

#1 Best Seller

FOR  
2022 EXAM



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2021  
CBSE Cir. No. Acad-53/2021

# CBSE COMBINED SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS

## CLASS 9 TERM-II

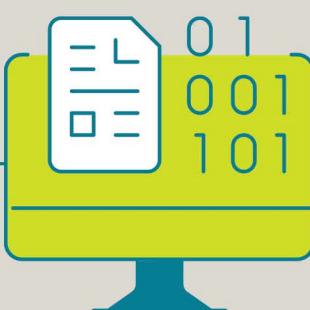
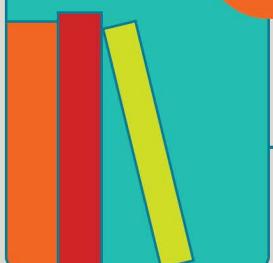
- HINDI-A ● HINDI-B ● ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE
- SCIENCE ● SOCIAL SCIENCE
- MATHEMATICS ● SANSKRIT
- COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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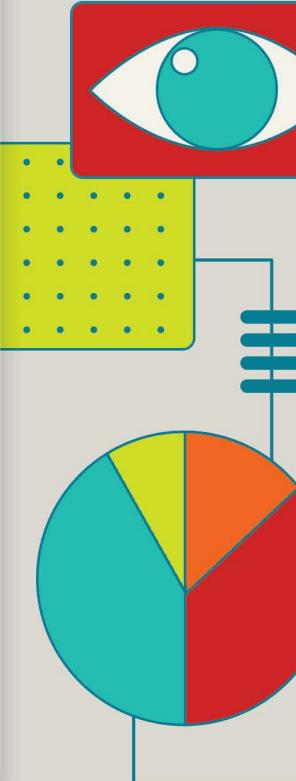
All Typologies of  
Questions -  
SA, LA & Case  
based Questions

2 Solved &  
3 Self Assessment  
Papers with Hints

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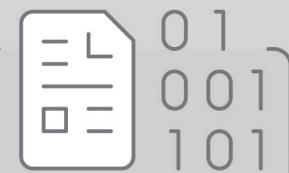
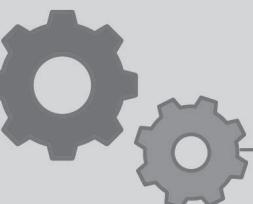
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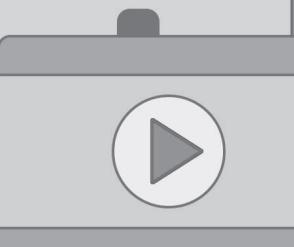
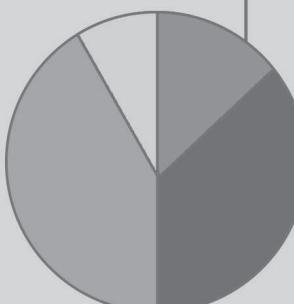
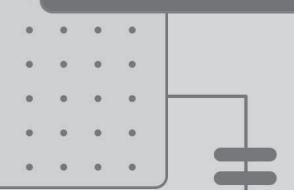
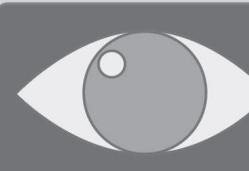
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**SYLLABUS  
COVERED**

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DELHI**



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\*Solutions of Self Assessment Papers can be downloaded from [www.oswaalbooks.com](http://www.oswaalbooks.com) or by scanning the QR code inside

***CLICK HERE FOR MORE [https://t.me/Term\\_2\\_Books\\_Class\\_9](https://t.me/Term_2_Books_Class_9)***





# केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION



NO.: F1001/CBSE-Acad/Curriculum/2021

Date: July 22, 2021

Circular No: Acad- 53/2021

All the Heads of Schools affiliated to CBSE

**Subject: Term wise syllabus for Board Examinations to be held in the academic session 2021-22 for Secondary and Senior Secondary classes and guidelines for the conduct of the Internal Assessment/Practicum/Project.**

This is in continuation to Board's circular number Acad 51/2021 dated July 05, 2021 regarding Special Scheme of Assessment for Board Examination for Classes X and XII for the Session 2021- 22. The syllabus for the two terms mentioned in the scheme in all subjects for classes IX to XII are hereby notified vides this circular. In addition to syllabus for term end board examinations, guidelines for the conduct of Internal Assessment/Practicum/Project are also enclosed.

Schools are requested to share the term wise syllabus and guidelines for the conduct of board examinations and Internal Assessment / Practicum / Project available on CBSE Academic Website <http://www.cbseacademic.nic.in> at the link [http://cbseacademic.nic.in/Term-wise-curriculum\\_2022.html](http://cbseacademic.nic.in/Term-wise-curriculum_2022.html) with all their teachers and students.

(Dr. Joseph Emmanuel)  
Director (Academics)

# ARE YOU TERM-II READY?

Term II exams are not far away now. So, before you snooze and start to lose time, we are here to help you get wise and kick start your preparation for Term II strategically.

Before we dive in,

Let's have a quick overview of the Term II Examination:

- Term II Exam will come from the rest of the 50% rationalized syllabus with no repetition from Term I.
- Unlike Term I, Term II will have subjective questions for 2, 3, 4 & 5 marks (Subject wise as specified in the latest Board Sample Paper).
- Duration of the exam will be 2 hours.
- Format of questions will be case-based/situation based, open ended-short answer/ long answer types.

Now coming to 5 Smart Tips to ace CBSE Term-II



**Read - What's right?**

- Get the CBSE Term-II Exam Syllabus from the official website printed
- Understand the syllabus, the pattern and formulate a preparation strategy based on it
- Keep small deadlines to cover the syllabus in less than 3 months



**Prepare - What will be there?**

- Open ended-short answer/ long answer types require you to understand the concepts comprehensively
- Case-based & assertion-reason based questions will also be there to test the applicability of your knowledge, try buying a question bank for that.



**Focus - Smart & Precise**

- Derivations will be very important in the Term-II paper. So, keep practising them frequently
- Example problems and back exercise questions of each chapter are important. Try to solve each question given in the NCERT for clearing all the concepts



**Write – Rewrite & exercise the pen's might!**

- Term-II will be subjective; you have to be conscious about your writing skills. Your handwriting or the steps to solve a question are going to affect your marks
- Learn, memorize, understand, definitions and theories by writing in your notebooks. It will help you improve your writing speed and retain the concepts for a longer time

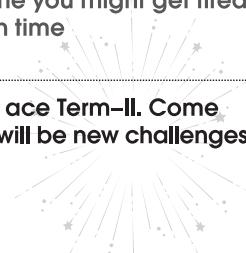


**Assess - Before you rest!**

- Solve sample papers to practice in a board-like environment. Keep track of your time while you practice through sample papers
- Be patient as you are writing from hand after a long time you might get tired or might not be able to complete the sample paper on time

Now you have all the tools and tricks to build your own smart strategy to ace Term-II. Come what may remember to believe in your preparation and yourself as there will be new challenges and new victories in CBSE's Term-II.

Oswaal Books Team wishes you a successful Term – II !!  
Good luck!





# Be mindful. Be grateful. Be positive. Be true. Be kind

**01**

Three things  
that make  
you special

**02**

Three people  
you are  
grateful for  
and why

**03**

Three simple  
things you  
are grateful  
for

**04**

A challenging  
experience  
that made  
you stronger

**05**

Three ways to  
inject gratitude  
into a current  
challenge

**06**

Describe the  
last time you did  
something nice  
for someone

**07**

A fear you  
have  
overcome

**08**

Three  
activities you  
enjoy most  
and why

**09**

What made  
you smile  
today?

**10**

Three things  
you love about  
your family

**11**

What is your  
favorite place,  
and why?

**12**

Three things  
you love most  
about  
yourself

**13**

The last time  
you were  
overcome  
with joy

**14**

A risk you are  
grateful you  
took and why

**15**

Three everyday  
items you are  
grateful for

**16**

Three songs  
that bring you  
joy

**17**

What skill do you  
have that you  
are grateful for  
and why?

**18**

One luxury  
you are  
thankful for

**19**

Describe a  
rejection you  
are grateful  
for

**20**

Three things  
about your  
body you are  
grateful for

**21**

What are you  
most grateful  
for in your daily  
life?

**22**

Three things you  
are grateful for  
about where  
you live

**23**

Three items in  
your home  
you are  
grateful for

**24**

Say thank you  
to someone

**25**

Something in  
nature you are  
grateful for

**26**

A person in your  
past you are  
grateful for

**27**

Something at  
school you're  
grateful for

**28**

Describe the  
last time you  
laughed so  
hard you cried

**29**

What is your  
proudest  
accomplish-  
ment?

**30**

Three things  
you want to  
manifest

# POSITIVE AFFIRMATIONS

I realize what I cannot Control and let the good things flow

I courageously move in the direction of my dreams

I am Supported fully by the universe

I allow my desires to flow to me now

I am wrapped in the loving energy of the universe

All of my thoughts are aligned with my desires

I effortlessly attract my desires

Accept yourself, love yourself, and keep moving forward. If you want to fly, you have to give up what weighs you down.

I am open to new experiences and welcome abundance into my life

When I let go, I create space for something better.

I have the power to shift my mindset and see the good in everything.

**CLICK HERE FOR MORE [https://t.me/Term\\_2\\_Books\\_Class\\_9](https://t.me/Term_2_Books_Class_9)**

# **ENGLISH LANG. & LIT. (184)**

## **TERM-II EXAM**

### **CLASS 9**

#### **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE**

Divisions	Typology of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks	Marks
Section-A	<u>Reading</u>			10 Marks
	Descriptive	Q1	$1 \times 5 = 5$	
	Factual Passage	Q2	$1 \times 5 = 5$	
Section-B	<u>Writing and Grammar</u>			10 Marks
	Descriptive Paragraph & Short writing	Q3	$1 \times 5 = 5$	
	Grammar	Q4 Q5	$1 \times 3 = 3$ $1 \times 2 = 2$	
Section-C	<u>Literature</u>			20 Marks
	Prose, Poetry	Q6	$2 \times 6 = 12$	
	Supplementary Reader	Q7	$2 \times 4 = 8$	
Total		7 Questions		40 Marks

#### **Don't Stop Reading !**

You never know what might be asked in the exam.

To download  
Chapter-wise  
Mind Maps  
scan the code below



To download  
Revision Notes  
scan the code below





**SOLVED**

1

# Sample Question Paper

## General Instructions :

1. The question paper contains three sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

## Section A - Reading

[10 Marks]

### 1. Read the passage given below :

- (1) Many are familiar with the Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore's literary works and songs. One may well ask: Is there a central theme in Tagore's works? There is a central theme and that is, his love for freedom and nonconformity which is evident in his works. Apart from being a literary genius, have you ever wondered what else did he love? Have you ever thought of tasting the bard's favourite dishes?
- (2) Now Kolkata can boast of a cafeteria-cum-restaurant, 'Cafe The', where people can get a taste of Tagore's culinary indulgences—all under one roof. It was conceived by Ratikanta Basu, who undertook a lot of research to make it a reality.
- (3) The restaurant is located on Ho Chi Min Sarani in south Kolkata and is the first cafeteria-cum-restaurant in India that is exclusively dedicated to Tagore cuisine.
- (4) Tagore would encourage the 'thakurs' (cooks) in his ancestral palace in the northern part of the city to introduce variations in the platter, by including local versions of Continental and Peshawari cuisine. Thus, the cross over culture ensconced silently in the kitchens of Thakurbari was launched, much before the clamour for cross-cultural cuisine actually started.
- (5) The poet's innate wanderlust took him to places like Italy, Spain, England, Turkey and he imbibed the food traditions of the respective countries. Since he was exposed to both Oriental and Continental cuisine, a penchant to blend the two forms came naturally.
- (6) There are not many documents to support that Tagore was a die-hard food lover. But he actually was one and whenever he attended a lunch or dinner abroad, he used to collect and bring back the menu cards.
- (7) A part of the menu card will be a facsimile of the menu laid out for the dinner party hosted by Indian society, London, in 1912 to felicitate Tagore on the occasion of the publication of Gitanjali, a collection of his poems. Even the decor of the cafe in south Kolkata has been designed to suit the ambience with large portraits of Tagore at various lunch and dinner parties across the world, his framed write-ups on food, of course softly played Tagore songs.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE of the following questions:

(i) What is the underlying theme of Tagore's works? (1 × 5 = 5)

(ii) What is Gitanjali?

(iii) What did Tagore encourage the 'thakurs' for?

(iv) Why did Tagore visit places like – Italy, Spain, England and Turkey?

(v) What did Tagore do whenever he attended a lunch or dinner abroad?

(vi) Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined word with the word that means the same from paragraph 5.

It was as if she had an inborn knowledge of musical notes.

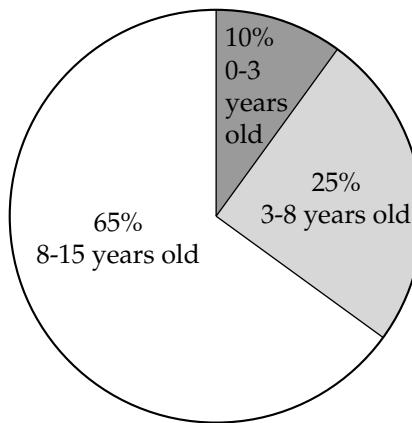
## 2. Read the passage given below :

A research conducted by SATHI says that it is a misconception that children living on platforms are abandoned or are wrecked from homes. In reality, most of the children are those that flee from their homes without a thought and cannot retract their actions, either because they have no money or are too frightened to go back. "We rescue 50 children daily from the platforms across the country. Some of these children get lost even as their parents search for them desperately," said Anjali, project officer, SATHI.

Life on the platform is not easy. The longer a child lives on the platform, the more he falls prey to addictions, abuse, petty thefts and odd jobs for survival. There is no place like home for a child, therefore, in extreme cases of abuse and poverty the organisation's first course of action is 'home placement'.

As SATHI's secretary Pramod Kulkarni says, 'A child on the platform never grows up, he just ages. Early intervention not only saves the child from the dangers of platform life but also makes repatriation easier as the child is more willing to go back home'. But, it is not an easy task. The organisation's staff search the platforms across the country from morning till night. Children are rescued from the platforms and are placed within the safe limits of the SATHI shelters. They are counselled and those who are willing to go back home are taken to their families as soon as possible.

Others who are reluctant to go back home are enrolled in "home orientation camps". Love, guidance and care provided, it paves the way for effective development of problem-solving and social skills needed to build self-esteem and renew family ties. Children addicted to substance abuse are sent to de-addiction camps.



Percentage of abandoned children age wise.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions that follow:

(i) What is the main aim of SATHI? (1 × 5 = 5)

(ii) How does the early intervention in the lives of the children living on the platform help?

(iii) What happens if a child lives on the platforms for long?

(iv) What does the pie-chart convey about the grown up children?

(v) How are the addicted children helped?

(vi) Find out the word from Paragraph-1 which means the same as 'exhausted'.

**Section B - Writing & Grammar**

[10 marks]

**3. Attempt ANY ONE from (i) and (ii).**

(5)

- (i) Make an entry in your diary in 100-120 words about your hesitation to speak in English and your wish to improve your English speaking skills.
- (ii) Read the given lines and complete the story in 100-120 words. Give a suitable title to your story.  
*I awoke one morning and found myself famous.....*

**4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you.** $(1 \times 3 = 3)$ 

	Error	Correction
Tsunami is the series in waves generated in a body from water through an impulsive disturbance causing damage to property or loss to life	e.g.      the (a) ..... (b) ..... (c) .....	<u>a</u> ..... ..... .....

**5. Read the conversation between Raj and Sachin and complete the passage that follows.  $(1 \times 2 = 2)$** 

Raj : Which is your favourite programme on TV?

Sachin : I love to watch news channels. They make us aware of things happening around us.

Raj asked Sachin (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

Sachin answered that (b) \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ them.

**Section C - Literature**

[20 marks]

**6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.** $(2 \times 6 = 12)$ 

- (i) What reason did Lushkoff give to Sergei for telling lies?
- (ii) What does the poet mean by the words 'harvests' and 'war'? (No Men are Foreign)
- (iii) How did the narrator try to save the cat?
- (iv) How did Sue help Johnsby during her illness?
- (v) What has the poet compared with 'leprous hide'? Why?
- (vi) 'I said it with bullets.' What is the speaker's reason for saying this? (If I were you)
- (vii) How did Maria achieve success?

**7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.** $(4 \times 2 = 8)$ 

- (i) Why Sergie is extremely delighted to see Lushkoff at the theatre? Explain.
- (ii) Write a brief character sketch of Santosh Yadav
- (iii) Write three incidents which made the 'packing' a humorous story. Describe the incidents in the order in which they took place.



**SOLVED**

# Sample Question Paper

**2**

## General Instructions :

1. The question paper contains three sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

## Section A - Reading

[10 Marks]

### 1. Read the passage given below :

- (1) An escalating epidemic of overweight and obesity is affecting many countries in the world; more than 300 million people are overweight or obese. Obesity could be region specific. In India, some people tend to be overweight because of their high calorie diet and lack of physical activity. In the United States, obesity is more prevalent in lower economic groups. Obesity is now well recognized as a disease in its own right. Though, obesity commonly means very overweight, it is defined as an excess amount of body weight that includes muscles, bone, fat and water. 'Obesity' specifically refers to an excess amount of body fat. Some people such as body builders or other athletes with a lot of muscle, can be overweight without being obese.
- (2) A certain amount of body fat is needed for stored energy, heat insulation, shock absorption and other functions. Generally, women have more body fat than men. Usually men with more than 25% body fat and women more than 30% body fat are regarded as obese. Obesity tends to run in families suggesting a genetic cause. Environmental factors mean lifestyle behaviour such as what a person eats and his or her level of physical activity. Although you cannot change your genetic makeup, you can change your eating habits and levels of activity. You can learn how to choose more nutritional meals which are low in fat to become more active.
- (3) Then there are psychological factors. Negative emotions such as boredom, sadness or anger, respond to people who overeat. There is also 'binge eating' i.e. when people eat large amounts of food thinking that they cannot control how much they are eating. Those with the most severe binge eating problems are also likely to have symptoms of depression and low self-esteem. These people may have more difficulty in losing weight and keeping it off, than people without binge eating problems.
- (4) Obesity is more than a cosmetic problem; it is a health hazard. Several serious medical conditions have been linked to obesity, including type-2 diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure and heart stroke. Obesity is also linked to higher rates of certain types of cancer. Other diseases and health problems linked to obesity include gall bladder disease and gallstones, liver disease and osteoarthritis which leads to deterioration of joints and gout which also affect the joint and reproductive problems in women.

- (5) As the trend is to equate attractiveness with slimness, especially for women, obesity makes people feel unattractive. There are many methods of treatment, but the benefits of exercise are much more than any other way of losing weight. Not only does exercise help you lose weight but also improves your fitness and flexibility and improves skin texture. Exercises are also free from the side effects of crash dieting, slimming capsules and the heat treatment used by slimming centres.

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE of the following questions:**

- List a few causes of a person being obese.  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$
- Which emotions are considered as negative?
- Why is a certain amount of body fat needed?
- What other serious medical conditions have been linked to obesity?
- Mention any two benefits of exercises.
- Which word is the antonym of 'rigidity' in Paragraph 5?

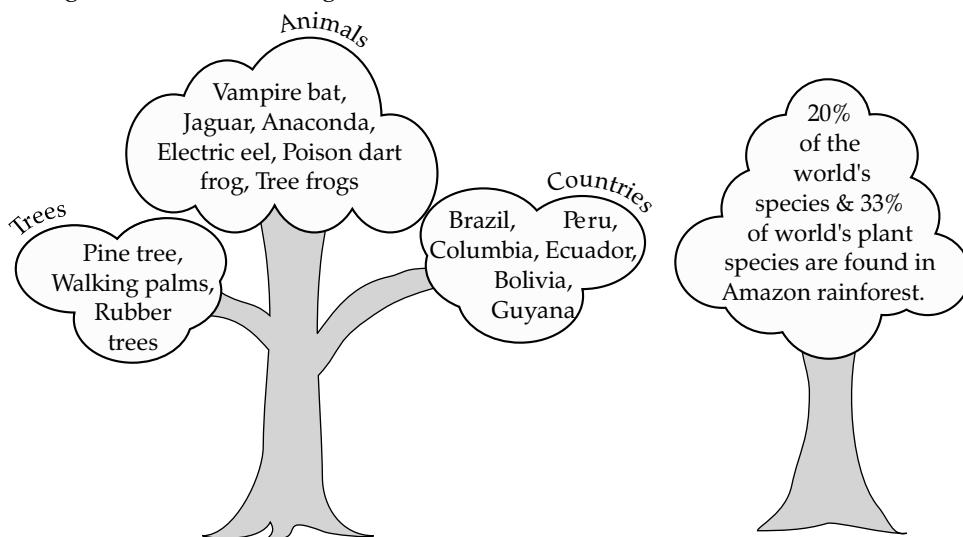
**2. Read the passage given below :**

The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest. It covers an area of nearly 2.8 million square miles, which is about the size of the continent of Australia. The Amazon rainforest gets its life from the majestic Amazon river, the world's second largest river, which runs directly through the heart of the region. The rainforest itself is simply the drainage basin for the river and its many tributaries. The vast forest itself consists of four layers, each featuring its own ecosystem and specially adapted plants and animals.

The forest floor is the lowest region. Since only two percent of the sunlight filters through the top layers to the understory, very few plants grow here. The forest floor, however, is rich with rotting vegetation and the bodies of dead organisms, which are quickly broken down into nutrients and integrated into the soil. Tree roots stay close to these available nutrients and decomposers such as millipedes and earthworms use nutrients for food.

The understory is the layer above the forest floor. Much like the forest floor, only about 2-5 per cent of the sunlight reaches this shadowy realm. Many of the plants in the understory have large, broad leaves to collect as much sunlight as possible. The understory is so thick that there is very little air movement. As a result, plants rely on insects and animals to pollinate their flowers.

The layer above the understory is the canopy. This is where much of the action in the rainforest occurs. Many canopy leaves have specially adapted leaves which form "drip tips". Drip tips allow water to flow off the leaves which prevents mosses, fungi and lichens from occupying the leaves. Leaves in the canopy are very dense and filter about 80 per cent of the sunlight. The canopy is where the wealth of the rainforest's fruits and flowers grow. Bromeliads-cup-like plants, provide drinking pools for animals and breeding locations for tree frogs.



Size: 5.5 million km. sq.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions that follow:**

- Why is there very little air movement in the understory?  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$

- (ii) How are bromeliads useful for animals and tree frogs?
- (iii) According to the above passage, which animals are found in Amazon rainforest?
- (iv) Why is Amazon rainforest unique in terms of flora and fauna?
- (v) How are 'drip tips' useful for leaves?
- (vi) Pick the antonym of 'unmixed' from Paragraph 2.

## Section B - Writing & Grammar

[10 marks]

**3. Attempt ANY ONE from (i) and (ii).**

(5)

- (i) Your friend has behaved very selfishly in the canteen today and so you are very upset. Write a diary entry in 100-120 words expressing your feelings.
- (ii) Develop a story in about 100-120 words with the following beginning. Also give a suitable title.  
An old couple was living in Shobit's adjacent flat. One day, he saw some commotion in their house. He went there and found .....

**4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction.  
The first one has been done for you.**

$(1 \times 3 = 3)$

	Error	Correction
Sachin Tendulkar is a best cricketer in India. He has play for more than 20 years for a country. He retired from the games last year.	eg.: a ..... (a) ..... (b) ..... (c) .....	<u>the</u> ..... ..... .....

**5. Read the conversation and complete the passage given below:**

$(1 \times 2 = 2)$

Sneha : Do you know that the Andaman trip has been postponed?

Deepti : No, I didn't know that.

Sneha asked Deepti (a) \_\_\_\_\_ postponed.

Deepti answered in negative and said that (b) \_\_\_\_\_ that.

## Section C - Literature

[20 marks]

**6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.**

$(2 \times 6 = 12)$

- (i) Why does the author break down in tears after the fire?
- (ii) How did Prashant manage food for his village people?
- (iii) How can you say that the snake was harmless?
- (iv) How do the people hate their brothers? Are they right?
- (v) The poet wants the tree to be snapped out. Why?
- (vi) Why did Jerome offer to pack?
- (vii) What does Maria say about her Russian origin?

**7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.**

$(4 \times 2 = 8)$

- (i) How did Behrman save Johnsly life?
- (ii) How did Gerrard befool the intruder to be able to save himself ?
- (iii) 'Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.' What values made Santosh serve the society?



**UNSOLVED**

1

# **Self Assessment Paper**

## **General Instructions :**

1. The question paper contains three sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

## **Section A - Reading**

**[10 Marks]**

### **1. Read the passage given below :**

The Indian education system in the ancient times was truly world class, which attracted scholars from all over the world to come in search of knowledge. A guru was the most respected intellectual resource who truly earned that respect due to her/his caliber and value system. However, the current scenario of education, at least in terms of quality, value system and employability has been a cause of concern. Technology, particularly Information Technology, has been a game changer in the process, which calls for a complete re-engineering of educational process and system both in content and style of delivery. This has made access to knowledge very easy—Google and YouTube for example, can answer any query on any topic; anytime, anywhere, but it has also led to a side-effect due to which a student does not exercise her/his mind to logically analyse, remember and resolve questions and quickly resort to these gadgets to look for a ready made answer.

There are no alternatives to transforming education system. Some strategical interventions are required like, expenditure on education must be seen as an investment in future of the nation rather than pursuing cost-centric approach. Nation's future is created in classrooms. Hence, if we nurture education in all its segments, we are investing in the nation-building process. We should create conditions both economic and social; when the best of the society choose to join teaching and research as their preferred career options. An ideal teacher has to be academically brilliant; have inspiring communication skills and perceived as a person having a 'role model' value system, character, values and integrity. A teacher must co-create values in a learner in a collaborative manner. Such teachers will transform students to have not only great minds but also equally matching mindsets.

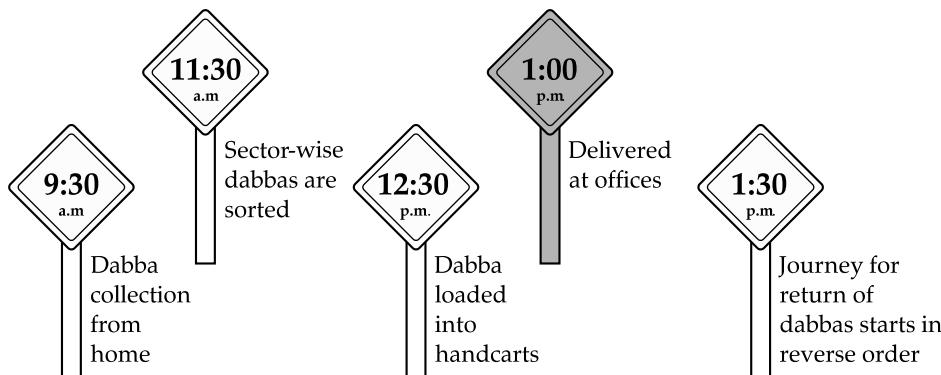
Technology, with poor ethics and negative attitude can spell disaster. It is in the content that we should look at old Indian values, ethics and bring these contents at an early stage as possible. Finally, we need to search productively visionary, passionate and committed academic leaders to lead by setting examples.

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE of the following questions:**

- (i) What is the side effect of using gadgets?  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$
- (ii) Why is the writer looking out for the old Indian values and ethics?
- (iii) What are the causes of concern of the current education system?
- (iv) What are the attributes of an ideal teacher?
- (v) What transformation will the ideal teachers bring in their students?
- (vi) Pick a word from lines 6-10 which means 'to reach a decision'.

**2. Read the passage given below :**

- (1) A *dabbawala* is a person in Mumbai, whose job is carrying and delivering freshly made food from home in lunch boxes to office workers. They are formally known as MTBSA (Mumbai Tiffin Box Suppliers Association), but most people refer to them as the dabbawalas. The dabbawalas originated when India was under the British rule. Since many British people who came to India did not like the local food, a service was set up to bring lunch to their offices straight from their homes.
- (2) Today, businessmen in modern Mumbai use this service and have become the main customers of the dabbawalas. By delivering to each employee his tiffin or lunch, the dabbawalas solve the problem for an estimated 200,000 people. They charge between ₹150 to ₹300, per dabba per month, depending on the location and collection time.
- (3) They are an incredible team. They have a record of no strikes against management. They are always on time, even through the雨iest days on the planet. Their creativity and ingenuity have kept them alive. When telephones services were at a premium in India, the dabbawalas encouraged housewives to use their system to communicate with their spouses by placing little chits inside their boxes. The husbands enjoyed the chits as much as the food. Thus, the dabbawalas were able to "think outside the box" and broaden their capabilities given in a very limited infrastructure. Dabbawalas have also embraced technology. On March 25, 2006, the dabbawalas went online with [www.mydabbawala.com](http://www.mydabbawala.com). The dabbawalas have become icons of hard work and dedication. In fact, the 5,000 strong workforce (there are a handful of women) is so well known that Prince Charles paid them a visit during his recent trip to India. Several academic institutions regularly invite the dabbawala's representatives for discussion and to complement and enhance their academic content.



**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions that follow:**

- (i) The employees of MTBSA are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) Why are these dabbawalas appreciated?
- (iii) How long does it take for a dabba to reach office from home?
- (iv) Why are the dabbawalas incredible?
- (v) Quote any one example of 'the dabbawalas are able to think out of the box'.
- (vi) Find a word from lines 8-15 which means the same as 'extremely good'.

### Section B - Writing & Grammar

[10 marks]

**3. Attempt ANY ONE from (i) and (ii).**

(5)

- (i) Lata feels that speaking in English is the need of the hour. As your parents are unable to do so, you feel a keen desire to teach them. Write in about 100-120 words in your diary expressing how you will execute your plan.
- (ii) Write a story using the following hints in about 100-120 words. Give it a suitable title.  
Sakshi driving ..... busy road ..... late for college ..... attends a call ..... becomes absent minded and careless for a moment ..... crash a pedestrian ..... seriously injured.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you.  $(1 \times 3 = 3)$

	Error	Correction
The pleasure in being outdoors	eg. in	of
is fundamental for human	(a) .....	.....
happiness. There are so much	(b) .....	.....
to learn and it is an constant	(c) .....	.....
source of delight more.		

5. Read the dialogue given below and complete the paragraph.  $(1 \times 2 = 2)$

**Interviewer :** What are your qualifications?

**Candidate :** I have done Hotel Management from the National Institute of Hotel Management.

**Interviewer :** Do you have any work experience?

**Candidate :** I have worked at a hotel reception for a year.

The interviewer asked the candidate (a) \_\_\_\_\_. The candidate replied that he had done Hotel Management from the National Institute of Hotel Management. To the interviewer's enquiry as to whether (b) \_\_\_\_\_. The candidate said that he had worked for one year at a hotel reception.

## Section C - Literature

[20 marks]

6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.

$(2 \times 6 = 12)$

- (i) Do you think the author packed better than George and Harris? Give reasons in support for your answer.
- (ii) With what tricks would Baba entertain the author's family?
- (iii) We hate our brothers and begin to harm them as well as ourselves. How? AI
- (iv) How does the snake protect itself ?
- (v) How did Johnsy associate herself with the falling of leaves?
- (vi) What do you think, may be the effect of hacking and chopping of the tree? AI
- (vii)How did Prashant, a teenager, help the people of his village?

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.

$(4 \times 2 = 8)$

- (i) How did the coming back of the cat bring happiness in the life of the author? AI
- (ii) While doing the packing, the author and his friends did many foolish things. Give the details of any four things.
- (iii) Animals too feel the pain of separation. Elucidate with reference to the story *The Bond of Love*. AI



Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !  
For elaborate solutions, click on the  
link below or scan the given code  
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OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE**  
LEARNING TOOLS



**UNSOLVED**

# **Self Assessment Paper**

**2**

## **General Instructions :**

1. The question paper contains three sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

## **Section A - Reading**

**[10 Marks]**

### **1. Read the passage given below :**

**(1 × 5 = 5)**

- (1) One of the principal values of travelling is that, it breaks the monotony of life and work. Life, for most people, is a mad rush from one place to another, from one activity to another, trying to gather as much as possible.
- (2) In this process, people tend to forget who and what they are. There is no time to ponder and wonder. They tend to forget the values of life. Travelling is a time when people relax, reflect and ponder. Most people, after a pleasant travel, return home with a fresh outlook, new zeal and a better determination.
- (3) Travelling also has a great informative value. It widens the grasp of our knowledge of geography, different cultures and people, etc. For example, when people of Assam visit South India, they learn a great deal. They come to know about the geographical features of south India, such as the existence of numerous rivers, coconut groves, backwaters, spice gardens, rubber plantations, oceans, seas, factories and cities, etc.
- (4) They also learn many things about the Dravidian culture which characterise the people's style of living there. They come to know about their mode of living, social life, agriculture, worship, beliefs, art forms, etc. Such a visit is bound to enlighten the visitor and make her/him more appreciative of other cultures.
- (5) The beauty and the cold of the hills, the charm of the valleys, the chirping of the birds, the song of the rivers, the howling of animals, pleasant air, quiet places, etc., can heal many of our mental and physical problems. In the Indian context, travelling and visiting places have another important value and that is of understanding other's traditions and cultures.
- (6) A visit to various parts of India will make us realise that India is a mosaic of cultures, races and creed and that diversity is the chief hallmark of our land. In this context, travelling can help national integration and unity to a great extent.
- (7) Thus, travelling has a tremendous educative, informative and social value. It widens people's mental horizon, improves health, adds thrill and relaxation to life, dispels boredom and helps promote national integration. Therefore, educational tours should become an integral part of modern education. Travelling also boosts our national economy and the development of tourism industry.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE of the following questions:

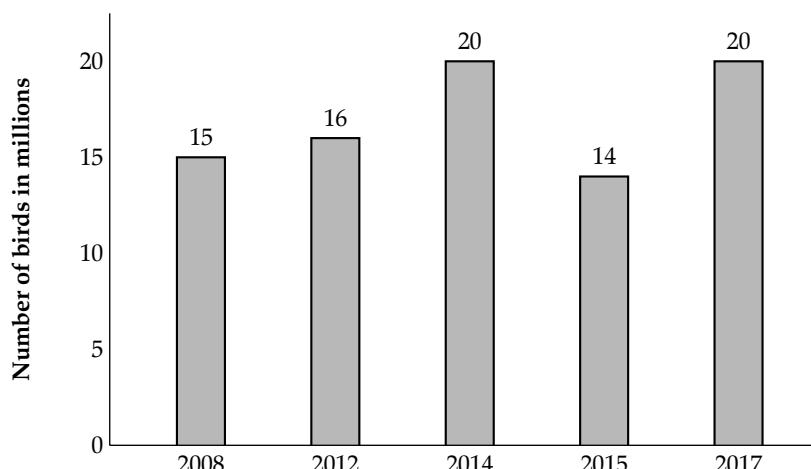
- (i) What are some of the advantages of travelling? (Any two)
- (ii) How do most of the people take life as?
- (iii) How is travelling and nationalism inter connected in Indian context?
- (iv) What all information is imported while travelling to far away places?
- (v) Many of our \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ problems can be sorted out by visiting other places.
- (vi) Which word in paragraph 6 means the same as 'variety'?

**2. Read the passage given below :**

(1 × 5 = 5)

- (1) Today budgies—often called lovebirds in India – are the most popular pet birds in the world. All the adored cage birds of today are the descendants of parrots. They are one of the smallest of the world's 330 parrot species which have come down from a plucky little bird in rural Australia.
- (2) Some appear to be about 30 cm long from tail tip to crown, with bulbous, fluffy foreheads, barrel chests and deep-set eyes. Their colours are striking : vivid shades of blue, grey and green as well as violet and white. Most startling of all are the yolk-yellow birds, called Latinas that are like splashes of luminous paint. The first colour mutations in captive birds were blue and yellow. Today, breeders raise birds with rainbow of colours.
- (3) Love birds stay near water when it's dry, but when there's a lot of rain, they spread out. They are sometimes seen nestling on top of tall eucalyptus trees. While some of the caged varieties would have difficulty flying across a room, wild budgies travel hundreds of kilometres at speeds of upto 50 kilometres per hour to seek seed and water. Even in prolonged droughts, the budgie has an extraordinary ability to withstand dehydration. When deprived of water, budgies can reportedly exist with little weight loss for more than a month at an average air temperature of 30 degrees. At 20 degrees, some can apparently survive indefinitely without water, provided they are getting some moisture from food.
- (4) Male budgies can be excellent mimics and can develop huge vocabularies. Hens may whistle and can learn a few words, but they are not nearly as loquacious as males. Budgies are dimorphic upon sexual maturity. Adult males of most colours, except albino and the very pale pastels, develop a blue colour. Hens have a lilac or tan colour that turns brownish upon maturity.

Number of birds owned as pets



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions that follow:

- (i) Why, according to the author, are budgies tough birds?
- (ii) How are male budgies better than hens with regard to learning words and mimicry?
- (iii) List any two striking features of budges.
- (iv) How are these birds extraordinary?
- (v) In which year was the highest number of birds kept as pet?
- (vi) Which word in paragraph 3 means the same as 'lengthy'?

## Section B - Writing & Grammar

[10 marks]

**3. Attempt ANY ONE from (i) and (ii).**

(5)

- (i) Write a Diary Entry about your experience of a concert which you recently attended. Write in about 100-120 words.
- (ii) Complete the story in about 100-120 words with the following beginning. Also give it a suitable title.

Madhukar is Radhika's constant companion. She met him in the train in a very unusual way when .....

**4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you.**

(1 × 3 = 3)

	Error	Correction
People of diverse culture lives	eg.: lives	<u>live</u>
together in India. There is many	(a) .....	.....
people who exhibit unity on diversity	(b) .....	.....
They celebrated different festivals together.	(c) .....	.....

**5. Read the conversation and complete the passage given below:**

(1 × 2 = 2)

**Mahesh :** Can you come to my house today?

**Satish :** Sorry, Mahesh I can't make it today.

Mahesh asked Satish (a) ..... . Satish apologised and said (b) .....

## Section C - Literature

[20 marks]

**6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.**

(2 × 6 = 12)

- (i) Why does Sue rush down to meet Mr. Behrman?
- (ii) How did Sergei help Lushkoff to live respectfully?
- (iii) What was the snake trying to do and why?
- (iv) How does the Earth unite us?
- (v) Where did the author finally find the toothbrush?
- (vi) They can't hang me twice'. Who said this and to whom in 'If I were you' ? What did the speaker mean?
- (vii) Can Maria Sharapova be considered as a patriot? Substantiate your answer with examples.

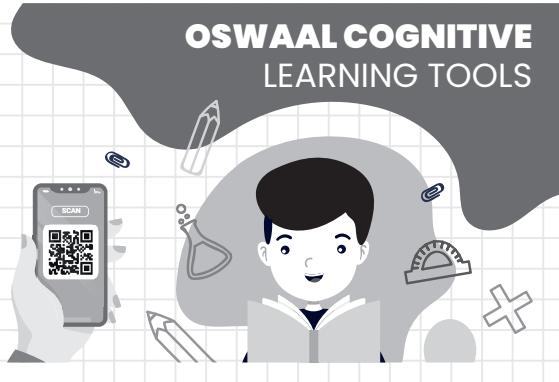
7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.  $(4 \times 2 = 8)$

- (i) What happened when Prashant went to meet his friend in Ersama ?
- (ii) Pets should only be kept by those who have the commitment to understand and meet their needs. Explain. (The Bond of Love)
- (iii) Sometimes we think we cannot be cheated since we consider ourselves over-smart. Was this proven correct for Gerrard, in the play *If I were you?* Discuss the values required to be stronger and not be cheated.



Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !  
For elaborate solutions, click on the  
link below or scan the given code  
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OR



**UNSOLVED**

**3**

# **Self Assessment Paper**

## **General Instructions :**

1. The question paper contains three sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

## **Section A - Reading**

**[10 Marks]**

### **1. Read the passage given below :**

- (1) Manufactured goods worth crores of rupees are being imported every year. There is a dearth of food. Our industries are yet in infancy. We need engineers to man them. We need mechanised farming to increase the output of corps. All this is only possible if we give a technical turn to our education and if skilled labour is made available. At present, there are very few technical institutions in the country. And the reason is not far to seek. Most of our young men have a sort of prejudice against all types of manual labour. They prefer a job in some office to doing work with their hands. They think that manual labour is degrading. Unemployment, therefore, stares them in the face. The jobs of clerks in offices too, are limited.
- (2) Education in arts or crafts will serve a very useful purpose. It will help our youth to make an independent living. They can set up their own little workshops. This type of education will also solve the unemployment problem to some extent. We must, however, guard against one thing. Technical education in order to be of real use should be based on a good literary education at least up to matriculation standard. It has been seen that an educated craftsman has better chances of success in life than an illiterate one.
- (3) India is rich in mineral resources, but most of them have not been tapped. The government is keen to utilise this wealth. More and more technical institutions are, therefore, being opened. A large number of technical hands are pouring out of our universities every year. It is a happy sign of the times, but unfortunately, our industries have not been able to absorb this ever-increasing number of technical hands. Already the number of unemployed technical hands has gone up. It is feared that if some quick measures are not taken to develop our industries, the government will be forced to restrict admission to technical colleges.
- (4) The work of technical training should go hand-in-hand with the development of industries. In this alone lies the real solution of the problem. The government too is alive to this. It is hoped that more factories will be opened in the near future. It will be a criminal waste of the country's intelligence if our young engineers are forced to migrate to foreign countries only because the country cannot provide them with proper means of living.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE of the following questions:

- (i) What is the common cause of unemployment in India?  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$
- (ii) How can education in art and craft help our youth?
- (iii) How can migration be stopped?
- (iv) What kind of technical education is actually useful?
- (v) Why can't the mineral resources utilized fully?
- (vi) Find the antonym of the word 'plenty' in paragraph 1.

**2. Read the passage given below :**

[AI]

**Deforestation**

Forests are an important part of civilisation. They not only form a considerable portion of the national wealth of a country but also play an important role in maintaining the environmental balance. Indiscriminate felling of trees to enhance city areas is a threat to our civilisation. We often forget that a peaceful, sensitive and well-balanced co-existence of man-made civilisation and natural flora and fauna is absolutely important for human existence on the earth. We forget that deforestation for the urbanisation project led to the destruction of past civilisations such as Mohenjo-Daro. Indiscriminate felling of trees not only leaves our planet with fewer trees but also threatens the wildlife of the region. Forests and trees have an enormous impact on the climate as they are instrumental in drawing rain to the earth. Deforestation has resulted radical changes in our climate. The overall temperature of the planet is increasing at an alarming rate. The duration of seasons is fluctuating all over the world. The rate of rainfall is decreasing day by day. The ice-caps at the poles are melting as a result. The amount of cultivable land is reducing as a result of deforestation and less rainfall. The future of this planet is in trouble unless immediate attention is paid to this danger.

Thousands of species of plants and animals are fast disappearing from the face of our earth as a result of human callousness. Forests in the mountains play an important role in preventing erosion and landslides. Felling of trees in the hilly regions endangers the lives of people who live there. However, the silver lining is that several people are becoming aware of this danger. A number of environment activist groups are undertaking a campaign to save forests.

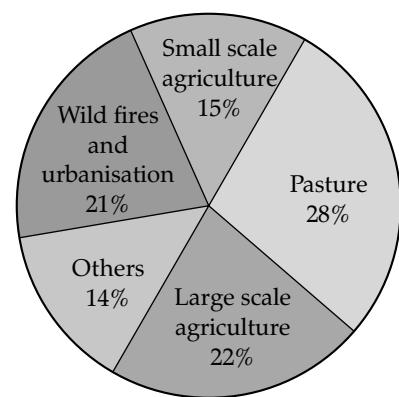
Afforestation and preservation of wildlife can be an answer to this environmental crisis. By planting new trees, we can slowly restore the environmental balance that was disturbed by deforestation. Though the process is long term, yet it is sure to save our planet from extinction. A thorough mass awareness against deforestation and preservation of wildlife is the call of the hour. It is only through mass sensitisation and participation that this aim can be realised in future.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions that follow:

$(1 \times 5 = 5)$

- (i) What are people doing to overcome the dangerous situation mentioned in the above passage?
- (ii) What can be the answer to environmental crisis?
- (iii) Quote any one reason for indiscriminate felling of trees.
- (iv) What has deforestation resulted in?
- (v) From which sector did the maximum threat to forest come?
- (vi) Choose the word nearest in meaning from lines 6-12 for 'having unpredictable ups and downs'.

**Causes of Deforestation**



**Section B - Writing & Grammar**

[10 marks]

**3. Attempt ANY ONE from (i) and (ii).**

(5)

- (i) Today Deepti was invited to a Christmas Party. She writes a Diary Entry in about 100-120 words about the party.

(ii) Write a short story on the basis of given clues in 100-120 words :

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland – often fought for the freedom of the country – no success – hiding in a cave – dejected – a spider drops by its thread from the ceiling – tries to get back to its web – again drops – succeeds in ninth attempt – inspired by the example, Bruce tries again.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you.  $(1 \times 3 = 3)$

The modern student understand the importance for physical exercise.  
He spend one or two hours daily on the open air where he takes part in exercises.

	Error	Correction
eg.: (a)	understand	<u>understands</u>
(b)	.....	.....
(c)	.....	.....

5. Read the conversation and complete the passage given below:  $(1 \times 2 = 2)$

Raj : What are you angry about?  
Mother : Everything you do.  
Raj : Could you be a little more specific?  
Mother : You should know by now.

Raj asked his mother (a) \_\_\_\_\_. She replied that she was angry about everything he did. Raj asked (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to which she retorted that he should have known by then.

## Section C - Literature

[20 marks]

6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.  $(2 \times 6 = 12)$

- (i) How do you think, is the tree killed ultimately?
- (ii) What lies did Lushkoff tell to beg alms from people?
- (iii) How did Montmorency, the dog, create troubles while packing ?
- (iv) How was the problem of what to do with Bruno finally solved?
- (v) What work does Gerrard do ? How do you know this?
- (vi) How were the orphans and the widows resettled?
- (vii) Where does the snake hide itself?

AI

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.  $(4 \times 2 = 8)$

- (i) What did Prashant see on the way while coming back from his friend's house ?
- (ii) How did Maria's loneliness prove to be a boon for her?
- (iii) Johnsy could not get better despite the efforts made by the doctor and her friend Sue's ministrations. Discuss the negative feelings that keep one ailing and also discuss the values which remove such feelings and infuse a person with a desire to live.

□ □

Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !  
For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code  
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OR



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1

# Solution of Question Paper

## Section A - Reading

1. (i) The underlying theme of Tagore's work is his love for freedom and nonconformity.  
(ii) Gitanjali is a collection of poems written by Rabindranath Tagore.  
(iii) Tagore encouraged the 'thakurs' to introduce variations in the platters, by including local versions of Continental and Peshawari cuisine.  
(iv) Tagore's innate wanderlust took him to these places. He also imbibed the food traditions of the respective countries.  
(v) Whenever Tagore attended a lunch or dinner abroad, he used to collect and bring back the menu cards.  
(vi) It was as if she had an innate knowledge of musical notes.

(1 × 5 = 5)

2. (i) The main aim of SATHI is to rescue children from platforms, home-placement of these children and to place these children in the safe limits of SATHI shelters.  
(ii) Early intervention helps to save the child from dangers of platform life and to convince the child to go back home.  
(iii) In such a case, he falls prey to addictions, abuse, pretty thefts and odd jobs for survival.  
(iv) The pie-chart conveys that it is the children in the age group of 8-15 years who are abandoned the most.  
(v) Children addicted to substance abuse are sent to de-addiction camps.  
(vi) wrecked.

(1 × 5 = 5)

## Section B - Writing and Grammar

3. (i) March 07, 20XX

Tuesday

Dear Diary,

A person is known by his company, what type of friends he has and how he reacts before them. I am fortunate enough to have a good circle of friends. They are extremely helpful and good-natured people, but sometimes I feel quite embarrassed because they all have a good command over English, while I do not as I have done my schooling from a Telugu medium school. Therefore, I hesitate to speak in English before them. It is my heartfelt desire to improve my English speaking skill. Now I want to end this hesitation and move forward in getting fluent in it. In order to increase proficiency in learning the skill of English speaking, one needs to maintain the use of the language. The best way to improve and enhance any skill is that, regular

practice should be initiated. The best way to acquire the language is to use it with friends, family, and others continuously. With regular and continuous practice, the language becomes accessible and fluent. Dear Diary! I promise you that I will improve my English speaking skills very soon.

Good Night Diary

XYZ

(ii)

### I BECAME A KING

I awoke one morning and found myself as a famous king of a vast empire. I was dressed in royal robes. My crown was studded with different kinds of diamonds and rubies. My sword was made of gold. Later, I sat in my court. There were hundreds of pleaders who were coming to me for justice. I decided their cases. Then, it was my lunch time. I was served food in utensils made of gold. There were hundreds of servants and maids to attend me. They were ready to carry out my orders at the blink of an eyelid. After lunch, I had a small nap and then I started towards the forest for hunting. There were different kinds of animals in the forest. I hunted two lions which were to be displayed in my palace. All of a sudden, there was a jolt and I fell down from horseback. I began to cry. At the same time, I heard my father's voice asking me why I was crying. I got up at once and realised that it all was a dream. I told the story to my family members. All of us began to laugh. My dream of being a king had been shattered. (5)

**4. Error              Correction**

- (a) from              of
- (b) through            by
- (c) or                  and

(3)

5. (a) which his favourite programme on TV was

(b) he loved to watch news channels as they made them aware of things happening around. (2)

## Section C - Literature

6. (i) Lushkoff told that he was lying, and that neither was he a student nor a school teacher, rather he used to sing in Russian choir where he was expelled because of his habit of drinking and as such he received no alms if he told the truth.
- (ii) The poet has used these two terms for their symbolic meanings. 'Harvest' is a symbol of peace, the farmer does cropping work to feed himself. The term 'war' has been used to display the severity of destruction and starvation.
- (iii) After five hours, when the fire was finally out, it struck to the author that the cat was nowhere to be seen. He started crying and tried to get into the house to bring back his cat. But the firemen didn't allow him so the author requested him to save the cat.
- (iv) She tried her best to soothe her friend, talked about clothes and fashion, whistled while working to distract her mind, called the doctor and did her best to get her friend rid of the illness and encouraged her not to lose heart.
- (v) The poet has compared the Leprous hide with the bark of the tree which has been discoloured with the passage of time. The poet says that the bark of the tree looks like a person who has leprosy and the skin of the body has been discoloured because of old age.
- (vi) Gerrard said these words to convey that he had fired a bullet in return. Gerrard said these words because the intruder wanted to kill him to use his identity and escape from the police. Gerrard wanted to mislead the intruder. He wanted to show that he himself was a criminal.
- (vii) Maria had a humble beginning. When she was nine years old, she was sent off to the United States on the path of success and stardom. She had strong determination and mental toughness. She was also very hard working and competitive which helped in achieving her success.

(2 × 6 = 12)

7. (i) Lushkoff, the beggar was offered some work. Sergei asked him to go to his friends. They gave him some copying work as he could write. Sergei was happy that he had put the man on the right track.

Two years went by. One evening standing at a ticket window of a theatre Sergei saw the man again. Lushkoff told him that he was a notary and was paid 35 roubles a month. He thanked Sergei for what he had done for him. He said that if he had not helped him he would still have been telling lies. This was the reason why Sergei was extremely delighted to see him at the theatre.

(ii) Santosh was hardworking and determined personality who could take her own decisions and accept challenges. She was adventurous and a team builder. She loved and cared for the environment. Santosh was a determined woman who always did what she had decided to do. She did not let anything stand in her way. She was a rebel who did not want to follow the traditional ways of her community and refused to marry at an early age. She wanted to forge her own path. It was her strong will and unwavering determination that she create her identity not only as the younger woman to climb the Mt. Everest but as the only woman to have scaled the Everest twice. She proved herself repeatedly because of her iron will, physical strength and mental toughness. She loved and cared for the environment. This is proved through the fact that she brought 500 kgs of garbage from the Himalayas.

(iii) Packing by three friends has made the story very humorous. They did many foolish things and unpacked the bag several times. The author forgot to pack the boots, he reopened it. Harris and George offered to pack the hamper. They broke the cup, walked on the butter and stepped on the things, upsetting everything. Tomatoes were squashed and Harris sat on the butter. Montmorency, the dog, added to the confusion by destroying the lemons thinking them to be rats. He sat down on things that were to be packed. His sole aim was to get somebody stumble over him and curse him.

(4 × 2 = 8)

**Commonly Made Error**

- Due to limited practice, students remain unsure of answers as they are unable to comprehend.

**Answering Tip**

- Regular practice of grammar rules while writing is a must. To develop this skill, they should play language games.



# Solution of Question Paper

2

## Section A - Reading

1. (i) Environmental factors, psychological factors and heredity can be the causes of a person being obese.  
(ii) Boredom, sadness and anger are considered as negative emotions.  
(iii) A certain amount of body fat is needed for stored energy, heat insulator, shock absorption and other functions.  
(iv) Other medical conditions linked with obesity are type-2 diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure and heart stroke.  
(v) Exercise helps lose weight, improves fitness and flexibility and improves skin texture.  
(vi) flexibility.  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$
2. (i) It is so because understory is so thick and also covered with large, broad leaves.  
(ii) Bromeliads provide drinking pools for animals and breeding locations for tree frogs.  
(iii) Vampire bat, jaguar, Anaconda, electric eel, poison dart tree frogs etc. are found in Amazon forest.  
(iv) Amazon rainy forests are unique because 20% of the world's species and 33% of world's plant species are found here.  
(v) 'Drip tips' allow water to flow off the leaves which prevents mosses, fungi and lichens from occupying the leaves.  
(vi) integrated.  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$

### Commonly Made Error

- Student do not read the questions carefully. Instead, they jump to conclusions.

### Answering Tips

- Thorough reading of the passage should be done before choosing the correct option.
- Regular practice of unseen passage is a must.

## Section B - Writing and Grammar

3. (i) 24 March, 20XX  
Saturday, 10:00 PM  
Dear Diary,

The pace of the world can't be judged by a simple person. Generally, friends are considered to be the best people and friendship, the best relationship, but the incident that happened today made me upset. My friend and I got a chance to drink tea in the canteen. I was glad. We were talking about various issues. All of a sudden, the behaviour of my friend changed and he said that, he had heard that, I had complained to the teacher against him. I assured him that I had never done such a thing, but he was not ready to accept my views and left the place after humiliating me. He has hurt my feelings. I am unable to find a way to solve the problem. I cannot believe that my one and the only friend behaved like that. He never behaved like that before. Today I may be hurt and upset with him, but from tomorrow, I will again try to make him understand.

Good Night Diary

XYZ

(ii)

CUT

An old couple was living in Shobit's adjacent flat. One day, he saw some commotion in their house. He went there and found that there were some masked people who were threatening the old couple and they were trying to escape from their grip. Meanwhile, there was a sound of hooter and people saw three cars coming towards their house. Now, the robbers were trying to free themselves, but they were in the control of the couple. People were surprised how the old couple could be able to handle the young robbers. By now, police had also reached the spot and arrested all the robbers. People were paying their respect to the police, but all of a sudden, there was a sound of 'Cut'. The people were surprised as all the people including the old couple, robbers and police were laughing. Shobit was quite amazed to know that all this was the shooting for a TV serial. Now everyone came to know that the old man was the director of TV films. Shobit took a sigh of relief and decided to approach the old man to introduce him on the silver screen.

(5)

**4. Error              Correction**

- (a) play              played
- (b) a                    the
- (c) games              game

(3)

5. (a) if she knew that the Andaman trip had been

- (b) she didn't know.

(2)

**Commonly Made Error**

- Student do not change the verb or pronoun while writing in indirect speech.

**Answering Tips**

- Learn the rules of reported speech by heart.
- Practice the exercises regularly to have a common over them.

**Section C - Literature**

6. (i) After the fire broke out in the author's house, he and his mother ran out into the front yard. The house was completely burnt down. There was no trace of his cat. The author thought that it had been killed in the fire and therefore broke down in tears.
- (ii) Prashant along with his group put pressure on the merchant to part with his rice, branches were gathered to light fire on which the food was cooked and served to the survivors. He asked the children to lie on the sand with utensils on their stomach to pass the message to those in helicopters that they were hungry and needed food.

- (iii) A green snake has no venom, so it is always harmless. Apart from it, the line 'the snake was harmless even to the children' also shows that the snake was harmless. A snake does not bite any one unless disturbed by someone.
- (iv) People hate their brothers in different ways and the common of them is by taking arms against them. As they take them to be wrong and consider themselves to be right. It is always wrong they should live in peace and tranquility.
- (v) The poet knows that earlier, the methods of killing the tree were not successful, so he wants a different way in which the roots of the tree are pulled out and then he wants to snap out the tree to kill it with surety.
- (vi) Jerome, the narrator, took pride in himself for his packing skill. When, he along with his friends, George and Harris decided to go on a holiday, he offered to do the packing as he felt it would be an easy task and he would get to boss the other two in doing the task.
- (vii) Maria Sharapova says that though America has played a major role in her life yet she is proud to be a Russian. She says that she still holds the Russian citizenship and her blood is totally Russian. She is ready to play the Olympics for Russia if they would invite her to play.  $(2 \times 6 = 12)$
7. (i) Behrman knew Johns's life depended on the last leaf on the creeper. No amount of persuasion, medicine and care brought back life in Johns. Johns was tired of waiting for the last leaf to fall, she also wanted to die peacefully like the poor and tired leaves. So, when it was raining heavily, Behrman knew the last leaf would fall, so he set about to make his masterpiece. It was a painting of the ivy leaf which never fell. While painting he caught pneumonia and died two days later trying to save the life of Johns. Her life was saved, the Ivy leaf became his masterpiece because of the supreme sacrifice.
- (ii) Once Gerrard, the playwright, was alone in his cottage. All of a sudden an intruder entered his cottage. He had a revolver in his hand and he wanted to kill Gerrard. At the time, he was busy over the phone. Seeing the intruder, Gerrard did not lose his peace of mind. The intruder revealed that he was a jewel thief. He had killed a policeman and the police was after him. He wanted to avoid the police by taking Gerrard's identity. Gerrard concocted a story and told that he too was a criminal like him. As a proof, he showed him his travelling bag. He told the intruder that by killing him he would be accused of double murder.  
He told the intruder that his friend was standing below on the road. As soon as the police arrived, he would inform Gerrard. Gerrard took the intruder to the door to show the man. When they reached near the cupboard, Gerrard pushed him into the cupboard, locked it from outside and called the police to arrest the intruder.
- (iii) Santosh Yadav is the only woman in the world who has climbed Mount Everest twice. Her iron-will, physical endurance and mental toughness helped her to set a record of being the only woman to have done that. Santosh was adventurous, hard working and always open to challenges. Being an ardent lover of environment, she worked for the betterment of it. She was a true patriot who felt very proud to unfurl the Indian Tri colour on the top of the world. She always felt that we should never ask as to what country could do for you but see to it that what you could do for the country. She proved this by getting 500 kilograms of garbage from Himalayas.  $(4 \times 2 = 8)$



**ENGLISH LANG. & LIT.**  
**CBSE**  
**Self Assessment Papers**

## **HINTS**

### **Self Assessment Paper – 1**

#### **Section C - Literature**

6. (iv) Moves with sudden curving gliding through the water to protect itself from the attack.
- (vii) • Organises small work groups
  - Assign tasks to people
  - Provided them with help
7. (iii) Love can never be one-sided. It is always mutual. It can be between man and animal. Both of them love each other dearly. When it is closing time, both of them cry bitterly.

