

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I - 2011

**Class IX
Sample Question Paper
English
(Language and Literature)**

M.M. 90

Time 3:00 hrs

The Question paper is divided into four sections:

Section A:	Reading Comprehension	20 Marks
Section B:	Writing	20 Marks
Section C:	Grammar	15 Marks
Section D:	Literature/Text Books	35 Marks
Total		90 Marks

All questions are compulsory.

Marks are indicated against each question.

**Section A
Reading – 20 Marks**

- 1. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheets:**

(5x1= 5 marks)

Buñol in Spain is famous for its produce, tomatoes. But its notoriety comes from the locals' habit of wearing the produce as well as tasting it. On the last Wednesday of every August Buñol hosts La Tomatina, the world's largest vegetable fight.

La Tomatina started with a good laugh. During the forties, in Buñol's main town square, a number of friends started a tomato fight for unknown reasons. Soon enough, however, their rowdy hooliganism drew passers-by into the fray. They had so much fun that from that day onward, the fiesta has been celebrated annually and has grown ever bigger each year.

The night before La Tomatina, the narrow streets beneath the town's imposing medieval bell tower are filled with tomatoes. Early Wednesday morning official instigators begin ceremoniously pelting the awaiting crowd with their precious cargo:

Soon the streets are awash in tomato seeds and pulp. The madness continues until more than 90,000 pounds of tomatoes have been hurled at anything that ducks, runs, stops, turns about, or fights back. Once the battle is over in less than half an hour the warriors head down to the river to remove the saucy mess from hair and body.

- A. La Tomatina is a
 - a. brawl
 - b. festival
 - c. sport
 - d. clash
- B. The mood that marked the beginning of La Tomatina was that of.....
 - a. anger
 - b. amusement
 - c. jealousy
 - d. sadness
- C. La Tomatina begins with..... pelting tomatoes.
 - a. hooligans
 - b. friends
 - c. officials
 - d. fighters
- D. La Tomatina ends with.....
 - a. mess on the streets
 - b. people fighting
 - c. people rejoicing
 - d. people bathing
- E. The word 'notoriety' as it occurs in the passage means.....
 - a. fame
 - b. luxury
 - c. bad name
 - d. popularity

2. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheets:

(5x1= 5 marks)

The growing rate of crime among the youth today is a matter of great concern. It ranges from kidnapping, extortion and even murder. The once sensitive, caring, loving and compassionate young man immortalized by Ruskin Bond and R. K. Narayan is today a character confined to books alone. The new world has turned him into a criminal with no moral sense or ethical responsibility. The young are selfish in their thoughts, action and existence. They are like parasites; thriving on extravagant consumption of illegal material. And when this becomes an addiction, all means of self – control, morals and ethics take a beating at individual and social spheres. There can be various reasons as to

why the youth are going wrong. Increasing competition leads to stress and cutthroat competitions. Stress related problems like suicides are on the rise. The rush to succeed takes them astray. Nuclear families have made youth selfish, self centered and intolerant. The gap between the rich and the poor has led to frustration in the lower classes. Media popularizes criminals like Harshad Mehta, who shot to quick fame and fortune. This allures the youth. Above all, the snags in the Indian legal system, corruption at all levels, loss of values has all worsened the situation. (208)

- A. The reason for alarm in the present day world is.....
 - a. increase in different forms of crime
 - b. increase in number of crime
 - c. increasing sin in cities
 - d. irresponsible citizens
- B. The words ‘confined to books alone’ implies.....
 - a. the books are full of good characters
 - b. the world is full of good characters
 - c. good characters only in books
 - d. books should have good characters
- C. The main reason for suicides is.....
 - a. increasing competition
 - b. increasing crime
 - c. failing exams
 - d. selfish people
- D. The breakup of Joint family system has made people.....
 - a. selfish
 - b. criminals
 - c. happy
 - d. sad
- E. The antonym of ‘worsened’ is.....
 - a. deteriorated
 - b. improved
 - c. gone up
 - d. recovered

3. Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow:

(5 marks)

The Snail

Leaving the safety of a rocky ledge
The snail sets out
On his long journey
Across a busy path.
The grass is greener on the other side!
For tender leaf or juicy stem
He'll brave the hazards of the road.
Not made to dodge or weave or run,

He must await each threatening step
Chancing his luck
Keeping his tentacles crossed!
Though all unaware
Of the dangers of being squashed,
He does not pause or flinch-
A cartwheel misses by an inch!-
But slithers on,
Intent on dinner.
He's there at last, his prize-
Rich leaf-mould where the grass grows tall
I salute you, Snail.
Somehow you've made me feel quite small.

--Ruskin Bond

1. What is the poet's attitude towards the snail?
2. Why does the snail set out of the safe rocky ledge?
3. What does "Not made to dodge or weave or run" mean?
4. What does the poet convey by the line "keeping his tentacles crossed"?
5. Pick out a word from the poem that means the same as "dangers".

**Q4. Read the following passage carefully and complete the sentences that follow.
Write your answers against the correct question numbers in your answer sheet.**

(1X5 = 5 Marks)

Unconsciousness is a state where a person appears to be in deep sleep from where he/ she cannot be awoken. The individual does not respond to any external stimuli, like sprinkling cold water on the face, and for that matter even painful ones like piercing with a pin, tingling a nerve etc. This insensible state is brought about by some interference in the normal functioning of the brain and the nervous system.

Unconsciousness when partial is called stupor and when complete is called coma. In cases of stupor, the individual can be roused with difficulty but the eyelids cannot be opened due to resistance by the individual. In a coma, however there is no response when an individual is being called, the lid can be opened without any resistance.

The usual case of unconsciousness includes fainting, sunstroke, concussion (brain injury), etc. Fainting is caused by the temporary reduction in the blood supply to the brain because of fright, unexpected good or bad news etc. People held up in stuffy places like the elevators often faint. A sudden fall in blood pressure can also cause fainting. The individual appears pale, becomes weak and slow, breathing becomes shallow and skin turns cold and clammy. Excessive summer heat can make the individual faint. Prolonged exposure to sun may cause sunstroke, which starts with headache, vomiting, dizziness, cramps or dryness of the throat.

Concussion commonly results in unconsciousness. Direct injury to the brain caused by either a blow on the head or a fall from a height etc may result in concussion. The patient may 'black out' for a short time. An individual could suddenly become unconscious due

to a heart attack. The initial signs are vomiting, profuse sweating and pain on the left side of the chest.

1. Unconsciousness is caused by.....
2. Stupor is and coma is.....
3. Fainting is usually brought about by
4. are the initial signs of heart attack.
5. A word in the passage that means the same as ‘opposition’ is

Section B Writing-20 Marks

5. You are Pankaj/ Priyanka, living in the students' hostel of Teresa's Mission School, Mumbai. Write a letter to your brother, telling him of an interesting weekend you spent at your friend's house (120-150 words) (8 marks)

Or

You are Manas/ Manasi staying in the students' hostel of Heritage School, Jaipur. Through a letter from your mother you get to know that your younger brother Prashant is feeling sad for not having finished his project work at school due to viral fever. You decide to encourage him by sending a comforting email. Using some words from the input provided and your own creativity, write the email in 120-150 words, asking your brother not to give up and try again after he recovers. Also make enquiries about his health and giving some tips on good eating habits and exercise. The format of the email is given below:

recuperate	determination	distressing	persistence
patience	accomplishment	diligence	endeavour
indomitable spirit	grit	sincere efforts	

Format of an e-mail:

Date:
From:
Subject:
To:
Dear
Regards

Name

6. Our Planet Earth is in danger as man indiscriminately cuts down forests causing natural ecosystems to break down. Look at the visual showing a man carrying his own ‘air purifier’. Write an article on the importance of trees for man’s survival in not more than 120 words.

(8 marks)



Or



Thousands of kids across the country are making fast foods a staple of their daily lives at the expense of the nutritious food they need if they are to have healthy futures. The matter has taken a serious turn as the intake of junk food coupled with lack of exercise is leading to obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes and heart problems at an early age. Look at the visual given above and write an article on the Growing Junk Food Menace In India in about 120 words.

(8 marks)

7. Given below is the beginning of a story. Complete it in about 80 words

(4 marks)

When Raju reached his house from the school, he saw a crowd gathered in front of it. Shocked and disturbed he started running towards it. Many thoughts were flashing in his mind

Or

Susie wants to go for a party with her friends but her mother wants her to finish her school assignment. Write a dialogue between them with Susie trying to convince her mother. (80 words) **(4 marks)**

**Section – C
Grammar – 15 Marks**

8. Read the following conversation between a reservation officer and Sharath and complete the dialogue in a suitable way. Write the answer in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole sentence.

(1x3 = 3 marks)

Sharath : I would like to book a ticket to Chennai on the Dhanbad Express for the 20th of this month.

Officer : (a) _____?

Sharath : A/C 3-tier. Preferably a lower berth.

Officer : The 3rd A/C status is currently waitlisted.

(b) _____?

Sharath : (c) _____?

Officer : That would be Rs. 750.

(a) (i) How are you like to travel? (ii) How you would like to travel?

(iii) How would you like to travel? (iv) How you are like to travelled?

(b) (i) Would you like to try the 2nd A/C? (ii) Would you liking to try the 2nd A/C?

(iii) Are you like to try the 2nd A/C? (iv) Did you like to try the 2nd A/C”

(c) (i) How much is the ticket costing? (ii) How much does the ticket costs?

(iii) How much has the ticket costed? (iv) How much does the ticket cost?

9. Choose the most appropriate option from the list to complete the following passage. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole passage. $(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3 \text{ marks})$

Legend tells us that in about three thousand years B C a Chinese Empress, (a) _____ taking her tea, out of curiosity, dipped the cocoon of a silk worm (b) _____ it and learnt to (c) _____ the fine thread of silk of which it was composed. It was nearly five thousand years later (d) _____ a French man, experimenting with crushed leaves of the mulberry tree, (e) _____ which the silk worm feeds, (f) _____ out how to produce a silk filament which we now call artificial silk.

- (a) (i) while (ii) when (iii) as (iv) on
- (b) (i) in (ii) on (iii) to (iv) into
- (c) (i) unwinding (ii) unwound (iii) unwind (iv) unwinds
- (d) (i) when (ii) that (iii) which (iv) while
- (e) (i) of (ii) with (iii) by (iv) on
- (f) (i) found (ii) find (iii) fond (iv) finds

10. Edit the news item given below by correcting the errors underlined. Do not copy the whole passage. Write your corrections against the correct blank number in your answer sheet (1x3 = 3 marks)

Four killed in a road accident in Puducherry

Four persons were killed, and four seriously injured when the van they (a) are travelling in hit a boulder and rammed into a roadside tree at Reddiarpalayam near Puducherry early this morning. Police said 17 tourists (b) have arrived here from Ranipet in Tamil Nadu and were proceeding to Reddiarpalayam early this morning when the mishap occurred. Initial reports suggest that the driver of the van (c) was losing control while negotiating a turn.

11. Read the following dialogue and then complete the report by changing sentences from direct to reported speech. Write your answers in your answer sheet with correct blank number. Do not copy the dialogue and the report.

(1x3= 3 marks)

Teacher: Can you read what is written on this page?

Student: I can't read all the words.

Teacher: Would you like to read them?

The teacher asked the student (a) _____.
The student regretfully replied that (b) _____.
The teacher then asked her (c) _____.

**12. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.
Write your answers neatly in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example.**

(1x3 = 3 marks)

Example: biggest/ greater/ is /the/ Australia's/ gliding/ glider/ possum
The greater glider is Australia's biggest gliding possum.

- a. one/ length/ it/ up/ measures/ to/ metre/ approximately/ in
- b. eucalyptus/ animals/ are/ diet/ of/ solitary/ whose/ gliders/ consists/ primarily/ greater/ leaves
- c. are/ in/ rest/ the/ during/ gliders/ the/ they/ tall trees/ in/ nocturnal/ and/ day/ hollows

Section 'D'
Text Books-35 marks
(Beehive)
(PROSE)

(35 marks)

**13. (a) Read the extract given below and complete the sentences that follow.
Write your answers against the correct question number in your answer sheet.**

(1x4 = 4 marks)

Margie did so with a sigh. She was thinking about the old schools they had when her grandfather's grandfather was a little boy. All the kids from the whole neighborhood came, laughing and shouting in the schoolyard, sitting together in the schoolroom, going home together at the end of the day. They learned the same things, so they could help one another with the homework and talk about it.

- A. The mood indicated by these lines is that of.....
- B. Margie was longing for schools long time back because.....
- C. From the extract it is clear that Margie's classroom was situated
- D. The expression of regret in the passage is.....
 - a. sigh
 - b. shouting
 - c. talk
 - d. laughing

13. (b) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers against the correct question numbers in your answer sheet.

(1x4 = 4 marks)

Evelyn Glennie has already accomplished more than people twice her age. She has brought percussion to the front of the orchestra, demonstrated that it can be very moving. She has given inspiration to those who are handicapped, people who look at her and say, 'If she can do it, I can.'

- A. What has Evelyn Glennie accomplished?
- B. How has she helped the percussion instrument?
- C. How do the handicapped people view her?
- D. Pick out a word from the passage that means the same as 'touching'.

14. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from those given below. [any two extracts]

(3x2=6 marks)

a. Then took the other, as 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

A. What is the 'other' in these lines?

- a. forest
- b. road
- c. friend
- d. choice

B. Why does the poet choose the other?

- a. less travelled
- b. more beautiful
- c. less leaves
- d. more travelled

C. What does the poet's choice signify?

- a. he is ambitious
- b. he is adventurous
- c. he is lazy
- d. he does not take risks

b. There, look what you did – you threw them all down
You tore the pages of the books.
You brought rain again.
You are very clever at poking fun at weaklings

A. The ‘you’ in the above lines is

- a. animal
- b. storm
- c. wind
- d. child

B. The poet’s tone in these lines is that of

- a. happiness
- b. sadness
- c. anger
- d. envy

C. Here the word “weaklings” refers to.....

- a. pages of a book
- b. things that are thrown
- c. things that are not strong
- d. rain

c. Now in fancy comes my mother,
As she used to, years agone,
To survey her darling dreamers,
Ere she left them till the dawn;
Oh! I see her bending o'er me,
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

A. The poet is listening to

- a. his mother’s song
- b. old music
- c. rain falling
- d. birds chirping

B. The sound reminds the poet.....

- a. of days when he played in the rain
- b. of his mother years back
- c. of the sad memories associated with rain
- d. of the havoc the rain can cause

- C. The word in the stanza that means “imagination” is.....
- a. dreamers
 - b. refrain
 - c. fancy
 - d. patter

15. Answer any three of the following questions in 30-40 words each

(2x3 = 6 marks)

- 1. How did Tommy describe the old kind of teachers?
- 2. Why does the world remember Einstein as a “world citizen”?
- 3. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?
- 4. For Evelyn music is a mission. Name the various places and causes for which she performs.

Q 16 Answer ONE out of two of the following questions in about 80 words.

(5 marks)

Describe the doctor’s plight when he saw the snake

Or

How did Kezia’s feelings towards her father change?

Q 17 Answer ONE out of two of the following questions in about 80 words.

(4 marks)

Why were the leaden heart and the dead bird the two most precious things in the city?

Or

How did the guru and his disciple become the King and minister of the kingdom?

Q18. Answer any two of the following questions in 40-50 words each

(2x3 = 6 marks)

- a. In the story ‘The Lost Child’ what fascinated the boy in the mustard fields and what did he do?
- b. Where was Toto kept immediately after Grandfather got him? Why?
- c. How did Ishwaran make himself the hero in the elephant story?

**CLASS IX
MARKING SCHEME
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - I (2011)
MAXIMUM MARKS – 90**

**Section A
Reading – 20 Marks**

Passage 1

1. b. festival
2. b. amusement
3. c. officials
4. d. people bathing
5. c. bad name

Passage 2

1. b. increase in number of crime
2. c. good characters only in books
3. a. increasing competition
4. a. selfish
5. b. improved

Passage 3

1. admiration
2. in search of (better) food.
3. it has not been created in a way that it can move fast.
4. the snail is taking a chance hoping that it will reach the other side safely.
5. hazards

Passage 4

1. some interference in the normal functioning of the brain and the nervous system.
2. partial unconsciousness; complete unconsciousness.
3. temporary reduction in the blood supply to the brain.
4. vomiting, excessive sweating and pain on the left side of the chest.
5. resistance

Section B

Writing-20 Marks

5. Letter Writing (Informal Letter)

Objective: To use an appropriate style. To write an informal letter to family/ friends.
To plan, organize and present ideas coherently,

Marking: Marking should be in accordance with the writing assessment scale .

