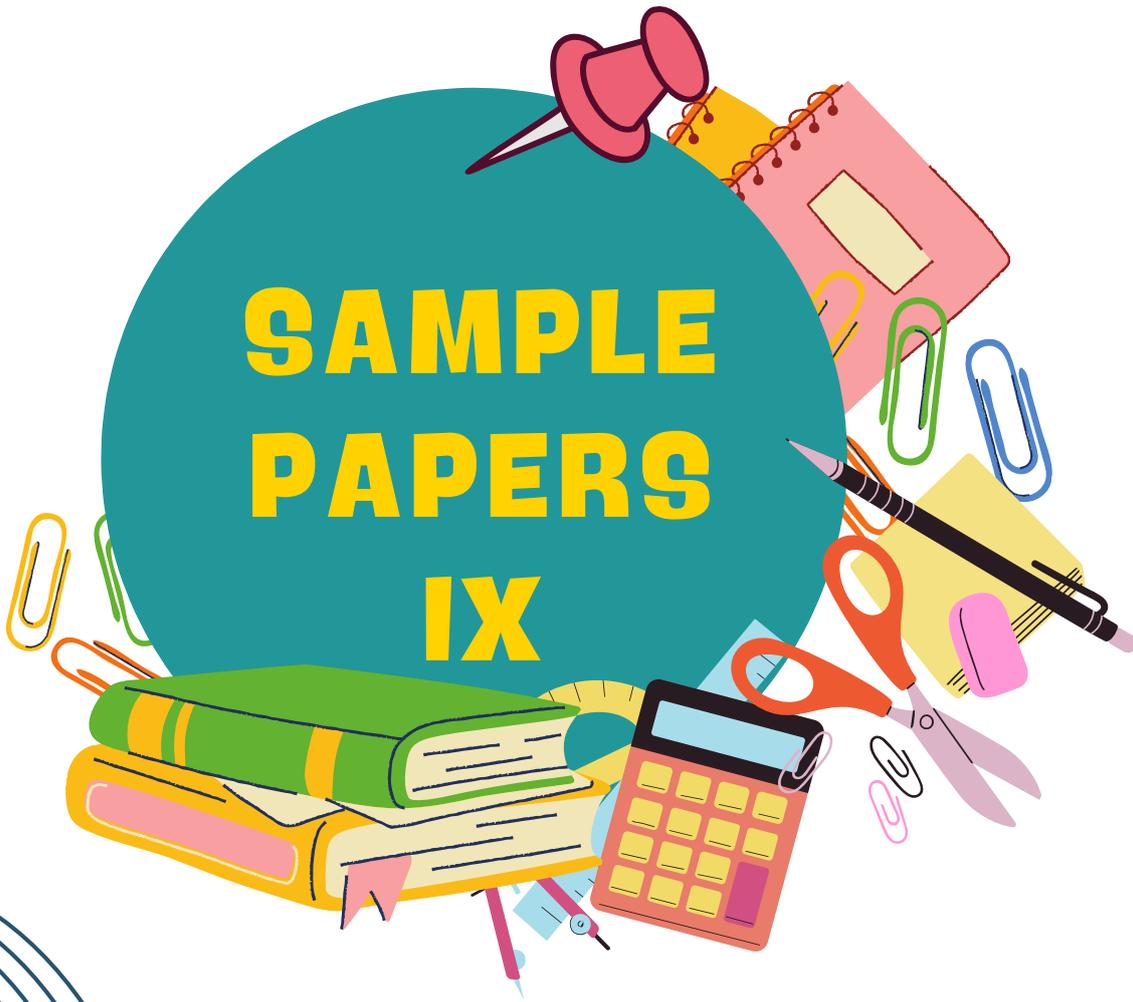




**Bal Bharati**  
PUBLIC SCHOOL

**SAMPLE  
PAPERS  
IX**





# बाल भारती पब्लिक स्कूल,द्वारका

कक्षा-नवमी  
संस्कृतम्  
आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम् (मध्यावधि-परीक्षा)

समय: – सार्धद्वयहोरा

सम्पूर्णाङ्कः- 80

(खण्ड-क)

## 1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत-

अस्माकं प्रियः नेता राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी अस्ति । स हि गतोऽपि जीवितः एव अस्ति । यशस्विनो जनाः भौतिकेन शरीरेण प्रियन्ते । यशः शरीरेण ते सदा जीवन्ति । महात्मा गाँधी गुर्जरजोऽपि अखिलभारतीय आसीत् । सत्यभाषणं, सत्याचरणम् तस्य जीवनादर्शम् आसीत् । मनसि वचसि कर्मणि च तस्य एकता आसीत् । अफ्रिकादेशे सुख्यातिं लब्ध्वा स्वदेशसमागत्य स्वदेशस्य स्वाधीनतायै सत्यग्रहः कृतः निखिलः देशः तं पितरम् अमन्यत् । तस्यैव प्रयत्नेन अस्माभिः स्वाधीनता लब्धा । सः महापुरुषः अपरः बुद्धः आसीत् । सत्ये अहिंसायां तस्य दृढः विश्वासः आसीत् ।

### I. एकपदेन उत्तरत (एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए) - केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (1X2=2)

- (i) कः अस्माकं प्रियः नेता अस्ति ? (ii) महात्मागान्धिनः प्रयत्नेन अस्माभिः का लब्धा ?  
(iii) महात्मागान्धिः कुत्र जन्म लब्ध्वा अपि अखिलभारतीयः आसीत् ?

### II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।(पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर लिखें।) -केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (2X2=4)

- (i) कस्मिन् गान्धिनः विश्वासः आसीत् ? (ii) निखिलः देशः गान्धिनं किमर्थं पितरम् अमन्यत् ?  
(iii) के भौतिकेन शरीरेण प्रियन्ते ?

### III. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत । (1X1=1)

### VI. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत- -केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम् (1X3=3)

- (i) “सत्ये अहिंसायां तस्य दृढः विश्वासः आसीत् । अत्र वाक्ये ‘तस्य’ इति सर्वनाम-पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) महात्मा-गान्धिने (ख) शरीराय (ग) भौतिकाय

- (ii) “यशः शरीरेण ते सदा जीवन्ति ।” अस्मिन् वाक्ये ‘ते’ इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति ?

(क) शरीरेण (ख) सदा (ग) जीवन्ति

- (iii) ‘दृढः विश्वासः’ इत्यनयोः पदयोः विशेष्यपदं किम्?

(क) दृढः (ख) विश्वासः (ग) उभौ

- (iv) “भौतिकेन शरीरेण”- अनयोः किं विशेषण-पदम् अस्ति ?

(क) भौतिकेन (ख) शरीरेण (ग) भौतिक-शरीरेण

(खण्ड-ख)

## 2. मित्रं प्रति अधोलिखितं पत्रं मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पूर्यित्वा पुनः लिखत- (0.5X10=5)

मञ्जूषा - अभिन्नहृदयः, शोभते, कोलकातानगरात्, परिश्रान्ताः, तत्र, मधुरस्वरेण, इतस्ततः, नृत्यन्ति, विगतदिवसे, नमो नमः ।

(i).....

दिनाङ्कः.....

प्रिय मित्र रमेश ।

सप्रेम (ii).....

(iii).....अहं मित्रैः सह जन्तुशालां द्रष्टुं कोलकाता-नगरम् अगच्छम् । (iv)..... अहं नैकान् पशून् पक्षिणः च दृष्टवान् । सर्वे जन्तवः भयरहिताः सन्तः (v)..... भ्रमन्ति स्म । सिंहाः उच्चैः गर्जन्ति स्म । मयूराः कलरवं कृत्वा (vi)..... स्म । वस्तुतः मयूरं विना जन्तुशाला न (vii)..... । तत्र आम्रवृक्षेषु कोकिलाः (viii)..... कूजन्ति स्म । दिनान्ते वयं (ix)..... जाताः । पुनः वयं ततः प्रत्यागताः । गृहे सर्वेभ्यः मम प्रणामाः निवेदनीयाः ।

तव (x).....

सुकेशः

3. अधोप्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया संस्कृते पञ्च-वाक्यानि लिखत-

(1X5=5)

उद्यानम्, वृक्षे, तिष्ठतः, धावति, कुक्कुरः, वृद्धा महिला, हरीतिमा, वृक्षाः, भ्रमणाय, द्विचक्रिकां चालयति, प्रसन्नाः



अथवा/OR

मञ्जूषाप्रदत्तशब्दानां साहाय्येन निम्नलिखितं विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चभिः संस्कृतवाक्यैः एकम् अनुच्छेदं लिखत । मञ्जूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित विषय पर पांच संस्कृत वाक्यों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए ।

1x5=5

“ वृक्षाणां संरक्षणाय किं-किं करणीयम् ”

मञ्जूषा- वृक्षाः, परोपकारकाः, वाटिकायां वृक्षारोपणम्, प्रत्येकं छात्रः, पादपान्, सिञ्चेत्, जलेन, हानिः न कुर्यात्, आनयेत्, वर्धयेत्, संरक्षणम्, ज्ञानम्, वार्ताः, उत्तमपादपप्रदर्शनीम्

4. मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया संवादपूर्तिं कुरुत-

(1X5=5)

मञ्जूषा-

1. अहं नवम्यां कक्षायां पठामि ।
2. मम कक्षायाः आचार्यस्य नाम ज्ञानानन्दः अस्ति ।
3. तव कक्षायां कति छात्राः पठन्ति ?
4. मम कक्षायां पञ्चाशत् छात्राः पठन्ति ।
5. त्वं कस्यां कक्षायां पठसि ?

वासुदेवः - भोः मित्र ! त्वं कस्यां कक्षायां पठसि ?

सुरेशः - मित्र ! (I).....।

(II).....?

वासुदेवः - अहं सप्तम्यां कक्षायां पठामि ।

सुरेशः - तव कक्षायाः आचार्यस्य किं नाम अस्ति ?

वासुदेवः - (III).....। तव कक्षायाः आचार्यस्य नाम ?

सुरेशः - मम कक्षायाः आचार्यस्य नाम परमानन्दः अस्ति

वासुदेवः - (IV).....

सुरेशः - मम कक्षायां चत्वारिंशत् छात्राः पठन्ति ।

तव कक्षायाम् च ?

वासुदेवः - (V).....।

अथवा

(0.5X10=5)

अधोलिखितां कथां मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत-

महात्मनः (1).....पावनं नाम को न जानाति । अयं महापुरुषः स्वकीयं राज्यं त्यक्त्वा (2).....प्रचारं कृतवान्। अस्य जन्म (3).....नगरे शुद्धोदनस्य गृहे अभवत् । अस्य प्रथमः नाम (4).....आसीत् । तस्य विवाहः (5).....नाम कन्यया सह (6).....। तस्य (7).....नाम राहुलः आसीत्। सिद्धार्थः विचारशीलः विरक्तः च आसीत्। एकदा सिद्धार्थः (8).....बहिः अगच्छत् । सः एकं रुग्णं एकं वृद्धं एकं (9).....च अपश्यत् । एतान् दृष्ट्वा सः संसारात् विरक्तः अभवत् । (10)..... परमो धर्म ' इति तस्य सिद्धान्तः लोकप्रियः संजातः ।

मञ्जूषा - कपिलवस्तु , यशोधरा , बुद्धस्य , सिद्धार्थः , अहिंसायाः , अभवत् , मृतजनं , अहिंसा , पुत्रस्य , भ्रमणार्थं

खण्ड-ग

5. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु सन्धिं सन्धिच्छेदं वा कृत्वा लिखत - (केवलं प्रश्नपञ्चकम्) (1X5=5)

- (i) सर्वत्र पो+अनः सर्वत्र वहति ।
- (ii) रात्रौ चन्द्र+उदयः भवति ।
- (iii) तदपदेशात् सः ज्ञानम् प्राप्नोति ।
- (iv) प्रदेशः+अयम् अस्माभिः त्याज्यम् एव ।
- (v) छात्राः शिक्षा+अर्थम् पठन्ति ।
- (vi) सुरेशः कार्यालयं गच्छति ।

6. अधोलिखितानां वर्णानाम् उच्चराणस्थानानि लिखत-

(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

(0.5X4=2)

- (क) 'ख्' – इत्यस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति ?  
 (ख) 'छ्'- इत्यस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति ?  
 (ग) 'य्' – इत्यस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति ?  
 (घ) 'ङ्'- इत्यस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति ?  
 (ङ) 'भ्' – इत्यस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति ?  
 (च) 'ष्'- इत्यस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति ?