### **Self Assessment Paper – 2**

#### **Section C - Literature**

6. (i) • To pour out her worries.
  - How Johnsy was convinced that she would die when the last leaf falls.
- (ii) • Sergei showed faith in Lushkoff
  - Supported him
  - Helped him
  - Raised his self-respect
- (vi) Intruder had already committed a murder, he could be hanged for it—he would lose nothing by committing another murder.
7. (i) • Prashant and his friend's family remained on the roof.
  - Two coconut trees had fallen on their roof.
  - They got their food from these trees.

### **Self Assessment Paper – 3**

#### **Section C - Literature**

6. (ii) Always had different stories to tell — described himself to be a helpless fellow without food and lodging said — that he was a school teacher but had become victim of somebody's foul plan — student who had been expelled.

- (iii) • got in the way of packing  
• sat on the things  
• pretended as if lemons are rats  
• put his legs in the jam
- (iv) Writer's wife loved Bruno deeply. After he returned, a special home was made. Straw was placed inside the box with some playthings.
- (v) Gerrard, a dramatist, works for theatre, disguise outfit, false moustaches, etc., support this point.
7. (i) Saw dead bodies of men, women and children floating in water. Carcasses of dogs, goats and cattle.
- (ii) • born in Russia.  
• sent to the US for tennis training when she was only nine.  
• mother could not accompany her due to visa restrictions.  
• had to bear two years of separation.  
• father also had to work hard.  
• could not spare time for her.  
• humiliation at the hands of seniors.  
• became more determined.  
• reached number one in tennis.
- (iii) • Gloom, non-cooperation with care givers, lack of appreciation for their efforts, lack of joy in life kept her ailing.  
• Love, resolution of one's own conflicts-selfless service, realization can inspire one to live.



# HINDI - A (002)

## TERM-II EXAM

### CLASS 9

#### DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE

खण्ड		प्रश्नों की संख्या	कुल संख्या
खण्ड 'क'	पाठ्य-पुस्तक व पूरक पाठ्य-पुस्तक		
	लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-1 (गद्य)	$2 \times 4 = 8$	8
	लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-2 (पद्य)	$2 \times 3 = 6$	6
	लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-3 (पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक)	$3 \times 2 = 6$	6
खण्ड 'ख'	रचनात्मक लेखन खंड		
	अनुच्छेद	$1 \times 5 = 5$	5
	पत्र-लेखन	$1 \times 5 = 5$	5
	संवाद लेखन	$2.5 \times 2 = 5$	5
	लघु-कथा लेखन	$1 \times 5 = 5$	5
कुल			40

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You never know what might be asked in the exam.

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1

## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

सामान्य निर्देश :

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में दो खंड हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
- लेखन कार्य में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखिए।
- खंड-'क' में कुल 3 प्रश्न हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए इनके उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड-'ख' में कुल 4 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के साथ विकल्प दिए गए हैं। निर्देशानुसार विकल्प का ध्यान रखते हुए चारों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### खण्ड-'क'

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए—

[2 × 4 = 8]

- (क) 'पंछों पर सवार साँवले सपनों का हुजूम' किसे और क्यों कहा गया है? 'साँवले सपनों की याद' पाठ के आधार पर समझाकर बताइए। [AI]
- (ख) सालिम अली के अनुसार लोगों का प्रकृति के प्रति क्या नजरिया है? हमें प्रकृति को किस नजरिए से देखना चाहिए? [AI]
- (ग) प्रेमचंद की फोटो से उनके व्यक्तित्व के विषय में क्या बोध होता है? कोई दो विशेषताएँ लिखिए।
- (घ) कुंभनदास कौन थे? उनका प्रसंग किस संदर्भ में दिया गया है? समझाकर लिखिए।

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए—

[2 × 3 = 6]

- (क) 'मोहन के व्रत पर' पंक्ति का आशय 'कैदी और कोकिला' कविता के आधार पर व्यक्त कीजिए तथा उन परिस्थितियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जिनमें यह व्रत धारण किया था। [AI]
- (ख) कवि किन कष्टों में रातभर कहाँ जागता था और कोयल से वह क्या जानना चाहता था? 'कैदी और कोकिला' कविता के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।
- (ग) आपके विचार से बच्चों को काम पर क्यों नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए? उन्हें क्या करने के मौके मिलने चाहिए?
- (घ) काम पर जाने वाले बच्चे किन-किन सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं और क्यों? 'बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं' कविता के आधार पर लिखिए।

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए—

[3 × 2 = 6]

- (क) लेखिका मृदुला गर्ग के बागलकोट में स्कूल खोलने के प्रयास का वर्णन कीजिए तथा बताइए कि आपको इससे क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?

- (ख) एकांकी 'रीढ़ की हड्डी' पाठ के आधार पर रामस्वरूप एवं गोपाल प्रसाद में से आप किसे ज्यादा दोषी मानते हैं ? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।
- (ग) माटी वाली के पास अपने अच्छे या बुरे भाग्य के बारे में ज्यादा सोचने का समय क्यों नहीं था ?

### रवण-‘रव’

रचनात्मक लेखन—

4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए— [5]

(क) नर हो, न निराश करो मन को

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) सूक्ति का अर्थ, (ii) निराशा में डूबना शोभनीय नहीं, (iii) उपसंहार।

(ख) देश में बढ़ता भ्रष्टाचार

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) भ्रष्टाचार व्यवस्था का अर्थ, (ii) भ्रष्टाचार का कारण और स्वरूप, (iii) समाधान।

(ग) एक सैनिक की आत्मकथा

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) सैनिक की दिनचर्या, (ii) संघर्ष, (iii) चुनौतियाँ।

5. अपने नगर में व्याप्त बिजली कटौती से उत्पन्न समस्याओं का उल्लेख करते हुए किसी लोकप्रिय दैनिक समाचार पत्र के संपादक को पत्र लिखिए। [5]

#### अथवा

छोटी बहन को समय के सदुपयोग की सलाह देते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

6. (क) आपने अपना गृहकार्य नहीं किया है। इसका कारण बताते हुए शिक्षक के साथ हौने वाला संवाद लिखिए। [2½ × 2 = 5]

#### अथवा

इंटरनेट के उपयोग को लेकर दो छात्रों के मध्य संवाद लिखिए।

(ख) गाँव से कुछ दूरी पर रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई है। दो मित्र वहाँ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। उनके मध्य हुए संवाद का लेखन कीजिए।

#### अथवा

परीक्षा से एक दिन पूर्व दो मित्रों की बातचीत का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में लघु कथा लिखिए— [5]

(क) महान कौन

(ख) सही बँटवारा

## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

2

सामान्य निर्देश :

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में दो खंड हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
- लेखन कार्य में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखिए।
- खंड-'क' में कुल 3 प्रश्न हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए इनके उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड-'ख' में कुल 4 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के साथ विकल्प दिए गए हैं। निर्देशानुसार विकल्प का ध्यान रखते हुए चारों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### खण्ड-'क'

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए— [2 × 4 = 8]
- (क) गाँव की मिट्टी पर पड़ने वाली पानी की पहली बूँद का असर जानने वाले नेता कौन थे ?
- (ख) "साँवले सपनों की याद" पाठ में सालिम अली प्रकृति और पर्यावरण के प्रति चिंतित थे ? पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए उनके द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए। [AI]
- (ग) प्रेमचंद जैसे साहित्यकार की फोटो में उनके फटे जूतों को देखकर परसाई जी की मनोदशा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। [AI]
- (घ) "सभी नदियाँ पहाड़ थोड़े ही फोड़ती हैं" पंक्ति में निहित व्यंग्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए— [2 × 3 = 6]
- (क) 'कैदी और कोकिला' कविता के अनुसार लिखिए कि तत्कालीन शासक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करते थे ? [AI]
- (ख) 'कैदी और कोकिला' कविता में कवि ने शासन की करनी को काली क्यों कहा है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। [AI]
- (ग) बच्चों का काम पर जाना धरती के एक बड़े हादसे के समान क्यों है ?
- (घ) बच्चे काम पर किस समय जाते हुए दिखाई देते हैं ? क्या कवि की पीड़ा यही है कि वे उस समय काम पर जा रहे हैं या कुछ और भी ? लिखिए।
3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए— [3 × 2 = 6]
- (क) कहा जाता है कि महिलाएँ शक्तिशाली होंगी तो समाज भी शक्तिशाली बनेगा। समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अपनी ओर से सुझाव दीजिए। [AI]
- (ख) अपनी बेटी का रिश्ता तय करने के लिए रामस्वरूप उमा से जिस प्रकार के व्यवहार की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं, वह उचित क्यों नहीं है ?

- (ग) 'ठिहरी बाँध पुनर्वास के साहब और माटी वाली वृद्ध महिला के मध्य हुई बातचीत इस प्रकार की बाँध योजनाओं पर कैसे प्रश्न चिह्न लगाती है? समझाइए।

### रवण्ड-'रव'

**रचनात्मक लेखन—**

4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए— [5]

(क) परोपकार

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) परोपकार का अर्थ, (ii) परोपकार से लाभ, (iii) परोपकारी व्यक्तियों के उदाहरण।

(ख) दूरदर्शन

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) दूरदर्शन की भूमिका, (ii) शैक्षणिक लाभ, (iii) विकास में योगदान।

(ग) आतंकवाद के दुष्परिणाम

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) आतंकवाद के प्रसार के कारण, (ii) भारत और विश्व में आतंकवाद, (iii) निदान के उपाय।

5. आपको छात्रावास में रहकर पढ़ते हुए कुछ परेशानी हो रही है अतः आप अलग रहकर पढ़ाई करना चाहते हैं। इस तथ्य से अपने भाई साहब को अवगत कराते हुए उनसे निवेदन कीजिए कि वे आपके लिए विद्यालय के आसपास ही एक कमरे की व्यवस्था करने का कष्ट करें। [5]

#### अथवा

आपके क्षेत्र में अनाधिकृत मकान बनाए जा रहे हैं। इसकी रोकथाम के लिए जिलाधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए।

6. (क) सचिव के रिटायरमेंट को लेकर आपके और आपके दोस्त के मध्य हुए संवाद को लिखिए। [2½ × 2 = 5]

#### अथवा

'शिक्षक दिवस' पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम को देखकर विद्यार्थी प्रसन्न होते हैं। ऐसे ही किन्हीं दो विद्यार्थियों के मध्य हुए वार्तालाप को संवाद शैली में लिखिए।

(ख) बिजली की बार-बार कटौती से उत्पन्न स्थिति से परेशान महिलाओं की बातचीत का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।

#### अथवा

नए विद्यालय में अपने पुत्र का दाखिला दिलाने गए अभिभावक और प्रधानाचार्य के मध्य हुए वार्तालाप का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में लघु कथा लिखिए— [2½ × 2 = 5]

(क) तीरथयात्रा

(ख) एकता में बल

1

## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

### सामान्य निर्देश :

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में दो खंड हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
- लेखन कार्य में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखिए।
- खंड-'क' में कुल 3 प्रश्न हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए इनके उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड-'ख' में कुल 4 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के साथ विकल्प दिए गए हैं। निर्देशानुसार विकल्प का ध्यान रखते हुए चारों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### खण्ड-'क'

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए— [2 × 4 = 8]

- (क) “साँवले सपनों की याद” शीर्षक की सार्थकता पर टिप्पणी करते हुए सालिम अली के व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ लिखिए। **[AI]**
- (ख) बृद्धावन जाने पर सैलानियों को क्या याद आता है?
- (ग) लेखक को प्रेमचंद समाज के घृणित लोगों की ओर पैर की अंगुली से इशारा करते क्यों प्रतीत हो रहे हैं? बताइए।
- (घ) प्रेमचंद साधारण किसानों की भाँति जीवन-यापन करते थे। यद्यपि वे राष्ट्रीय ख्याति के कथाकार थे फिर भी उनका रहन-सहन आडम्बरहीन था। वे साधारण धोती-कुर्ता पहनते थे। उनके साधारण-से जूतों को देखकर उनके किन गुणों का परिचय मिलता है?

2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए— [2 × 3 = 6]

- (क) ‘हिमकर निराश कर चला रात भी काली’ का भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए। बताइए कि कवि को कोयल भी कैसी प्रतीत हो रही है और क्यों?
- (ख) ‘कैदी और कोकिला’ कविता में किस शासन की तुलना तम के प्रभाव से की गई है और क्यों?
- (ग) कवि गेंदों के समाप्त होने का प्रश्न उठाकर क्या कहना चाहता है? “बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं” कविता के आधार पर लिखिए।
- (घ) ‘बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं’ कविता का उद्देश्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। **[AI]**

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए— [3 × 2 = 6]

- (क) ‘मेरे संग की औरतें’ पाठ में लेखिका ने अपनी नानी माँ का जो एक चित्र खींचा है, उसका वर्णन कीजिए।
- (ख) ‘रीढ़ की हड्डी’ एकांकी का उद्देश्य अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
- (ग) ‘माटी वाली सचमुच दलित, शोषित और लाचार है’ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

## रवण-‘रव’

रचनात्मक लेखन—

4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए— [5]

(क) विज्ञापनों की न्यारी दुनिया

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) विज्ञापन के साधन, (ii) विज्ञापन का उद्देश्य, (iii) विज्ञापनों का महत्व व प्रभाव।

(ख) कृषि का महत्व

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) मानव जीवन का आधार, (ii) उन्नतिशील बनाना आवश्यक, (iii) शासकीय प्रयासों की आवश्यकता।

(ग) इंटरनेट

संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) अद्भुत आविष्कार, (ii) उपयोगिता, (iii) दुरुपयोग, (iv) उचित प्रयोग आवश्यक।

5. (क) अपने क्षेत्र में डेंगू फैलने की सम्भावना को देखते हुए स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए। [5] **[AI]**

अथवा

(ख) अपने विद्यालय की विशेषताएँ बताते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए।

6. (क) नोटबंदी से प्रभावित दो ग्रामीणों का संवाद लिखिए। [2½ × 2 = 5]

अथवा

हिंदी विषय की कक्षा में छात्र-छात्राओं द्वारा शांतिपूर्वक बैठने के विषय में दो छात्रों में होने वाले वार्तालाप को लिखिए।

(ख) बाढ़ आने से कई गाँव जलमग्न हो गए हैं। दो मित्र उनकी सहायता के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। उनके बीच हुए संवाद का लेखन कीजिए।

अथवा

चिड़िया के घोंसले के बारे में भाई बहन की बातचीत का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में लघु कथा लिखिए— [2½ × 2 = 5]

(क) परिश्रम का महत्व

(ख) गुणवान पुत्र

••

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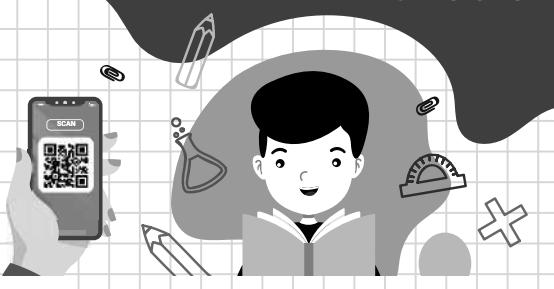
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## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

2

सामान्य निर्देश :

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में दो खंड हैं—खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
- लेखन कार्य में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखिए।
- खंड-'क' में कुल 3 प्रश्न हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए इनके उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड-'ख' में कुल 4 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के साथ विकल्प दिए गए हैं। निर्देशानुसार विकल्प का ध्यान रखते हुए चारों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### खण्ड-'क'

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए— [2 × 4 = 8]
- (क) किस घटना ने सालिम अली के जीवन की दिशा को बदल दिया और उन्हें पक्षी-प्रेमी बना दिया ? [AI]
- (ख) सालिम अली पक्षियों को मनुष्य के समरूप नहीं देखने की सलाह क्यों देते थे ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। [AI]
- (ग) 'जूता हमेशा टोपी से कीमती रहा है। अब तो जूते की कीमत और बढ़ गई है और एक जूते पर पच्चीसों टोपियाँ न्यौवावर होती हैं।' स्पष्ट कीजिए। [AI]
- (घ) आपकी दृष्टि से वेशभूषा के प्रति लोगों की सोच में आज क्या परिवर्तन आया है ?
2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए— [2 × 3 = 6]
- (क) कवि अपने और कोयल के जीवन में किस विषमता का अनुभव करते हैं ?
- (ख) अर्द्धरात्रि में कोयल की चीख से कवि को क्या अंदेशा है ?
- (ग) बच्चों को किस प्रकार की सुख-सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए ? 'बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं' पाठ के आलोक में लिखिए।
- (घ) "बाल-श्रम असफलता सरकार की है या हमारी" 'बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं' पाठ के आधार पर तर्क सहित विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।
3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए— [3 × 2 = 6]
- (क) लोखिका की नानी की आजादी के आंदोलन में किस प्रकार की भागीदारी रही ?
- (ख) 'रीढ़ की हड्डी' शीर्षक की सार्थकता स्पष्ट कीजिए। [AI]
- (ग) 'पुरखों की गाढ़ी कमाई से हासिल की गई चीज़ों को हराम के भाव बेचने को मेरा दिल गवाही नहीं देता।' मालकिन के इस कथन के आलोक में विरासत के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

## रवण-‘रव’

रचनात्मक लेखन—

4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए— [5]
- (क) पराधीन सपनेहु सुख नाहि  
संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) स्वतंत्रता मनुष्य का जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार, (ii) पराधीनता नरक के समान, (iii) महान् पुरुषों के विचार, (iv) स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा।
- (ख) मीडिया का सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व  
संकेत बिन्दु—(i) जागरूकता, (ii) निजी जीवन में दखल देना, (iii) वैज्ञानिक सोच को बढ़ावा देना।
- (ग) मेरा मनपसंद रियल्टी शो  
संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) रियल्टी शो का अर्थ, (ii) विविध प्रकार के शोज के नाम, (iii) मनपसंद शो का नाम।
5. (क) योगासन का महत्व बताते हुए छात्रावास में रह रहे अपने छोटे भाई को पत्र लिखिए। [5]

अथवा

- (ख) आपके मुहल्ले में कुछ बदमाश लड़कों द्वारा गुंडागर्दी की जा रही है। उसकी रोकथाम के लिए थानाध्यक्ष को गश्त बढ़ाने हेतु पत्र लिखिए। [AI]

6. (क) विद्यालय में स्वच्छता अभियान को लेकर दो मित्रों का संवाद लिखिए। [2½ × 2 = 5]

अथवा

आज आपकी अंतिम परीक्षा है। पढ़ाई से चिंता मुक्त होकर आप अपने मित्र के साथ मस्ती से छुट्टियाँ बिताना चाहते हैं। इस स्थिति पर संवाद लिखिए।

- (ख) ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं को लेकर अभिभावक तथा अध्यापक के बीच संवाद तैयार कीजिए।

अथवा

प्राचार्य और छात्र के मध्य प्रवेश को लेकर बातचीत का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में लघु कथा लिखिए— [2½ × 2 = 5]

- (क) नेकी का फल

- (ख) लालच बुरी बला

● ●

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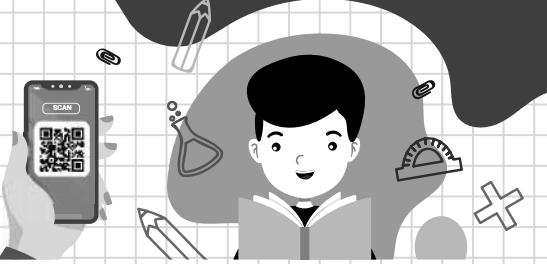
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## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

3

### सामान्य निर्देश :

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में दो खंड हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
- लेखन कार्य में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखिए।
- खंड-'क' में कुल 3 प्रश्न हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए इनके उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड-'ख' में कुल 4 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के साथ विकल्प दिए गए हैं। निर्देशानुसार विकल्प का ध्यान रखते हुए चारों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### खण्ड-'क'

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए— [2 × 4 = 8]
- (क) प्रकृति व पक्षी प्रेमी, भ्रमणशील स्वभाव, पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा हेतु सदा सजग। किन्हीं दो का उल्लेख करते हुए सालिम अली की विशेषताएँ बताइए।
- (ख) लेखक ने ऐसा क्यों कहा है कि सालिम अली जैसा 'बर्ड वाचर' शायद ही कोई दूसरा हुआ हो ?
- (ग) लेखक ने प्रेमचंद को 'जनता के लेखक' क्यों कहा ?
- (घ) 'प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते' पाठ के अनुसार बताइए कि 'तुम परदे का महत्व ही नहीं जानते, हम परदे पर कुर्बान हो रहे हैं' क्यों कहा गया है ?
2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए— [2 × 3 = 6]
- (क) 'क्यों हूक पड़ी वेदना बोझ वाली-सी' पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट करते हुए बताइए कि कवि के द्वारा कोयल से ऐसे प्रश्न करना उसकी किस मानसिक स्थिति का द्योतक है ?
- (ख) हथकड़ियों को गहना क्यों कहा गया है ?
- (ग) आपकी समझ में कवि की बच्चों के काम पर जाने की चिंता कितनी उपयुक्त है ? 'बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं' कविता के आधार पर लिखिए।
- (घ) 'बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं' कविता में कवि ने अपनी किस पीड़ि को चिंता के रूप में व्यक्त किया है ?
3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए— [3 × 2 = 6]
- (क) अपराध करने पर दण्ड दिया जाता है मगर फिर भी अपराध रुकने का नाम नहीं लेता। मात्र दण्ड ही किसी अपराध का विकल्प नहीं होता। सिद्ध कीजिए। 'मेरे संग की औरतें' पाठ के आधार पर सिद्ध कीजिए।
- (ख) शंकर जैसे लड़के या उमा जैसी लड़की—समाज को कैसे व्यक्तित्व की ज़रूरत है ? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।
- (ग) वर्तमान समय में सामाजिक योजनाओं का लाभ कौन उठा रहा है ?

## रवण-‘रव’

**रचनात्मक लेखन—**

4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए—  
[5]
- (क) हिंदी साहित्य की उपेक्षा  
संकेत-बिन्दु—(i) हमारी मातृभाषा, (ii) पाठकों का घटता रुझान और कारण, (iii) उपेक्षाभाव दूर करने के उपाय।
- (ख) कमर तोड़ महँगाई  
संकेत बिन्दु—(i) महँगाई का कारण, (ii) माँग और आपूर्ति में अन्तर, (iii) सरकारी नीति, (iv) बढ़ती महँगाई के दुष्परिणाम।
- (ग) परीक्षा के कठिन दिन  
संकेत बिन्दु—(i) परीक्षा की उपयोगिता, (ii) परीक्षा-जीवन की कसौटी, (iii) परीक्षा में सफलता के उपाय।
5. (क) बन विभाग द्वारा लगाए गए वृक्ष सूखते जा रहे हैं। इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए किसी प्रसिद्ध दैनिक समाचार-पत्र के सम्पादक को पत्र लिखिए।  
[5] [AI]

**अथवा**

- (ख) अपनी भूल के लिए क्षमा याचना करते हुए अपने पिताजी को पत्र लिखिए।
6. (क) भारतीय संगीत के प्रति अपने लगाव को प्रकट करते हुए अपने दोस्त से हुए संवाद को लिखिए।  
[2½ × 2 = 5] [AI]

**अथवा**

- शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी के मध्य हुए संवाद को लिखिए।
- (ख) छात्र के अनुचित व्यवहार से नाराज अध्यापक व शिष्य के मध्य होने वाला संवाद लिखिए।

**अथवा**

दो दोस्तों के बीच जीवन लक्ष्य को लेकर संवाद लिखिए।

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में लघु कथा लिखिए—  
[2½ × 2 = 5]
- (क) गड़ा धन  
(ख) सोने का अंडा

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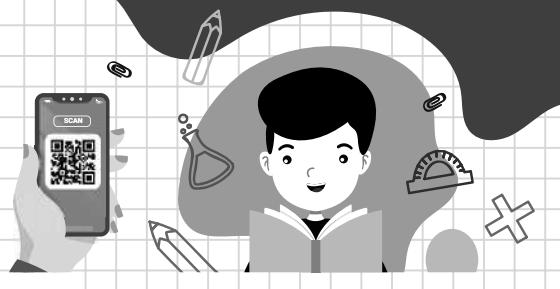
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## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

### खण्ड-'क'

1. (क) 'पंखों पर सवार साँवले सपनों का हुजूम' पक्षी विज्ञानी सालिम अली के जनाजे को कहा गया है। उनका मृत शरीर मौत की खामोश वादी की ओर अग्रसर है। वे प्रसिद्ध पक्षी विज्ञानी थे और अब इस दुनिया से विदा ले रहे थे। अतः पक्षियों से सम्बन्धित सपने अब वे नहीं देख सकेंगे। [2]
- (ख) लोगों का प्रकृति के प्रति उदासीन रवैया देखकर वे द्रवित हो गए। प्रकृति व हरियाली की रक्षा प्राणिमात्र के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है, अतः हमें अपने अस्तित्व की रक्षा के लिए प्रकृति का ध्यान रखने का प्रयास करना ही होगा। हमें प्रकृति को मनुष्य के नजरिए से न देखकर प्रकृति के नजरिए से ही देखना चाहिए। [2]
- (ग) लेखक के अनुसार प्रेमचंद के व्यक्तित्व की निम्नलिखित विशेषताएँ हैं—
- लापरवाह व्यक्ति—प्रेमचंद पोशाकों के शौकीन नहीं थे। मोटे कपड़े की धोती, कुर्ता तथा टोपी पहनते थे। उनकी फोटो में वे पैरों में केनवस के जूते पहने हैं परन्तु फीते बेढ़ंगे हैं तथा एक पाँव के जूते में छेद है।
  - कष्टपूर्ण जीवन—प्रेमचंद ने जीवन में अनेक कष्ट सहे। फोटो खिंचवाते समय भी मुस्कान बड़ी मुश्किल से आती थी।
  - महान् व्यक्तित्व—प्रेमचंद ने अपनी कथा तथा उपन्यासों से एक नये युग की शुरुआत की। उनको युग-प्रवर्तक कहा जाता है।
- (iv) अन्यविश्वासों के विरोधी—प्रेमचंद सामाजिक विकास में बाधक परम्पराओं के विरोधी थे। वे कुरीतियों और रूढ़िवादी परम्पराओं रूपी टीलों को ठोकर मार कर उनका विरोध करते थे। [2]
- (घ) कुंभनदास कृष्णभक्त कवि थे। एक बार सप्राट अकबर ने उन्हें फतेहपुर सीकरी बुलाकर पुरस्कार देने की बात की, तब उन्होंने इस पद की रचना की—

संतन कौं कहा सीकरी सौ काम।

आवत जात पन्हइयाँ धिस गई बिसरि गयौ हरिनाम।।

प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते के संदर्भ में कुंभनदास के प्रसंग का उल्लेख किया गया है। प्रेमचंद रूढ़िवादी परम्पराओं को ठोकर मारते थे इसलिए उनके जूते फट गए, परन्तु समाज नहीं बदला। [2]

2. (क) 'मोहन के ब्रत पर' का आशय मोहनदास करमचंद गाँधी के द्वारा किए गए आह्वान तथा आज़ादी की लड़ाई से है। देश को अंग्रेज़ों से आज़ाद कराने के लिए उन्होंने असहयोग आन्दोलन का सूत्रपात किया और 'अंग्रेज़ों भारत छोड़ो' का नारा दिया। कवि भी उनके आह्वान पर नौकरी छोड़कर आज़ादी की लड़ाई में कूद पड़ा। [2]
- (ख) कवि को कारागार में भरपेट भोजन नहीं मिलता था, कोल्हू में बैल की जगह जुतना पड़ता था, गालियाँ और अपमान मिलता था। इन कष्टों के कारण वह रात-रात भर जागता था। कवि कोयल से यह जानना चाहता है कि वह क्या संदेशा लाई है, उसकी कूक में बेदना का भाव क्यों है ? [2]

- (ग) मेरे विचार में बच्चों को काम पर नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए, उन्हें पढ़ने-लिखने का पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर अपने जीवन को संवार सकें। उन्हें खेलने-कूदने का उचित अवसर मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे तन-मन से स्वस्थ बन सकें। उन्हें अपने माता-पिता, सगे-सम्बन्धियों और आस-पड़ोस से पूरा प्रेम मिलना चाहिए। ऐसा होने से ही उनके व्यक्तित्व का समुचित विकास हो सकेगा। [2]
- (घ) काम पर जाने वाले बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्ति, खेलकूद और मनोरंजन के उपकरणों से वंचित रह जाते हैं। बच्चों के सुविधा और मनोरंजन के उपकरणों से वंचित रहने का कारण है कि उनके माँ-बाप गरीब हैं। जब उनके पास पेट भरने के लिए रोटी ही नहीं है तो उनके पास उनके लिए खेल-खिलोने कहाँ से आ सकते हैं? इसलिए उनके बच्चे खेलने नहीं बल्कि काम करने के लिए जाते हैं। [2]

### सामान्य त्रुटियाँ

- 'मोहन के व्रत पर' से आशय वे कृष्ण भगवान के व्रत, पूजा आदि लेते हैं जो कि गलत है।
- विद्यार्थी कवि के जेल में बंदी होने की वजह स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाते।

### निवारण

- विद्यार्थियों को पाठ्यक्रम में निर्धारित सभी कविताओं का अध्ययन कर उनका केन्द्रीय भाव समझना चाहिए।
- विद्यार्थियों को प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी भाषा में देने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

3. (क) कर्नाटक जाने पर लेखिका मृदुला गर्ग ने बागलकोट कस्बे में एक प्राइमरी स्कूल खोलने की कैथोलिक बिशप से प्रार्थना की, परन्तु क्रिश्चियन जनसंख्या कम होने के कारण वे स्कूल खोलने में असमर्थ थे। लेखिका ने अनेक परिश्रमी और समृद्ध लोगों की मदद से वहाँ अंग्रेज़ी, कन्नड़ तथा हिंदी तीन भाषाएँ पढ़ाने वाला स्कूल खोलकर उसे कर्नाटक सरकार से मान्यता भी दिलाई। लेखिका के इस कार्य से हमें यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि कठिन परिश्रम व दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति से कोई भी कार्य सम्पन्न किया जा सकता है। [3]
- (ख) गोपाल प्रसाद विवाह को 'बिजनेस' मानते हैं। जिस प्रकार व्यक्ति लाभ-हानि का विचार कर व्यापार करता है, उसी प्रकार वे भी अपने लड़के की शादी किसी अच्छी हैसियत वाले व्यक्ति की कम पढ़ी-लिखी लड़की से करना चाहते हैं। इसके पीछे उनकी यह सोच है कि लड़की बिना किसी नाज-नखरे के उनके घरेलू कामों में लगी रहे। इस प्रकार वे नारी को सम्मान नहीं देना चाहते, अतः वे अपराधी हैं।  
रामस्वरूप द्वारा अपनी बेटी की उच्च शिक्षा को छिपाने का कारण यह है कि अधिक पढ़ी-लिखी होने के कारण उसके विवाह में कठिनाई आ रही है। पुरुष प्रधान समाज नारी की गरिमापूर्ण स्थिति को स्वीकार नहीं कर पा रहा है। अतः रामस्वरूप विवश होकर ऐसा कदम उठाते हैं। इस कारण गोपाल प्रसाद की तुलना में उनका अपराध हल्का है। [3]
- (ग) जब जीवन पेट की समस्या से ग्रसित हो, रोटी की चिंता में रात-दिन एक समान लगे तब भाग्य की बात बहुत दूर चली जाती है। माटी वाली भी अपनी आर्थिक और पारिवारिक उलझनों में उलझी, निम्न स्तर का जीवन जीने वाली सामान्य-सी महिला थी। अपना तथा अपने पति का पेट पालना ही उसकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या थी। सुबह उठकर माटाखाना जाना और दिनभर उस मिट्टी को बेचना। इसी में उसका सारा समय बीत जाता था। अपनी इसी दिनचर्या को वह नियति मानकर चले जा रही थी। इस विषम परिस्थिति में माटी वाली के पास अच्छे और बुरे भाग्य के बारे में ज्यादा सोचने का समय नहीं रहता था। [3]

### सामान्य त्रुटियाँ

- विद्यार्थी प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुख्य बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान नहीं देते तथा अत्यधिक विस्तार से उत्तर लिखते हैं।
- विद्यार्थी भाषा, वर्तनी संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ अधिक करते हैं।

### निवारण

- विद्यार्थियों को पाठ का अध्ययन ध्यानपूर्वक करना चाहिए ताकि प्रश्नों के उत्तर सुचारू रूप से दे सकें।
- भाषा संबंधी त्रुटियों को दूर करने का प्रयास निरन्तर करते रहना चाहिए।

## रवण-‘रव’

**4. (क)**

**नर हो, न निराश करो मन को**

‘नर हो, न निराश करो मन को’ सूक्ति का अर्थ है कि मनुष्य को कभी निराश नहीं होना चाहिए। विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी हिम्मत नहीं हारनी चाहिए। यदि मनुष्य ठान ले तो इस संसार में कुछ भी असम्भव नहीं है। हमेशा अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहना चाहिए। मनुष्य की समस्त इंद्रियों का संचालक मन ही है। मन के द्वारा ही मनुष्य साधनहीन होने पर भी हार को जीत में बदल सकता है, जबकि यदि मन में दुर्बलता हो तो सभी साधनों के होते हुए भी मनुष्य पराजय का मुख देखता है। इसलिए कभी भी निराशा को अपने पास नहीं फटकने देना चाहिए। सभी विद्वानों एवं ऋषि-मुनियों ने मन को संयमित एवं बलवान बनाने पर बल दिया है। संयमित मन ही दृढ़ संकल्प ले सकता है। निराशा में डूबा मनुष्य कोई भी निर्णय नहीं ले सकता। यदि एक बार मनुष्य अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका तो उसे अपना प्रयत्न जारी रखना चाहिए। जीवन सफलता-असफलता, लाभ-हानि, जय-पराजय का ही दूसरा रूप है। इतिहास यह सिद्ध करता है कि जब-जब मनुष्य ने निराशा का दामन थामा है तब-तब प्रगति एवं विकास का रथ थम गया है। इसलिए हमेशा अपने लक्ष्य के प्रति आशावान होना चाहिए। मनुष्य के लिए कुछ भी असंभव नहीं है।

**(ख)**

**देश में बढ़ता भ्रष्टाचार**

भ्रष्टाचार का तात्पर्य है—भ्रष्ट व्यवहार या अनैतिक व्यवहार। दुर्भाग्य से आज सारे भारतवर्ष में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। सरकारी कार्यालयों में तो काम तभी हो पाता है जब उन्हें धूस मिल जाती है। न्याय प्रणाली भी भ्रष्टाचार की लपेट में आ गयी है। यदि हम भ्रष्टाचार के मूल में जाएँ तो उसका मूल कारण मानव का स्वार्थ, उसकी लिप्सा तथा धन लोलुपता दिखाई देती है। आज प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उचित तथा अनुचित साधनों द्वारा धन प्राप्त करने में लगा दिखाई देता है। मनुष्य की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताएँ तथा उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए अपनाए जा रहे साधन, अनियंत्रित होती महाँगाई तथा अमीर-गरीब के बीच का बढ़ता अंतर ही भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म देता है। यदि हम भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो हमें प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मनोबल को ऊँचा उठाना होगा। यदि भ्रष्ट राजनेता अपने आचरण को सुधार लें तो भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से समाप्त किया जा सकता है। साथ ही हमें न्यायिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना होगा। नई तकनीक भी भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने में अपना योगदान दे सकती है।

**(ग) एक सैनिक की आत्मकथा**

मैं भारतीय सेना का एक सैनिक हूँ। मेरा नाम करतार सिंह है। मैं मथुरा जनपद के बल्देव कस्बे का रहने वाला हूँ तथा मधुबन (करनाल) के सैनिक स्कूल में पढ़ा हूँ। स्कूल के समय से ही मैंने सैनिक अनुशासन व कठोर दिनचर्या का पालन किया है। देश की पर्वतीय सीमा पर हमें बड़ी विषम परिस्थितियों में जीवन बिताना पड़ता है। सर्दी में जब तापमान शून्य से भी नीचे चला जाता है तब भी हम पूरी सजगता और निष्ठा से देश की सीमा की सुरक्षा में लगे रहते हैं। देशवासी चैन की नींद सो सकें, इसके लिए हम रातों में जागकर पहरा देते हैं। घुसपैठियों व आतंकवादियों से जूझते हुए हम हमेशा अपने प्राण न्योछावर करने को तैयार रहते हैं। इस प्रकार से द्यूटी के दौरान मैंने लेह के बर्फ़ीले इलाकों का आनन्द भी लिया और जैसलमेर की तपती बालू का भी। हम सैनिकों की जिन्दगी में प्रतिदिन कोई न कोई नई चुनौती हमारे सामने होती हैं। हमारी किसी साँस का कोई भरोसा नहीं होता। मौत हर दम हमारे सामने नाचती रहती है किन्तु मस्ती हमारा साथ नहीं छोड़ती।

[5]

### सामान्य त्रुटियाँ

- अनुच्छेद हेतु दिए गए विषयों का चुनाव विद्यार्थी अपनी लेखन और ज्ञान-क्षमता के अनुसार नहीं करते हैं।
- अनुच्छेद के विषय में विद्यार्थी संकेत बिन्दु को देखे बिना ही अनुच्छेद लिख देते हैं तथा शब्द-सीमा का भी ध्यान नहीं रखते।

### निवारण

- विद्यार्थियों को विषय का चुनाव अपने लेखन और ज्ञान-क्षमता के आधार पर करना चाहिए।
- विषय में संकेत-बिन्दु को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर अनुच्छेद लिखना चाहिए और शब्द-सीमा का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

5. सेवा में,

मुख्य संपादक महोदय,

अ.ब.स. समाचार-पत्र,

अ.ब.स. नगर।

दिनांक: 03 अप्रैल, 20XX

**विषय—बिजली की कटौती से उत्पन्न समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में।**

मान्यवर,

इस पत्र के माध्यम से मैं आपका ध्यान अपने इलाके में बिजली संकट से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आजकल हमारी सी.बी.एस.ई. बोर्ड की दसरी की परीक्षाएँ चल रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में बार-बार बिजली चले जाने से हम छात्रों को पढ़ाई करने में बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बिजली की इस आँख-मिचौली से हम छात्रों की पढ़ाई में व्यवधान पड़ता है। इसका हमारे परीक्षा-परिणाम पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। बिजली जाने का कोई निश्चित समय भी नहीं है, जब भी हम छात्रों के पढ़ने का समय होता है तो बिजली चली जाती है।

आपसे अनुरोध है कि हम छात्रों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समाचार को अपने लोकप्रिय समाचार-पत्र के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर जगह देकर संबंधित अधिकारियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने की कृपा करें जिससे हमारी समस्या शीघ्र दूर हो सके।

इसके लिए हम सब आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,

अ.ब.स.

अ.ब.स. मोहल्ला

अ.ब.स. नगर।

[5]

#### अथवा

परीक्षा भवन,

क ख ग नगर,

16.7.20.....

प्रिय नेहा,

देर सारा घारा!

आशा है तुम सकुशल होगी। छात्रावास में भी तुम्हारा मन लग गया होगा। अब तक तुम्हारी दिनचर्या भी नियमित हो गई होगी। प्रिय नेहा, तुम सौभाग्यशाली हो कि तुमने एक अच्छे विद्यालय व छात्रावास में प्रवेश लिया है। तुम्हें स्वतंत्र रहकर अपना जीवन स्वयं बनाना है। बड़ी बहन होने के नाते मैं तुम्हें यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ रहकर तुम समय का सदुपयोग करना। ऐसी दिनचर्या बनाना जिसमें अपने अध्ययन को अधिक समय दे सको। तुम्हें पता है, समय और लहरें किसी की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करतीं। यदि हम दिनचर्या का पालन नहीं करेंगे तो पछताने का भी अवसर नहीं मिलेगा। निष्ठापूर्वक पालन करने से ऐसा हो सकता कि सफलता न मिले, इसलिए वर्ष का एक-एक दिन अध्ययन में लगाना। मम्मी और पापा की ओर से आशीर्वाद।

तुम्हारी बहन,

प्रीति।

6. (क) शिक्षक : (छात्र की ओर संकेत करते हुए) रमन! अपना गृहकार्य दिखाओ।

रमन : (डरते हुए) श्रीमान्! आज मैं गृहकार्य करके नहीं ला सका।

शिक्षक : क्यों?

रमन : कल मेरी माताजी की तबियत अचानक खराब हो गई थी जिसके कारण मैं अपना गृहकार्य पूरा नहीं कर पाया।

शिक्षक : क्या तुम सच बोल रहे हो?

- रमन : हाँ सर ! मैं बिल्कुल सच कह रहा हूँ।  
 शिक्षक : कोई बात नहीं। अब कैसी तबियत है माँ की ?  
 रमन : पहले से बहुत सुधार है।  
 शिक्षक : ठीक है कल, आज और कल दोनों दिन का गृहकार्य पूरा करके अवश्य लाना।  
 रमन : जी श्रीमान् ! कल अवश्य दिखा दूँगा। धन्यवाद !

### अथवा

- मोहन : क्या तुमने कल का गृहकार्य पूरा कर लिया ? तुमने किससे सहायता ली ?  
 सोहन : हाँ, मैंने इंटरनेट से सहायता ली।  
 मोहन : मित्र ! यह क्या होता है ?  
 सोहन : इंटरनेट पर सभी विषयों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध होती है।  
 मोहन : तुम्हें किसने बताया ?  
 सोहन : कल जब मैंने अपने बड़े भाई से सहायता माँगी तो उन्होंने मुझे इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध सामग्री के बारे में बताया।  
 मोहन : अच्छा ! यह तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है।  
 सोहन : मित्र ! अब हम अपना कार्य आसानी से कर सकेंगे।  
 मोहन : इंटरनेट पर हम और क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं ?  
 सोहन : इंटरनेट पर हम बैंकिंग, टिकिटिंग, शॉपिंग आदि अनेक कार्य घर बैठे कर सकते हैं।  
 मोहन : ओर वाह ! फिर तो मैं भी इंटरनेट से सहायता जरूर लूँगा। धन्यवाद मित्र ! इतनी उपयोगी जानकारी देने के लिए। [2½]  
 (ख) अर्णव : नमस्ते संजय ! घबराए हुए कहाँ से भागे आ रहे हो।  
 संजय : नमस्ते अर्णव ! तुमने सुना नहीं शायद, रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गए हैं।  
 अर्णव : क्या जान-माल की ज्यादा क्षति हुई है ?  
 संजय : हाँ, दो डिब्बे पटरी से उतरकर आपस में टकरा गए हैं।  
 अर्णव : पर, अब तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ?  
 संजय : मैं गाँववालों को खबर करने जा रहा हूँ।  
 अर्णव : मैं भी तुम्हारे साथ चलता हूँ। मैं लोगों से कहूँगा कि यात्रियों के लिए कुछ आवश्यक सामान भी ले चलें।  
 संजय : यह ठीक रहेगा।  
 अर्णव : मैं गोपी चाचा से कहता हूँ कि वे अपनी जीप से सबको ले चलें। उनकी जीप से घायलों को अस्पताल तक पहुँचाया जा सकता है।  
 संजय : डॉ. रमेश अंकल को भी साथ ले चलना। वे घायलों की प्राथमिक चिकित्सा कर सकेंगे।  
 अर्णव : तुम्हारा यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है।  
 संजय : चलो, सबको लेकर वहाँ जल्दी से पहुँचते हैं। [2½]

### अथवा

- आकाश : नमस्ते रमन, कुछ परेशान से दिखते हो ?  
 रमन : नमस्ते आकाश, कल हमारी गणित की परीक्षा है।  
 आकाश : मैंने तो पूरा पाठ्यक्रम दोहरा लिया है, और तुमने ?  
 रमन : पाठ्यक्रम तो मैंने भी दोहरा लिया है, पर कई सवाल ऐसे हैं, जो मुझे नहीं आ रहे हैं।  
 आकाश : ऐसा क्यों ?  
 रमन : जब वे सवाल समझाए गए थे, तब बीमारी के कारण मैं स्कूल नहीं जा सका था।  
 आकाश : कोई बात नहीं चलो, मैं तुम्हें समझा देता हूँ। शायद तुम्हारी समस्या हल हो जाए।  
 रमन : पर इससे तो तुम्हारा समय बेकार जाएगा।

- आकाश : कैसी बातें करते हो यार, अरे ! तुम्हें पढ़ते हुए मेरा दोहराने का काम स्वतः हो जाएगा । फिर, इतने दिनों की मित्रता कब काम आएगी ।
- रमन : पर, मैं उस अध्याय के सूत्र रट नहीं पा रहा हूँ ।
- आकाश : सूत्र रटने की चीज़ नहीं, समझने की बात है । एक बार यह तो समझो कि सूत्र बना कैसे । फिर सवाल कितना भी घुमा-फिराकर आए तुम जरूर हल कर लोगे ।
- रमन : तुमने तो मेरी समस्या ही सुलझा दी । चलो अब कुछ समझा भी दो ।

## 7. (क)

एक बार विक्रम सेन नाम के एक महाप्रतापी राजा थे । वह सदैव अपनी प्रजा के कल्याण के कार्यों में लगे रहते थे । एक बार उन्हें पता चला कि पास के जंगल में एक ऋषि अनेक वर्षों से लोहे का एक डंडा ज़मीन में गाढ़कर तपस्या कर रहे हैं और उनके तप के प्रभाव से डंडे में कुछ अंकुर फूट गए हैं व फूल-पत्ते निकल रहे हैं । जब वह अपनी तपस्या पूर्ण कर लेंगे तो उनका डंडा फूल-पत्तों से भर जाएगा । राजा विक्रमसेन ने सोचा कि मैं भी तप करूँ और अपना जीवन सार्थक बनाऊँ । यह निश्चय कर वे जंगल गए और ऋषि के पास लोहे का डंडा गाढ़कर तपस्या करने लगे । संयोगवश उसी रात जोर का तूफान आया । मूसलाधार बारिश होने लगी । राजा और ऋषि मौसम की परवाह न करके तपस्या में लगे रहे । तभी एक व्यक्ति बुरी तरह भीगा हुआ तथा ठंड से कांपता हुआ आया । उसने ऋषि से कहीं उहरने की जगह के बारे में पूछा लेकिन ऋषि ने आँखें खोलकर भी नहीं देखा । निराश होकर वह लाड्खड़ाता हुआ राजा विक्रमसेन के पास पहुँचा और बेहोश होकर गिर पड़ा । राजा उस व्यक्ति की ऐसी खराब हालत देख तुरन्त उठ खड़े हुए और उसे गोद में उठाकर चल दिए । थोड़ी ही दूरी पर उन्हें एक कुटिया दिखाई दी । राजा ने कुटिया में उस व्यक्ति को लिटाया और उसके पास आग जलाकर गर्माहट पैदा की । राजा उसके हाथ-पैरों की मालिश करते रहे । सुबह तक उस आदमी की हालत में काफी सुधार आ गया । जब राजा और व्यक्ति वापस आए तो राजा यह देखकर हैरान रह गया कि उसके द्वारा गाड़ा गया लोहे का डंडा ताजे फूल-पत्तों से भरकर झुक गया है वहीं ऋषि के डंडे में जो थोड़े-बहुत फूल-पत्ते निकले थे वे भी मुरझा गए हैं । तब राजा समझ गया कि मानव सेवा से बड़ी तपस्या कोई नहीं है । वह अपने राज्य वापस आकर प्रजा की देखभाल करने लगा ।

[2½]

## (ख)

## सही बँटवारा

एक बार एक औरत थी— मीरा । उसके दो बेटे थे । दोनों बेटों की उम्र में एक साल का ही अंतर था । कद-काठी में देखने से दोनों जुड़वाँ लगते थे । उन दोनों को सुबह के नाश्ते में ब्रेड खाना पसंद था इसलिए मीरा एक दिन पहले शाम को ही ब्रेड मँगा लेती थी । चूँकि ब्रेड की दुकान घर से कुछ दूर थी अतः उन्हें लाने की ज़िम्मेदारी उसके दोनों बेटों की थी । लेकिन ब्रेड लेने कौन जाए—इस बात पर दोनों बेटों में झगड़ा होता था क्योंकि मीरा दोनों को बराबर ब्रेड देती थी इसलिए ब्रेड लाने वाले को कोई फायदा न होने से उनमें विवाद होता । रोज के विवाद से तंग आकर मीरा ने कहा कि जो ब्रेड का पैकेट दुकान से लाएगा उसे एक ब्रेड अधिक मिलेगी । अब दोनों भाइयों में ब्रेड अधिक पाने के लालच के कारण फिर विवाद होने लगा । वे दोनों ही बाज़ार से ब्रेड लाना चाहते थे । मीरा ने अपनी परेशानी अपनी सहेली को बताई तो वह बोली कि गलत बँटवारा ही विवाद की जड़ है । बँटवारा फायदे का नहीं ज़िम्मेदारियों का होना चाहिए । अधिक लाभ पाने के इरादे से ज्यादा ज़िम्मेदारी निभाने की इच्छा परिवार के लिए ही नहीं, देश के लिए भी घातक है । लोग बड़े पद की चाह भी ज्यादा लाभ के लिए करते हैं अधिक ज़िम्मेदारियाँ निभाने के लिए नहीं । सहेली की बात मीरा समझ गई । उसने दोनों बेटों को बारी-बारी से ब्रेड लाने की ज़िम्मेदारी दी और दोनों को बराबर ब्रेड देना तय किया । इस तरह विवाद समाप्त हो गया ।

[2½]



## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

2

### खण्ड-'क'

1. (क) चौधरी चरण सिंह किसान राजनेता के रूप में प्रसिद्ध थे। उनका बचपन गाँव में ही बीता था इसीलिए वे गाँव की मिट्टी पर पड़ने वाली पानी की पहली बूँद की सौंधी सुगंध से परिचित थे। [2]
- (ख) सालिम अली बड़े उदार, पक्षी-प्रेमी और प्रकृति-विज्ञानी थे। उन्होंने केरल की 'साइलेंट वैली' को बचाने हेतु तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री चौ. चरणसिंह से बात की, लेह-लद्दाख के पक्षियों के संरक्षण के लिये कार्य भी किये। [2]
- (ग) लॉरेंस प्रकृति-प्रेमी थे। उनका पूरा जीवन एक खुली किताब के समान था। उनके जीवन से सम्बन्धित कोई बात छिपी हुई नहीं है। छत पर बैठने वाली गौरैया के साथ भी वे काफी समय बिताते थे। गौरैया का व्यवहार भी मित्रवत् था। तभी उनकी पत्नी ने यह बात कही। [2]
- (ग) प्रेमचंद जैसे महान कथाकार, उपन्यास-सम्प्राट, युग-प्रवर्तक की ऐसी बदहाल दशा की कल्पना परसाई जी ने नहीं की थी। परन्तु एक महान साहित्यकार के इस दुख को स्वयं महसूस करते हुए परसाई जी द्रवित होकर रोना चाहते थे। [सी.बी.एस.ई. अंक योजना, 2017] [2]

#### व्याख्यात्मक हल:

प्रेमचंद जैसे साहित्यकार की फोटो में उनके फटे जूते देखकर परसाई जी का मन रोने को करता है। उन्हें प्रेमचंद जैसे महान साहित्यकार की बदहाली से बहुत दुख होता है। उनके पास विशेष अवसरों पर पहनने के लिए भी अच्छे कपड़े और जूते नहीं थे। उनकी आर्थिक दुरावस्था की कल्पना से लेखक बहुत अधिक दुखी हो रहे थे।

- (घ) सभी नदियाँ पहाड़ को फोड़कर रास्ता नहीं बनातीं 'अपितु रास्ता बदलकर निकल जाती हैं।'
- समाज की बुराइयों व रूढ़िवादी परम्पराओं को देखकर भी बहुत से विचारावान लोग कुछ नहीं करते, चुप रहकर मूकदर्शक बने रहते हैं। प्रेमचंद जी ने ऐसे लोगों पर व्यंग्य किया है, यह उनका ठोकर मारना था। [सी.बी.एस.ई. अंक योजना, 2017] [2]

#### व्याख्यात्मक हल:

लेखक ने समाज की कुरीतियों से न जूझने की प्रवृत्ति पर व्यंग्य किया है। वह कहते हैं कि उनसे संघर्ष करने की अपेक्षा प्रेमचंद को अपना मार्ग ही बदल लेना चाहिए था, जिससे उन्हें कष्ट भी नहीं होता और राह भी आसान हो जाती।

#### सामान्य त्रुटियाँ

- विद्यार्थी प्रश्नों के उत्तर अनुमान व कल्पना के आधार पर देने में असमर्थ रहते हैं।
- विद्यार्थी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते समय जल्दबाजी करते हैं और प्रश्नों को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं समझते।

### निवारण

- विद्यार्थियों को प्रश्नों को भली-भाँति समझकर ही उनके उत्तर लिखने चाहिए। उत्तर देते समय जल्दबाजी नहीं दिखानी चाहिए।
- पाठ की विषय-वस्तु को समझने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

- 2. (क)** तत्कालीन अंग्रेजी शासक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के साथ अत्याचार एवं दमनपूर्ण व्यवहार करते थे। उन्हें डाक्, बदमाशों के साथ जंजीरों में जकड़कर रखा जाता था, भरपेट भोजन नहीं दिया जाता था तथा कोल्हू में बैल की तरह जोता जाता था। [2]
- (ख) 'कैदी और कोकिला' कविता में कवि ने अंग्रेजी शासन की करनी को काली इसलिए कहा है क्योंकि वे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के प्रति अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते थे। उनके अन्याय, अत्याचार, दमन के कारण कवि ने शासन की करनी को काली कहा है। [2]
- (ग) बच्चों को काम पर भेजना उनके साथ घोर अन्याय है। बचपन भविष्य की नींव होता है। इस पर ही देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है। जिस समाज में बच्चों के विकास को कुचला जाता है वह समाज अन्यायी तथा अविकसित है तथा पिछड़ेपन का जीता-जागता उदाहरण है जो किसी बड़े हादसे के ही समान है। [2]
- (घ) कोहरे से ढकी सड़क पर एकदम भोर के समय बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं, यह देखकर कवि चिंतित एवं व्यग्र है। उसकी चिन्ता उनके अच्छे पालन-पोषण, शिक्षण तथा शारीरिक-मानसिक विकास की भी है जिस हेतु वह सरकार एवं समाज को सचेत करता है। [2]
- 3. (क)** समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति को दृढ़ करने के लिए सबसे पहले उनका शिक्षित होना अनिवार्य है। उसके साथ ही समाज को जागरूक किया जा सकता है। अपनी आत्मरक्षा के उपाय खुद करने हैं ऐसी हिम्मत व साहस की भावना भर कर उनका आत्मबल बढ़ाया जा सकता है। लिंगभेद को समाप्त करके भी महिलाओं की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा सकता है। [3]
- (ख) रामस्वरूप चाहते थे कि उनकी बेटी उमा पाउडर वैगरह लगाकर सज-धज कर लड़के वालों के सामने दिखावटी सामान की तरह प्रस्तुत हो जाए। उमा को यह सब पसंद नहीं था। वे उमा की पढ़ाई-लिखाई भी छिपा रहे थे। रामस्वरूप ये सब गलत कर रहे थे क्योंकि इस तरह झूठ के आधार पर रिश्तों को बनाना उचित नहीं। इससे लड़की का सारा जीवन बर्बाद होने का डर रहता है। यदि हम समाज में बदलाव या सुधार लाना चाहते हैं, तो नारी शिक्षा और स्वतन्त्रता को महत्व देना चाहिए। दहेज जैसी बुरी प्रथा का विरोध करना चाहिए। [3]
- (ग) टिहरी बाँध पुनर्वास के साहब और माटी वाली वृद्ध महिला के मध्य हुई बातचीत इस प्रकार की बाँध योजनाओं से उत्पन्न विस्थापन की समस्या पर बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न चिह्न लगाती है। टिहरी बाँध बनाने में हजारों को रोजगार, खेत, घर, नौकरी, मजदूरी से हाथ धोना पड़ा। उनके सामने रोजगार और घर की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। विस्थापितों के लिए केवल सरकार का ही नहीं, हम भारतवासियों का सहयोग भी अनिवार्य है तभी इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ सफल हो सकेंगी। [3]

### सामान्य त्रुटियाँ

- अधिकांश विद्यार्थी टिहरी बाँध परियोजना से सम्बन्धित विस्थापन की समस्या के कारणों को स्पष्ट रूप से लिखने में असफल रहते हैं।
- विद्यार्थी प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुख्य बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान नहीं देते तथा अत्यधिक विस्तार से उत्तर लिखते हैं।

### निवारण

- विद्यार्थियों को पाठ का अध्ययन ध्यानपूर्वक करना चाहिए ताकि प्रश्नों के उत्तर सुचारू रूप से दे सकें।
- विद्यार्थियों को व्यक्तित्व संबंधी विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट करने हेतु मुख्य बिन्दुओं का अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है।

### रवण-‘रव’

- 4. (क)**

#### परोपकार

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। परस्पर सहयोग उसके जीवन का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। परस्पर सहयोग के अभाव में समाज का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रह जाता। व्यासजी ने कहा है—‘परहित साधन ही पुण्य है और दूसरों को कष्ट देना ही पाप है।’ परोपकार के समान दूसरा धर्म नहीं है। परोपकार का प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण प्रकृति में देखने को मिलता है, मेघ दूसरों के लिए वर्षा करते हैं, वायु दूसरों

के लिए चलती है तथा सरिता दूसरों की प्यास बुझाने के लिए बहती है। पुष्प अपनी सुगन्धि बिखेर कर, वृक्ष स्वयं धूप सहकर और पथिकों को छाया प्रदान करके हमें परोपकार की प्रेरणा देते प्रतीत होते हैं। परोपकार करने वाला मनुष्य पूज्य बन जाता है। परहित के कारण गाँधीजी, सुकरात, राजा शिवि तथा ऋषि दधीचि ने अपना जीवन बलिदान कर दिया। बुद्ध, महावीर जैसे महापुरुषों ने तप्त मानवता को परोपकार का पावन मार्ग दिखाया। पंचशील का सिद्धान्त भी परोपकार की ही देन है। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम इन उपकारी महापुरुषों के जीवन का अनुकरण करें। यही हमारे जीवन का सबसे बड़ा धर्म है, परन्तु हमें यह परोपकार केवल सेवा की भावना को ही लेकर करना चाहिए। परोपकार करते समय तो हमें यह अभिमान भी नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमने व्यक्ति के लिए यह भलाई का कार्य किया है। निःस्वार्थ भाव से हमें परोपकार के कार्यों में समय लगाना चाहिए।

(ख)

### दूरदर्शन

दूरदर्शन आधुनिक युग में मनोरंजन का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है जो मानव को मनोरंजन देने के साथ-साथ प्रेरणा और शिक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसके माध्यम से हम घर बैठे लाखों मील दूर की घटनाओं को अपनी अँखों से देख सकते हैं। दूरदर्शन के दो पहलू हैं—(i) सदुपयोग और (ii) दुरुपयोग। दूरदर्शन के अच्छे कार्यक्रमों का हमारे मन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ता है, हम उससे प्रेरणा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। दूसरी ओर इसमें दिखाई गई हिंसा, हत्या, बलात्कार, अश्लीलता आदि कार्यक्रम समाज पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालते हैं। आज के विद्यार्थी वर्ग पर दूरदर्शन का प्रभाव सर्वाधिक है, वे अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन के अमूल्य समय का दुरुपयोग व्यर्थ के मनोरंजक कार्यक्रम देखने में करते हैं। आजकल दूरदर्शन पर कई नए कार्यक्रम, रियलटी शो, ज्ञानवर्धक विज्ञान से संबंधित कार्यक्रम प्रसारित हो रहे हैं, जिन्हें देखने पर ज्ञान के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन भी होता है। भविष्य में दूरदर्शन ज्ञानवर्धक कार्यक्रमों के प्रचार और प्रसार का साधन होने के साथ मनोरंजन के रूप में आपत्तिजनक कार्यक्रम पर रोक लगाएगा ऐसी आशा है। दूरदर्शन के द्वारा नवीन ज्ञानकारियाँ उपलब्ध होती हैं तथा विद्यार्थियों का मानसिक विकास होता है।

(ग)

### आतंकवाद के दुष्परिणाम

आतंकवाद भय उत्पन्न करने की प्रक्रिया है। यह एक प्रकार का उन्माद तो है ही साथ ही दूसरों की बर्बादी का प्रयास भी है। आजादी के बाद देश में अनेक आतंकवादी संगठनों द्वारा आतंकवादी हिंसा का प्रचार-प्रसार किया गया है। आज हमारा देश ही नहीं वरन् सारा विश्व आतंकवाद की छाया में साँस ले रहा है। 13 दिसम्बर, 2001 को भारत के संसद भवन पर आतंकियों द्वारा हमला किया गया। 11 सितम्बर, 2001 को अमेरिका के वल्फ ट्रेड सेंटर पर भी हमला हुआ। इस तरह पूरा संसार आतंकवाद की चपेट में है। इस समस्या का वास्तविक हल ढूँढ़ने के लिए सर्वप्रथम सरकार को अपनी गुप्तचर एजेंसियों को सशक्त और विशेष सक्रिय बनाना चाहिए। सीमा पार से प्रशिक्षित आतंकवादियों व हथियारों के आने पर कड़ी चौकसी रखनी होगी। लोगों को गुमराह होने से रोकना होगा व विश्वास की भावना जगानी होगी। इसके साथ ही अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी मिलकर प्रयास करने होंगे। [5]

5. (क) 23ए, गोरखराय छात्रावास

आगरा

दिनांक 15.9.××

आदरणीय भाई साहब,

सादर चरण स्पर्श।

मैं आपकी कृपा पाकर कृतार्थ हूँ। आपने अपनी सुविधाओं में कटौती कर मुझे छात्रावास में रहकर अपनी आगे की पढ़ाई करने की सुविधा प्रदान की है, किन्तु यहाँ छात्रावास में मेरा अध्ययन सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल पा रहा है क्योंकि आसपास रहने वाले कई छात्र सिनेमा आदि के गीत बजाते रहते हैं तथा दिन भर हो-हल्ला करते रहते हैं।

अच्छा हो, यदि आप कॉलेज के पास ही एक कमरे की व्यवस्था मेरे लिए कर दें जिससे मैं अपना सारा ध्यान पढ़ाई पर केन्द्रित कर सकूँ और उन अवांछनीय तत्वों से दूर भी रह सकूँ।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप यह प्रबंध अवश्य कर देंगे। पढ़ाई में विघ्न न आता तो आपसे यह कहने का साहस भी न कर सकता। आदरणीय माताजी व पिताजी को चरण स्पर्श एवं चिन्तू को स्नेह दें। आपके पत्र की प्रतीक्षा रहेगी।

आपका अनुज,

कुराग्र

(ख) सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी महोदय,

अ.ब.स. जिला,

अ.ब.स. नगर।

दिनांक : 03/04/20XX

**विषय :** अनाधिकृत बनाए गए मकानों की रोकथाम के सम्बन्ध में।

मान्यवर,

विवश होकर कहना पड़ रहा है कि इन दिनों महानगर की प्रमुख गलियों से होकर जाना असहज तथा असहनीय हो गया है। कारण यह है कि गलियों पर जहाँ-तहाँ लोगों द्वारा कब्जा कर लिया गया है और उस पर अनाधिकृत मकान बनाए जा रहे हैं।

कहीं सड़कों पर रेत की ढेर पड़ी हुई है तो कहीं ईंट की पंक्तियाँ सजी हुई हैं। कई जगह सड़कों पर पान-तम्बाकू बेचने वालों ने ईंट की दीवारें उठाकर दुकानें बना रखी हैं। इन सब कारणों से सड़क से गुजरने वाले यात्रियों को दुर्घटना का शिकार भी होना पड़ता है।

**अतः** आपसे नम्र निवेदन है कि नगर में अनाधिकृत बने मकानों को हटाने के लिए जल्द से जल्द आदेश दें ताकि महानगर की खूबसूरती बनी रहे।

इसके लिए हम सब आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,

अ.ब.स.