(Content – 4 Fluency – 2 Accuracy – 2)

Under content, credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presenting his/her own ideas. However, some of the following points may be included. Any other relevant point can be accepted.

Suggested Value Points

- invitation to a friend's house - place and other details
- excitement and preparations
- how you were received
- details of the members of the family, house, village/ town
- how you spent the weekend - food, games, entertainment etc.
- any memorable incident and your feelings
- return and how you thanked your hosts

Or

Email Writing (Formal Letter)

Objective: To use an appropriate style. To write an email to a brother.
To plan, organize and present ideas coherently,

Marking: Marking should be in accordance with the writing assessment scale .

(Content – 4 Fluency – 2 Accuracy – 2)

Under content, credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presenting his/her own ideas. However, some of the following points may be included. Any other relevant point can be accepted.

Suggested Value Points

- **your concern for your brother's health and your enquiries**
- **reference to mother's letter**
- **unfinished project work**
- **your words of encouragement**
- **any similar personal experience to make your brother understand that such things are common**

- tips for good health
- conclusion - best wishes, expressing hope that your brother will recover soon and complete the project

6. Articles Writing Value Points

Marking: Marking should be in accordance with the writing assessment scale .

(Content – 4 Fluency – 2 Accuracy – 2)

Under content, credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presenting his/her own ideas. However, some of the following points may be included. Any other relevant point can be accepted.

Suggested Value points

- Over population and industrialization, led to tree felling
- Trees useful for--Greenery, oxygen; prevent soil erosion, rainfall, temperature
- Felling of trees—lot of land and air pollution
- Various disease-allergies, breathing problems, cancers
- Solution- planting of trees, Van-Mahotsava
- Laws against construction in agricultural land
- Need to leave open spaces in cities and towns

Or

- Globalization has got typical problems of the west
- High-caloried junk food
- Ready to eat and tasty
- Important nutritious meals are missed
- TV/Internet, no exercise
- Deficiency of vital ingredients - obesity
- Diseases
- Parents to keep check
- Educating children

7. Story Writing

Objectives: To develop a story,

To develop imagination and critical thinking

Marking: Marking should be in accordance with the following writing assessment scale

Content: 2marks

Accuracy and Fluency: 2 marks

Total: 4 marks

- Since the question demands originality and creativity, there can be no fixed answer or value points.
- However credit and due weightage should be given to both these aspects besides the following:
 - Effective and proper use of the trigger
 - Proper extension of the idea into a plot
 - Effective development and conclusion
 - Creation of interesting characters and incidents

Or

Objectives: To develop a dialogue,

To develop imagination and critical thinking

Marking: Marking should be in accordance with the following writing assessment scale

Content: 2 marks

Accuracy and Fluency: 2 marks

Total: 4 marks

Value Points

- Susie - wish to go to party, reasons
- Mother - no permission, Susie should finish her assignment
- Susie - convincing reply
- Mother - gives permission/ does not give permission with reason

Section – C
Grammar – 15 Marks

8. Objective: To test the ability of using clauses in a conversation

Marking: 1 mark for each correct answer

(a) (iii) How would you like to travel?

(b) (i) Would you like to try the 2nd A/C?

(c) (iv) How much does the ticket cost?

9. Objective: To test the appropriate use of grammatical items like prepositions, determiners, connectors, modals etc.

Marking: $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each correct answer

(a) (i) while

(b) (iv) into

(c) (iii) unwind

(d) (ii) that

(e) (iv) on

(f) (i) found

10. Objective: To test the use of proper tense forms

Marking: 1 mark for each correct answer

(a) were travelling

(b) had arrived

(c) lost / had lost

11. Objective: To test the ability of using clauses in a conversation

Marking: 1 mark for each correct answer

(a) whether/ if she could she read what was written on that page.

(b) she couldn't read all the words

(c) whether/ if she would like to read them.

12. Rearranging words/ phrases into meaningful sentences.

Objective: To construct and identify grammatically correct sentences by rearranging the jumbled words and phrases given.

Marking: 1 mark for each correct answer.

i. It measures up to approximately one metre in length.

ii. Greater gliders are solitary animals whose diet consists primarily of eucalyptus leaves.

iii. The gliders are nocturnal and during the day they rest in hollows in tall trees.

Section 'D'
Text Books-35 marks
(Beehive)
(PROSE)

Q. No.13 (a) Objective: knowledge of plot and characters.

Marking: One mark for each correct answer. ($1 \times 4 = 4$ marks)

- A. sadness
- B. children from the whole neighbourhood studied, enjoying their school life and helping one another
- C. in her house
- D. sigh

13 (b). Objective: knowledge of plot and characters.

Marking: One mark for each correct answer. (1x4 = 4 marks)

- A. got huge acclaim as a musician at a very young age inspite of being deaf
- B. by getting its rightful place in the orchestra
- C. as an inspiration
- D. moving

Q. No. 14 Objective: Local and global comprehension of poems

Marking: One mark for each correct answer (3x2=6 marks)

- a.
 - A. b. road
 - B. a. less travelled
 - C. b. he is adventurous
- b.
 - A. c. wind
 - B. c. anger
 - C. c. things that are not strong
- c.
 - A. c. rain falling
 - B. b. of his mother years back
 - C. c. fancy

15. Short Answer type Answer any three. (2x3 = 6 marks)

1. Tommy said that the old kind of teacher was a man and he lived in a special building where all kids went together. He told the boys and girls things and gave them homework and asked them questions.

2. Einstein's discovery impacted the whole world by initiating new discoveries about the universe. His theory of relativity changed the perspective through which scientists saw the universe earlier. Apart from this he worked towards world peace and nuclear disarmament. Because of his scientific and geopolitical contribution Einstein is called a "world citizen".

3. Kezia's father was a strict person, who always used to give orders to everybody else in the house. He never seemed to smile. He had an overpowering personality. So Kezia was always scared of him.

4. Evelyn performs at music concerts. Apart from that she also performs at prison and hospitals. Through music she wants to spread the message of love and peace to prisoners and sick people.

Q 16 Answer any one of two. Long answer type

(5x1= 5 marks)

Objective: To extrapolate and interpret

1. 3 marks for content

2. 2 marks for expression as shown below:

- **2 marks-Effective Organisation with very few errors.**
- **1 mark-Some weaknesses in Organisation; fairly frequent language errors**
- **0 mark-Poor Organisation; many language errors**

The doctor heard a thud, he turned; snake on his shoulder, then the arm, sat like stone, fear, snake looked into the mirror and moved towards it

Or

timid girl; afraid of father; stammers in his presence; mother hospitalized; has a nightmare; screams; wakes up she finds her father by her bedside; he carries her to his bedroom, tucks her in bed and lies down next to her; she feels comforted ; realizes she has misjudged him

Q 17 Answer ONE out of two. Long answer type.

(1x4=4 marks)

1. 3 marks for content

2. 1 mark for expression as shown below:

- **1 mark-Effective Organisation with very few errors.**
- **½ mark-Some weaknesses in Organisation; fairly frequent language errors**
- **0 mark-Poor Organisation; many language errors**

Both of them sacrificed themselves for the love of others; swallow was on its way to Egypt - stayed on with the Prince; knew that it could not survive the winter. Prince wept out of sadness when he saw people suffer. e.g. match girl, playwright; also donated his eyes and each bit on his body to help those in need. Hence, God rewarded them for being kind to their fellow creatures

Or

Disciple had to be tied to the stake; plotted; said it was the stake of justice; first to die would become kings in the next life; the foolish king and minister believed; died; people persuaded them to rule

18. Short Answer type Answer any three.
Objective: knowledge of plot and characters

(2x3 = 6 marks)

- a. The child saw purple winged dragon, flies and butterflies in search of nectar from flowers. He wanted to catch them. The little insects and worms caught his attention next. He saw them crawling out to enjoy the sunshine.
 - b. Presence of Toto kept secret; else grandmother would have fussed; put in a closet opening into writer's bedroom.
 - c. Elephant had gone wild and was breaking things. The streets wore a deserted look. When the elephant advanced towards Ishwaran, he did not fear the red – eyed angry animal. It then rushed towards him and lifted its trunk, Ishwaran rushed towards him and whacked its third toe nail. The animal shivered and collapsed.

Sample Question Paper
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX

Summative Assessment-1
October 2011
Design of Question paper

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 90

1. WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTIONS

Form of Questions	Marks of Each Question	Number of Questions	Total Marks
1. M.C.Q.	1	10	10
2. Short Answer (S.A.)	3	12	36
3. Long Answer (L.A.)	5	8	40
4. Map Question	4	1	04
Total	-	31	90

2. UNIT-WISE DIVISION OF QUESTIONS

Unit No. (Subject)	Unit-wise Marks	No. of 1 mark Questions	No. of 3 marks Questions	No. of 5 marks Questions	Map Question	Total
1. India and the Contemporary World I (History)	23	2	2	3	-	23 (7)
2. Contemporary India I (Geography)	23	2	4	1	1	23 (8)
3. Democratic Politics I (Pol. Sc.)	22	3	3	2	-	22 (8)
4. Economics I	22	3	3	2	-	22(8)
TOTAL	90	10	12	8	1	90(31)

SOCIAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS CLASS IX

Term-I (April to September 2011)

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

UNIT 1 (HISTORY) India and the Contemporary World - I

Section 1 : Events and Processes

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | The French Revolution | (Chapter 1) Compulsory |
| 2. | Russian Revolution | (Chapter 2) |
| OR | | OR |
| 3. | Rise of Nazism | (Chapter 3) |

UNIT 2 (GEOGRAPHY) : India-Land and the People

- | | | |
|---|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | India | (Chapter 1 and 2) |
| 2 | Drainage | (Chapter 3) |

UNIT 3 (POLITICAL SCIENCE) : Democratic Politics - I

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | What is Democracy? Why Democracy? | (Chapter 1 and 2) |
| 2 | Designing of democracy in India | (Chapter 3) |

UNIT 4 (ECONOMICS) : Understanding Economic Development - I

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | The economic Story of Palampore | (Chapter 1) |
| 2 | People as Resource | (Chapter 2) |

UNIT 5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT (For projects and Assignments only)

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Introduction to Disaster Management | (Chapter 1) |
| 2 | Common Hazards | (Chapter 2) |

- Note :**
- (i) Chapter 1 and 2 of **Disaster Management** are meant for project and assignments only to be assessed through Formative Assessment.
 - (ii) Page 10-18 (Part 1.3 and 1.4) of Democratic Politics - 1 are to be assessed through Formative Assessment only.

TERM-I
List of Map Items
**(For Identification and Locating and labelling on
the political outline map of India)**

CHAPTER 1: India - Size & Location

For locating and labelling : Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian of India, Southern most point of India, Southern most point of mainland of India, Northern most point of India, Eastern most meridian of India, Western most Meridian of India.

CHAPTER 2 : Physical Features of India

(a) For locating & labelling

- (i) **Mt. peaks** : K2, Kanchenjunga, Nanda Devi, Anai Mudi and Nanga Parbat
- (ii) **Passes** : Bomdi-La and Shipkila.
- (iii) **Hills** : Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga Hills, Mizo Hills and Nilgiri

(b) For identification :

- (i) **Mountain ranges** : The Karakoram, Zaskar, Shivaliks, Aravali, Vindhya, Satpura, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats,
- (ii) **Plateaus** : Deccan plateau, Chotanagpur plateau and Malwa plateau.
- (iii) **Coastal strips** : Coromandel, Northern Circar, Malabar and Konkan.

Chapter 3 : Drainage

(a) For Locating & labelling :

- (i) **Lakes** : Chilka, Pulicat, Kolleru, Vembanad and Sambhar.

(b) For identification :

- (i) **Rivers** : Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Satluj, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

The map question will consist of

- (1) Two items for identification.
and
(2) Two items for locating and labelling to be marked in the same map

Note : Items for locating and labelling may also be asked for identification.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class IX)
Summative Assessment - I
(October 2011)
Blue Print

TERM-I

S. NO.	TOPICS	MCQ MARKS	SA MARKS	LA MARKS	MAP MARK	TOTAL
1.	French Revolution	2(2)	-	10(2)	-	12(4)
	Socialism in Europe and The Russian Revolution OR Nazism and The Rise of Hitler	-	6(2)	5(1)	-	11(3)
	Sub Total	2(2)	6(2)	15(3)	-	23(7)
2.	India-Size and Location	1(1)	3(1)	-	1(1)*	5(2+1 map)
	Physical Features of India	-	6(2)	5(1)	2 (-)	13(3)
	Drainage	1(1)	3(1)	-	1(-)	5(2)
	Sub Total	2(2)	12(4)	5(1)	4(1)	23(8)
3.	Democracy in The Contemporary World	2(2)	3(1)	-	-	5(3)
	What is Democracy & Why Democracy	-	3(1)	5(1)	-	8(2)
	Constitutional Design	1(1)	3(1)	5(1)	-	9(3)
	Sub Total	3(3)	9(3)	10(2)	-	22(8)
4.	The Story of Village Palampur	1(1)	3(1)	5(1)	-	9(3)
	People as Resource	2(2)	6(2)	5(1)	-	13(5)
	Sub Total	3(3)	9(3)	10(2)	-	22(8)
	TOTAL	10(10)	36(12)	40(8)	4(1)	90(31)

* Questions for Map Work have been combined to form one question.

Social Science
Sample Question Paper
Term-I
(October-2011)
Class IX

Time: 3hours

M.M.: 90

Instructions :

1. The question paper has 31 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Marks are indicated against each question.
 3. Questions from serial number 1-10 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
 4. Questions from serial number 11 to 22 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each
 5. Questions from serial number 23 to 30 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
 6. Question number 31 is a map question of 4 mark from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
1. On what charges was Louis XVI Guillotined?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Misgovernance | (b) Cruelty |
| (c) Treason | (d) Absolute rule |
- 1
2. By whom was 'social contract' written?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Voltaire | (b) Rousseau |
| (c) Adam Smith | (d) Gorky |
- 1
3. In which one of the following groups of Hemispheres India is located?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Eastern and Western Hemisphere | (b) Northern and Southern Hemisphere |
| (c) Eastern and Northern Hemisphere | (d) Land and Water Hemisphere |
- 1
4. Which one of the following features is related to the lower course of the river?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) Delta | (b) Meander |
| (c) Ox-bow Lake | (d) Gorge |
- 1

5. Which one of the following is the best way to establish democracy in a country? 1
(a) Foreign aggression by a democratic country.
(b) People's struggle within their own country.
(c) Resolution by the U.N. General Assembly.
(d) Voluntary support by the majority of the people.

6. Which one of the following international organizations is responsible for maintaining peace and security among countries of the world? 1
(a) U.N. General Assembly
(b) U.N. Security Council
(c) International Court of Justice
(d) International Monetary Fund

7. Who one of the following was the chairman of the Drafting Committee for making the Constitution of India? 1
(a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Baldev Singh
(c) H.C. Mookerjee (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

8. Which among the following is not an item of fixed capital? 1
(a) Tools (b) Raw Materials
(c) Machines (d) Building

9. Which one of the following activities is associated with the primary sector? 1
(a) Pottery (b) Basket weaving
(c) Education (d) Mining

10. Which one of the following is an activity of tertiary sector? 1
(a) Agriculture (b) Forestry
(c) Banking (d) Manufacturing

11. Explain Lenin's 'April Theses'. 3

OR

Why did Weimar Republic set up in Germany after the first world war become unpopular?
Give three reasons. 3x1=3

12. Explain any three main features of Stalin's collectivization programme. 3x1=3

OR

Explain any three effects of Nazism on the school system? 3x1=3

13. What is the latitudinal extent of India? How does it influence our lives? Explain giving two examples. 1+2=3

14. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. Write three features of northern most range of the Himalaya. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
15. Name the three types of plate boundaries. Explain one characteristic of each. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
16. How are the peninsular rivers of India different from those of the Himalayas? Give any three points of distinction. $3\times 1=3$
17. Explain any three difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country. $3\times 1=3$
18. State any three arguments against democracy. $3\times 1=3$
19. Why do we call India a secular democratic republic? Explain. 3
20. Why is human capital the most important factor of production? Give three reasons. $3\times 1=3$
21. How have countries like Japan become rich and developed? Explain three reasons. $3\times 1=3$
22. What are the various activities which are classified with three main sectors? Name each sector with suitable examples. $3\times 1=3$
23. Despite various reforms introduced by Robespierre, why was his reign termed as reign of terror? Explain. 5
24. Explain the circumstances that helped the middle class in bringing social and economic changes in France in the 18th Century. 5
25. Explain any five changes introduced by Bolsheviks in Russia after October Revolution of 1917. $5\times 1=5$

OR

Explain any five features of political policy adopted by Hitler after coming to power in 1933. $5\times 1=5$

26. Which are the two physical divisions of the Peninsular plateau? Write four characteristics of each division. $1+2+2=5$
27. What is democracy? Explain any four features of a democratic set up? $1+4=5$
28. Why do we need a constitution? Describe any three main functions of the constitution. $2+3=5$
29. Explain the four requirements of the production of goods and services. What are the items that come under physical capital? $4+1=5$
30. What are the two types unemployment found in rural areas? How does unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy? Explain by giving four points. $1+4=5$
- 31.1. Two features (1-2) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
1. A mountain range
 2. An important river of South India.

