt bad because Lushkoff's was weak and hungry. He was ashamed of himself for having set a spoiled, drunken, perhaps sick man to work at menial labour in the cold.

Sergei held everyone equally. He didn't discriminate people on the basis of how rich he was. Though Lushkoff was poor and worked for him, he wasn't disrespectful to him. He rather recognised Lushkoff's hard work. Sergei was a resourceful man also. He sent Lushkoff with a letter to his friend so that Lushkoff could get a better job. Sergei never forgot anyone. Even if he met Lushkoff after two years, he could recognise him immediately and talked with him in the most cordial way. Sergei was a man of principles with a kind heart.

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