7. विकल्पेभ्यः समुचितानि धातुरुपाणि विचित्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत- (केवलं प्रश्नपञ्चकम्)

(1X5=5)

- (i) राघवः गृहं .....।  
 (क) गच्छताम् (ख) गच्छति (ग) अगच्छताम् (घ) गच्छन्तु
- (ii) त्वं सदा सत्यं.....।  
 (क) वदिष्यन्ति (ख) वदेत् (ग) वदथ (घ) वदे:
- (iii) परीक्षापत्रे चत्वारिंशत् प्रश्नाः.....।  
 (क) आस्ताम् (ख) भविष्यति (ग) अभवत् (घ) आसन्
- (iv) त्वं कः .....?  
 (क) स्थः (ख) असि (ग) अस्ति (घ) सन्ति
- (v) छात्रौ उद्याने .....।  
 (क) अक्रीडाव (ख) अक्रीडन् (ग) अक्रीडताम् (घ) क्रीडेयुः
- (vi) गायिका गीतं ..... ।  
 (क) गायति (ख) अगायन् (ग) गास्यावः (घ) अगायाम

8. विकल्पेभ्यः समुचितानि शब्दरूपाणि विचित्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत- (केवलं प्रश्नपञ्चकम्)

(1X5=5)

- (i) ..... गृहकार्यं कुर्वन्ति ।  
 (क) बालकः (ख) बालकान् (ग) बालकाः (घ) बालकैः
- (ii) महिलाः ..... तिष्ठन्ति ।  
 (क) गृह (ख) गृहे (ग) गृहात् (घ) गृहस्य
- (iii) ..... दुग्धं पास्यामि ।  
 (क) ते (ख) अहम् (ग) वयम् (घ) यूयम्
- (iv) तस्याः ..... किं नाम अस्ति ?  
 (क) नदी (ख) नद्याः (ग) नद्यः (घ) नद्याम्
- (v) ..... चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् ?  
 (क) दशरथस्य (ख) दशरथैः (ग) दशरथाय (घ) दशरथम्

(vi) त्वं ..... नमसि ।

(क) गुरुम् (ख) गुरुवे (ग) गुरोः (घ) गुरुणाम्

9. विकल्पेभ्यः उचितोपपद-विभक्तीन् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत- - केवलं प्रश्न-पञ्चकम् (1X5=5)

(i) सीता ..... सह वनं गच्छति ।

(क) रामस्य (ख) रामेण (ग) रामात् (घ) रामाय

(ii) ..... परितः कमलानि सन्ति ।

(क) तडागस्य (ख) तडागाय (ग) तडागम् (घ) तडागेन

(iii) श्यामः ..... निपुणः अस्ति ।

(क) पठनस्य (ख) पठने (ग) पठनम् (घ) पठनात्

(iv) त्वं कथं ..... बिभेति ।

(क) माम् (ख) मयि (ग) मत् (घ) अस्माकम्

(v) ..... नमः ।

(क) शिवम् (ख) शिवस्य (ग) शिवाय (घ) शिवे

(vi) ..... अधः छाया अस्ति ।

(क) वृक्षस्य (ख) वृक्षम् (ग) वृक्षेण (घ) वृक्षे

10. उचितसंख्यावाचकपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत- (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) (1X4=4)

(i) कक्षायां (40) ..... छात्राः पठन्ति ।

(ii) पिता मह्यं (100) ..... रुप्यकाणि यच्छति ।

(iii) मम पार्श्वे (5) ..... पुस्तकानि सन्ति ।

(iv) सभायां (25) ..... जनाः तिष्ठन्ति ।

(v) मम हस्तयोः (10) ..... अंगुल्यः सन्ति ।

(खण्ड-घ)

11. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत-

अस्ति उज्जयिन्यां माधव नाम विप्रः । एकदा तस्य भार्या स्वबालापत्यस्य रक्षार्थं तम् अवस्थाप्य स्नातुं गता । अथ ब्राह्मणः राज्ञा श्राद्धार्थं निमन्त्रितः । ब्राह्मणः सहजदारिद्र्यात् अचिन्तयत् – यदि सत्वरं न गच्छामि तर्हि अन्यः कश्चित् श्राद्धार्थं वृत्तः भवेत् । यतः-

आदानस्य प्रदानस्य कर्तव्यस्य च कर्मणः ।

क्षिप्रम् अक्रियमाणस्य कालः पिबति तद्रसम् ॥

किन्तु बालस्य अत्र रक्षकः नास्ति । तत् किं करोमि ? भवतु, चिरकालपालितम् इमं पुत्रनिर्विशेषं नकुलं बालरक्षायां व्यवस्थाप्य गच्छामि । तथा कृत्वा गतः । ततस्तेन नकुलेन बालसमीपम् उपसर्पन् कृष्णसर्पः दृष्टः । सः तं व्यापाद्य खण्डशः कृतवान् । अत्रान्तरे ब्राह्मणोऽपि श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा गृहम् उपावृतः । ब्राह्मणं दृष्ट्वा नकुलः रक्त-विलिप्त-मुख-पादः तस्य चरणयोः अलुठत् ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत (एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए) - केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (0.5X2=1)

(क) विप्रस्य किं नाम आसीत् ?

(ख) ब्राह्मणः केन श्राद्धार्थं निमन्त्रितः ?

(ग) माधवः नकुलं कस्यां व्यवस्थाप्य गच्छति ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । (पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर लिखें ।) -केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (1.5X2=3)

(क) ब्राह्मणः किं गृहीत्वा उपावृतः ?

(ख) तस्य भार्या किं कृत्वा स्नातुं गता ?

(ग) ब्राह्मणं दृष्ट्वा नकुलः किम् अकरोत् ?

**III. भाषिक-कार्यम्- - केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (0.5X2=1)**

(i) सः तं व्यापाद्य खण्डशः कृतवान् ।- अत्र वाक्ये 'कृतवान्' क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदम् अस्ति ?

(क) सः (ख) तम् (ग) व्यापाद्य (घ) खण्डशः

(ii) 'तेन नकुलेन - अनयोः किं विशेष्य-पदम् अस्ति ?

(क) तेन (ख) नकुलेन (ग) तेननकुलेन (घ) न किमपि

(iii) यदि सत्वरं न गच्छामि तर्हि अन्यः कश्चित् ।- अत्र वाक्ये 'शीघ्रम्' इत्यस्य किं पर्याय-पदम् आगतम् ?

(क) यदि (ख) सत्वरम् (ग) तर्हि (घ) कश्चित्

**12. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत-**

शोको नाशयते धैर्यं शोको नाशयते श्रुतम् ।

शोको नाशयते सर्वं नास्ति शोकसमो रिपुः ॥

भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलोद्गमैः, नवाम्बुभिः भूरि-विलम्बिनो घनाः ।

अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः, स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणाम् ॥

**I. एकपदेन उत्तरत (एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए) - केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (1X2=2)**

(i) शोकः किं नाशयति ?

(ii) सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः कीदृशाः भवन्ति ?

(iii) केन समः रिपुः न अस्ति?

**II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । (पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर लिखें ।) -केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (1.5X2=3)**

(i) कः श्रुतम् नाशयति ?

(ii) तरवः कथं नम्राः भवन्ति ?

(iii) घनाः काभिः भूरिविलम्बिनः भवन्ति ?

**13. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत**

प्रतापः - श्रुतपूर्वं इव स्वरः । (सैनिकं प्रति) वृक्षम् आरुह्य दृश्यतां कः एष शब्दापयति ?

सैनिकः - (निपुणं निरीक्ष्य) महाराज ! मेवाडमन्त्री भामाशाहः खलु एषः ।

प्रतापः - अये भामाशाहः आगतः ! कथमस्माकं दौर्भाग्यं भवताऽपि परिज्ञातम्।

( भामाशाहः धनराशिमादाय आयाति )

भामाशाहः - (सप्रणामम्) अन्नदातः ! सेवकं परित्यज्य कुत्र प्रस्थितो भवान् ?

प्रतापः - (दीर्घं निःश्वस्य) न क्वापि बन्धो ! गन्तुमपि न शक्यते । धनसेनयोः अभावे देशरक्षणाय पर्याकुलाः स्मः ।

भामाशाहः - भवतः चिन्तातुरतां परिज्ञाय भग्नमिव मे हृदयम्। (धनराशिं निर्दिश्य) इयं सम्पत्तिः खलु कस्मै प्रयोजनाय ? ईदृशे एव कर्मणि अस्याः

उपयोगः श्रेयान्।

प्रतापः - सत्यं वदति भवान् ।

भामाशाहः - यद्येवं तर्हि गृह्यताम् । त्रोट्यतां पारतन्त्र्यशृङ्खलाः स्वकीयैः लौहबाहुभिः । स्वतन्त्रः क्रियतां स्वदेशः ।

( धनराशि प्रतापचरणयोः अर्पयति )

प्रतापः - (साश्चर्यम्) किमिदं भवान् करोति ? नाहं दत्तां सम्पत्तिं पुनः आददामि।

भामाशाहः - (सविनयम्) गृह्यतां भगवन् ! देशं धर्मं च रक्षितुम् ।

प्रतापः - धन्योऽसि मन्त्रिवर्य! त्वदीया जननी धन्या । सुकुले जातोऽसि ।

(द्वादशवर्षाणि यावत् पञ्चविंशतिसहस्रसैनिकानां पालयित्रीं सम्पत्तिमवलोक्य सैनिकान् प्रति )

अस्मिन्नेव क्षणे स्वदेशं पारतन्त्र्यात् मोचयितुं योत्स्यामहे । ( भामाशाहम् अभिलक्ष्य ) सखे ! एहि गाढं परिष्वजस्व माम् ।

भामाशाहः - अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि।

(उभौ सस्नेहं परस्परमालिङ्गतः )

सर्वे सैनिकाः गायन्ति-

धन्योऽस्ति राणा, पुनरस्ति मन्त्री

धन्यः द्वयोर्मेलनमस्ति धन्यम् ।

धन्या वयं स्मः समयश्च धन्यो

धन्यं पुनर्दर्शनमस्ति पुण्यम् ॥

विजयतां महाराणा ! विजयतां भामाशाह ! विजयतां स्वदेशः !

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत (एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए) - केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (0.5X2=1)

(i) कयोः अभावे देशरक्षणाय पर्याकुलाः सन्ति ?

(ii) भामाशाहः स्वकीयैः लौहबाहुभिः काः त्रोटयितुं कथयति ?

(iii) भामाशाहः किम् आदाय आयाति ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । (पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर लिखें ।) -केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम् (1.5X2=3)

(i) सैनिकः निपुणं निरीक्ष्य किं कथयति ?

(ii) प्रतापः दीर्घं निश्चस्य किं कथयति ?

(iii) सर्वे सैनिकाः किं गायन्ति ?