31.2. Locate and label the following on the same political outline map of India.

- a. Mount K2
- b. Tropic of Cancer

2+2=4

Note : The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of map Q.no. 31.

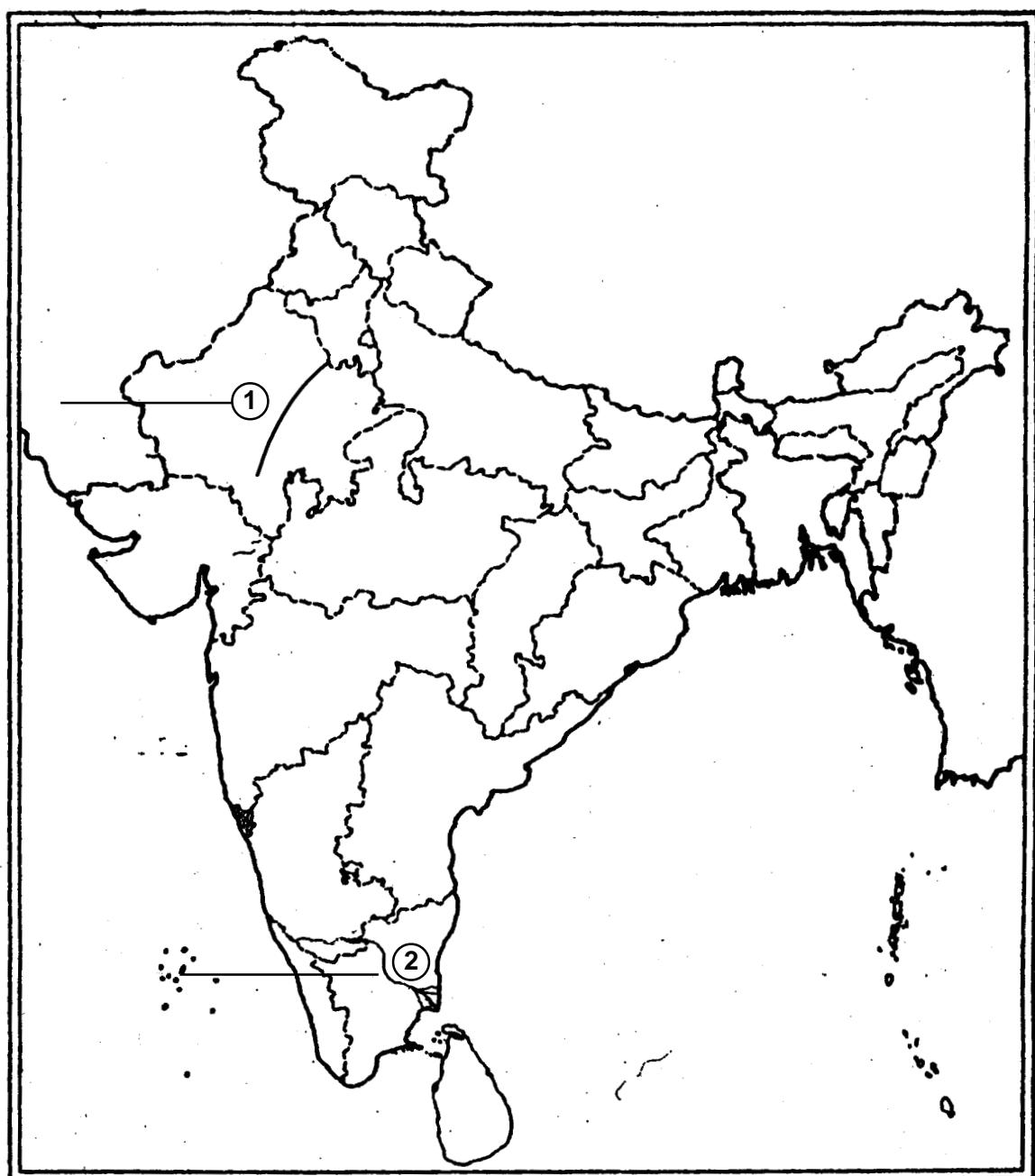
(31.1) Which is the smallest state of India in respect of area?

(31.2) In which state is Aravali mountain range?

(31.3) Name the highest mountain peak of India.

(31.4) What is the latitude of Tropic of Cancer?

4x1=1



**Social Science
Marking Scheme
Class IX**

1. (c)
 2. (b)
 3. (c)
 4. (a)
 5. (d)
 6. (b)
 7. (d)
 8. (b)
 9. (d)
 10. (c)
- 11. Lenin put three demands which were known as Lenin's 'April Theses'.**

They were :

- i. The war be brought to a close.
- ii. Land be transferred to the peasants.
- iii. The banks be nationalized.

These three demands to be explained.

3x1=3

OR

After the defeat of Germany in the war, the German emperor abdicated and Weimer Republic was proclaimed by the National Assembly with a federal structure.

1. This republic, however, could never become popular. The people made this government responsible for accepting the humiliating treaty of Versailles.
2. People made this government responsible for the miseries experienced by the people.
3. The Weimer Republic was being made to pay for the sins of the old empire. The supporters of the Weimer Republic mainly socialists, Catholics and Democrats became easy targets of attack in nationalist circles.
4. Democracy and republican government was yet a new idea, the importance of which was not easily comprehended by the common people.
5. Any other relevant point

(Any three points)

3x1=3

- 12.** Main features of Stalin's collectivization programme:
- All the peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms. (Kolkhoz)
 - The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
 - Peasants worked on the land and the Kolkhoz profit was shared.
 - Some peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock.
 - Those who resisted collectivisation were punished.
 - Many were deported and jailed.
- (Any three points.) 3x1=3
- OR**
- All schools were 'cleared' and purified.
 - Children were first segregated. German and Jews could not sit together or play together.
 - Eventually all undesirable children such as jews and gypsies were thrown out of schools.
 - Good German children were subjected to prolonged period of Nazi Schooling. 1x4
- Any three points 3x1=3
- 13.** **Latitudinal extent : $6^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$** 1 mark
- Influence :**
- Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two equal parts.
 - Thus India is situated in tropical and temperate zones.
 - Northern part of India has high annual range of temperature whereas the southern part has low annual range of temperature
 - The latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from south to north
 - Duration of day and night varies from 45 minutes in the extreme south to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the extreme north.
 - Any other relevant point.
- (Any two points to be explained) 2 marks 1+2=3

- 14. Parallel Ranges**
- Himadri / Greater Himalaya / Inner Himalaya
 - Himachal / Lesser Himalaya
 - Shiwaliks $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Himadri

Features of :

- It is the most continuous range

- ii. Consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 metres.
 - iii. The folds are asymmetrical in nature.
 - iv. Composed of granite
 - v. It is perennially snow bound.
- (Any three features.)

$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ mark

15. Names of plate boundaries

- (i) Convergent Boundary
- (ii) Divergent Boundary
- (iii) Transform Boundary

$1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

B- Characteristics

- (i) Plates come towards each other and form convergent boundary.
- (ii) Plates move away from each other and form divergent boundary
- (iii) Here plates move horizontally past each other and form transform boundary.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ marks $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

16. The Peninsular Rivers

- (i) A large number of the peninsular rivers are seasonal. They depend on rainfall.
- (ii) The peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses.
- (iii) They hardly perform erosional activity even in their upper course.
- (iv) Major rivers are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada and Tapi
- (v) Any other point of distinction

(Any three points)

The Himalayan Rivers

- Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. They depend on rainfall as well as on melting of snow.
- They have long courses from their source to mouth.
- They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses.
- Major rivers are Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra

$3 \times 1 = 3$

17. i. People do not have any rights.

- ii. They can't choose or change their rulers.
- iii. There is no real freedom to express one's opinion.
- iv. There are no political associations, organized protests & political actions.
- v. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

- 18.** i. Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
ii. Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
iii. Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to wrong decisions.
iv. It delays decision making process.
v. Any other relevant point.
(Any three points) 3x1=3
- 19.** (i) India is called secular because its citizens have complete freedom to follow and practise any religion of their own choice.
(ii) Democracy means that India has a government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers who are accountable
(iii) Head of the state ie India's President (Rashtrapati) is elected and is not hereditary
3x1=3
- 20.** (a) Human capital refers to the people who possess the knowledge and enterprise to put together the other factors of production.
(b) Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital.
(c) It is essential as physical capital cannot produce goods and services on their own.
(d) Any other relevant point.
(Any three points to be explained.) 3x1=3
- 21.** (a) The countries like Japan do not have any natural resources. They import the needed resources.
(b) They have invested in human resource especially in the field of education & health.
(c) Efficiency & technology evolved by people have made these countries rich & developed.
(d) Any other relevant point.
(Any three to be explained) 3x1=3
- 22.** Human occupations are classified into three categories
1. **Primary occupation :** Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying.
2. **Secondary Occupation:** Manufacturing industry, building construction work etc.
3. **Tertiary Occupation :** Transport, Communication, Commerce, Administration and other services (such as teaching, medical etc.) 3x1=3
- 23.** The Jacobin government under Robespierre abolished monarchy and declared France as a Republic, a form of government where people elect the government, including the Head of the State. 1 mark
Inspite of bringing these landmark changes, his period was referred to as a reign of terror.

1. He followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
 2. Examples of his policies, like maximum ceiling on wages and prices and rationing of meat and bread.
 3. All those who opposed him were considered enemies of the republic, were arrested, imprisoned and tried by a revolutionary tribunal.
 4. If found guilty they were guillotined.
 5. Any other relevant point.
- (Any four points) $4 \times 1 = 4$ marks $1+4=5$

24. The circumstances that helped the middle class in bringing social and economic changes in France in 18th century:

- (a) American war of Independence
 - (b) Spread of new philosophy
 - (c) Expansion of Trade
 - (d) The belief of the lawyers and administration that no group in society should be privileged by birth.
 - (e) Rise of new ideas that society should be based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all.
 - (f) Any other relevant point.
- (Any five points to be explained) $5 \times 1 = 5$

25. The changes introduced by the Bolsheviks after October Revolution (1917) 5

- (a) Nationalisation of Bank
 - (b) Land declared social property
 - (c) Land distributed among nobility.
 - (d) Partition of houses according to family requirement
 - (e) Banned old titles of aristocracy
 - (f) New uniforms designed for officials
- (Any five points to be explained) $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

Policies adopted by Hitler once he came to power in 1933.

- (a) Suspended civil rights.
- (b) Communists sent to concentration camps.
- (c) Introduced Enabling Act.
- (d) Banning of all political parties and trade unions.
- (e) State control over economy, media, army and Judiciary.

- (f) Creation of special surveillance and security forces.
(g) Any other relevant point.
(Explain any five points.)

5x1=5

26. Physical division of Peninsular Plateau:

(A) Central Highlands

(B) Deccan Plateau

Characteristics

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark

- A. i. Lies to the north of Narmada river.
ii. It covers a major area of the Malwa plateau.
iii. It is bound by the Vindhyan range in the south and Aravalis on the north west.
iv. The Central Highlands are wider in the west and narrower in the east.
v. The eastward extensions are locally known as the Baghelkhand, and Chotanagpur.
vi. Any other relevant point.

(Any four characteristics.) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

- B. i. The Deccan plateau is a triangular landmass.

- ii. It lies to the south of the Narmada river.
iii. Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north while Mahadev, the Kaimur and Maikal ranges form its eastern extensions.
iv. It is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
v. Its extension towards northeast, locally known as the Meghalaya as Karbi-Anglon plateau.
vi. Any other relevant point.

(Any four characteristics.) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

1+2+2=5

27. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people or any other relevant definition. 1 mark

- i. A democratic government is a better government because it is more accountable to the people.
ii. Democracy improves quality of decision making.
iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
iv. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
v. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be described) $4 \times 1 = 4$ marks

1+4=5

28. We need a constitution because it is the supreme law of a country which not only determines the relationship among the people living in a territory, but also the relationship between the people and the government. 2 marks

- (a) The constitution generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.
- (b) It specifies how the govt. will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
- (c) It lays down limits on the power of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- (d) It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
- (e) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points.) 3x1=3 marks 2+3=5

29. The four main requirements for the production of goods and services are:

- (a) Land and other natural resources.
- (b) Labour i.e. people who carry out the work for production.
- (c) Capital i.e. varieties of inputs are required for production such as (i) fixed capital (ii) working capital
- (d) Human capital. 4x1=4 marks

Example of Physical Capital.

(i) Fixed capital eg tools, machines (ii) Working capital eg raw material. 1 mark 4+1=5

30. • The two types of unemployments are (i) seasonal (ii) disguised 1 mark
• The unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.

- (a) It is a wastage of man power resource.
- (b) It increases the economic overload.
- (c) It tends to increase the number of dependant population.
- (d) Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. 4x1=4 1+4=5

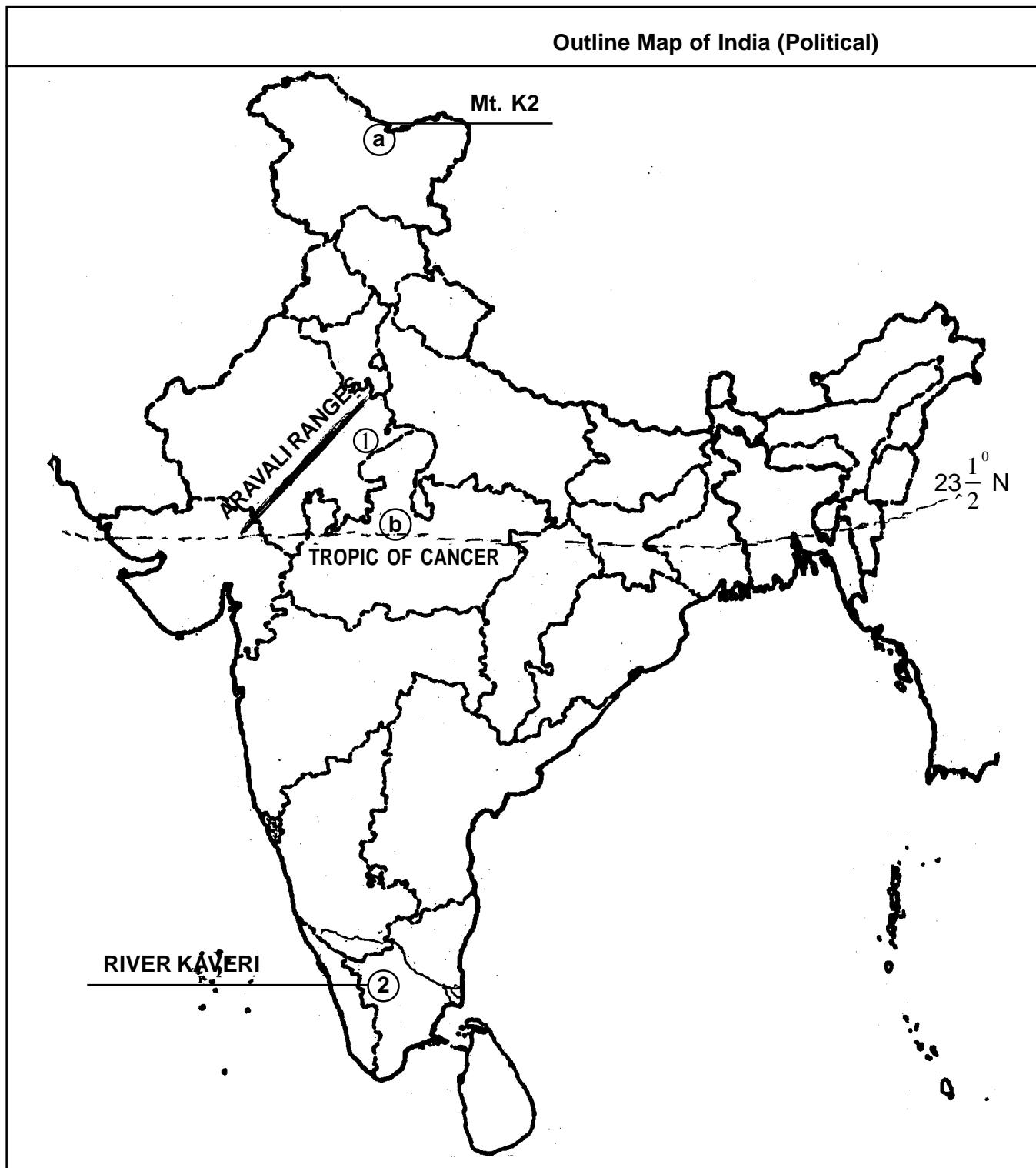
31. Filled in map attached

For visually impaired candidates.