अ.ब.स. मोहल्ला

अ.ब.स. नगर।

[5]

### सामान्य त्रुटियाँ

- अधिकांश विद्यार्थी पत्र में सविनय निवेदन, धन्यवाद आदि विनम्रता सूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं तथा प्रारूप संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ भी अधिक करते हैं।
- कुछ विद्यार्थी भवदीय के स्थान पर 'आपका भवदीय' या 'आपका आज्ञाकारी' भी लिखकर त्रुटियाँ करते हैं।
- पत्र में अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा प्रारूप में छात्रों द्वारा कई बातें दाईं ओर लिखी जाती हैं जो कि उचित नहीं हैं। पत्र में विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं, जैसे—डेट, डे, थैंक्स आदि।

### निवारण

- पत्र की भाषा सरल व सहज होनी चाहिए।
- पत्र में व्यर्थ की बातों का समावेश नहीं करना चाहिए।
- पत्र में अंग्रेजी शब्दों के प्रयोग से बचना चाहिए।

6. (क) शरद : अरे अमित ! तू इस समय यहाँ, मुझे तो आश्चर्य हो रहा है ?

अमित : क्यों मैं यहाँ आ नहीं सकता क्या ?

शरद : आ क्यों नहीं सकता, आ सकता है पर इस समय तो भारत-पाकिस्तान का क्रिकेट मैच चल रहा है। उसे छोड़कर तू यहाँ ? तू तो क्रिकेट मैच का दीवाना है।

अमित : सही कहा पर अब तो मजा नहीं आता क्योंकि टीम में सचिन टेंदुलकर नहीं है न।

शरद : हाँ मित्र ठीक कहा, सचिन आखिर सचिन है। कल की-ही बात है कपिल देव कप्तान था और 15-16 साल का स्कूल का छात्र सचिन पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ खेलने आया था।

अमित : हाँ और उसने क्रिकेट के लिए अपनी दसवीं की परीक्षा भी छोड़ दी थी, समय जाते देर नहीं लगती।

शरद : सही कहा। उसके रिटायर होने की घोषणा पर तू कितना रोया था।

अमित : हाँ मित्र! मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ था उसके जैसा महान क्रिकेटर सदियों में आता है। उसके रिटायरमेंट के बाद मेरा मन भी क्रिकेट से हट गया है इसलिए मैं अब मैच नहीं देखता।

[2½]

### अथवा

कमल : अरे मित्र नमन ! कल तुम कहाँ थे, जानते हो न शिक्षक दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में कल विद्यालय में कितने सुन्दर-सुन्दर कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन हुआ था ?

नमन : हाँ मित्र ! जानता हूँ, किन्तु देरी से आने के कारण मैं पीछे बैठा था और तुम आगे।

कमल : अच्छा, मुझे लगा कि तुम नहीं आए। मित्र मुझे तो उन कार्यक्रमों में सबसे अधिक कक्षा आठ के छात्रों द्वारा देशभक्ति के गीत पर किया गया नृत्य बहुत पसंद आया।

- नमन : हाँ मित्र ! वह भी अच्छा था किन्तु मुझे तो कक्षा दस के विद्यार्थी मोहन द्वारा डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधा कृष्णन पर दी गई जानकारी और लघु भाषण बहुत अच्छा लगा ।
- कमल : सही कहा, मित्र ! तब वास्तव में उन्होंने हमें शिक्षक दिवस मनाने का सही कारण बताया और हमें अपने शिक्षकों का सम्मान करने का संदेश भी दिया ।
- नमन : हाँ मित्र ! मैं प्रण लेता हूँ कि मैं सदैव अपने गुरुओं की आज्ञा का पालन करूँगा और उनका सम्मान करूँगा ।
- कमल : सत्य कहा मित्र ! मैं भी ।
- (छ) माया : क्या बात है सुधा ? कुछ परेशान-सी दिख रही हो ?
- सुधा : क्या कहूँ माया, बिजली की कटौती से परेशान हूँ ।
- माया : ठीक कह रही हो बहन, बिजली कब कट जाए, कुछ कह ही नहीं सकते हैं ।
- सुधा : माया, बिजली न होने से आज तो घर में बूँदभर भी पानी नहीं है । समझ में नहीं आता अब बिना पानी के सारा काम कैसे होगा ।
- माया : आज सवेरे बच्चों को तैयार करके स्कूल भेजने में बड़ी परेशानी हुई ।
- सुधा : यह तो रोज का नियम बन गया है । सुबह-शाम बिजली कट जाने से घरेलू कामों में बड़ी परेशानी होने लगी है ।
- माया : दिनभर ऑफिस से थककर आओ कि घर कुछ आराम मिलेगा, पर हमारा चैन बिजली ने छीन लिया है ।
- सुधा : अगले सप्ताह से बच्चों की परीक्षाएँ हैं । मैं तो परेशान हूँ कि उनकी तैयारी कैसे कराऊँगी ?
- माया : चलो आज बिजली विभाग को शिकायत करते हुए ऑफिस चलेंगे ।
- सुधा : यह बिल्कुल ठीक रहेगा ।

[2½]

### अथवा

अभिभावक : महोदय ! क्या मैं अन्दर आ सकता हूँ ।

प्रधानाचार्य : 'हाँ-हाँ' अवश्य आइए और काम बताइए ।

अभिभावक : मैं अपने बेटे का दाखिला इस विद्यालय में कराना चाहता हूँ ।

प्रधानाचार्य : कौन-सी कक्षा में ?

अभिभावक : नवीं कक्षा में ।

प्रधानाचार्य : उसने आठवीं कौन-से विद्यालय से उत्तीर्ण की है ?

अभिभावक : .....नवकार विद्यालय अशोक गार्डन से ।

प्रधानाचार्य : तुम अपने बच्चे को नवकार विद्यालय से यहाँ सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़ाना चाहते हो, ऐसा क्यों ?

अभिभावक : मैंने इस विद्यालय का नाम सुना है । यहाँ पढ़ाई की उत्तम व्यवस्था है और खर्च नाम मात्र का भी नहीं है । यह नवकार विद्यालय वाले तो हमें लूटने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ते हैं ।

7. (क)

### तीर्थयात्रा

बहुत समय पहले एक गाँव में हरिहर नाम का एक दयालु और सीधा-सच्चा किसान रहता था । वह बहुत परिश्रमी था । उद्गुपि के मन्दिर में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण के दर्शन करने की उसकी बहुत इच्छा थी, लेकिन धनाभाव के कारण पूरी नहीं हो पाती थी । वह सदैव अपनी इच्छापूर्ति हेतु थोड़ा-थोड़ा धन बचाता रहता । जब उसके पास कुछ रुपए एकत्र हो गए तब वह अपनी पत्नी से गास्ते के लिए भोजन लेकर उद्गुपि के लिए एक तीर्थयात्रियों के दल के साथ चल दिया । मार्ग में उसने भूख-प्यास और दर्द से कराहते एक बूँदा आदमी देखा । हरिहर का मन उसे देख द्रवित हो उठा । पूछने पर पता चला कि बूँदे व्यक्ति का एक बेटा बहुत बीमार है और दूसरे बेटे ने भी तीन दिन से कुछ खाया नहीं है । यह जानकर हरिहर ने उद्गुपि जाने से पहले उस बूँदे व्यक्ति की सहायता करने का निश्चय किया । हरिहर के साथियों ने हरिहर को समझाया कि तुमने बहुत मुश्किल से तीर्थयात्रा के लिए धन एकत्र किया है अगर यह नष्ट हो गया तो शायद तुम फिर कभी नहीं जा पाओगे लेकिन हरिहर अपने निश्चय पर अंडिग रहा । वह बूँदे व्यक्ति के साथ उसके घर गया तथा उन्हें भरपेट भोजन कराया । इसके बाद वह बूँदे व्यक्ति और उसके बेटे के लिए दवाई लाया । हरिहर की सेवा

से कुछ ही दिनों में सब ठीक हो गया। हरिहर ने बचे हुए पैसे बूढ़े व्यक्ति को कुछ काम-धन्धा शुरू करने के लिए दे दिए। हरिहर अपनी तीर्थयात्रा बीच में छोड़कर वापस घर लौट आया। उसने अपनी पत्नी को सारा वृत्तांत कह सुनाया। पत्नी भी पति के सेवाभाव व दयालुता से बहुत खुश हुई। उस रात हरिहर ने स्वप्न में देखा कि श्रीकृष्ण उससे कह रहे हैं कि हरिहर तुम मेरे सच्चे भक्त हो। जिस बूढ़े व्यक्ति की तुमने सहायता के लिए अपनी वर्षों की इच्छा का त्याग कर दिया वह मैं ही था। बूढ़े व्यक्ति का रूप रखकर तुम्हारी परीक्षा ले रहा था। इस तरह हरिहर असहाय व्यक्ति की सेवा को सच्ची ईश्वर सेवा मान बिना तीर्थयात्रा के ही पुण्य का भागीदार बन गया।

[2½]

(ख)

### एकता में बल

एक बार एक शिकारी पक्षियों को पकड़ने के लिए जंगल में गया। वहाँ उसने अपना जाल फैलाया और उस पर दाना बिखेर दिया तथा स्वयं झाड़ियों के पीछे छिप गया। तभी कबूतरों का एक झुण्ड वहाँ से गुजरा। जंगल में दाना बिखरा देख वे उसे चुगने के लिए बैचैन हो नीचे उतरने लगे। तभी उनमें से एक बुद्धिमान कबूतर को कुछ सन्देह हुआ। उसने सभी कबूतरों को सावधान किया कि अवश्य ही कुछ गड़बड़ है अन्यथा जंगल में इतना दाना कहाँ से आया। लेकिन किसी ने उसकी बात नहीं मानी। वे सभी कबूतर दाना चुगने नीचे उतरे और शिकारी के बिछाए जाल में फँस गए। अब वे उड़ नहीं पा रहे थे। उन्होंने बहुत प्रयास किया लेकिन सब बेकार। सब निराश हो गए। तब बुद्धिमान कबूतर ने उन्हें हिम्मत बैंधाते हुए सुझाव दिया कि यदि हम सब एक साथ पूरी ताकत लगाकर उड़ने की कोशिश करें तो इस जाल को अपने साथ लेकर उड़ सकते हैं। तब सबने पूरी ताकत के साथ उड़ने का दम लगाया और वास्तव में वे जाल सहित उड़ चले। यह देख झाड़ियों में छिपा शिकारी उनके पीछे दौड़ा लेकिन कबूतरों की एकता की शक्ति के कारण वह असफल रहा।

गाँव में कबूतरों के मित्र मूषक रहते थे। वे जाल सहित मूषकों के पास पहुँचे। मूषकों ने अपने दाँतों से जाल काट दिया जिससे कबूतर फिर से आज़ाद होकर उड़ने लगे। इस तरह एकता की शक्ति से उन्हें शिकारी की कैद से मुक्ति मिली।

[2½]

### सामान्य त्रुटियाँ

- अधिकांश छात्र कथा-लेखन की विधि से अपरिचित से जान पड़ते हैं।
- छात्र लंबे-लंबे वाक्यों का प्रयोग करते हैं जिससे कथ्य दुरुह हो जाता है।
- कुछ छात्र विषय से भटक जाते हैं और व्यर्थ की बातों को लिखने लगते हैं।

### निवारण

- कथा लेखन का कक्षा में अभ्यास करना चाहिए।
- कथा लेखन के समय अपनी कल्पना शक्ति का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
- कथा में दोहराव नहीं होना चाहिए तथा उसमें तारतम्यता होनी चाहिए।

## संकेत-बिन्दु

### स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र - 1

1. (क) सालिम अली की मृत्यु से उत्पन्न दुःख और अवसाद को लेखक ने “साँवले सपनों की याद” के रूप में व्यक्त किया जाना, उनकी दुखद स्मृति अब धूँधले सपने के समान होना।  
(ख) वृदावन जाने पर सैलानियों को श्रीकृष्ण की मधुर बंसी की याद आना।  
(ग) फटे जूते में से निकलने वाली अँगुली को देखकर उसे समाज पर व्यंग समझना, समाज के लोगों का परिस्थितियों से जूझने के बदले उनसे समझौता करना, प्रेमचंद का रास्ते में आने वाली बाधा रूपी चट्टानों से निरंतर संघर्ष करना।  
(घ) प्रेमचंद के साधारण जूतों से हमें बुराइयों को छोड़ने, समानता का व्यवहार करने, दिखावा न करने तथा आडम्बर हीन जीवन-यापन करने जैसे गुणों का परिचय मिलना।
2. (क) स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को अकारण बंद कर दिया जाना, उनकी निराशा का बढ़ना, कोयल का अंग्रेजों के काले कानून की तरह काली दिखाई देना, कोयल की कूक से कवि की वेदना का बढ़ना।  
(ख) पराधीन भारत में अंग्रेजी शासन की तुलना तम के प्रभाव से किया जाना, देश में अंग्रेजों के काले कानून की तरह काली दिखाई देना, कोयल की कूक से कवि की वेदना का बढ़ना।  
(ग) बचपन भविष्य की नींव समाज में बच्चों के विकास को कुचला जाना, समाज का अन्यायी तथा अविकासित होना।  
(घ) बच्चों का बचपन में ही खेल-कूद और जीवन की उमंग से वंचित होकर अर्थोपार्जन के लिए काम करने लगना, शिक्षा प्राप्ति के लिए श्रम करने के स्थान पर पेट भरने के लिए काम करना।
3. (क) लेखिका की नानी का अनपढ़ और परदे में रहने वाली व शान्त स्वभाव की घरेलू स्त्री होना, प्रत्यक्ष रूप में आजादी के आन्दोलन में भागीदार ना होना, निजी जीवन में गाँधी जी के स्वदेशी विचारों का भलीभाँति पालन करना।  
(ख) स्त्रियों के प्रति व्याप्त रूढिवादी मानसिकता पर प्रहार कर उनके आत्मविश्वास और साहस को उभारना, सामाजिक कुरीतियों को दूर करने का प्रयास करना, लड़कियों के स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व की रक्षा करना, दो मुँहे व्यक्तित्व वाले व्यक्तियों का पर्दाफाश करना, नारी के प्रति होने वाले अत्याचारों से संघर्ष करना।  
(ग) माटी वाली का गरीब होना, आज की सुख-सुविधाओं से वंचित होना, उसका रोटियाँ गिनने से उसकी स्थिति का पता लगना, लाचार पति के लिए सब कुछ करने को तैयार रहना, विस्थापना की समस्या आदि द्वारा उसकी बेबसी का प्रकट होना।

### स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र - 2

1. (क) बचपन की एक घटना से सालिम का प्रसिद्ध पक्षी-प्रेमी बनना, एयरगन से एक गौरैया का घायल होकर गिरना, इस घटना से सालिम अली की जीवन दिशा का बदलना, बॉम्बे नैचुरल हिस्ट्री सोसाइटी, गौरैया की देखभाल, सुरक्षा, खोजबीन, पक्षी-प्रेमी बनना।

- (ख) समाज की बुराइयों व रूढिवादी परम्पराओं को देखकर भी बहुत से विचारवान लोगों का कुछ ना करना, प्रेमचंद जी का ऐसे लोगों पर व्यंग्य करना।
- (ग) शक्तिशाली व श्रेष्ठ माने जाने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा लोगों के मान-सम्मान को पैरों से कुचलना, टोपी सम्मान का प्रतीक, व्यंग्य-आज शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति के चरणों में अनेक लोग झुकते हैं और अपना स्वाभिमान कुर्बान करने को तैयार रहते हैं।
- (घ) वेशभूषा के प्रति लोगों की सोच में बड़ा परिवर्तन आना, वेशभूषा से व्यक्तित्व ही नहीं निखरता बल्कि, हमारी पृष्ठभूमि, रुचि और मानसिकता का भी पता चलना।
2. (क) कवि की कोयल से ईर्ष्या, कवि कारागार में बन्दी का जीवन व्यतीत करना, कोयल का स्वतंत्र होकर हरियाली का आनन्द लेना, कवि का काल कोठरी में सिमटा होना, कोयल के गाने की सराहना।
- (ख) अर्द्धरात्रि में कोयल का चीखना, कवि का उस चीख का देशभक्त क्रान्तिकारियों के ऊपर अंग्रेजों द्वारा किए जाने वाले अत्याचारों के दुख के लिए मानना।
- (ग) बच्चों को काम पर भेजे जाने के स्थान पर पढ़ने-लिखने के मौके मिलना, उन्हें खेलने-कूदने का उचित अवसर मिलना, सबसे पूरा प्रेम मिलना जिससे उनके व्यक्तित्व का समुचित विकास हो सके।
- (घ) सरकारी योजनाएँ पूर्ण रूप से लागू नहीं किया जाना, बच्चों को बाल श्रमिक बनने के लिए मजबूर करना, हमारी विपरीत आर्थिक परिस्थितियाँ, समाज की असंवेदनशीलता तथा लापरवाही उनसे उनका बचपन छीनना।
3. (क) लेखिका की नानी का अनपढ़ तथा आजाद ख्यालों वाली महिला होना, अपनी जिन्दगी में किसी का भी हस्तक्षेप स्वीकार नहीं करना, समाजवादी और सशक्त व्यक्तित्व, आजादी के लिए मन में जुनून, अंग्रेजों के गुलामों से अपनी बेटी की शादी ना करवाने का फैसला लेना।
- (ख) मानव शरीर में रीढ़ की हड्डी एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण अंग, नारी का भी समाज में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान, समाज की रीढ़ की हड्डी कमज़ोर होना, नारी की उन्नति तथा समाज में उसको उचित स्थान देकर समाज को मजबूत बनाना।
- (ग) पूर्वजों द्वारा दी गई चीजें एक विरासत, मालकिन को विरासत के रूप में पीतल के बर्तन मिलना, विरासत के लिए प्रेम, आदर व सम्मान की भावना होना, पूर्वजों की कड़ी मेहनत करके पीतल के बर्तनों को खरीदना।

### स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र – 3

1. (क) सालिम अली प्रसिद्ध पक्षी विज्ञानी, भ्रमणशील स्वभाव, प्रकृति को हँसती-खेलती रहस्यमयी दुनिया के समान देखना, केरल की साइरेंट वैली को रेगिस्टानी हवा के झोकों के दुष्प्रभाव से बचाने हेतु प्रधानमंत्री से अनुरोध कर पर्यावरण के सम्भावित खतरों का चित्र बताना।
- (ख) सालिम अली का पक्षी प्रेमी होना, गौरेया का घायल होकर गिरना, पक्षियों की देखभाल, सुरक्षा और खोजबीन में जुटना, उनकी रुचि पक्षी-संसार से होना।
- (ग) प्रेमचंद की लेखनी में जनता का स्वर होना, प्रेमचंद के व्यक्तित्व में आडंबर ना होना, ग्राम्यजीवन की सच्चाई का वर्णन करना।
- (घ) आजकल छिपाना आवश्यक होना परन्तु प्रेमचन्द का जैसे हैं वैसे ही दिखाई देना।
2. (क) कवि को कोयल की कूक भी वेदना ग्रस्त लगना, अंग्रेजी सरकार के अत्याचारों से पीड़ित लगना, जेल में सिर्फ निराशा दिखना, उसकी दयनीय स्थिति पर कवि का दुखी होना।
- (ख) देशभक्त स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का देश को स्वतन्त्र कराने के लिए हथकड़ियाँ पहनना, उनको आभूषण के समान मानना, उससे समाज में उनकी प्रतिष्ठा और सम्मान का बढ़ना।
- (ग) बच्चों को काम पर भेजना घोर अन्याय, बचपन भविष्य की नींव, समाज में बच्चों के विकास को कुचला जाना पिछड़ेपन का जीता-जागता उदाहरण।

- (घ) कवि के मन की पीड़ा के साथ चिंता का प्रकट होना, छोटे बच्चों को रोजी-रोटी के लिए काम पर भेजने के स्थान पर पढ़ने-लिखने के लिए विद्यालय जाने की बात करना।
3. (क) भावनात्मक प्रेम से व समझाकर किसी को सही रास्ते पर लाना, अपराधी को दण्ड देने से पहले उसके सभी पहलुओं पर विचार कर लेना, उनकी परिस्थिति का भी अंदाज नहीं किया जाना, प्रेम और स्नेह में शक्ति।
- (ख) आज समाज में उमा जैसी स्पष्टवादिनी तथा उच्च चरित्र वाली लड़की की परम आवश्यकता जो गोपाल प्रसाद जैसे दोहरी मानसिकता रखने वाले स्वार्थी और दुर्जन लोगों को सही रास्ता दिखा सके, शंकर जैसे व्यक्ति द्वारा समाज को भ्रष्ट करना।
- (ग) वर्तमान में सरकारी योजनाओं और मुआवजों का लाभ केवल समर्थ और सक्षम व्यक्तियों का ही उठा पाना, गरीब विस्थापितों का इन योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत न कर पाने के कारण इनसे वंचित रह जाना।



# **COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (165)**

## **TERM-II EXAM**

### **CLASS 9**

#### **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE**

Sections	Typology of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks	Total
Section-A	Short Answer Type	Q1-Q4	2	8 Marks
Section-B	Long Answer Type-I	Q5-Q7	3	9 Marks
Section-C	Long Answer Type-II	Q8-Q9	4	8 Marks
Total		9 Questions		25 Marks

**Don't Stop Reading !**

You never know what might be asked in the exam.

To download  
Chapter-wise  
Mind Maps  
scan the code below



To download  
On Tips Notes  
scan the code below





1

# Sample Question Paper

## General Instructions :

1. The Question Paper contains three sections A, B and C. Each section is compulsory.
2. Section A has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
3. Section B has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
4. Section C has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks.

## Section – A

[8 marks]

This section has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

1. Differentiate between data and information.
2. Define Operating System? Give any three examples of operating system.

OR

Explain IPO cycle, with block diagram.

3. Define memory in computer and name the types of memory.
4. Explain the function of 'Autofill'?

## Section – B

[9 marks]

This section has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

5. Sunanda is a video editor and performs video editing in an advertising agency. The files she stores are usually of huge sizes. The company plans for an upgradation and require to keep backup. Suggest Sunanda an Optical Disk that will help her in keeping backup with reasons. Mention some of the features of the disk you suggested.
6. Name the basic units of the computer? Mention the parts of CPU and their functions.
7. Enlist some of the functions of an Operating System.

OR

Define software. Describe the various categories of software.

AI

AI

**Section – C****[8 marks]**

This section has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks. Question-8 is of case-based type.

- 8.** Read the case study given below and attempt any 4 sub-questions (out of 5). Each sub-question carries 1 mark.

Computer software is so called in contrast to computer hardware, which encompasses the physical interconnections and devices required to store and execute (or run) the software. In computers, software is loaded into RAM and executed in the central processing unit. At the lowest level, software consists of a machine language specific to an individual processor. A machine language consists of groups of binary values signifying processor instructions (object code), which change the state of the computer from its preceding state. Software is an ordered sequence of instructions for changing the state of the computer hardware in a particular sequence. It is usually written in high-level programming languages that are easier and more efficient for humans to use (closer to natural language) than machine language. High-level languages are compiled or interpreted into machine language object code. Software may also be written in an assembly language, essentially, a mnemonic representation of a machine language using a natural language alphabet. Assembly language must be assembled into object code via an assembler.

- (i) What does RAM stand for?
  - (ii) Where does the software loaded and executed?
  - (iii) Assembly language must be assembled into object code via an .....
  - (iv) ..... is an ordered sequence of instructions for changing the state of the computer hardware in a particular sequence.
  - (v) What is machine language?
- 9.** Write the steps for using rehearse timing feature of PowerPoint.



# Sample Question Paper

2

## General Instructions :

1. The Question Paper contains three sections A, B and C. Each section is compulsory.
2. Section A has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
3. Section B has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
4. Section C has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks.

## Section – A

[8 marks]

This section has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

1. Write any two limitations of primary memory.
2. What is system software?

OR

Microphone is an output device. State Yes or No.

3. What is monitor?
4. What is the function of preview/play button in custom animation ? Explain briefly.

## Section – B

[9 marks]

This section has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

5. Discuss the types of operating system based on user interaction.
6. What do you mean by hard disk?
7. What is a real-time system?

AI

AI

OR

Define the following

- (i) Hardware
- (ii) Software

**Section – C****[8 marks]**

This section has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks. Question-8 is of case-based type.

- 8.** Read the case study given below and attempt any 4 sub-questions (out of 5). Each sub-question carries 1 mark.

**WORKING OF COMPUTER (I-P-O CYCLE)**

A computer system consists of hardware, the physical unit (parts) of the computer that are capable of computing and manipulating information and software that carries out predefined tasks to complete a given job. The computer performs operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division only when the user instructs it to do so. The user issues instructions and the CPU acts in accordance with the instructions. The sets of instructions, which control the sequence of operations, are known as programs, and collectively programs are called software.

- (i) What does I-P-O stand for?
  - (ii) A set of instructions or programs is called a ..... .
  - (iii) The ..... issues instructions and the CPU acts in accordance with the instructions.
  - (iv) Which part of CPU performs calculations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division?
  - (v) What does CPU stand for?
- 9.** Write the steps to present animation.



1

## Self Assessment Paper

### General Instructions :

1. The Question Paper contains three sections A, B and C. Each section is compulsory.
2. Section A has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
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4. Section C has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks.

### Section – A

[8 marks]

This section has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

1. What do you understand by software packages?
2. What do you mean by system software?

OR

For each of the following devices, describe the type of component it is and briefly describe its function within a computer system.

- (i) Laser Printer
- (ii) Mouse
3. Define CD-ROM?
4. Purva Chauhan, manager at cluestech.com is storing data in the worksheet about her employees. She wants to hide this sheet from the file so that nobody can see the details. How she can hide a worksheet?

### Section – B

[9 marks]

This section has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

5. How can one test for computer's hard disk drive failures?
6. What is monitor? What are its different types?

AI

**7.** Write a short note on Solaris.

**OR**

What do you understand by downloading?

## Section – C

**[8 marks]**

This section has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks. Question-8 is of case-based type.

**8.** Read the case study given below and attempt any 4 sub-questions (out of 5). Each sub-question carries 1 mark.

### OPERATING SYSTEMS

An operating system is a program that manages the computer hardware. It also provides a basis for application programs and acts as an intermediary between the computer user and the computer hardware. There are generally 3 types of operating systems Interactive (GUI based), Real time and Distributed

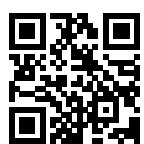
A GUI Operating System contains graphics and icons and is commonly navigated by using a computer mouse. Some examples of GUI Operating Systems, are Windows 8.1, Windows 7, Windows 98, Windows CE, Windows 10, etc. Real-time operating systems are used to control machinery, scientific instruments and industrial systems. An RTOS typically has very little user-interface capability, and no end-user utilities, since the system will be a "sealed box" when delivered for use. A very important part of an RTOS is managing the resources of the computer so that a particular operation executes in precisely the same amount of time, every time it occurs. A distributed operating system manages a group of independent computers and makes them appear to be a single computer is known as a distributed operating system. The development of networked computers that could be linked and made to communicate with each other, gave rise to distributed computing. Distributed computations are carried out on more than one machine. When computers in a group work in cooperation, they make a distributed system.

- (i) What does GUI stands for?
- (ii) Name any one OS which is not GUI based.
- (iii) What does a distributed operating system manages?
- (iv) An RTOS typically has very little user-interface capability, and no end-user utilities, since the system will be a ..... when delivered for use.
- (v) Windows 8 is a \_\_\_\_\_ based OS.

**9.** How can you move the cursor in an Excel sheet?

Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !  
For elaborate solutions, click on the  
link below or scan the given code  
<https://bit.ly/3LcqBWt>

**OR**



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE**  
**LEARNING TOOLS**



**UNSOLVED**

## **Self Assessment Paper**

**2**

### **General Instructions :**

1. The Question Paper contains three sections A, B and C. Each section is compulsory.
2. Section A has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
3. Section B has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
4. Section C has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks.

### **Section – A**

**[8 marks]**

This section has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

1. What do you mean by editing of cell?
2. Why CPU is called the brain of a computer?

**AI**

**OR**

What do you mean by GUI?

3. What is a light pen?
4. Rajeev Minarva was making a report on weather forecasting for showing in the news on a local channel. Tell him the proper steps to insert a video in a slide.

**AI**

### **Section – B**

**[9 marks]**

This section has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

5. Write a brief note on Ethernet cable.
6. What do you mean by optical character recognition?
7. Write a short note on BOSS.

**AI**

**OR**

Explain joystick with example.

**Section – C****[8 marks]**

This section has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks. Question-8 is of case-based type.

- 8.** Read the case study given below and attempt any 4 sub-questions (out of 5). Each sub-question carries 1 mark.

**PRIMARY STORAGE**

The primary storage unit is used for four activities — Input/output operations; manipulation of text and calculation operations; Logic/comparison operations; Storage and retrieval operations. Data is fed into an input storage area; Intermediate processing results are held in working storage area; Final processing results are held in output storage area, and a program storage area contains the processing instructions. • **RAM:** RAM chip provides volatile storage, but as long as it is supplied with power, it needs no special regenerator circuits to retain the stored data. Every processor has a primary storage section (general purpose storage section) that holds the active programs and data being processed. • **ROM:** ROM chip retains the stored data when the power supply is cut. So, unlike RAM chips, ROM chips are non-volatile. ROM chip may contain micro program control instructions that cause the machine to perform certain operations such as starting the computer or instructions to the entire operating system. ROM chip can only be read. It does not accept any input data or instructions from the users. The manufacturers set the actual contents of ROM and they are unchangeable and permanent

- (i) What does RAM stands for?
  - (ii) ROM stands for .....
  - (iii) What is Primary memory also known as?
  - (iv) Which of the following activities primary memory is used?
  - (v) ROM chips are ..... in nature.
- 9.** Muskan uses a spreadsheet to record information about the results of her pupils in an examination part of the spreadsheet as shown below :

S.No.	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Marks out 40	Percentage	Pass/Fall
2	Mohan	32		
3	Rahul	20		
4	Saba Khan	16		
5	Anil	34		
6	Juhi	40		
7	Suneeta	23		
8	Vicky	6		
9				
10	Average			

- (i) Which formula has been entered to cell C2?
- (ii) Which spreadsheet function would save time when entering the other formulas in column C?
- (iii) The pass marks are 50%. Explain how the data in cell D2 has been produced by the computer.
- (iv) Write function to find Average in cell B10.

Finished Solving the Paper ?

Time to evaluate yourself !

For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code

<https://bit.ly/3AZmnwy>

OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE  
LEARNING TOOLS**



**UNSOLVED**

## **Self Assessment Paper**

**3**

### **General Instructions :**

1. The Question Paper contains three sections A, B and C. Each section is compulsory.
2. Section A has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
3. Section B has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.
4. Section C has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks.

### **Section – A**

**[8 marks]**

This section has 4 questions of short answer type. Each question is of 2 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

1. What is control unit?
2. What is microprocessor?

**OR**

Name some places where you see the uses of touch screen.

3. Define networking.
4. The cell A1 has a value 10. What will be the cell contents of B1, C1, D1, if you click and drag the fill handle of A1 towards right?

### **Section – B**

**[9 marks]**

This section has 3 questions of Long Answer Type-I (LA-I). Each question is of 3 marks. Internal choice is provided in 1 question.

5. What do you mean by Wi-Fi?
6. Write a short note on Android.
7. What is file backup utility?

**OR**

What do you mean by WAN? What are its types?

**Section – C****[8 marks]**

This section has 2 questions of Long Answer Type-II (LA-II). Each question is of 4 marks. Question-8 is of case-based type.

- 8.** Read the case study given below and attempt any 4 sub-questions (out of 5). Each sub-question carries 1 mark.

**APPLICATION SOFTWARE AND ITS TYPES**

Application software consists of instructions that direct a computer system to perform specific information processing activities and that provide functionality for users. Typical examples of software applications are word processors, spreadsheets, and media players. e.g. Microsoft Word, Excel, Windows Media Player, Flash Player etc. Multiple applications bundled together as a package are sometimes referred to as an application suite. Microsoft Office and OpenOffice.org, which bundle together a word processor, a spreadsheet, and several other discrete applications, are typical examples. Application software includes proprietary application software and off-the-shelf application software. Proprietary application software addresses a specific or unique business need for a company. This type of software may be developed in-house by the organization's information systems personnel or it may be commissioned from a software vendor. Such specific software programs developed for a particular company by a vendor are called contract software. Alternatively, off-the-shelf application software can be purchased, leased, or rented from a vendor that develops programs and sells them to many organizations. Special purpose programs or "packages" can be tailored for a specific purpose, such as inventory control or payroll. The word package is a commonly used term for a computer program that has been developed by a vendor and is available for purchase in a pre-packaged form.

- (i) The word ..... is a commonly used term for a computer program that has been developed by a vendor and is available for purchase in a pre-packaged form
  - (ii) OpenOffice is a/an ..... application software.
  - (iii) Name any two application software.
  - (iv) Multiple applications are bundled together as a package. What are they called?
  - (v) What is the name given to a specific software program developed for a particular company by a vendor?
- 9.** How do you create formula?

Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !  
For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code

<https://bit.ly/3J8bdsc>

OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE  
LEARNING TOOLS**



1

## Solution of Question Paper

### Section – A

[8 marks]

1.

Data	Information
Data is unprocessed raw facts and figures.	Information is processed and meaningful form of data.
Data is a single unit that does not carry any specific meaning.	Information is a group of data that has a logical meaning.

#### Commonly Made Error

- Mostly students get confused when only definition of Data is asked in question paper. They usually write the definition of information in place of data.

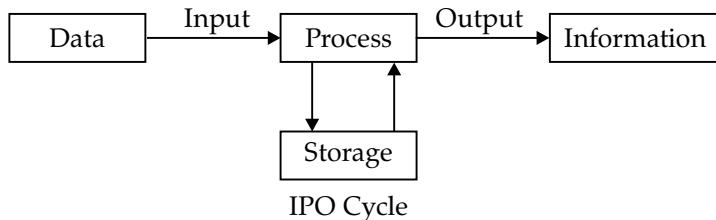
#### Answering Tip

- Read the question carefully before writing answer.

2. An operating system is a system software which acts as an interface between a user and the hardware. It manages computer hardware and controls the execution of application programs. Examples of operating system are Windows, Unix and Linux.

OR

The basic principle on which the computer works is known as IPO cycle. The input is the data which is feed by the user for processing, supported by storage and finally the output is given in the form of information.



3. Similar to human brain a computer memory is used to store data and instructions. It is the storage space in computer, where data is to be processed and instructions required for processing are stored. A computer memory is of two types:

- (i) Primary memory, also known as main memory or internal memory
- (ii) Secondary memory, also called auxiliary memory or external memory.

4. Autofill is a feature in Excel, that automatically fills certain boxes with data that follows a pattern or are based on information the user has entered elsewhere.

## Section – B

[9 marks]

- 5.** She can use DVD to keep the backup. DVD stands for Digital Versatile Disc. A DVD is a type of optical media used for storing digital data. It is the same size as a CD but has a larger storage capacity.. Some of the features of DVD are enlisted below:

- (i) Large storage capacity, e.g. 4.7 to 9 Gb
- (ii) Excellent sound and picture quality, so best option to store videos and audios
- (iii) Relatively cheap as they are mass-produced
- (iv) Information can be stored on both sides of DVD unlike CD.

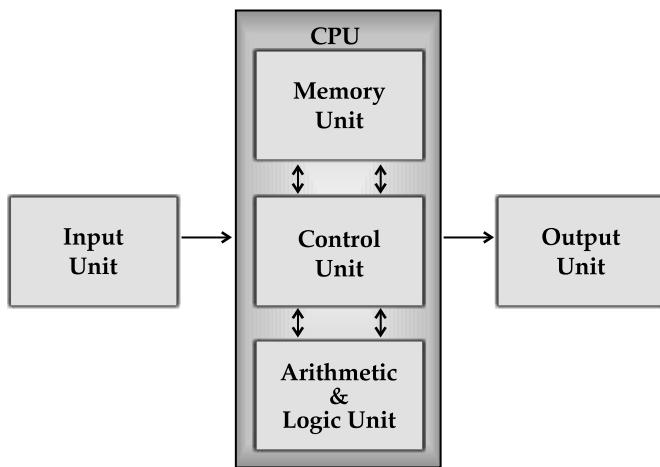
- 6.** The computer system is composed of three basic units:

- (i) Input unit
- (ii) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- (iii) Output Unit

**The CPU or Central Processing Unit comprises of three sub units:**

- (i) Control Unit – This unit coordinates the operation of the processor by telling the computer's memory, ALU and input and output devices how to respond to a program's instructions.
- (ii) Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU) – This unit executes most of the arithmetic and logical operations of a computer.
- (iii) Memory Unit - The memory unit is a component of a computer system. It is used to store data, instructions and information. It is also known as a primary or internal memory.

**The following block diagram shows the parts of computer:**



### Commonly Made Error

- Students do not make diagram or label it properly.

### Answering Tip

- Read the question carefully and label the block diagram properly.

- 7.** An Operating System acts as interface between user and the hardware. Some of its major functions are as follows:

- (i) Allocates and de-allocates memory to different processes.
- (ii) Keeps track on processor and status of processes.
- (iii) Manages input and output devices.
- (iv) Helps in storing files and their deletion.
- (v) Takes care of the activities of the computer system during multiprocessing.

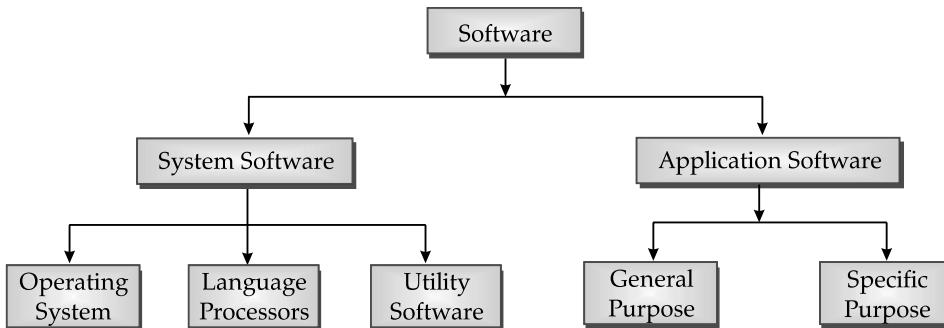
**Commonly Made Error**

- The main functions of an Operating system are – File management, Process management, Device Management and Memory management. Students do not write functions from all these points.

**Answering Tip**

- A student should write at least one point for each of these functions.

A software is a set of programs that controls the operations of a computer system and makes the hardware functional.



**Software is broadly categorized into two categories:**

- System Software:** The system software refers to the collection of programs which are designed to operate and control the computer itself. It serves as an interface between the hardware and the users. System software can be further divided into following categories:
  - Operating system
  - Language processors
  - Utility software
- Application Software:** An application is any program, or group of programs, that is designed to perform specific functions for users. It includes database programs, word processors, Web browsers and spreadsheets etc. The application software is further classified as:
  - General Purpose Application Software
  - Specific purpose Application Software.

## Section – C

[8 marks]

- (i) Random Access Memory.  
 (ii) Software is loaded into RAM and executed in the Central Processing Unit.  
 (iii) Assembler.  
 (iv) Software.  
 (v) Machine language is a language of 0's and 1's.

9. For using this outstanding feature, do the following:

- On the slide show tab, in the set up group, click rehearse timing. The rehearsal toolbar will appear and the slide time box begins timing the presentation.
- While you set the time in your presentation, do one more of the following on rehearsal toolbar.  
 To move to the next slide, click next  
 To temporarily stop recording the time, click pause.  
 To restart recording the time after pausing. Click pause.  
 To restart recording the time for the current slide, click repeat.
- After you set the time for the last slide, a message box displays the total time for the presentation and prompts you to do one of the following: To keep the recorded slide timing, click "Yes".

**OR**

To discard the recorded slide timing, click "No". Slide sorter view will appear and display the time of each slide in your presentation.



# Solution of Question Paper

2

## Section – A

[8 marks]

1. (i) Limited storage capacity.  
(ii) Volatile in nature i.e. data is stored temporarily.
2. The set of instructions, which co-ordinates the operations of the hardware, is called a system software.

OR

No, because we speak in it which is equivalent for giving a command to the computer. Therefore, It is an input device.

3. Monitor is an output device which is used to display information, programs and applications in a computer. Like televisions, monitors come in different sizes.

Some types of monitors are:

- (i) Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)
  - (ii) Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)
  - (iii) Light Emitted Diode (LED).
4. The play button shows the sample of slide on a custom animation when it is clicked. The preview button shows the effect when a custom animation effect is assigned.

[2 marks for proper answer]

## Section – B

[9 marks]

5. On the basis of user interaction, operating systems are divided into two types:
  - (i) **CUI:** It stands for Command User Interface. They are operating systems which work on instructions given by user in the form of commands.  
For example: DOS, Unix, Novell.
  - (ii) **GUI:** It stands for Graphical User Interface. They are the operating systems which have graphics so that users can interact more easily and interestingly.  
For example: Windows, Macintosh, Android.

### Commonly Made Error

- Student get confused and write the desktop, Multiprocessing operating system.

### Answering Tip

- Read the question carefully that they asked the type of operating system based on user interaction and answer accordingly.

6. Hard disk, also known as fixed disk, is an example of external storage devices. It is not a single flexible disk, but a stack of metal disks sealed in a box. The hard disk and hard disk drive exist together as a unit and are permanent part of the computer where most of our files are saved. The storage of hard disk is up to 2-4 TB. They are very reliable as compared to floppies, they are revertible and we can access any information in fraction of seconds.
7. A real time process is a process that must respond to the events within a certain time period. A real time operating system is an operating system that can run real time processes successfully. A real-time operating system (RTOS) is an operating system (OS) intended to serve real-time application requests. It has an advanced algorithm for scheduling.

(3 marks for correct code)

**OR**

**For moving a range to desired location, do the following:**

- (i) Select the range of cells that you want to move to other location.
- (ii) Then, move the mouse pointer at the boundary of the selected cell range. Mouse pointer will change to + shape.
- (iii) Click there and move the range to the desired target location.

(3 marks for correct answer)

**Section – C**

[8 marks]

8. (i) Input-Process-Output.  
(ii) Software.  
(iii) User.  
(iv) ALU.  
(v) Central Processing Unit.
9. (i) Select slide show > Animation schemes to display the side design pane with animation schemes displayed in the pane.  
(ii) Choose the effect from under the heading recently used on animation, subtle moderate or exciting.  
(iii) To preview the animation, click auto preview pane.  
(iv) Click apply to all slides, for apply the animation to all slides



# **COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

## **CBSE**

## **Self Assessment Papers**

## **HINTS**

### **Self Assessment Paper-1**

---

- 3.** Define the basic concept of Compact Disc (Read only memory).
- 5.** Write the problems that may occur due to disk failure.
- 7.** Give the general description of Solaris along with its history.
- 9.** Define the different types of short keys for moving cursor.

### **Self Assessment Paper-2**

---

- 2.** Write the function of CPU.
- 4.** Write the steps to add video clip from Microsoft Clip Organiser as well as Movie from file.
- 5.** Describe the types and function of Ethernet cable.
- 6.** Define OCR term with its uses.
- 7.** Give the full form and general description about BOSS.
- 9.** All formulas must start with = sign.

### **Self Assessment Paper-3**

---

- 1.** Define the function of control unit and the parts it consists of.
- 4.** State the values of the cells and also show them by a drawing an Excel sheet.
- 5.** Give the full form of Wi-Fi with brief description.
- 7.** Describe the usage of File backup utility and explain when it is used.
- 9.** Explain the steps with an example.

# **SCIENCE (086)**

## **TERM-II EXAM**

### **CLASS 9**

#### **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE**

Divisions	Typology of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks	Total
Section-A	Short Answer Type Questions-I	Q1-Q7	$2 \times 7$	14 Marks
Section-B	Short Answer Type Questions-II	Q8-Q13	$3 \times 6$	18 Marks
Section-C	Case-based Questions	Q14-Q15	$2 \times 4$	8 Marks
Total		15 Questions		40 Marks

#### **Don't Stop Reading !**

You never know what might be asked in the exam.

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Chapter-wise  
Mind Maps  
scan the code below



To download  
On Tips Notes  
scan the code below





**SOLVED**

# Sample Question Paper

1

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has three sections and 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section-A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section-B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section-C has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Atomic numbers of two elements A and B are given below.

Atomic number of element A: 18, Atomic number of element B: 17

- (a) Which element has zero valency?
  - (b) What is the valency of other element ? AI 2
2. Two students of class IX are discussing a law that states the mass of reactants is always equal to that of the products. 2
- (a) Identify the law.
  - (b) Based on the above law find out if 12 g of carbon is burnt in the presence of 32 g of oxygen, how much carbon dioxide will be formed?
3. Ernest Rutherford was interested in knowing how the electrons are arranged within an atom. Rutherford designed an experiment for this. In this experiment, fast moving alpha ( $\alpha$ )-particles were made to fall on a thin gold foil. State the observations in the experiment, which led Rutherford to make the following conclusions: AI 2
- (a) Most of the space in an atom is empty.
  - (b) Whole mass of an atom is concentrated in its centre.
4. A person is suffering from an incurable disease. His reports say that he is infected with HIV. AI 2
- (a) Identify the disease the person is suffering from.
  - (b) State any two ways by which this disease spreads from an infected person to a healthy person.

5. Although Archana has been suffering from cold and cough she decided to appear for her class test. Classmates seated close to her had an exposure to the infection being carried by Archana. However, only one of them actually suffered from cold and cough. AI 2

- (a) Which system is responsible for fighting with infection carrying microbes?  
 (b) What prevented the rest of those classmates from catching cold and cough in spite of their exposure to the infection.

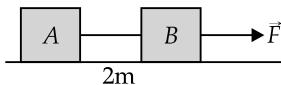
**OR**

"Making antiviral medicines is harder than making antibacterial medicines". Justify this statement. 2

6. A box of about 10 kg is placed at a point A on a horizontal surface. It is moved to a point B which is at a distance of 2 m from A by the action of force, 4N applied on the box at an angle of  $60^\circ$ . 2

- (a) Find the work done by the gravitational force on the box.  
 (b) Calculate the work done by the externally applied force.

Justify your answer. (Given,  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )



**OR**

You might have seen that when a blacksmith hits a sheet of iron by fast-moving hammer, the iron sheet heats up.



- (a) Which type of energy does the fast-moving hammer possess?  
 (b) State the type of energy conversion that takes place in the above process.

7. An astronaut carried a pot containing soil weighing 60 N from the earth to the surface of moon. He kept it there and just before the return journey from moon to earth he weighed the soil on the surface of moon and found that it was only 10 N. Why did its weight decrease and how much was the loss in mass of the soil? ( $g_{\text{earth}} = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ) ( $g_{\text{moon}} = g_{\text{earth}} / 6$ ) 2

**OR**

A stone and the Earth attract each other with an equal and opposite force. Then, why we see only the stone falling towards the earth but not the earth rising towards the stone?

## Section - B

(3 Marks each)

8. Rahul took 5 moles of carbon atoms in a container and Sohan also took 5 moles of sodium atoms in another container of same weight. 3

- (a) Whose container is heavier?  
 (b) Both containers have same number of atoms. Explain by calculations.  
 (c) Which term is used to refer the exact number of atoms present in 12 gm of Carbon-12?

9. Show the formation of chemical formulae of the following compounds using their ions: 3

- (a) (i) Ammonium sulphate (ii) Magnesium nitrate  
 (b) Interpret the number of moles of oxygen atoms in  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$

**OR**

- (a) Which postulate of Dalton's atomic theory is the basis of law of conservation of mass?

(b) Write the name of compounds represented by the following formulae :

- (i)  $\text{KNO}_3$  (ii)  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  (iii)  $\text{CCl}_4$  (iv)  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ .

**10.** Atomic number and mass number of an element are 18 and 40 respectively. Identify the element and write the number of electrons and neutrons present in its atom. Show the schematic atomic structure of the atom. 3

**11.** Composition of the nuclei of two atoms 'X' and 'Y' are given below : 3

	X	Y
Protons	4	4
Neutrons	4	6

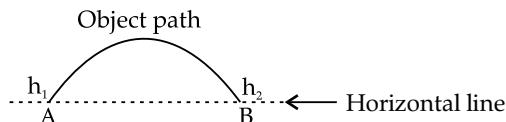
(a) Give the mass number of X and Y. Mention the relationship between the two atoms.

(b) Write the formula for calculating the maximum number of electrons in an orbit.

**12.** State the law of conservation of energy. With the help of an example explain the law of conservation of energy. 3

**OR**

An object thrown at a certain angle to the ground moves in a curved path and falls back to the ground. The initial and the final points of the path of the object lie on the same horizontal line. What is the total work done against the force of gravity and by the force of gravity on the object? Explain with proper mathematical expressions.



**13.** (a) Differentiate between mass and weight. 3

(b) The weight of a body at a height equal to be radius of the earth is 'N'. What will be its weight at a height equal to three times the radius of the earth?

**Section - C**

(4 Marks each)

**14.** Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Human beings live in societies. Our social environment is an important factor in our individual health. We live in villages, towns or cities. In such places, even our physical environment is decided by our social environment. At any place, our body may feel sickness. There are many tissues in the body which make up physiological systems to carry out functions. When there is a disease some changes give rise to symptoms and signs of disease. 4

(a) What is a disease?

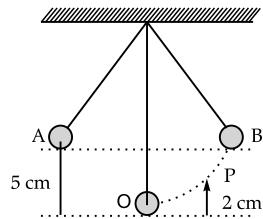
(b) What are called the symptoms of a disease?

(c) What can be various causes for a person getting diseased?

**OR**

Based on duration what are the two main types of diseases? Explain giving one example for each.

**15.** An experiment based on simple pendulum was conducted in a class. The following diagram shows the set up. It shows a simple pendulum consisting of a bob of mass 100 g. Initially the bob of the pendulum is at rest at 'O'. It is then displaced to one side at A. The height of 'A' above 'O' is 5 cm. (Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ) 4



- (a) What is the value of potential energy of bob at 'A' ?
- (b) What is the value of kinetic energy of the bob at mean position 'O' ?
- (c) What is the value of kinetic energy and potential energy of the bob at the position 'P' whose height above mean position is 2 cm ?

**OR**

The potential energy of a freely falling object decreases progressively. Does this violate the law of conservation of energy ? Why ?

□□□

**SOLVED**

# Sample Question Paper

2

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has three sections and 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section-A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section-B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section-C has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Sum of the total number of protons and neutrons present in the nucleus of an atom is the mass number of an atom while, total number of protons present in the nucleus of an atom is its atomic number.  
The table below shows the mass number and the atomic number of certain elements named C, D and E. Study the given data and answer the following questions:

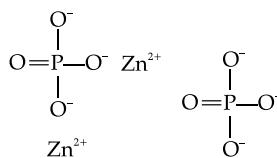
Elements	Mass No.	Atomic No.
C	14	7
D	40	18
E	40	20

- (a) Which element is a noble gas?  
(b) Which two elements are isobars?

2

2. Zinc ion and phosphate ion together constitute compound "A".  
(a) Write the chemical formula for compound "A".

AI 2



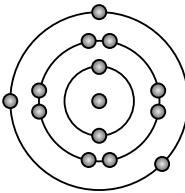
Compound A

- (b) Calculate the ratio by mass of atoms present in a molecule of carbon dioxide. [Given : C = 12, O=16]

2

3. An atom of an element has three electrons in its 3<sup>rd</sup> orbit, which is the outermost shell. Write:

- (a) (i) the electronic configuration (ii) atomic number  
 (b) (i) number of protons (ii) valency



2

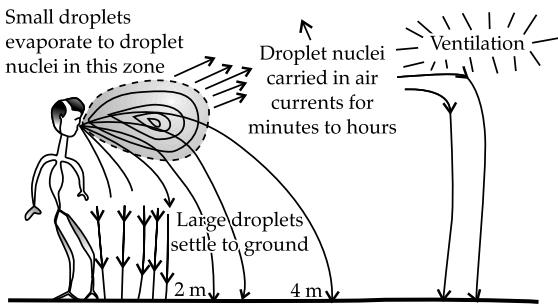
4. During a health survey in a locality, it was found that some children fall ill more frequently than others living in the same locality. 2

- (a) Is this a sign of good immune system? Explain.  
 (b) Is this a sign of good personal hygiene? Justify your statement.