14. अधोलिखितम् अन्वयं मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पूरयत-

(0.5X4=2)

गच्छन् पिपीलिको याति योजनानां शतान्यपि ।

अगच्छन् वैनतेयोऽपि पदमेकं न गच्छति ॥

अन्वयः - गच्छन् (i)..... योजनानां (ii) ..... अपि याति । अगच्छन् (iii) ..... एकम् (iv)..... अपि न गच्छति ।

पदम्, वैनतेयः, पिपीलिकः, शतानि

15. रेखाङ्कित-पदानि आधृत्य समुचितं प्रश्नवाचकपदं चिनुत- (केवलं प्रश्नपञ्चकम्)

(1X5=5)

(i) मथ्यमानात् काष्ठात् अग्निः जायते ।

(ii) ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता।

(iii) वैनतेयः अगच्छन् एकं पदं न गच्छति ।

(iv) वृक्षस्य उपरि बलाका आसीत् ।

(v) पारतन्त्र्यात् मोचयितुं योत्स्यामहे ।

(vi) अविवेकिता अपि अनर्थाय ।

16. रेखांकितपदानां प्रसङ्गानुसारम् अर्थं चिनुत-

केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्

(1X3=3)

- (i) यदि सत्वरं न गच्छामि ।  
(क) शीघ्रम् (ख) पर्वतः (ग) धेनुः (घ) वृक्षः
- (ii) पयोधीनाम् अधः स्थितिः ।  
(क) मेघानाम् (ख) समुद्राणाम् (ग) वृक्षाणाम् (घ) सज्जनानाम्
- (iii) भूमिः तोयं खन्यमाना ददाति ।  
(क) हर्षम् (ख) सुखम् (ग) जलम् (घ) प्रसन्नम्
- (iv) ब्राह्मणः परं विषादम् अगच्छत् ।  
(ख) हर्षम् (ख) सुखम् (ग) दुःखम् (घ) प्रसन्नम्

17. अधोलिखितां कथां मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पूरयत-

(0.5x10=5)

आसीत् पुरा कोऽपि (i) .....नाम महामुनिः । एकदा यदा सः तरुच्छायोपविष्टः आसीत् , तदा तस्योपरि एका (ii)..... विष्टाम् उदसृजत् । मुनेः दृष्टमात्रा एव बलाका (iii)..... अभवत् । ततः मुनिः तपः प्रभावात् (iv)..... उपगतः । मुनिः ब्राह्मणगृहं प्राप्य (v) .....अयाचत् । गृहिणी तमवदत् - प्रतिक्षस्व क्षणं , यावद् भर्तुः परिचर्या समापये । एतत् श्रुत्वा मुनिः तां कोपदृष्ट्या (vi) .....। सा विहस्य अभाषत्- मुने ! न अहं बलाका इति । मुनिः बद्धाञ्जलिः ताम् अवदत्- कथं त्वया अनन्यगोचरो बलाकावृत्तान्तो ज्ञातः । धर्मव्याधं कञ्चन (vii).....गत्वा एतत् पृच्छ । ततस्ते श्रेयोः भविष्यति । ब्राह्मणः धर्मव्याधम् अवदत् – भद्र ! मांसविक्रयिणः ते कथं ईदृशं विज्ञानम् ? धर्मव्याधः अवदत् – अहं मातापित्रोः (viii) .....। अहं तौ (ix) ..... स्नामि , भोजयित्वा भोजनं स्वीकरोमि । शाययित्वा च (x) ..... ।

मञ्जूषा-

भक्तः, महातपा , भस्मसात्, अहंकारम्, भिक्षाम्, दृष्टवान्, मांसविक्रयिणम्, बलाका, स्नापयित्वा, स्वपिमि



This question paper contains 10 printed pages

**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DWARKA, NEW DELHI**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2024-25)**  
**CLASS - IX**  
**SUBJECT - ENGLISH**

**TIME: 3 hrs.**

**MM: 80**  
**DATE:**

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**General Instructions:**

1. Attempt all the questions.
2. Follow the instructions given separately for each question.
3. The paper is divided into 3 sections- Reading, Grammar & Writing, Literature

**SECTION A: READING**

**20 Marks**

I Read the following passage carefully:

- 1 Happiness is like the sun; it is often hidden by the clouds of thoughts, worries and desires. We have to scatter and dissolve these clouds to experience happiness. You don't have to create it, all you have to do is calm your mind, because when there is a quiet mind and inner peace, there is happiness. It is not something far away and unattainable and does not depend on circumstances, objects or events. Happiness is an inseparable part of our consciousness, of our essence, but hidden and covered from sight by our thoughts, desires, and worries.
- 2 The mind is always in a constant race from one thought to another, from one worry to another. It constantly moves from one object or task to another. This restlessness hides the happiness that is within you. It is like a choppy sea that hides the bottom. When the sea gets calm, you can see the bottom. In the same way, when the mind gets quiet, you sense the happiness that is within you.
- 3 You cannot see a treasure at the bottom of a stormy and muddy lake although it is there. However, when the wind stops, the water becomes still and the mud sinks, you can see the treasure. The treasure is there, whether you see it or not. So is happiness. It is always here, only hidden by thoughts, desires and worries.

- 4 You can experience more happiness in your life. Only your thoughts stand in your way of experiencing it. Next time you feel happy, stop for a moment and watch the state of your mind. You will be surprised to discover that it is calm, and there are almost no thoughts in your mind. Since the mind is not accustomed to stay in this peaceful state for long, it soon becomes active again, and the sense of happiness disappears.
- 5 Many people connect happiness to achievement of certain goals. This makes happiness a reward and not an emotion that must be felt. We forget that it is something that comes by looking inward rather than waiting for an external trigger. Once you start looking inwards, you will have to treat yourself as you would treat a valued friend. This will lead to happiness. Take time to appreciate yourself, your work and your accomplishments. Surround yourself with happy people and recall positive memories. It is important to recognise that you have the power to feel happy within you and with practice, it will be felt frequently.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below:

(10)

(i) Why does the writer say that you have to scatter and dissolve these clouds to \_\_\_\_\_ experience \_\_\_\_\_ happiness?  
1

- (a) Our thoughts and worries hide the true essence of our happiness.
- (b) Our inner peace has to be dissolved to enhance true happiness.
- (c) Our desires, thoughts and worries are a part of our consciousness and bring happiness.
- (d) These clouds don't show us the real truth.

(ii) Select the option that corresponds to the following relation below:  
1

Happiness is like the sun, hidden by clouds of worry.

- (a) Happiness is where there is a quiet mind and inner peace.
- (b) Less work is like a breeze which brings happiness.
- (c) The choppy sea hides the treasure of happiness.
- (d) The wind blows and brings happiness.

(iii) Select the option that displays what the writer projects, with reference to the following: (Paragraph 1) 1

Happiness is not something far away and unattainable.

- (a) doubt (b) caution (c) conviction (d) denial

(iv) Select the phrase that states reference to the following reason (Paragraph 2): 1

Opinion	Reason
	This restlessness hides the happiness within

(v) The writer compares the choppy sea hiding the bottom to \_\_\_\_\_. 1

(vi) Based on your reading of the text, list two reasons why the writer says, happiness is an inseparable part of our consciousness. 2

(vii) The writer says 'Next time you feel happy, stop for a moment and watch the state of your mind'. The state of your mind will be : 1

- (a) resolute (b) calm (c) firm (d) decisive

(viii) Justify the below given statement in about 40 words. 2

Connecting happiness to achievement of certain goals makes it a reward, not an emotion.

II) Read the following passage carefully:

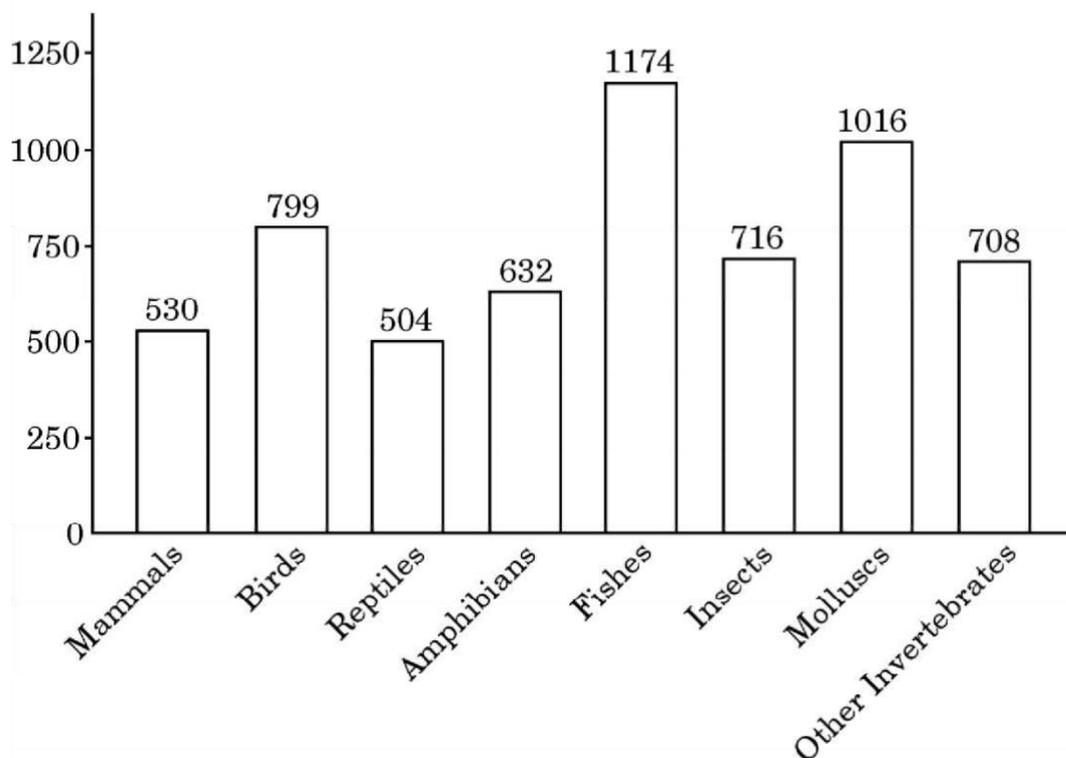
1 There was a time when human interference was minimum, the number of wild animals was quite high and there was no problem of their protection or conservation.

2 Due to the irrational use of natural and biotic resources of the Earth in the past, most of the wildlife has been destroyed beyond retrieval. According to an estimate, in India about 200 species of wild animals and birds have become extinct and another 2500 are on the verge of extinction. Some of

them are black buck, chinkara, wolf, swamp deer, nilgai, Indian gazelle, antelope, tiger, rhinoceros, gir lion, crocodile, flamingo, pelican, bustard, white crane, grey heron, mountain quail, etc.

- 3 In India, the Government and NGOs are taking keen interest in protection of wildlife. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, has several provisions for the conservation of wildlife. As many as 165 game sanctuaries and 21 national parks have been deployed to protect the natural habitat and wild animals. Apart from this, Wildlife Conservation Week is also celebrated from 1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> October every year. But still there is a long way to go in this direction.
- 4 Preservation of wildlife does not mean a blanket protection to all faunal and floral species; rather it implies a proper, judicious control over the multiplication of plants and animals which interact together to provide a proper environment to man whose very existence is in peril today.
5. It is our urgent duty to protect the natural splendour of ecosystems and to evolve a system of coexistence with every living creature upon the Earth.

\*based on IUCN Red List data



Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below :

10×1=10

(i) Infer one reason for the following, based on the information in the passage.  
The number of wild animals was quite high and there was no problem of their protection or conservation.

(ii) Select the appropriate options to fill in the blanks.

Most of the wildlife has been \_\_\_\_\_ beyond \_\_\_\_\_ due to the irrational use of natural resources on the Earth.

I. destroyed

II. retrieval

III. desertion

IV. build

V. revived

(a) I and II

(b) II and III

(c) III and IV

(d) IV and V

(iii) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/phrase from the passage.

Flowers : Garden : : \_\_\_\_\_ : Sanctuaries

(Clue : Just like flowers are in a garden, similarly \_\_\_\_\_ are in the sanctuaries.)

(iv) Select the correct option to complete the sentence.