- (31.1) Goa
- (31.2) Rajasthan
- (31.3) Mt. K2

(31.4) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N 4+1=5

Q. 31.



Sample Question Paper
SCIENCE
Class-IX
Term - I (2011-2012)

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 90

S.No.	CONTENT	Marks (Theory)	Marks MCQ	Total Marks
1.	Food	11	2	13
2.	Matter-Its nature & behaviour	19	10	29
3.	Organisation in the living world	14	4	18
4.	Motion, Force and work	28	2	30
	Total	72	18	90

WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTIONS

S.No.	Type of Questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total Marks
1.	VSA	1	3	3
2.	SA-I	2	4	8
3.	SA-II	3	12	36
4.	LA	5	5	25
5.	MCQ	1	18	18
	TOTAL		42	90

Scheme of Options:

There will be no overall choice. However there is an internal choice in every question of 5 marks category.

Weightage to difficulty level of questions:

Easy	15%
Average	70%
Difficult	15%

Typology of questions:

In order to assess different activities related to the subject, the question paper includes open ended questions, drawing/illustrations based question, communication skill based questions and activity based questions.

S.N.	Form of Questions / Unit	VSA	SA-I	SA-II	LA	MCQ	Total
1.	Food	–	–	6(2)	5(1)	2(2)	13(5)
2.	Matter - Its nature and behaviour						
	a) Matter is our Surroundings	1(1)	–	3(1)	5(1)	5(5)	
	b) Is Matter around us pure?	–	2(1)	3(1)	5(1)	5(5)	29(16)
3.	Organisation in the living world						
	a) Fundamental unit of life	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	–	2(2)	
	b) Tissues	–	2(1)	6(2)	–	2(2)	18(10)
4.	Motion, Force and Work						
	a) Motion	–	–	3(1)	5(1)		
	b) Force and laws of motion	1(1)	–	6(2)	5(1)	2(2)	30(11)
	c) Gravitation	–	2(1)	6(2)	–	–	
	Total	3(3)	8(4)	36(12)	25(5)	18(18)	90(42)

Sample Question Paper
SCIENCE
Class-IX
Term - I (2011-2012)

TIME : 3 Hrs.

MM : 90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- i) *The question paper comprises of two sections, A and B. You are to attempt both the sections.*
- ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- iii) *There is no overall choice. However internal choice has been provided in all the five questions of five marks category. Only one option in such questions is to be attempted.*
- iv) *All questions of section A and all questions of section B are to be attempted separately.*
- v) *Question numbers 1 to 3 in section A are one mark questions. These are to be answered in one word or one sentence.*
- vi) *Question numbers 4 to 7 are two mark questions, to be answered in about 30 words each.*
- vii) *Question numbers 8 to 19 are three mark questions, to be answered in about 50 words each.*
- viii) *Question numbers 20 to 24 are five mark questions, to be answered in about 70 words each.*
- ix) *Question number 25 to 42 in section B are multiple choice questions based on practical skills. Each question is a one mark question. You are to choose one most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.*

SECTION -A

1. A gas jar containing air is inverted over another containing NO_2 gas which is brown in colour and heavier than air. After some time brown colour is seen in the inverted gas jar too. Identify the phenomenon associated with this observation.
2. A passenger in a moving train tosses a coin which falls behind him. State the type of motion of the train.
3. Name the plastid involved in conversion of a green tomato to red.
4. List four reasons to support that water is a compound and not a mixture.
5. A man weighs 600N on the surface of earth. What would be his mass and weight on the surface of moon? (take of $g_{\text{earth}} = 10 \text{m/s}^2$).
6. State one feature that is similar and one feature that is dissimilar with respect to mitochondria and plastids.
7. Show the location of meristematic tissues in a plant diagrammatically. Which meristem is responsible for the transformation of the stem of a plant into the trunk when it grows into a tree?
8. (a) A spoonful of sugar is added to a beaker containing 500 ml of water and stirred for a while. State any two observations that you will make.
(b) Account for your observations.
9. Distinguish between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixture. Classify the following mixtures as homogeneous and heterogeneous -
 - (i) Tincture of iodine
 - (ii) Smoke
 - (iii) Brass
 - (iv) Sugar solution
10. Derive graphically the equation for position-time relation for an object travelling a distance 's' in time 't' under uniform acceleration.
11. State the law of inertia. Why do we fall in the forward direction if a moving bus stops suddenly and fall in the backward direction if it suddenly accelerates from rest?

12. What happens to the magnitude of the force of gravitation between two objects if -
- (i) Distance between the objects is tripled?
 - (ii) Mass of both objects doubled?
 - (iii) Mass of both objects as well as the distance between them is doubled?
13. Derive the relation between force and acceleration. Define one unit of force.
14. A stone dropped from a window reaches the ground in 0.5 seconds -
- (i) Calculate its speed just before it hits the ground.
 - (ii) What is its average speed during 0.5 s?
 - (iii) Calculate the height of window from the ground.
- 15.(a) State two ways in which phloem is functionally different from xylem.
- (b) Draw a neat diagram of a section of phloem and label four parts.
16. Give one important functional difference amongst the muscle tissues and draw a labelled diagram of the muscle tissue which never shows fatigue.
17. Which cell organelle would you associate with elimination of old and worn out cells? Why?
18. State one difference between dugwells and tubewells. Explain any two fresh initiatives taken to increase the water available for agriculture.
19. (a) Which two factors bring about loss of food grains during storage? Give one example for each.
- (b) State any two control measures to be taken before grains are stored.
20. (a) Distinguish among true solution, suspension and colloid in a tabular form under the following heads:
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Stability | (ii) Filterability |
| (iii) Type of mixture | |
- (b) What is meant by concentration of a solution? How will you prepare a 10% solution of glucose in water?

OR

- (a) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of the apparatus used to separate components of blue-black ink. Name the process and state the principle involved.
- (b) Identify the physical and chemical changes from the following:
- (i) Burning of magnesium in air.
 - (ii) Tarnishing of silver spoon.
 - (iii) Sublimation of iodine.
 - (iv) electrolysis of water.

21. (a) State one similarity and one difference between evaporation and boiling.

(b) List four factors which affect the rate of evaporation.

(c) Describe an activity to show that water vapour is present in air.

OR

Distinguish solids, liquids and gases in a tabular form under the following characteristics-

- (i) Rigidity
- (ii) Compressibility
- (iii) Inter-particle forces of attraction
- (iv) Inter-particle spaces
- (v) Kinetic energy of particles

22. Define momentum. State its S.I. unit.

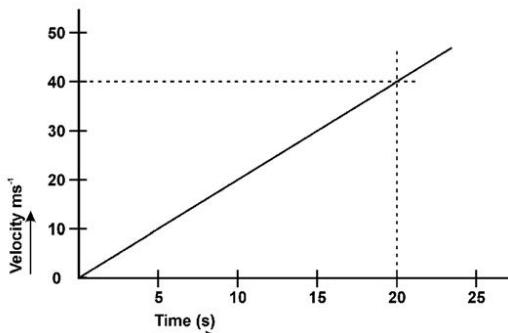
An object of mass 50 kg. is accelerated uniformly from a velocity of 4ms^{-1} to 8ms^{-1} in 8s. Calculate the initial and final momentum of the object. Also find the magnitude of the force exerted on the object.

OR

State the law of conservation of momentum. Why is a person hit harder when he falls on a hard floor than when he falls on sand from the same height?

A bullet of mass 20g is fired horizontally with a velocity 100ms^{-1} from a pistol of mass 1.5 kg. Calculate the recoil velocity of the pistol.

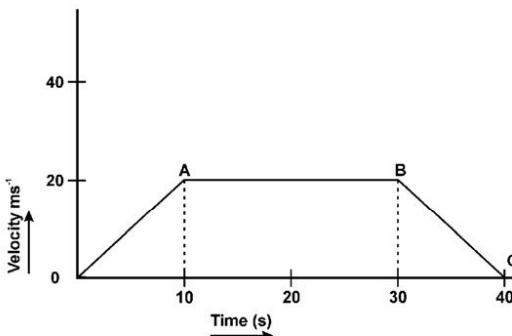
23. The velocity time graph for an object is shown in the following figure.



- (i) State the kind of motion that the above graph represents.
- (ii) What does the slope of the graph represent?
- (iii) What does the area under the graph represent?
- (iv) Calculate the distance travelled by the object in 15s.

OR

The velocity time graph of a body is given as follows-



- (i) State the kind of motion represented by OA; AB.
- (ii) What is the velocity of the body after 10s and after 40s?
- (iii) Calculate the retardation of the body.
- (iv) Calculate the distance covered by the body between 10th and 30th second.

24. How can crop variety improvement methods come to the rescue of farmers facing repeated crop failures? Describe three factors for which they could do crop improvement.

Which is the most common method of obtaining improved variety of crops? Explain briefly.

OR

A poultry farmer wants to increase his broiler production. Explain three management practices he must follow to enhance the yield.

In what way is the daily food requirement of broilers different from those of egg layers?

SECTION B

25. Four students prepared mixtures in water by taking sugar, sand, chalk powder and starch respectively, in four different test tubes. After stirring, the mixture that appeared clear and transparent was that of
- a) starch and water
 - b) chalk powder and water
 - c) sand and water
 - d) sugar and water
26. Rohit mixed starch with water, boiled the mixture well and stirred it. He observed that -
- a) starch floats on the surface of water
 - b) starch settles down at the bottom
 - c) starch forms a translucent mixture
 - d) starch forms a transparent mixture
27. You are provided with a mixture of iron filings and sulphur powder. When you add carbon-disulphide to the mixture, you would observe
- a) iron particles dissolve and the solution turns black
 - b) sulphur powder dissolves and the solution turns colourless
 - c) sulphur powder dissolves and the solution turns yellow
 - d) iron particles dissolve and the solution turns grey

28. A strip of Magnesium metal is burnt in the flame. It is observed that
- a) a yellow light appears
 - b) a white dazzling light appears
 - c) magnesium starts melting
 - d) lot of black smoke is produced
29. For determining the melting point of ice, the thermometer should be kept-
- a) with its bulb in the ice cubes
 - b) in contact with the inner wall of the beaker
 - c) a little above the ice cubes
 - d) in touch with the beaker from outside
30. A student takes some water in a beaker and heats it over a flame for determining its boiling point. He keeps on taking its temperature reading. He observes that the temperature of the water
- a) keeps on increasing regularly
 - b) keeps on increasing irregularly
 - c) first increases slowly, then decreases rapidly and eventually becomes constant
 - d) first increases gradually and then becomes constant
31. The colour of sodium chloride and ammonium chloride respectively is-
- a) yellow and white
 - b) white and yellow
 - c) both are white
 - d) grey and yellow

32. In the laboratory, carbon-di-sulphide is used as a solvent to separate a mixture of iron filings and sulphur powder. What precaution has to be taken with carbon-di-sulphide?
- a) Keep away from water
 - b) Keep away from flame
 - c) Keep away from air
 - d) Keep away from iron-sulphide
33. When iron nails are placed in copper-sulphate solution, after 10 minutes, its blue colour disappears and the solution appears
- a) reddish Brown
 - b) blue
 - c) light blue
 - d) greenish
34. In an experiment to separate the components of a mixture of sand, common salt and ammonium chloride, the component which will be removed by filtration is
- a) sand
 - b) common salt
 - c) ammonium chloride
 - d) none of these
35. To study the third law of motion, following sets of apparatus are available in a laboratory.
- set (i) One spring balance, two weight boxes, inextensible thread, one pulley with a clamp, two pans of known mass.
 - set (ii) Two identical spring balances, one weight box, inextensible thread, one frictionless pulley with a clamp, one pan of known mass, a rigid support.
 - set (iii) Four identical spring balances, two pulleys, inextensible thread, two clamps, two pans of known masses, two rigid support.
 - set (iv) Two identical spring balances, two weight boxes, two rigid supports, two pans of known masses, inextensible thread, two frictionless pulleys with clamps.

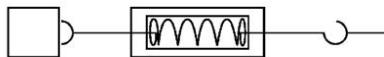
To perform the experiment successfully by using minimum apparatus, the best choice would be :

- a) set (i)
 - b) set (ii)
 - c) set (iii)
 - d) set (iv)
36. For doing the experiment, "to study the third law of motion using two spring balances", four students A, B, C and D set up their apparatus as shown below. The best set up is that of student -

a) Student A

c) Student C

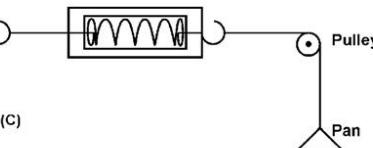
(A)



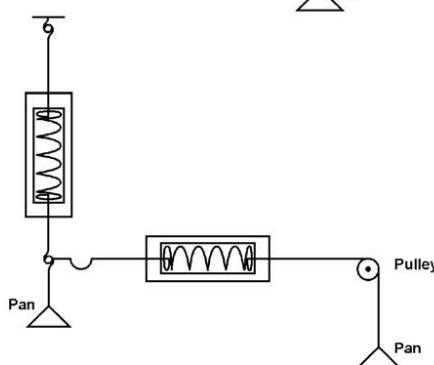
b) Student B

d) Student D

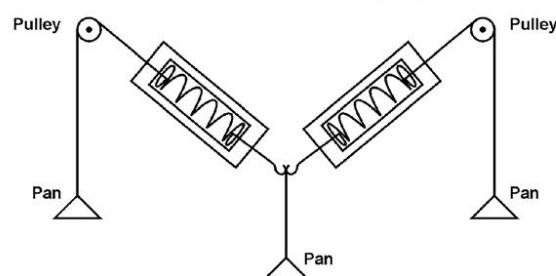
(B)



(C)



(D)

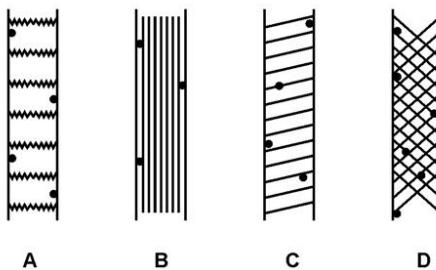


37. The appearance of magenta colour, on adding conc. HCl to a given sample of solution of dal confirms the presence of
- agremone oil in the dal
 - Potassium dichromate in the dal
 - saw dust in the dal
 - Metanil yellow in the dal
38. The steps for conducting the starch test on the given sample of rice grains are
- crush the rice grains
 - add water to the test tube
 - add few drops of iodine
 - boil the contents and filter
- The most appropriate order in which the steps should be followed are:
- ii, iii, i, iv
 - ii, i, iii, iv
 - iii, iv, i, ii
 - i, ii, iv, iii
39. While preparing a temporary mount of the cheek cells, the reason behind staining the cells is
- to prevent the cells from drying quickly
 - to preserve them
 - to disinfect them
 - to make the organelles clearly visible
40. Which of the observations noted by Arun about the parenchyma tissue is not correct?
- The cells are thin walled.
 - Large cells placed together with intercellular spaces

- c) The cells are loosely packed
 - d) The cells are thick walled
41. The formula used to calculate the percentage of water absorbed by raisins is

$$\frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} \times 100$$

- W_2 in the formula refers to:
- a) mass of raisins before absorption of water
 - b) mass of raisins after absorption of water
 - c) mass of water left in the beaker at the end
 - d) mass of water absorbed by the raisins
42. One of the following shows the correct diagrammatic representation of a striped muscle fibre when seen under the low power of a microscope?