5. A person suffering from disease 'X' cannot fight even minor infections as it damages the immune system. It is mainly transmitted through sexual contacts with infected person. Identify the disease and state its causative agent. 2

**OR**

Study the picture and answer the following questions: 2



- (a) Identify the mode of transmission of the disease in the above picture.  
 (b) Which of the following diseases could be spread by this mode of transmission: Common cold/ cholera?  
 6. Students of class IX visited a thermal power station as a part of their project. They came to know about how the conversion of energy takes place. Teacher has asked them to find the answers for conversion of energy in following cases: 2

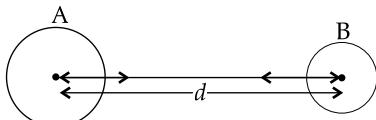
- (a) When coal is burnt.  
 (b) In a thermal power plant.

**OR**

The physical quantity 'X' is defined as rate of doing work.

- (a) Identify the quantity. State its SI unit.  
 (b) An electric bulb is rated 15 watts. What does it mean?  
 7. Force is the push or pull upon an object which results due to its interaction with another object. This force is directly proportional to the mass of the object on which it acts. Depending on these facts, teacher has asked Rajat to explain what will happen to the force between two objects A and B if: 2

- (a) The mass of one object is doubled?  
 (b) The distance between the objects is tripled? Help Rajat to find the answers.

**OR**

The given table shows value of 'g' at equator and at poles. It is seen that it differs at the equator and on poles.

Position on the Earth	Value of 'g'
At equator	9.78 m/s <sup>2</sup>
At poles	9.83 m/s <sup>2</sup>

Name the positions on the Earth where the value of 'g' is (i) maximum (ii) minimum. State the reason for this difference.

AI 2

### Section - B

(3 Marks each)

8. As a part of practical examination paper, Nisha has to classify the following elements on the basis of their valencies. But she could not recollect what is valency and what is cation. Help her to answer the below questions. 3
- (a) Define valency.
  - (b) Define cation.
  - (c) Classify the following cations on the basis of their valencies :  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{Al}^{+++}$
9. Write the chemical formulae of the following : 3
- (a) (i) Aluminium nitrate (ii) Magnesium hydrogen carbonate.
  - (b) Give the names of the elements present in the following compounds:
    - (i) Quick lime
    - (ii) Hydrogen bromide

**OR**

During an experiment performed in a laboratory, 14 g of sodium bicarbonate was allowed to react with 10 gm of acetic acid. After the reaction was completed, it was found that only 16.67 g of the solution was left because a gas escaped from the container. 3

- (a) What was the mass of the gas that escaped into the atmosphere?
- (b) Name and state the law applied to find the answer.

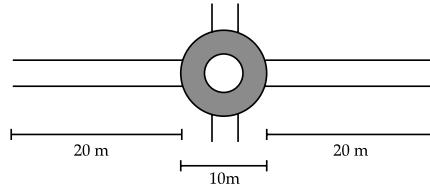
10. Given that the percentage abundance of the isotope  ${}_{10}\text{Ne}^{20}$  is 90% and that of isotope  ${}_{10}\text{Ne}^{22}$  is 10%. Calculate the average atomic mass of Neon. 3

11. (a) From the symbol  ${}_{16}\text{S}^{32}$  state:
  - (i) Atomic number of sulphur
  - (ii) Mass number of sulphur
  - (iii) Electronic configuration of sulphur
 (b) Which of the two elements given below would be chemically more reactive, 'X' of atomic number 18 or element 'Z' of atomic number 16 and why? 3

12. Find the momentum of a body of mass 100 g having kinetic energy 500 J. AI 3

**OR**

A boy is pulling a cart by supplying a constant force of 8 N on a straight path of 20 m. On a round about of 10 m diameter he forgets the path and takes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  turns and then continues on the straight path for another 20 m. Find the net work done by the boy on the cart.



AI 3

13. Weight is the force by which an object is attracted towards the earth. A man's weight when taken at the poles is 600 N. 3
- (a) Will his weight remain the same when measured at the equator?
  - (b) Will there be an increase or decrease in his weight? Explain.

**Section - C**

(4 Marks each)

- 14.** Read the passage and answer the following questions.

We know that food is necessary for the growth and development of the body. It provides the necessary components such as proteins, carbohydrates and fats which are required for proper functioning of the body.

Justify the following statements:

- (a) "Availability of proper and sufficient food would prevent from infectious diseases". 1  
(b) Balanced diet is necessary for maintaining healthy body. 1  
(c) Health of an organism depends upon the surrounding environmental conditions. **AI** 2

**OR**

Our surrounding areas should be free of stagnant water. 2

- 15.** Since, Work is done when a force acting on a body produces displacement in it.  
Work done = Force × Displacement in the direction of force. If four men lift a 250 kg box to a height of 1 m and hold it without raising or lowering it.

- (a) How much work do they do in just holding it? 1  
(b) Why do they get tired while holding it? 1  
(c) How much work is done by the men in lifting the box? 2

**OR**

Define the work done by a constant force. Write its SI unit and define this unit. 2



1

# Self Assessment Paper

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has three sections and 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section-A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section-B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section-C has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Two electronic configurations for an element are shown below.

- (a) Identify the electronic configuration for magnesium atom and magnesium ion from the following:

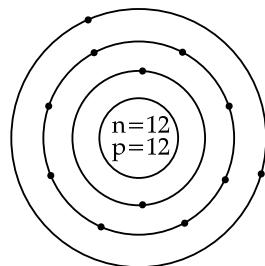


Fig. A

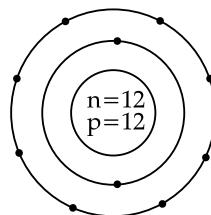


Fig. B

- (b) How does the electronic configuration of magnesium atom differ from bivalent magnesium ion?

AI 2

2. Given below are the molecular formulae of some compounds.

2

- (a) Calculate the molar mass of these:

- (i) Ethyne ( $C_2H_2$ ).
  - (ii) Phosphorus molecule ( $P_4$ )
- (Atomic mass of C = 12 u, H = 1 u and P = 31 u).

- (b) What is the name given to the amount of substance containing  $6.022 \times 10^{23}$  particles (atoms, molecules or ions) of a substance?

- 3.** An element 'Z' forms the following compound when it reacts with hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen and phosphorus.

$\text{ZH}_3$ ,  $\text{ZCl}_3$ ,  $\text{Z}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{ZP}$

(a) What is the valency of element Z ?

(b) Element 'Z' is metal or non-metal?

2

- 4.** Nisha and Neera were studying the health and diseases. They had a dispute on whether signs of the disease are more important or symptoms.

(a) According to you are more important - signs or symptoms?

(b) Justify your answer.

AI 2

- 5.** According to a newspaper report, some areas in Delhi received grey coloured water in their taps. It was reportedly due to mixing of contents at some points due to leakage in sewage and water supply pipes.

(a) Which kind of diseases are likely to spread due to such problems and why?

(b) Name any two diseases that can thus be spread.

AI 2

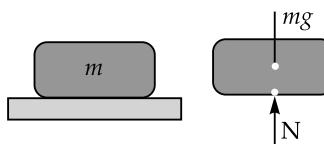
**OR**

Which disease is more harmful : acute or chronic? Why are we advised to take bland and nourishing food when we are sick?

- 6.** The given figure shows mass of a body and weight of the same body.

2

(a) It is observed that mass of the body remains constant whereas its weight keeps changing. Why?



(b) While explaining force, teacher wrote on the board 'g' and 'G' showing different values. Reema is confused between the two. Help her to understand the differences between 'g' and 'G'.

**OR**

Account for the following:

(a) On moon, man feels lighter than earth.

(b) Mass is scalar while weight is a vector quantity.

- 7.** A moving vehicle of mass ' $m$ ' is moving with velocity ' $v$ '. It has momentum of ' $p$ ' and kinetic energy K.E. Derive a relation between its kinetic energy K.E. and momentum ' $p$ ' with mass ' $m$ ' and velocity ' $v$ '.

2

**OR**

Account for the following:

(a) When displacement is in a direction opposite to the direction of force applied, what is the type of work done?

(b) Seema tried to push a heavy block of 100 kg for 200 s but could not move it. Find work done by Seema at the end of 200 s.

## Section - B

(3 Marks each)

- 8.** Two class students of class 9th, Aashi and Sheena, were asked to take 5.3 g of sodium carbonate and 6 g of ethanoic acid to make 2.2 g of carbon dioxide, 0.9 g of water and 8.2 g of sodium ethanoate. Aashi followed the instructions but Sheena took the chemicals without measuring their amounts.

(a) Whose activity do you think will be in agreement with the law?

(b) Which law does this agreement show? 3

(c) State the law. 3

**9.** (a) What are isotopes? Why chemical properties of all the isotopes of an element are same ?

(b) Name the isotopes used in the treatment of goitre and cancer. 3

**OR**

(a) What are the positively charged radiations produced in the discharge tube at low pressure and high voltage called?

(b) State the nature of the constituents of canal rays. Who discovered canal rays?

**10.** Hydrogen has three isotopes. State the composition of their nuclei and write their mass numbers. Also represent them in the form of symbols. 3

**11.** (a) Hydrogen and oxygen combine in the ratio of 1 : 8 by mass to form water. What mass of oxygen gas would be required to react completely with 5 gm of hydrogen gas ?

(b) An element 'X' shows variable valency of 4 and 6. Write the chemical formulae of its two oxides. 3

**12.** A and B are the two objects with same momentum but different masses. Object A is heavier than object B. What is the ratio of their kinetic energies? Which one has a larger kinetic energy? 3



**OR**

A student of class IX of mass 50 kg runs up a staircase of 45 steps in 9s to reach his class. If the height of each step of the staircase is 15 cm, find the power output of the student. ( $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ). 3

**13.** Nisha always wonders about the phenomenon of motion of the moon around the earth.

(a) State the law which will help her to understand this phenomenon.

(b) Also mention two more examples which can be explained by the same law. 3

### Section - C

(4 Marks each)

**14.** Doctors always say that for good health personal hygiene, balanced diet and immunization are necessary.

(a) State the role that personal hygiene plays to keep away diseases. 1

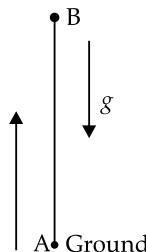
(b) What is the role of balanced diet in maintaining good health? 1

(c) Write any two precautions that you can take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases ? 2

**OR**

Explain how individual health depends on social and mental well-being. AI 2

**15.** A stone of 0.5 kg is thrown with velocity 3 m/s upwards from a point A, as shown in the figure. After reaching the highest point B at 9 m it comes down. (Given,  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )



- (a) Explain the transformation of energy from A to B and B to A.  
(b) State the difference between kinetic energy and potential energy.  
(c) Calculate the type of energy possessed by the stone at point A and B of its journey.

1+1+2

OR

A body of mass 20 kg is dropped from a height of 100 m. Find its K.E. and P.E. after

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> second  
(b) 2<sup>nd</sup> second

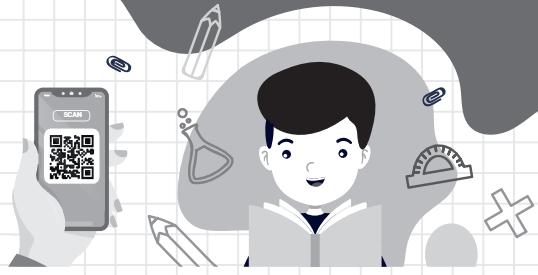


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OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE  
LEARNING TOOLS**



**UNSOLVED**

# Self Assessment Paper

2

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
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## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. The following data represents the distribution of electrons, protons and neutrons in atoms of three elements A, B and C. Understand the data carefully and answer the following questions:

Element	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons
A	9	10	9
B	16	16	16
C	12	12	12

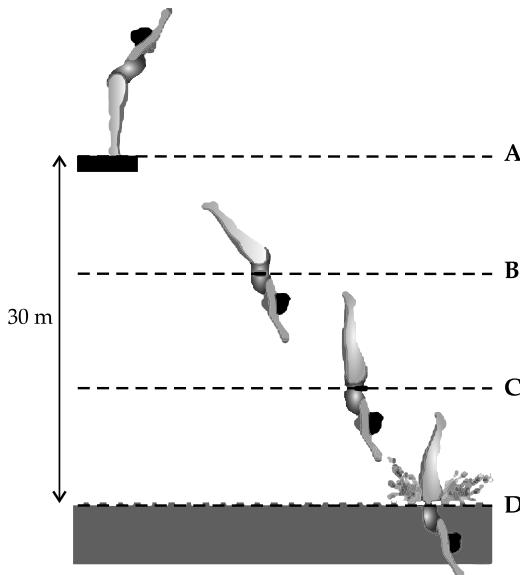
- (a) State the electronic configuration of element B.  
(b) State valency of element A. (A) 2
2. The number of atoms constituting a molecule is known as atomicity. Based on this fact answer the following :  
(a) Name the elements whose atomicity is:  
(i) Tetra atomic (ii) Monatomic.  
(b) State the number of atoms present in each of the following chemical species:  
(i)  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  (ii)  $\text{HNO}_3$  2
3. (a) J. Chadwick discovered a sub-atomic particle that has no charge and has mass nearly equal to that of a proton. Name the particle and give its location in the atom.  
(b) If 'K' and 'L' shells of an atom are completely filled, then what would be :  
(i) The total number of electrons in the atom and  
(ii) Its valency? (A) 2
4. (a) Pinky suffered from chickenpox last month. Her grandmother told her that now she would not suffer from this disease again. What is the reason for such a saying ?

- (b) How do children in many parts of India get immunized to Hepatitis 'A' by the time they are 5 years old ? [AI] 2
5. We know that antibiotics are widely used in treatment of many diseases but it is observed that antibiotic such as Penicillin is not effective against common cold. Give reason.

**OR**

Given below is a list of certain diseases. Study the list carefully and answer the question below. Elephantiasis, cough and cold, Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea.

- (a) Which of these diseases will cause major ill-effects on general health?
- (b) What are such diseases called? [AI] 2
6. A high-board diver of mass 50 kg is diving from a height of 30 m into a pool. Answer the following questions on the basis of diagram. (Given  $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )
- (a) What is the potential energy of diver at point A?
- (b) What is the kinetic energy of diver at point D? 2

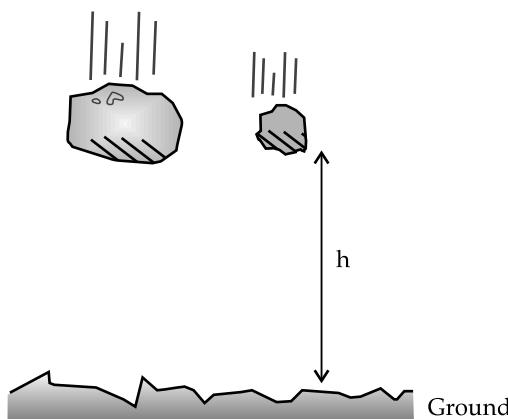


**OR**

- (a) A horse of mass 210 kg and a dog of mass 25 kg are running with the same speed. Which of them two possesses more kinetic energy ? Give reason to support your answer.
- (b) If the speed of the body is halved, what is the change in its kinetic energy ? 2
7. An artificial satellite is moving in a circular orbit of radius 42250 km. Calculate its speed if it takes 24 hours to revolve around the earth.

**OR**

Two solid objects of masses 1 kg and 2 kg are dropped from a helicopter at the same time. Which one will reach the ground earlier ? Give reason to support your answer. 2



**Section - B**

(3 Marks each)

- 8.** If 18 g of pure water is electrolysed, 2 g of hydrogen and 16 g of oxygen is obtained.
- Which law of chemical combination is illustrated by this statement ?
  - State the law of constant proportion. Illustrate with the help of an example.
  - Which postulate of Dalton's atomic theory is the result of law of conservation of mass ? 3
- 9. (a)** Define valency. What conclusions can be drawn about the reactivity of an atom from its valency?
- (b)** Why does an atom of Argon have zero valency? Explain using the electronic configuration of Argon. **AI** 3

**OR**

Calculate the number of electrons, protons and neutrons in an atom of an element with atomic number 20 and mass number 40. 3

- 10.** Define formula unit mass. Calculate formula unit mass of NaCl. (Atomic mass of Na = 23 u, Cl = 35.5 u.) 3
- 11.** There are two elements  $A_{13}^{26}$  and  $B_{14}^{26}$ .
- Find the number of sub-atomic particles in each of these elements.
  - What is the relationship between the two ? 3
- 12.** What is power? Calculate the power of an electric motor that can lift 800 kg of water to store in a tank at a height of 1500 cm in 20 s. ( $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ) 3

**OR**

- A person holds a bundle of hay over his head for 30 minutes and gets tired. Give reason. Has he done some work or not? Justify your answer.
- Define 1 kWh.

- 13. (a)** Identify the physical quantity denoted by 'g'. State its SI unit. 1
- (b)** Derive an expression for acceleration due to gravity in terms of mass M of earth and its radius R. 3

**Section - C**

(4 Marks each)

- 14.** Although Sonia has been suffering from cold and cough she decided to go in a party, where she had a great party with all her friends. She enjoyed and shared all the food with them. However, only one of them actually suffered from cold and cough.
- What type of disease is cough and cold?
  - Which term is used to refer the system of an individual that fights off infection carrying microbes?
  - State any two preventive measures to control cough and cold. 2

**OR**

What is the causative agent of cough and cold: Bacteria/virus? Name the term used for such agent that produces diseases. 2

- 15.** Kinetic energy is the energy required due to motion, while potential energy is the energy acquired due to position. These are interconvertible.
- State the law of conservation of energy. 1
  - When an arrow is shot from a bow, from where will the arrow acquire its kinetic energy ? 1

(c) When a body falls freely towards the earth, then, what happens to its total energy ? Explain. 2

OR

A body is falling from height ' $h$ ', when it reaches the height of  $h/2$ , what will be its potential and kinetic energy ? Will it possess only kinetic energy or half potential and half kinetic energy? Justify your answer. 2



Finished Solving the Paper ?

Time to evaluate yourself !

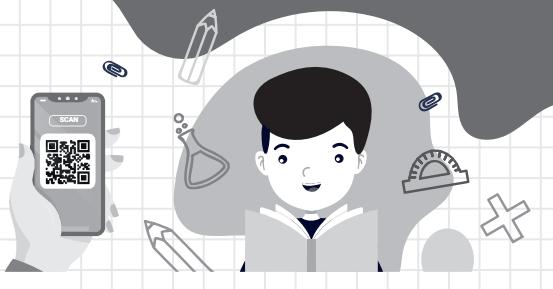
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OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE  
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**SOLVED**

# Self Assessment Paper

3

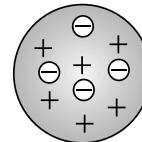
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## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Study the given picture.
  - (a) Which atomic model does the given picture describe?
  - (b) What does the model inform about the structure of atom? AI 2
2. Teacher explained the concept of bivalent cations as follows:  
These are the cations having valency 2. Now, help Nidhi to write the answers for the following:
  - (a) Molecular formulae of (i) Hydroxide of calcium. (ii) Sulphate of potassium.
  - (b) Two examples of bivalent cations. 2
3. (a) Both Helium and Beryllium have two electrons in the valence shells. Helium is a noble gas whereas Beryllium is a metal. Justify.  
(b) Hydrogen exists in three isotopic forms. Why are the isotopes of hydrogen chemically alike ? 2
4. For the prevention of infectious diseases, some public health programmes of childhood immunization are conducted in the country. ?
  - (a) Name two such diseases which are covered under this programme.
  - (b) Name a disease which has been eradicated from the world. State the principle behind its eradication. AI 2
5. A person is suffering from chest pain, breathlessness, loss of body weight, persistent cough and produces blood-stained sputum. ?
  - (a) Name the disease he must be suffering from.
  - (b) If the bacteria causing this disease enter the patient's body through nose, which organ of the body will they attack most likely? AI 2



## OR

We know that diseases that can be spread from one person to another are called communicable diseases.

(a) How do these disease spread ?

(b) Which of these is a communicable disease - Cancer/tuberculosis? 2

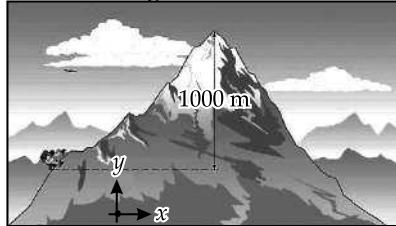
6. A ball is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity of 49 m/s. Calculate :

(a) The maximum height to which it reaches.

(b) Calculate the total energy when ball reaches in maximum height. 2

## OR

A 60 kg mountain climber is in the final stage of the ascent of 1000 m high Pikes peak.



(a) What is the change in gravitational potential energy as the climber gains the last 100 m of altitude?

(b) How much work is done to climb the mountain shown in figure? 2

7. A bar of metal has a mass 200 g and a certain weight. Mass remains the same when weighed at equator but weight decreases.

(a) Why does the change in weight occur at equator?

(b) State any one difference between mass and weight of an object. 2

## OR

Reena is confused in the terms, gravitation and gravity.

(a) Help her to find the difference between gravitation and gravity.

(b) Weightlessness is a state when an object does not weigh anything. When does an object show weightlessness? 2

**Section - B**

(3 Marks each)

8. (a) Find the mass of 10 moles of sodium sulphite ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$ ).

( $\text{Na} = 23 \text{ u}$ ;  $\text{S} = 32 \text{ u}$ ;  $\text{O} = 16 \text{ u}$ )

(b) (i) Calculate the number of molecules in 8 gm of oxygen gas.

(ii) Convert 22 gm of  $\text{CO}_2$  into moles. 3

9. (a) List any two Bohr-Bury rules for distribution of electrons in different shells.

(b) Draw the atomic structure of an atom with atomic number 11. 3

## OR

The electronic configuration of an element 'X' is 2, 8, 2.

(a) What will be the number of electrons present in the atom of element 'X'?

(b) Element 'X' will be a metal or a non-metal? Give reason to support your answer. 3

10. (a) What do the following symbols / formulae stand for :

(i)  $2\text{O}$                                   (ii)  $\text{O}_2$                                   (iii)  $\text{O}_3$                                   (iv)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(b) Give the chemical formula of the following compounds :

(i) Potassium carbonate

(ii) Calcium chloride 3

11. (a) An atom of an element has three electrons in its 3<sup>rd</sup> orbit, which is the outermost shell. Write:

(i) The electronic configuration

(ii) Atomic number

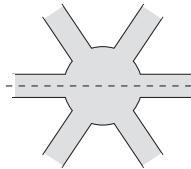
(b) (i) number of protons (ii) valency 3

12. What is the magnitude of the gravitational force between the earth and a 1 kg object on its surface ? (Given,  $M_E = 6 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$  and  $R_E = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ ) 3

## OR

The gravitational force between two objects is 100 N. How should the distance between these object be changed so that the force between them becomes 50 N ?

- 13.** (a) It is possible that a body is displaced and yet its work done is zero ? If yes, write an example.  
 (b) A boy is moving on a straight road against a frictional force of 5 N. After travelling a distance of 1.5 km he forgot the correct path at a round of radius 100 m. However, he moves on the circular path for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cycle and then he moves forward upto 2 km. Calculate the work done by him. 3



### Section - C

(4 Marks each)

- 14.** Radha lives in an overcrowded and poorly ventilated house. When the person lives in an overcrowded area which is poorly ventilated house, the person may suffer from breathing and airborne related diseases. The person may suffer from respiratory infections and disorders.  
 (a) Which of the following diseases she may suffer from: high blood pressure/common cold? 1  
 (b) Why you should not allow mosquitoes to breed in your surroundings? 1  
 (c) Influenza or common cold, spreads faster and is difficult to control. Why? 2

**OR**

Chances of spreading of cholera are higher in a village. Give reason. 2

- 15.** Energy is a capacity to do work. its unit is Joule (J), and it is a derived unit. It is named after the famous physicist James Prescott Joule. When one Newton of force is applied through one meter of distance, then it is said that one Joule of energy is expended. There are many forms of energy, such as mechanical, electrical, nuclear, solar, etc.  
 (a) What is meant by mechanical energy?  
 (b) State its two forms of energy.  
 (c) Give an example in which we observe a continuous change of one form of energy into another and vice-versa. State the law of conservation of energy.

**OR**

Calculate the amount of work required to stop a car of 1000 kg moving with a speed of 72 km/h. 1+1+2



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 Time to evaluate yourself !

For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code

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**OR**



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# Solution of Question Paper

## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. (a) Element A has zero valency because electronic configuration of element A is 2, 8, 8 i.e., a complete octet. 1  
(b) The atomic number of element B = 17, i.e., it has 17 electrons. Hence, its electronic configuration will be 2, 8, 7.  
Since it has 7 electrons in its valence shell, so, its valency = 8 - 7 = 1
2. (a) **Law of conservation of mass:** The law states that matter can neither be created nor be destroyed or mass of reactants is always equal to that of product. 1  
(b)  $C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$   
Carbon + Oxygen → Carbon dioxide  
Mass of reactants =  $12 + 32 = 44\text{g}$   
Mass of product ( $CO_2$ ) = 44 g  
Thus, one mole of Carbon (C) reacts with one mole of Oxygen ( $O_2$ ) to form one mole of  $CO_2$ .  
So, 1 mole of  $CO_2$  is formed.
3. (a) Most of the alpha-particles passed through the gold foil without getting deflected. 1  
(b) Very few particles were deflected from their path by  $180^\circ$ , indicating that whole mass of the atom is present at its centre. 1
4. (a) The person is suffering from the disease called AIDS (Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). 1  
(b) (i) Sexual contact with infected person.  
(ii) From a pregnant mother to her foetus.  
(iii) Blood contact with infected person.  
(iv) Using needle or syringe of infected person. (Any two)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$
5. (a) Immune system of an individual fight from infection carrying microbes. 1  
(b) Immune system of those who does not suffer with cold and cough successfully

fought against the microbes to which they were exposed. 1

OR

Viruses have very few biochemical mechanisms of their own. They depend on their host to complete all the biochemical reaction. Thus, it is very difficult to find the targets where these drugs get interfered by not making any harm to the host. 2

6. (a) Work done is zero because force due to gravity is perpendicular to the displacement that occurred due to applied external force.

$$W = F_g d \cos 90^\circ = 0 \text{ J}$$

[∴  $\cos 90^\circ = 0$ ,  $F_g$  = Force due to gravity] 1

- (b) Given,  $m = 10 \text{ kg}$   
Work done =  $F.d \cos 60^\circ$   
 $= 4 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= 4 \text{ J}$

OR

- (a) Kinetic energy 1  
(b) The kinetic energy get converted into heat energy during hitting a metal by a fast moving hammer due to which metal gets heated. 1

7. Given, the weight of the soil on earth is 60 N.

$$g_{\text{earth}} = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Mass on the earth, } m_1 = \frac{60}{10} = 6 \text{ kg}$$

Weight of the soil on the moon = 10 N

$$g_{\text{moon}} = \frac{g_{\text{earth}}}{6} = \frac{10}{6} \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Mass on the moon } m_2 = \frac{10 \times 6}{10} = 6 \text{ kg}$$

Because  $m_1 = m_2$ , hence there has been no loss in mass of the soil on the surface of moon and decrease in weight was due to difference in the gravity.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]2

OR

8. (a) Sohan's container is heavier.

**Explanation:** Mass of container containing 5 moles of C atoms =  $5 \times 12 = 60$  g  
Mass of container containing 5 moles of Na atoms =  $5 \times 23 = 115$  g  
Hence, container containing 5 moles of sodium is heavier. 1

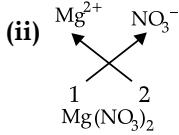
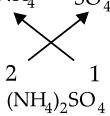
- (b) Yes, it is correct. Both containers have same number of atoms since they contain same number of moles of each carbon and sodium.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{No. of moles of Sohan} &= 5 \text{ mol} \\ \text{No. of atoms} &= 5 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \\ &= 30.115 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{No. of moles of Rohan} &= 5 \text{ mol} \\ \text{No. of atoms} &= 5 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} \\ &= 30.115 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms.} \quad 1\end{aligned}$$

- (c) The exact number of atoms present in 12 gm of Carbon-12 is called Avogadro's constant. 1

9. (a) (i)



2

- (b) Each mole of phosphate ion possesses 4 moles of oxygen atoms as represented by the formula. 1

#### Commonly Made Error

- Students often get confused on structural formula and molecular formula.

#### Answering Tip

- Be careful. Please check the structures again, once you are done with the answer.

OR

From Newtons second law of motion,

$$F = ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{F}{m}$$

The mass of a stone is very small due to which the gravitational force produces a large acceleration in it. Due to very large mass of earth, the same gravitational force produces very small acceleration in the earth. 2

## Section - B

(3 Marks each)

- (a) Atom can neither be created nor destroyed. 1

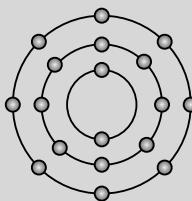
- (b) (i) Potassium nitrate  
(ii) Aluminium sulphate  
(iii) Carbon tetrachloride  
(iv) Hydrogen sulphide 2

10. Name of element : Argon

Number of electrons = 18

Number of neutrons = 22

Structure : 2, 8, 8



1

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

11. (a) (i) Mass number i.e., Atomic mass of element X = Number of protons + Number of neutrons  
 $= 4 + 4 = 8$  u ½

- (ii) Mass number i.e., atomic mass of element Y = Number of protons + Number of neutrons  
 $= 4 + 6 = 10$  u ½

Relationship between X and Y: Isotope.

The atomic number of both the elements is same, but their atomic masses are different. 1

- (b) The formula for calculating the maximum number of electrons in an orbit is  $2n^2$ . 1

12. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed but it can be transformed from one form to the another.

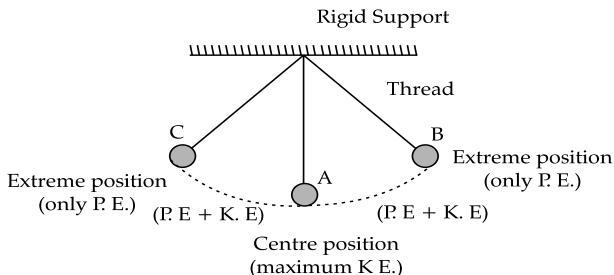
**Explanation of law of conservation of energy :**  
Let us take the example of simple pendulum. We draw a pendulum bob to one side and allow it to oscillate.

The pendulum bob has P. E. at the extreme positions. Then, it is converted to K.E. at the mean position and so on.

It comes to rest due to air resistance and friction with the hook.

Energy is lost in overcoming friction and air resistance. But total energy remains constant.

2

**OR**

$$(i) \text{ Work done} = mgh \quad 1$$

Difference in height of initial and final position is zero.  $\quad 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, Work done} &= mg(h_2 - h_1) \\ &= mg(0) = 0 \text{ J} \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

- 13. (i)** Mass is the matter content of a body, while weight is the force with which the body is attracted by the earth.

Mass is constant at all places because it is a scalar quantity.

Weight keeps on changing from place to place because it is a vector quantity.  $\quad 1$

- (ii)** By universal law of gravitation,

$$F = G \frac{Mm}{d^2} \quad 1$$

$$\therefore \text{when } d = 3d$$

$$\text{Then, } F' = G \times \frac{Mm}{(3d)^2} = \frac{GMm}{9d^2} = \frac{F}{9} \quad 1$$

## Section - C

(4 Marks each)

- 14. (a)** Any condition which impairs the health, or interferes with the normal functioning of the body is called disease.  $\quad 1$

- (b)** A symptom is a phenomenon that is experienced by the individual affected by the disease.  $\quad 1$

- (c) Causes :**

- (i) Extrinsic factor :** Water, food.
- (ii) Intrinsic factor :** Poor eating habits, poor nourishment.
- (iii) Genetic constitution :** Weak immune system.
- (iv) Social reason :** Poor public services.

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ **OR**

### Types of diseases:

- (i) Acute diseases:** Last for short period of time. E.g., common cold.

- (ii) Chronic diseases:** Lasts for long time even for lifetime. E.g., diabetes.  $\quad 1+1$

- 15. (a)** Given,  $m = 100 \text{ g} = 0.1 \text{ kg}$ ;  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$   
The value of potential energy of the bob at 'A' =  $m \times g \times h$   
 $= 0.1 \times 10 \times 0.05 = 0.05 \text{ J} \quad 1$

- (b)** At mean position , total P.E. change to

K.E. So, kinetic energy of the bob at mean position =  $0.05 \text{ J.} \quad 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) P.E. at 2 m height} &= m \times g \times h \\ &= 0.1 \times 10 \times 0.02 \\ &= 0.02 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{K.E. at 2 m height} &= \text{Total energy} \\ &\quad - \text{P.E. at 2 m height} \\ &= 0.05 - 0.02 = 0.03 \text{ J} \quad 2 \end{aligned}$$

### Commonly Made Error

- Calculation error is commonly seen. Sign convention is often forgotten for declaration. In many answers formula is missing and no unit is seen in final answer.

### Answering Tip

- Essential steps need to be shown and final answer needs to be expressed along with a proper unit.

**OR**

The law of conservation of energy states that energy can neither be created nor be destroyed, but can be converted from one form to another.

The given condition does not violate the law. This is because potential energy is converted into kinetic energy.  $\quad 2$



# Solution of Question Paper

2

## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. (a) The atomic number of element D is 18. So, its electronic configuration will be 2, 8, 8. The outermost shell is complete, so, it is a noble gas. 1  
(b) The elements having different atomic numbers but same mass numbers are called isobars. Element D and E both have same mass number i.e., 40 but different atomic number. 1

### Commonly Made Error

- Students often confuse in isotopes and isobars and write wrong explanation.

### Answering Tip

- Elements of same mass number are isobars whereas elements of same atomic number are isotopes.

2. (a) Symbol : Zn   
Charge: +2 -3  
Chemical formula:  $Zn_3(PO_4)_2$  1  
(b) Atoms of carbon = 1  
Mass of carbon = 12 u  
Atoms of oxygen = 2  
Mass of oxygen =  $2 \times 16 = 32$  u  
Thus, the ratio by mass of constituting elements in carbon dioxide is mass of carbon to the mass of oxygen atoms:  
 $12 : 32$   
 $3 : 8$  1

3. (a) (i) Electronic configuration: 2, 8, 3  
(ii) Atomic number: 13  
(b) (i) Number of protons: 13  
(ii) Valency: 3  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2011]

### Commonly Made Error

- Students often overlook the sub parts of question.

### Answering Tip

- Avoid being in a hurry and read the question carefully.

4. (a) No, it is not a sign of good immune system. Only some children fall ill means they have less resistance to diseases which is due to poor immune system. 1  
(b) No, personal hygiene is important to develop resistance against diseases. If the children are falling ill frequently, it means that they might be neglecting health and hygiene. 1

5. Name of the disease: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). 1

Causative agent: Human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV). 1

OR

- (a) Mode of transmission - Air 1  
(b) Through air - Common cold or cough may occur as these are communicable diseases which spread through air. 1

6. (a) Chemical energy is converted to heat energy. 1  
(b) Chemical energy of fuel is converted to electrical energy. 1

OR

- (a) Power is the rate of doing work. Hence the quantity "X" is power. Its SI unit is Watt. 1  
(b) If the power of an electric bulb is 15 W, it consumes 15 joules per second. 1

7. Force due to gravitational pull,  $F = Gm_1m_2/d^2$ , As force is directly proportional to masses

and inversely proportional to the square of distance between them, then

- (a) If  $m_1 = 2\text{m}$ , then F becomes twice.  
 (b) If  $d = 3d_1$ , then F becomes one-ninth. 2  
 OR

On earth, value of g is maximum at poles and minimum at the equator. 1

At poles, radius of earth is less so the value of g is more than on equator, at equator radius of earth is more so, value of g is less. It is because,  $g \propto 1/(R^2)$  1

## Section - B

(3 Marks each)

8. (a) The combining power (or capacity) of an element to displace or combine with number of hydrogen atoms is known as its valency. 1  
 (b) Cation- Ion with positive electric charge. 1  
 (c)  $\text{NH}_4^+ \rightarrow \text{Monovalent}$   
 $\text{Al}^{+++} \rightarrow \text{Trivalent}$  ½+½  
 9. (a) (i)  $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Al} & \leftarrow & \text{NO}_3 \\ \diagdown & & \diagup \\ 3 & & 1 \\ & \text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 & \end{array}$  ½+½  
 (ii)  $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Mg} & \leftarrow & \text{HCO}_3 \\ \diagdown & & \diagup \\ 2 & & 1 \\ & \text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 & \end{array}$  1+1  
 (b) (i) Calcium and oxygen ( $\text{CaO}$ ) ½  
 (ii) Hydrogen and bromide ( $\text{HBr}$ ) ½

### Commonly Made Error

- Most of the students write incorrect chemical formulas as they are not clear about the valency of the various elements.

### Answering Tip

- Students should learn the valency of all the important elements with the help of a chart.

### OR

- (a) Mass of the gas that escaped into the atmosphere =  $24 - 16.67 = 7.33\text{ gm}$  1  
 (b) The law applied was the law of conservation of mass. The law states that matter can either be created nor destroyed or mass of reactants is always equal to that of product. 2  
 10. Average atomic mass is given by:

$$20 \times \frac{90}{100} + 22 \times \frac{10}{100}$$

$$(18 + 2.2)\text{u} = 20.2\text{u} \quad 3$$

11. (a) (i) 16 (ii) 32 (iii)  ${}_{16}\text{S} = 2, 8, 6$  ½+½+½  
 (b) Z is more reactive than X.

This is because, electronic configuration of Z = 2, 8, 6 which may gain 2 electrons and thus is more reactive whereas X = 2, 8, 8 has complete octet and is inert. 1½

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

12. Using the formula for K.E. we get,

$$\text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$m = 100\text{ g} = 0.1\text{ kg}$$

$$\text{K.E.} = 500\text{ J}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{2 \times 500}{0.1} = 10000$$

$$v = 100\text{ m/s}$$

Momentum = Mass × Velocity

$$= 0.1 \times 100 = 10\text{ kg m/s} \quad 3$$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

### OR

Work done,  $F = 8\text{N}$

$$W = F \times s$$

$$W_1 = 8 \times 20 = 160\text{ J}$$

$$D = 10\text{ m}$$

$$\text{So, radius } r = \frac{D}{2} = 5\text{ m}$$

Circumference of a circle =  $2\pi r$

$$= 2 \times 22/7 \times 5\text{ m}$$

$$= 31.43\text{ m}$$

Distance in 1/2 circle =  $\pi r$

$$= 22/7 \times 5 = 15.71\text{ m}$$

Total distance covered in 1½ circle

$$= 31.43 + 15.71 = 47.14\text{ m}$$

Therefore, work done will be,

$$W_2 = F \times s = 8 \times 47.14 = 377.12\text{ J}$$

Again travelling for 20 m, work done will be,

$$W_3 = 20 \times 8 = 160\text{ J}$$

$$\text{Total work done} = 160 + 377.12 + 160$$

$$= 697.12\text{ J} \quad 1$$

13. (a) No, his weight will not remain same as that at the poles. 1

- (b) There will be a decrease in his weight at the equator. As the radius of the earth increases from the poles to the equator, the value of 'g' becomes greater at poles decreasing towards equator. Also, the force of gravity decreases from poles to the equator. 2

**Section - C**

(4 Marks each)

- 14.** (a) Availability of proper and sufficient food is one of the measure to prevent the occurrence of the infectious diseases. As the infectious diseases also spread through the food we eat; thus, if we obtain healthy and nutritious food, free of germs causing diseases, it would definitely prevent us from catching the infection. **1**

- (b) Yes, balanced diet provides raw materials and energy in appropriate amount in the form of protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, etc., which, in turn, are essential for the proper growth and functioning of the healthy body. **1**

- (c) Yes, health is a state of being well enough to function well physically, mentally and socially, and these conditions depend upon the surrounding environmental conditions. e.g., if there is an unhygienic condition in the surrounding area, it is likely we might get infected or diseased. **2**

**OR**

Yes, this is so because many water-borne diseases and insect vectors flourish in stagnant water which causes diseases in human beings. **2**

**Commonly Made Error**

- Mostly students fail to justify the given statement because they write irrelevant and repeated points. Also, many of them write the answer in essay form rather than points.

**Answering Tip**

- Students should understand what is being asked in the question. They should always write the answer point wise and each point must reflect a separate idea. They should also remember, not to repeat the same point in different words.

- 15.** (a) Work done will be zero because the box does not move. So, the displacement is zero that's why work done is zero. **1**

- (b) In holding the box, men are applying a force which is opposite and equal to the gravitational force acting on the box. While applying the force, muscular effort is involved. So, they feel tired. **1**

- (c) Given, Mass,  $m = 250 \text{ kg}$ ,  
Height,  $h = 1 \text{ m}$   
Acceleration due to gravity,  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$   
Work done by the man in lifting the box

=Potential energy of box **2**

$$W = mgh$$

On putting the values,

$$W = 250 \times 1 \times 10 = 2500 \text{ J}$$

**OR**

Work is said to be done when a force acts on an object and the object covers some distance. Its SI unit is Joule. Joule is equal to the work done by a force of one newton acting through one meter. **2**



## **HINTS**

### **Self Assessment Paper-1**

- 1.** Revise how magnesium ion is formed.
- 5.** Recall waterborne diseases.
- 6. (a)** Weight = Mass  $\times g$   
**(b)** 'g' indicates acceleration due to gravity while 'G' indicates universal gravitational constant.

**OR**

$$\text{Gravitational force at moon} = \left( \frac{1}{6} \times \text{Gravitational force of earth} \right)$$

- 13.** Universal law of gravitation.
- 15.** On ground, kinetic energy is maximum while on height, potential energy maximum.

### **Self Assessment Paper-2**

- 4.** Immune system responds against the infectious microbe and remembers it specifically.
- 6.** Potential energy =  $mgh$   
Kinetic energy =  $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$
- 7.** Speed of circular moving object  $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ .
- 13. (a)** Acceleration due to gravity. SI unit m/s<sup>2</sup>

### **Self Assessment Paper-3**

- 1.** Thomson's model of an atom.
- 5.** Recall the symptoms of tuberculosis.
- 6.** Calculate using the formula of Potential energy =  $mgh$   
Total energy = Potential energy + Kinetic energy
- 7.** Gravitation is the force of attraction between any two bodies. Gravity is the force between an object and the earth's surface.
- 15.** Mechanical energy is the sum of kinetic energy and potential energy possessed by a body.

# **SANSKRIT (122)**

## **TERM-II EXAM**

### **CLASS 9**

#### **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE**

खंड	प्रश्नों की संख्या	मूल्यभारः	कुल अंक
अपिताववोधनम्			
एकापदेन उत्तरत	प्र.1	1×2	2
पूर्णवाक्येन लिखत		2×2	4
शीर्षक लेखन		1×1	1
यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत		1×3	3
रचनात्मक कार्यम्			
अपौचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक पत्रलेखनम्	प्र.2	½×10=5	5
वित्रधारित वर्णनम् अथवा अनुच्छेदलेखनम्	प्र.3	1×5=5	5
हिन्दी भाषणम् आडलभाषणां	प्र.4	1×5=5	5
पठिताववोधनम्			
गद्यांश कार्यम्	प्र.5	3	3
पद्यांश कार्यम्	प्र.6	3	3
नाट्यांश कार्यम्	प्र.7	3	3
एकस्य औकस्य अन्वयः	प्र.8	½×4=2	2
घटनाक्रमानुसार कथालेखनम्	प्र.9	½×8=4	4
कुल	9 प्रश्न		40

□□□



1

# प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्रम्

निर्देशः

- (i) प्रश्नपत्रे त्रयौ खण्डाः सन्ति ।  
खण्डः (अ) अपठित अवबोधनम् —  
खण्डः (ब) रचनात्मक कार्यम् —  
खण्डः (स) पठित अवबोधनम् —  
(ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः ।  
(iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि ।  
(iv) प्रश्न संख्या अवश्यं लेखनीया ।  
(v) उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन राव लेखनीयानि ।

10 अङ्काः

15 अङ्काः

15 अङ्काः

रवण-‘अ’  
(अपठित अवबोधनम्)

10 अङ्काः

## 1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

मानवजीवने छात्रजीवनं प्रशस्ततमम् अस्ति । अस्मिन् एव जीवने नरः भावीजीवनस्य निर्माणं करोति । इदं जीवनं चिन्ताशून्यं आनन्दप्रदं च वदन्ति वृद्धाः । सिद्धान्तरूपेण आजन्मनः पञ्चविंशतिवर्षाणि यावत् छात्रजीवनं प्रसरति इति स्वीक्रियते बुधैः । अध्ययनकाले विद्यार्थी सततं महापुरुषैः सह वदति । महाकवीनां काव्यरसं पीत्वा स्वात्मानं पवित्रीकरोति । ये छात्रजीवने सदाचारस्य जीवनम् आप्नुवन्ति ते एव भावीजीवने सफलाः भवन्ति । अतः सर्वथा अभिनन्दनीयम् इदं जीवनम् ।

### (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) नरः कस्मिन् जीवने भावीजीवनस्य निर्माणं करोति ?  
(ख) सिद्धान्तरूपेण कतिवर्ष-पर्यन्तं छात्रजीवनं स्वीक्रियते ?  
(ग) छात्र जीवनम् कदा अभिनन्दनीयम् ?

### (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$2 \times 2 = 4$

- (क) छात्रः केषां काव्यरसं पीत्वा स्वात्मानं पवित्रीकरोति ?

- (ख) के भावीजीवने सफलाः भवन्ति ?  
 (ग) अध्ययनकाले विद्यार्थी सततं कैः सह वदति ?  
 (इ) शीर्षकलेखनम्  $1 \times 1 = 1$   
 अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।
- (इ) भाषिक कार्यम्—(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
 (क) 'असफलाः' पदस्य विपर्ययः लिखत—  
 (ख) 'प्रायन्ते' इत्यस्य अर्थे अनुच्छेदे कः शब्दः प्रयुक्तः ?  
 (ग) 'प्रशस्तम्' पदं कस्य पदस्य विशेषणमस्ति ?  
 (घ) 'नरः भावीजीवनस्य निर्माणं करोति' इत्यस्मिन् वाक्ये किं कर्तृपदम् ?

### रण्ड-'ब'

(रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

15 अङ्काः

2. भवान् वाराणस्यां स्थितः उमेशः । भवतः मित्र सोमेशः प्रयागे वसति । स नवमकक्षायां प्रथमश्वेण्याम् उत्तीर्णः । तं प्रति लिखितं वर्धापनपत्रम् उचितशब्दैः पूर्यित्वा लिखत ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$  [AI]

नारायणं संस्कृतविद्यालयः

(क) \_\_\_\_\_

प्रियमित्र (ख) \_\_\_\_\_ ।

नमस्ते ।

अत्र कुशलं (ग) \_\_\_\_\_ । भवतः पत्रं पठित्वा ज्ञातं यत् भवान् (घ) \_\_\_\_\_ प्रथम स्थानं प्राप्तवान् । इदं (ड) \_\_\_\_\_ मम चित्तं प्रफुल्लं जातम् । (च) \_\_\_\_\_ एतत् सर्वं तव सततपरिश्रमस्य एव फलम् अस्ति । मम गृहस्य सर्वेषाम् (छ) \_\_\_\_\_ पक्षतः भवते वर्धापनं भवान् उत्तरोत्तरं सफलतां प्राप्नोतु (ज) \_\_\_\_\_ अस्माकं शुभकामना । मातृपितृचरणेषु (झ) \_\_\_\_\_ प्रणामाः । अनुजाय स्नेहाराशिः ।

भवतः

(ज) \_\_\_\_\_ ।

### मञ्जूषा

वाराणसीतः, मित्रवर्य !, तत्रास्तु, मम, ज्ञात्वा, एषा, उमेशः, परीक्षायां, सदस्यानां, सोमेश !।

3. प्रदत्तचित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां शब्दानां सहायतया पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत—  $1 \times 5 = 5$



## मञ्जूषा

ज्ञानवर्धनाय, आवश्यकम्, पुस्तकालये, अनेकानि, पश्यन्ति, कुर्वन्ति, अनेकेषाम्, सन्ति, विषयाणाम्, पठन्ति, स्वाध्यायम्, बालाः, अध्ययनम्, पुस्तकानि।

## अथवा

मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया ‘नौकाचालानप्रतियोगिता’ इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

## मञ्जूषा

 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

दक्षिण-भारते, केरलप्रदेशे:, अनेका जनाः, नदीतीरे, एकत्रिता, द्रष्टुं, प्रसिद्धा, भवन्ति, करतलध्वनिं, उत्साहवर्धनम्, कुर्वन्ति, पुरस्काराः, हर्षः

4. हिन्दी भाषया आङ्ग्लभाषया वा लिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृतेन अनुवादः क्रियताम् । (केवलं प्रश्नपञ्चवाक्यम्)  $1 \times 5 = 5$  [AI]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (क) पाकिस्तान हमारा पड़ोसी देश है।     | Pakistan is our neighbour country.         |
| (ख) तुम्हें प्रतिदिन पढ़ना चाहिए।      | You should study daily.                    |
| (ग) सीता जनक की पुत्री थी।             | Sita was the daughter of Janak.            |
| (घ) वाराणसी में विश्वनाथ का मन्दिर है। | There is temple of Vishwanath in Varanasi. |
| (ङ) सूर्य पूर्व दिशा में उदित होता है। | Sun rises in the east.                     |
| (च) वृक्षों पर पक्षी कलरव करते हैं।    | Birds chirping on the trees.               |
| (छ) गाँव से बाहर नदी बहती है।          | River flows through the village.           |

## रवण-‘स’

(पठित अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्काः

5. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

3

तदा खिन्नो बालकः एते पक्षिणो मानुषेषु नोपगच्छन्ति । तद् अन्वेषयामि अपरं मानुषोचितम् विनोदयिताम् इति विचिन्त्य पलायमानं कमपि श्वानम् अवलोकयत् । प्रीतो बालः तम् इत्थं सम्बोधयत् — रे मानुषाणां मित्र ! किं पर्यटसि अस्मिन् निदाघदिवसे ? इदं प्रच्छयशीतलं तरुमूलम् आश्रयस्व । अहमपि क्रीडासहायं त्वामेवानुरूपं पश्यामीति । कुक्कुरः प्रत्यवदत्—

यो मां पुत्रप्रीत्या पोषयति स्वामिनो गृहे तस्य ।

रक्षानियोगकरणान्न मया भ्रष्टव्यमीषदपि ॥

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(क) ‘रे मनुष्याणां मित्र ! किं पर्यटसि अस्मिन् निदाघदिवसे ?’

कः अकथयत् ?

(ख) एते पक्षिणो केषाम् नोपगच्छन्ति ?

(ग) पलायमानं श्वानम् कः अवलोकयत् ?

- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $1 \times 2 = 2$

(क) खिन्नः बालकः श्वानं किम् अकथयत् ?

(ख) स्वामी कुक्कुरं केन पोषयति ?

(ग) कुक्कुरः किं कथयति ?

6. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

3

तं शब्दमवसुप्तस्तु जटायुरथं शुश्रुते ।

निरीक्ष्य रावणं क्षिप्रं वैदेहीं च दर्दश सः ।

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(क) वैदेहीं कः ददर्श ?	
(ख) जटायु कम् क्षिप्तं निरीक्षति ?	
(ग) कः शुश्रुवे ?	
(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$1 \times 2 = 2$
(क) जटायुः किम् शृणोति ?	
(ख) कः अवसुप्तः आसीत् ?	
(ग) जटायुः वैदेहीं वचनम् कदा शुश्रुवे ?	
7. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—	3
पुरुषः — भोस्तपस्वन् ! कथं माम् अवरोधं करोषि । प्रयत्नेन किं न सिद्धं भवति ? कावश्यकता शिलानाम् ? सिकताभिरेव सेतुं करिष्यामि स्वसंकल्पदृढतया ।	
तपोदत्तः — आश्चर्यम् ! किम् सिकताभिरेव सेतुं करिष्यसि ? सिकता जलप्रवाहे स्थास्यन्ति किम् ? भवता चिन्तितं न वा ?	
पुरुषः — (सोत्रासम्) चिन्तितं चिन्तितम् । सम्यक् चिन्तितम् । नाहं सोपानसहायतया अधिरोदुं विश्वसिमि । समुत्प्लुत्यैव गन्तुं क्षमोऽस्मि ।	
तपोदत्तः — (सव्यह्यम्) साधु साधु ! आज्जनेयमप्यतिक्रामसि !	
पुरुषः — (सविमर्शम्) कोऽत्र सन्देहः ? किञ्च, विना लिप्यक्षरज्ञानं तपोभिरेव केवलम् । यदि विद्या वशे स्युस्ते, सेतुरेष तथा मम ॥	
(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(क) 'कः अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यमवाप्तुम् अभिलषति ?	
(ख) काभिः एव सेतुं करिष्यामि ?	
(ग) पुरुषः कुत्र सिकताभिरेव सेतुं निर्मातुं प्रयतते ?	
(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$1 \times 2 = 2$
(क) पुरुषः तपस्विनं किम् अकथयत् ?	
(ख) जल प्रवाहे के न स्थास्यन्ति ?	
(ग) सः केन मार्गेण अट्टयाधिरोदुं न विश्वासं करोति ?	
8. अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य: अन्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति क्रियताम्—	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ <b>AI</b>
स भग्नधन्वा विरथो हताशवो हतसारथिः ।	
अङ्गकेनादाय वैदेहीं पपात भुवि रावणः ॥	
अन्वयः	
सः रावणः (क) ..... हताशवो हतसारथिः (ख) ..... अङ्गेन (ग) ..... भुवि (घ) ..... ।	
मञ्जूषा- वैदेहीं, आदाय, पपात, भग्नधन्वा	
अथवा	
अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य भावार्थः चित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत—	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
श्लोकः वृद्धोऽहं त्वं युवा धन्वी सरथः कवची शरी ।	
न चाप्यादाय कुशली वैदेहीं मे गमिष्यसि ॥	
मञ्जूषा- जटायो, रथथुक्तः, वृद्ध, सीतां	
भावार्थः—जटायुः रावणं कथयति—अहम् (क) ..... अस्मि त्वं युवा च । चापि धनुर्धरः (ख) ..... कवचधारी बाणधरः भव । मम कुशली (ग) ..... गृहीत्वा त्वं न गमिष्यसि । (घ) ..... रावणे कटाक्षं प्रतीयते ।	

9. अधोलिखितं कथांशं समुचित् क्रमेण लिखत—

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$  **[AI]**

- (क) शुद्धवायुरपि वृक्षकर्तनात् सङ्कटापन्नो जातः।
- (ख) व्यापारवर्धनाय वनवृक्षा निर्विवेकं छिद्यन्ते, येन अवृष्टिः प्रवर्धते, वनपशवश्च शरणरहिता ग्रामेषु उपद्रवं विदधति।
- (ग) तत्सर्वमिदानीं चिन्तनीयं प्रतिभाति।
- (घ) स्वल्पलाभाय जना बहुमूल्यानि वस्तूनि नाशयन्ति।
- (ङ) धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः इत्यार्थवचनम्।
- (च) प्रकृतिरक्षयैव सम्भवति लोकरक्षेति न संशयः।
- (छ) पर्यावरणरक्षणमपि धर्मस्यैवाङ्गमिति ऋषयः प्रतिपादितवन्तः।
- (ज) पर्यावरणे विकृतिमुपगते जायन्ते विविधाः रोगाः भीषणसमस्याश्च।



## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्रम्

2

निर्देशाः

- (i) प्रश्नपत्रे त्रयौ खण्डाः सन्ति ।
- खण्डः (अ) अपठित अवबोधनम् — 10 अङ्काः
- खण्डः (ब) रचनात्मक कार्यम् — 15 अङ्काः
- खण्डः (स) पठित अवबोधनम् — 15 अङ्काः
- (ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः ।
- (iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या अवश्यं लेखनीया ।
- (v) उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन राव लेखनीयानि ।

रवण-‘अ’  
(अपठित अवबोधनम्)

10 अङ्काः

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

स्वस्थं पर्यावरणम् अस्माकम् जीवनस्य आधारः अस्ति । पर्यावरणस्य च आधाराः पुष्पिताः पल्लविताः वृक्षाः भवन्ति । प्रत्येकं प्राणी श्वसनक्रियायाम् आक्सीजनवायुं गृहणाति । वृक्षाणां श्वसनक्रिया तु मानवानां विपरीता अस्ति । अतः अन्या पर्यावरणं स्वस्थं भवति । वृक्षाः पर्यावरणं संतुलितं कुर्वन्ति । ते यथाकालं मेधानाम् वर्षणे सहायकाः भवन्ति । वृक्षाः भूमेः जलं गृहणन्ति । वृक्षाः पुष्पाणां, फलानाम् औषधीनाम् च आगाराः सन्ति । वृक्षपादपानां हरीतिमा तेषां पुष्पाणां शोभा, पक्षिणां कलरवः च शुष्कहृदयान् अपि रसाप्लावितान् कुर्वन्ति ।

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) अस्माकम् जीवनस्य आधारः किम् अस्ति ?
- (ख) वृक्षाः पर्यावरणं कीदूशं कुर्वन्ति ?
- (ग) पर्यावरणस्य आधाराः के भवन्ति ?

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$2 \times 2 = 4$
(क) वृक्षाः केषां वर्षणे सहायकाः भवन्ति ?	
(ख) वृक्षाः केषाम् आगाराः सन्ति ?	
(ग) वृक्षाणां श्वसनक्रिया कीदूरी अस्ति ?	
(इ) शीर्षकलेखनम्—	$1 \times 1 = 1$
अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।	
(ई) भाषिक कार्यम्—(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)	$1 \times 3 = 3$
(क) 'गृहणाति' इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदम् किम् ?	
(ख) 'तरवः' इति पदस्य अत्र किं पर्यायपदम् ?	
(ग) हृदयान् – अस्य पदस्य विशेषणं किम् ?	
(घ) 'अस्माकम् जीवनस्य आधारः अस्ति' इत्यत्र किं क्रियापदं प्रयुक्तम् ?	

### रघड-'ब'

(रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

15 अङ्काः

2. भवान् शैलेशः । भवतः मित्रम् समीरं प्रति पर्वतीयात्रार्थं लिखिते निमन्त्रणपत्रे मञ्जूषातः रिक्तस्थानानि पूर्यित्वा पत्रं पुनः उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत ।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$  [AI]

कुरुक्षेत्रः

तिथिः .....