Judicious control over the multiplication of plants and animals which provide

(a) natural splendour of ecosystem

(b) proper environment to man

(c) blanket protection

(d) happy and comfortable living

(v) According to the graph, which is the most vulnerable animal species and the least vulnerable from the graph.

I. Birds

II. Insects

III. Fishes

IV. Reptiles

V. Insects

VI. Mammals

VII. Molluscs

- (a) I and II (b) III and IV (c) V and VI (d) VI and VII

- (vi) Fill in the blanks by selecting the correct option.

The Wildlife Protection Policy has several provisions for \_\_\_\_\_ of wildlife.

- (a) conservation (b) safety (c) habitation (d) well-being

- (vii) Substitute the word extinction with one word similar in meaning from the passage.

Many species are at the verge of extinction because of carelessness of human race.

- (a) Multiplying (b) disappearance (c) diseased (d) poaching

- (viii) List any two examples of Government and NGOs trying to protect the wildlife.

- (ix) List one reason why the Government makes certain recommendations for protection of wild animals.

- (x) Select the option that can be the best title for the passage.

- (a) Wild Animals (b) Sanctuaries  
(c) Natural Resources (d) Conservation of Wildlife

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR & WRITING** (20 Marks)

Attempt any **TEN** of the following questions: 10×1=10

- (i) Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option.

His offence was grave but he \_\_\_\_\_ with a fine.

- (a) got back (b) got through (c) got over (d) got off

- (ii) Read the conversation between Ria and her mother. Complete the sentence by reporting Ria's reply correctly.

Mother: Ria, you went to the market. Is it crowded?

Ria : The market is always crowded with people.

In response to the question about the market, Ria replied that \_\_\_\_\_.

(iii) Select the correct option to fill in the blank for the given line.

With your cooperation, we \_\_\_\_\_ win the match.

- (a) must      (b) ought      (c) shouldn't      (d) might

(iv) Select the option that identifies the error and supplies the correction for the following line :

Nearly all the sports practiced nowadays is competitive.

Option No.	Error	Correction
(a)	Nearly	Really
(b)	practiced	practices
(c)	is	are
(d)	competitive	comparable

(v) Complete the given narrative by filling in the blank with the correct option :

When he \_\_\_\_\_ is not known.

- (a) will arrive      (b) has arrived      (c) will have arrived      (d) arrived

(vi) Fill in the blank by using the correct form of the word in the bracket.

A homestay is \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in someone's house as a paying guest for a short period of time.

(vii) Report the dialogue between Priti and Meeru, by completing the sentence.

Priti: Life's pretty dull. I need a job.

Meeru: What kind of job are you interested in?

In response to Priti's claim that she needed a job, Meeru \_\_\_\_\_.

(viii) Identify the error in the given sentence and supply the correction.

Honesty not only succeed in the long run but also brings about mutual trust and confidence.

Use the given format for your response.

Error	Correction

(ix) Rachita shared some information with Reena about the trek in the mountains. Report Reena's question.

Was the trek difficult ?

(x) Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option.

We \_\_\_\_\_ obey the natural laws.

(a) can (b) could (c) must (d) might

(xi) Select the correct option to complete the narration of the dialogue between the Postmaster and Rama.

Postmaster : Rama, show me a document to verify your identity.

Rama : Sure, I will show you my driving licence.

The postmaster asked Rama to show him a document to verify her identity to which Rama affirmed and said \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) that was her driving licence.

(b) this was her driving licence.

(c) this is her driving licence.

(d) that she would show him her driving licence.

(xii) Identify the error and supply the correction.

Both the boys have got a scolding but either of them paid heed.

Use the given format for your response.

Error	Correction

### SECTION B- WRITING

IV) You recently participated in the All-India National Quiz Competition and reached the finals. The final round was telecast over the national channel where you and your team won the quiz. Describe your feelings in 100-120 words through a diary entry. You are Sunil/ Sunita. (5)

OR

While coming from school you were trying to cross the road at a busy traffic point. Suddenly you observed an old man trying to cross the road who was suddenly hit by a speeding motorbike. Describe the man and his situation in about 100 - 120 words.

V) Write a story in about 120-150 words based on the outline given below. Give a suitable title and moral to your story. (5)

An obstinate girl - asked for an expensive ring - poor mother - couldn't afford - girl ran away from home - reached the railway station - saw a beggar with no hands - realisation happens- thanked God for all she had - returned to parents.

OR

Write a story in about 120-150 words with the beginning given below. Give a suitable title and moral to your story.

It was a sunny Sunday morning. I was sitting in my balcony reading a novel when I suddenly heard a strange noise...

**SECTION C- LITERATURE**

**(40 Marks)**

**VI) Reference to the Context**

Attempt any **ONE** of the given extracts:

**(5)**

(a) As for music, she explains, “It pours in through every part of my body. It tingles in the skin, my cheekbones and even in my hair.” When she plays the xylophone, she can sense the sound passing up the stick into her fingertips. By leaning against the drums, she can feel the resonances flowing into her body. On a wooden platform, she removes her shoes so that the vibrations pass through her bare feet and up her legs.” **(The Sound of Music)**

(i) How does the speaker feel or sense the vibrations on the wooden platform?

(ii) Who is the ‘she’ here?

(a) Evelyn (b) Evelyn’s mother (c) Evelyn’s friend (d) Ron Forbes

(iii) Which musical instruments is the speaker talking about in the above lines?

(a) Drums & Guitar (b) Drums & Xylophone

(c) Drums & Sitar (d) None

(iv) What does the speaker do to hear the music on a wooden platform?

(v) What do the above lines reveal about the speaker?

OR

(b) Suddenly there came a dull thud as if a rubber tube had fallen to ground...surely nothing to worry about. Even so I thought I would turn around and take a look. No sooner had I turned than a fat snake wriggled over the back of the chair and landed on my shoulder. The snake’s landing on me and my turning were simultaneous. I didn’t jump. I didn’t tremble. I didn’t cry out. There was no time to do any such thing. The snake slithered along my shoulder and coiled around my left arm above the elbow. The hood was spread out and its head was hardly three or four inches from my face! **(The Snake and the Mirror)**

(i) What did the snake do after landing on the doctor’s shoulder?

(1)

(ii) Who does the word ‘tremble’ from the above lines mean?

(1)

- (a) terrified (b) shiver (c) dreamt (d) scattered

(iii) What sound did he hear while sitting on the chair?

(1)

- (a) The squeak of a rat  
(b) The hiss of a snake  
(c) The dull thud of something falling to the ground  
(d) the sound of somebody coming into the room

**VII) Attempt any ONE of the given two extracts :**

**(5)**

Every tinkle on the shingles  
Has an echo in the heart;  
And a thousand dreamy fancies  
Into busy being start,  
And a thousand recollections  
Weave their air- threads into woof,  
As I listen to the patter  
Of the rain upon the roof.

**(Rain on the Roof)**

i) What do the 'thousand recollections' refer to in the poem?

(1)

- (a) things (b) memories  
(c) money (d) mother

ii) What makes an echo in the poet's mind? (2)

iii) What tinkles on the shingles?

(1)

- (a) rain drops (b) hailstones  
(c) brass-bell (d) silver-bangles

iv) Find a word from the extract which means the same as 'patter'. (1)

**OR**

(b) There, look what you did—you threw them all down.

You tore the pages of the books.

You brought rain again.

You are very clever at poking fun at weaklings.

**(Wind)**

- (i) What is the tone of the poet in the above lines? (1)  
 a) polite    b) rude    c) funny    d) stern
- (ii) Identify the poetic device used in the second line. (1)
- (iii) Who is the poet of the above lines? (1)  
 a) Coates Kinney                      b) Subramania Bharati  
 b) c) Robert Frost                      d) Leslie Norris
- (iii) How does the wind destroy the weakling? (2)

**VIII) Attempt any FOUR out of five questions given below in 40-50 words.**

**(4x3=12)**

- a) What were Margie's views about her school and why?  
 b) Why was Albert Einstein celebrated as a visionary?  
 c) How did Kezia have a change of heart towards her father?  
 d) What 'important' and 'earth-shaking' decisions did the doctor take while he was looking into the mirror?  
 e) Why did Emperor Aurangzeb ban the playing of Pungi in the Royal Residence?

**IX) Attempt any TWO out of three questions given below in 40-50 words.**

**(2x3=6)**

- a) When and how did the disciple realise the true meaning of his guru's words?  
 b) How does the story prove that 'Fools can be dangerous people.'  
 c) When did the child cry in 'real fear'? Why?

**X) Answer any ONE of the following questions in 100-120 words:**

**(6)**

- a) The poem, 'Lake Isle of Innisfree', explores the theme of 'escapism'. Discuss.  
 b) Why are challenges frightening? What qualities are needed to face them? Explain with reference to the poem 'Wind'.

**XI) Answer any ONE of the following questions in 100-120 words.**

**(6)**

- a) Justify the title of the story, 'The Adventures of Toto'.  
 b) Iswaran was an interesting storyteller. Discuss with reference to the lesson, 'Iswaran the storyteller.'



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DWARKA  
CLASS –IX  
MATHEMATICS (MOCK TEST)  
MIDTERM EXAMINATION

MM: 80

TIME: 3 HRS

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The question paper consists of 38 questions divided into 5 Sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Section A consists of 20 multiple choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section – B has 5 very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section- C has 6 short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section- D has 4 long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section- E has 3 Case study-based questions carrying 4 marks each.

**SECTION A**

- Q1. If  $(16)^{2x+3} = (64)^{x+3}$ , then  $4^{2x-2}$   
a) 64                      b) 256                      c) 32                      d) 512
- Q2. A rational number between -3 and 3 is  
a) 0                      b) -4.3                      c) -3.4                      d) 1.101100110001...
- Q3. Which of the following statements is true?  
a) Product of two irrational numbers is always irrational  
b) Product of a non-zero rational and an irrational number is always irrational  
c) Sum of two irrational numbers can never be irrational.  
d) Sum of the integer and a rational number can never be an integer
- Q4. One of the zeros of the polynomial  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 7x - 4$  is  
a) 2                      b)  $1/2$                       c)  $-1/2$                       d) -2
- Q5.  $\sqrt{2}$  is a polynomial of degree  
a) 2                      b) 0                      c) 1                      d)  $1/2$
- Q6. If  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = -1$  ( $x, y \neq 0$ ) then value of  $x^2 - y^2$  is  
a) 1                      b) -1                      c) 0                      d)  $1/2$
- Q7. The perpendicular distance of the point P (4, 3) from x-axis is  
a) 4                      b) 3                      c) 5                      d) none of these
- Q8. A point whose abscissa and ordinate are 2 and -5 respectively, lies in

- a) First quadrant      b) Second Quadrant      c) Third Quadrant      d) Fourth Quadrant.

Q9 A point whose abscissa and ordinate both are negative will lie in  
 a) First quadrant      b) Second Quadrant      c) Third Quadrant      d) Fourth Quadrant.