The correct answer is

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D

MARKING SCHEAME

IX - SCIENCE

SECTION-A

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Diffusion | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Motion is accelerated | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Chromoplast | 1 | 1 |
| 4. (i) The composition of water is fixed.
(H:O = 1:8 by mass) | | |
| (ii) Melting point and boiling point of water is fixed. | | |
| (iii) Water cannot be separated into its constituent elements by physical methods. | | |
| (iv) Water has entirely different properties from those of its constituent elements. | | |
| 5. $W_e = 600 \text{ N}$, $g_e = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ | $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ | 2 |
| $W_m = \frac{1}{6} W_e = \frac{1}{6} \times 600 \text{ N} = 100 \text{ N}$ | 1 | |
| $W=mg$ $\therefore m_e = \frac{W_e}{g_e} = \frac{600\text{N}}{10 \text{ m/s}^2} = 60 \text{ kg}$ | 1 | 2 |
| ∴ Mass on moon is also = 60 kg. | | |
| Alternatively, $M_m = \frac{W_m}{g_m} = \frac{100\text{N}}{\frac{10}{6} \text{ ms}^{-2}} = 60 \text{ kg}$ | | |
| 6. Similar feature :- Both have their own DNA & ribosome to make their own protein | 1 | |
| Dissimilar feature :- Mitochondria is the site of cellular respiration and releases energy, while plastids with chlorophyll are centre for photosynthesis and store energy. | 1 | 2 |
| 7. Fig 6.2 page 69 NCERT | (½ mark for each meristem labelled) | 1½ |
| Lateral meristem | ½ | 2 |
| 8. a) Observations | | |
| (i) Sugar disappears in water. | 1 | |
| (ii) The volume of water does not increase. | 1 | |
| (b) Inference/interpretation: | | |
| There is lot of space between water molecules into which the sugar molecules disappear. | 1 | 3 |

	Homogeneous Mixture	Heterogeneous Mixture
1.	Uniform composition throughout its mass	Does not have a uniform composition throughout its mass
2.	No visible boundaries of separation between the constituents	Visible boundaries of separation between the constituents

(any one)

1

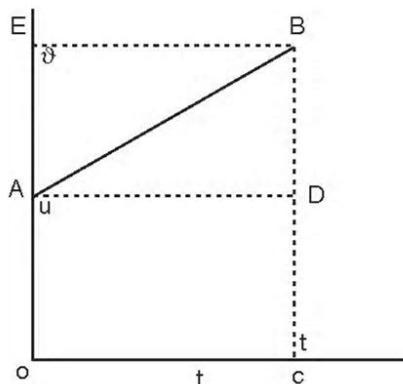
- (i) Homogeneous
- (ii) Heterogeneous
- (iii) Homogeneous
- (iv) Homogeneous

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

3

10.

1



Distance travelled by the object = Area of graph under the curve

$$= \text{area of trapezoid OABC}$$

$$= \text{area of rectangle OADC} + \text{area of triangle ABD}$$

$$= OA \times OC + \frac{1}{2} (AD \times BD)$$

$$= u \times t + \frac{1}{2} (t \times at)$$

1

$$\therefore s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

1 3

11. Law of inertia : An object remains in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line until and unless acted upon by an external unbalanced force .

1

When a moving bus stops suddenly, the bus slows down but our body tends to remain in state of motion due to inertia of motion, Hence we get a forward jerk.

1

Sudden start of the bus brings motion to the bus as well as our feet but the rest of the body still has inertia of motion so we fall / get jerked in the backward direction. 1 3

12. $F \propto m_1 m_2$ and $F \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$

$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

- (i) The force of gravitation becomes $\frac{1}{9}$ th the earlier value 1
(ii) The force of gravitation becomes 4 times its earlier value 1
(iii) The force of gravitation remains unchanged 1 3

13. Suppose an object of mass 'm' is moving along a straight line with an initial velocity 'u'. It is uniformly accelerated to velocity 'v' in time 't' by the application of a constant force 'F' throughout the time 't'.

According to the second law of motion,

Rate of change of momentum is directly proportional to the applied force.

$$\therefore F \propto \frac{\text{Change in momentum}}{\text{time taken}}$$

$$\propto \frac{p_2 - p_1}{t}$$

$$\propto \frac{mv - mu}{t}$$

$$\propto \frac{m(v-u)}{t}$$

$$\therefore F = k m \frac{(v-u)}{t}$$

$$F = k ma$$

2

One unit of force is defined as the amount of force that produces an acceleration of 1ms^{-2} in an object of 1 kg mass. 1 3

14. $u = 0 \quad t = 0.5\text{s} \quad g = 10\text{ms}^{-2}$

(i) $v = u + gt = 0 + 10 \text{ ms}^{-2} \times 0.5 \text{ s} = 5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ 1

(ii) Average speed = $\frac{u+v}{2} = \frac{(0+5)}{2} \text{ ms}^{-1} = 2.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ 1

$$(iii) h = ut + \frac{1}{2} gt^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \text{ms}^{-2} \times (0.5\text{s})^2 = 1.25\text{m}$$

1 3

15. a)	(i) Phloem unlike xylem allows movement of materials in both the directions (ii) Phloem transports food from leaves to other parts of the plant body.	$\frac{1}{2}$	
b)	Fig. 6.7 pg 73 NCERT	four Labels	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ 3
16.	Striated muscle - Brings about all voluntary movements of the body Smooth muscle - helps in movement of food in alimentary canal Cardiac muscle - helps the heart to pump blood to all parts of the body		$\frac{1}{2}$
	Fig. 6.11, p77, NCERT book	diag. 2 labels	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ 3

17. Lysosomes

They are capable of breaking down all organic material and keep the cell clear by digesting worn out cell organelles. 1

They are membrane bound sacs filled with powerful digestive enzymes. When the cell is worn out and needs to be destroyed, the lysosomes burst and the enzymes digest the cell. 1 3

18. a)	Dugwell - Water is collected from water bearing strata Tubewell - taps water from deeper strata	$\frac{1}{2}$	
b)	Rain water harvesting and water shed management which involves building check dams.	1,1	3
19. a)	Biotic factors - Insects/rodents/fungi/mites (any one) Abiotic factors - Inappropriate temperature/ Inappropriate moisture	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	
b)	Any two of the following measures- - strict cleaning of produce before storage - proper sundrying and then drying it in shade - Fumigation - systematic management of warehouses	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	3

20. a)

PROPERTY	SOLUTION	SUSPENSION	COLLOID
Stability	Stable, i.e particles do not settle down on keeping	Not stable, i.e particles settle down on keeping	Stable, i.e, particles do not settle down on keeping
Filterability	Passes through the filter paper-particle size is very small.	Suspended particles do not pass through the filter paper - particle size is large	passes through the filter paper-particle size is small
Type of mixture	Homogenous	Heterogeneous	Heterogeneous but appears to be homogeneous

1x3=3

- b) Concentration of a solution is the amount of the solute present in a given amount (mass or volume) of solution (or solvent) 1

Dissolve 10 g of glucose in 100g-10g = 90g of water 1 5

OR

- a) Fig. 2.8 (b), p-21, NCERT Book. (Separation of dyes in blue blank ink) 1

Process : Chromatography 1

Principle : The coloured component that is more soluble in water rises faster and in this way, the colours of different dyes present in blue black ink get separated. 1

- b) (i) Chemical change
(ii) Chemical change
(iii) Physical change
(iv) Chemical change ½x4=2

21. a) Similarity : Liquid state changes into the gaseous state.

Difference :

EVAPORATION	BOILING
1. It is a surface phenomenon, i.e, water molecules at the surface gain energy to change their state	It is a bulk phenomenon. All (bulk) the water molecules of water gain energy to change their state
2. Can take place at all temperatures.	Take place at a fixed temperature. (or any other)

1+1=2

- b) Four factors:
- surface area of the liquid exposed to atmosphere.
 - Temperature of the liquid
 - Humidity
 - Wind velocity
 - Vapour pressure of the liquid
- (any four) $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- c) When ice cold water or crushed ice is taken in a tumbler, water droplets soon appear on the outer surface of the tumbler./ Anhydrous calcium chloride turns wet on keeping exposed to air. 1 5

OR

Characteristics	SOLID	LIQUID	GAS
Rigidity	Rigid -maintains hardness and shape	Fluid -flows easily	Fluid -capable of infinite expansion
Compressibility	Almost incompressible	Relatively incompressible	Highly compressible
Inter-particle forces of attraction	Strongest (keep the particles together)	Comparatively Weaker (but keep the particles within the bulk of liquid)	Extremely weak -particles are free to move in all directions
Inter particle spaces	Nearly negligible	Intermediate	Very large
Kinetic energy of particles.	Very low	Low	High

22. Momentum of a body is defined as the product of its mass and velocity.

1

$$\text{S.I unit - kilogram-meter per second } (\text{kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})$$

1

$$\text{Initial momentum} = m w = 50\text{kg} \times 4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 200 \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$$

1

$$\text{Final momentum} = m v = 50\text{kg} \times 8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 400 \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$$

1

$$\text{Force} = \frac{mv - mu}{t} = \frac{(400 - 200)}{8 \text{s}} \text{ kg m s}^{-1} = 25\text{N}$$

1 5

OR

Law of conservation of momentum:-

The sum of momenta of the two objects before collision is equal to the sum of momenta after collision, provided there is no external unbalanced force acting on them 1

When a person falls on the hard floor, he is brought to rest in a very short interval of time so greater force is called into play

Whereas when he falls on a heap of sand, he is brought to rest in a longer time, so lesser force is called into play/ explanation in terms of momentum 1

Total momentum before firing (pistol & bullet) = 0

1/2

Total momentum after firing (of pistol & bullet) is-

$$= 0.02\text{kg} \times (100 \text{ ms}^{-1}) + 1.5\text{kg} \times v \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

1/2

$$= (2 + 1.5v) \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$$

Total momenta after firing = total momenta before firing

1/2

$$2 + 1.5v = 0$$

$$1.5v = -2$$

$$\therefore v = -1.33 \text{ m/s}$$

Negative sign indicates that the direction of recoil of pistol is opposite to that of bullet

1

23. (i) Uniformly accelerated motion

1

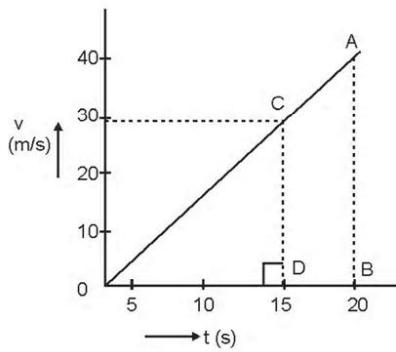
(ii) Acceleration of the object

1

(iii) Distance travelled by the object

1

(iv)



Distance = area of rt. triangle ODC

$$= \frac{1}{2} b \times h$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (15 \text{ s}) \times 30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Distances = 225 m

2 5

OR

(i) OA - uniform acceleration, AB zero acceleration / constant velocity

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

(ii) 20 ms^{-1} ; zero / body comes to rest

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{(iii) retardation} = \frac{(0-20)\text{ms}^{-1}}{(40-30)\text{s}} \text{ ms}^{-1} = -10\text{ms}^{-1}$$

1

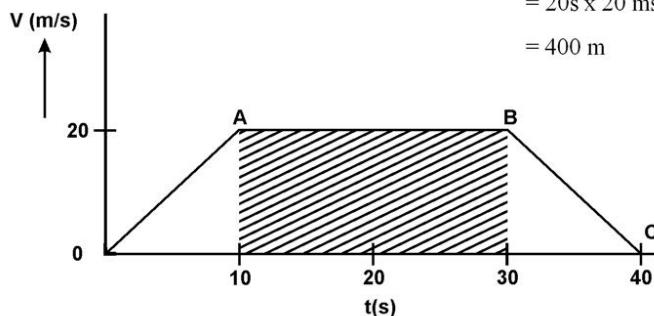
(iv) distance between 10th and 30th second = area of fig. shaded

$$= (30-10) \text{ s} \times 20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$= 20 \text{ s} \times 20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$= 400 \text{ m}$$

2



24. (i) develop biotic and abiotic resistance

(ii) wider adaptability

(iii) early and uniform maturity

elaborate each of these factors

3

Most common method is Hybridisation, which involves crossing two varieties having genes for desired characteristics and bringing them together into a new variety called hybrid

1 5

OR

(i) Maintenance of temperature

1

(ii) provision of hygienic conditions in housing and poultry feed.

(iii) Prevention and control of diseases and pests

$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$

The broiler's food must be rich in protein, fat, vitamin A and vitamin K, as the feed should help in good

growth rate, to develop more muscles and to maintain feathering and carcass quality

½x3

SECTION-B

- 25. (d)
- 26. (c)
- 27. (c)
- 28. (b)
- 29. (a)
- 30. (d)
- 31. (c)
- 32. (b)
- 33. (d)
- 34. (a)
- 35. (b)
- 36. (a)
- 37. (d)
- 38. (d)
- 39. (d)
- 40. (d)
- 41. (b)
- 42. (a)

BLUE PRINT : SA-I (IX) : MATHEMATICS

Unit/Topic	1	2	3	4	Total
Number System	1(1)	2(1)	6(2)*	8(2)*	17(6)
Algebra Polynomials	3(3)	4(2)	6(2)	12(3)	25(10)
Geometry Euclids Geom, Lines and Angles, Triangles	2(2)	4(2)*	15(5)*	16(4)	37(13)
Coordinate Geometry	–	2(1)	–	4(1)	6(2)
Mensuration	2(2)	–	3(1)	–	5(3)
Total	8(8)	12(6)	30(10)	40(10)	90(34)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER, SA-I

CLASS : IX

Time : 3hrs.

MM : 90

SECTION - A

Question numbers 1 to 8 carry 1mark each. For each question, four alternative choices have been provided of which only one is correct. You have to select the correct choice.

1. Which of the following is a rational number?

(A) $\frac{-2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (C) $\frac{13}{\sqrt{5}}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

2. The value of k, for which the polynomial $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + k$ has 3 as its zero, is

(A) -3 (B) 9 (C) -9 (D) 12

3. Which of the following is a zero of the polynomial $x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x - 1$?

(A) -1 (B) -2 (C) 1 (D) 2

4. The factorisation of $-x^2 + 5x - 6$ yields:

(A) $(x-2)(x-3)$ (B) $(2+x)(3-x)$ (C) $-(x-2)(3-x)$ (D) $-(2-x)(3-x)$

5. In fig.1, $\angle DBC$ equals

(A) 40° (B) 60° (C) 80° (D) 100°

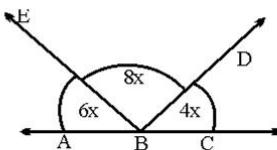


Fig.1

6. In fig.2, ABC is an equilateral triangle and BDC is an isosceles right triangle, right angled at D. $\angle ABD$ equals

(A) 45° (B) 60° (C) 105° (D) 120°

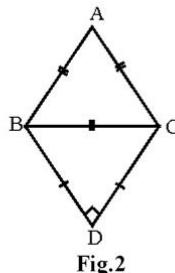


Fig.2

7. The sides of a triangle are 12cm, 16cm and 20cm. Its area is

(A) 48cm^2 (B) 96cm^2 (C) 120cm^2 (D) 160cm^2

8. The side of an isosceles right triangle of hypotenuse $4\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$ is

(A) 8cm (B) 6cm (C) 4cm (D) $4\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$

SECTION - B

Question numbers 9 to 14 carry 2 marks each :

9. If $x = 7 + \sqrt{40}$, find the value of $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

10. Factorise the polynomial: $8x^3 - (2x-y)^3$

11. Find the value of 'a' for which $(x-1)$ is a factor of the polynomial $a^2x^3 - 4ax + 4a - 1$

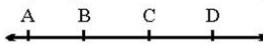


Fig. 3

12. In Fig.3, if $AC=BD$, show that $AB=CD$. State the Euclid's postulate/axiom used for the same.

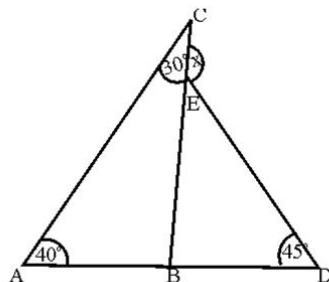


Fig. 4

OR

In Fig.5, ABCDE is a regular pentagon. Find the relation between 'a', 'b' and 'c'

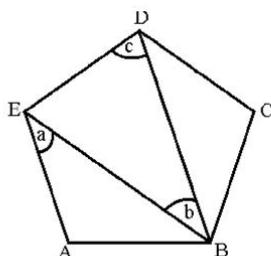


Fig. 5

14. In Fig.6, ABC is an equilateral triangle. The coordinates of vertices B and C are $(3,0)$ and $(-3,0)$

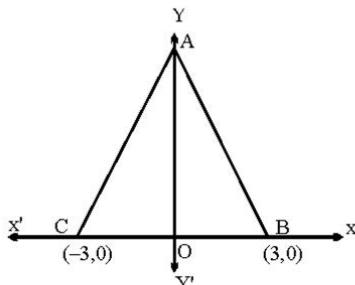


Fig. 6

respectively. Find the coordinates of its vertex A.