प्रिय मित्र (क) .....

सप्रेम नमोनमः

पत्रेण ज्ञातम् यत् भवतः नवमकक्षायाः परीक्षा (ख) ..... जाता, परिणामः च अग्रिमे (ग) ..... आगमिष्यति । अहम् अपि अधुना (घ) ..... अनन्तरं परिणामस्य प्रतीक्षां करोमि । अस्मिन् अवकाश-अवसरे अहम् (ड) ..... कर्तुम् इच्छामि । भवान् अपि शीत्रम् अत्र (च) ..... आवाम् रुद्र-प्रयागं गमिष्यावः । तत्र मम मातुलस्य (छ) ..... अस्ति । किञ्चित् कालं मिलित्वा (ज) ..... करिष्यावः, बाल्यकालस्य दिवसान् च (झ) ..... । आशास्ति भवान् निश्चितरूपेण आगमिष्यति । स्वपित्रोः सेवायाम् मम प्रणामान् निवेदयतु ।

भवतः मित्रम्,

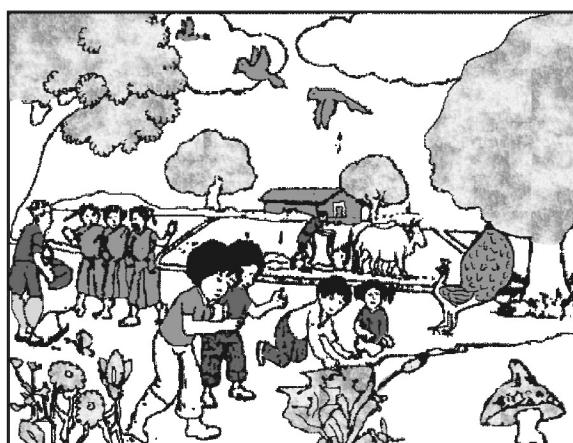
(ज) .....

### मञ्जूषा

मासे, आगच्छेत्, समाप्ता, शैलेशः, व्यतीतम्, स्मरिष्यावः, गृहम्, समीर !, परीक्षायाः, पर्वतयात्राम् ।

3. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

$1 \times 5 = 5$  [AI]



## मञ्जूषा

मेघः, नदी, महिला:, हर्षिता:, शोभनम्, पुरुषः, मयूरः, कृषकाः, भवन्ति, आगच्छन्ति, बालाः, पुष्पाणि, उड्डयते, भविष्यति।

## अथवा

मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानाम् सहायतया 'प्रातः भ्रमणम्' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।  $1 \times 5 = 5$

## मञ्जूषा

प्रातःकालः, मन्दः पवनः, शीतलः, मनोहरिणी, सर्वत्र, सर्वे, वृद्धाः, पुष्पाणि, बालकाः, उद्यानस्य, भ्रमन्ति, क्रीडन्ति, वहति, शनैः

4. हिन्दी भाषया आङ्ग्लभाषया वा लिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृतेन अनुवादः क्रियताम् । (केवलं पञ्चवाक्यम्)  $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (क) प्राचीन समय में माधव नामक कोई ग्वाला था । There was a herdsman named Madhav in the ancient time.
  - (ख) इस ब्रह्माण्ड में बहुत से नक्षत्र हैं । There are many stars in this universe.
  - (ग) पर्यावरण रक्षण में सूर्य की अत्यधिक भूमिका है । The Sun plays a vital role in the preservation of environment.
  - (घ) शेर जंगल का राजा कहा जाता है । The lion is called the king of the forest.
  - (ङ) नदी का जल अमृत समान होता है । River water is like nectar.
  - (च) सीता राम की पत्नी थी । Sita was the wife of the Ram.
  - (छ) भारतवर्ष में छः ऋतुएँ होती हैं । There are six seasons in India.

## रवण-‘स’

(पठित अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्कः

5. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—  $3$

परन्तु स्वार्थान्धो मानवः तदेव पर्यावरणम् अद्य नाशयति । स्वल्पलाभाय जना बहुमूल्यानि वस्तूनि नाशयन्ति । जना: यन्त्रागाराणां विषाक्तं जलं नद्यां निपातयन्ति । तेन मत्स्यादीनां जलचरणां च क्षेणैव नाशो भवति । नदीजलमपि तत्सर्वथाऽपेयं जायते । मानवाः व्यापारवर्धनाय वनवृक्षान् निर्विवेकं छिन्दन्ति । तस्मात् अवृष्टिः प्रवर्धते, वनपशावश्च शरणरहिता ग्रामेषु उपद्रवं विदधति । शुद्धवायुरपि वृक्षकर्तनात् सङ्कटापनो जायते । एवं हि स्वार्थान्धमानवैः विकृतिम् उपगता प्रकृतिः एव सवेषां विनाशकर्ता भवति । विकृतमुजगते पर्यावरणे विविधाः रोगाः, भीषण समस्याश्च सम्भवन्ति ।

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (क) कीदूशः मानवः पर्यावरणं नाशयति ?
- (ख) नदीजलं सर्वथा कीदूशं जायते ?
- (ग) किमर्थं जना: बहुमूल्यानि वस्तूनि नाशयन्ति ?

- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) विषाक्तजलेन किं भवति ?
- (ख) पर्यावरणे विकृते जाते किं भवति ?
- (ग) वनवृक्षाः किमर्थम् छिन्नते ?

6. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—  $3$

ततः पर्वतशृङ्गाभस्तीक्ष्णतुण्डः खगोत्तमः ।

वनस्पतिगतः श्रीमान्व्याजहार शुभां गिरम् ॥

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (क) शुभां गिरम् कः व्याजहार ?
- (ख) कः खगोत्तमः ?
- (ग) श्रीमान् कः कथ्यते ?

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

(क) खगोत्तमः कीदृशः अस्ति ?

(ख) वनस्पतिगतः कीदृशं गिरम् व्याजहार ?

(ग) शुभां गिरम् कः अकथयत् ?

## 7. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

3 [AI]

तपोदत्तः — अहमस्मि तपोदत्तः । बाल्ये पितुचरणैः क्लेशयमानोऽपि विद्यां नाऽधीतवानस्मि ।  
तस्मात् सर्वैः, कुटुम्बिभिः मित्रैः ज्ञातिजनैश्च गर्हितोऽभवम् ।

(ऊर्ध्वं निःश्वस्य)

हा विधे ! किम् इदं मया कृतम् ? कीदृशी दुर्बुद्धिरासीत् तदा ! एतदपि न चिन्तितं यत्—  
परिधानैरलङ्घारैर्भूषितोऽपि न शोभते ।

नरो निर्मणिपोर्गीव सभायां यदि वा गृहे ॥

(किञ्चिद् विमृश्य)

भवतु, किम् एतेन ? दिवसे मार्गभ्रान्तः सञ्च्यां यावद् यदि गृहमुपैति तदपि वरम् ।  
नाऽसौ भ्रान्तो मन्यते । अतोऽहम् इदानीं तपश्चर्यया विद्यामवाप्तुं प्रवृत्तोऽस्मि ।

(जलोच्छलनध्वनिः श्रूयते)

अये कुतोऽयं कल्लोलोच्छलनध्वनिः ? महामत्स्यो मकरो वा भवेत् । पश्यामि तावत् ।

(आ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

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

(क) कः न अधीतवान् ?

(ख) तपोदत्तः कया विद्यामवाप्तुं प्रवृत्तेऽस्ति ?

(ग) परिधानैरलङ्घकारैः किं भवति ?

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

(क) अनधीतः तपोदत्तः कैः गर्हितोऽभवत् ?

(ख) बाल्ये कः न अधीतवान् ?

(ग) कः भ्रान्तो नमन्यते ?

## 8. अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्यः अन्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति क्रियताम्—

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

तं शब्दमवसुप्तस्तु जटायुरथ शुश्रुवे ।

निरीक्ष्य रावणं क्षिप्रं वैदेहीं च ददर्श सः ॥

अन्वयः

सः जटायुरथः तम् (क) ..... तु (ख) ..... । रावणं च (ग) ..... क्षिप्रं (घ) ..... ददर्श ।

मञ्जूषा- शुश्रुवे, शब्दमवसुप्तः, वैदेहीं, निरीक्ष्य

अथवा

अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य भावार्थः चित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत—

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

श्लोकः जटायुस्तमिक्रम्य तुण्डेनास्य खगाधिपः ।

बामबाहून्दश तदा व्यपाहरदरिन्दमः ।

मञ्जूषा- वाम, खगाधिपस्य, पक्षिराजः, जटायो

भावार्थः—क्रोधान्धरावणेन (क) ..... प्राणघातकं प्रहारं पश्चात् (ख) ..... जटायुः त्वयि चञ्चवा प्रहारं कृत्वा तस्य (ग) .....  
अङ्गस्य दशबाहून् क्षत-विक्षतं अकरोत् । शत्रुनाशक (घ) ..... पराक्रमः बुद्धिकौशलस्य इदं सुन्दरम् उदाहरणं अस्ति ।

## 9. अधोलिखितं कथांशं समुचित् क्रमेण लिखत—

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$  [AI]

(क) हन्त ! नास्त्यभावो जगति मूर्खाणाम् ।

(ख) अये कुतोऽयं कल्लोलोच्छलन ध्वनिः ?

- (ग) पश्यामि तावत् ।
- (घ) तीत्र प्रवाहायां नद्यां मूढोऽयं सिकताभिः सेतुं निर्मातुं प्रयतते ।
- (ङ) अहमस्मि तपोदत्तः ।
- (च) तस्मात् सर्वैः कुटुम्बिभिः मित्रैः ज्ञातिजनैश्च गर्हितोऽभवम् ।
- (छ) भवतु किमेतेन ? दिवसे मार्गध्रान्तः सन्ध्यां यावद् यदि गृहमुपैति तदपि वरम् ।
- (ज) बाल्ये पितृचरणैः क्लेश्यमानोऽपि विद्यां नाऽधीतवानस्मि ।



1

## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

निर्देशः

- (i) प्रश्नपत्रे त्रयौ खण्डाः सन्ति ।
- खण्डः (अ) अपठित अवबोधनम् — 10 अङ्काः
- खण्डः (ब) रचनात्मक कार्यम् — 15 अङ्काः
- खण्डः (स) पठित अवबोधनम् — 15 अङ्काः
- (ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः ।
- (iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या अवश्यं लेखनीया ।
- (v) उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन राव लेखनीयानि ।

### रवण-‘अ’

(अपठित अवबोधनम्)

10 अङ्काः

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

एकदा करिच्चत् नरः नृपाय बज्रदन्ताय एकं सुन्दरं कमलं समर्पितवान् । नृपेण कमलस्य सौन्दर्यम् पश्यता तस्य मध्ये एकः मृतः भ्रमरः दृष्टः । राजा अचिन्तयत्-एषः भ्रमरः कमलात् बहिः किमर्थम् न निरगच्छत् तस्य अन्तः एव प्राणान् किमर्थम् अत्यजत् ? ततः नृपः राजगुरुम् उपगम्य एतम् प्रश्नम् अपृच्छत् । राजगुरुः अकथयत्—“राजन् ! भ्रमरः पुष्परसस्य मोहपाशे बद्ध्वा तस्माद् बहिः न निरगच्छत् प्राणान् च अत्यजत् । नृपः मोहस्य कुपरिणामं जात्वा राजमहलं त्यक्त्वा स्वराज्यम् पुत्राय दत्त्वा ज्ञान-प्राप्त्यर्थम् वनम् अगच्छत् ।

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1 × 2 = 2

- (क) नृपः कम् उपगम्य प्रश्नम् अपृच्छत् ?  
(ख) नरः नृपाय किम् समर्पितवान् ?  
(ग) भ्रमरः कुतः न निरगच्छत् ?

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

2 × 2 = 4

- (क) भ्रमरः कथं स्व प्राणान् अत्यजत् ?  
(ख) राजा किम् अचिन्तयत् ?  
(ग) भ्रमरः कस्मिन् आसन् ?

(इ) शीर्षकलेखनम्—

 $1 \times 1 = 1$ 

अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।

(इ) भाषिक कार्यम्—(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

 $1 \times 3 = 3$ 

(क) 'निरगच्छत्' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदम् किम् ?

(ख) 'पङ्कजम्' इति पदस्य किम् पर्यायपदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम् ?

(ग) 'भ्रमः' इति विशेष्यपदस्य किम् विशेषणपदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम् ?

(घ) 'आदाय' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?

**रवण-‘ब’**

(रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

15 अङ्काः

2. भवतः नाम दीपेशः अस्ति । भवान् अधोलिखितं मञ्जूषां दृष्ट्वा शुल्कक्षमार्थं लिखिते अस्मिन् पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत—

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$  [AI]

सेवायाम्,

प्रधानाचार्यं महोदयः;

सरस्वती विद्या मन्दिर मा. विद्यालय,

मिहरावली, नव दिल्ली-30 ।

विषय—शुल्क क्षमार्थं पत्रं ।

श्रीमान्!

सविनयम् (क) ..... अस्ति यत् अहं भवतः (ख) ..... नवम्यां कक्षायां पठामि । मम (ग) ..... एकस्मिन् कार्यालये एकः लिपिकः अस्ति । तस्य मासिकं वेतनं केवलं (घ) ..... एव अस्ति । मम एकः भ्राता अष्टम्यां कक्षायां पठति । गृहे एका (ड) ..... अपि अस्ति । पितुः वेतनेन (च) ..... भरणपोषणम् अपि येन केन प्रकारेण भवति । अहं (छ) ..... प्रतिवर्षं प्रथमं स्थानं प्राप्नोमि । अतः विद्यालयस्य (ज) ..... प्रार्थये । आशासे यत् भवान् मम प्रार्थनां (झ) ..... ।

भवतः (अ) ..... शिष्यः

दीपेशः

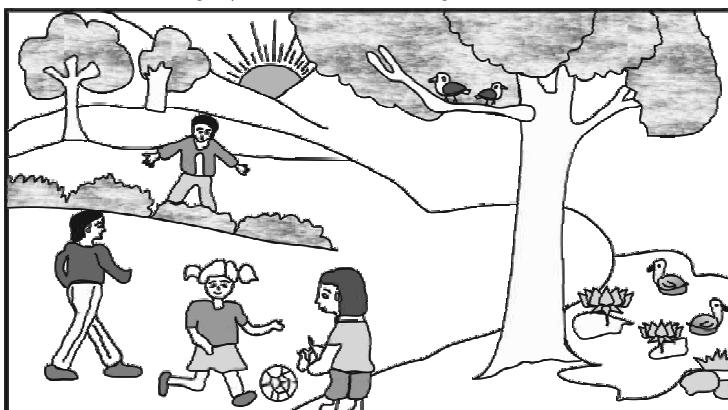
कक्षा : नवम 'अ'

अनुक्रमाङ्कः-12

मञ्जूषा

विद्यालये, आज्ञाकारी, कक्षायां, भगिनी, सार्थद्विसहस्ररूप्यकाणि, पिता, निवेदनम्, पूर्णशुल्कक्षमार्थाय, स्वीकरिष्यति, परिवारस्य

3. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत।

 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

मञ्जूषा

बालिका, उपवनस्य, खगा:, सूर्यः, खेलतः, कमलानि, वृक्षाः, विकसन्ति, भ्रमति, कन्दुकेन, अपि, सरोवरे, एकः, द्वे वर्तिके

## अथवा

'जलस्य महत्वम्' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य मञ्जूषा पद सहायतायै संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत।

$1 \times 5 = 5$  [AI]

## मञ्जूषा

जलम्, क्षेत्राणाम्, विना, जीवने, स्नानाय, भोजनस्य, अस्माभिः, महत्वपूर्णम्, कर्तुः, क्षालकाय, दूषितेन, जायन्ते।

4. हिन्दी भाषया आङ्ग्लभाषया वा लिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृतेन अनुवादः क्रियताम्। (केवलं पञ्चवाक्यम्)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (क) एक बार एक कौआ एक वृक्ष की शाखा पर बैठ हुआ था।   | Once a crow was sitting on a branch of a tree. |
| (ख) हमारे देश में अनेक उत्सव हैं।                   | There are many festivals in our country.       |
| (ग) सज्जन परोपकार के लिए जीते हैं।                  | The gentle live for the good of others.        |
| (घ) इस समय मैं खेलने के लिए जा रहा हूँ।             | I am going to play at this time.               |
| (ङ) मैं ग्रीष्मावकाश में घूमने के लिए जयपुर जाऊँगा। | I will go to Jaipur for summer vacations .     |
| (च) भारतीय संस्कृति-संस्कृत में ही निहित है।        | Indian culture is rooted in Sanskrit itself.   |
| (छ) यह मेरे घर के समीप है।                          | It is close to my house.                       |

## रण्ड-‘स’

(पठित अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्कः

5. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—  $3$

भ्रान्तः कश्चन बालः पाठशालागमनवेलायां क्रीडितुं अगच्छत्। किन्तु तेन सह केलिभिः कालं क्षेप्तुं तदा कोऽपि न वयस्येषु उपलभ्यमान आसीत्। यतः ते सर्वेऽपि पूर्वदिनापाठान् स्मृत्वा विद्यालयगमनाय त्वरमाणा बभूवः। तन्द्रालुबालः लज्जया तेषां दृष्टिपथमपि परिहरन् एकाकी किमपि उद्यानं प्रविशत्।

सः अचिन्तयत्—“विरमन्तु एते वराकाः पुस्तकदासाः। अहं तु आत्मानं विनोदयिष्यामि। सम्प्रति विद्यालयं गत्वा भूयः कुद्धस्य उपाध्यायस्य मुखं द्रष्टुं नैव इच्छामि। एते निष्कृतवासिनः प्राणिन एव मम वयस्याः सन्तु इति।

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (क) बालः कदा क्रीडितुं निर्जगाम ?  
(ख) अहं कथं विनोदयिष्यामि ?  
(ग) तन्द्रालुः बालः कुत्र प्रविवेश ?

- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) बालस्य मित्राणि किमर्थं त्वरमाणाः बभूवः ?  
(ख) कः क्रीडितुं निर्जगाम ?  
(ग) कः तन्द्रालुः भवति ?

6. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—  $3$

निवर्तय मतिं नीचां परदारभिमर्शनात्।

न तत्समाचरेद्धीरो यत्परोऽस्य विगहर्येत्॥

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (क) ‘नीचांमतिं निवर्तय’ इति कः कथयति ?  
(ख) जटायुः रावणं कस्मात् निवर्त अकरोत् ?  
(ग) कः न समाचरेत् ?

- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) धीरः मनुष्यः किम् न समाचरेत् ?  
(ख) कीदृशी मतिः रावणस्य आसीत् ?  
(ग) अत्र परदारायाः आशयः क्या आसीत् ?

7. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—  $3$

तपोदत्तः — (सर्वैलक्ष्यम् आत्मगतम्)

अये ! मामेवादिश्य भद्रपुरुषोऽयम् अधिक्षिपति ! नूनं सत्यमत्र पश्यामि। अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यमवाप्तुम् अभिलषामि !

तदियं भगवत्याः शारदाया अवमानना। गुरुगृहं गत्वैव विद्याभ्यासो मया करणीयः। पुरुषाथैरेव तक्ष्यं प्राप्यते।

(प्रकाशम्)

भो नरोत्तम ! नाऽहं जाने यत् कोऽस्ति भवान्। परन्तु भवदिभः उन्मीलितं मे नयनयुगलम्। तपोमात्रेण विद्यामवाप्तुं प्रयत्नान अहमपि सिकताभिरेव सेतुनिर्माणप्रयासं करोमि। तदिनार्नि विद्याध्ययनाय गुरुकुलमेव गच्छामि।

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
- (क) तपोदतः विद्याग्रहणाय कुत्र गतः ?  
 (ख) कुत्र गत्वैव विद्याभ्यासः करणीयः ?  
 (ग) कः सेतुनिर्वाणप्रयासं करोति ?
- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (क) तपोमात्रेण विद्यां प्राप्नुं तस्य प्रयासः कीदृशः कथित ?  
 (ख) तपोदत्तस्य उद्दिदश्यः कः अधिक्षिपति ?  
 (ग) कः अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यमवाप्तुम् अभिलषति ?
- 8.** अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्यः अन्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति क्रियताम्— $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- तस्य तीक्ष्णनखाभ्यां तु चरणाभ्यां महाबलः।  
 अचकार बहुधा गात्रे व्रणान्पतगसत्तमः॥
- अन्वयः**  
 पतगसत्तमः (क) ..... तस्य (ख) ..... तीक्ष्णनखाभ्यां (ग) ..... तु बहुधा (घ) ..... चकार।
- मञ्जूषा- गात्रे, व्रणान्, महाबलः, चरणाभ्याम्।
- अथवा
- अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य भावार्थः चित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत— $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- श्लोकः स भग्नधन्वा विरथो हताश्वो हतसारथिः।  
 अङ्गोनादाय वैदेहीं पपात भुवि रावणः॥
- मञ्जूषा- सारथिः, नूनं, रावणस्य, धनुः
- भावार्थः—प्रस्तुते श्लोके जटायुः (क) ..... च युद्धस्य वर्णनं अस्ति। रावणः भग्नः (ख) ..... रथविहीनः हताश्वः हत (ग) ..... वैदेहीं अङ्गोनादाय आदाय भुवि अपतत्। (घ) ..... दुष्कर्मणः एतादृशं एव परिणामो भवति।
- 9.** अधोलिखितं कथांशं समुचित् क्रमेण लिखत— $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$  [AI]
- (क) अथ स पुष्पोद्यानं व्रजन्तं मधुकरं दृष्ट्वा तं क्रीडाहेतोराहवयत्।  
 (ख) सः चिन्त्यामास-विरमन्त्वेते वराकाः पुस्तकदासाः।  
 (ग) यतस्ते सर्वेऽपि पूर्वदिन पाठान् स्मृत्वा विद्यालयगमनाय त्वरमाणा बभूवः।  
 (घ) सः द्विस्त्रिरस्याहवानमेव न मानयामास।  
 (ङ) अयि चटकपोत ! मानुषस्य मम मित्रं भविष्यसि।  
 (च) तदा खिन्नो बालकः एते पक्षिणो मानुषेषु नोपगच्छन्ति।  
 (छ) ननु भूयो द्रक्ष्यामि क्रुद्धस्य उपाध्यायस्य मुखम्।  
 (ज) किन्तु तेन सह केलिभिः कालं क्षेप्तुं तदा कोऽपि न वयस्येषु उपलभ्यमान आसीत्।



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## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

2

निर्देशाः

- (i) प्रश्नपत्रे त्रयौ खण्डाः सन्ति ।  
खण्डः (अ) अपठित अवबोधनम् — 10 अङ्काः  
खण्डः (ब) रचनात्मक कार्यम् — 15 अङ्काः  
खण्डः (स) पठित अवबोधनम् — 15 अङ्काः
- (ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः ।  
(iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि ।  
(iv) प्रश्न संख्या अवश्यं लेखनीया ।  
(v) उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन राव लेखनीयानि ।

रवण-‘अ’  
(अपठित अवबोधनम्)

10 अङ्काः

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

भारतवर्षः अस्माकं देशः अस्ति । भारते सर्वत्र विविधता अस्ति । यथा—अत्र जनानां विविधाः सम्प्रदायाः, विविधाः भाषाः, विविधाः वेशभूषाः च सन्ति । परम् अनेकतायाम् अपि एकतायाः मधुरा धारा प्रवहति । अस्मिन् देशे सर्वे ऋत्वः क्रमेण आगच्छन्ति । ते वसन्तः, ग्रीष्मः, वर्षा, शरद, हेमन्तः, शिशिरः च सन्ति । अत्र सर्वे भाषा-भाषणः एकं राष्ट्रध्वजं नमन्ति एकं च राष्ट्रगानं गायन्ति । राष्ट्रीय-उत्सवान् सामाजिक उत्साहवान् च मिलित्वा मानयन्ति । “प्रायः जनाः उत्सवेषु धार्मिक-कार्येषु च संस्कृतभाषाया मन्त्रोच्चारणं कुर्वन्ति । यतः सर्व-संस्काराणां जननी संस्कृत-भाषा एव अस्ति । अतः कथ्यते—‘भारतीया संस्कृतिः संस्कृते एव निहिता अस्ति ।’”

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1 × 2 = 2

- (क) भारते सर्वत्र का अस्ति ?  
(ख) केषां जननी संस्कृतभाषा अस्ति ?  
(ग) भारतीया संस्कृतिः कुत्र निहिता अस्ति ?

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$2 \times 2 = 4$
(क) भारते सर्वे भाषा-भाषिणः किं कुर्वन्ति ?	
(ख) अस्मिन् देशे के ऋतवः सन्ति ?	
(ग) सर्वेजनाः कान् मिलित्वा मानयन्ति ?	
(इ) शीर्षकलेखनम्—	$1 \times 1 = 1$
अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।	
(ई) भाषिक कार्यम्—(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)	$1 \times 3 = 3$
(क) ‘परम् अनेकतायाम् अपि एकतायाः मधुरा धारा प्रवहति’ अत्र ‘मधुरा’ इति कस्य विशेषणपदम् अस्ति ?	
(ख) ‘अस्मिन् देशे सर्वे ऋतवः क्रमेण आगच्छन्ति।’ अत्र ‘आगच्छन्ति’ इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदम् अस्ति ?	
(ग) अनुच्छेदे ‘समानता’ इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं प्रयुक्तम् ?	
(घ) ‘एकतायाः मधुरा धारा प्रवहति’ इत्यत्र किं क्रियापदम् प्रयुक्तम् ?	

### रवण्ड-‘ब’

(रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

15 अङ्का:

2. विद्यालयस्य पुस्तकालयाय संस्कृतपत्रिका: क्रेतुम् प्रधानाचार्याम् प्रति लिखिते पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पत्रं पुनः उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$  [AI]

(क) .....

प्रधानाचार्या महोदया,

राजकीयः बालिका-विद्यालयः;

नरेना

दिल्ली

दिनाङ्कः: .....

विषय : पुस्तकालयाय संस्कृतपत्रिकाणां क्रयः।

आदरणीये !

सविनयं निवेदनमस्ति यत् अस्माकं (ख) ..... पुस्तकालये अन्यभाषाणां पत्रिकाः तु आयन्ति परं संस्कृतस्य नैव। एतत् तु

(ग) ..... अस्ति। पुस्तकालये आंग्लभाषायाः तु अनेकाः (घ) ..... सन्ति परम् अधिकतराः बालाः आंग्लभाषाम्

(ड) ..... समर्थाः न सन्ति। वयं वाञ्छामः यत् पुस्तकालयाय ‘गीता प्रेस गोरखपुर’ इति (च) ..... प्रकाशिताः

संस्कृतपत्रिकाः समाचारपत्राणि च क्रीणातु। येन (छ) ..... ज्ञानं ग्रहीतुं (ज) ..... भवेयुः। आशास्ति यत्

(झ) ..... अस्माकम् इमाम् (ज) ..... अवश्यं पूरयिष्यति।

धन्यवाद !

प्रार्थित्यः:

नवम कक्षायाः छात्राः

### मञ्जूषा

शोचनीयम्, समर्थाः, सेवायाम्, विद्यार्थित्यः, याज्ञवा, विद्यालये, पत्रिकाः, भवती, संस्थानेन, अवगन्तुम्

3. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

1 × 5 = 5



मञ्जूषा

शोभनानि, खगाः, करोति, उच्चानम्, वृद्धः, व्यायाम, पिबन्ति, पुष्पाणि, हरीतिमा, विकसन्ति,  
विशालम्, तरन्ति, दण्डेन, जले, पश्यामः

## अथवा

“विद्यालये वृक्षाणां संरक्षणार्थं अस्माभिः किं किं करणीयम्” इति पञ्च संस्कृतवाक्येषु लिखत । सहाय्यार्थं मञ्जूषायां पदानि दत्तानि ।

AI

मञ्जूषा

वृक्षाः, परोपकारकाः, वाटिकायां वृक्षारोपणं, प्रत्येक छात्रः, पादपान्, सिञ्चेत्, जलेन, हानि न कुर्यात्,  
आनयेत्, वर्धयेत्, संरक्षणम्, ज्ञानम्, वार्ताः, उत्तमपादप्रदर्शनी

4. हिन्दी भाषया आङ्ग्लभाषया वा लिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृतेन अनुवादः क्रियताम् । (केवलं वाक्यपञ्चकम्)

1 × 5 = 5

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (क) मैं तो नवी कक्षा में पढ़ता हूँ।        | I study in class 9.                            |
| (ख) भारत हमारा देश है।                     | India is our country.                          |
| (ग) अर्जुन कृष्ण के भाई थे।                | Arjun was the brother of Krishna.              |
| (घ) सीता राम की पत्नी थी।                  | Sita was the wife of Ram.                      |
| (ङ) कवियों में कालिदास श्रेष्ठ हैं।        | Kalidas is the best among the poets.           |
| (च) प्रातःकाल सूर्य उदित होता है।          | The sun rises in the morning.                  |
| (छ) श्रीरामचन्द्र महाराज दशरथ के पुत्र थे। | Shri Ram Chandra was the son of king Dashrath. |

## रवण-‘स’

(पठित अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्काः

5. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

3 AI

प्रकृतिः समेषां प्राणिनां संरक्षणाय यतते । इयं सर्वान् पुष्पातिः विविधैः प्रकारैः, सुखसाधनैः च तर्पयति । पृथ्वी, जलम्, तेजः, वायुः, आकाशः च अस्याः प्रमुखाणि तत्त्वानि । तान्येव मिलित्वा पृथक्तया वाऽस्माकं पर्यावरणं रचयन्ति । आत्रियते परितः समन्नात् लोकः अनेन इति पर्यावरणम् । यथा अजातशिशशुः मातृगर्भे सुरक्षितः तिष्ठति तथैव मानवः पर्यावरणकुक्षौ । परिष्कृतं प्रदूषणरहितं च पर्यावरणम् अस्मध्यं सांसारिकं जीवनसुखं, सद्विचारं, सत्यसङ्कल्पं माङ्गलिकसामग्रीञ्च प्रददाति । प्रकृतिकोपैः आतङ्कितो जनः किं कर्तुं प्रभवति ? जलप्लावनैः, अग्निभयैः, भूकम्पैः वात्याचक्रैः, उल्कापातादिभिश्च सन्तप्तस्य मानवस्य क्व मङ्गलम् ?

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(क) प्रकृतिः समेषां प्राणिनां कस्मै यतते ?	
(ख) अजातशिशशुः कुत्र सुरक्षितः तिष्ठति ?	
(ग) का सर्वान् तर्पयति ?	
(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$1 \times 2 = 2$
(क) प्रकृतेः प्रमुखतत्वानि कानि सन्ति ?	
(ख) अस्माकं पर्यावरणं कानि रचयन्ति ?	
(ग) परिष्कृतम् प्रदूषणरहितं च पर्यावरणम् अस्मध्यं किम् प्रददाति ?	
6. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—	3
ततोऽस्य सशरं चापं मुक्तामणिविभूषितम्। चरणाभ्यां महातेजा बभज्ञा पतगेश्वरः॥	
(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(क) जटायुः महद्धनुं काभ्याम् बभज्ज ?	
(ख) कः रावणस्य चापं सशरं बभज्ज ?	
(ग) रावणस्य धनुः कीदृशासीत् ?	
(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$1 \times 2 = 2$
(क) पतगेश्वरः रावणस्य कीदृशं चापं सशरं बभज्ज ?	
(ख) मुक्तामणि विभूषितम् चापं कस्यासीत् ?	
(ग) महद्धनुः केन भग्नं कृतवान् ?	
7. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—	3
तपोदत्तः — (सर्वैलक्ष्यम् आत्मगतम्)	
अये ! मामेवोदिश्य भद्रपुरुषोऽयम् अधिक्षिपति ! नूनं सत्यमत्र पश्यामि । अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यमवाप्तुम् अभिलषामि ! तदियं भगवत्याः शारदाया अवमानना । गुरुगृहं गत्वैव विद्याभ्यासो मया करणीयः । पुरुषार्थैरेव लक्ष्यं प्राप्यते । (प्रकाशम्) भो नरोत्तम ! नाऽहं जाने यत् कोऽस्ति भवान् । परन्तु भवदिभः उन्मीलितं मे नयनयुगलम् । तपोमात्रेण विद्यामवाप्तुं प्रयतमान अहमपि सिकताभिरेव सेतुनिर्माणप्रयासं करोमि । तदिनार्न विद्याध्ययनाय गुरुकुलमेव गच्छामि ।	
(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(क) तपोदत्तः विद्याग्रहणाय कुत्र गतः ?	
(ख) कुत्र गत्वैव विद्याभ्यासः करणीयः ?	
(ग) कः सेतुनिर्माणप्रयासं करोति ?	
(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$1 \times 2 = 2$
(क) तपोमात्रेण विद्यां प्राप्तं तस्य प्रयासः कीदृशः कथितः ?	
(ख) तपोदत्तस्य उद्दिदश्य कः अधिक्षिपति ?	
(ग) कः अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यमवाप्तुम् अभिलषति ?	
8. अधोलिखितस्यः श्लोकस्यः अन्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति क्रियताम्—	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ [AI]
सा तदा करुणा वाचो विलपन्ती सुदुःखिता । वनस्पतिगतं गृध्रं ददर्शायतलोचना ॥	
अन्वयः	
(क) ..... गृध्रं (ख) ..... लोचना करुणा वाचो (ग) ..... विलपन्ती (घ) .....	

मञ्जूषा- दर्दश, वनस्पतिगतं, सा, सुदुःखिता ।

मञ्जूषा- ददर्श, वनस्पतिगतं, सा, सुदुःखिता ।

## अथवा

अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य भावार्थः चित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत—

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

श्लोकः निर्वत्य मतिं नीचां परदारभिमर्शनात् ।

न तत्समाचरेद्वीरो यत्परोऽस्य विग्रहयेत् ।

मञ्जूषा- पापं, दुष्कर्मात्, मति, पापं

**भावार्थः**—जटायु । रावणं सद्बुद्धिः प्रेरणा ददन् कथयति यत् परस्त्री स्पर्शात् नीचां (क) ..... वारणं कुरु । तथा सह समाचरेत् । घृणितकार्य करुण (ख) ..... अस्ति सदा अस्य विद्यात् । वीरपुरुषाय एतादृशं (ग) ..... उचितं न अस्ति । सः रावणं (घ) ..... पृथक् भवितुम् कथयति ।

## 9. अधोलिखितं कथांशं समुचित् क्रमेण लिखत—

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ 

- (क) सरितो गिरिनिझराश्च अमृतस्वादु निर्मलं जलं प्रयच्छन्ति ।
- (ख) यतो हि वने एव सुरक्षितं पर्यावरणमुपलभ्यते स्म ।
- (ग) यथाऽजातशिशाशुः मातृगर्भे सुरक्षितस्तिष्ठति तथैव मानवः पर्यावरणकुक्षौ ।
- (घ) आवियते परितः समन्तात् लोकोऽनेनेति पर्यावरणम् ।
- (ङ) विविधा विहगाः कलकूजितैस्तत्र श्रोत्ररसायनं ददति ।
- (च) शीतलमन्दसुगन्धवनपवना औषधकल्पं प्राणवायुं वितरन्ति ।
- (छ) वृक्षाः लताश्च फलानि पुष्पाणि ईंधनकाष्ठानि च बाहुल्येन समुपहरन्ति ।
- (ज) परन्तु स्वार्थान्धो मानवस्तदेव पर्यावरणमद्य नाशयति ।



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## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

3

निर्देशाः

- (i) प्रश्नपत्रे त्रयौ खण्डाः सन्ति ।
- खण्डः (अ) अपठित अवबोधनम् — 10 अङ्काः
- खण्डः (ब) रचनात्मक कार्यम् — 15 अङ्काः
- खण्डः (स) पठित अवबोधनम् — 15 अङ्काः
- (ii) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः ।
- (iii) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि खण्डानुसारं क्रमेणैव लेखनीयानि ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या अवश्यं लेखनीया ।
- (v) उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन राव लेखनीयानि ।

रवण-‘अ’  
(अपठित अवबोधनम्)

10 अङ्काः

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

आतंकवादः आधुनिक विश्वस्य गुरुतमा समस्या अस्ति । संसारस्य प्रत्येकं देशः आतंकवादेन येन केन प्रकारेण पीडितः अस्ति । आतंकवादः विनाशस्य लीलाया विश्वं ग्रसितुं तत्परा अस्ति । आतंकवादेन विश्वस्य अनेकानि क्षेत्राणि रक्तलिप्तानि सन्ति । अनेन अनेके निर्दोषाः जनाः प्राणान् अत्यजन् । महिलाः विधवाः जाताः, बालाश्च अनाथाः अभवन् । सर्वशक्तिमान् अमेरिका देशोऽपि अनेन संतप्तः अस्ति । भारतदेशः तु आतंकवादेन अनेकैः वर्षैः पीडितः वर्तते । आतंकवादे तु ते एव जनाः सम्मिलिताः सन्ति ये स्वार्थपूर्तिम् कर्तुम् इच्छन्ति, संसारे च अशान्तेः वातावरणम् द्रष्टुम् काम्यन्ते । शान्तीच्छुकैः देशैः आतंकवादस्य विनाशाय मिलित्वा एव प्रयत्नाः समाधेयाः अन्यथा एषा समस्या सुरसामुखम् इव प्रतिदिनं वृद्धिं यास्यति ।

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)
- (क) आतंकवादः कस्य लीला ?
- (ख) कः आतंकवादेन अनेकैः वर्षैः पीडितः ?
- (ग) सुरसामुखम् इव प्रतिदिनं का वृद्धि यास्यति ?

1 × 2 = 2

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)	$2 \times 2 = 4$
(क) आतंकवादे कीदृशाः जनाः सम्मिलिताः ?	
(ख) संसारस्य प्रत्येकं देशं केन पीडितः अस्ति ?	
(ग) विश्वं ग्रसितुं का तत्परा अस्ति ?	
(इ) शीर्षकलेखनम्	$1 \times 1 = 1$
अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।	
(ई) भाषिक कार्यम्—(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)	$1 \times 3 = 3$
(क) 'शान्तेः' इति पदस्य किम् विलोमपदं अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?	
(ख) 'अनेकैः वर्षैः' इति पदयोः किम् विशेषणपदम् ?	
(ग) 'प्रत्येकं देशः आतंकवादेन पीडितः अस्ति' इत्यास्मिन् वाक्ये किं क्रियापदम् ?	
(घ) 'जगतः' इति पदस्य किं समानार्थकं पदं प्रयुक्तम् ?	

### रवण्ड-'ब'

(रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

15 अङ्काः

2. भवतः नाम हितेशः अस्ति छात्रावासे च भवान् वसति । अजन्ता ऐलोरागुहासु शैक्षिक-यात्रायै गन्तुम् इच्छति । धनप्रेषणार्थं पितरं प्रति लिखिते पत्रे मञ्जूषातः रिक्तस्थानानि उचितैः शब्दैः पूर्यित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

25. रंगहरि: छात्रावासः:

तिथि .....

(क) .....

परमादरणीयाः (ख) .....

सादरं प्रणमामि ।

सविनयम् (ग) ..... यत् मम सङ्कलनात्मकं मूल्यांडनं-प्रथमम् परीक्षा समापितं गता । मम (घ) ..... शोभनानि अभवन् । अस्मिन् (ड) ..... अहं गृहं न आगमिष्यामि यतः विद्यालयेन एकस्याः (च) ..... प्रबन्धः कृतः । एषा यात्रा अजन्ता-ऐलोरा-गुहानां (छ) ..... आयोजिता अस्ति । कृपया यात्राव्यार्थं (ज) ..... रुप्यकाणि प्रेषयन्तु भवन्तः । शेषं सर्वं कुशलम् । मम (झ) ..... अग्रजाय च सादरं प्रणामाः ।

भवदीयः (ज) .....

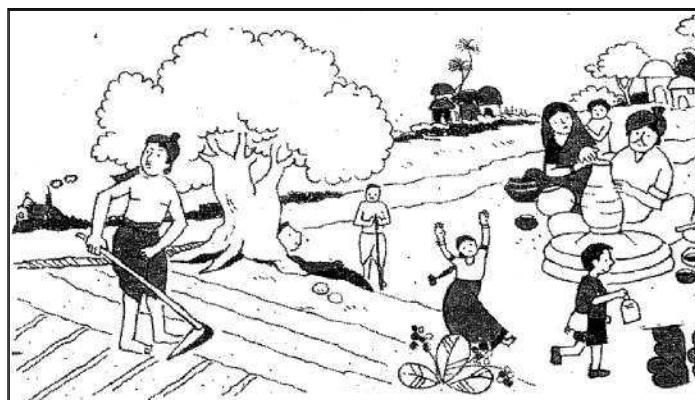
हितेशः

### मञ्जूषा

दर्शनाय, निवेदयामि, प्रियपुत्रः, शैक्षिकयात्रायाः, पञ्चशतम्, कालिकातातः, शरदावकाशे, जनन्यै, उत्तरपत्राणि, पितृमहाभागाः ।

3. प्रदत्तचित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

$1 \times 5 = 5$  [AI]



## मञ्जूषा

कुम्भकारः, पात्राणि, नृत्यति, करोति, कर्त्तव्यति, वृक्षः, वृक्षाः; गृहणि, पश्यति, भार्या, क्षेत्रेषु, अथः, क्रीडति, तस्य, सहायतां, पुत्रः

## अथवा

‘संस्कृत महत्वम्’ इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत । (सहायतायै पदानि मञ्जूषायाम् दत्तानि सन्ति)  $1 \times 5 = 5$  [AI]

## मञ्जूषा

प्राचीनतमा भाषा, सर्वविधभाषाणां जननी, प्राणभूता, सर्वे वेदाः, धर्मग्रन्थाः, सर्वविधसाहित्यम्, सभ्यतायाः संस्कृते: च  
संरक्षिका, अस्याम्, भाषायाम्, प्राप्यते, उपलभ्यते, लिखिताः अस्ति, सन्ति ।

4. हिन्दी भाषया आङ्ग्लभाषया वा लिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृतेन अनुवादः क्रियताम् । (केवलं पञ्चवाक्यम्)  $1 \times 5 = 5$  [AI]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (क) वह वहाँ जाकर पढ़ता है।               | He reads after going there.              |
| (ख) दुष्टों की संगति नहीं करनी चाहिए।    | The wicked must be avoided.              |
| (ग) इस लड़की का क्या नाम है?             | What is the name of this girl?           |
| (घ) गंगा हिमालय से निकलती है।            | The Ganga flows from the Himalaya.       |
| (ङ) छात्र मैदान में खेलते हैं।           | Students play in the ground.             |
| (च) हमारे देश में बहुत से पर्व होते हैं। | There are many Festivals in our Country. |
| (छ) वृक्ष परोपकार के लिए ही फलते हैं।    | Tree grows for charity.                  |

## रवण्ड-‘स’

(पठित अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्का:

5. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत—

3

सर्वे एवं निषिद्धः स बालो भग्नमनोरथः सन्—‘कथमस्मिन् जगति प्रत्येकं स्व-स्वकार्ये निमग्नो भवति । न कोऽपि अहमिव वृथा कालक्षेपं सहते । नमः एतेभ्यः यैः मे तन्द्रालुतायां कुत्सा समापादिता । अथ स्वोच्चितम् अहमपि करोमि इति विचार्य त्वरितं पाठशालाम् अगच्छत् । ततः प्रभृति स विद्याव्यसनी भूत्वा महर्तीं वैदुर्णीं प्रथां सम्पदं च अलभत ।’

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (क) त्वरितं पाठशालाम् कः उपजगाः ?
  - (ख) सः किम्: भूत्वा महर्तीं वैदुर्णीं प्रथां सम्पदं च अलभत् ?
  - (ग) जनाः किमर्थम् निमग्नाः भवन्ति ?
- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (क) विच्छितमनोरथः बालः किम् अचिन्तयत् ?
  - (ख) विद्याव्यसनी कः अभवत् ?
  - (ग) कोऽपि कम् न सहते ?

6. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

3

वृद्धोऽहं त्वं युवा धन्वी सरथः कवची शरी ।

न चाप्यादाय कुशलीं वैदेहीं मे गमिष्यसि ॥

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (क) वृद्धः कः अस्ति ?
- (ख) कः युवा अस्ति ?
- (ग) कः न गमिष्यति ?

- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $1 \times 2 = 2$   
 (क) जटायुः रावणं किं कथयति ?  
 (ख) वैदेहीं कः हरति ?  
 (ग) रावणः कीदृशः आसीत् ?
7. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत— 3
- तपोदत्तः — आशर्चयम् ! किम् सिकताभिरेव सेतुं करिष्यसि ? सिकता जलप्रवाहे स्थास्यन्ति किम् ? भवता चिन्तितं न वा ?  
 पुरुषः — (सोत्रासम्) चिन्तितं चिन्तितम् । सम्यक् चिन्तितम् । नाहं सोपानसहायतया अधिरोदुं विश्वसिमि । समुत्प्लुत्यैव गन्तुं क्षमोऽस्मि ।
- तपोदत्तः — (सव्यड्यम्)  
                   साधु साधु ! आज्जनेयमप्यतिक्रामसि !
- पुरुषः — (सविमर्शम्)  
                   कोऽत्र सन्देहः ? किञ्चच,  
                   विना लिप्यक्षरज्ञानं तपोभिरेव केवलम् ।  
                   यदि विद्या वशे स्युस्ते, सेतुरेष तथा मम !!
- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
 (क) 'कः अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यमवाप्तुम् अभिलषति ?  
 (ख) काभिः एव सेतुं करिष्यामि ?  
 (ग) पुरुषः कुत्र सिकताभिरेव सेतुं निर्मातुं प्रयतते ?
- (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1 × 2 = 2
- (क) तपोदत्तः लिप्यक्षर ज्ञानं विना केवलं काभिः एव वैदुष्यमकप्तुम् अभिलषति ?  
 (ख) जल प्रवाहे के न स्थास्यन्ति ?  
 (ग) सः केन मार्गेण अट्टयाधिरोदुं न विश्वासं करोति ?
8. अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य अन्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति क्रियताम्—  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- निवर्त्य मतिं नीचां परदाशभिर्मर्शनात् ।  
 न तत्समाचरेद्वीरो यत्परोऽस्य विगर्हयेत् ॥
- अन्वयः  
 परदाशभिर्मर्शनात् (क) ..... मतिं निवर्त्य । धीरः (ख) ..... न (ग) ..... यत् परः अस्य (घ) ..... ।
- मञ्जूषा- विगर्हयेत, तत्, नीचां, समाचरेत् ।
- अथवा
- अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य भावार्थः चित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत—  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- श्लोकः जटायो पश्य मार्य हियमाणमनाथवत् ।  
 अनेन राक्षसेन्द्रेण करुणं पापकर्मणा ॥
- मञ्जूषा- माम्, सीता, आकर्षयति, अपहरणं
- भावार्थः—प्रस्तुते श्लोके (क) ..... वदति—'जटायो । पश्य' माम् अयं (ख) ..... कुर्वत् नयति । अयंदानवपतिः पापकर्म कृत्वा (ग) ..... दुःसाहसेन (घ) ..... ।
9. अधोलिखितं कथांशं समुचित् क्रमेण लिखत—  $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$
- (क) पुरुषाथैरेव लक्ष्यं प्राप्यते ।  
 (ख) नूनं सत्यमत्र पश्यामि ।  
 (ग) अये ! मामेवोद्धिश्य भद्रपुरुषोऽयम् अधिक्षिपति ।  
 (घ) गुरुगृहं गत्वैव विद्याभ्यासो मया करणीयः ।

- (ङ) भो नरोत्तम ! नाऽहं जाने यत् कोऽस्ति भवान् ।
- (च) तदानीं विद्याध्ययनाय गुरुकुलमेव गच्छामि ।
- (छ) तदियं भगवत्याः शारदाया अवमानना ।
- (ज) उन्मीलितं मे नयनयुगलम् ।



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OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE**  
LEARNING TOOLS



1

## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्रम्

रवण्ड-‘अ’  
(अपठित अवबोधनम्)

10 अङ्कः

- |  |                  |  |
|--|------------------|--|
| 1. (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)  | $1 \times 2 = 2$ |  |
| (क) छात्रजीवने   |                  |  |
| (ख) पञ्चविंशति वर्षाणि   |                  |  |
| (ग) सर्वधा   |                  |  |
| (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)                                     | $2 \times 2 = 4$ |  |
| (क) छात्रः महाकवीनां काव्यरसं पीत्वा स्वात्मानं पवित्रीकरोति ।                 |                  |  |
| (ख) ये छात्रजीवने सदाचारस्य जीवनं प्राप्नुवन्ति ते एव भावीजीवने सफलाः भवन्ति । |                  |  |
| (ग) अध्ययनकाले विद्यार्थी सततं महापुरुषैः सह वदति ।                            |                  |  |
| (इ) शीर्षक लेखनम्—छात्रजीवनम्  | $1 \times 1 = 1$ |  |
| (इ) भाषिक कार्यम्—(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)   | $1 \times 3 = 3$ |  |
| (क) सफलाः  | (ख) आप्नुवन्ति   |  |
| (ग) छात्रजीवनं   | (घ) नरः          |  |

रवण्ड-‘ब’  
(रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

15 अङ्कः

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. नारायणं संस्कृतविद्यालयः | $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$ |
| (क) वाराणसीतः               |                             |

प्रियमित्र (ख) सोमेश! ।

नमस्ते ।

अत्र कुशलं (ग) तत्रास्तु । भवतः पत्रं पठित्वा ज्ञातं यत् भवान् (घ) परीक्षायां प्रथम स्थानं प्राप्तवान् । इदं (ङ) ज्ञात्वा मम चित्तं प्रफुल्लं जातम् । (च) मित्रवर्य! एतत् सर्वं तव सततपरिश्रमस्य एव फलम् अस्ति । मम गृहस्य सर्वेषाम् (छ) सदस्यानां पक्षतः भवते वर्धापनं भवान् उत्तरोत्तरं सफलतां प्राप्नोतु (ज) एषा अस्माकं शुभकामना । मातृपितृचरणेषु (झ) मम प्रणामाः । अनुजाय स्नेहाराशिः ।

भवतः

(ञ) उमेशः ।

## 3. चित्रवर्णनम्

 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (क) पुस्तकालये पुस्तकं पठनम् ज्ञानवर्धनाय भवति।  
 (ख) अत्र अनेकानि विषयानि पुस्तकानि सन्ति।  
 (ग) अत्र आगत्य बालाः बालिकाः च स्वाध्यायम् कुर्वन्ति।  
 (घ) विद्यालये पुस्तकालयम् आवश्यकम् भवति।  
 (ङ) पुस्तकालये अनेकानाम् विभागानाम् विषयाणाम् पुस्तकानि उपलब्धानि सन्ति।

अथवा

अनुच्छेद लेखनम्—

 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (क) दक्षिण भारते केरल प्रदेशो नौकाचालनप्रतियोगिताः भवन्ति।  
 (ख) एकत्रिताः नायिकानाम् उत्साहवर्धनं कुर्वन्ति।  
 (ग) अनेके जनाः प्रतियोगितां दृष्ट्वा हर्षम् अनुभवन्ति।  
 (घ) विजेताः पुरस्काराः लभन्ते।  
 (ङ) जनाः करतलध्वनिं कुर्वन्ति।

## 4. अनुवादः (केवल प्रश्नद्वय)

 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (क) पाकिस्तानः अस्माकं प्रतिवेशी देशः अस्ति।  
 (ख) त्वं प्रतिदिनं पठेः।  
 (ग) सीता जनकस्य सुता आसीत्।  
 (घ) वाराणस्यां विश्वनाथस्य देवालयम् अस्ति।  
 (ङ) सूर्यः पूर्वस्यां दिशि उदयति/उदेति।  
 (च) वृक्षेषु पक्षिणः कलरवं कुर्वन्ति।  
 (छ) ग्रामात् बहिः नद्याः वहति।

## रवण-‘स’

(पठित अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्काः

## 5. गद्यांशः

3

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत्-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)  
 (क) बालः (ख) मनुषेषु (ग) भ्रान्तोबालः।  
 (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत्-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)  
 (क) खिन्नः बालकः शवानम् अकथयत्-अस्मिन् निदाघदिवसे किं पर्यटसि? आश्रयस्वेदं प्रच्छायशीतलं तरुमूलम्। अहमपि क्रीडासहायं त्वामेवानुरूप पश्यामीति।  
 (ख) स्वामी कुकुरं पुत्रप्रीत्या पोषयति।  
 (ग) कुकुरः कथयति-मया ईषदपि न भ्रष्टव्यम्।

3

## 6. पद्यांश (केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)

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

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत  
 (क) जटायुः (ख) रावणं (ग) जटायुः  
 (आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत्-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)  
 (क) जटायु वैदेहीं वचनम् शृणोति।  
 (ख) जटायुः अवसुप्तः आसीत्।  
 (ग) जटायुः यदा अवसुप्तः तदा वैदेहीं वचनम् शुश्रुते।

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

## 7. (अ) नाट्यांशं—

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

- एक पदेन उत्तरत्-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)  
 (क) तपोदत्तः (ख) सिकताभिः (ग) नद्यां।

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत्-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयः)  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) पुरुषः तपस्त्विनं अकथयत् – भोस्तपस्त्वन्! कथं माम् अवरोधं करोषि ?  
सेतुनिर्माणाय शिलानाम् का आवश्यकता ? अहम् स्वसंकल्पदृढतया सिकताभिः एव सेतु निर्माणं करिष्यामि।
- (ख) जलप्रवाहे सिकताः न स्थास्यन्ति ।
- (ग) सः सोपान मार्गे अट्टयाधिरोद्धुं न विश्वासं करोति ।

8. अन्वयः  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

सं: रावणः (क) भग्नधन्वा हताश्वो हतसारथिः (ख) वैदेहीं अङ्गेन (ग) आदाय भुवि (घ) पपात ।

#### अथवा

**भावार्थः**—जटायुः रावणं कथयति—अहम् (क) वृद्ध अस्मि त्वं युवा च । चापि धनुर्धरः (ख) रथयुक्तः कवचधारी वाणधरः भव । मम कुशली (ग) सीतां गृहीत्वा त्वं न गमिष्यसि । (घ) जटायो रावणे कटाक्षं प्रतीयते ।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

9. कथा क्रमलेखनं  $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

- (क) स्वल्पलाभाय जना बहुमूल्यानि वस्तूनि नाशयन्ति ।
- (ख) वनवृक्षा निर्विवेकं छिद्यन्ते व्यापारवर्धनाय, येन अवृष्टिः प्रवर्धते, वनपशवश्च शरणरहिता ग्रामेषु उपद्रवं विदधति ।
- (ग) शुद्धवायुरपि वृक्षकर्तनात् सङ्कटापन्नो जातः ।
- (घ) पर्यावरणे विकृतिमुपगते जायन्ते विविधा रोगाः भीषण समस्याश्च ।
- (ङ) तत्सर्वमिदार्नीं चिन्तनीयं प्रतिभाति ।
- (च) धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः इत्यार्षवचनम् ।
- (छ) पर्यावरण रक्षणमपि धर्मस्यैवाङ्गमिति ऋषयः प्रतिपादितवन्तः ।
- (ज) प्रकृतिरक्षयैव सम्भवति लोकरक्षेति न संशयः ।



## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्रम्

2

रवण्ड-‘अ’  
(अपठित अवबोधनम्)

10 अङ्कः

1. (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

- (क) पर्यावरणम्  
(ख) संतुलितं  
(ग) वृक्षाः

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)

$2 \times 2 = 4$

- (क) वृक्षाः यथाकालं मेघानाम् वर्षणे सहायकाः भवन्ति।  
(ख) वृक्षाः पुष्पाणां, फलानाम्, औषधीनां च आगाराः सन्ति।  
(ग) वृक्षाणाम् श्वसनक्रिया तु मानवानां विपरीता अस्ति।

(इ) शीर्षक लेखनम्—पर्यावरणम्

$1 \times 1 = 1$

(इ) भाषिक कार्यम्—(केवल प्रश्नत्रयम्)

$1 \times 3 = 3$

- (क) प्राणी (ख) वृक्षाः  
(ग) शुष्क (घ) अस्ति

रवण्ड-‘ब’  
(रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

15 अङ्कः

2. कुरुक्षेत्रः:

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

तिथिः .....

प्रिय मित्र (क) समीर !