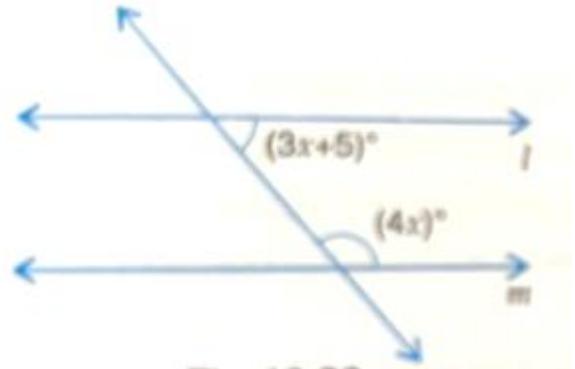
Q10. The equation  $x - 2 = 0$  on number line is represented by  
 a) Only one point      b) two points      c) three points      d) infinitely many points

Q11 If  $(a, 4)$  lies on the graph of  $3x + y = 10$ , then the value of  $a$  is  
 a) 3      b) 1      c) 2      d) 4

Q12  $x = 2, y = -1$  is a solution of the linear equation  
 a)  $x + 2y = 0$       b)  $x + 2y = 4$       c)  $2x + y = 0$       d)  $2x + y = 5$

Q13 If a linear equation has solutions  $(-2, 2), (0, 0)$  and  $(2, -2)$ , then it is of the form  
 a)  $y = -x$       b)  $y = x$       c)  $y = 2x$       d)  $x = 2y$

Q14 Statement -1(Assertion): in fig, if parallel lines  $l$  and  $m$  are intersected by a transversal  $n$ , then  $x = 25$   
 Statement - 2(Reason) : If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then each pair of consecutive interior angles are supplementary



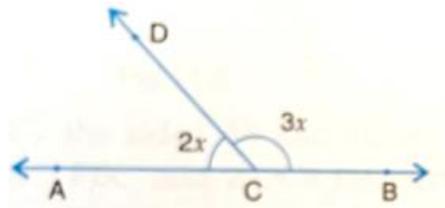
(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)

(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

Q15 Statement -1 (Assertion): In fig, if  $ACB$  is a straight line, and  $\angle ACD = 72^\circ$  then  $\angle DCB = 108^\circ$



Statement-2(Reason): If a ray stands on a line, the sum of two adjacent angles formed is  $180^\circ$

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)

(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A)

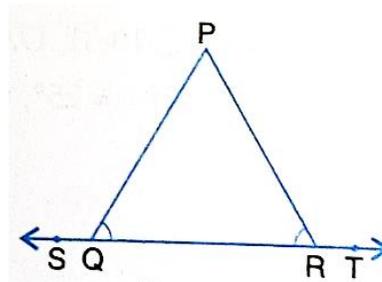
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.  
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

- Q16 Given  $\angle POR = 3x$  and  $\angle QOR = 2x + 10^\circ$ . If POQ is a straight line, then the value of x is  
 a)  $30^\circ$                       b)  $34^\circ$                       c)  $36^\circ$                       d) none of these
- Q17 The number of dimensions, a point has  
 a) 0                              b) 1                              c) 2                              d) 3
- Q18 Boundaries of solid are:  
 a) Surfaces                      b) curves                      c) lines                      d) points
- Q19 A pyramid is a solid figure, the base of which is  
 a) Only a triangle              b) only a square              c) only a rectangle              d) any polygon
- Q20 'Lines are parallel if they do not intersect' is stated in the form of  
 a) An axiom                      b) a definition                      c) a postulate                      d) a proof

### SECTION B

- Q21. Give an example of each, of two irrational numbers whose:  
 a) Product is a rational number.  
 b) Sum is a rational number.
- Q22. Factorise  
 $8x^3 - 27y^3 - 36x^2y + 54xy^2$   
**OR**  
 Evaluate  

$$\frac{(2.3)^3 - 0.027}{(2.3)^3 + 0.69 + 0.09}$$
- Q23. If  $(k, 3k - 2)$  is solution of equation  $5x - 4y = 2$ , find k.
- Q24. Write a linear equation for a following situation:  
 cost of a Pen(x) is Rs. 5 less than four times cost of a pencil(y). Find the cost of the Pen, if a Pencil cost Rs5.
- Q25. In Fig,  $\angle PQR = \angle PRQ$ , then prove that  $\angle PQS = \angle PRT$ .



### SECTION C

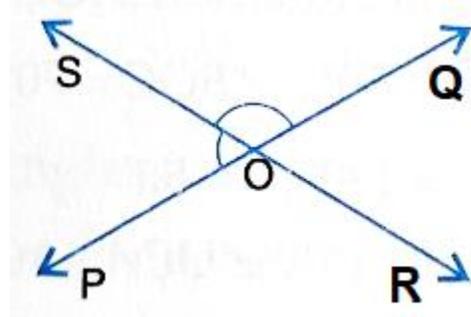
Q26. Simplify the following:  $\frac{(25)^{3/2} \times (243)^{3/5}}{(16)^{5/4} \times (8)^{4/3}}$

Q27. Factorise:  $a^3 - \frac{1}{a^3} - 2a + \frac{2}{a}$

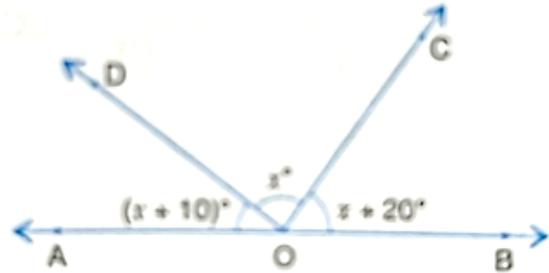
Q28. Prove that bisectors of angles forming linear pair form a right angle.

OR

In Fig. , lines PQ and RS intersect each other at point O. IF  $\angle POR : \angle ROQ = 5:7$ , find all the angles.



Q29. In fig, find x. Further find  $\angle BOC$ ,  $\angle COD$  and  $\angle AOD$ .



Q30. An isosceles triangle has perimeter 30 cm and each of the equal sides is 12 cm. Find the area of the triangle.

Q31. Find four solutions of  $9x - 5y = 2$ . Does this equation have  $(0, 0)$  as its solution.

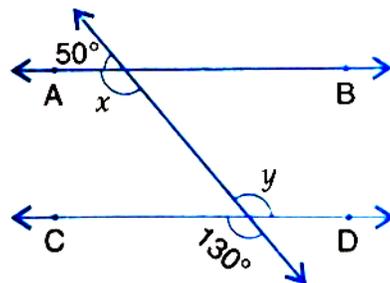
### SECTION D

Q32. Prove that:  $\frac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-2} = 5$

Q33. Write the coordinates of the following points:

- (i) lying on neither axes at a distance of 3 units from the  $x$ -axis and 5 units from the  $y$ -axis.
- (ii) lying on  $y$ -axis with the  $y$ -coordinate  $(-3)$ .
- (iii) lying on the  $x$ -axis with  $x$ -coordinate 4

Q34. a) In Fig. Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  .  
 b) If  $z$  is vertically opposite angle of  $x$  then name the pair of angles formed by  $z$  and  $y$ .



- Q35. Find the product using identities
- $92 \times 105$
  - $(7a - 2)(49a^2 + 14a + 4)$

### SECTION E

- Q36 A group of students decided to make a project on Statistics. They are collecting the heights (in cm) of their 51 girls of Class IX-A, B and C of their school. After collecting the data, they arranged the data in the following frequency distribution table form:



Height (in cm)	Number of girls
135 - 140	4
140 - 145	7
145 - 150	18
150 - 155	11
155 - 160	6
160 - 165	5

Based on the information, answer the following questions:

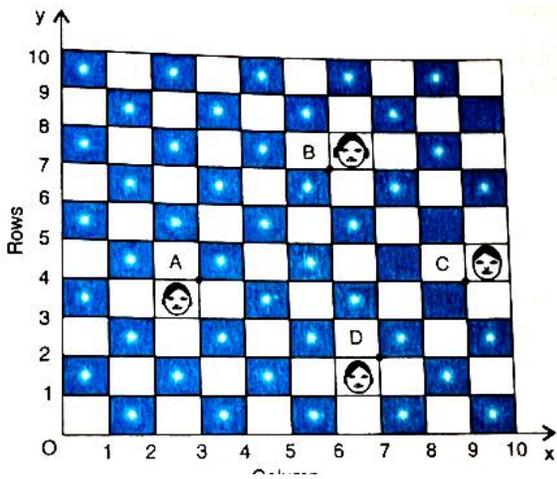
- (a) The class interval with highest frequency is :
- 145-150
  - 150 -155
  - 140-145
  - 155-160
- (b) What is the width of the class?
- 10
  - 15
  - 5
  - none of these
- (c) How many students of the height 150 cm and below are there?
- 40
  - 29
  - 18
  - 22
- (d) How many students of the height 145 cm and above are there?
- 40
  - 29
  - 18
  - 22
- (e) How many students of the height more than 145 cm but less than 155 are there?
- 40
  - 29
  - 18
  - 22

Q37. Teacher told the students that if 1 is added to the numerator (x) and 4 is subtracted from the denominator (y) of a fraction, then it becomes equal 1. Then, he asked to represent the situation in the form of a linear equation in two variables. Following responses were obtained:

- i)  $x - 4y = 8$
- ii)  $x - y + 5 = 0$
- iii)  $x + y - 5 = 0$
- iv)  $x + 4y + 8 = 0$

- a) Which of the response is correct? How?
- b) Write two solutions of this equation.
- c) Can  $x = 0, y = 5$ , be its solution, where x is numerator and y is denominator of the fraction?

Q38 Four persons John, Saurabh, Salim and Ratan are sitting in a courtyard at points A, B, C and D resp as show in Fig



Taking OX and OY as the coordinate axes , answer the following

- i) The coordinates of point A are
  - a) 4,3      b) 3,4      c) 3,3      d) 4,4
- ii) The coordinates of point B are
  - a) 7,6      b) 7,7      c) 6,6      d) 6,7
- iii) The distance between John and Salim is
  - a) 6 units    b) 4 units    c) 5 units    d) 7 units



# Bal Bharati Public School, Dwarka

Mid-Term-2024

Painting (049)

Class IX

Max. Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 30

S.No	SECTION A	Marks
1	Which line shows emphasis and draws attention towards itself: a. Bold lines b. Diagonal lines c. Vertical lines d. Radial lines	1
2.	What is Texture? a. Surface properties or quality of materials b. Nature of oil c. Mineral size d. Drawing technique	1
3	Hue, Value, Intensity are the properties of: a. Harmony b. Shape of form c. Colour d. Texture	1
4	Blending Can work both ways- 'Dark to light' or 'Light to dark'/ Dry- brushing/ Thick visible strokes Techniques comes in: a. Watercolor Techniques b. Transparent and Opaque colours Techniques c. Oil Pastel Techniques d. Poster Colour Techniques	1
5	Which is the hardest pencil? a. H b. HB c. 2B d. 4B	1
6	What material is used in a normal pencil? a. Graphite b. Carbon c. Iron d. Diamond	1
7	How many colours are there in the rainbow? a. 3 b. 7 c. 6 d. 8	1

8	A: In drawing normally 4B Pencil is used. R: Because 4B pencil is made of soft graphite which can render light to dark vanishing of shades. a. A is incorrect and R is incorrect. b. A is incorrect and R is correct. c. A is correct and R is correct. d. A is correct and R is incorrect.	1
9	A: Blending is a technique of two or more colour gentle mixing. R- Blending softens the change from one colour to another. a. A is correct and R is incorrect. b. A is correct and R is correct. c. A is incorrect and R is correct. d. A is incorrect and R is incorrect.	1
SECTION B 100-250 words		
1	What are the types of palettes?	2
2	Write a short note on paintbrush and its parts.	2
3	Define Diagonal and Cartridge paper?	2
4	Space has both negative and positive space, Define both?	2
5	What Is Contour Drawing?	2
SECTION C - Attempt Any two 200-250 words		
1	Write a essay on Oil Pastel	6
2	Explain in detail the types of papers used for drawing and colour	6
3	Explain in detail the different types of lines and their meaning which is used for creating an artwork.	6



बाल भारती पब्लिक स्कूल  
प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र (अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा)  
(2024 - 2025)  
कक्षा - नवीं  
विषय - हिन्दी

समय - 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक - 80

सामान्य निर्देश

- \* कृपया जाँच लें कि इस प्रश्न पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 8 है, जिसमें 15 प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं।
- \* प्रश्न-पत्र 4 खंडों - खंड क, ख, ग और घ में विभाजित है।

खंड 'क'

प्रश्न-1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निर्देशानुसार पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