SECTION – C

Question numbers 15 to 24 carry 3 marks each:

15. Evaluate : $\left\{ \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{6}} \right\} + \left\{ \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}} \right\}$

OR

If $a=9 - 4\sqrt{5}$, Find the value of $a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}$

16. Simplify the following:

$$\frac{7+3\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{7-3\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}}$$

OR

If $\frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} = a + \sqrt{15} b$, find the values of a and b

17. Factorise the following:

$$12(x^2+7x)^2 - 8(x^2+7x)(2x-1) - 15(2x-1)^2$$

18. Show that 2 and $-\frac{1}{3}$ are the zeroes of the polynomial $3x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 2$.

Also, find the third zero of the polynomial

19. In Fig. 7, $\ell \parallel m \parallel n$ and $a \perp \ell$. If $\angle BEF = 55^\circ$, Find the values of x, y and z

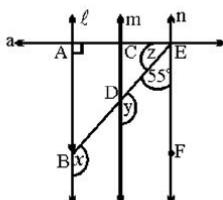


Fig. 7

OR

In Fig. 8, $\ell \parallel m \parallel n$. From the figure find the value of $(y+x)/(y-x)$

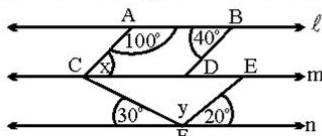


Fig. 8

20. In Fig. 9, $DE \parallel BC$ and $MF \parallel AB$.

Find (i) $\angle ADE + \angle MEN$ (ii) $\angle BDE$ (iii) $\angle BLE$

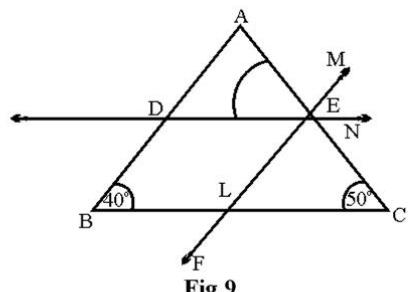


Fig. 9

21. In Fig.10, P is the bisector of $\angle QPR$ and $PT \perp RQ$. Show that $\angle TPS = \frac{1}{2}(\angle R - \angle Q)$

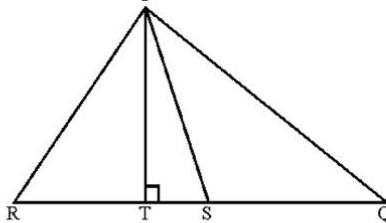


Fig.10

22. In Fig.11, $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ABD$ are such that $AD=BC$, $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 = \angle 4$. Prove that $BD = AC$

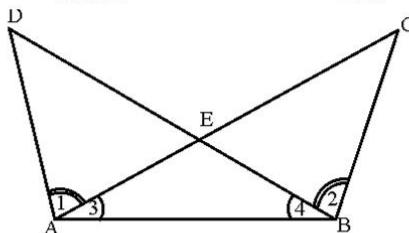


Fig.11

23. In Fig.12, $AB \parallel CD$. If $\angle BAE = 50^\circ$ and $\angle AEC = 20^\circ$, find $\angle DCE$

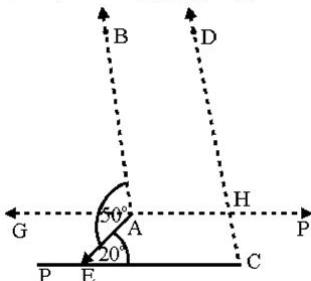


Fig.12

24. Find the area of a triangle whose perimeter is 180cm and two of its sides are 80cm and 18cm. Also calculate the altitude of the triangle corresponding to the shortest side.

SECTION-D

Question numbers 25 to 34 carry 4 marks each:

25. If $x = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$, find the value of $x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 5$

OR

Simplify : $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{9}}$

26. If $x = \frac{\sqrt{p+2q} + \sqrt{p-2q}}{\sqrt{p+2q} - \sqrt{p-2q}}$, then show that $qx^2 - px + q = 0$

OR

If $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$ and $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$, find the value of x^2+y^2+xy

27. If x^3+mx^2-x+6 has $(x-2)$ as a factor, and leaves a remainder n when divided by $(x-3)$, find the values of m and n .

$$28. \text{Prove that } (x+y)^3 + (y+z)^3 + (z+x)^3 - 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x) = 2(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$$

29. If A and B be the remainders when the polynomials $x^3+2x^2-5ax-7$ and $x^3+ax^2-12x+6$ are divided by $(x+1)$ and $(x-2)$ respectively and $2A+B=6$, find the value of ' a '

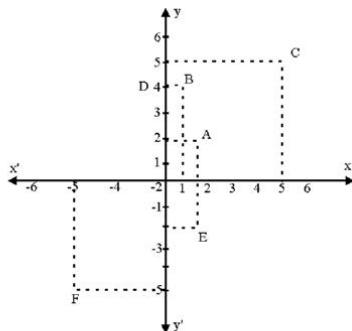


Fig.13

31. In Fig. 14, $QT \perp PR$, $\angle TQR = 40^\circ$ and $\angle SPR = 30^\circ$. Find the values of x, y and z.

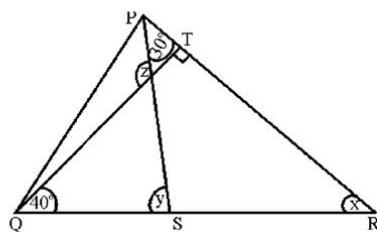


Fig.14

32. In Fig. 15, ABCD is a square and EF is parallel to diagonal BD and $EM = FM$. Prove that

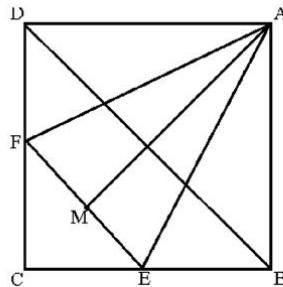


Fig.15

33. In Fig. 16, $AB=BC$, $\angle A = \angle C$ and $\angle ABD = \angle CBE$. Prove that $CD=AE$.

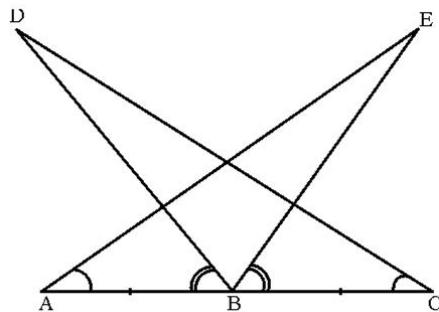


Fig.16

34. In Fig. 17, $AB = AC$, D is a point in the interior of $\triangle ABC$ such that $\angle DBC = \angle DCB$. Prove that AD bisects $\angle BAC$ of $\triangle ABC$

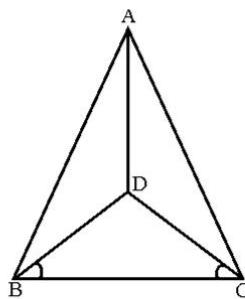


Fig.17

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER, SA-I
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS : IX

Time : 3hrs.

MM : 90

SECTION - A

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (C) | 7. (B) | 8. (C) |

1x8=8

SECTION - B

9. $x = 7 + \sqrt{40} = 7 + 2\sqrt{10} = (\sqrt{5})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2(\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{2}) = (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})^2$ ½

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{3}$$
½

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})}{3} = \frac{1}{3}[4\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2}]$$
½

$$= \frac{2}{3}[2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}]$$
½

10. $8x^3 - (2x-y)^3 = (2x)^3 - (2x-y)^3$ ½

$$= [2x - (2x-y)][(2x)^2 + (2x-y)^2 + 2x(2x-y)]$$
½

$$= y[4x^2 + 4x^2 + y^2 - 4xy + 4x^2 - 2xy]$$
½

$$= y[12x^2 + y^2 - 6xy]$$
½

11. $P(x) = a^2 x^3 - 4ax + 4a - 1$

$$P(1) = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 4a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$$
1+1

12. $AC = BD \Rightarrow AC - BC = BD - BC$

$$\Rightarrow AB = CD$$
1+½

Euclid's Axiom : If equals are subtracted from equals, the remainders are equal

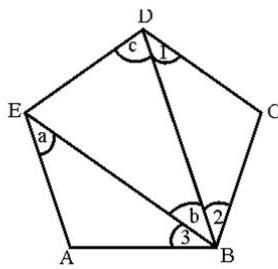
½

13. $\angle ABC = 180^\circ - (40^\circ + 30^\circ) = 110^\circ \Rightarrow \angle CBD = 70^\circ$ 1

$$x = \angle CBD + \angle BDE = 70^\circ + 45^\circ = 115^\circ$$
1

OR

ABCD is a regular pentagon



$$\Rightarrow \angle BCD = 108^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 2 = 36^\circ \quad [BC=CD]$$

½

$$\angle C + \angle 1 = 108^\circ \Rightarrow \angle C = 72^\circ$$

$$\angle EAB = 108^\circ \Rightarrow \angle a = 36^\circ$$

½

$$\angle b = 108^\circ - (\angle 2 + \angle 3) = 108^\circ - 72^\circ = 36^\circ$$

½

$$\Rightarrow \angle a + \angle b = 72^\circ = \angle C$$

½

14. $AB = 6$ unit $\Rightarrow AC = BC = 6$ units

$$OA = 3$$
 units and $\angle AOC = 90^\circ$

½

$$\Rightarrow OC^2 = AC^2 - OA^2 = 36 - 9 = 27$$

$$\Rightarrow OC = 3\sqrt{3}$$
 units

1

$$\therefore \text{Coordinates of } C \text{ are } (0, 3\sqrt{3})$$

½

SECTION - C

15. $\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{3+2+2\sqrt{6}}$

½

$$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 + 2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$$

½+½

$$= \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Also, } \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 - 2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$$

½+½

$$\therefore \text{Required sum} = (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$$

½

OR

$$a = 9 - 4\sqrt{5}, \quad \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{9-4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{9+4\sqrt{5}}{9^2 - (4\sqrt{5})^2} = 9+4\sqrt{5}$$

1

$$\therefore a + \frac{1}{a} = (9-4\sqrt{5}) + (9+4\sqrt{5}) = 18$$

½

$$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = (a + \frac{1}{a})^2 - 2 = (18)^2 - 2$$

1

$$= 324 - 2 = 322$$

½

$$16. \frac{7+3\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{7-3\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(7+3\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5}) - (7-3\sqrt{5})(3+\sqrt{5})}{9-5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [21+2\sqrt{5}-15 - (21-2\sqrt{5}-15)] = \frac{1}{4} [6+2\sqrt{5}-6+2\sqrt{5}] = \sqrt{5}$$

1

OR

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})^2}{5-3} = \frac{1}{2} [5+3+2\sqrt{15}]$$

1

$$= 4 + \sqrt{15} = a + \sqrt{15} b$$

1

$$\Rightarrow a = 4, b = 1$$

1

$$17. \text{ Let } x^2 + 7x = p, 2x - 1 = q$$

$$\therefore \text{ Given expression} = 12p^2 - 8pq - 15q^2$$

½

$$= 12p^2 - 18pq + 10pq - 15q^2$$

$$= 6p(2p - 3q) + 5q(2p - 3q)$$

$$= (6p + 5q)(2p - 3q)$$

1+½

$$\therefore \text{ Factors are : } [6(x^2 + 7x) + 5(2x-1)][2(x^2 + 7x) - 3(2x-1)]$$

1

$$= (6x^2 + 52x - 5)(2x^2 + 8x + 3)$$

$$18. p(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 2$$

$$p(2) = 3(2)^3 - 2(2)^2 - 14 - 2 = 24 - 8 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ is a zero of } p(x)$$

1

$$p\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) = 3\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^3 - 2\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^2 - 7\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) - 2 = \frac{-1}{9} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{7}{3} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{3} \text{ is a zero of } p(x)$$

$(x-2)(x+\frac{1}{3})$ or $(x-2)(3x+1)$ is a factor of $p(x)$

1

or $3x^2 - 5x - 2$ is a factor of $p(x)$

½

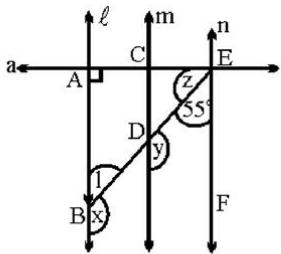
$$(3x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 2) \div (3x^2 - 5x - 2) = x + 1$$

½

$\therefore x = -1$ is the third zero of $p(x)$

19.

$$\ell \parallel n \Rightarrow \angle CEF = 90^\circ$$



$$\Rightarrow Z = (90^\circ - 55^\circ) = 35^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle x = 90^\circ + z = 90^\circ + 35^\circ = 125^\circ$$

$$\angle y = \angle x = 125^\circ$$

OR

$$y = 180^\circ - (30^\circ + 20^\circ) = 130^\circ$$

$$\ell \parallel m \Rightarrow x + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80^\circ$$

$$\therefore x+y = 130^\circ + 80^\circ = 210^\circ$$

$$y-x = 130^\circ - 80^\circ = 50^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow (y+x) : (y-x) = 21:5$$

20. DE || BC and AB is a transversal

$$\Rightarrow \angle ADE = 40^\circ$$

DE || BC and LE || AB \Rightarrow DBLE is a || gm

$$\therefore \angle DEL = \angle MEN = 40^\circ$$

$$\therefore (i) \angle ADE + \angle MEN = 2 \times 40^\circ = 80^\circ$$

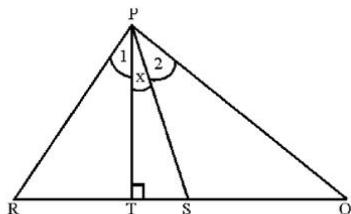
$$(ii) \angle BDE = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$$

$$(iii) \angle BLE = \angle BDE = 140^\circ$$

For fig.

21.

$$\angle 1 + \angle x = \angle 2 \text{ (Given)}$$



$$\angle 1 + \angle R = \angle 2 + x + \angle Q$$

$$\angle 1 + \angle R = \angle 1 + 2x + \angle Q$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = \angle R - \angle Q \Rightarrow \angle TPS = \frac{1}{2} (\angle R - \angle Q)$$

22. It is given that $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 = \angle 4$

$$\angle 1 + \angle 3 = \angle 2 + \angle 4 \Rightarrow \angle DAB = \angle CBA$$

In Δ 's DAB and CBA

$$AD = BC, AB = AB, \angle DAB = \angle CBA$$

$$\therefore \Delta DAB \cong \Delta CBA \Rightarrow BD = AC$$

1

1

1

½

1

1

½

½

1

½+½

½

½

1

½

1½

1

23. Draw $\text{GAP} \parallel \text{PC}$ ½
- $\angle \text{GAE} = \angle \text{AEC} = 20^\circ$ (i) ½
- $\text{AB} \parallel \text{DH}$ and GP is a transversal ½
- $\therefore \angle \text{GAB} = \angle \text{GHD}$ (ii) 1
- Again, $\text{GP} \parallel \text{CE} \Rightarrow \angle \text{GHD} = \angle \text{ECD}$ (iii) ½
- from (i), (ii) and (iii), we get
- $\angle \text{DCE} = 30^\circ$ ½
24. Two sides are 80cm, 12cm and perimeter = 180cm ½
- \therefore Third side = $180 - (80 + 12) = 82\text{cm}$
- The sides are 82cm, 80cm, 18cm
- Now $(80)^2 = 6400$, $18^2 = 324$ 1
- $\Rightarrow (80)^2 + (18)^2 = 6724$
- $(82)^2 = 6724$
- $\therefore \triangle$ is right angled. ½
- \therefore area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 80 \times 18 = 720\text{cm}^2$ ½
- Altitude corresponding to shortest side = 80cm ½

SECTION - D

25. $x = \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{(2)^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ 1
- $\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ ½
- $(x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 5) \div (x^2 - 4x + 1) \Rightarrow$ Quotient = $x+2$, Remainder = 3 1+½
- $\therefore x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 5 = (x+2)(x^2 - 4x + 1) + 3 = 3$ 1