सप्रेम नमोनमः

पत्रेण ज्ञातम् यत् भवतः नवमकक्षायाः परीक्षा (ख) समाप्ता जाता, परिणामः च अग्रिमे (ग) मासे आगमिष्यति। अहम् अपि अधुना (घ) परीक्षायाः अनन्तरं परिणामस्य प्रतीक्षां करोमि। अस्मिन् अवकाश-अवसरे अहम् (ड) पर्वतयात्राम् कर्तुम् इच्छामि। भवान् अपि शीत्रम् अत्र (च) आगच्छेत् आवाम् रुद्र-प्रयागं गमिष्यावः। तत्र मम मातुलस्य (छ) ग्रहम् अस्ति। किञ्चित् कालं मिलित्वा (ज) व्यतीर्तम् करिष्यावः, बाल्यकालस्य दिवसान् च (झ) स्मरिष्यावः। आशास्ति भवान् निश्चितरूपेण आगमिष्यति। स्वपित्रोः सेवायाम् मम प्रणामान् निवेदयतु।

भवतः मित्रम्,

(ज) शैलेशः।

**3. चित्रवर्णनम्**

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(क) इदं चित्रं नदीतटस्म अस्ति।

(ख) कृषकः हलेन क्षेत्रं कर्षति।

(ग) मेघाः दृष्ट्वा मयूरः नृत्यति।

(घ) हर्षिताः महिलाः इतस्ततः धावन्ति।

(ग) खगाः आकाशे उड्डयन्ति।

अथवा

अनुच्छेद लेखनम्

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(क) प्रातः काले भ्रमणेन जनाः स्वस्थाः भवन्ति।

(ख) प्रातः काले मन्दः पवनः प्रवहति।

(ग) वृद्धाः शनैः-शनैः उद्याने भ्रमन्ति।

(घ) प्रातः भ्रमणेन शरीरे स्फूर्तिः आगच्छति।

(ङ) सूर्यः प्रातः कालस्य वेला सर्वेषु जनेषु नवजीवनं सञ्चरति।

**4. अनुवादः (केवलं पञ्चवाक्यम्)**

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(क) पुरा माधवः नाम करिचत् गोपालकः आसीत्।

(ख) अस्मिन् ब्रह्माण्डे बहूनि नक्षत्राणि सन्ति।

(ग) पर्यावरणरक्षणे सूर्यस्य महती भूमिका अस्ति।

(घ) सिंहः अरण्यस्य राजा कथ्यते।

(ङ) नद्याः जलं पीयुषतुल्यं भवति।

(च) सीता रामस्य भार्या आसीत्।

(छ) भारतवर्षे षड् ऋतवः भवन्ति।

**रवण-‘स’**  
(पठित अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्काः

**5. गद्यांशः**

3

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)

(क) स्वार्थान्थो

(ख) अपेयं

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

(ग) स्वल्पलाभाय।

$1 \times 2 = 2$

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)

(क) विषाक्तजलेन नद्यां मत्स्यदीनां जलचराणां च क्षणेनैव नाशो जायते।

(ख) पर्यावरणे विकृते जातो विविधाः रोगाः भीषणसमस्याश्च जायन्ते।

(ग) वनवृक्षाः निर्विवेकं व्यापार वर्धनाय छिद्यन्ते।

3

**6. पद्यांशः (केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)**

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

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत

(क) ‘खगोत्तमः’

(ख) जटायुः

(ग) वनस्पतिगतः।

(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन— उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

(क) खगोत्तमः पर्वतशृङ्गाभस्तीक्ष्णतुण्डः अस्ति।

(ख) वनस्पतिगतः शुभां गिरम् व्याजहार।

(ग) शुभां गिरं पतगेश्वरः अकथयत्।

7.	(अ) नाट्याशं— (केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)	3
	(क) तपोदत्तः	(ख) तपश्चर्चर्या
	(ग) न शोभते।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत्-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वय)		$1 \times 2 = 2$
(क) अनधीतः तपोदत्तः सर्वेः कुटुम्बिभिः मित्रैः ज्ञातिजनैश्च गर्हितोऽभवत्।		
(ख) बाल्ये पितृचरणैः क्लेशमानोऽपि तपोदत्तः विद्यां न अधीतवान्।		
(ग) दिवसे मार्गभ्रान्तः सन्ध्यां यावद् यदि गृहमुपैति तम् भ्रान्तो न मन्यते।		
8. (अ) अन्वयः—		$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
सः जटायुरथः तम् (क) <u>शब्दमवसुप्तः</u> : तु (ख) <u>शुश्रुवे</u> । रावणं च (ग) <u>निरीक्ष्य</u> क्षिप्रं (ड) <u>वैदेहीं</u> दर्श।	अथवा	
(ब) भावार्थे रिक्त स्थान पूर्तिः—		$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
भावार्थः—क्रोधान्धगवणेन (क) जटायो प्राणधातकं प्रहारं पश्चात् (ख) पक्षिगजः जटायुः त्वयि चञ्चवा प्रहारं कृत्वा तस्य (ग) वाम अङ्गस्य दशवाहून् क्षत-विक्षतं अकरोत्। शत्रुनाशक (घ) <u>खगाधिपस्य</u> पराक्रमः बुद्धिकौशलस्य इदं सुन्दरम् उदाहरणं अस्ति।		
9. कथा क्रमानुसार लेखनम्—		$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$
(क) अहमस्मि तपोदत्तः।		
(ख) बाल्ये पितृचरणैः क्लेशमानोऽपि विद्यां नाऽधीतवानस्मि।		
(ग) तस्मात् सर्वेः कुटुम्बिभिः मित्रैः ज्ञातिजनैश्च गर्हितोऽभवम्।		
(घ) भवतु किमेतेन? दिवसे मार्गभ्रान्तः सन्ध्यां यावद् यदि गृहमुपैति तदपि वरम्।		
(ङ) अये कुतोऽयं कल्लोलोच्छलन ध्वनिः?		
(च) पश्यामि तावत्।		
(छ) हन्त! नास्त्यभावो जगति मूर्खाणाम्।		
(ज) तीव्र प्रवाहायां नद्यां मूढोऽयं सिकताभिः सेतुं निर्मातुं प्रयतते।		



# **MATHEMATICS (041)**

## **TERM-II EXAM**

### **CLASS 9**

#### **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE**

Divisions	Typology of Questions	No. of Question	Marks	Total
Section-A	Short Answer Type Questions-I	Q1-Q6	$6 \times 2$	12 Marks
Section-B	Short Answer Type Questions-II	Q7-Q10	$4 \times 3$	12 Marks
Section-C	Case-based Questions	Q11-Q14	$4 \times 4$	16 Marks
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 Questions</b>		<b>40 Marks</b>

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1

# Sample Question Paper

## General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B and C.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
- (iv) Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
- (v) Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Find the value of the polynomial  
 $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 6$  at  $x = \sqrt{2}$
2. Factorize:  $64a^3 - 27b^3 - 144a^2b + 108ab^2$

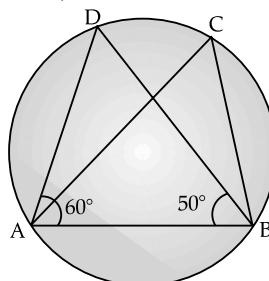
[AI]

OR

Find the value of  $k$ , so that polynomial  $x^3 + 3x^2 - kx - 3$  has one factor as  $x + 3$ .

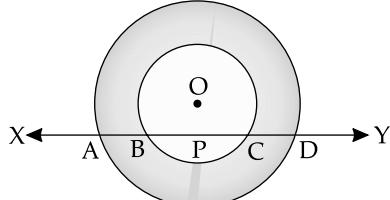
3. In a parallelogram, show that the angle bisectors of two adjacent angles intersect at right angle.
4. In the figure, if  $\angle DAB = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle ABD = 50^\circ$ , then find  $\angle ACB$ .

[AI]



OR

If a line intersects two concentric circles with common centre O, at A, B, C and D. Prove that AB = CD.



5. A coin is tossed 1200 times with the following outcomes:

Head: 455, Tail: 745

Compute the probability for: (i) getting head, (ii) getting tail.

6. A die is rolled 200 times and its outcomes are recorded as below:

Outcome	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	25	35	40	28	42	30

Find probability of getting:

- (i) An even prime
- (ii) A multiple of 3.

## Section - B

(3 Marks each)

7. If  $f(x) = 5x^2 - 4x + 5$ , find  $f(1) + f(-1) + f(0)$ .

8. Construct  $\angle POY = 30^\circ$ , using compass and ruler.

9. If  $ab + bc + ca = 0$ , then find the value of  $\frac{1}{a^2 - bc} + \frac{1}{b^2 - ca} + \frac{1}{c^2 - ac}$ .

10. Find the radius of the base of a right circular cylinder whose curved surface area is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the sum of the surface areas of two circular faces. The height of the cylinder is given to be 15 cm.

OR

The radius and slant height of a cone are in the ratio 4: 7. If its curved surface area is  $792 \text{ cm}^2$ , find its radius.

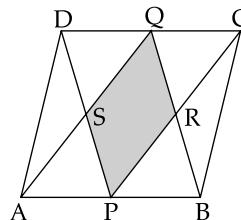
[AI]

## Section - C

(4 Marks each)

11. In the given figure, ABCD is a parallelogram. P and Q are the mid-points of AB and DC. Show that:

- (i) APCQ is a parallelogram.
- (ii) DPBQ is a parallelogram.
- (iii) PSQR is a parallelogram.



12. What length of tarpaulin 3 m wide will be required to make conical tent of height 8 m and base radius 6 m ? Assume that the extra length of material that will be required for stitching margins and wastage in cutting is approximately 20 cm (Use  $\pi = 3.14$ ).

[AI]

OR

Twenty-seven solid iron spheres, each of radius  $r$  and surface area  $S$  are melted to form a sphere with surface area  $S'$ . Find the (i) radius  $R'$  of the new sphere, (ii) ratio of  $S'$  and  $S$ .

### Case Study-1

13. Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) is a personal campaign of the Government of India that aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls.



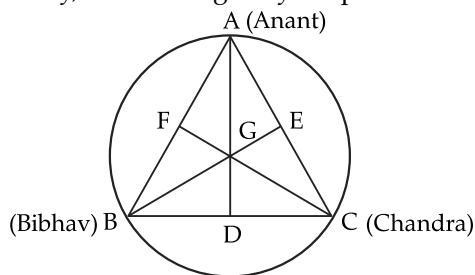
In a school, a group of  $(x + y)$  teachers,  $(x^2 + y^2)$  girls and  $(x^3 + y^3)$  boys organised a campaign on Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

- (i) If in the group, there are 10 teachers and 58 girls, then what is the number of boys? [2]
- (ii) If  $x - y = 23$ , then find  $x^2 - y^2$ . [2]

#### Case Study-2

#### **14. Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:**

A circular park of radius 20 m is situated in a colony. Three boys Anant, Bibhav and Chandra are sitting at equal distances on its boundary, each having a toy telephone in his hands to talk to each other.



Here, A, B and C be the positions of Anant, Bibhav and Chandra and also let D, E and F are the medians of  $\triangle ABC$  and G be its centroid.

- (i) What is length of GD? [2]
- (ii) Find the length of BD. [2]

□□□

SOLVED

# Sample Question Paper

2

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## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Two coins are tossed simultaneously 500 times, following are the outcomes  
No head = 100 times  
One head = 200 times  
Two heads = 200 times  
If the two coins are simultaneously tossed again, compute the probability of obtaining:  
(i) One Head  
(ii) Two Heads AI
2. Teachers and students are selected at random to make two teams of 30 members each on sports day to participate in the event of "tug of war". The number of volunteers are as follows:

Teachers		Students	
Male	Female	Male	Female
12	18	20	10

Find the probability that the person chosen at random

- (i) is a male
- (ii) is a female student.

OR

In a one-day cricket Match, Sachin played 40 balls and hit 12 sixes and Saurav played 30 balls and hit 9 fours. Find the probability that Sachin will hit a six in the next ball and also find the probability that Saurav will not hit a four in the next ball.

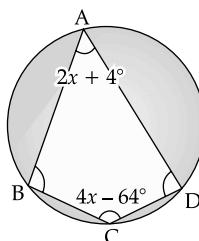
3. A rectangular piece of paper is 22 cm long and 10 cm wide. A cylinder is formed by rolling the paper along its length. Find the volume of the cylinder.

AI

4. The angles of a quadrilateral are  $4x^\circ$ ,  $7x^\circ$ ,  $15x^\circ$  and  $10x^\circ$ . Find the smallest and largest angles of the quadrilateral.
5. If  $y = 2$  and  $y = 0$  are the zeroes of the polynomial  $f(y) = 2y^3 - 5y^2 + ay + b$ , find the value of  $a$  and  $b$ .
6. A chord of length 10 cm is at a distance of 12 cm from the centre of a circle. Find the radius of the circle.

OR

In the given figure, find the value of  $x$ .



### Section - B

(3 Marks each)

7. Find the value of  $k$ , if  $x - 2$  is a factor of  $f(x) = x^2 + kx + 2k$ . Also find the factorise of  $f(x)$ , when putting the value of  $k$ .
8. Verify if  $-2$  and  $3$  are zeroes of the polynomial  $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6$ . If yes, factorize the polynomials. AI
9. The total surface area of a solid right circular cylinder is  $1540 \text{ cm}^2$ . If the height is four times the radius of the base, then find the height of the cylinder. AI

OR

How much ice-cream can be put into a cone with base radius 3.5 cm and height 12 cm ?

10. Construct a  $\Delta PQR$  in which  $QR = 6 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\angle Q = 60^\circ$  and  $PR - PQ = 2 \text{ cm}$ .

### Section - C

(4 Marks each)

11. A chord of a circle is equal to the radius of the circle. Find the angle subtended by the chord at a point on the minor arc and also at a point on the major arc.
12. A metal pipe is 77 cm long. The inner diameter of a cross-section is 4 cm, the outer diameter being 4.4 cm. Find its:
- inner curved surface area
  - outer curved surface area
  - total surface area. (use  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ )

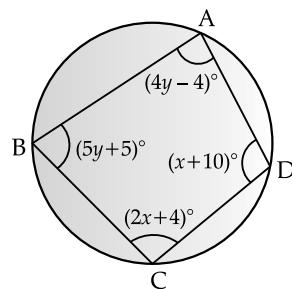
OR

The frame of a lampshade is cylindrical in shape. It has base diameter 28 cm and height 17 cm. It is to be covered with a decorative cloth. A margin of 2 cm is to be given for folding it over top and bottom of the frame. If  $\frac{1}{12}$  of cloth is wasted in cutting and pasting, find how much cloth is required to be purchased for covering the frame.

#### Case Study-1

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

Four boys are playing with a ball in a circular park. The positions of each boy is represented by A, B, C and D in the following diagram.



Give answer the following questions:

- (i) Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$ . [2]  
(ii) Find  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$ . Also prove that  $\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$ . [2]

#### Case Study-2

**14. Read the following text and answer the questions given below:**

National Association for the Blind (NAB) aimed to empower and well-inform visually challenged population of our country, thus enabling them to lead a life of dignity and productivity.



Ravi donated ₹  $\left( x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} \right)$  to NAB. When his cousin asks to tell the amount donated by him, he just gave ,the hint.  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 10$

- (i) Find the amount donated by Ravi. [2]  
(ii) Find the amount donated by Ravi if  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 7$ . [2]



1

## Self Assessment Paper

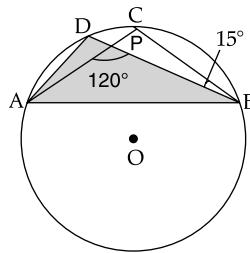
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### Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Factorize:  $6x^2 + 7x - 3$  [AI]
2. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle and chord AC and BD intersect at P such that  $\angle APB = 120^\circ$  and  $\angle PBC = 15^\circ$ , find the value of  $\angle ADB$ . [AI]



3. The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 3: 5: 9: 13. Find all the angles of the quadrilateral.

OR

In a parallelogram ABCD if  $\angle A = 115^\circ$ , find  $\angle B$ ,  $\angle C$  and  $\angle D$ .

4. The surface area of a cuboid is  $1372 \text{ cm}^2$ . If its dimensions are in the ratio 4: 2: 1, find its length. [AI]
5. A and B are the only two outcomes of an event. Probability of (A) = 0.72, then what will be the probability of (B) and why?
6. There are 13 girls and 15 boys in a line. If one student is chosen at random, then find the probability that he is a boy.

OR

In a group of 70 persons there are 15 boys, 20 girls, 30 men and rest women. Find the probability that a selected person is a woman.

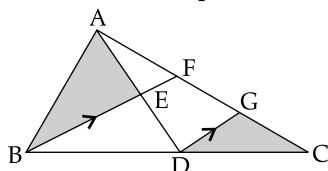
**Section - B**

(3 Marks each)

7. If  $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ , then find whether  $f(0) \times f(-1) = f(2)$ .
8. ABCD is a parallelogram. If E is mid-point of BC and AE is the bisector of  $\angle A$ , prove that  $AB = \frac{1}{2} AD$ .

**OR**

In given fig., AD is the median of  $\Delta ABC$ . E is the mid-point of AD. DG || BF. Prove that  $AC = 3AF$ .



9. A cuboidal water tank is 6 m long, 5 m wide and 4.5 m deep. How many litres of water can it hold ?
10. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$ , evaluate  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ .

**Section - C**

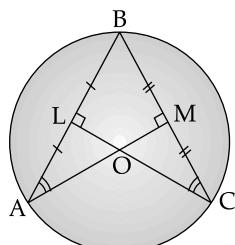
(4 Marks each)

11. A hemispherical dome, open at base is made from sheet of fibre. If the diameter of hemispherical dome is 80 cm and  $\frac{13}{170}$  of sheet actually used was wasted in making the dome, then find the cost of dome at the rate of ₹ 35/100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

**OR**

A cube and cuboid have the same volume. The dimensions of the cuboid are in the ratio of 1: 2: 4. If the difference between the cost of polishing the cuboid and the cube at the rate of ₹ 5 per m<sup>2</sup> is ₹ 80, find the edge of the cube.

12. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle and L and M are the mid-points of AB and CB respectively. If  $\angle OAB = \angle OCB$ , prove that  $BL = BM$ .

**Case Study-1**

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

In a class IX, Maths teacher explains the topic of polynomial. He explained, if  $(x - a)$  is a factor of  $p(x)$ , then  $p(a) = 0$ .



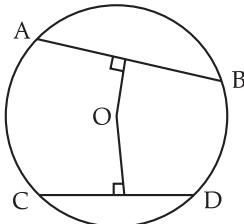
Ask the students to answer the following:

- (i) If  $x - 1$  is a factor of  $p(x) = x^2 + x + k$ , then find the value of  $k$ . [2]
- (ii) If  $(x - 1)$  is a factor of  $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$ , then find the value of  $k$ . [2]

### Case Study-2

#### **14. Read the following text and answer the questions given below:**

Rohan draws a circle of radius 10 cm with the help of compass and scale. He also draws two chords, AB and CD in such a way that AB and CD are 6 cm and 8 cm from the centre O. Now, he has some doubts that are given below.



- (i) What is the length of AB ? [2]  
 (ii) What is the length of CD ? [2]

□□□

Finished Solving the Paper ?  
 Time to evaluate yourself !  
 For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code  
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OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE  
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# Self Assessment Paper

2

## General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B and C.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
- (iv) Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
- (v) Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

## Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. In a cricket match, a batsman hits boundary in 20% of the balls he played. Find the probability that he did not hit a boundary.
2. If  $-4$  is a zero of the polynomial  $p(x) = x^2 + 11x + k$ , then calculate the value of  $k$ .
3. Two opposite angles of a parallelogram are  $(3x - 2)^\circ$  and  $(63 - 2x)^\circ$ . Find all the angles of the parallelogram.
4. Three coins are tossed simultaneously 200 times with the following frequencies of different outcomes:

Number of tails	0	1	2	3
Frequency	35	45	42	78

Compute the probability of getting:

- (i) at least 2 heads
- (ii) all heads

OR

A die is thrown 100 times and the outcomes are recorded as follows:

Outcome	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	25	20	12	18	15	10

If the die is thrown once again, what is the probability of getting:

- (i) even number.
- (ii) prime number.

5. If the diameter of a football is five times the diameter of a cricket ball. Then find the ratio of surface areas of football and cricket ball.

**OR**

Find the amount of water displaced by a solid spherical ball of diameter 4.2 cm, when it is completely immersed in water.

- 6.** ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral in which AC and BD are its diagonals. If  $\angle DBC = 55^\circ$  and  $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$ , find  $\angle BCD$ .

**Section - B**

(3 Marks each)

- 7.** Find the value of ' $a$ ' for which  $(x - 1)$  is a factor of the polynomial  $a^2x^3 - 4ax + 4a - 1$ . [AI]
- 8.** Calculate the value of  $\frac{83^3 + 17^3}{83^2 - 83 \times 17 + 17^2}$ .
- 9.** ABCD is a rhombus. Show that the diagonal AC bisects  $\angle A$  as well as  $\angle C$  and diagonal BD bisects  $\angle B$  as well as  $\angle D$ .
- 10.** A solid cylinder has total surface area  $462 \text{ cm}^2$ . Its curved surface area is one third of its total surface area. Find:
- (i) its radius.
  - (ii) its height.
  - (iii) its volume. [AI]

**OR**

A cylindrical bowl of internal diameter 18 cm and height 15 cm is full of liquid. The whole of the liquid is to be filled in small cylindrical bottles of diameter 3 cm and height 4 cm. Each bottle is sold for ₹ 5, then find the amount earned.

**Section - C**

(4 Marks each)

- 11.** Factorize:  $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$ .

**OR**

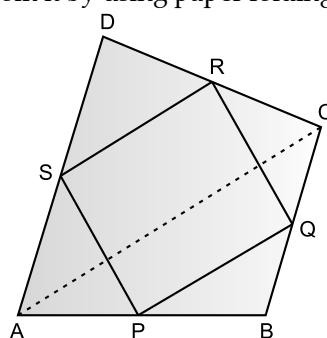
$$\text{Prove that } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = \frac{1}{2}(x + y + z)[(x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 + (z - x)^2]$$

- 12.** Construct a  $\triangle ABC$  in which  $BC = 4.7 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\angle B = 45^\circ$  and  $AB - AC = 2 \text{ cm}$ .

Case Study-1

- 13. Read the following text and answer the questions given below:**

Maths teacher of class 9<sup>th</sup> gave students coloured paper in the shape of quadrilateral and then ask the students to make parallelogram from it by using paper folding.



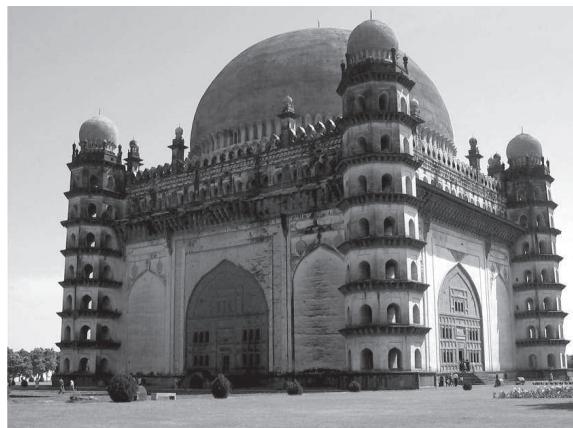
And ask the students to answer the following:

- (i) If  $\angle RSP = 30^\circ$ , then find  $\angle RQP$ . [2]
- (ii) If  $\angle RSP = 50^\circ$ , then find  $\angle SPQ$ . [2]

**Case Study-2****14. Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:**

Nikita has to make her project on 'Monuments in India'. She decided to make her project on Gol Gumbaz monument. She already knows following things about it:

- It is located in a small town in Northern Karnataka.
- It reaches up to 51 meters in height while the giant dome has an external diameter of 44 meters, making it one of the largest domes ever built.
- At each of the four corners of the cube is a dome shaped octagonal tower seven stories high with a staircase inside.



Help her in making project by answering the following questions:

- (i) What is the curved surface area of hemispherical dome? [2]  
(ii) Find the cost of painting the dome, if the cost of painting is ₹10 per 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. (Use  $\pi = 3.14$ ) [2]

□ □ □

Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !  
For elaborate solutions, click on the  
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OR



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UNSOLVED

## Self Assessment Paper

3

### General Instructions :

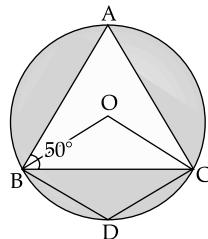
- (i) The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B and C.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
- (iv) Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
- (v) Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

### Section - A

(2 Marks each)

1. Eleven bags of wheat flour, each marked 5 kg, actually contained the following weight of flour (in kg):  
4.97, 5.05, 5.08, 5.03, 5.00, 4.86, 5.08, 4.98, 5.04, 5.07, 5.00  
Find the probability of a bag chosen at random which contains more than 5 kg of flour.
2. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle and BA = AC. If  $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$ , find  $\angle BOC$  and  $\angle BDC$ .

[AI]



3. The probability of guessing the correct answer to a certain question is  $\frac{x}{3}$ . If the probability of not guessing the correct answer is  $\frac{5x}{3}$ , then find the value of  $x$ .

[AI]

OR

The probability of winning a game is  $\frac{1}{3}$  less than the twice of losing the game. Find the probability of winning the game.

- 4.** If the height and the radius of a cone is tripled, then find ratio of volume of new cone and that of original.

**OR**

Find the volume of a sphere whose surface area is  $154 \text{ cm}^2$ .

[AI]

- 5.** For what value of  $k$ , is the polynomial  $p(x) = 2x^3 - kx^2 + 3x + 10$  exactly divisible by  $(x + 2)$  ?
- 6.** The angle between the two altitudes of a parallelogram through the vertex of an obtuse angle is  $50^\circ$ . Find the angles of the parallelogram.

### Section - B

(3 Marks each)

- 7.** Expand:  $\left(\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}y\right)^3$
- 8.** Using a suitable identity, find  $(98)^3$ .
- 9.** Draw a line segment SR of length 10 cm. Divide it into 4 equal parts using compass.
- 10.** A right triangle ABC with sides 5 cm, 12 cm and 13 cm is revolved about the 5 cm side. Find the volume of the solid so obtained. If, it is revolved about the 12 cm side, what would be the ratio of volumes of two solids obtained in two cases ?

**OR**

The ratio of dimensions of a cuboidal box is 2: 3: 4. The difference between the cost of wrapping the box at the rate of ₹ 4 per square metre and ₹ 4.50 per square metre is ₹ 416. Find the dimensions of the cuboidal box.

[AI]

### Section - C

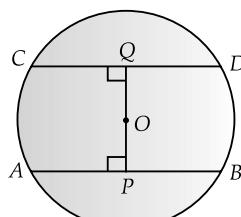
(4 Marks each)

- 11.** If  $z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} = 14$ . Find the value  $z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3}$  taking only positive value of  $z + \frac{1}{z}$ .

**OR**

Using factor theorem, find the value of 'a'. If  $2x^4 - ax^3 + 4x^2 - x + 2$  is divisible by  $2x + 1$ .

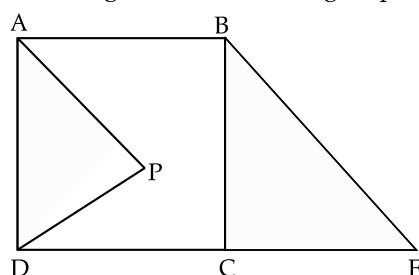
- 12.** In the given figure, AB and CD are two parallel chords of a circle with centre O and radius 5 cm such that AB = 8 cm and CD = 6 cm. If OP is perpendicular to AB and OQ is perpendicular to CD, determine the length of PQ.



Case Study-1

- 13.** Read the following text and answer the questions given below:

In the following diagram, ABCD is a village. The Panchayat has decided to use the triangular portion APD for girl's education by constructing schools and colleges specially for girls as shown below.



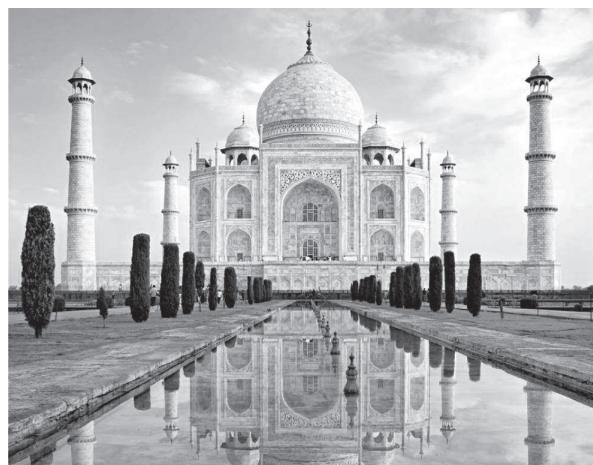
But members of Panchayat have some queries. Answer the following queries:

- If  $\angle PAD = 30^\circ$  and  $\angle PDA = 60^\circ$  then what is the measure of  $\angle APD$ ? Also if  $BC = CE = 10$  km, then find  $BE$ . [2]
- If ABCD is a rectangle and AP and DP are the angular bisector of  $\angle BAD$  and  $\angle CDA$  respectively, then what are the measure of  $\angle PAD$  and  $\angle PDA$ ? [2]

#### Case Study-2

#### **14.** Read the following text and answer the questions given below:

A school organised an educational trip to Taj Mahal. Mathematics teacher of the school took her 9th standard students to it. The teacher had interest in history as well. She narrated the facts to Taj Mahal to students. Then the teacher said, "in this monument one can find combination of solid figures". There are 4 pillars which are cylindrical in shape. The Taj Mahal has a larger white dome surrounded by four smaller domes.



- How much cloth material will be required to cover 4 small domes each of radius 2 m? [2]
- What is the ratio of volume of hemisphere of radius 1 cm to the volume of a cylinder with radius 2 cm and height 1 cm? [2]

□□□

Finished Solving the Paper ?

Time to evaluate yourself !

For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code

<https://bit.ly/34tjZT>

OR



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1

# Solution of Question Paper

## Section - A

1. Given,  $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } p(\sqrt{2}) &= (\sqrt{2})^3 - 3(\sqrt{2})^2 - 2(\sqrt{2}) + 6 \quad 1 \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} - 6 - 2\sqrt{2} + 6 \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

2.  $64a^3 - 27b^3 - 144a^2b + 108ab^2$   
 $= (4a)^3 - (3b)^3 - 3 \times (4a)^2 \times (3b) + 3 \times (4a) \times (3b)^2 \quad 1$   
[Using identity,  $x^3 - y^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 = (x - y)^3$ ]  
 $= (4a - 3b)^3. \quad 1$

### Commonly Made Error

- While factorizing the sum, the students factorize once and leave the answer without checking.

### Answering Tip

- Students should be particular and check whether an expression can be further factorize otherwise they tend to miss one step and thereby deduct their marks.

OR

Let  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - kx - 3$

Since,  $(x + 3)$  is a factor of  $f(x)$ .

Then,  $f(-3) = 0 \quad 1$

or,  $(-3)^3 + 3(-3)^2 - k(-3) - 3 = 0$

or,  $-27 + 27 + 3k - 3 = 0$

or,  $3k - 3 = 0$

or,  $k = 1. \quad 1$

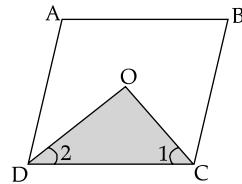
3. Let ABCD be a parallelogram, then

$\angle ADC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2}$

[Co-interior angles]

or,  $\frac{1}{2} \angle ADC + \frac{1}{2} \angle BCD = 90^\circ \quad [\text{Divide by 2}]$

or,  $\angle 2 + \angle 1 = 90^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2}$



In  $\triangle ODC$ ,

$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle DOC = 180^\circ$

[Angle sum property of a triangle]

$\therefore \angle DOC = 90^\circ. \quad 1$

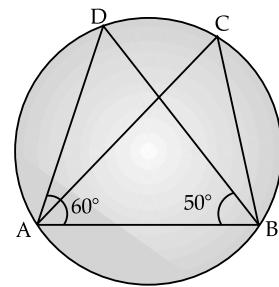
Hence, the angle bisectors of two adjacent angles intersect at  $90^\circ$ .

4. In  $\triangle ADB$ ,

By angle sum property

$\angle ABD + \angle ADB + \angle BAD = 180^\circ$

1



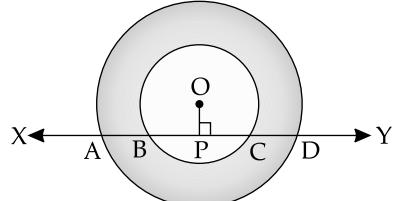
$\therefore 50^\circ + \angle ADB + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ADB = 180^\circ - (50^\circ + 60^\circ) = 70^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \angle ACB = \angle ADB = 70^\circ. \quad \frac{1}{2}$

[ $\because$  angles in the same segment of a circle are equal]  
hence,  $\angle ACB = 70^\circ$

OR



Draw OP perpendicular to XY from the centre O to a chord BC and bisecting it.

$$\text{OP} \perp \text{to chord BC.} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{or, } \text{BP} = \text{PC} \quad \dots(\text{i})$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \text{AP} = \text{PD} \quad \dots(\text{ii}) \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Subtracting eqn. (i) from eqn. (ii), we get

$$\text{AP} - \text{BP} = \text{PD} - \text{PC}$$

$$\text{or, } \text{AB} = \text{CD} \quad \text{Hence Proved. 1}$$

- 5. (i)** Number of favorable outcomes  $n(A) = 455$   
Total outcomes  $n(S) = 455 + 745 = 1200$

$$\text{Probability of getting head} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} \quad 1$$

$$= \frac{455}{1200} = \frac{91}{240}$$

- (ii)** Number of favourable outcomes  $n(B) = 745$   
Total outcomes  $n(S) = 1200$

$$\text{Probability of getting tail} = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)}$$

$$= \frac{745}{1200} = \frac{149}{240} \quad 1$$

#### Commonly Made Error

- Students directly find out the probability without listing the possible and total outcomes.

#### Answering Tip

- Steps carry marks so students should first list the favourable and total outcomes and then find the probability.

- 6. (i)** An even prime number i.e., '2'.

$$\therefore P(\text{getting an even prime number}) = \frac{35}{200} \\ = \frac{7}{40} \quad 1$$

- (ii)** Multiple of 3 i.e., 3 and 6

$$\therefore P(\text{getting multiple of 3}) = \frac{40+30}{200} \\ = \frac{70}{200} \\ = \frac{7}{20} \quad 1$$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

#### Section - B

- 7.** Given,  
 $\therefore f(x) = 5x^2 - 4x + 5$   
 $f(1) = 5 - 4 + 5$   
 $= 6 \quad 1$   
 and  $f(-1) = 5(-1)^2 - 4(-1) + 5$

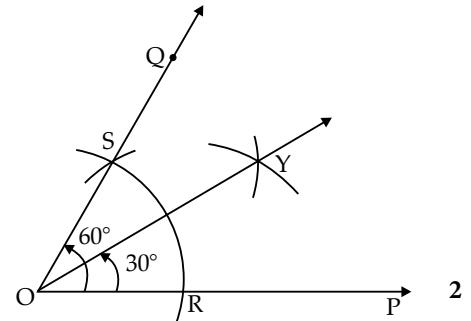
$$= 5 + 4 + 5 = 14$$

$$\text{and } f(0) = 5 \quad 1$$

$$\therefore f(1) + f(-1) + f(0) = 6 + 14 + 5 = 25. \quad 1$$

#### 8. Steps of Construction :

- Draw any line OP.
- With O as centre and any suitable radius, draw an arc to meet OP at R.
- With R as centre and same radius (as in step (ii)), draw an arc to intersect the previous arc at S.
- Join OS and produce it to Q, then  $\angle POQ = 60^\circ$ .
- With R as centre and any suitable radius ( $> \frac{1}{2} RS$ ), draw an arc. Also, with S as centre and same radius draw another arc to intersect the previous arc at Y.
- Join OY.  $\angle POY$  is the required angle of  $30^\circ$ . 1



#### Commonly Made Error

- Students have to draw angles using compass and ruler while doing construction. They draw angles with protractor and thereby getting less marks.

#### Answering Tip

- Students should do the practice of basic construction of angles of  $60^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ$  etc.

$$9. \quad ab + bc + ca = 0 \quad \dots(\text{i})$$

$$\Rightarrow -bc = ab + ca \quad \dots(\text{ii})$$

$$-ca = ab + bc \quad \dots(\text{iii})$$

$$\text{and } -ab = bc + ca \quad \dots(\text{iv}) \quad 1$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{1}{a^2 - bc} + \frac{1}{b^2 - ca} + \frac{1}{c^2 - ab} \\ = \frac{1}{a^2 + ab + ca} + \frac{1}{b^2 + ab + bc} + \frac{1}{c^2 + bc + ca} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

[Using (i), (iii) & (iv)]

$$= \frac{1}{a(a+b+c)} + \frac{1}{b(a+b+c)} + \frac{1}{c(a+b+c)} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a+b+c} \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{bc+ca+ab}{abc(a+b+c)}$$

[Using (i)]

$$= 0$$

½

- 10.** Let the radius and height of the cylinder be  $r$  and  $h$  respectively, then

$$h = 15 \text{ cm} \quad [\text{given}]$$

$$\text{C.S.A. of the cylinder} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(Sum of areas of 2 circular faces) 1

$$2\pi rh = \frac{2}{3}(2\pi r^2) \quad 1$$

$$h = \frac{2}{3}r$$

$$15 = \frac{2}{3}r$$

$$\text{Or, } r = 22.5 \text{ cm.} \quad 1$$

**OR**

Let the radius of cone be  $r = 4x$

and slant height  $l = 7x$  1

∴ CSA of a cone =  $792 \text{ cm}^2$  [given]

$$\therefore \pi rl = 792$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{22}{7} \times 4x \times 7x = 792 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{792 \times 7}{22 \times 4 \times 7} = 9 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

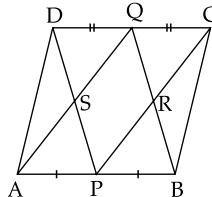
$$\text{or, } x = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{radius} = 4 \times 3 \\ = 12 \text{ cm.} \quad 1$$

### Section - C

- 11. (i)** Since, ABCD is a parallelogram

$$\therefore AB = CD \text{ and } AB \parallel CD$$



1

$$\text{or, } \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}CD$$

i.e.,  $AP = CQ$  and  $AP \parallel CQ$

Hence, APCQ is a parallelogram.

**Proved. 1**

**(ii)** Again,

$$\frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}CD$$

[From part (i)]

i.e.,  $PB = DQ$  and  $PB \parallel DQ$

Hence, DPBQ is a parallelogram.

**Proved. 1**

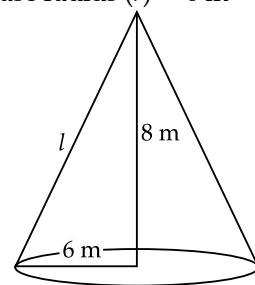
**(iii)**  $QS \parallel PR$  and  $SP \parallel QR$

Hence, PSQR is a parallelogram.

**Proved. 1**

- 12.** Given, **Conical tent:** height ( $h$ ) = 8 m

base radius ( $r$ ) = 6 m



$$l^2 = r^2 + h^2$$

$$l^2 = 8^2 + 6^2$$

$$l = \sqrt{64 + 36} = 10 \text{ m} \quad 1$$

$$\text{C.S.A. of tent} = \pi rl \text{ unit}^2$$

$$= 3.14 \times 6 \times 10 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 188.4 \text{ m}^2 \quad 1$$

Area of Tarpaulin = C.S.A of tent

width × length of tarpaulin =  $188.4 \text{ m}^2$

$3 \times$  length of tarpaulin =  $188.4 \text{ m}^2 \quad 1$

length of tarpaulin =  $\frac{188.4}{3} = 62.8 \text{ m} \quad 1$

Extra length required for stitching and wastage of cutting  
= 20 cm = 0.20 m

∴ Total length of tarpaulin  
=  $62.8 + 0.2 = 63 \text{ m} \quad 1$

**OR**

Given: radius of each sphere =  $r$

Volume of 1 solid iron sphere =  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \quad \frac{1}{2}$

Volume of 27 solid iron spheres =  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \times 27$

Volume of new sphere =  $\frac{4}{3} \times 27\pi r^3 \quad \frac{1}{2}$

Let radius of new sphere be  $R$ , then according to given condition,

Volume of new sphere made after melting 27 spheres = Volume of 27 spheres

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

$$R^3 = 27r^3$$

(i)  $R = 3r$  unit

(ii) Surface area of new sphere  $= 4\pi R^2$

$$S' = 4\pi \times (3r)^2$$

$$S' = 4\pi \times 9r^2 \text{ unit}^2$$

Surface area of Sphere ( $S$ )  $= 4\pi r^2$

Now,  $\frac{S'}{S} = \frac{4\pi \times 9r^2}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{9}{1}$

$$S' : S = 9 : 1$$

### Case Study-1

13. (i) No. of teachers  $= x + y = 10$

$$\Rightarrow (x + y)^2 = (10)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 100$$

1

$$\text{No. of girls} = (x^2 + y^2) = 58$$

$$\Rightarrow 58 + 2xy = 100$$

...using equation (i)

$$\Rightarrow 2xy = 100 - 58$$

1

$$\Rightarrow 2xy = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = \frac{42}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = 21$$

Now, since  $(x + y)^3 = [x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x + y)]$

$$\Rightarrow (10)^3 = [x^3 + y^3 + 3 \times 21(10)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 = (x^3 + y^3 + 630)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 - 630 = (x^3 + y^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 + y^3) = 370$$

1

Hence, no. boys  $= 370$

(ii) Given  $x - y = 23$

Also,  $x + y = 10$

[Taking from part (i)]

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$$

1

$$= 10 \times 23 = 230$$

Hence, the value of  $x^2 - y^2$  is 230.

1

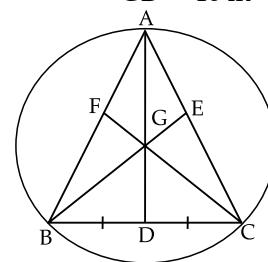
### Case Study-2

Since, the centroid of a triangle divides the median in the ratio 2 : 1, then

$$\frac{GA}{GD} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{20}{GD} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow GD = 10 \text{ m} \quad 1$$



(ii) Here,  $BG = 20 \text{ m}$  [given]  
and  $GD = 10 \text{ m}$

[Proved in part (i)]

$$\therefore BD = DC \quad [\text{given}]$$

$$\angle BDG = 90^\circ \quad [\because G \text{ is a centroid}] \quad 1$$

In right  $\triangle BDG$ ,

$$(BG)^2 = (BD)^2 + (GD)^2$$

[Using Pythagoras Theorem]

$$(20)^2 = (BD)^2 + (10)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow BD = \sqrt{400 - 100}$$

$$= \sqrt{300}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{3} \text{ m.}$$

1

■ ■ ■

# Solution of Question Paper

2

## Section - A

1. Total number of outcomes,  $n(S) = 500$

Let  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  be the events of one head and two heads respectively.

- (i) Favourable outcomes  $n(E_1) = 200$

$$\text{Then, } P(\text{one head}) = \frac{n(E_1)}{n(S)}$$

$$P(\text{one head}) = \frac{200}{500} = \frac{2}{5} \quad 1$$

- (ii) Favourable outcomes  $n(E_2) = 200$

$$\text{Then, } P(\text{Two heads}) = \frac{n(E_2)}{n(S)}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{200}{500} = \frac{2}{5} \quad 1$$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

2. Let  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  be the events of a male (Teachers and students) and a female students.

Teachers		Students	
Male	Female	Male	Female
12	18	20	10

Total number of volunteers i.e.,  $n(S)$   
 $= 12 + 18 + 20 + 10 = 60$

- (i) Total number of males i.e.,  $n(E_1)$

$$= 12 + 20 = 32$$

$$P(\text{volunteer is male}) = \frac{n(E_1)}{n(S)} = \frac{32}{60} = \frac{8}{15} \quad 1$$

- (ii)  $P(\text{volunteer is female student})$

$$\frac{n(E_2)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{60} = \frac{1}{6} \quad 1$$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

OR

Total number of balls faced by Sachin = 40  
Number of balls on which he hit a six = 12

Let  $E_1$  be the event of hitting a six.

$\therefore$  Number of outcomes = 12

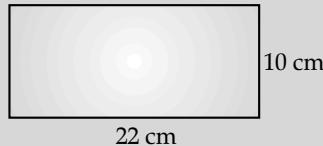
$$\therefore P(E_1) = \frac{12}{40} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3 \quad 1$$

Now, Total number of balls faced by Saurav = 30

Let  $E_2$  be the event of Saurav did not hit a four  
Number of outcomes =  $30 - 9 = 21$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{21}{30} = \frac{7}{10} = 0.7 \quad 1$$

3.



According to question,  
 $2\pi r = 22$

(Circumference of cylinder)

$$2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r = 22$$

$$r = \frac{7}{2} \quad 1$$

Volume of the cylinder =  $\pi r^2 h$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 10$$

$$= 385 \text{ cm}^3 \quad 1$$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]

4. Sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is  $360^\circ$ .

$$\therefore 4x^\circ + 7x^\circ + 15x^\circ + 10x^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$\text{or, } 36x^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$\text{or, } x^\circ = 10^\circ \quad 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Smallest angle} = 4x^\circ = 4 \times 10^\circ = 40^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Largest angle} = 15x^\circ = 15 \times 10^\circ$$

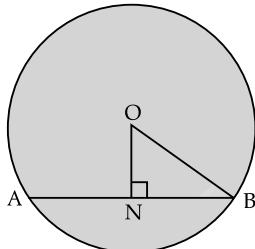
$$= 150^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

5. Given,  $f(y) = 2y^3 - 5y^2 + ay + b$   
 $\because y = 2$  is a zero of  $f(y)$ .  
 $\therefore f(2) = 2(2)^3 - 5(2)^2 + a(2) + b = 0$   
or,  $16 - 20 + 2a + b = 0 \quad 1$   
or,  $2a + b = 4 \quad \dots(i)$   
Also,  $y = 0$  is a zero of  $f(y)$ .  
 $f(0) = b = 0$   
From (i),  $2a + 0 = 4$   
or,  $a = 2$   
 $\therefore a = 2, b = 0 \quad 1$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

6. Let AB be the chord of a circle and ON be the distance of the chord from the centre.

Given,  $AB = 10 \text{ cm}$   
 $ON = 12 \text{ cm}$



Also,  $ON \perp AB$   
and  $AN = BN \quad 1$

[ $\because$  Perpendicular drawn from the centre of the circle to chord of circle bisects the chord]

In  $\triangle ONB$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} OB^2 &= ON^2 + NB^2 \\ &\quad [\text{By Pythagoras theorem}] \\ \therefore OB^2 &= 12^2 + 5^2 \\ &\quad [\because BN = 5 \text{ cm}] \\ &= 144 + 25 = 169 \\ \therefore OB &= 13 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the radius of the circle is 13 cm. 1

OR

Here, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral.

In a cyclic quadrilateral,

$$\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

[opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary] 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or, } 2x + 4^\circ + 4x - 64^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ \text{or, } 6x - 60^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ \text{or, } 6x &= 180^\circ + 60^\circ = 240^\circ \\ \text{or, } x &= \frac{240^\circ}{6} \\ \therefore x &= 40^\circ \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

## Section - B

7. Given,  $(x - 2)$  is a factor of  $f(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(2) &= 0 \quad 1/2 \\ \text{or, } (2)^2 + k(2) + 2k &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or, } 4 + 2k + 2k &= 0 \\ \text{or, } 4 + 4k &= 0 \\ \text{or, } k &= -1 \quad 1 \\ \text{So, } f(x) &= x^2 + (-1)x + 2(-1) \\ &= x^2 - x - 2 \\ &= x^2 - 2x + x - 2 \\ &= x(x - 2) + 1(x - 2) \\ &= (x - 2)(x + 1). \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

### Commonly Made Error

- Sometimes students are confused between Remainder Theorem and Factor Theorem.

### Answering Tip

- Understand the concepts of both the theorems and do adequate practice to solve problems based on them.

8. Let  $p(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For, } x &= -2 \\ p(-2) &= 2(-2)^3 - 3(-2)^2 - 11(-2) + 6 \\ &= -16 - 12 + 22 + 6 \\ &= -28 + 28 = 0 \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For, } x &= 3 \\ p(3) &= 2(3)^3 - 3(3)^2 - 11(3) + 6 \\ &= 54 - 27 - 33 + 6 \\ &= 60 - 60 = 0 \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

So, -2 and 3 are zeroes of the given polynomial.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } p(x) &= 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6 \\ (x + 2)(x - 3) &= x^2 - x - 6 \text{ is a factor of } p(x). \\ \therefore 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6 &= 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 7x^2 - 14x + 3x + 6 \\ &= 2x^2(x + 2) - 7x(x + 2) + 3(x + 2) \\ &= (x + 2)(2x^2 - 7x + 3) \\ &= (x + 2)(2x^2 - 6x - x + 3) \\ &= (x + 2)[(2x(x - 3) - 1(x - 3))] \\ &= (x + 2)(x - 3)(2x - 1) \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

9. Let the radius and height of the cylinder be  $r$  and  $h$  respectively, then

$$\text{T.S.A. of a cylinder} = 1540 \text{ cm}^2 \quad [\text{given}]$$

$$\therefore 2\pi r(h + r) = 1540 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 1$$

$$\text{Also, } h = 4r \quad [\text{given}]$$

$$\therefore 2\pi r(4r + r) = 1540$$

$$\text{or, } 2\pi \times 5r^2 = 1540$$

$$\text{or, } r^2 = \frac{1540 \times 7}{2 \times 5 \times 22}$$

$$\text{or, } r^2 = 49 \quad 1$$

$$\text{or, } r = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Now, } h = 4r$$

Hence, height of the cylinder = 28 cm.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

OR

Radius ( $r$ ) = 3.5 cm, height ( $h$ ) = 12 cm  
So, volume of a cone = quantity of ice-cream

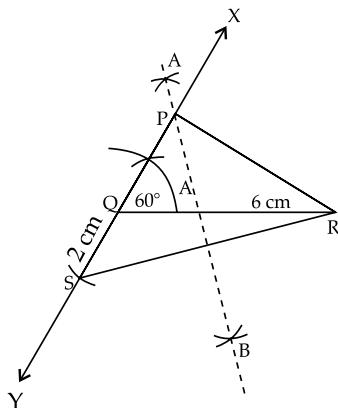
1

$\therefore$  Quantity of ice-cream

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 \times 3.5 \times 12 = 154 \text{ cm}^3$$

1

**10.****Steps of Construction :**

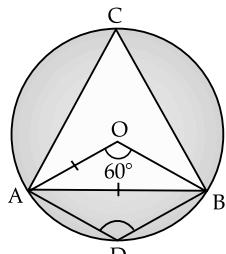
- Draw  $QR = 6 \text{ cm}$
  - Draw  $\angle Q = 60^\circ$ . Let the line be  $QX$ .
  - With  $Q$  as centre and radius 2 cm, cut an arc on  $QY$ , Let the arc intersect  $QY$  at  $S$ .
  - Join  $RS$ .
  - Draw perpendicular bisector  $AB$  of  $RS$  which intersect  $QX$  at point  $P$ .
  - Join  $PR$ .
- $\therefore \triangle PQR$  is required triangle.

1

**Section - C****11.** According to the question,

$$OA = AB = OB$$

1



1

$\therefore \triangle OAB$  is an equilateral triangle  
*i.e.,*  $\angle AOB = 60^\circ$

$$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB$$

[angle subtended by an arc at the circumference  
is half of the angle at the centre of circle]

$$\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ$$

$$\angle ACB = 30^\circ$$

1

$$\angle ACB + \angle ADB = 180^\circ$$

[opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral  
are supplementary]

or,

$$\angle ADB = 180^\circ - \angle ACB$$

$$\angle ADB = 180^\circ - 30^\circ$$

$$= 150^\circ$$

1

**Commonly Made Error**

- Students fail to identify which angle is subtended by the chord from which arc.

**Answering Tip**

- A chord has its both ends on the circle.

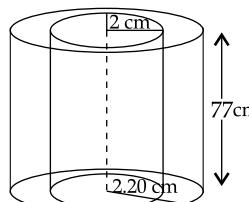
**12.**Inner radius ( $r$ ) = 2 cmouter radius ( $R$ ) = 2.2 cmHeight ( $h$ ) = 77 cm

$$(i) \text{C.S.A. (Inner)} = 2\pi rh$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2 \times 77$$

$$= 968 \text{ cm}^2$$

½



½

$$(ii) \text{C.S.A. (Outer)} = 2\pi Rh$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2.2 \times 77$$

$$= 1064.8 \text{ cm}^2.$$

1

$$(iii) \text{Area of top} = \pi(R + r)(R - r)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 4.2 \times 0.2$$

$$= 2.64 \text{ cm}^2$$

= Area of the bottom 1

$$\therefore \text{T.S.A.} = \text{Inner (C.S.A.)} + \text{Outer (C.S.A.)} \\ + \text{Area of top} + \text{Area of bottom} \\ = 968 + 1064.8 + 2 \times 2.64 \\ = 2038.08 \text{ cm}^2.$$

1

OR

Base diameter = 28 m

$$\text{Base radius} = \frac{28}{2} = 14 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Height of cloth required} = 17 + 2 + 2 \\ = 21 \text{ cm}$$

1

Area of cloth required = Curved surface area of cylinder of radius 14 cm and height 21 cm

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi rh \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 21 \\
 &= 1848 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Let A sq. cm of cloth be purchased.  
So, wastage of cloth for cutting and pasting

$$= \frac{A}{12} \text{ cm}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Area of cloth actually used

$$= A - \frac{A}{12} = \frac{11}{12}A \text{ cm}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

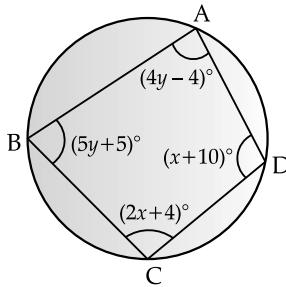
Area of cloth actually used  
= Area of cloth required

$$\text{or, } \frac{11}{12}A = 1848$$

$$\text{or, } A = \frac{1848 \times 12}{11} = 2016 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 1$$

### Case Study-1

13. (i)



Since, the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \angle A + \angle C &= 180^\circ \\
 \Rightarrow 4y - 4 + 2x + 4 &= 180^\circ \quad 1 \\
 \Rightarrow x + 2y &= 90^\circ \quad \dots(i) \\
 \text{and } \angle B + \angle D &= 180^\circ \\
 \Rightarrow 5y + 5 + x + 10 &= 180^\circ \\
 \Rightarrow x + 5y &= 165^\circ \quad \dots(ii)
 \end{aligned}$$

On solving, we get  $x = 40^\circ$  and  $y = 25^\circ$  1  
(ii)  $\angle A = 4y - 4 \quad [\text{given}]$

Putting  $y = 25$  from part (i), we get  
 $\angle A = 4 \times 25 - 4 = 96^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2}$

and  $\angle B = 5y + 5 \quad [\text{given}]$

Putting,  $y = 25$ , we get  
 $\angle B = 5 \times 25 + 5 = 130^\circ \quad \frac{1}{2}$

Similarly,  $\angle A = 4y - 4 = 96^\circ$   
[Proved above]

and  $\angle C = 2x + 4$   
Putting  $x = 40$  from part (i), we get  
 $\angle C = 2 \times 40 + 4 = 84^\circ$

$\therefore \angle A + \angle C = 96^\circ + 84^\circ$   
 $= 180^\circ \quad \text{Proved. 1}$

### Case Study-2

14. (i)  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = (10)^3 \quad 1$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3x \times \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1000$$

[Use formula :  $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$ ]

$$\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) + 3(10) = 1000$$

$$\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = 1000 - 30 = 970.$$

Hence, amount donated by Ravi = ₹970. 1

(ii) Given:  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 7 \quad 1$

Taking cube on both sides, we get

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3x \times \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 343 \quad 1$$

$$\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) + 3(7) = 343$$

$$\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = 343 - 21 = 322. \quad 1$$

Hence, amount donated by Ravi = ₹322.



# HINTS

## SELF ASSESSMENT PAPER-1

### Section - A

1. By using splitting middle term, we get  

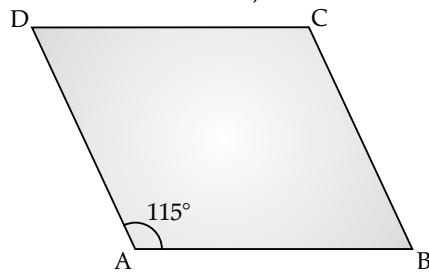
$$6x^2 + 7x - 3 = 6x^2 + 9x - 2x - 3$$

$$= (2x + 3)(3x - 1)$$
2. By using the property of exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of two opposite angles.
3. By using angle sum property of quadrilateral, we get  $x = 12$ .

**OR**

Here,  $115^\circ + \angle B = 180^\circ$

[Consecutive angles are supplementary in a  $\parallel$  gm]  
 $\therefore \angle B = 65^\circ, \angle A = \angle C = 115^\circ$



and  $\angle B = \angle D = 65^\circ$

4. Surface area of a cuboid =  $2(lb + bh + hl)$   

$$l = 4x, b = 2x$$

and  $h = x$

Then,  $2 \times 14x^2 = 1372$

$\Rightarrow x = 7$

5. Using property of complementary event.

6.  $P(\text{selecting a boy}) = \frac{15}{28}$

**OR**

$P(\text{selecting person is a woman}) = \frac{5}{70} = \frac{1}{14}$

### Section - B

7. and  $f(0) = 1, f(-1) = 11$   
 $f(2) = -7$
8.  $BE = \frac{1}{2} BC$   
but  $BE = AB$   
Then,  $AB = \frac{1}{2} BC = \frac{1}{2} AD$ .
9. Volume of cuboidal water tank =  $l \times b \times h$   
 $= 135 \text{ m}^3$
10. Use  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2$

### Section - C

11.  $\text{CSA} = 2\pi r^2$   
Area of sheet wasted =  $\frac{915200}{1190} \text{ cm}^2$   
 $\text{Total area} = \frac{70400}{7} + \frac{915200}{1190}$   
 $= 10826.21 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $\text{Total cost} = 10826.21 \times \frac{35}{100}$   
 $= ₹3789.17$

**OR**

- Volume of cube = Volume of cuboid  
 $\Rightarrow a^3 = 8x^3$   
 $\Rightarrow a = 2x$
- Difference in Surface area of cuboid and cube  
 $= 2(2x^2 + 8x^2 + 4x) - 6 \times 4x^2$   
 $= 4x^2$
- Given,  $20x^2 = 80$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 2 \text{ m}$

**12.** In  $\triangle ALO$  and  $\triangle CMO$ ,

$$\triangle ALO \cong \triangle CMO$$

[By AAS congruency]

$$\therefore AL = CM$$

$$\text{and } BL = BM \quad [\text{By c.p.c.t.}]$$

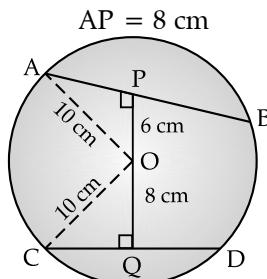
**13. (i)** If  $(x - 1)$  is a factor of  $p(x) = x^2 + x + k$ , then  $p(1) = 0$

Putting  $x = 1$  in  $p(x)$ , we get  $k = -2$ .

**(ii)** Putting  $x = 1$  in  $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$ , we get  $k = -(2 + \sqrt{2})$

**14. (i)** Join OA and OC.

Use Pythagoras theorem, we get



**(ii)** Again use Pythagoras theorem in  $\triangle COQ$ , we get  $CQ = 6\text{ cm}$   
 $\therefore CD = 2CQ$

## SELF ASSESSMENT PAPER-2

### Section - A

**1.**  $P(\text{not hitting boundary}) = \frac{80}{100}$

**2.**  $\because -4$  is a zero, then  $p(-4) = 0$

**3.**  $\therefore 3x - 2 = 63 - 2x$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 13$

**4.**  $P(\text{at least 2 heads}) = \frac{80}{200} = \frac{2}{5}$

and  $P(\text{all heads}) = \frac{35}{200} = \frac{7}{40}$

**OR**

$$P(\text{Even number}) = \frac{48}{100} = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$P(\text{Prime number}) = \frac{47}{100}$$

**5.** Let,  $r$  denote radius of a football and  $r'$  that of

a cricket ball, then  $\frac{r}{r'} = 5$

$$\therefore \text{Ratio of surface areas} = \left(\frac{r}{r'}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{1}$$

**OR**

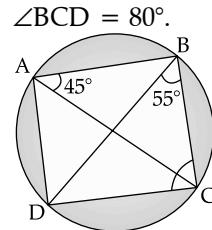
$$\text{Volume of spherical ball} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times (2.1)^3$$

$\therefore \text{Amount of water displaced} = 38.808 \text{ cm}^3$

**6.**  $\angle BDC = 45^\circ$

(Angle in same segment)

Then, by using angle sum property of a triangle, we get



### Section - B

**7.**  $\because x - 1$  is a factor of  $f(x)$

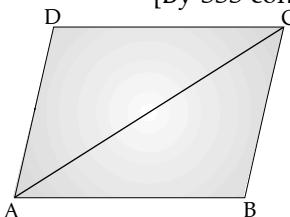
$$\therefore f(1) = 0$$

**8.** Use identity  $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

**9.** In  $\triangle ADC$  and  $\triangle ABC$ ,

$$\triangle ADC \cong \triangle ABC$$

[By SSS congruency rule]



Then  $\angle DCA = \angle BCA$

[BY c.p.c.t.]