विज्ञान ने मनुष्य को मशीन बना दिया है, यह कहना उचित नहीं है। मशीनों का आविष्कार मनुष्य ने अपनी सुख-सुविधा के लिए किया है। यदि मशीनें नहीं होतीं, तो मनुष्य इतनी तेजी से प्रगति नहीं कर पाता एवं उसका जीवन तमाम तरह के झंझावातों के बीच ही गुम होकर रह जाता। मशीनों से मनुष्य को लाभ हुआ है, यदि उसे भौतिक सुख-सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हो रही हैं, तो उसमें मशीनों का योगदान प्रमुख है। मशीनों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मनुष्य को उन्हें परिचालित करना पड़ता है जिससे कार्य करने में उसे अधिक परिश्रम नहीं करना पड़ता।

यदि कोई व्यक्ति मशीन के बिना कार्य करे, तो उसे अधिक परिश्रम करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए, तो मशीनों के कारण मनुष्य का जीवन यंत्रवत् नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि उसके लिए हर प्रकार का कार्य करना सरल हो गया है। यह विज्ञान का ही वरदान है कि अब डेबिट-क्रेडिट कार्ड के रूप में लोगों के पर्स में प्लास्टिक मनी आ गई है और वे जब भी चाहें, रुपये निकाल सकते हैं। रुपये निकालने के लिए अब बैंकों में घंटों लाइन में लगने की जरूरत ही नहीं।

पहले मनुष्य के पास मनोरंजन के लिए विशेष साधन उपलब्ध नहीं थे। अब उसके पास मनोरंजन के हर प्रकार के साधन उपलब्ध हैं। रेडियो, टेपरिकॉर्डर से आगे बढ़कर अब एलईडी, डीवीडी एवं डीटीएच, कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट, मोबाइल का जमाना आ गया है। यही नहीं मनुष्य विज्ञान की सहायता से शारीरिक कमजोरियों एवं स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं से छुटकारा ( निजात) पाने में अब पहले से कहीं अधिक सक्षम हो गया है और यह सब संभव हुआ चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में आई वैज्ञानिक प्रगति से।

(i) विज्ञान ने मनुष्यों को क्या दिया है?

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|------------------|---------------|
| (क) परिश्रम      | (ख) मशीनें    |
| (ग) सुख-सुविधाएँ | (घ) असुविधाएँ |

(ii) मशीनें नहीं होती तो क्या होता?

1

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (क) मनुष्य खुश रहता               | (ख) मनुष्य झंझावातों से निकल जाता |
| (ग) मनुष्य तेजी से प्रगति नहीं कर | (घ) मनुष्य तेजी से प्रगति कर पाता |

- (iii) **कथन (A):** मशीनों के प्रयोग से मनुष्य सुख-सुविधा संपन्न हो गया है। 1  
**कारण (R):** मशीनीकरण ने मनुष्य को अकर्मण्य व लालची बना दिया है।  
 (क) A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं तथा (ख) A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं  
 (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही परन्तु (R) अभिकथन (A) की  
 व्याख्या करता है। सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।  
 (ग) (A) असत्य है परन्तु (R) सत्य (घ) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों  
 हैं। ही असत्य हैं।
- (iv) गद्यांश के अनुसार, विज्ञान का वरदान क्या है? 2
- (V) मशीनों से मनुष्य के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? 2

प्रश्न-2 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निर्देशानुसार पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए- 5

मन कभी खाली नहीं रहना चाहता। सही विचार न हों, तो व्यर्थ विचार चुपके से आकर व्यक्ति को बेचैन कर देते हैं। ये हमें अतीत की ओर ले जाते हैं और हमें पुरानी बातें याद करवाकर हममें यह पछतावा पैदा करते हैं कि काश! हमने वह नहीं किया होता। ये हमें भविष्य की ओर ले जाते हैं, जहाँ तरह-तरह की कल्पनाएँ, नाकामियों की आशंकाएँ, अनहोनी का डर बना रहता है। इन विचारों में नकारात्मकता होती है। ये हमें डराते हैं, हमारे अंदर अपराध-बोध, चिंता जैसे भाव पैदा करते हैं। खाली दिमाग को घेरकर ये हम पर राज करते हैं। इनमें सच्चाई नहीं होती, पर इनमें खोकर हम अपनों और अपने मित्रों से दूर होते जाते हैं। ऐसे विचारों से खुद को कैसे बचाया जाए? हमारा मन अगर इन्हीं में डूबा रहेगा, तो हम हर समय संघर्ष व गुस्से से भरे रहेंगे और बिना समझे अन्य से कड़वा बोलेंगे। एक ही उपाय है कि मन को खाली न छोड़कर उसमें सकारात्मक सोच भरते रहें। जीवन में अच्छी-बुरी बातें होती रहती हैं। बुरी बातों के बारे में सोचकर मन को उद्विग्न करने की जगह जो कुछ अच्छा हुआ है, उसके बारे में सोचें और मन को खुश रखें। किसी की गलत बात याद आए, तो फौरन उसकी किसी अच्छी बात को याद करने की कोशिश करें। जब यह विचार परेशान करे कि काश! मैंने अपने प्रियजन के साथ यह न किया होता, तो फौरन वह बात याद करें, जो आप जानते हैं कि उन्हें खुशी देने वाली रही होगी। हर बार हमें अपने किए हुए काम या कही हुई बात को बदलने का मौका नहीं मिलता। एक गलत बात की जगह दस ठीक बातें कही गईं, इसे याद करने से हमारे मन में शांति आएगी और फिर व्यर्थ के नकारात्मक विचारों को जगह नहीं मिलेगी। बार-बार के अभ्यास से उनको विदा होना ही पड़ेगा और हमारा मन शांत हो जाएगा।

- (i) व्यर्थ विचार हमें किसकी ओर ले जाकर पछतावा पैदा करते हैं? 1  
 (क) असत्य की ओर (ख) अतीत की ओर  
 (ग) अनंत की ओर (घ) वर्तमान की ओर
- (ii) कौन-से विचार हमें डराकर हमारे अंदर अपराध-बोध, चिंता जैसे भाव पैदा करते हैं? 1  
 (क) भावनात्मक (ख) सकारात्मक  
 (ग) विचारात्मक (घ) नकारात्मक
- (iii) लेखक ने मन को किस चीज़ से भरने की बात की है? 1  
 (क) विभिन्न विचारों से (ख) सकारात्मक सोच से  
 (ग) भक्ति-भाव से (घ) शांतिपूर्ण भाव से
- (iv) हमें क्या सोचकर मन को खुश रखना चाहिए? 2

(v) भविष्य की सोच में किन-किन बातों का डर बना रहता है ?

2

**खंड 'ख'**

- प्रश्न-3 निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - 1×4=4
- (i) राम आम खा रहा है- इसमें राम शब्द है या पद ?  
(ii) 'शब्द' कब पद बन जाता है?  
(iii) शब्द किसे कहते हैं?  
(iv) शब्द वाक्य का अंग होते हैं - यह कथन सत्य है ?  
(v) पद या शब्द एक ही होते हैं | - यह कथन असत्य है ?
- प्रश्न-4 (i) निम्नलिखित तीन में से किन्हीं दो शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग कीजिए - 1×2=2
- सरपच, सगत, रग
- (ii) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर लगे अनुनासिक वाले शब्दों को चुनिए - 1×2=2
- धुआँ, पाँचवा, गाँव, मेहगाँई
- प्रश्न-5 निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - 1×4=4
- (i) 'प्रत्येक' शब्द में कौन-सा उपसर्ग लगा है?  
(ii) आ उपसर्ग से शब्द बनाइए।  
(iii) 'सुहावना' और 'डरावना' शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय क्या है ?  
(iv) 'अपमानित' शब्द में मूल शब्द क्या है ?  
(v) 'प्रायोगिक' शब्द में से प्रत्यय छाँटकर लिखिए
- प्रश्न-6 निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - 1×4=4
- (i) मुनीश्वर 'का' संधि विच्छेद कीजिए।  
(ii) 'सत्यार्थ' संधि का कौन-सा भेद है?  
(iii) 'भू+ऊष्मा' की संधि क्या होगी ?  
(iv) 'परोपकार' का संधि विच्छेद कीजिए।  
(v) गुण संधि का एक उदाहरण दीजिए |

**खंड 'ग'**

- प्रश्न-7 निम्नलिखित पठित पद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनिए- 1×5=5
- अब कैसे छूटै राम नाम रट लागी ।  
प्रभु जी, तुम चंदन हम पानी, जाकी अंग-अंग बास समानी।  
प्रभु जी, तुम घन बन हम मोरा, जैसे चितवत चंद चकोरा।  
प्रभु जी, तुम दीपक हम बाती, जाकी जोति बरै दिन राती।  
प्रभु जी, तुम मोती हम धागा, जैसे सोनहिं मिलत सुहागा।  
प्रभु जी, तुम स्वामी हम दासा, ऐसी भक्ति करै रैदासा।।
- (i) कवि को किसके नाम की रट लग गई है?  
(क) भगवान (ख) राम  
(ग) कृष्ण (घ) विष्णु
- (ii) कवि ने भक्त व भगवान में किस प्रकार का संबंध बताया है?  
(क) पानी व चंदन- सा (ख) पिता व पुत्र-सा

- (ग) शिष्य व गुरु- सा (घ) वर्षा व बादल- सा
- (iii) रैदास की भक्ति किस प्रकार की भक्ति है?
- (क) गुरु और शिष्य की (ख) स्वामी व दास की
- (ग) स्त्री व पुरुष की (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- (iv) प्रस्तुत पद में 'चकोर' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?
- (क) चकोर वस्तु (ख) चंद्रमा व उसकी चांदनी
- (ग) प्रभु के लिए जलाया गया दीपक (घ) एक पक्षी, जो चंद्रमा का प्रेमी माना जाता है।
- (v) भक्त व भगवान की तुलना किन- किन चीजों से की गई है?
- (क) दीपक - बाती (ख) मोती- धागा
- (ग) बादल - मोर (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

प्रश्न-8 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन 1×5=5 कीजिए-

जब अप्रैल में मैं बेस कैंप में थी, तेनजिंग अपनी सबसे छोटी सुपुत्री डेकी के साथ हमारे पास आए थे। उन्होंने इस बात पर विशेष महत्व दिया कि दल के प्रत्येक सदस्य और प्रत्येक शेरपा कुली से बातचीत की जाए। जब मेरी बारी आई, मैंने अपना परिचय यह कहकर दिया कि मैं बिल्कुल ही नौसिखिया हूँ और एवरेस्ट मेरा पहला अभियान है। तेनजिंग हँसे और मुझसे कहा कि एवरेस्ट उनके लिए भी पहला अभियान है, लेकिन यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि शिखर पर पहुँचने से पहले उन्हें सात बार एवरेस्ट पर जाना पड़ा था। फिर अपना हाथ मेरे कंधे पर रखते हुए उन्होंने कहा, "तुम एक पक्की पर्वतीय लड़की लगती हो। तुम्हें तो शिखर पर पहले ही प्रयास में पहुँच जाना चाहिए।"

- (i) बेस कैंप में आरोहियों से मिलने कौन आया?
- (क) कर्नल खुल्लर आए थे। (ख) तेनजिंग अपनी छोटी बेटा डेकी के साथ आए थे।
- (ग) शेरपा कुली आए थे। (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
- (ii) आगंतुक ने किस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा?
- (क) दल के हर सदस्य से बात की जाए। (ख) केवल कुछ खास लोगों से बात की जाए।
- (ग) हर शेरपा कुली से बात की जाए। (घ) 'क' और 'ग' सही हैं।
- (iii) लेखिका ने आगंतुक को अपना परिचय कैसे दिया?
- (क) मैं स्वस्थ और निडर हूँ। (ख) खतरों से खेलना जानती हूँ।
- (ग) मैं नौसिखिया हूँ। (घ) मुझे पर्वतारोहण की उचित जानकारी है।
- (iv) आगंतुक ने लेखिका का हौंसला कैसे बढ़ाया?
- (क) तुम पक्की पर्वतीय लड़की हो। (ख) तुम्हें पहले प्रयास में ही शिखर पर पहुँच जाना चाहिए।
- (ग) उन्हें शिखर पर पहुँचने से पहले सात बार एवरेस्ट जाना पड़ा था। (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
- (v) तेनजिंग ने लेखिका के साथ अपना अनुभव क्यों बाँटा?
- (क) लेखिका निडर थी। (ख) लेखिका को निरुत्साहित करने के लिए।
- (ग) लेखिका ने स्वयं को (घ) लेखिका घबरा रही थी।