OR

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{(\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{2}-1)} = \sqrt{2}-1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{9}} = \sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}$$
3

$$\therefore \text{Given expression} = (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3}) + \dots + (\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7}) + (\sqrt{9} - \sqrt{8}) \quad 1$$

$$\sqrt{9} - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$26. \quad x = \frac{[\sqrt{p+2q} + \sqrt{p-2q}]^2}{\cancel{p+2q} - \cancel{p+2q}} = \frac{1}{4q} [p + 2q + p - 2q + 2\sqrt{p^2 - 4q^2}] \quad 1+\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2q} [p + \sqrt{p^2 - 4q^2}] \Rightarrow 2qx - p = \sqrt{p^2 - 4q^2} \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{A}q^2x^2 + \cancel{p}^2 - \cancel{A}pqx = \cancel{p}^2 - \cancel{A}q^2 \quad 1$$

$$qx^2 - px + q = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

OR

$$x = (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}, y = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x+y = 6, xy = 9-8=1 \quad 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + xy = (x+y)^2 - xy = 36-1=35 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$27. \quad p(x) = x^3 + mx^2 - x + 6, p(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 8 + 4m - 2 + 6 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 4m = -12 \Rightarrow m = -3 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(3) = n, \therefore n = (3)^3 + (-3)(3)^2 - 3 + 6 \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n=3 \quad 1$$

$$28. \quad \text{We know that } a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca) \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Let } a = x+y, b = y+z, c = z+x$$

$$\text{LHS} = 2(x+y+z)[(x+y)^2 + (y+z)^2 + (z+x)^2 - (x+y)(y+z) - (y+z)(z+x) - (z+x)(x+y)] \quad 1$$

$$= 2(x+y+z)[x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2yz + z^2 - xy - y^2 - xz - yz - z^2 + 2zx - yz - xy - xz - 2x - x^2 - yz - xy] \quad 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2(x+y+z)[x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx] \quad 1$$

$$= 2(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + -3xyz) \quad 1$$

$$29. \quad p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5ax - 7, q(x) = x^3 + ax^2 - 12x + 6 \quad 1$$

$$\text{It is given that } p(-1) = A \text{ and } q(2) = B \quad 1$$

$$\therefore A = -1 + 2 + 5a - 7 \Rightarrow A = 5a - 6 \quad 1$$

$$B = 8 + 4a - 24 + 6 \Rightarrow B = 4a - 10 \quad 1$$

$$\text{Also } 2A + B = 6 \Rightarrow 10a - 12 + 4a - 10 = 6 \quad 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 14a = 28 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad 1$$

$$30. \quad \text{Coordinates of : A(2,2), B(1,4), C(5,5),} \quad 2$$

$$D(-1, 4), E(2, -2), F(-5, -5)$$

$$E \text{ is the mirror image of A in x-axis} \quad 1$$

D is the mirror image of B in y-axis

1

31. In $\triangle RPS$, $\angle P + \angle S + x = 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow x = 180^\circ - 100^\circ - 30^\circ = 50^\circ$$

1

$$y = 180^\circ - \angle PSR = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$$

1½

$$z = y + 40^\circ = 120^\circ$$

1½

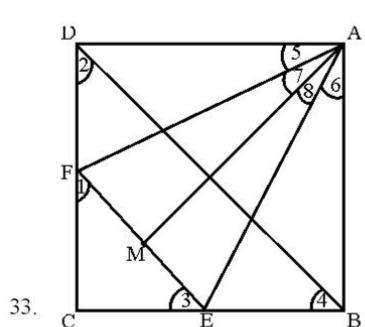
32.

$EF \parallel BD \Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 = \angle 4$

$\angle 2 = \angle 4 \Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 3$

1

$\therefore DF = BE$ [$\because BC - CE = CD - CF$]



33.

$\Delta ADF \cong \Delta ABE$ [AD = AB, FD = BE, $\angle D = \angle B = 90^\circ$]

1

$\Rightarrow AF = AE$ and $\angle 5 = \angle 6$

½

$\Delta AMF \cong \Delta AME$ [AF = AE, FM = EM, AM = AM]

1

$\therefore \angle 7 = \angle 8 \Rightarrow \angle 7 + \angle 5 = \angle 8 + \angle 6 \Rightarrow \angle MAD = \angle MAB$

½

$\Rightarrow AM$ bisects $\angle BAD$

½

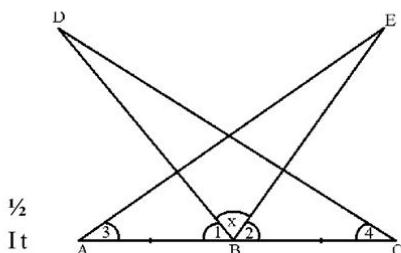
$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ (Given)

$\therefore \angle 1 + x = \angle 2 + \angle x$

1½

$\Rightarrow \angle ADE = \angle CBD$

34.



½

It

In Δ 's ABE and CBD

(i) $\angle 3 = \angle 4$ (Given) (ii) $\angle ADE = \angle CBD$

2+½

(iii) $AB = BC$

$\Rightarrow \Delta$'s are $\cong \Rightarrow CD = AE$

$AB = AC \Rightarrow \angle ABC = \angle ACB \dots$ (i)

is given that $\angle DBC = \angle DCB \dots$ (ii) $\Rightarrow DB = DC$ 1
from [(i)-(ii)], we get

$\angle ABD = \angle ACD$

½

Δ 's ABD and ACD are \cong by (sss)

1

$\therefore \angle BAD = \angle CAD$

1

$\Rightarrow AD$ bisects $\angle BAC$

कक्षा-9 हिन्दी (पाठ्यक्रम-ब) कोड संख्या (085)

संकलित परीक्षा 1 (एस 1) हेतु भार विभाजन (अप्रैल-सितम्बर)		कुल भार %
विषयवस्तु	अंक	
अपठित बोध	20	30%
व्याकरण	20	
पाठ्यपुस्तक व पूरकपाठ्यपुस्तक	40	
लेखन	10	
फॉरमैटिव परीक्षा(एफ-1 व एफ 2)		20%
कुल भार		50%

टिप्पणी:

1. संकलित परीक्षा एक (एस-1) 90 अंकों की होगी। 90 अंकों को मूल्यांकन के पश्चात 30 अंकों में से परिवर्तित कर लिया जाएगा तदुपरांत ग्रेड का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

कक्षा नौवीं हिन्दी 'ब'- संकलित परीक्षाओं हेतु परीक्षा विनिर्देशन 2010-2011

खण्ड-क : अपठित बोध

प्रश्न संख्या 1-4

(20 अंक)

- दो अपठित गद्यांश 100 से 150 शब्द
- दो अपठित काव्यांश 100 से 150 शब्द

उपर्युक्त गद्यांश व पद्यांश पर शीर्षक का चुनाव, विषय-वस्तु का बोध, भाषिक बिंदु/संरचना आदि पर चार प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे प्रत्येक प्रश्न के पाँच बहुवैकल्पिक भाग होंगे तथा प्रत्येक भाग का एक अंक होगा।

खण्ड-ख : व्यावहारिक व्याकरण

प्रश्न संख्या 5-9

(20

अंक)

निर्धारित विषयों पर विषय-वस्तु का बोध, भाषिक बिंदु/संरचना आदि पर पाँच प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का होगा।

खण्ड-ग : पाठ्यपुस्तक स्पर्श भाग-1 व पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक संचयन भाग-1

प्रश्न संख्या 10-16

(40

अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 10

पाठ्यपुस्तक 'स्पर्श' के निर्धारित पाठों में से कोई दो पद्यांश दिए जाएँगे तथा इन पर विषय-वस्तु का बोध, भाषिक बिंदु/संरचना आदि पर बहुवैकल्पिक पाँच प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे तथा इस प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्प होंगे तथा प्रत्येक भाग का एक अंक होगा। छात्रों को कोई एक पद्यांश करना होगा।(5 अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 11

पाठ्यपुस्तक 'स्पर्श' के गद्य पाठों के आधार पर तीन लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। इन प्रश्नों का कुल भार नौ अंक होगा (3+3)। छात्रों को कोई दो प्रश्न करने होंगे। ये प्रश्न छात्रों की साहित्य को पढ़कर समझ पाने की क्षमता के आकलन पर आधारित होंगे। (6 अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 12

पाठ्यपुस्तक 'स्पर्श' के निर्धारित पाठों (गद्य) पर पाँच अंक का एक निर्धारित प्रश्न पूछा जाएगा (विकल्प सहित)। यह प्रश्न छात्रों की हिंदी के माध्यम से अपने अनुभव को लिखकर सहज अभिव्यक्ति कर पाने की क्षमता का आकलन करने पर आधारित होगा। (5 अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 13

पाठ्यपुस्तक 'स्पर्श' के निर्धारित पाठों (गद्य) में से दो गद्यांश दिए जाएँगे तथा इस में से छात्रों को कोई एक करना होगा। इस पर तीन या चार लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। इन प्रश्नों का कुल भार पाँच अंक होगा। यह प्रश्न हिंदी गद्य के संदर्भ में विषय तथा अर्थबोध की क्षमता का आकलन करने पर केंद्रित होंगे। (5 अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 14

पाठ्यपुस्तक 'स्पर्श' के पद्य पाठों के आधार पर चार लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। इन प्रश्नों का कुल भार नौ अंक होगा (3+3+3)। छात्रों को कोई तीन प्रश्न करने होंगे। ये प्रश्न कविताओं के विषय, काव्य बोध, अर्थ बोध व सराहना को सरल शब्दों में अभिव्यक्त करने की क्षमता पर आधारित होंगे। (9 अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 15

पूरक पुस्तक 'संचयन' के निर्धारित पाठों में से तीन प्रश्न देकर किन्हीं दो के उत्तर पूछे जाएँगे। इन प्रश्नों का कुल भार छः (3+3)2 अंक होगा। ये प्रश्न पाठ की समझ व उनकी सहज अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता पर आधारित होंगे। (6 अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 16

पूरक पुस्तक 'संचयन' के निर्धारित पाठों में से दो प्रश्न देकर किसी एक का उत्तर पूछा जाएगा। इस प्रश्न का कुल भार चार अंक होगा ये छात्रों के अपने अनुभवों व उनकी संवेदनशीलता को परखने के लिए होगा। (4 अंक)

खण्ड-घ : लेखन

प्रश्न संख्या 17-18

(10

अंक)

प्रश्न संख्या 17

इस प्रश्न में संकेत बिन्दुओं पर आधारित समसामयिक एवं व्यावहारिक जीवन से जुड़े हुए विषयों पर 80 से 100 शब्दों में तीन में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखने के लिए कहा जाएगा। यह अनुच्छेद विभिन्न विषयों और संदर्भों पर छात्रों के तर्कसंगत विचार प्रकट करने की क्षमता को परखने के लिए होंगे। **(5 अंक)**

प्रश्न संख्या 18

इस प्रश्न में किन्हीं दो अनौपचारिक विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर पत्र लिखने के लिए कहा जाएगा। यह प्रश्न अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता पर केन्द्रित होगा। **(5 अंक)**

कक्षा नौवीं
पाठ्यक्रम ब - संकलित परीक्षा -1
खण्ड 'क'

समयः 3 घंटे

अंक 90

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए विकल्पों में से छाँटकर लिखिए— अंक 5

बूढ़े सियार ने भेड़ों को रोक कर कहा, भाइयों और बहनों! अब भय मत करो। भेड़िया राजा संत हो गए हैं। उन्होंने हिंसा बिल्कुल छोड़ दी है। उनका हृदय परिवर्तन हो गया है। वे आज सात दिनों से घास खा रहे हैं। रात-दिन भगवान के भजन व परोपकार में लगे हैं। उन्होंने अपना जीवन जीव-मात्र की सेवा में अर्पित कर दिया है। अब वे किसी का दिल नहीं दुखाते, किसी का रोम तक नहीं छूते। भेड़ों से उन्हें विशेष प्रेम है। इस जाति ने जो कष्ट सहे हैं, उनकी याद करके कभी-कभी भेड़िया संत की आँखों से आँसू आ जाते हैं। उनकी अपनी भेड़िया जाति ने जो अत्याचार आप पर किए हैं, उनके कारण संत का माथा लज्जा से जो झुका है, सो झुका ही हुआ है, परंतु अब वे शेष जीवन आपकी सेवा में लगाकर प्रायशिचत करेंगे। आज सवेरे की बात है कि एक मासूम भेड़ के बच्चे के पाँव में काँटा लग गया तो भेड़िया संत ने उसे दाँतों से निकाला; पर जब वह बेचारा कष्ट में चल बसा तो भेड़िया संत ने सम्मानपूर्वक उसकी अत्येष्टि क्रिया की। उनके घर के पास हड्डियों का जो ढेर आप देख रहे हैं, वह उसी का है। अब वे सर्वस्व त्याग चुके हैं। अब आप उनसे भय मत करो।

1. बूढ़े भेड़िया का हृदय परिवर्तन कैसे हो गया? 1

- (क) भेड़िये ने माँस खाना शुरू कर दिया
- (ख) उसने घास खानी शुरू कर दी।
- (ग) उसने सभी खाना छोड़ दिया
- (घ) किसी की भी तरफ आँख उठाना बंद कर दिया।

2. 'भेड़ों से उन्हें विशेष प्रेम है', इसका आशय है 1

- (क) गरीबों के खून को चूसा जाए
- (ख) उनका उद्धार किया जाए
- (ग) गरीबों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए

- (घ) गरीबों से कुछ न कहा जाए 1
3. प्रस्तुत कहानी में किस पर व्यंग्य किया गया है? 1
- (क) अमीरों पर
 - (ख) लोकतंत्र पर
 - (ग) चुनाव प्रक्रिया पर
 - (घ) भेड़िये पर
4. 'प्रायश्चित' शब्द का अर्थ है- 1
- (क) अंतिम संस्कार
 - (ख) कपटी
 - (ग) पश्चाताप
 - (घ) उपाय
5. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक क्या हो सकता है? 1
- (क) गरीब-अमीर
 - (ख) मेरा पश्चाताप
 - (ग) भय की समाप्ति
 - (घ) भेड़िये व भेड़
- प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर से सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

अंक 5

महँगाई या मूल्यवृद्धि से आज समस्त विश्व त्रस्त है। भारत बढ़ती महँगाई की चपेट में बुरी तरह से जकड़ा हुआ है। जीवनपयोगी वस्तुओं के दाम दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं जिनसे जन-साधारण को अत्यंत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। महँगाई से देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे पर अत्यधिक दबाव पड़ रहा है। महँगाई के निर्मम चरण अनवरत रूप से अग्रसर है; पता नहीं के कब व कहाँ रुकेंगे आज कोई भी वस्तु बाजार में सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध नहीं है, समाज का प्रत्येक वर्ग महँगाई की मार को अनाहृत अतिथि की तहर सहन कर रहा है, इसका सर्वग्राही प्रभाव जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र पर पड़ रहा है। सरकारी योजनाओं पर अत्यधिक खर्च हो रहा है। अपने स्वार्थ के लिए लोगों में धार्मिक, सामाजिक तथा नैतिक मान्यताएँ पीछे छूट जाती हैं और भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला हो जाता है। अर्थशास्त्र की मान्यता है कि यदि किसी वस्तु की माँग उत्पादन से अधिक हो तो मूल्यों में स्वाभाविक रूप से वृद्धि हो जाती है।

1. आज महँगाई से कौन दुखी है? 1

- (क) उद्योगपति
 (ख) सारा विश्व
 (ग) चीन
 (घ) नेपाल
2. महँगाई से देश का कौन-सा ढाँचा डगमगा रहा है? 1
 (क) आर्थिक
 (ख) सामाजिक
 (ग) राजनैतिक
 (घ) नैतिक
3. अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार मँहगाई का कारण है? 1
 (क) माँग से अधिक उत्पादन
 (ख) धार्मिक मान्यताएँ
 (ग) उत्पादन से अधिक माँग
 (घ) राजनैतिक दबाव
4. 'अनाहत' का विलोम शब्द है 1
 (क) हत
 (ख) ओहूत
 (ग) अहूत
 (घ) नाहुत
5. इस गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक है- 1
 (क) भ्रष्टाचार
 (ख) अर्थशास्त्र
 (ग) जमाखोरी
 (घ) मँहगाई
- प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के सही विकल्प छाँटकर लिखिए-

अंक 5

आज तुम्हें मुक्ति मिली, कौन तुम्हें दास कहे?
 स्वामी तुम ऋतुओं के संवत् के संग-संग चलते चलो।
 नदियों ने चलकर ही

सागर का रूप लिया
 मेघों ने चलकर ही
 धरती को गर्भ दिया
 रुकने का मरण नाम, पीछे सब प्रसार है।
 आगे है रांगमहल, युग के ही संग-संग चलते चलो।
 मानव जिस ओर गया
 नगर बने, तीर्थ बने
 तुम से है कौन बड़ा?
 गगन-सिंधु मित्र बने,
 भूमि का भोगों सुख, नदियों का सोम पियो
 त्यागे सब जीर्ण वसन, नूतन के संग-संग चलते चलो।