**10.**  $2\pi r(r + h) = 462$

and  $2\pi rh = \frac{1}{3} \times 462$  ... (i)

Then,  $r + h = 3h$   
 $\Rightarrow r = 2h$  ... (ii)

from eq. (i) and (ii), we get

$$h = \frac{7}{2} \text{ cm and } r = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume} = \pi r^2 h = 539 \text{ cm}^3$$

### Section - C

11.  $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5 = (x + 1)(x^2 - 4x - 5)$   
 $= (x + 1)(x + 1)(x - 5)$

OR

By using identity,

$$(x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx) \\ = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

13. (i) Use parallelogram property,

$$\angle RQP = \angle RSP$$

- (ii) Since adjacent angles of parallelogram are supplementary, then  
 $\angle RSP + \angle SPQ = 180^\circ$

14. (i) Use formula of curved surface area of hemispherical dome =  $2\pi r^2$

Putting  $r = 22$  m and solve it.

(ii) Cost of painting the dome = ₹1000  $\times 2\pi r^2$ .

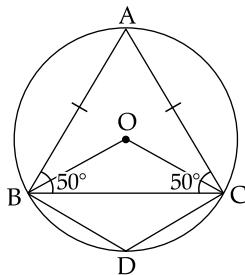
## SELF ASSESSMENT PAPER-3

### Section - A

1.  $P(\text{more than } 5 \text{ kg of flour bags}) = \frac{6}{11}$

2. Using isosceles property of triangle,  
 $\angle ACB = 50^\circ$

Also using angle sum property, we get  
 $\angle BAC = 80^\circ$   
and  $\angle BOC = 2 \times 80^\circ = 160^\circ$



3. By using formula of complementary events

$$P(E) + P(E') = 1$$

OR

Probability of winning and losing a game are  $p$  and  $q$  respectively.

Then,  $p + q = 1$

But  $6q - 3p = 1$  [Given]

Solving both equations.

$$p = \frac{5}{9}$$

4. Using formula the volume of a cone =  $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ .

OR

Surface area of sphere,

$$4\pi r^2 = 154$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{7}{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \\ = 179.67 \text{ cm}^3.$$

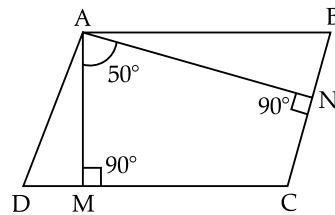
5.  $\because (x + 2)$  is a factor of  $p(x)$ .

$$\therefore p(-2) = 0.$$

6. In quadrilateral AMCN,

$$\angle MAN + \angle M + \angle C + \angle N = 360^\circ$$

$$\text{Then, } \angle C = 130^\circ$$



### Section - B

7. Use identity  $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$ .

8. Apply  $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$

$$\text{Where } 98 = 100 - 2$$

10. If  $r = 12$  cm,  $h = 5$  cm, then

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times (12)^2 \times 5 = 240\pi \text{ cm}^3.$$

If  $r = 5$  cm,  $h = 12$  cm, then

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 5 \times 5 \times 12 = 100\pi \text{ cm}^3.$$

### Section - C

- 11.** Use identity  $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$   
and  $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b)$

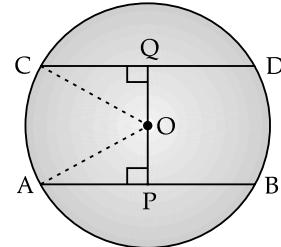
- 12.** In  $\triangle OAP$ ,

$$OP = 3 \text{ cm} \quad [\text{Using Pythagoras theorem}]$$

In  $\triangle OCQ$ ,

$$OQ = 4 \text{ cm} \quad [\text{Using Pythagoras theorem}]$$

$$\text{Then, } PQ = OP + OQ = 7 \text{ cm.}$$



- 13. (i)** Apply angle sum property of a triangle and pythagoras theorem.

(ii)  $\therefore AP$  and  $DP$  both are the angular bisectors of  $\angle BAD$  and  $\angle CDA$  respectively.

$$\therefore \angle PAD = \angle PDA = 45^\circ.$$

- 14. (i)** Required cloth material  $= 4 \times 2\pi r^2$   
Putting  $r = 2$  and solve it.

(ii) Apply volume of hemisphere  $= \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$

$$\text{and volume of cylinder} = \pi R^2 h.$$



# HINDI - B (085)

## TERM-II EXAM

### CLASS 9

#### DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE

खण्ड		प्रश्नों की संख्या	कुल अंक
खण्ड 'क'	पाठ्य-पुस्तक व प्रूक्ष पाठ्य-पुस्तक		
	लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-1	$2 \times 2 = 4$	4
	लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-2	$4 \times 1 = 4$	4
	लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न-3	$3 \times 2 = 6$	6
खण्ड 'ख'	रचनात्मक लेखन		
	अनुच्छेद	$1 \times 6 = 6$	6
	पत्र-लेखन	$1 \times 5 = 5$	5
	संवेश लेखन	$1 \times 5 = 5$	5
	संवाद लेखन	$2.5 \times 2 = 5$	5
	नारा लेखन	$2.5 \times 2 = 5$	5
कुल		8 प्रश्न	40 अंक

#### Don't Stop Reading !

You never know what might be asked in the exam.

To download  
Chapter-wise  
Mind Maps  
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To download  
Revision Notes  
scan the code below





हिंदी 'ब'  
सी.बी.एस.ई.  
प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

हल सहित

1

## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

### सामान्य निर्देश—

- प्रश्न-पत्र में दो खंड दिए गए हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'।
- खंड 'क' में पाठ्यपूरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड 'ख' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### रवण-‘क’

#### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (क) मध्यम वर्गीय लोग अपने अतिथियों का स्वागत अपनी सीमा से बढ़-चढ़कर क्यों करते हैं ?
- (ख) ‘धर्म की आड़’ इस पाठ के आधार पर कौन-सा कार्य देश की स्वाधीनता के विरुद्ध समझा जाए ?
- (ग) मन्दिर में सुखिया के पिता के साथ कौन-सी घटना घटित हुई ?
2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- (क) सबके कल्याण हेतु अपने आचरण को सुधारना क्यों आवश्यक है ? [AI]
- (ख) ‘खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ’ कविता में कवि ने समाज की किस विसंगति पर कटाक्ष किया है ?

#### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (क) ‘दिये जल उठे’ पाठ के शीर्षक की सार्थकता सिद्ध कीजिए। [AI]
- (ख) दोनों भाइयों ने मिलकर कुएँ में नीचे उतरने की क्या युक्ति अपनाई ?
- (ग) लेखिका महादेवी वर्मा गिल्लू को अत्यधिक स्नेह करने के बावजूद लिफाफे में बंद क्यों कर देती थीं ?

## रवण-‘रव’

### लेखन

**4.** निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए—  $6 \times 1 = 6$

(क) मेरी अविस्मरणीय यात्रा

संकेत बिंदु—कब, कहाँ, अनुभव, विशेष बात।

(ख) मेरा प्रिय खिलाड़ी

संकेत बिंदु—कौन, प्रिय होने के कारण, विशेषता।

(ग) मेरा शहर

संकेत बिंदु—कौन-सा, विशेषता, हमारा कर्तव्य।

**5.** पत्र लेखन—

$5 \times 1 = 5$

(क) अपने जन्म-दिन पर अपने मित्र को निमन्त्रित करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

#### अथवा

(ख) अपने छोटे भाई को अध्ययनशील होने की सलाह देते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

**6.** निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संदेश लेखन कीजिए—

$2.5 \times 2 = 5$

(क) शतरंज में स्वर्ण पदक जीतने पर मित्र को संदेश।

#### अथवा

दिवाली त्योहार के अवसर पर परिवार को शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए संदेश।

(ख) तैराकी में स्वर्ण पदक जीतने पर अपनी बहन को बधाई देते हुए संदेश।

#### अथवा

सहपाठियों को ‘बालदिवस’ (14 नवम्बर) पर शुभकामना संदेश लिखिए।

**7.** निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संवाद लेखन कीजिए—

$2.5 \times 2 = 5$

(क) “दुनिया में भुखमरी और कुपोषण” विषय पर अपने मित्र के साथ संवाद लिखिए।

#### अथवा

भारत में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार पर दो मित्रों में संवाद लिखिए।

(ख) ‘प्रदूषण की गहरी समस्या’ विषय पर अपने मित्र से संवाद कीजिए।

#### अथवा

किसी सहपाठी की शिकायत कर रहे छात्र और कक्षा अध्यापिका का संवाद लिखिए।

**8.** निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर नारा लेखन कीजिए—

$2.5 \times 2 = 5$

(क) कोरोना महामारी।

#### अथवा

‘शिक्षा का महत्व’।

(ख) नेत्रदान संबंधी नारा लेखन।

#### अथवा

‘पर्यावरण सुरक्षा’ पर नारा लेखन।



# हिंदी 'ब'

## सी.बी.एस.ई.

### प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

हल सहित

## प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र

2

### सामान्य निर्देश—

- प्रश्न-पत्र में दो खंड दिए गए हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'।
- खंड 'क' में पाठ्यपूरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड 'ख' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### रवण-‘क’

#### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (क) “अन्दर ही अन्दर मेरा बटुआ काँप गया।” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।  
(ख) महामारी का क्या परिणाम निकला ? ‘एक फूल की चाह’ कविता के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए।  
(ग) धार्मिक शोषण को किस प्रकार रोका जा सकता है ? ‘धर्म की आङ’ पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।
2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- (क) अतिथि को जाने के लिए लेखक ने किस-किस तरह से संकेत दिए ?  
(ख) प्रसाद लेकर मंदिर के द्वार पर पहुँचने पर सुखिया के पिता को क्या सुनाई दिया ? ‘एक फूल की चाह’ कविता के आधार पर लिखिए।

#### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (क) अस्वस्थ लेखिका का ध्यान गिल्लू किस तरह रखता ? इस कार्य से गिल्लू की कौन-सी विशेषता का पता चलता है ?  
(ख) लेखक की माँ ने घटना सुनकर लेखक को गोद में क्यों बिटा लिया ? ‘स्मृति’ पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
(ग) लेखक का परिचय हामिद खाँ से किन परिस्थितियों में हुआ ?

## रवण-‘रव’

### लेखन

**4. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए—  $6 \times 1 = 6$**

- (क) व्यक्ति को व्यक्ति से दूर करता—इंटरनेट  
संकेत बिन्दु—कैसे, दुष्प्रभाव, निष्कर्ष
- (ख) गाँव में बिताया एक दिन  
संकेत बिन्दु—कब, कहाँ, अनुभव, विशेष बात
- (ग) ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या  
संकेत बिन्दु—ट्रैफिक की समस्या का आधार, लोगों की जल्दबाजी, व्यवस्था की कमी, सुधार के उपाय।

**5. पत्र लेखन—  $5 \times 1 = 5$**

- (क) अपने मित्र को स्वदेशी वस्तुओं के इस्तेमाल की प्रेरणा देते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

#### अथवा

- (ख) आपकी सखी की माताजी की अचानक मृत्यु की सूचना मिली है। इस विषय में उसको सांत्वना पत्र लिखिए।

**6. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संदेश लेखन कीजिए—  $2.5 \times 2 = 5$**

- (क) रमज़ान त्योहार की शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए संदेश लेखन।

#### अथवा

मित्र को स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर शुभकामना संदेश।

- (ख) कोरोना महामारी बचाव हेतु सरकार द्वारा संदेश।

#### अथवा

अपने मित्र को होली की शुभकामनाओं संबंधी संदेश लिखिए।

**7. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संवाद लेखन कीजिए—  $2.5 \times 2 = 5$**

- (क) “विकास के मॉडल—हाईवे, मॉल, मल्टीप्लेक्स” विषय पर शिक्षक और छात्र के बीच परस्पर संवाद को लिखिए।

#### अथवा

पृथ्वी सारे संसार का भार सहती है और आकाश जीवन देता है। दोनों में श्रेष्ठता निर्धारित करने के लिए विज्ञान के दो विद्यार्थियों की परस्पर चर्चा लिखिए।

- (ख) समाज में लड़कियों की सुरक्षा को लेकर सवाल उठ रहे हैं। आत्म-सुरक्षा की सीख देते हुए एक माँ और बेटी का संवाद लिखिए।

#### अथवा

कक्षा में होने वाली वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हुए अध्यापक व छात्र के बीच हुए संवाद को लिखिए।

**8. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर नारा लेखन कीजिए—  $2.5 \times 2 = 5$**

- (क) हिंदी दिवस पर ‘हिंदी भाषा’ को ध्यान में रखते हुए नारा लेखन कीजिए।

#### अथवा

‘जल संरक्षण’ पर नारे लिखिए।

- (ख) ‘पर्यावरण सुरक्षा’ पर तीन नारे लिखिए।

#### अथवा

यातायात सम्बन्धी नारा लिखिए।



हिंदी 'ब'  
सी.बी.एस.ई.  
प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न-पत्र  
**स्वतः मूल्यांकन**

1

## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

### सामान्य निर्देश—

- प्रश्न-पत्र में दो खंड दिए गए हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'।
- खंड 'क' में पाठ्यपूरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड 'ख' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### रवण-‘क’

#### पाठ्यपूरक-ग्रन्थ एवं पथ

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (क) आज धर्म के नाम पर क्या-क्या हो रहा है ?  
(ख) सुखिया के पिता को क्या सजा मिली ? सजा काटने के बाद उसने अपनी बेटी को कहाँ और किस रूप में पाया ?  
(ग) ‘खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ’ कविता में कवि किस समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता है और क्यों ?
2. निम्नलिखित दो प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- (क) ‘अतिथि देवो भव’ उक्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए आधुनिक युग के सन्दर्भ में इसका आकलन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।  
(ख) ‘खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ’ कविता का प्रतिपाद्य लिखिए।

#### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (क) गिल्लू की किन चेष्टाओं से आभास मिलने लगा कि अब उसका अंत समीप है ?  
(ख) दोनों भाइयों ने मिलकर कुँएँ में नीचे उतरने की क्या युक्ति अपनाई ?  
(ग) हामिद खाँ कौन था ? लोखक उसके लिए ईश्वर से प्रार्थना क्यों कर रहा था ?

## रवण-‘रव’

### लेखन

**4. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए—  $6 \times 1 = 6$**

(क) स्कूल इमारत की आत्मकथा

संकेत बिन्दु—निर्माण कथा, बच्चों का साथ, मेरा सपना।

(ख) फ्लैट सिस्टम

संकेत बिन्दु—वर्तमान जीवन शैली, सुविधाएँ—मकानों का अभाव, हानियाँ

(ग) आतंकवाद के दुष्परिणाम

संकेत बिन्दु—आतंक के प्रसार के कारण

**5. पत्र लेखन—**

$5 \times 1 = 5$

(क) अच्छे मित्र बनाने की प्रेरणा देते हुए अनुज को पत्र लिखिए।

#### अथवा

(ख) आपके मित्र के पिताजी ने नया मकान बनवाया है, परन्तु आप गृह-प्रवेश पर पहुँचने में असमर्थ हैं, इसलिए इस सुअवसर पर अपने मित्र को शुभकामनाएँ एवं बधाई देते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

**6. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संदेश लेखन कीजिए—**

$2.5 \times 2 = 5$

(क) गणतंत्र दिवस पर देशवासियों के नाम संदेश लिखिए।

#### अथवा

‘सहपाठियों’ को ‘बालदिवस’ (14 नवम्बर) पर शुभकामना संदेश लिखिए।

(ख) अपने मित्र को होली की शुभकामनाओं संबंधी संदेश लिखिए।

#### अथवा

तैराकी में स्वर्ण पदक जीतने पर अपने मित्र को शुभकामना संदेश।

**7. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संवाद लेखन कीजिए—**

$2.5 \times 2 = 5$

(क) इस बार दीपावली पर दादा-दादी के घर पर न रहने पर नाराज बच्चे की दादी से बातचीत लिखिए।

#### अथवा

बढ़ते जल-प्रदूषण से परेशान दो नदियों के बीच होने वाले संवाद लिखिए।

(ख) किसी सहपाठी की शिकायत कर रहे छात्र और कक्षा अध्यापिका का संवाद लिखिए।

#### अथवा

“दुनिया में भुखमरी और कुपोषण” विषय पर अपने मित्र के साथ संवाद लिखिए।

**8. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर नारा लेखन कीजिए—**

$2.5 \times 2 = 5$

(क) साक्षरता पर नारा लेखन कीजिए।

#### अथवा

‘बेटी बच्चाओं बेटी पढ़ाओं’ पर नारा लेखन कीजिए।

(ख) ध्वनि प्रदूषण संबंधी जागरूकता पर नारा लेखन कीजिए।

अथवा

जल संरक्षण का संदेश देते हुए 10 - 20 शब्दों में एक नारा लिखिए।

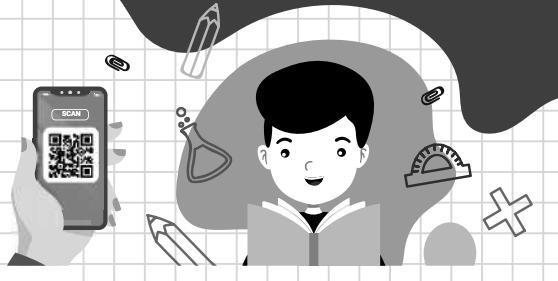


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## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

2

### सामान्य निर्देश—

- प्रश्न-पत्र में दो खंड दिए गए हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'।
- खंड 'क' में पाठ्यपूरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड 'ख' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### रवण-‘क’

#### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

- निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए—  
(क) कौन-सा आधात अप्रत्याशित था ? इसका लेखक पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?  
(ख) मन्दिर में सुखिया के पिता के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ, उससे समाज की किस कुप्रथा का पता चलता है ?  
(ग) ‘धर्म की आड़’ पाठ के आधार पर गाँधी जी के धर्म सम्बन्धी विचार लिखिए।
- निम्नलिखित दो प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में लिखिए—  
(क) निम्नलिखित काव्यांश में निहित काव्य-सौंदर्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए—  
पीपल के पत्ते-से नए-नए हाथ  
जूही की डाल-से खुशबूदार हाथ  
गंदे कटे-पिटे हाथ  
जखम से फटे हुए हाथ  
(ख) पिता को सुखिया की अंतिम इच्छा पूरी करने में क्या-क्या कठिनाइयाँ आईं ?

## पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

**3.** निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $3 \times 2 = 6$

- (क) 'गिल्लू' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि कौए को एक साथ समादरित और अनादरित प्राणी क्यों कहा गया है ?
- (ख) 'स्मृति' कहानी बाल मनोविज्ञान को किस प्रकार प्रकट करती है ? बच्चों के स्वभाव, उनके विचारों के विषय में हमें इससे क्या जानकारी मिलती है ?
- (ग) हामिद को लेखक की किन बातों पर विश्वास नहीं हो रहा था ?

### रवण्ड-'रव'

#### लेखन

**4.** निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए—  $6 \times 1 = 6$

- (क) आजादी अभी अधूरी है  
संकेत बिन्दु—आजादी का महत्व, पूर्ण आजादी से तात्पर्य, आजादी की सुरक्षा कैसे ?
- (ख) विद्यालय का हिंदी दिवस समारोह  
संकेत बिन्दु—हिंदी दिवस की तारीख एवं मनाने का कारण, समारोह की रूपरेखा, योगदान व सफलता।
- (ग) मेरा जीवन लक्ष्य : फैशन डिजायनर  
संकेत बिन्दु—लक्ष्य निर्धारण, यही लक्ष्य क्यों ?, लक्ष्य के प्रति समर्पण, संसार में भारतीय पोशाकों को पहचान दिलाना।

**5.** पत्र लेखन—  $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (क) आपने—अपने पिताजी की आज्ञा के बिना अपने कुछ मित्रों के साथ विद्यालय से अनुपस्थित होकर आईपीएल मैच देखा जिसकी सूचना आपके पिताजी को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से मिली है। अब आप अपने पिताजी से माफी माँगते हुए एक क्षमा याचना का पत्र लिखिए।

#### अथवा

- (ख) अस्पताल में दाखिल हुए अपने किसी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त मित्र को सांत्वना देते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

**6.** निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संदेश लेखन कीजिए—  $2.5 \times 2 = 5$

- (क) रमज़ान त्योहार की शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए संदेश लिखिए।

#### अथवा

विद्यालय से समय से पहले जाने के संदर्भ में प्राचार्य को 30-40 शब्दों में संदेश लिखिए।

- (ख) कोरोना कोविड-19 महामारी पर प्रधानमंत्री का देशवासियों के लिए संदेश 30-40 शब्दों में संदेश लिखिए।

#### अथवा

मित्र को स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर शुभकामना संदेश लिखिए।

**7.** निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संवाद लेखन कीजिए—  $2.5 \times 2 = 5$

- (क) समाज में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार व उसके दुष्परिणामों पर अध्यापिका व छात्र के बीच होने वाली बातचीत को लिखिए।

#### अथवा

सिनेमा देखकर निकलते हुए पति-पत्नी का संवाद लिखिए।

- (ख) मारपीट करने वाले एक छात्र और अनुशासन समिति के अध्यक्ष का संवाद लिखिए।

#### अथवा

समाज में लड़कियों की सुरक्षा को लेकर सवाल उठ रहे हैं। आत्म-सुरक्षा की सीख देते हुए एक माँ और बेटी का संवाद लिखिए।

8. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर नारा लेखन कीजिए—

(क) 'स्वच्छता' के लिए एक नारा लिखिए।

अथवा

'देशप्रेम की भावना जगाने के लिए एक नारा लिखिए।

(ख) 'भ्रष्टाचार' दूर करने के लिए एक नारा लिखिए।

अथवा

'कोरोना महामारी' से बचने के उपायों पर नारा लेखन कीजिए।

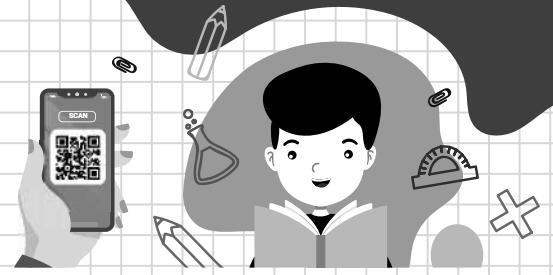


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स्वतः मूल्यांकन

## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

3

### सामान्य निर्देश—

- प्रश्न-पत्र में दो खंड दिए गए हैं— खंड 'क' और खंड 'ख'।
- खंड 'क' में पाठ्यपूरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- खंड 'ख' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

### रवण्ड-'क'

#### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (क) घर की स्वीटेनेस कब समाप्त हो जाती है ? 'तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।  
(ख) 'बुद्धि की मार' के सम्बन्ध में लेखक के क्या विचार हैं ?  
(ग) कविता में कितने तरह के हाथों की चर्चा हुई ? 'खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ' कविता के आधार पर लिखिए।
2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- (क) अतिथि को जाने के लिए लेखक ने किस-किस तरह से संकेत दिये ?  
(ख) 'खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ' कविता को लिखने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ?

#### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए—  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (क) किस कारण से प्रेरित हो स्थानीय कलेक्टर ने पटेल को गिरफ्तार करने का आदेश दिया ?  
(ख) हामिद खाँ ने लेखक की किस बात का विश्वास नहीं किया और क्यों ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। लेखक के द्वारा दिए गए उत्तर से क्या सीख मिलती है ? बताइए।  
(ग) अस्वस्थ लेखिका का ध्यान गिल्लू किस तरह रखता ? इस कार्य से गिल्लू की कौन-सी विशेषता का पता चलता है ?

### रवण्ड-'ख'

#### लेखन

4. निम्नलिखित दिए गए विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए—  $6 \times 1 = 6$
- (क) भारत में आजादी संकेत बिन्दु—शिक्षा का प्रसार, आर्थिक सुधारों का दौर, नए क्षेत्रों का विकास, सोच में बदलाव।

- (ख) मोबाइल का जीवन में बढ़ता प्रयोग  
संकेत बिन्दु—जीवनशैली का अटूट अंग, बदलते रूप, मानसिक क्षति के आसार।  
(ग) भारत में रोज़गार  
संकेत बिन्दु—प्रगति बनी वरदान, आय में वृद्धि, युवाओं की सोच पर सकारात्मक असर।

## 5. पत्र लेखन—

 $5 \times 1 = 5$ 

- (क) अपने मित्र को स्वदेशी वस्तुओं के इस्तेमाल की प्रेरणा देते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

अथवा

- (ख) आपको सखी की माताजी की अचानक मृत्यु की सूचना मिली है। इस विषय में सांत्वना पत्र लिखिए।

## 6. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संदेश लेखन कीजिए—

 $2.5 \times 2 = 5$ 

- (क) दौड़ प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम आने पर अपने भाई को शुभकामना संदेश लिखिए।

अथवा

- विदेश में नौकरी करने हेतु जाने वाले अपने मामा जी को शुभकामना संदेश लिखिए।  
(ख) अपने मित्र के बड़े भाई को विवाह होने पर बधाई देते हुए संदेश लिखिए।

अथवा

कोरोना महामारी बचाव हेतु सरकार द्वारा संदेश लिखिए।

## 7. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर संवाद लेखन कीजिए—

 $2.5 \times 2 = 5$ 

- (क) बसों की व्यवस्था से चिंतित दो साखियों की बातचीत लिखिए।

अथवा

उत्तराखण्ड भूकंप का समाचार सुनते ही शर्मा जी अपने पड़ोसी मित्र वर्मा जी से बातचीत करते हैं। इस विषय से संबंधित संवाद लिखिए।

- (ख) घबराया हुआ रोगी डॉक्टर के पास जाता है और अपने उपचार की बात करता है। डॉक्टर तथा रोगी के बीच की बातचीत लिखिए।

अथवा

समाचार-पत्र का महत्व बताते हुए पिता-पुत्र के बीच हुए संवाद को लिखिए।

## 8. निम्नलिखित दिए गए किन्हीं दो विषयों पर नारा लेखन कीजिए—

 $2.5 \times 2 = 5$ 

- (क) बालिका दिवस पर नारा लेखन।

अथवा

वायु प्रदूषण रोकने के हेतु नारा लेखन।

- (ख) धरती को बचाने हेतु नारा लेखन।

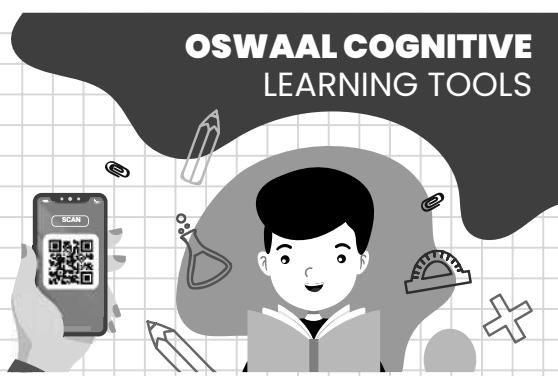
अथवा

नेत्रदान संबंधी नारा लिखिए।



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OR



# प्रतिवर्षा प्रश्न-पत्र

1

## खण्ड-'क'

### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. (क) मध्यमवर्ग में दिखावा अधिक छाया हुआ है इसलिए वे लोग अपने अतिथियों का स्वागत सत्कार अपने सामर्थ्य से बढ़-चढ़कर करते हैं। चाहे ऐसा करने से उनका बजट बिगड़ जाए, परन्तु वे आदर सत्कार में कोई कमी नहीं रखना चाहते। 2  
(ख) यदि किसी धर्म के मानने वाले जबरदस्ती दूसरों के धर्म में टाँग अड़ाएँ, बाधा पहुँचाएँ, तो उनका इस प्रकार का कार्य देश की स्वाधीनता के विरुद्ध समझा जाए। दूसरों की स्वतंत्रता में बाधक समझा जाए। 2  
(ग) मन्दिर में सुखिया के पिता के साथ यह घटना घटित हुई कि मन्दिर से प्रसाद लेकर लौटने के बाद सुखिया के पिता को लोगों द्वारा पहचान लिया गया कि वह अछूत है। उन्होंने उसे बहुत मारा-पीटा तथा जेल पहुँचा दिया। 2
2. (क) सबके कल्याण हेतु अपने आचरण को सुधारना इसलिए आवश्यक है क्योंकि आने वाले समय में मनुष्य को सदाचार व शुद्ध आचरण के आधार पर ही जीना होगा। अपने लाभ को त्याग कर सर्वजन की भलाई को सर्वोच्च मानना होगा और यदि आचरण पवित्र नहीं होगा तो व्रत-पूजा, रोज़े-नमाज व्यर्थ चले जाएँगे। इसलिए सबके हित की सोचते हुए सबसे पहले निजी आचरण व व्यवहार को सही करना होगा। 4  
(ख) 'खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ' कविता में समाज के निर्माण में योगदान करने वाले लोगों के साथ होने वाले उपेक्षा भाव को बेनकाब किया है। जो वर्ग समाज में सौंदर्य की सृष्टि कर रहा है और उसे खुशहाल बनाता रहा है, वहीं वर्ग अभाव व, गंदगी में जीवन बसर करने के लिए विवश है। लोगों के जीवन में सुगंध बिखेरने वाले हाथ भयावह स्थितियों में अपना जीवन बिताने पर मज़बूर हैं। खुशबू रचने वाले हाथ सबसे गंदे और बदबूदार इलाकों में जीवन बिता रहे हैं। इसी सामाजिक विद्युतना को कवि ने इस कविता से प्रकाशित किया है। 4

### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. (क) गांधी जी देश सेवा को धार्मिक कार्य के समान महान मानते थे। जिस प्रकार यह विश्वास है कि तीर्थ यात्रा का सम्पूर्ण लाभ पैदल यात्रा द्वारा ही मिलता है, उसी प्रकार गांधी जी ने दांडी कूच पैदल ही किया। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि गांधी जी कष्टों और विष्टों से घबराते नहीं थे। कठिन-से-कठिन परिस्थिति में वे आत्मजयी बनकर औरों के लिए प्रेरणा के स्रोत बने। वे देश की आजादी के लिए लड़ी जा रही लड़ाई को धर्म मानते थे इसलिए उसे पवित्र भावना से पूरा करना चाहते थे। 3  
(ख) कुएँ में चिदियाँ गिर जाने पर दोनों भाई सहम गए और डरकर रोने लगे। छोटा भाई जोर-जोर से और लेखक आँख डबडबा कर रो रहा था। तभी उन्हें एक युक्ति सूझी। उनके पास एक धोती में चने बैंधे थे, दो धोतियाँ उन्होंने कानों पर बाँध रखी थीं और दो धोतियाँ वे पहने हुए थे। उन्होंने पाँचों धोतियाँ मिलाकर कसकर गाँठ बाँधकर रस्सी बनाई। लेखक ने धोती के एक सिरे पर डंडा बाँधा, तो दूसरा सिरा चरस के डेंग पर कसकर बाँध दिया और उसके चारों ओर चक्कर लगाकर एक और गाँठ लगाकर छोटे भाई को पकड़ा दिया। लेखक धोती के सहरे कुएँ के बीचों-बीच उत्तरने लगा। छोटा भाई रो रहा था, पर लेखक ने उसे विश्वास दिलाया कि वह साँप को मारकर चिदियाँ ले आएगा। 3

(ग) गिल्लू का महादेवी वर्मा से बहुत लगाव था। वह लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए तरह-तरह की शाररतें तब तक किया करता जब तक लेखिका उसे पकड़ने के लिए न उठती। इसलिए कभी-कभी लेखिका गिल्लू की शाररतें से परेशान हो उसे एक लम्बे लिफाफे में इस तरह रख देतीं कि सिर के अतिरिक्त उसका शेष शरीर लिफाफे के अंदर रहे। गिल्लू इसी स्थिति में मेज पर दीवार के सहारे घंटों खड़ा रहकर लेखिका के कार्यों को देखता। काजू या बिस्कुट देने पर उसी स्थिति में लिफाफे के बाहर वाले पंजों से पकड़कर उन्हें कुतर-कुतर कर खाता।

3

## रवण-‘रव’

### लेखन

4. (क)

#### मेरी अविस्मरणीय यात्रा

**संकेत बिंदु—कब, कहाँ, अनुभव, विशेष बात।**

6

मैंने अलग-अलग साधनों से अपने जीवन में कई यात्राएँ की हैं। मैं रमेश चौहान एक गाँव का रहने वाला हूँ जो आगरा जिले में आता है। मैं अपनी परीक्षा देने के लिए नागपुर जा रहा था। मैं अभी आगरा कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन पर ट्रेन के इंतजार में खड़ा था तभी थोड़ी देर में ट्रेन आ गई और मैं अपना बैग लेकर उसमें चढ़ गया।

मैं अभी तक अकेला ही था लेकिन तभी अचानक एक लड़का मेरी तरफ दौड़ा, जिसका नाम अमन था और मुझसे कुछ कहने की कोशिश करने लगा लेकिन वह इतना अधिक घबराया हुआ था कि कुछ भी नहीं बोल पा रहा था। मैंने उसे तसल्ली दी और उससे उसके विषय में पूछा तो वह बोला कि वह भी महाराष्ट्र जा रहा है लेकिन उसकी सीट कन्फर्म नहीं है। मैंने उसे धैर्य बंधाते हुए अपनी सीट पर बैठा लिया।

अब वह शांत व प्रसन्न नजर आ रहा था। फिर धीरे-धीरे हम दोनों में बातचीत शुरू हो गई और कुछ देर में ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि हम दोनों एक-दूसरे को काफी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। रेल तेजी से गंतव्य की ओर चली जा रही थी। हम दोनों ने एक साथ भोजन किया। हवा तेज थी जब हम नागपुर से कुछ दूर ही थे तभी हमें संतरों के दूर-दूर तक फैले बाग दिखने लगे। संतरों की खुशबू से वातावरण महक रहा था। जब नागपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर आकर रेल रुकी और मैं अमन (जो अब तक मेरा दोस्त बन चुका था,) को अलविदा कहकर रेल से उतर गया। एक अजनबी की मदद व अमन के व्यवहार से मेरा मन प्रसन्न था। अतः हमें जब कभी दूसरों की सहायता करने का अवसर मिले तो हमें अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह अवश्य करना चाहिए।

(ख)

#### मेरा प्रिय खिलाड़ी

**संकेत बिंदु—प्रिय होने के कारण, विशेषता।**

6

मेरा प्रिय खिलाड़ी क्रिकेट की दुनिया का जादूगर व बादशाह सचिन तेन्दुलकर है। वे क्रिकेट के विश्व प्रसिद्ध खिलाड़ी हैं। प्रत्येक खिलाड़ी उनके समान खेलने व बनने के स्वप्न देखता है। सचिन ने जब क्रिकेट की दुनिया में कदम रखा उस समय वह सबसे कम उम्र के खिलाड़ी थे। अपने सधे हुए खेलने के तरीके व अपनी खेल भावना के कारण वह एक प्रिय खिलाड़ी बन गए। सचिन एक गम्भीर स्वभाव के खिलाड़ी हैं। जब वह मैदान पर होते हैं तो सभी दर्शकों की निगाहें उन्हें पर टिकी रहती हैं। उनके खेलने के अंदाज को देखकर सभी दाँतों तले अपनी अँगुलियाँ दबा लेते हैं। खेल के विपरीत परिस्थितियों में होने पर भी वे अपना संयम नहीं खोते हैं और सामान्य होकर खेल को खेलते हैं। विपक्षी खिलाड़ियों में सदैव ही उन्हें आउट करने की होड़ लगी रहती है। उन्होंने अब तक कई शतक और अर्द्धशतक बनाए हैं।

उनके खेलने के तरीके की प्रशंसा केवल उनके साथी खिलाड़ी ही नहीं वरन् अन्य देशों के खिलाड़ी भी करते हैं। सचिन जब भी मैदान पर आते हैं तो शतक अथवा अर्द्धशतक पूरा होने तक मैदान पर डटे रहते हैं। उनमें एक सफल कप्तान के भी सभी गुण विद्यमान हैं। उनकी कप्तानी में भारत ने कई मैच भी जीते हैं।

इस प्रकार सचिन मेरे प्रिय खिलाड़ी हैं और मैं सदैव उनके जैसा खेलने का प्रयास करता हूँ। यद्यपि मैं जानता हूँ कि इसके लिए अत्यधिक परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है, किन्तु मैं परिश्रम से पीछे नहीं हटूँगा और भविष्य में उनके जैसा खिलाड़ी अवश्य बनूँगा।

(ग)

## मेरा शहर

**संकेत बिंदु—कौन-सा शहर, विशेषता, हमारा कर्तव्य।**

6

मैं हिसार शहर में रहता हूँ। यह हरियाणा राज्य में है। हरियाणवी में हिसार शब्द का अर्थ किला या दुर्ग होता है। कहा जाता है कि किसी समय दिल्ली के राजा पृथ्वीराज का यही एक किला था। उसकी पराजय और मृत्यु के बाद राज्य के साथ किला भी मुसलमान राजाओं के हाथों में चला गया। सन 1356 में सम्राट फिरोजशाह तुगलक ने इस किले को दुबारा बनवाकर हिसार नाम रखा। यह शहर चारों तरफ से ऊँची-ऊँची दीवारों से घिरा है। शहर में आने-जाने के लिए चार मुख्य द्वार हैं। शहर के पूरब में एक नहर है। शहर की आबादी लागभग साठ हजार है। यहाँ के अधिकांश निवासी हिन्दू हैं। हमारे शहर में तीन हाईस्कूल हैं। तीनों ही स्कूलों की इमारतें बड़ी शानदार हैं। स्टेशन रोड पर मेमोरियल हॉल की शानदार इमारत हर गुजरने वाले का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। शहर में एक नगरपालिका, दीवानी व फौजदारी अदालतें हैं तथा हिसार डिवीजन का मुख्यालय भी यहाँ पर है। शहर में नलों द्वारा पानी की व्यवस्था है तथा पूरे शहर में बिजली है।

शहर के आस-पास कई प्राचीन स्मारक हैं जिसमें 600 वर्ष पुराना 'गुजरी' महल प्रमुख है। यहाँ के गाय-बैल और सौँड़ बड़े मशहूर हैं। यहाँ साल में दो बार बड़े पशु मेले लागते हैं, जो पूरे भारत में प्रसिद्ध हैं। राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी इलाके के निकट होने के कारण यहाँ गर्मियों में भीषण गर्मी व सर्दियों में तेज ठंड पड़ती है। धीरे-धीरे यहाँ लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के स्थापित होने से विकास के मार्ग खुलने लगे हैं। हरियाणा राज्य को हिसार पर गर्व है। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम एक आदर्श नागरिक बनकर शहर को साफ-सुथरा रखें और इसके विकास में योगदान दें। ताकि हमारा शहर हिसार प्रदूषण मुक्त होकर लोगों के आकर्षण का केन्द्र बने और अपनी पहचान बनाए रखें।

**5. (क) दिल्ली।**

15 मार्च, 20XX

प्रिय मित्र,

सप्रेम नमस्कार।

तुम्हें यह जानकर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता होगी कि 20 अप्रैल की सायं हर वर्ष की भाँति मैं अपना जन्म-दिन मना रहा हूँ। इस अवसर पर अपने सभी मित्रों को निमन्त्रित किया है। पिछले वर्ष की भाँति इस वर्ष भी दावत का कार्यक्रम अपने घर पर रखा है तथा मनोरंजन के कार्यक्रम भी होंगे। मैं इस अवसर पर तुम्हें परिवार सहित हार्दिक निमन्त्रण भेज रहा हूँ। आशा है तुम इसे स्वीकार करोगे और आकर मेरे प्रति असीम स्नेह तथा मित्रता का परिचय दोगे।

5

तुम्हारा मित्र,

क.ख.ग.

## अथवा

(ख) 7/37, रामबाग,

आगरा।

दिनांक : 25 जुलाई, 20XX

प्रिय सुरेश,

सदा सुखी रहो।

तुम होनहार बालक हो, व्यक्ति का विकास अध्ययन से ही होता है। अध्ययन ही व्यक्ति को पूर्णता प्रदान करता है। आज का युग संघर्ष का युग है। इसमें वही सफलता प्राप्त कर सकता है जो श्रेष्ठतम होता है और श्रेष्ठतम बनने का साधन अध्ययन ही है।

अध्ययन में कभी-भी आलस्य मत करना। सुचारू रूप से तुम्हारा अध्ययन चलता रहना चाहिए। साथ ही पढ़ते समय एकाग्रता भी आवश्यक है और लगन भी। आशा है इन संकेतों को समझकर तुम एकाग्रचित होकर अध्ययन में जुटे रहोगे, यही तुम्हारे लिए श्रेयस्कर है। इसी से तुम्हें परीक्षा में भी सफलता प्राप्त होगी।

5

तुम्हारा भाई

हरीश।

## 6. (क) शतरंज में स्वर्ण पदक जीतने पर मित्र को शुभकामना संदेश—

2.5

## संदेश

10 जून, 20XX

प्रातः:- 10.00 बजे

प्रिय रमेश,

कल शाम टेलीविजन में तुम्हें देखा। तुम्हारी उपलब्धि के विषय में पता चला कि शतरंज में तुम्हें स्वर्ण पदक मिला है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ी के रूप में तुम्हारा चयन हो गया है। तुम्हारी मेहनत ने तुम्हें आज अत्यंत ऊँचा दर्जा दिलाया है। मुझे पता है आगे चलकर तुम देश का नाम और साथ ही साथ परिवार का नाम रोशन करोगे। मेरी बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएँ और बधाई।

तुम्हारा मित्र

विजय कुमार

2.5

## अथवा

## दिवाली त्योहार के अवसर पर परिवार को शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए संदेश—

## संदेश

18 अक्टूबर 20XX

सायं- 6.00 बजे

प्रिय मित्र।

कल दीपावली है। इस प्रकाशपर्व के अवसर पर मैं ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह पर्व आपके परिवार में सुख-समृद्धि एवं आरोग्यता लेकर आए। इस पावन प्रकाश पर्व पर मेरे परिवार की ओर से आपको और आपके परिवार को हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

राहुल

## (ख) तैराकी में स्वर्ण पदक जीतने पर अपनी बहन को बधाई देते हुए संदेश—

## संदेश

12, जुलाई, 20XX

समय : प्रातः 8.00 बजे

प्रिय मित्र,

सौरभ,

कल शाम को टी.वी. में तुम्हें देखकर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई। तुम्हारी उपलब्धि के बारे में पता चला। तैराकी प्रतियोगिता में तुम्हें स्वर्ण पदक मिला और ओलंपिक में तुम्हारा चयन हो गया है। तुम्हारी मेहनत रंग लाई। भविष्य में तुम अपने माता-पिता के साथ-साथ देश का नाम भी रोशन करोगे। मेरी ओर से हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

तुम्हारा भाई

अनुरोध

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## अथवा

'सहपाठियों' को 'बालदिवस' (14 नवम्बर) पर शुभकामना संदेश—

## संदेश

14, नवंबर, 20XX

समय-प्रातः 8.00 बजे

प्रिय मित्रों,

आज 'बालदिवस' पर मेरे सभी सहपाठियों को बहुत-बहुत मुबारक। बालदिवस बच्चों का दिवस है, जो देश का भविष्य होते हैं। चाचा नेहरू हममें भविष्य को देखते थे। इसलिए हम सभी को आज 'बालदिवस' पर देश की रक्षा एवं सुख-सौहार्द के लिए शपथ लेनी चाहिए।

राधव (मॉनीटर)

7. (क) "दुनिया में भुखमरी और कुपोषण" इस विषय पर अपने मित्र के साथ संवाद—

रमेश — आओ नरेश, बैठो। तुम्हें पता है हमारे देश में भुखमरी और कुपोषण बच्चों का बचपन छीन रहा है।

नरेश — रमेश अपना देश ही क्या, दुनिया में बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं, खासकर, अफ्रीकी देश जो इस समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं।

रमेश — हाँ! हमारे देश के भी कई प्रदेशों में यह समस्या है। भुखमरी असल में कुपोषण का मूल कारण है। हाँ! कहीं-कहीं धनाभाव के कारण दो बक्त का खाना नसीब नहीं है और कहीं प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में सब नष्ट हो गया है इसलिए खाना नसीब नहीं है।

नरेश — बिलकुल ठीक कह रहे हो रमेश, भुखमरी ही कुपोषण का कारण है। कहीं-कहीं पैदावार को अत्यधिक खादों एवं कीटनाशकों से जहरीला बनाकर कुपोषण की ओर ढक्केल रहे हैं। अतः सारी दुनिया को जागरूक होकर अब भुखमरी व कुपोषण के खिलाफ जागरूक होना ही होगा।

2.5

## अथवा

भारत में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार पर दो मित्रों में संवाद—

कार्तिक — इतनी सुबह-सुबह कहाँ जाने की तैयारी है, मित्र ?

मयंक — अरे भाई! अपने क्षेत्र के विधायक के यहाँ जा रहा हूँ।

कार्तिक — क्यों क्या हुआ, खैरियत तो है?

मयंक — क्या बताऊँ मित्र, पिछले एक हफ्ते से बिजली नहीं आ रही है, इसलिए उनके यहाँ जा रहा हूँ।

कार्तिक — तो इसमें विधायक जी क्या करेंगे?

मयंक — मैं तो बिजली विभाग के चक्कर लगा-लगाकर हार गया, अब विधायक जी से ही सिफारिश करवाऊँगा, तभी काम बनेगा।

कार्तिक — क्या समय आ गया है। बात-बात में सिफारिशें और रिश्वत के बिना काम ही नहीं चलता। मैंने भी अपना टेलीफोन इसी तरह ठीक करवाया है।

मयंक — ऊपर से नीचे तक सभी भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त होंगे, तो आम गरीब जनता को कौन सुनेगा? जबकि प्रभावशाली लोगों के काम चुटकी बजाते ही हो जाते हैं।

कार्तिक — सरकार भी तो कुछ सख्ती नहीं करती।

मयंक — सरकार भी किस-किस को पकड़ेगी? बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी भी तो भ्रष्ट हैं।

(ख) प्रदूषण की गहरी समस्या पर अपने मित्र से संवाद लेखन—

राकेश — अरे मित्र! सुबह-सुबह कहाँ से आ रहे हो?

सुरेश — थोड़ी देर के लिए भ्रमण करने निकला था, पास के पार्क से आ रहा हूँ।

राकेश — आजकल तो शुद्ध वायु का मानो अकाल ही पड़ गया है। बस सुबह-सुबह इसका थोड़ा आनंद लिया जा सकता है। दिन भर तो प्रदूषित वायु में ही साँस लेनी पड़ती है।

- सुरेश** — बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हो, मित्र! शाहरों में प्रदूषण इस हद तक बढ़ गया है कि जीना मुश्किल हो गया है। इस प्रदूषण से लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है।
- राकेश** — हाँ ! साँस, त्वचा, आँख तथा पेट के रोग बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, जिनके बढ़ने का कारण पर्यावरण प्रदूषण भी है।
- सुरेश** — न जाने सरकार इसे रोकने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं करती ?
- राकेश** — सरकार करे भी क्या ? बढ़ती आबादी के कारण गंदगी बढ़ती जा रही है। भूमि की कमी पड़ने के कारण पेड़ों की कटाई की जा रही है। वाहनों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है, साथ ही उद्योग-धंधों का भी बहुत तेजी से विस्तार हो रहा है। ये सभी प्रदूषण में वृद्धि करते हैं।
- सुरेश** — कम से कम इतना तो किया ही जा सकता है कि औद्योगिक इकाइयों को शहरों से दूर स्थापित किया जाए, जुग्गी-झौंपडियों का पुनर्वास भीड़-भाड़ वाले क्षेत्रों से हटाकर कर्हीं और किया जाए।
- राकेश** — हाँ ! सरकार को इतना तो करना ही चाहिए। साथ ही नागरिकों को भी गंदगी नहीं फैलानी चाहिए तथा अधिक से अधिक वृक्षारोपण करना चाहिए।

2.5

**अथवा****किसी सहपाठी की शिकायत कर रहे छात्र और कक्षा अध्यापिका का संवाद—**

● विषय-वस्तु	2 अंक
● संवादों की सटीकता	2 अंक
● भाषा	1 अंक

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2017]

**व्याख्यात्मक हल—**

- अमित** — गुरुजी प्रणाम !
- अध्यापक** — अरे अमित ! क्या बात है ? तुम सब एक साथ यहाँ क्यों एकत्र हुए हो ?
- अमित** — श्रीमान ! हमारी कक्षा का मोहित वर्मा और उसके दो मित्रों की हम शिकायत करना चाहते हैं।
- श्याम** — मोहित अपने मित्रों के साथ मिलकर आए दिन हमें परेशान करता है।
- अन्य छात्र** — वे सबका मजाक उड़ाते हैं, चिढ़ाते हैं और हम पर रोब जमाते हैं।
- अमित** — वे अपना गृहकार्य समय पर नहीं करते और बाद में जबरदस्ती हमारी कॉफी ले जाते हैं। मना करने पर धमकाते हैं।
- अन्य छात्र** — राहुल की हिंदी विषय की कॉफी उन्होंने गुम कर दी और आज उससे गणित विषय की कॉफी माँग रहे थे। मना करने पर उन्होंने राहुल के साथ मारपीट भी की।
- अध्यापक** — मोहित के इस प्रकार के आचरण की शिकायत तुमने पहले क्यों नहीं की ?
- अमित** — हमने उसे समझाने का बहुत प्रयास किया, लेकिन उसकी शरारतों के लगातार बढ़ने पर हमें शिकायत के लिए विवरण होना पड़ा।
- अध्यापक** — खैर, मैं तुम्हारे कक्षाध्यापक से बात कर इस समस्या का शीघ्र ही कोई हल खोज लूँगा। अब तुम सब कक्षा में जाओ।

**8. (क) कोरोना महामारी—**

संशय हो या डर बिल्कुल न घबराएँ,  
साबुन से रगड़ें हाथ और जीवन बचाएँ।

2.5

**अथवा****'शिक्षा का महत्व'—**

- जन-जन की है आवाज़,
- पढ़ा-लिखा हो सभ्य समाज।
- बच्चों की शिक्षा है ज़रूरी,
- तभी बढ़ेगी अगली पीढ़ी।

- शिक्षा जन-जन का अधिकार है,  
शिक्षा ही मूल आधार है।
  - लड़का हो या लड़की, सबको श्रेष्ठ बनाओ,  
ज्ञान का दीपक प्रज्ज्वलित करो, सबको प्रकाश फैलाओ।
  - गाँव-गाँव, गली-गली शिक्षा का अभियान चलाओ,  
लड़का हो या लड़की सबका जीवन बेहतर बनाओ।
- (ख) नेत्रदान संबंधी नारा लेखन—
- सब दानों में सबसे प्रधान, नेत्रदान-महादान।
  - नेत्रदान का संकल्प करें,  
मृत्यु के बाद मृत्युंजय बनें।

2.5

## अथवा

'पर्यावरण सुरक्षा' पर नारा लेखन—

- पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा, जीवन की रक्षा।
- पेड़-पौधे लगाओ, प्रदूषण भगाओ,  
जन-जीवन को सुरक्षित बनाओ।
- पेड़ और पेड़ लगाओ,  
संसार को सुरक्षित बनाओ।
- जागरूकता को फैलाना है,  
पेड़-पौधे लगाना है।
- बच्चों को दो सब शिक्षा  
पेड़ पौधों की करें सुरक्षा।



## प्रतिवर्ष प्रश्न-पत्र

2

### रवण-‘क’

#### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. (क) अतिथि के स्वागत-सत्कार में अधिक खर्च होने व आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ने के डर से लेखक का बटुआ काँप उठा।  
(सी.बी.एस.ई. अंक योजना, 2016) 2

#### व्याख्यात्मक हल—

जिस दिन अतिथि आया, मेजबान को उस दिन आशंका हुई कि कहीं वह कुछ दिन उठरने की इच्छा से तो नहीं आया। उसकी आवश्यकता पर होने वाले खर्चों का अनुमान लगाकर लेखक भयभीत हो उठा था। उसे अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ने की आशंका सताने लगी।

(ख) महामारी का यह परिणाम निकला कि हजारों लोग मर रहे थे। जलती चिताएँ तथा रोते-बिलखते लोग चारों ओर दिखाई दे रहे थे। चारों तरफ बीमारी व मौत के कारण त्राहि-त्राहि हो रही थी। 2

- (ग) उसे साहस और दृढ़ता के साथ रोकने का जनता का अंडिग निश्चय।

(सी.बी.एस.ई. अंक योजना, 2017) 2

#### व्याख्यात्मक हल—

कुछ स्वार्थी लोग धर्म के नाम पर लोगों का धार्मिक शोषण करते हैं। इसे रोकने का उपाय यही है कि लोगों को धर्म की सही शिक्षा दी जाए। धर्म और ईमान के नाम पर किए जाने वाले इस भीषण व्यापार को रोकने के लिए साहस और दृढ़ता के साथ प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा न हुआ तो आपसी हिंसा और अधिक बढ़ जाएगी।

2. (क) अतिथि को जाने के लिए लेखक ने कई तरह से संकेत दिए। लेखक अतिथि के सामने उसे दिखाकर तारीखें बदलता है। तारीखें बदलते समय वह इस बात को दोहराता है कि आज कौन-सी तारीख हो चुकी है। ऐसा करके वह अतिथि को जाने की याद दिलाना चाहता है। इसके अतिरिक्त उसने धोबी को कपड़े देने की अपेक्षा लॉण्ड्री में कपड़े देने का सुझाव दिया जिससे कपड़े जलदी धुलकर आ सकें। उसके द्वारा कहे गए ‘जल्दी धुल सकें’ वाक्य में यह भी संकेत था कि अतिथि को शीघ्र अपने घर लौट जाना चाहिए। लेखक ने अतिथि से अपनी नाराजगी दर्शाते हुए उससे गर्वे मारना और साथ में ठहाके लगाना बंद कर दिया। उनके बीच का सौहार्द बोझिल होकर बोरियत में परिवर्तित हो गया। घर में खाना ‘डिनर’ से चलकर ‘खिचड़ी’ पर आ गया। यह भी एक ठोस संकेत था, अतिथि को वापस भेजने का। इस तरह लेखक ने अतिथि को शीघ्र घर वापस जाने के लिए कई संकेत दिए। 4

(ख) सुखिया की इच्छा को पूरा करने के लिए उसका पिता पुजारी से प्रसाद लेकर जैसे ही मंदिर के द्वार पर पहुँचा उसे कुछ लोगों ने पहचान लिया कि वह जाति से अछूत है। तब वे आपस में कहने लगे कि इसे पकड़ो ताकि भागकर जाने न पाए। यह धूर्त है। भले मनुष्यों के समान साफ-सुधरे कपड़े पहनकर हमें धोखा दे रहा था। इसने मंदिर में घुसकर उसकी पवित्रता को नष्ट कर दिया है। यह पापी है। 4

#### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. (क) लेखिका को एक मोटर दुर्घटना में आहत होकर कुछ दिन अस्पताल में रहना पड़ा था। लेखिका की अनुपस्थिति में गिल्लू का किसी काम में भी मन नहीं लगता था। यहाँ तक कि उसने अपना मनपसंद भोजन काजू खाना भी कम कर दिया था। वह हमेशा लेखिका का इंतजार करता रहता और किसी के भी आने की आहट सुनकर लेखिका के अस्पताल से लौट आने की उसकी उम्मीदें बढ़ जातीं। लेखिका के घर वापस आने के बाद गिल्लू तकिए पर सिरहाने बैठकर अपने नन्हे-नन्हे पंजों से लेखिका का सिर एवं



(ग)

**ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या**

**संकेत बिन्दु—**ट्रैफिक की समस्या का आधार, लोगों की जल्दबाजी, व्यवस्था की कमी, सुधार के उपाय 6  
विज्ञान ने आज हमारी जीवन-शैली को पूरी तरह बदल दिया है, विज्ञान के आविष्कारों में से एक महत्वपूर्ण आविष्कार है यातायात के साधन, जिसके कारण हम मीलों की दूरी कुछ ही समय में सहजता से पूरी कर लेते हैं जिसे पूरा करने में प्राचीन समय में हमें महीनों लग जाते थे। वर्तमान समय में अधिकांश लोगों के पास अपने निजी वाहन कार, मोटरसाइकिल, स्कूटर आदि हैं जो सड़कों पर जाम की दिनों दिन बढ़ती समस्या का सबसे बड़ा कारण हैं। आज हर व्यक्ति जल्दी में नजर आता है और इसी जल्दबाजी के कारण सड़क पर जाम लग जाता है। बाइक, कार सवार अपनी लाइन में चलने के स्थान पर दूसरे को ओवर टेक करते हैं तथा ट्रैफिक पुलिस के द्वारा सख्ती से अपने कर्तव्य पालन न करने के कारण इसे बढ़ावा मिलता है। ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या से मुक्ति पाने के लिए सरकार को ट्रैफिक के कड़े नियम बनाने चाहिए तथा सख्ती से उह्वें लागू करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ट्रैफिक के नियमों के बारे में लोगों को जागरूक करना चाहिए। सभी के सम्मिलित प्रयासों से ही इस समस्या से निजात मिल सकती है।

5. (क) 31, हरीश नगर 5

मेरठ।

दिनांक : 18 जुलाई, 20.....

प्रिय मित्र राकेश,

सप्रेम नमस्कार।

मैं यहाँ कुशलपूर्वक हूँ और तुम्हारी कुशलता की कामना करता हूँ। कल ही तुम्हारे द्वारा मेरे जन्मदिन के उपहारस्वरूप भेजा गया चायनीज कैमरा प्राप्त हुआ। बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई, लेकिन यदि यह कैमरा स्वदेशी होता, तो और अधिक प्रसन्नता होती। स्वदेशी वस्तुओं की गुणवत्ता विदेशी वस्तुओं से कम नहीं होती, वरन् स्वदेशी वस्तुओं के प्रयोग से हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होती है, जो देश के विकास में सहायक है।

मित्र ! हमारे प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा भी 'मेक इन इंडिया' को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। कहा भी गया है—'स्वदेशी बनो, स्वदेशी अपनाओ।' अतः हमें स्वदेशी वस्तुओं के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

आशा है तुम मेरे सुझाव पर ध्यान देते हुए स्वदेशी वस्तुओं के प्रयोग को दैनिक जीवन में बढ़ावा दोगे और दूसरों को भी प्रेरित करोगे। घर में सभी बड़ों को मेरा चरण-स्पर्श और छोटों को शुभ-स्नेह।

तुम्हारा मित्र,

मोहित

**अथवा**

(ख) 4/73 इन्दिरा नगर,

कानपुर।

दिनांक.....