नौसिखिया कहा था।

**खंड - 'ब'**

- प्रश्न-9 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में लिखिए- 2×3=6
- (क) अतिथि और लेखक के बीच के संबंधों की बोरियत किस प्रकार प्रकट हुई है ? पाठ 'तुम कब जाओगे, अतिथि' के आधार पर बताइए।
- (ख) रामन् के लिए नौकरी संबंधी कौन सा निर्णय कठिन था ?
- (ग) 'दुख का अधिकार' पाठ के आधार पर बुढ़िया और संभ्रांत महिला के दुख की तुलना कीजिए।
- (घ) वाद्ययंत्रों की ध्वनि के अध्ययन के द्वारा रामन् क्या करना चाहते थे ?
- प्रश्न-10 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **तीन** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में लिखिए- 2×3=6
- (क) सागर की बड़ाई क्यों नहीं होती? **रहीम के 'दोहे'** के आधार पर लिखें।
- (ख) 'नट' किस कला में सिद्ध होने के कारण ऊपर चढ़ जाता है ? **रहीम के 'दोहे'** के आधार पर लिखें।
- (ग) कवि रैदास ने अपने '**पद**' के माध्यम से अलोकतांत्रिक समाज का चित्र किस प्रकार बनाया है?
- (घ) रहीम के 'दोहे' के आधार पर बताइए कि आप तालाब के जल को श्रेष्ठ मानते हैं या सागर के जल को और क्यों ?
- प्रश्न-11 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **दो** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 80 शब्दों में लिखिए- 2×4=8
- (क) सोनजुही में लगी पीली कली को देख लेखिका 'महादेवी वर्मा' के मन में कौन-कौन से विचार उमड़ने लगे?
- (ख) किन कारणों से लेखक ने चिट्ठियों को कुएं से निकालने का निर्णय लिया? 'स्मृति' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।
- (ग) '**स्मृति**' कहानी बाल मनोविज्ञान को किस प्रकार प्रदर्शित करती है? बच्चों के स्वभाव, उनके विचारों के विषय में हमें क्या जानकारी मिलती है?

**' खंड घ'**

- प्रश्न-12 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए- 5
- (i) जीवन में खेल कूद का महत्व संकेत बिंदु-
- खेलकूद से जीवन में आनंद और उत्साह का संचार
  - खेलकूद से शारीरिक विकास
  - खेलों से मानसिक शक्ति का विकास
  - खेलना मानव का स्वभाव
- (ii) मित्रता संकेत बिंदु-
- मित्रता जीवन की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता
  - योग्य मित्र का चुनाव
  - अच्छा मित्र पाना जीवन का सौभाग्य
  - कुसंगति से बचाव

(iii) शहरों में यातायात की समस्या

संकेत बिंदु-

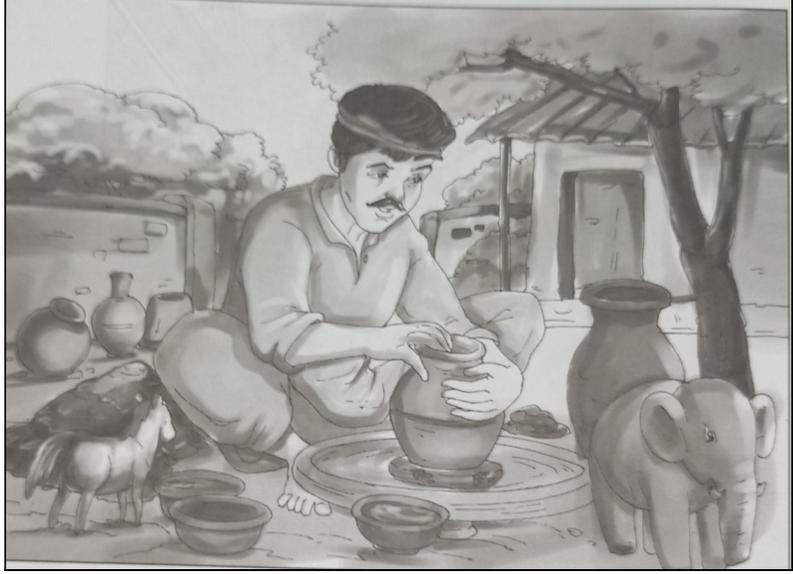
- यातायात के विभिन्न साधन
- वाहनों की बढ़ती भीड़
- ट्रैफिक नियमों के प्रति उदासीनता
- नागरिकों को होने वाली असुविधाएँ
- समाधान

प्रश्न-13 आपका नाम अनुज/ अनुजा है। आप मसूरी छात्रावास में रहते/ रहती हैं। आपके चाचा जी ने नया घर लिया है। उन्हें बधाई देते हुए लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए। 5

**अथवा**

अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा की समुचित तैयारी का सुझाव देते हुए अपने छोटे भाई को लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न-14 चित्र में दिखाए गए दृश्य / घटना का कल्पना शक्ति के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए। 5



प्रश्न-15 क्रिकेट के क्षेत्र में भारतीय टीम के प्रदर्शन पर आधारित दो मित्रों की बातचीत को लगभग 100 शब्दों में संवाद के रूप में लिखिए। 5

**अथवा**

विद्यालय में विलंब से पहुँचने पर अध्यापिका और विद्यार्थी के मध्य होने वाले वार्तालाप को लगभग 100 शब्दों में संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DWARKA  
CLASS –IX  
MID-TERM EXAMINATION (SAMPLE PAPER)  
SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED:3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

DATE:

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

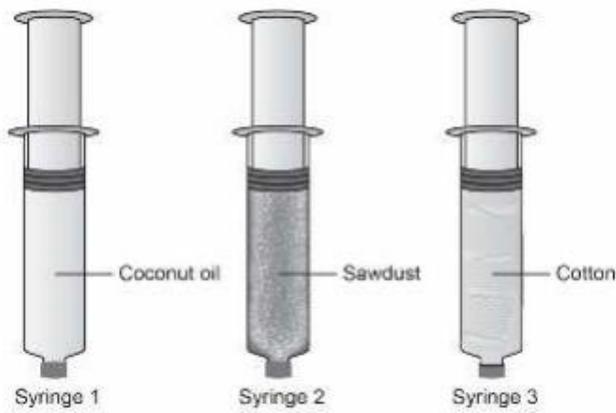
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1. The question paper consists of three sections A, B C, D and E.
  2. Attempt all three parts
  3. All questions are mandatory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
  4. Section A consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
  5. Section B consists of 6 Very Short Answer type questions carrying 02 marks each.
  6. Section C consists of 7 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each.
  7. Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each.
  8. Section E consists of 3 source-based/ case-based units of assessment of 4 marks each with sub-parts.
- 

**Section A**

- 1) Which of the following situations is true and possible?
  - a) If the velocity of a body is zero, then the acceleration is always zero.
  - b) A body moving at a constant velocity can have acceleration.
  - c) The magnitude of distance and displacement are equal in a linear motion
  - d) All of the above
- 2) What is the formula of displacement for a uniformly accelerated body?
  - a)  $S = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) \times t$
  - b)  $S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
  - c)  $S = V \times t$
  - d) Both (a) and (b)

- 3) A body accelerates from rest at the rate of  $5\text{m/s}^2$ , what is the distance travelled by the body after it attains a velocity of  $100\text{m/s}$ .
- 2 m
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  km
  - 1 km
  - None of the above.
- 4) A fielder giving a swing while catching a ball is an example of
- Inertia
  - Momentum
  - Newton's II law of motion
  - Newton's I law of motion
- 5) Momentum is defined as
- Product of mass and velocity and its SI Unit is  $\text{g m/s}$
  - The quantity of motion possessed by the body and its SI Unit is  $\text{kg m/s}$ .
  - Product of acceleration and mass and its SI unit is  $\text{Kg m/s}^2$
  - None of the above.
- 6) Latent heat of vaporization is used to:
- Overcome forces of attraction between the liquid particles at the boiling point
  - Overcome forces of attraction between solid particles at the freezing point
  - Increase the kinetic energy of particles in the liquid state
  - Increase the kinetic energy of the particles in the vapour phase
- 7) When we put some crystals of potassium permanganate in a beaker containing water, we observe that after some time the whole water has turned pink. This is due to:
- Boiling
  - Melting of potassium permanganate crystals
  - Sublimation of crystals
  - Diffusion
- 8)  $0^\circ\text{C}$  temperature is equal to
- (a) 0 K            (b) 273 K            (c) -273 K            (d) 300 K
- 9) When we add sugar in water, particles of sugar disappear because they
- are very small
  - get into the spaces between water particles
  - are moving
  - all above
- 10) Wet clothes are kept for drying. Which of the following does not help them in drying:
- Spreading it out
  - Blowing wind over it
  - Making the room a little warmer
  - Cooling the room
- 11) Four samples A, B, C, D are prepared by adding a pinch of copper sulphate, a spatula of copper sulphate, a spatula of chalk powder, and some milk, to water respectively. Which of these will form a clear and transparent solution:
- a) A and B            .    b) A            c) B            d) B and D
- 12) Meena found three syringes of the same size closed with rubber cork. She took the piston out of each syringe and filled them with coconut oil, saw dust and cotton and closed the end of each syringe with a piston. She then tried to press the piston of each syringe as much as possible.



Arrange the syringes in increasing order of difficulty of pressing the piston.

Key: less difficult → more difficult

- a) Syringe 1 → Syringe 2 → Syringe 3
  - b) Syringe 3 → Syringe 2 → Syringe 1
  - c) Syringe 1 → Syringe 3 → Syringe 2
  - d) Syringe 2 → Syringe 3 → Syringe 1
- 13) Why do cells of apical meristem lack vacuoles?
- a) They store food materials
  - b) They have thin cell walls.
  - c) They contain dense cytoplasm.
  - d) They are actively dividing cells.
- 14) Amoeba acquires its food through a process, termed:
- a) Exocytosis
  - b) Endocytosis
  - c) Plasmolysis
  - d) Both exocytosis and endocytosis
- 15) The kitchen of the cell is:
- a) Mitochondria
  - b) Endoplasmic reticulum
  - c) Chloroplast
  - d) Golgi apparatus
- 16) Flexibility in plants is due to:
- a) Collenchyma
  - b) Sclerenchyma
  - c) Parenchyma
  - d) Chlorenchyma
- 17) During summer, water kept in an earthen pot becomes cool because of the phenomenon of:
- a) Diffusion
  - b) Transpiration
  - c) Osmosis
  - d) Evaporation

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

18) **Assertion (A):** Guard cells are specialised epidermal cells.

**Reason (R):** Stomata are found in the epidermis of leaves.

19) **Assertion:** An object may acquire acceleration even if it is moving at a constant speed.

**Reason:** With change in the direction of motion, an object can acquire acceleration.

(OR)

**Assertion:** If the net external force on the body is zero, then its acceleration is zero.

**Reason:** Acceleration does not depend on force.

20) **Assertion :** When a beam of light is passed through a colloidal solution placed in a dark place the path of the beam becomes visible.

**Reason :** Light gets scattered by the colloidal particles.

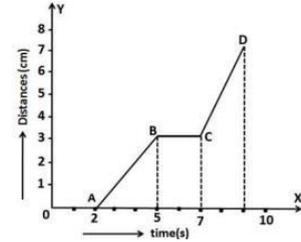
### Section B

21) How are rest and motion relative to each other. Explain with an example.