1. इस कविता में कवि ने क्या संदेश दिया है? 1
- (क) निरतरंता का
 - (ख) बादलों की तरह गर्जना
 - (ग) सागर की तरह अथाह होने का
 - (घ) ऋतुओं की तरह परिवर्तित होने का
2. ‘युग के संग-संग चलते चलो’— का क्या आशय है? 1
- (क) समय के साथ चलना
 - (ख) नदियों की तरह बहना
 - (ग) रंग महलों के साथ चलना
 - (घ) आकाश व सागर के साथ चलना
3. त्यागे सब जीर्ण वसन- का तात्पर्य है; 1
- (क) सब पुराने वस्त्र त्याग दो
 - (ख) सदा नए वस्त्र धारण करो
 - (ग) पुरानी सड़ी गली रुढ़ियों को त्याग दो
 - (घ) सभी भावनाओं को त्याग दो
4. ‘स्वामी तुम ऋतुओं के, संवत, के संग-संग चलते चलो’— इस पंक्ति का अर्थ है; 1
- (क) तुम्हें परिवर्तन की शक्ति है
 - (ख) तुम मौसम बदल सकते हो

- (ग) तकनीकी विकास की ओर संकेत
 (घ) नए वर्ष की ओर संकेत
5. 'तुमसे है कौन बड़ा'— कवि ने मनुष्य को सबसे बड़ा क्यों कहा है? 1
- (क) निरतं संघर्ष के कारण
 (ख) सृष्टि की निर्जीव तत्वों को जानने के कारण
 (ग) सृष्टि की सजीव तत्वों का रहस्य जानने के कारण
 (घ) सृष्टि के सजीव व निर्जीव तत्वों पर विजय पाने के कारण
- प्रश्न 4.** निम्नलिखित पद्धांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प छाँटकर लिखिए— अंक 5
- यह सड़क जो खून बह रहा है
 ठसे सूँधकर तो देखो
 और पहचानते की कोशिश करो
 यह हिन्दू का है या मुसलमान का
 किसी सिक्ख का या ईसाई का
 किसी बहन का या भाई का
 सड़क पर इधर-उधर पड़े
 पत्थरों के नीच में दबे
 टिफिन कैरियर से
 जो रोटी की गंध आ रही है
 वह किस जाति की है,
 हाँ मैं बता सकता हूँ
 यह खून उस आदमी का है
 जिसके टिफिन में बंद
 रोटी की गंध
 उस जाति की है
 जो घर और दफ्तर के बीच
 साईकिल चलाती है
 और जिसके सपनों की उम्र
 फ़ाइलों में बीत जाती है।
1. इस कविता में कवि क्या चित्रित कर रहा है? 1

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| | (क) सड़क पर खून को | |
| | (ख) आतंकवाद की समस्या को | |
| | (ग) व्यक्ति की पहचान को | |
| | (घ) संस्कृति को | |
| 2. | इस कविता की भाषा है- | 1 |
| | (क) बज्र | |
| | (ख) अवधी | |
| | (ग) मैथिली | |
| | (घ) खड़ी बोली | |
| 3. | इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द 'पत्थर' का पर्याय नहीं है- | 1 |
| | (क) प्रस्तर | |
| | (ख) पाषाण | |
| | (ग) शिला खंड | |
| | (घ) पत्रक | |
| 4. | इस कविता में क्या पहचानने को कहा है? | 1 |
| | (क) रंग को | |
| | (ख) रूप को | |
| | (ग) खून से व्यक्ति के धर्म, जाति व लिंग की पहचान करने को | |
| | (घ) चेहरा पहचानने को | |
| 5. | इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का नहीं है- | 1 |
| | (क) टिफिन | |
| | (ख) साइकिल | |
| | (ग) फ़ाइल | |
| | (घ) सड़क | |
| | खण्ड 'ख' | |
| प्रश्न 5. | (क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए। | 2 |
| | संबंध, सामीक्षा | |
| | (ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित र का उचित स्थान पर प्रयोग कीजिए। | |
| | पार्ण, वृण | |

(ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग करते हुए मानक रूप लिखिए।

सन्ध्या, घण्टा

1

प्रश्न 6 (क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर अनुनासिक चिह्नों का प्रयोग कीजिए। 1

गंवार, कुंआ

(ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थानों पर नुक्ता का प्रयोग करके शब्द पुनः लिखिए। 1
राज, खुदा

(ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से मूल शब्दों व प्रयुक्त उपसर्गों को अलग-अलग करके लिखिए।
संभ्रांत, सफल, 2

प्रश्न 7 (क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से मूल शब्दों व प्रयुक्त प्रत्ययों को अलग-अलग करके लिखिए।
चिह्नित, आर्थिक 2

(ख) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्दों के अन्य पर्यायवाची रूप से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति
कीजिए। 2

- (i) जब श्रीकृष्ण शिशु ये तब वह अन्य गोपालों के साथ खेला करते थे।
- (ii) तुलसीदास ने नारी के लिए शब्द का भी प्रयोग किया है।
- (iii) राह कितनी भी कठिन क्यों न हो, वीर अपने लिए बना ही लेते हैं।
- (iv) सर्प को विषैला होने के कारण के नाम से जाना जाता है।

प्रश्न 8 (क) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्दों के विलोम रूप से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए। 2

(i) कर्मधारय समास में एक पद उपमान व दूसरा पद होता है।

(ii) मनुल को कल्पना की दुनिया से निकल कर में जीना चाहिए।

(iii) पूर्णिमा की रात चाँदनी से भरपूर होती है परंतु की रात अधेरी होती है।

(iv) स्थितियाँ दुखद हो या मनुष्य को अपना संतुलन नहीं खोना चाहिए।

(ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से ऐसे दो अलग-अलग वाक्यों की रचना कीजिए कि उनके दो

अलग-अलग अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाए। 2

पतंग, गति

प्रश्न 9. (क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिए एक उपयुक्त शब्द का प्रयोग कीजिए। 2

(क) अच्छे कुल से संबंधित

10

- (ख) संध्या और रात्रि के बीच का समय
- (ग) कर्म के प्रति निष्ठा
- (घ) अतिथि का सत्कार

- (ख) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित मुहावरों द्वारा कीजिए। 2
- (क) बीमार आशा को जब मैं देखने गई तो उसका शरीर रहा था।
 - (ख) जब से आशा की नौकरी छूटी है तब से वह रही है।
 - (ग) ऑफिस में काम करते-करते अचानक अच्छे- भले श्री चव्हाण की
...और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई।
 - (घ) कभी-कभी किसी की छोटी सी बात भी छोड़ जाती है।

खण्ड 'ग'

प्रश्न 10. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए विकल्पों में से छूँढ़कर लिखिए। 5

ऐसी लाल तुङ्ग कऊन करे॥
 गरीब निवाजु गुसईया मेरा साथै छतु धरे॥
 जाकी छोति जगत कऊ लागै ता पर तुहाँ ढरै॥
 नीचहु ऊच करै मेरा गोविंदु काहू ते न डरै॥
 नामदेव कबीरु तिलोचनु सधना सैनु तरै॥
 कहि रविदास सुनहु रे सतंहु हरिजीऊ तै समै सरै॥

- (i) कवि ने प्रभु को किन-किन नामों से पुकारा है? 1
- (क) गोविंदु
 - (ख) गुसईया
 - (ग) लाल
 - (घ) उपरोक्त सभी
- (ii) कविता में कौन-सी भाषा का प्रयोग किया गया है? 1
- (क) अवधी
 - (ख) ब्रज
 - (ग) खड़ी बोली

(घ) मैथिली

(iii) कविता में “‘गरीब निवाजु’” शब्द का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

1

(क) अमीरों पर कृपा करने वाला

(ख) दीन दुखियों पर कृपा करने वाला

(ग) अंगहीन पर कृपा करने वाला

(घ) व्यापारियों पर कृपा करने वाला

(iv) कवि ने इस काव्यांश में किन संतों के नाम लिए हैं-

1

(क) सधना सैनु

(ख) नामदेव कबीर

(ग) त्रिलोचन

(घ) उपरोक्त सभी

(v) रैदास स्वयं को यहाँ क्या मानते हैं?

1

(क) गरीब

(ख) स्वामी

(ग) लघु व तुच्छ

(घ) महान

अथवा

चित्रकुट में रमि रहे, रहिमन अवध नरेश

जा पर विपदा-पड़त है सो आवत यह देस।

धनि रहीम जल-पंक को लघु जिय पियत अहाय।

उदाधि बड़ाई कौन है जगत पिआसो जाया॥

(i) ‘रमि रहे’ का अर्थ है?

1

(क) घूमते रहे

(ख) प्रसन्नतापूर्वक रहे

(ग) दुख से रहे

(घ) चिंतित रहे

(ii) चित्रकुट की क्या महिमा बताई गई है?

1

(क) चित्रकुट को दुख- निवारक तथा शांतिदायक प्रदेश कहा गया है।

- (ख) चित्रकुट को पहाड़ों का प्रदेश कहा गया है।
 (ग) चित्रकुट को सुविधाजनक प्रदेश कहा गया है।
 (घ) चित्रकुट को खतरों का प्रदेश कहा गया है।
- (iii) दोहे में ‘पंक’ शब्द का अर्थ है-

1

- (क) बादल
 (ख) वृक्ष
 (ग) कीचड़
 (घ) गंदा पानी
- (iv) समुद्र क्यों महान नहीं हैं- 1

- (क) समुद्र विनाश कर सकता है।
 (ख) समुद्र किसी की प्यास बुझाने में समर्थ नहीं है।
 (ग) समुद्र प्यास बुझाने में समर्थ है।
 (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।

- (v) पंक जल अच्छा क्यों है? 1
 (क) उसमें जल कम है।
 (ख) वह छोटे-छोटे प्राणियों की भी प्यास बुझाता है।
 (ग) वह कमल को उत्पन्न करता है।
 (घ) उसमें धान उत्पन्न होता है।

प्रश्न 11. पठित पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर लिखिए। $3+3 = 6$

- (क) बुद्धिया के किस काम को क्यों अन्य लोग अपराध बता रहे थे व क्यों ?
 (ख) शिखर पर चढ़कर लेखिका ने क्या -क्या किया?
 (ग) लेखक ने धूरि को लोक संस्कृति का जागरण क्यों कहा है?

प्रश्न 12. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी एक का उत्तर दीजिए। 5

“ हमारी देशभक्ति धूल को माथे से न, लगाए तो कम से कम उस पर पैर तो रखें”–
 आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

“ एकरेस्ट जैसे महान अभियान में खतरों को और कभी-कभी तो मृत्यु भी आदमी’’को सहज भाव से स्वीकार करनी चाहिए ”। पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न 13. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। अंक 5

ग्राम - भषाएर् अपने सूक्ष्म बोधा से धूल की जगह गर्द का प्रयोग कभी नहीं करतीं/धूल, वह जिसे गोधूलि शब्द में हमने अमर कर अमराइयों के पीछे सूर्य की किरणों में जो धूलि सोने की मिट्टी कर देती है सूर्यास्त के उपरांत ठीक लीक पर गाड़ी के जाने के बाद जो रुई के बादल की तरह या ऐरावत हाथी के नक्षत्र-पथ की भाँति जहाँ की तहाँ स्थिर रह जाती है, चाँदनी रात में जाने वाली गाड़ियों के पीछे जो कवि-कल्पना की भाँति उड़ती चलती है, जो शिशु के मुँह पर, फूल की पंखुड़ियों पर साकार होकर छा जाती है— धूल उसका नाम है।

- (i) ग्राम भाषाओं में धूल की जगह गर्द का प्रयोग क्यों नहीं होता है? 1
- (ii) धूल, बादल और ऐरावत के समान कब स्थिर हो जाते हैं? 1
- (iii) रात में धूल किसके समान उड़ती रहती है? 1
- (iv) धूल का सौदर्य कब और कैसे साकार हो जाता है? 2

अथवा

एवरेस्ट की तरफ गौर से देखते हुए, मैंने एक भारी बर्फ का बड़ा फूल (प्लूम) देखा जो पर्वत-शिखर पर लहराता रहा था। मुझे बताया गया है यह दृश्य शिखर की ऊपरी सतह के आसपास 150 किलोमीटर अथवा इससे भी तेज हवा चलने के कारण बनता था, क्योंकि तेज हवा में सूखा बर्फ पर्वत पर उड़ता रहता है। बर्फ का यह ध्वज 10 किलोमीटर से भी लंबा हो सकता है। शिखर पर जाने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दक्षिण-पूर्वी पहाड़ी पर इन तूफानों को झेलना पड़ता है इस खराब मौसम में, फिर भी मैं एवरेस्ट के प्रति विचित्र रूप से आकर्षित थी और चुनौतियों का सामना करना चाहती थी।

- (क) लेखिका को एवरेस्ट पर क्या दिखाई दिया? 1
- (ख) तेज हवा में पर्वत पर क्या होता है? 2
- (ग) लेखिका किसका सामना करना चाहती थी? 1
- (घ) शिखर पर पहुँचने वाले को क्या-क्या झेलना पड़ सकता है? 1

प्रश्न 14. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 3+3+3=9

- (क) आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि रहीम के दोहों की प्रासंगिकता आज भी है?
- (ख) आदमी-आदमी में अंतर-दर्शन के लिए कवि ने कौन-से उदाहरण दिए हैं?
- (ग) रैदास जी ईश्वर के साथ किन-किन रूपों में एकाकार हो गए?
- (घ) आदमीनामा कविता में कवि ने मनुष्यों पर क्या व्यंग्य किया है व क्यों?

प्रश्न 15. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 3+3=6

- (क) भाई के बुलाने पर घर लौटते समय लेखक के मन में क्या -क्या विचार आए?

(ख) त्रिपुरा बहुधार्मिक समाज का उदाहरण कैसे बना?

(ग) लेखिका का ध्यान अपनी और आकृष्ट करने के लिए गिल्लू क्या-क्या करता था?

प्रश्न 16. महादेवी वर्मा को गिल्लू किस अवस्था में मिला व लेखिका ने उसका उपचार किस प्रकार किया?

अथवा

4

मेरी रीढ़ की हड्डी में एक झुरझुरी सी दौड़ गई- लेखक के इस कथन के पीछे कौन-सी घटना जुड़ी है?

खण्ड 'घ'

प्रश्न 17 निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर 80-100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

5

(क) भ्रष्टाचार एक समस्या-

- अर्थ
- कारण
- विभिन्न रूप
- समाज को खोखला
- राकेने के उपाय
- मेरी प्रतिज्ञा

(ख) सांप्रदायिकता-

- अर्थ
- बुराइयाँ
- राजनैतिक कारण
- धार्मिक कारण
- दूर करने के उपाय

(ग) मँहगाई-

- कारण
- समाज पर प्रभाव
- विकास में बाधक
- दूर करने के उपाय

प्रश्न 18 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर पत्र लिखिए।

5

आपके एक मित्र ने आपसे एक मास पूर्व एक पुस्तक पढ़ने के लिए माँगी थी। बार-बार कहने के बावजूद उसने वह पुस्तक नहीं लौटाई। इस हेतु नाराजगी प्रकट करे हुए एक पत्र लिखकर तुरंत लौटाने का आग्रह कीजिए।

अथवा

आपका छोटा भाई छात्रावास में रहने गया है, वहाँ उसका मन नहीं लग रहा है, वह वापिस आना चाहता है, जीवन में त्याग का महत्व बताते हुए व उसका मार्गदर्शन करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

कक्षा नवम उत्तरमाला

प्रश्न 1.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) ख
- (ii) ख
- (iii) ख
- (iv) ग
- (v) क

प्रश्न 2.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) ख
- (ii) क
- (iii) ग
- (iv) क
- (v) घ

प्रश्न 3.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) क
- (ii) क
- (iii) ग
- (iv) क
- (v) क

प्रश्न 4.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) ख

- (ii) घ
- (iii) घ
- (iv) ग
- (v) घ

प्रश्न 10.	(i) (घ)	1
	(ii) (क)	1
	(iii) (ख)	1
	(iv) (घ)	1
	(v) (ग)	1

अथवा

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| (i) (क) | 1 |
| (ii) (क) | 1 |
| (iii) (ग) | 1 |
| (iv) (ख) | 1 |
| (v) (ख) | 1 |

प्रश्न 11.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	6
प्रश्न 12.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	5
प्रश्न 13.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	5
प्रश्न 14.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	9
प्रश्न 15.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	6
प्रश्न 16.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	4
प्रश्न 17.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	5
प्रश्न 18.	इसका उत्तर विद्यार्थी अपने मतानुसार देंगे ।	5