प्रिय श्वेता,

नमस्कार।

आज ही तुम्हारे पत्र से मालूम हुआ कि तुम्हारी पूज्य माता जी का स्वर्गवास हो गया है। मेरा मन शोक से व्याकुल हो गया है। मुझे अब भी वे दिन याद हैं, जब हम दोनों के परिवार लखनऊ में पास-पास रहते थे। एक ही गली में रहने के कारण हर समय का साथ था। तुम्हारी माताजी मुझे पुत्री के समान स्नेह करती थीं। मैं जब पिछले वर्ष उनसे मिली थीं तो वे काफी दुबली हो गई थीं और आँखों से साफ देख भी नहीं पाती थीं। उनकी आत्मा उस दुबली देह में कष्ट का अनुभव कर रही थी। प्रत्येक शरीर अन्त में समाप्त होता है। ईश्वर के इस नियम पर किसी का वश नहीं चलता। इस दुःखद अवसर पर मैं स्वयं उपस्थित होना चाहती थी, किन्तु कई दिन से बीमार चल रही हूँ। डॉक्टर ने दस दिन के लिए पूर्ण विश्राम की सलाह दी है। ईश्वर से यही प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि माताजी की आत्मा को अपने चरणों में स्थान दें और परिवार को इस असहनीय दुःख को सहन करने की शक्ति दें। स्वस्थ होकर मैं शीघ्र ही तुमसे मिलने आऊँगी।

शोकाकुल हृदय,

क, ख, ग

6. (क) रमजान त्योहार की शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए संदेश लेखन—

2.5

**संदेश**

दिनांक 25.4.20××

प्रातः:- 6.00 बजे

प्रिय मित्र,

मैं तुम्हें और तुम्हारे परिवार को रमजान पर्व की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ। ईश्वर तुम्हें और तुम्हारे परिवार को खुशियाँ ही खुशियाँ दे। इसी शुभकामना के साथ—

फलक पर चाँद आया है  
नई खुशियाँ संग लाया है,  
इबादत में सबके सर झुकेंगे,  
ईश्वर सबकी हर इच्छा पूरी करेंगे।

तुम्हारा राजेश

## अथवा

मित्र को स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर शुभकामना संदेश—

## संदेश

15 अगस्त, 20××

प्रातः— 8.00 बजे

प्रिय मित्र

वर्ष 20XX के स्वतंत्रता दिवस की बहुत-बहुत बधाई। मेरी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना है कि आप सभी के लिए यह स्वतंत्रता दिवस मंगलमय हो। ईश्वर से यह भी प्रार्थना है कि हम सब सदैव इस स्वतंत्र (खुली) हवा में साँस लेते रहें और हमारा देश खुशहाल रहे। देश को स्वतंत्रता दिलवाने वाले सभी शहीदों को शत-शत नमन। हमें आज प्रण करना चाहिए कि हम भी अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता को बनाए रखने के लिए अपना सब कुछ न्योछावर कर देंगे।

तुम्हारा मित्र

मोहन

(ख) कोरोना महामारी बचाव हेतु सरकार दूवारा संदेश—

## संदेश

23 मार्च, 20××

समय प्रातः— 10.00 बजे

प्रिय देशवासियों,

आप सभी से कोरोना काल के दौरान घर में रहने का आग्रह है। कोरोना महामारी के कारण कुछ देश ही नहीं अपितु संपूर्ण संसार त्रस्त है। आप सभी एक-दूसरे से सामाजिक दूरी बना कर रखें, सदैव मुँह व नाक को ढककर रखें एवं बार-बार हाथ धोएँ। सभी के जीवन की मंगलकामना के साथ।

क, ख, ग मंत्रालय

2.5

## अथवा

अपने मित्र को होली की शुभकामनाओं संबंधी संदेश—

## संदेश

18, मार्च, 20XX

समय : प्रातः 6.30 बजे

प्रिय मित्र,

रोहित

कल रंगों का त्योहार होली है। तुम्हें और तुम्हारे परिवार को होली की बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएँ। होली का त्योहार तुम्हारे जीवन में बहुत सारी खुशियाँ और रंग लाए। मेरे और मेरे परिवार की ओर से होली की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

तुम्हारा मित्र

सुमित

7. (क) “विकास के मॉडल—हाइवे, मॉल, मल्टीप्लेक्स” विषय पर शिक्षक और छात्र के बीच परस्पर संवाद—

- शिक्षक — मोहन! आज का अखबार पढ़ा तुमने।  
 मोहन — जी श्रीमान्! किन्तु उसमें ऐसी क्या विशेष खबर थी?  
 शिक्षक — यानी तुमने ठीक से नहीं पढ़ा। उसमें लिखा था कि हमारे शहर के विकास मॉडल को मंजूरी मिल गई है।  
 मोहन — जी श्रीमान्! मैंने पढ़ा! ये तो बहुत प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि अब हमारा शहर भी विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर होता हुआ दिखाई देगा। यहाँ भी चारों ओर हाइवे, मॉल और मल्टीप्लेक्स होंगे।  
 शिक्षक — ठीक कहा मोहन, बताओगे इससे हमारे शहर को क्या-क्या लाभ होंगे?  
 मोहन — शहर की सड़कों पर वाहनों का भार कम होगा, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ होगी, साथ ही शहरवासियों को मनोरंजन के साधन व अपनी आवश्यकताओं की सभी वस्तुएँ एक ही छत के नीचे आसानी से उपलब्ध होंगी।  
 शिक्षक — बिल्कुल ठीक मोहन, शाबाश!

## अथवा

पृथ्वी सारे संसार का भार सहती है और आकाश जीवन देता है। दोनों में श्रेष्ठता निर्धारित करने के लिए विज्ञान के दो विद्यार्थियों की परस्पर चर्चा—

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- नितिन — मित्र सुरेश ! आज विज्ञान की कक्षा में अध्यापिका ने पृथ्वी और आकाश के विषय में कितनी अच्छी-अच्छी और रोचक जानकारियाँ दीं।
- सुरेश — सत्य कह रहो हो मित्र ! आज हमें पृथ्वी और आकाश के विषय में कई नए तथ्य ज्ञात हुए।
- नितिन — पृथ्वी कितनी श्रेष्ठ है, कितनी सहनशीलता है उसमें । सबका भार सहन करती है।
- सुरेश — मित्र नितिन, धरती और आकाश भी तो कितना श्रेष्ठ है। यह सभी को जीवन प्रदान करता है। यदि आकाश न हो तो पृथ्वी पर जीवन संभव नहीं है।
- नितिन — यदि पृथ्वी हमारा भार न सहती तो क्या होता ? हमारे खाने के लिए अन्न व रहने के लिए स्थान—सब पृथ्वी पर उपलब्ध हैं।
- सुरेश — मित्र नितिन ! धरती और आकाश की श्रेष्ठता पर बहस करते हुए जमाने गुजर जाएँगे, पर ये सिद्ध न हो सकेगा।
- नितिन — सही कहा मित्र ! ये दोनों ही अपनी-अपनी जगह श्रेष्ठ हैं।
- (छ) समाज में लड़कियों की सुरक्षा को लेकर सवाल उठ रहे हैं। आत्म-सुरक्षा की सीख देते हुए एक माँ और बेटी का संवाद—
- माँ — लड़कियों को अपनी सुरक्षा के प्रति खुद ही जागरूक रहना चाहिए।
- बेटी — हाँ माँ ! आप ठीक कह रही हैं। आजकल हमारे कॉलेज में स्वयं आत्मरक्षा करने के सम्बन्ध में शिविर लगाकर जानकारी दी जा रही है।
- माँ — कैसी जानकारी ?
- बेटी — शारीरिक हिंसा से बचाव के दाँव-पेंच व शरीर को चुस्त व दुरुस्त रखने के व्यायाम सिखाते हैं—अचानक हुए आक्रमण से बचाव व स्वयं आक्रमण करने के तरीके बताते हैं।
- माँ — अच्छा, तो यह सब लड़कियों को अवश्य सिखाना चाहिए।
- बेटी — हमारे कॉलेज की अधिकतर लड़कियों अपनी आत्मरक्षा के तरीके सीख चुकी हैं।
- माँ — लेकिन इसके अलावा भी लड़कियों को मर्यादित पहनावा रखना चाहिए। किसी की भी बातों पर सहज विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए। सुनसान एवं बिना जानी-पहचानी जगह पर सुरक्षा के साथ ही जाना चाहिए। किसी भी समस्या या परेशानी के सम्बन्ध में घर के लोगों को तुरन्त बताकर सलाह-मशवरा कर लेना चाहिए। खास व विश्वास के मित्रों को ही फोन नम्बर आदि देना चाहिए।

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### अथवा

कक्षा में होने वाली बाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हुए अध्यापक व छात्र के बीच हुए संवाद

- छात्र — नमस्कार, गुरु जी !
- अध्यापक — नमस्कार, बेटे ! सुखी रहो । कहो, कैसे आना हुआ ?
- छात्र — कल गांधी जयंती है, गुरुजी । मुझे कल बाल सभा में गांधी जी के जीवन के विषय में कुछ बोलना है।
- अध्यापक — कहो, मैं उसमें तुम्हारी क्या सहायता कर सकता हूँ ?
- छात्र — गुरु जी ! मैंने गांधी जी के विषय में भाषण लिख तो लिया है, अब उसे रट रहा हूँ। थोड़ी देर बाद आप मुझसे सुन लीजिए।
- अध्यापक — ऐसी भूल कभी मत करना, अंशु ।
- छात्र — क्यों गुरु जी, क्यों नहीं ?
- अध्यापक — तुम नहीं जानते, बेटे । जो चीज़ रटकर सुनाई जाती है, उसका श्रोताओं पर अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता । जब तुम बोलने के लिए श्रोताओं के सामने खड़े होगे, तो तुम्हें अनेक चेहरे दिखाई देंगे। कुछ तुम्हारे भाषण में दिलचस्पी लेते दिखाई देंगे । कुछ आपस में बातें करते होंगे । ऐसी दशा में तुम्हें उनके चेहरों के हाव-भाव को देखकर अपने भाषण को बदलना होगा। ऐसा करने में तुम्हारी शृंखला टूट जाएगी और तुम रटे हुए भाषण को भूल जाओगे ।
- छात्र — किंतु मैं तो रटे बिना एक शब्द भी नहीं बोल सकता ।
- अध्यापक — ठीक है, पहले-पहल ऐसा ही किया जाता है, किन्तु यदि तुम बीच में कोई वाक्य भूल गए तो क्या करोगे ?
- छात्र — इसके लिए मैं कुछ संकेत लिखकर ले जाऊँगा ।

8. (क) हिंदी दिवस पर 'हिंदी भाषा' को ध्यान में रखते हुए नारा लेखन—

- भारत माँ के भाल हिमालय पर सजी बिंदी हूँ,
- उत्तर से दक्षिण, पूर्व से पश्चिम को जोड़ती, आपकी भाषा हिंदी हूँ।
- संस्कृत और सभ्यता को जोड़ने का माध्यम हूँ,
- मैं सरल, सहज आपकी अपनी भाषा हिंदी आपका सम्मान हूँ।
- जन-जन की भाषा है हिंदी,
- सहजता की परिभाषा है हिंदी,
- हिंदी का सम्मान करो,
- विश्व में इसका नाम करो ।

- हिंदी देश की आन है,  
जन-जन का अभिमान है,  
कोटि-कोटि की पहचान है,  
हिंदी भारत की शान है।
- माँ के माध्यम से सीखी हिंदी  
इसलिए यह मातृभाषा है  
हिंदी से ही सीखे संस्कार  
आप सभी को मेरा नमस्कार।

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## अथवा

'जल संरक्षण' पर नारे—

- कल को यदि लाना है,  
तो आज से जल बचाना है।
- जल जीवन का आधार है,  
बिन इसके सूना संसार है।
- पानी की हर बूँद बचाओ,  
भविष्य को सुरक्षित बनाओ।
- जल है, प्रकृति का उपहार,  
इसके संरक्षण में ही सबका उपकार।
- पानी बचाओ, पानी बचाओ,  
पानी है अनमोल, न बहने दो पानी को,  
जानो इसका मौल।

(छ) 'पर्यावरण सुरक्षा' पर पाँच नारे—

- पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा, जीवन की रक्षा।  
पेड़-पौधे लगाओ, प्रदूषण भगाओ,  
जन-जीवन को सुरक्षित बनाओ।
- जागरूकता को फैलाना है,  
पेड़-पौधे लगाना है।
- बच्चों को दो सब शिक्षा  
पेड़ पौधों की करें सुरक्षा।

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## अथवा

- मत करो इतनी मस्ती,  
जिन्दगी नहीं है सस्ती।



हिंदी 'ब'  
सी.बी.एस.ई.  
स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र

## संकेत बिन्दु

### स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र – 1

#### खण्ड-'क'

#### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. (क) धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर झगड़े-फसाद, जनता को स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिए लड़वाया जाता है।  
(ख) सुखिया के पिता को न्यायालय द्वावा सात दिन का कारावास, लौटने पर पुत्री की मृत्यु का समाचार मिलना।  
(ग) अगरबत्तियाँ बनने का स्थाना बदबूदार, मलिन बस्तियाँ, कवि श्रमिकों की दर्द-हीं दशा कि ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता है।
2. (क) अब लोगों के पास अतिथि की आवभगत के लिए समय नहीं है। उनके आने की खबर सुनकर लोगों का चैन छिन जाना, अतः यह उक्ति आज के समय के अनुकूल नहीं है।  
(ख) श्रमिकों की दीन-हीन दशा की ओर समाज का ध्यान आकर्षित करना, दूसरों का जीवन सुगंधित बनाने वाले स्वयं बदबूदार स्थान पर रहते हैं। उनकी परिस्थितियों में सुधार हमारा कर्तव्य।

#### पूरक पाठ्यपूस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. (क) गिल्लू ने कुछ नहीं खाया, बाहर घूमने नहीं गया, झूले से नीचे उतर कर लेखिका की ऊँगली पकड़कर चिपक गया, सुबह वह हमेशा के लिए सो चुका था।  
(ख) पहले दोनों भाई भय से रोने लगे, फिर अपने पास उपलब्ध पाँचों धोतियाँ मिलाकर कुएँ में उतरने की रस्सी बनाई और साँप का सामना करने के लिए तैयार हो गए।  
(ग) हामिद तक्षशिक्षा में रहने वाला, धार्मिक आस्था रखने वाला, ढाबा चलाने वाला मुसलमान पठान था। लेखक का हामिद से भ. वात्मक जुड़ाव होने के कारण तक्षशिला में आगजनी की खबर सुनकर वह उसके प्रति चिंतित हो उठा।

□□□

### स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र – 2

#### खण्ड-'क'

#### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. (क) अतिथि द्वारा धोबी को कपड़े धोने के लिए देने को कहना, मेहमान के अधिक दिन रुकने की संभावना को जानकर लोखक को आघात पहुँचाना, उसके अनुसार अतिथि अब देव के स्थान पर दानव का रूप लेने लगा था।

- (ख) समाज की छुआ-छूत संबंधी कुरीति का बोध, एक अचूत और असहाय पिता की विवशता का वर्णन।
- (ग) गाँधी जी के लिए धर्म का अर्थ उच्च विचार और मन की उदारता, कर्तव्य का महत्व, धर्म के नाम पर हिन्दू-मुस्लिम की कट्टरता का विरोध।
2. (क) बच्चों के साथ हो रहे अन्याय का मार्मिक चित्रण, अगरबत्तियाँ बनाने वाले हाथों का वर्णन, पीपल के पत्ते से हाथों की उपमा दिए जाने के कारण 'उपमा' अलंकार, भाषा सरल, सजीव, प्रवाहमय।
- (ख) सामाजिक स्थिति विपरीत होना, लोगों द्वारा पहचान लिए जाने पर मारना-पीटना, प्रसाद का बिखर जाना और पुत्री की इच्छा पूरी न कर पाना, न्यायालय द्वारा दंड प्राप्ति, लौटने पर पुत्री की मृत्यु का समाचार प्राप्त होना।

### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. (क) श्राद्ध पक्ष में कौए का आदर, पितरों तक कुछ पहुँचाने के लिए उसे बुलाना और खिलाना अर्थात् आदर देना। जबकि उसके काँव-काँव करने और गंदगी खाते देखकर उसे भगाना अर्थात् निरादर करना।
- (ख) बच्चे स्वभाव से शरारती, खतरे और जोखिम उठाना रुचिकर लगता है, बच्चे मार-डॉट से डरते हैं और मुसीबत में माँ को याद करते हैं।
- (ग) लेखक का तक्षशिला में भूख से व्याकुल होकर एक भोजनालय में जाना, पठान द्वारा लेखक का परिचय जानकर शंका प्रकट करना, लेखक द्वारा हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता और प्रेम भाव का वर्णन करना, जिसे सुनकर पठान द्वारा विश्वास न करना। लेखक द्वारा पैसे देने पर पठान द्वारा केवल का रूपया लेकर बाकी पैसे यह कहते हुए लौटाना कि इनसे हिन्दुस्तान जाकर किसी मुसलमानी होटल में पुलाव खा लेना। आपसी प्रेम और भाईचारे के साथ रहने की सीख।



## स्वतः मूल्यांकन प्रश्न-पत्र – 3

### रण्ड-‘क’

### पाठ्यपूरक-गद्य एवं पद्य

1. (क) घर में अतिथि के अधिक दिन रुकने पर बोरियत होना, घर के लोगों द्वारा शिष्टता का दिखावा करना इससे स्वीटनेस समाप्त हो जाती है।
- (ख) धर्म और जाति के नाम पर लोगों को भड़काना, एक दूसरे के खिलाफ करना, लोगों की बुद्धि पर पर्दा डालना।
- (ग) दूसरों का जीवन सुगंधित करने वाले लोगों के हाथ विसे, कटे-फटे, ज़ख्मी किन्तु पीपल के पत्तों से कोमल और ज़ूही की डाल से नाजुक होते हैं।
2. (क) अतिथि को दिखाकर तारीखें बदलना, अतिथि के साथ गर्वे मारना बंद करना, कपड़े लॉड्री में धुलने देने का सुझाव देना, घर में खिचड़ी बनवाना आदि।
- (ख) सौंदर्य की सृष्टि करने वालों का अभावग्रस्त जीवन, खुशबू रचने वाले हाथ गंदी बस्तियों में रहने पर मज़बूर, समाज निर्माण में योगदान।

### पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक-संचयन भाग-1

3. (क) दांडी कूच की तैयारी में पटेल द्वारा 7 मार्च को रास पहुँचना और वहाँ के कलेक्टर द्वारा उन्हें गिरफ्तार करना, पटेल ने उन्हें अहमद बाद से भगाया था।
- (ख) लेखक द्वारा भारत में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता के उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने पर हामिद के मन में भारत आकर उनका अनुभव करने की जिज्ञासा हुई।
- (ग) लेखिका के दुर्घटना में घायल होने के बाद अस्पताल से घर आने पर गिल्लू द्वारा उनके सिर और बालों को अपने पंजों से सहलाना।



# **SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

## **TERM-II EXAM**

### **CLASS 9**

#### **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER ISSUED BY CBSE**

Divisions	Typology of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks	Total
Section A	Very Short Answer Type Questions	Q1-Q5	2×5	10 Marks
Section B	Short Answer Type Questions	Q6-Q8	3×3	9 Marks
Section C	Long Answer Type Questions	Q9-Q10	5×2	10 Marks
Section D	Case-based Questions	Q11-Q12	4×2	8 Marks
Section E	Map Questions	Q13.1-Q13.2	1+2	3 Marks
<b>Total</b>		<b>13 Questions</b>		<b>40 Marks</b>

#### **Don't Stop Reading !**

You never know what might be asked in the exam.

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**SOLVED**

# Sample Question Paper

1

## General Instructions :

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
7. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## Section - A Very Short Answer Questions

(2 × 5 = 10)

1. What were the social conditions in Russia before 1905?
2. Define monsoon. What do you understand by “breaks” in monsoon?
3. Name the two head streams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga?
4. Why is the Prime Minister in India not directly elected by the people?
5. (a) Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India? 1  
(b) What does Poverty mean? 1

## Section - B Short Answer Type Questions

(3 × 3 = 9)

6. Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating hatred for Jews.

- 7.** A teacher was making preparations for a mock parliament. She called two students to act as leaders of two political parties. She gave them an option: Each one could choose to have a majority either in the mock Lok Sabha or in the mock Rajya Sabha. If this choice was given to you, which one would you choose and why?

**OR**

Under what conditions can a State of Emergency be declared in India? Explain.

- 8.** What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

**Section - C**

**Long Answer Type Questions**

**(5 × 2 = 10)**

- 9.** What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?

**OR**

Distinguish between General Election and Mid-term Elections.

- 10.** What do you understand by human poverty? Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.

**OR**

Give the main features of REGP.

**Section - D**

**Case Based Questions**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

- 11.** Read the following paragraph and questions that follow:

The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent. The membership of Workers' Associations rose dramatically. When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 revolution. Strikes took place all over the country and Universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly.

- 11.1** In the year 1904, real wages of Russian Workers declined by \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
**11.2** At St. Petersburg, 11000 workers in the strike were demanding a reduction upto what duration in the working hours? 1  
**11.3** What is Bloody Sunday? 2

- 12.** Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Our country India is one of the 12 mega bio-diversity countries of the world. With about 47,000 plant species, India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. There are about 15,000 flowering plants in India, which account for 6 per cent in the world's total number of flowering plants. The country has many non-flowering plants, such as ferns, algae and fungi. India also has approximately 90,000 species of animals, as well as, a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. This is termed as virgin vegetation. Thus, cultivated crops and fruits, orchards form part of vegetation, but not natural vegetation.

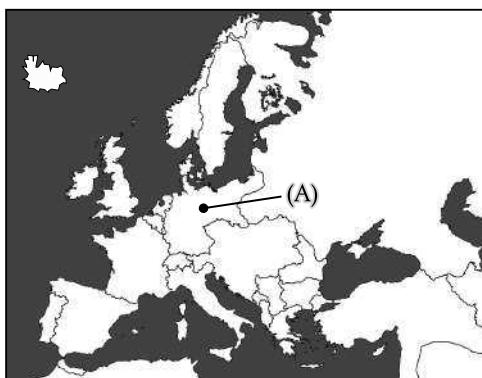
- 12.1** India occupies \_\_\_\_\_ place in the world and \_\_\_\_\_ place in Asia in plant diversity. 1  
**12.2** What is meant by Exotic Plants? 1  
**12.3** What is the meaning of Natural Vegetation? 2

**Section - E**  
**Map Skill Based Question**

**(1 × 3 = 3)**

- 13. 13.1** On the given outline map of Europe, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The country which is considered to have started World War II.



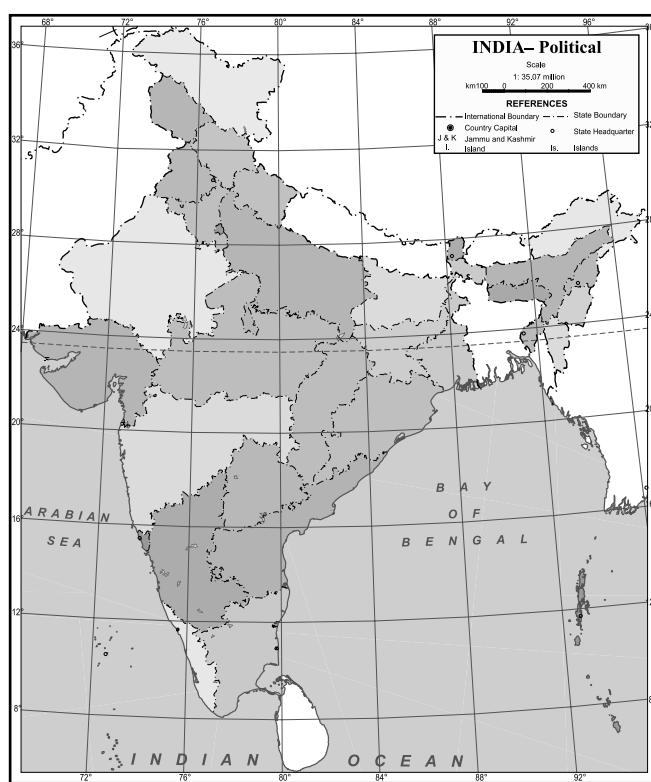
- 13.2 (B)** On the given outline map of India, mark the following items:

(I) The Sambhar Lake

OR

Bharatpur

(II) The Ganga River



**SOLVED**

# Sample Question Paper

2

## General Instructions :

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
7. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**Section - A**  
**Very Short Answer Questions**

**(2 × 5 = 10)**

1. Describe the views of Radicals.
2. How does relief affect the flora and fauna of any region?
3. Describe any two important features of the Mahanadi Basin.
4. According to our Election Laws, which two things should be kept in mind during the election campaign?
5. (a) List any two main problems faced by the poor people. 1  
(b) Who are the poorest of the poor? 1

**Section - B**  
**Short Answer Type Questions**

(3 × 3 = 9)

- 6.** Explain any three effects of the Treaty of Versailles over Germany.

**OR**

Discuss the agricultural changes introduced in Soviet Union after 1917.

- 7.** Mention any three Discretionary Powers of the Indian President.

- 8.** What is poverty line? Give the income for poverty line as fixed for the rural and urban areas in India according to 2000.

**Section - C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

(5 × 2 = 10)

- 9.** Describe the procedure for nomination of candidates for election in India.

**OR**

Explain the composition of the Union Council of Ministers.

- 10.** Describe the global poverty trends.

**OR**

Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?

**Section - D**  
**Case Based Questions**

(4 × 2 = 8)

- 11.** Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, his Propaganda Minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin bunker in April. At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for crimes against peace, for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called "crimes against humanity", raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation. What were these acts. Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>11.1</b> When did Germany surrender to the Allies?                                   | 1 |
| <b>11.2</b> In 1941, Allied power of UK and France were also joined by which countries? | 1 |
| <b>11.3</b> What is meant by Genocidal war?   | 2 |

- 12.** Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. There are numerous small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>12.1</b> Which Peninsular rivers flows eastwards?  | 1 |
| <b>12.2</b> Which long rivers make estuaries?   | 1 |
| <b>12.3</b> Where is the main Water Divide in Peninsular India and what is the direction of it? | 2 |

**Section - E**  
**Map Skill Based Question**

**(1 × 3 = 3)**

- 13. 13.1** On the given outline World Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) This country along with England, Russia and USA formed Allied Powers in World War I.

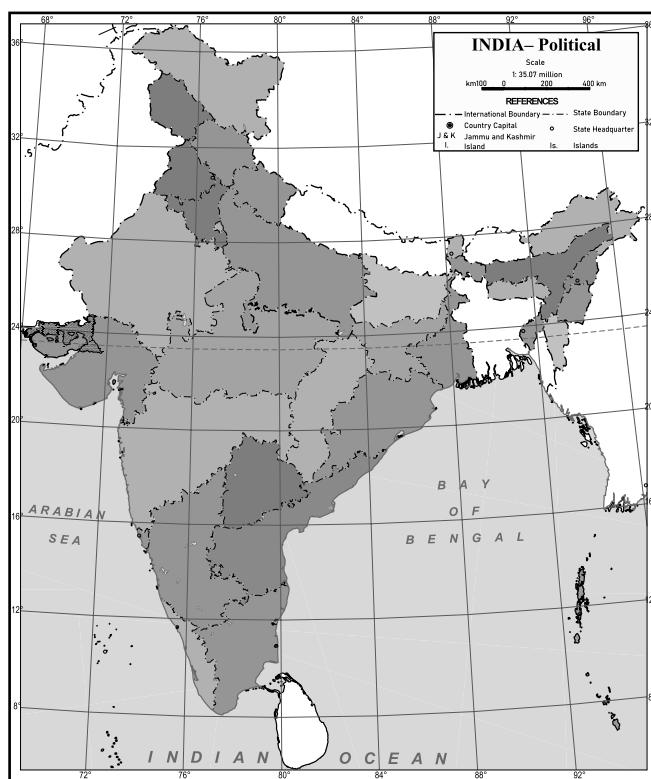


- 13.2 (B)** Locate and label the following items on the given outline map of India:

- (I) Pulicat Lake  
 (II) Corbett National Park

**OR**

Gir National Park



1

# Self Assessment Paper

## General Instructions :

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
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3. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
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5. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
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9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**Section - A**  
**Very Short Answer Questions**

**(2 × 5 = 10)**

1. What was the vision of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc related to Co-operatives? Explain.
2. Explain the term 'Water Divide' with example. What is its significance?
3. Which animals are found in the Montane Forests? Name any six.
4. Give any three functions (or responsibilities) of the government.
5. (a) "In poor families, all suffer, but some suffer more than others." Explain the statement. 1  
(b) Give one positive and one negative side of poverty conditions in India. 1

**Section - B**  
**Short Answer Type Questions**

**(3 × 3 = 9)**

6. Explain briefly the theory of Herbert Spencer used by Hitler.

**7.** Distinguish between voting and rigging.

**OR**

Give any three differences between the Cabinet Ministers and the Minister of States.

**8.** Differentiate between 'Minimum Subsistence Level of Living' and a 'Reasonable Level of Living'.

**Section - C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

**(5 × 2 = 10)**

**9.** Mention the eligibilities for Indian citizens to be a Member of Parliament.

**OR**

Define the following :

- (a) Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)
- (b) Ballot Paper
- (c) Election Day

**10.** Give a brief account of Inter-state disparities of poverty in India.

**OR**

Write some effects of economic growth on the people of India.

**Section - D**  
**Case Based Questions**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

**11. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :**

In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks had opposed the war since 1914. Now, he felt it was time for Soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants and banks be nationalised. These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party should rename itself as the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims. Most others in the Bolshevik Party were initially surprised by the April Theses. They thought that the time was not yet ripe for a Socialist Revolution and the Provisional Government needed to be supported. But the developments of the subsequent months changed their attitude.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 11.1 When did Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile? | 1 |
| 11.2 Lenin argued that the Bolshevik Party should rename itself as which party?  | 1 |
| 11.3 What demands were made in Lenin's 'April Theses'?                           | 2 |

**12. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :**

The cold weather season begins from mid- November in northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature decreases from south to the north. The average temperature of Chennai on the eastern coast, is between 24°Celsius – 25°Celsius, while in the northern plains, it ranges between 10°Celsius and 15°Celsius. Days are warm and nights are cold. Frost is common. Winds blow through the Ganga valley from the west and the northwest. The weather is normally marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble, variable winds. A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest. These low-pressure systems, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much-needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains. Although, the total amount of winter rainfall locally known as 'Mahawat' is small, they are of immense importance for the cultivation of 'Rabi' crops.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 12.1 In cold weather season of winter, the temperature decreases from which direction? | 1 |
| 12.2 Write one characteristic of the cold weather season in India?                     | 1 |
| 12.3 What is Mahawat?  | 2 |

**Section - E**  
**Map Skill Based Question**

**(1 × 3 = 3)**

- 13. 13.1** On the given outline political map of India, identify the place marked as A with help of following information:

(A) Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and this country between 1914 and 1916.



- 13.2 (B)** Locate and label the following items on the given outline map of India:

- (i) Kaveri river OR Wular Lake  
(ii) Kanha National Park



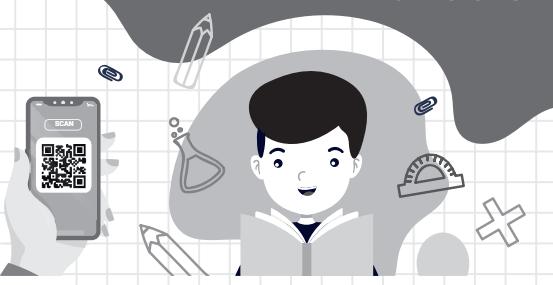
Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !

For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code  
<https://bit.ly/3rtoWUw>

OR



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# **Self Assessment Paper**

**2**

## **General Instructions :**

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**Section - A**  
**Very Short Answer Questions**

**(2 × 5 = 10)**

1. Describe the ideas of Karl Marx about the Capitalists.
2. What are Jet Streams and how do they affect the climate of India?
3. Explain any three main features of the Brahmaputra River System.
4. How is poverty seen by social scientists? Explain.
5. (a) Describe any two methods of election campaign used by political parties. 1  
(b) Who are the Ministers of States? Write any two functions of them. 1

**Section - B**  
**Short Answer Type Questions**

**(3 × 3 = 9)**

6. Describe any three changes that took place in the year of 1904 in Russia.
7. List down the conditions under which a State of Emergency can be declared in India? Explain.

- 8.** Explain the causes of poverty.

**OR**

What is meant by 'Vulnerability' to poverty? Which economic categories are more vulnerable to poverty in India?

**Section - C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

**(5 × 2 = 10)**

- 9.** Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

**OR**

Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as consequence of Poverty. Explain.

- 10.** Define the following :

- (a) Universal Adult Franchise
- (b) Election Photo Identify Card
- (c) Voter's List

**OR**

Compare the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

**Section - D**  
**Case Based Questions**

**(4 × 2 = 8)**

- 11.** Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

**Political Radicalism and Economic Crises**

Political Radicalisation was only heightened by the economic crisis of 1923. Germany had fought the war largely on loans and had to pay war reparations in gold. This depleted gold reserves at a time when resources were scarce. In 1923 Germany refused to pay and the French occupied its leading industrial area, Ruhr, to claim their coal. Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German Mark fell. In April, the US Dollar was equal to 24,000 Marks, in July, 353,000 Marks, in August 4,621,000 Marks and at 98,860,000 Marks by December, the figure had run into trillions. As the value of the Mark collapsed, prices of goods soared. The image of Germans carrying cart-loads of currency notes to buy a loaf of bread was widely publicised evoking worldwide sympathy. This crisis came to be known as hyperinflation, a situation when prices rise phenomenally high.

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 11.1 | What is the currency of Germany called?          | 1 |
| 11.2 | When was the US Dollar equal to 4,621,000 Marks? | 1 |
| 11.3 | What is Hyperinflation?                          | 2 |

- 12.** Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in natural vegetation. As such, there is a succession of natural vegetation belts in the same order as we see from the tropical to the Tundra region. The wet temperate type of forests are found between a height of 1000 and 2000 metres. Evergreen broad-leaf trees, such as oaks and chestnuts predominate. Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests containing coniferous trees, like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found. These forests cover mostly the southern slopes of the Himalayas, places having high altitude in southern and north-east India. At higher elevations, Temperate Grasslands are common. At high altitudes, generally, more than 3,600 metres above the sea level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests. However, they get progressively stunted as they approach the snow-line. Ultimately, through shrubs and scrubs, they merge into the Alpine grasslands. These are used extensively for grazing by nomadic tribes, like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals. At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 12.1 | Gujjars and the Bakarwals are the nomadic tribes of which grassland?       | 1 |
| 12.2 | Between a height of 1000 and 2000 metres, which type of forests are found? | 1 |
| 12.3 | Describe two characteristics of Mountain forest.                           | 2 |

**Section - E**  
**Map Skill Based Question**

**(1 × 3 = 3)**

- 13. 13.1** On the given outline Political map of World, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The Germans conquered this country in 1940.



- 13.2 (B)** On the given outline Political Map of India, locate the following.

- (i) Lakshadweep Islands OR River Tapi  
(ii) Dachigam Wildlife Sanctuary



Finished Solving the Paper ?  
Time to evaluate yourself !

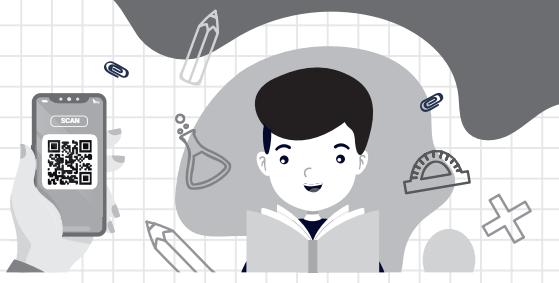
For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code

<https://bit.ly/3AYNHeB>

OR



**OSWAAL COGNITIVE  
LEARNING TOOLS**



# Self Assessment Paper

3

## General Instructions :

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
7. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**Section - A**  
**Very Short Answer Questions**

**(2 × 5 = 10)**

1. Mention the two major demands raised by Russian workers who went on strike at St. Petersburg in 1904.
2. Name the movement led by Chaudhary Devi Lal of Haryana in 1987. What promise did he make to lure the voters before election? Which political party did he form?
3. Write about the process of appointment and removal of a judge of the Supreme Court.
4. Explain the principle measures taken in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty.
5. Define the following:
  - (a) Election
  - (b) Election Campaign

1

1

**Section - B**  
**Short Answer Type Questions**

(3 × 3 = 9)

- 6.** State the verdict of Nuremberg Tribunal. Why did the allies avoid hard punishment on Germany?

**OR**

Explain any five socio-economic conditions of Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century.

- 7.** India has large diversity of flora and fauna. Explain three main factors responsible for it.

- 8.** Write the two methods to estimate Poverty Line.

**Section - C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

(5 × 2 = 10)

- 9.** Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

**OR**

"The proportion of people below poverty line is also not same for all social groups and economic categories in India." Explain.

- 10.** What is meant by Drainage? Explain any four benefits of river and cause of river pollution in India.

**OR**

Define Climate and Weather. What are the common elements between the two? Discuss the factors effecting the Indian climate.

**Section - D**  
**Case Based Questions**

(4 × 2 = 8)

- 11. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :**

The crisis in the economy, policy and society formed the background to Hitler's rise to power. Born in 1889 in Austria, Hitler spent his youth in poverty. When the First World War broke out, he enrolled for the army, acted as a messenger in the front, became a corporal and earned medals for bravery. The German defeat horrified him and the Versailles Treaty made him furious. In 1919, he joined a small group called the German Workers' Party. He subsequently took over the organisation and renamed it the National Socialist German Workers' Party. This party came to be known as the Nazi Party. In 1923, Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria, march to Berlin and capture power. He failed, was arrested, tried for treason, and later released. The Nazis could not effectively mobilize popular support till the early 1930s. It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a mass movement. As we have seen, after 1929, banks collapsed and businesses shut down, workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitution. In such a situation Nazi Propaganda stirred hopes of a better future. In 1928, the Nazi party got no more than 2.6 per cent votes in the Reichstag – The German Parliament. By 1932, it had become the largest Party with 37 per cent votes.

- 11.1** When was Hitler born? 1  
**11.2** When did Hitler enrol in the army? 1  
**11.3** Describe about German Workers' Party. 2

- 12. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :**

Prime Minister is the most important political institution in the Country. Yet, there is no direct election to the post of the Prime Minister. The President appoints the Prime Minister. But the President cannot appoint anyone he likes. The President appoints the Leader of the Majority Party or the Coalition of Parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha as Prime Minister. In case no single party or alliance gets a majority, the President appoints the person most likely to secure a majority support. The Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure. He continues in power so long as he remains the Leader of the Majority Party or Coalition.

- 12.1** Who is the head of the government and exercises all governmental powers? 1  
**12.2** What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called? 1  
**12.3** What is mean by Political Executive? 2

**Section - E**  
**Map Skill Based Question**

**(1 × 3 = 3)**

- 13. 13.1** On the given outline Political Map of World, identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) This country was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II in 1914.



- 13.2 (B)** Locate and label the following items on the given outline map of India:

**Identify the following river in the map.**

- (i) Chilka lake OR River Indus  
(ii) Western Ghats region.



Finished Solving the Paper ?

Time to evaluate yourself !

For elaborate solutions, click on the link below or scan the given code

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OR



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1

# Solution of Question Paper

## Section - A Very Short Answer Questions

- At the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture. Industry was found in pockets. Most industry was the private property of industrialists. Workers were a divided social group. Workers were divided by skill. Divisions among workers showed themselves in dress and manners too. In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. Like workers, peasants too were divided. They were also deeply religious. But except in a few cases, they had no respect for the nobility. In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them. Peasants formed their group called Commune or Mir.
- The seasonal reversal in wind direction during a year is called the monsoon. Monsoon tends to have 'breaks' in rainfall, which means that there are wet and dry spells in between. The monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time and then come to the rainless intervals.
- Alakananda and Bhagirathi are the two headstreams of the Ganga. They meet at Devprayag.
- This is because, in India, only the leader of the majority party/parties in the Lok Sabha can become the Prime Minister. Moreover, if the directly elected Prime Minister who does not have the support of the majority is appointed as the Prime Minister, there are chances that policies or laws suggested by him would not be passed in the Lok Sabha. This would lead to the government being run ineffectively.
- (a) Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty, are scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households. Similarly, among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and urban casual labour households.

### Commonly Made Error

- Students are not aware about vulnerable groups of society.

### Answering Tip

- Students should learn the vulnerable groups by classifying them into social and economic groups.
- (b) Poverty is defined as the state of lack of basic necessities of life like food, shelter, clothing, safe drinking water, sanitation, medical care, education etc.

## Section - B Short Answer Type Questions

- Films were made to create hatred for the Jews. The film, 'The Eternal Jew', showed the Jews with flowing beards and dressed in kaftans. The Jews were referred to as vermin, rats and pests. Nazi propaganda compared the Jews to rodents.

Orthodox Jews were stereotyped as killers of Christ and money lenders. Stereotypes about Jews were even popularised media. Visual images, radio, posters, leaflets etc. were used. Children were taught to hate the Jews. The Nazi propaganda against the Jews was so effective that people felt anger and hatred surge inside them when they saw someone who looked like a Jew.

- 7.** If the choice was given to me, I would choose to have a majority in Lok Sabha because of the following reasons:

- (1) The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the voters of the country and represents the will of the people.
- (2) Money Bills can originate only in the Lok Sabha.
- (3) Lastly, the leader of political party which is in majority in Lok Sabha will be appointed as the Prime Minister, i.e., the most powerful person of the country.

**OR**

A State of Emergency can be declared under the following conditions:

- (i) In case of external aggression or armed rebellion.
- (ii) If the government machinery of a state breaks down.
- (iii) If there is a threat to the financial stability of the country. Under these circumstances the President can impose a State of Emergency and this is called President's Rule.

**Commonly Made Error**

- Students are unable to understand the topic of Emergency.

**Answering Tip**

- Students should know that Emergency is declared at the time of threat to the financial stability of the country and increase of external aggression.

- 8.** The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides assured employment of 100 days in a year to every rural household in 200 districts. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women.

The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme.

- The Act assures 100 days of employment every year to every rural household.
- It is also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion.
- The share of SCs, STs and women is 23 percent, 17 percent and 53 per cent respectively.
- Under this, the average wage has increased from ₹ 65 in 2006-07 to ₹ 132 in 2013-14.
- The wage rate for unskilled manual workers has been revised recently in March 2018, state-wise.
- The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person-days of employment to 4.78 crores household.

**Section - C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

- 9.** The elections in India are basically free and fair. But, a few candidates may win purely based on money, power and unfair means. These challenges exist not just in India but also in many established democracies. These deeper issues are a matter of concern for those who believe in democracy. The challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows:

- (i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory, but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.
- (ii) In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of the electoral race and to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.
- (iii) Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.
- (iv) Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, for both the major parties are quite similar to each other, both in policies and practice.

- (v) Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage as compared to bigger parties.

**OR**

**General Election:** General election is a kind of election which is held after a certain period of time (5 years in India) for all constituencies at the same day or within few days.

A general election is the election held after a stipulated period to elect all members of a given political body. For example, the Lok Sabha Elections that are held in India, every five years.

A general election is an election in which all or most of the members of a given political body are chosen.

**Mid-term Election:** Mid term Election is held when a Lok Sabha or a State Assembly dissolves as a whole before the expiring period. It is held to form the New House.

If a Government (Central and State) fails a confidence motion and no other alternative for the government is possible, Mid-term Elections are held.

Mid-term Elections are those which are conducted before the end of the term of a given government. Such elections cause undesired load of expense over the public.

- 10.** The official definition of poverty captures only a limited part of what poverty means to people. Many scholars advocate that the concept of poverty must broaden the concept of poverty to human poverty. Human Poverty refers to the condition that goes beyond the restricted view of poverty. A large number of people may be able to feed themselves but do not have a number of other basic necessities such as education, shelter, health care or job security. The denial of political, social and economic opportunities to an individual to maintain a reasonable standard of living. Illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to proper healthcare and sanitation, caste and gender discrimination, etc. are all components of human poverty.

Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms. While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees. The present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement.

**OR**

Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1995. The main features of REGP are:

- The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.
- It is implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), to help eligible entrepreneurs to set up Village Industry Units.
- It creates employment opportunities in villages including small towns with population up to 20,000.
- A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year plan.
- Under this programme, entrepreneurs can establish village industries by availing of marginal money assistance from KVIC and loans from Public Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks, Selected Regional Cooperative Banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs 25 lakh.

**Section - D**  
**Case Based Questions**

- 11. 11.1** 20%

**11.2** Eight hours

**11.3** The procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace where it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that came to be known as the 1905 Revolution.

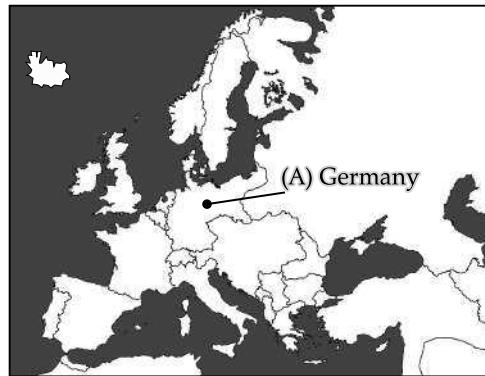
- 12. 12.1** India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth place in Asia in plant diversity.

**12.2** Plants that have come from outside India are termed as Exotic Plants.

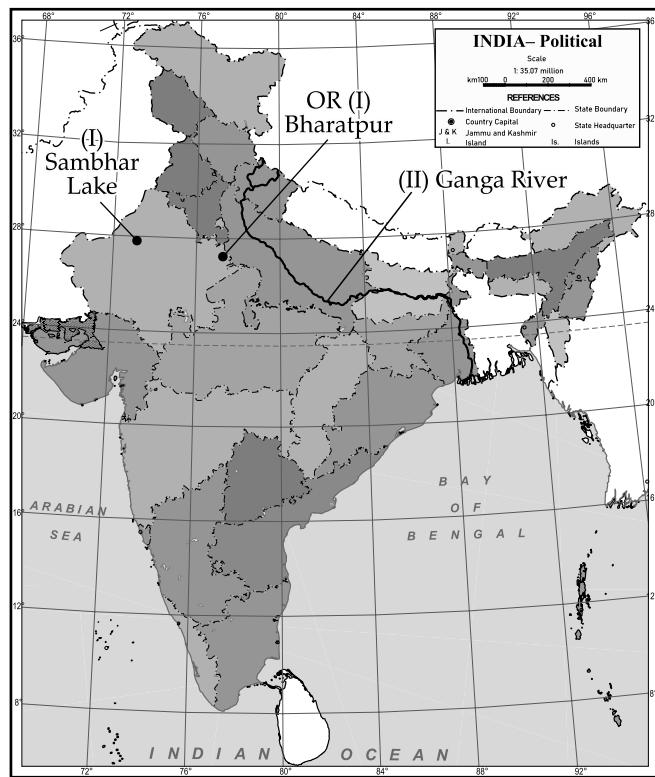
**12.3** Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

### Section - E Map Skill Based Question

**13. 13.1 (A) Germany**



**13.2 (B)**



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## **Solution of Question Paper**



### **Section - A** **Very Short Answer Questions**

- 1. The views of Radicals are as follows:**
  - (i) The Radicals wanted to bring about immediate social change in Russia.
  - (ii) They wanted to form a government based on the majority of country's population.
  - (iii) They were against private properties.

(Any two)
- 2. Relief include both land and soil which vastly effects the flora and fauna of a region.**
  - Land affects the natural vegetation directly. The fertility of land determines the quality of vegetation. The plains are mostly fertile leading to the growth of crops on it, while grassland and woodlands are developed over uneven land.
  - Soil also plays a vital role in determining the flora and fauna of an area. Dry and sandy soil of deserts supports plants like cactus and thorny bushes while marshy lands, swamps and deltas are suitable for the growth of mangroves.

#### **Commonly Made Error**

- Students do not provide proper definition of the term 'Relief'.

#### **Answering Tip**

- Variation in relief due to geographical locations should be explained and its related terms such as land and soil should also be explained in context to the relief only.

- 3. (i) The Mahanadi rises in Chhattisgarh. It flows through Odisha, for 860 km till it falls into the Bay of Bengal.**  
(ii) Its basin is shared by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. .
- 4. During the Election Campaign the focus should be:**
  - (i) No party or candidate should try to bribe or threaten voters.
  - (ii) No one should use or exploit government resources.
- 5. (a) Two main problems faced by poor people are:**
  - (i) Lack of food and shelter.
  - (ii) Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.

#### **Commonly Made Error**

- Students are not aware of common problems faced by poor people.

#### **Answering Tip**

- Students should learn the common problems by looking at the real scenario of poor people.

- (b) Women, children, especially the girl child and elder people in a poor family are regarded as the poorest of the poor because they are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.

### **Section - B** **Short Answer Type Questions**

- 6. Impact of the Treaty of Versailles over Germany:**
  - (i) Germany lost its overseas colonies.

- (ii) It lost a tenth of its population and 13 per cent of its territories.
- (iii) It was demilitarised by the Allied Powers.
- (iv) The Allied armies occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s.
- (v) It lost 75 per cent of its Iron and 26 per cent of its Coal to France, Poland, Denmark & Lithuania.
- (vi) Germany was asked to pay a compensation amount of 6 Billion Pounds as it was accused of causing the war.

#### Commonly Made Error

- The students write about the reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany.

#### Answering Tip

- The students should mention about the economic loss that Germany suffered due to the terms laid in the Treaty of Versailles.

**OR**

**The agricultural changes introduced in Soviet Union after 1917 are:**

- (i) Large estates of church, landlords, nobility, etc., were taken away by the government and distributed to peasants.
- (ii) These peasants had very small holdings of land, which were not productive. So, a new method of agriculture was introduced that was called the Collective Farming.
- (iii) Rich farmers opposed this type of farming. They were dealt harshly by the government. Thus, landlords were oppressed.

#### 7. Three Discretionary Powers of the Indian President are:

- (i) The Administration of whole country is carried on his name. He is the Supreme Commander of Armed Force.
- (ii) He appoints the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India, Governors of the States, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, the Election Commissioners, Ambassadors to other countries, etc.
- (iii) There is one very important thing he should do on his own, i.e., appoint the Prime Minister. When a party or coalition of parties secures a clear majority in the elections, the President has to appoint the Leader of the majority party or the coalition that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha. When no party or coalition gets a majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises his discretion. The President appoints a leader who in his opinion can muster majority support in the Lok Sabha. In such a case, the President can ask the newly appointed Prime Minister to prove majority support in the Lok Sabha within a specified time.

8. A common method used to measure poverty, based on the income or consumption levels is called poverty line. A person is said to be poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfil basic needs. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms. While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirements are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by prices in rupees.

In the year 2000, a family of five members living in rural areas and earning less than about ₹ 1,640 per month was below the poverty line, whereas in urban areas earning less than about ₹ 2,270 per month in the similar family was considered living below the poverty line.

#### Commonly Made Error

- Many students mention the rise of people belonging to Poverty Line or below that.

#### Answering Tip

- Students must discuss the decline of people belonging to Poverty Line or below since 1973.

### Section - C

#### Long Answer Type Questions

9. (i) Any one, who can be a voter, can also become a candidate in elections. Political parties nominate their candidates who get party symbol and support. Party's nomination is often called 'Party Ticket'.
- (ii) Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'Nomination form' and give some money as a 'security deposit'.

- (iii) Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details of:
  - (A) Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate,
  - (B) Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family, and
  - (C) Educational qualifications of the candidate.
- (iv) This information has to be made public.
- (v) This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision based on the information provided by candidates.

**OR**

The Union Council of Ministers comprises of the three categories of Ministers. These are:

- (i) **Cabinet Ministers:** They constitute the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. These are the top level leaders of the ruling party/parties who are in charge of the important ministries. They usually meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers.
- (ii) **Ministers of State with Independent Charge:** They are usually in charge of smaller ministries. They participate in the cabinet meetings only when they are invited.
- (iii) **Ministers of State:** They are attached to and are required to assist the Cabinet Ministers.
- (iv) It is headed by the Prime Minister.
- (v) Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks.

#### Commonly Made Error

- Students always get confused about the Council of Ministers.

#### Answering Tip

- Students must know that the three categories of Ministers include Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State with Independent Charge and Ministers of State.

**10.** Number of people living in extreme poverty has fallen from 25 percent in the year 1990 to 21 percent in the year 2001.

- (i) Poverty has declined substantially in China and South East Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth.
- (ii) The number of poor has fallen from 606 million in 1981 to 212 million in 2001.
- (iii) In some countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan), the fall has been marginal.
- (iv) In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty actually rose from 41 percent in 1981 to 46 percent in 2001. Poverty has declined in most regions of the World like China, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Poverty in China, East Asia and Pacific regions has declined more rapidly than in South Asia. The rapid decline in poverty in China, East Asia and Pacific is associated with rapid economic growth and huge investments in Human Resource Development in these regions. The Poverty ratio for India as per the World Bank standard appears higher than our National estimate of 26%. In the United Nations Millennium Summit held in September 2002, leaders from 189 countries signed a declaration pledging to reduce the number of people living below \$1 a day to half of its 1990 figure by 2015.

**OR**

The present methodology of poverty estimation does not look appropriate. It only takes one factor in view and that is the economic factor. Moreover, it considers about a "minimum" subsistence level of living rather than a "reasonable" level of living.

Poverty has many dimensions. It is no longer confined to economic factors alone. With development, the definitions of what constitutes poverty also changes. Its concept has broadened to Human Poverty.

A few persons may have been able to feed themselves but if they are without education, without shelter, without health-care, without job security, without self-confidence, without social equality, they are considered poor.

If poverty is to be removed in real sense and the people are to be brought above the poverty line, then not only that we need to increase their income but also, we have to provide the people with education, shelter, healthcare, job-security, respect and dignity.

### Section - D

#### Case Based Questions

**11. 11.1** In May 1945.

**11.2** USSR And USA.

**11.3** Killing on a large scale of people leading to destruction is called Genocidal War. Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a Genocidal war, which resulted in the

mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents.

**12. 12.1** The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri river.

**12.2** The Narmada and the Tapi river.

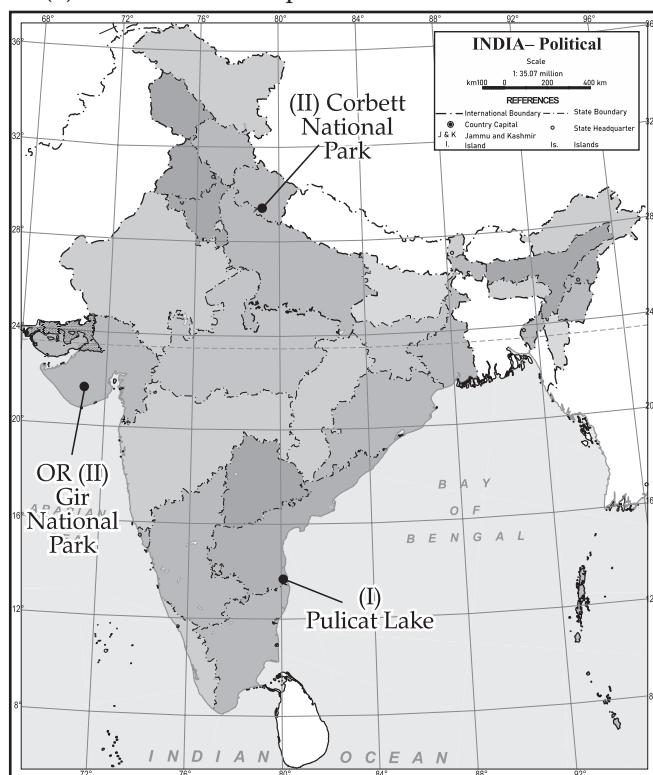
**12.3** The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast.

### **Section - E** **Map Skill Based Question**

**13. 13.1 (A)** France



**13.2 (B) (i)** Pulicat lake **(ii)** Corbett National park OR Gir National Park



**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
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**Self Assessment Papers**

## **HINTS**

### **Self Assessment Paper-1**

- 2.** **Water Divide :** Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separating two drainage basins.
- 5.** There are certain things that are common in the life of poor people in urban and rural India.
  - hunger and malnutrition — lack of proper housing and shelter — no healthcare in case of illness
  - no regular job and income — lack of sanitation and safe drinking water — no education for children
  - hopelessness and ill-treatment.
- 10.** Uneven proportion of poor people — same in every state. State level poverty has witnessed a secular decline.  
Odisha with a poverty ratio of 47 percent — Bihar with a poverty ratio of 43 percent.

### **Self Assessment Paper-2**

- 2.** A narrow belt of high altitude — Westerly winds that blow in the troposphere — Speed 110 kilometers per hour in summer — 184 kilometers per hour in winter.
- 3.** The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet — Tsang Po in Tibet and Jamuna in Bangladesh — widespread devastation due to floods in Assam and Bangladesh.
- 9.** **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) :** It was launched in 2000.  
**National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) :** It was launched in 2004.  
**National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) :** passed in September 2005 and implemented on February 2, 2006.

### **Self Assessment Paper-3**

- 2.** 'Nyaya Yudh' – Lok Dal
- 7.** **Factors :** Land – Soil, Temperature – Precipitation
- 8.** Methods to estimate poverty line: Income Method – Consumption Method
- 9.** **Reasons for Poverty:** Inequalities in income distribution – British Colonial Administration – Population explosion – Slow growth in Agriculture and Industry – Extravagance and indebtedness.



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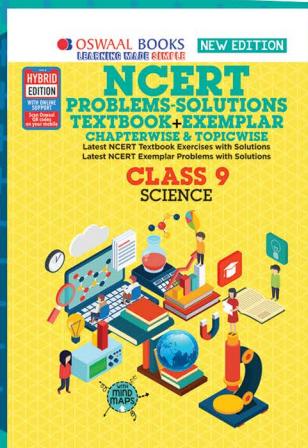


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