(OR)

The graph below shows the positions of a body at different times.

- Calculate the speed of the body as it moves from A to B
- What type of motion is represented by OA?



- 22) a) What are the two effects of balanced forces?  
b) Give an example of inertia of motion

23) List two points of differences between parenchyma and sclerenchyma.

24) Discuss the cell arrangement which supports the fact that epidermis is a protective tissue.

25) What produces more severe burns, boiling water or steam and why?

26) What will be the result of the following conditions?

- A cell having higher water concentration than the surrounding medium.
- A cell having lower water concentration than the surrounding medium.
- A cell having equal water concentration to its surrounding medium.

### Section C

27) Starting from a stationary position, Bhuvan paddles his bicycle to attain a velocity of 6m/s in 30s. Then he applies brakes such that the velocity of bicycle comes down to 4m/s in the next 5s.

- Draw a velocity-time(v-t) graph
- Calculate the retardation using the given data.

(OR)

27) In a long-distance race, the athletes were expected to take four rounds of the track such that the line of finish was same as the line of start. Suppose the length of the track was 200m.

- What is the total distance to be covered by the athletes?
- Is the motion of the athlete's uniform or non-uniform?
- Find the average velocity if the time taken to finish the race is 1 min and 50s.

28) a) What did Galileo conclude on the basis of his experiments on the motion of objects?

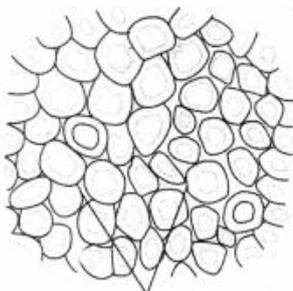
- A bullet fired against a glass window pane makes a hole in it, and the glass pane is not cracked. But on the other hand, when a stone strikes the same glass pane, it gets smashed. Why is it so?

29) (a) How is evaporation different from boiling point? Explain.

- Why does temperature remain constant during the change of state of any substance?

30) Study the given diagram and answer the following questions.

- Identify the tissue:
- Where do we find collenchyma tissues?
- Why do these cells have irregularly thickened cell walls?

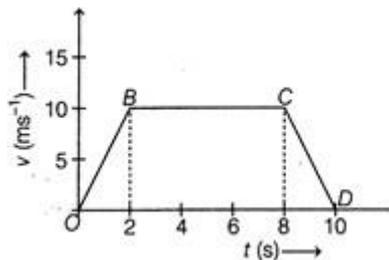


Irregularly thickened  
primary cell wall

- 31) Give reasons:
- Why do we see water droplets on the outer surface of a glass containing ice-cold water?
  - Why should we wear cotton clothes in summer?
  - What happens when you pour some acetone (nail polish remover) on your palm?
- 32) Analyse the reason behind the following statements:
- Epidermis is thicker in desert plants though it is usually single-layered.
  - Presence of a waxy layer (secreted by epidermis) on the outer surface of plants.
- 33) (a) What will happen if the organisation of a cell is damaged due to certain physical or chemical reasons?
- (b) How do substances like  $\text{CO}_2$  and water move in and out of the cell?

### Section D

- 34) Read the following and answer questions from [I] to [V]. (5)  
The velocity versus time graph of a body in motion is shown below.



- Write any two quantities, a velocity-time graph can give you.
  - Name the slope(s) with uniform acceleration.
  - The graph shows the motion of a body (choose from the options given below)
    - in uniform motion.
    - in uniform acceleration.
    - in non-uniform speed changing directions of motion.
    - in non-uniform speed in one particular direction.
  - Find the displacement of the motion shown in the graph from 0-6 s .
- 35) On the basis of the number of cells, living organisms are classified as unicellular and multicellular.
- Name two unicellular organisms.
  - What is meant by division of labour in multicellular organisms?
  - Name one prokaryotic and one eukaryotic unicellular organism.
  - 'Every multicellular organism has come from a single cell.' Justify this statement.
  - Write one common feature between an Amoeba and white blood cells of humans.
- 36) (a) Give two examples of each:
- Emulsion
  - Solid Sol
- List two points of differences between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures.
  - What is the effect of change of temperature on the solubility of a salt?

### Section E

- 37) The second law of motion is quantitative expression of force and it states that the rate of change of momentum of an object is proportional to the applied unbalanced force in the direction of force. Mathematically,  $F = ma$ , the unit of force is  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}/\text{s}^2$  or Newton, which has the symbol N. The second law of motion gives us a method to measure the force acting on an object as a product of its mass and acceleration. Answer the following questions. (4)
- Force is directly proportional to
    - Acceleration of object
    - Time for which force acts on object
    - Both a and b
    - None of the above
  - State second law of motion. The equation thus obtained from this law, is it a scalar or a vector quantity?
  - A force of 4 N acts on a body of mass 2 kg for 4 s. Assuming that the body to be initially at rest, find
    - Its velocity attained when the force stops acting.
    - The distance covered in 10s after which the force starts to act once again.
- 38) A solution which can dissolve more of the solute at a given temperature is called an unsaturated solution. However, a solution which cannot dissolve any more of the solute is called saturated

solution. The amount of solute that can dissolve in 100 g of the solvent at a given temperature is called solubility of the substance.

Use this information to answer the following questions:

- (a) What name is given to the solution in which no more solute can be dissolved at specific amount of water and at particular temperature?
- (b) Which of the following method is not suitable for making an unsaturated solution a saturated one?
- The solution is made to reach saturation point.
  - By lowering the temperature of the solution
  - By adding more solvent
  - By adding more solute
- (c) A solution contains 80 g of sodium hydroxide in 400 ml of solution. Calculate the concentration in terms of mass by volume percentage of the solution.

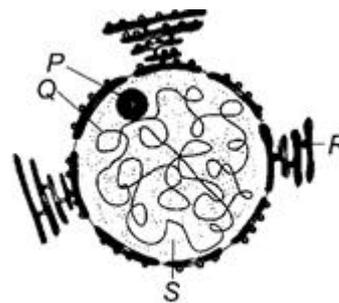
39) Nucleus is the prominent, organelle present in cell which is the controlling centre of all activities of the cell. It is covered by nuclear membrane. The nuclear membrane allows the transfer of material from inside the nucleus to its outside, that is, to the cytoplasm. There are chromosomes, rod shaped structures present in the nucleus which contain genetic information.

The nucleus plays a central role in cellular reproduction, the process by which a single cell divides and forms two new cells. It also plays a crucial part, along with the environment, in determining the way the cell will develop and what form it will exhibit at maturity, by directing the chemical activities of the cell.

It helps in the transmission of characters from one generation to the next.

If the nucleus is removed from the cell, the protoplasm ultimately dries up and dries.

- In the given diagram of a nucleus, identify P, Q, R and S?
- What will happen if R is damaged?
- How is the nucleus in an onion peel cell different from that of the bacterial cell?





4. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?
  - (a) Army participates in election
  - (b) Government is not accountable to the people
  - (c) Some parts of China are not represented at all
  - (d) Government is always formed by the Communist Party
  
5. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because
  - (a) decisions are taken by educated people
  - (b) decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
  - (c) decisions are taken over a long period of time
  - (d) all decisions are approved by judiciary
  
6. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India?
  - (a) USA can decide India's foreign policy
  - (b) USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here
  - (c) The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies
  - (d) Pakistan can control India's Armed Forces
  
7. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution ?
  - (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (c) C. Rajgopalachari
  - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  
8. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called?
  - (a) Preface
  - (b) Preamble
  - (c) Introduction
  - (d) Article
  
9. The leader of the Bolshevik party was
 

(a) Stalin	(b) Lenin	(c) Karl Marx	(d) Louis Blanc
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10. Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change?
 

(a) Nationalists	(b) conservatives
(c) liberals	(d) radicals
  
11. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
 

OR

How did the policy of taxation lead to French Revolution? 2
  
12. How does democracy enhance the dignity of citizens? 2

13. State three measures taken by the Provincial government to suppress the Bolshevik influence.

OR

Explain three reasons why the people of Russia wanted Czar to withdraw from the First World War. 3

14. How can we say that the Indian Constitution truly represents the people of India? 3

15. "1905 Revolution proved to be dress rehearsal for the revolution in 1917? Give reasons to support the statement. 5

OR

Explain the Liberal, Conservative, Radical and Socialist ideology.

16. Give five arguments against Democracy. 5

OR

"Popular Governments can be Undemocratic and popular leaders can be autocratic." Explain with example

SECTION E  
CASE BASED QUESTIONS  
(4x2)=8

17. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write. The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

17.1 Which of these books was written by John Locke? 1

- (a) The Spirit of the Laws (b) Two Treatises on Government  
(c) The Social Contract (d) All the above

17.2 Who said: The task of representing the people has been given to the rich? 1

- (a) Mirabeau (b) Jean-Paul Marat (c) Rousseau (d) Georges Denton

17.3 'The French philosophers of the 18th century greatly influenced the people and it led to the French Revolution.' Comment on this statement. 2

18. Years of thinking and deliberation on the framework of the constitution had another benefit. Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US. The socialist revolution in Russia had inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality. Yet they were not simply imitating what others had done. At each step they were questioning



## SECTION B ECONOMICS

### ECONOMICS

1. Education and skill are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market. A majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. Women are paid low compared to men. Most women work where job security is not there. Various activities relating to legal protection is meagre. Employment in this sector is characterised by irregular and low income. In this sector there is an absence of basic facilities like maternity leave, childcare and other social security systems. However, women with high education and skill formation are paid at par with the men.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. What are determinants of the earning of any individual in the market?  | 1 |
| B. Why are Women paid low compared to men?  | 1 |
| C. How are working conditions for women in unorganised sector different from those in the organised sector?                 | 3 |
| D. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker having ill-health? How does it affect the working environment?               | 3 |
| 2. A person is making envelopes with the help of papers. In which sector his activity be included?                          | 1 |
| 3. Explain how investment in education creates the virtuous cycle of human development.                                     | 2 |
| 4. 'Countries like Japan did not have any natural resources, still they are developed countries.' Give reasons.             | 2 |
| 5. How is human resource different from other factors of production?  | 2 |
| 6. What are the two types of unemployment which are prevailing in rural areas? Write any four factors responsible for this? | 5 |

### GEOGRAPHY

1. The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the Himalayas northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three

parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

A. Which of the following are geologically young and structurally fold mountains? 1  
 A. Cardamom hills B Aravallis C The Himalayas D Vindhyas

B. Which of the following is the Northernmost range of the Himalayas? 1  
 A. Himachal B. Shiwalik range C. Himadri D. Zaskar

C. Find the incorrect option. 1  
 A The Himalayan- Geologically very stable landmass  
 B The Peninsular Plateau- Part of the oldest landmass  
 C The Deccan Plateau- The triangular landmass  
 D Mahendragiri Peak- The highest peak in Eastern Ghats

D. Name the longitudinal divisions of Himalayas: 2  
 (a) Between Indus and Satluj rivers.  
 (b) Between Kali and Tista rivers.

2. Distinguish Between Bhangar and Khadar 3  
 OR  
 Distinguish Between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.

3a. Why is the north-south extent of India larger than east-west extent even though the latitudinal and longitudinal extent in degrees is of the same value? 1

3b. Assertion (A): The Southernmost point of the Indian Union, 'Indira Point', got submerged under the sea water in 2004. 1

Reason (R): In 2004 Indian Islands and coastal areas were hit by a huge Tsunami.

Options:

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true but R is false.
4. A is false but R is true.

3c. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir? 1

3d. Give two reasons which justify the naming of an Ocean after India. 1

4a. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course? 1

4b. Give two importance of rivers for the country's economy. 1

4c. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers. 3

5. On the political map of India mark the places. 3

- a. Chilika Lake
- b. Anaimudi peak
- c. Karakoram range
- d. Anaimudi peak
- e. Karakoram range

