DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI
HALF YEARLY QUESTION (2021-2022)

Class:- IX	**Subject:- English**
Time – 3 Hrs.	**F.M. :-80**

General Instructions:-

(i) This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.

(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

PART - A	(40 MARKS)
READING	**(20 marks)**

I. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

1. People have long circulated news via word-of-mouth, and as the language evolved into writing and literacy, and governments played larger roles in people's lives, sharing information became a necessity. However, disseminating news and information on a paper presented significant challenges. When each copy had to be handwritten, mass distribution was impossible. They were first chiseled in stone or metal; later, they were handwritten and distributed in public forums or read from scrolls by town criers. Though both ancient Romans and Chinese, as well as other ancient civilizations had early forms of news media, they did not qualify as newspapers because they could not be mass-distributed.

2. The first true newspapers arrived after Johannes Gutenberg introduced his movable type printing press to the European world around 1440. Though printing presses with movable type had existed in Eastern Asia for around two centuries, they never made it to Europe; furthermore, Gutenberg's version made it significantly faster to mass produce documents. By 1500, the printing press had made its way throughout Europe, and news sheets(or news books) were mass-distributed.

3. The first weekly newspaper was published in Germany by Johann Carolus in 1604. Called 'The Relation AllerFürnemmen und gedenckwürdigenHistorien', the publication satisfied the four tenets of a "true" newspaper: Accessibility by the public, published at a regular interval (daily, weekly, monthly, etc), information is current, covers a variety of topics (politics, events, entertainment, sports etc.) Despite meeting the requirements for a newspaper, there is some debate as to whether 'The Relation' qualifies as the world's first newspaper since it was printed in quarto, not folio, size. It's worth noting the World Association of newspapers considers ' The Relation' the first true newspaper.

4. Other German newspapers followed and in 1618 the world's first broadsheet newspaper printed in folio site was published in Amsterdam, called Courante uytItalien, Duytslandt, & co. The newspaper format soon spread throughout Europe, with newspapers published in Spain, France and Sweden. The first English newspaper was published in 1665 in Oxford, England. Known as the Oxford Gazette, the newspaper moved to London in 1666 and was renamed the London Gazette. It's still being published today. Soon after, the newspaper became a staple in all major European countries. It then made its way to the New World.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow: (10×1=10)

(i) Which of the following options is satisfying the condition for being a tenant of a "true newspaper"?

(a) Newspaper which is accessible only to Asian readers.
(b) A newspaper which was published only once in a month.
(c) A newspaper which covers historic developments leading to various events.
(d) A newspaper which provides current information and covers a variety of topics.

(ii) What paved the way for the "true newspapers"?

(a) The worlds first broadsheet newspaper printed in folio size.
(b) The invention of the printing press paved the way for "true" newspapers.
(c) As the Government started playing a larger role in peoples lives.
(d) None of these

(iii) Which of the following is true regarding newspapers?
(a) The first weekly newspaper was published in Germany by Johannes Carolus in 1904.
(b) The Relation qualifies as the world's first newspaper since it was printed in folio,
    not quarto.
(c)The first English newspaper was published in 1695 in Oxford, England known as the
    Oxford Gazette.
(d) The first English newspaper known as the Oxford Gazette was renamed the
    London Gazette later.

(iv) Choose the word which is most nearly SIMILAR in meaning to the word**'disseminating'**
    as used in the passage inpara 1.
(a) keeping
(b) leading
(c) copying
(d) circulating

(v) In ancient time what was the biggest challenge that the people had to face while circulating the news?

(a) The biggest challenge was of printing the news on a paper.
(b) Earlier each copy had to be handwritten; mass distribution was next to impossible.
(c) It was a herculean task for the editors to get an affirmation by Government for printing the news
(d) Both (a) and (c)

(vi) What did language evolve into?

(a) literacy
(b) writing
(c) word of mouth
(d) Both (a) and (b)

(vii) Which ancient civilizations had early forms of news media?

(a) Ancient Romans
(b) Ancient Africans
(c) Ancient Chinese
(d) Both (a) and (c)

(viii) Johannes Gutenberg introduced his movable type printing press to the European world around _____

(a) 1404
(b) 1400
(c) 1440
(d) 1444

(ix) Which newspaper is still being published today?

(a) The Relation
(b) Courante uytItalien, Duytslandt, & Co.
(c) Oxford Gazette
(d) London Gazette

(x) Which among the following is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word'**Accessibility'** as used in the passage in para 3 ?

(a) mental stability
(b) incurability
(c) approachability
(d) capability

(xi) Which among the following is the MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word' **evolved'** as used in the passage in para 1?

    (a) diminished

    (b) confounded

    (c) developed

    (d) bewildered

(xii) Which among the following is the MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word **'existed'** as used in the passage in para 2?

    (a) disarranged

    (b) muddled

    (c) vanished

    (d) fermented

II. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. Nature depletion to most of us has been reduced to threats of global warming. With the forest cover depleted to a minimum, animals poached to extinction and holidays in wildlife sanctuaries, the interest of a few - to link with nature seems like a distant possibility. Zoos and zoological parks remain the only places for the multitudes to connect with wildlife.

2. Traditionally, zoos have provided an economic form of recreation for people from various strata of society, income and educational levels, ages and socio-economic backgrounds. They offer a large vista of possibilities to educate and sensitise people. According to CEE India, "In India there are more than 150 zoos, and they attracts as many as 50 million visitors annually."

3. Today, children have a wide disconnect with Nature. An attractive place is required for nature education that will provide a competition to internet, television and play stations. Zoos are a place where children get to see the animals. It gives form to their imagination and opens a new world of curiosity. Many grow up to become crusaders of wildlife protection.

4. In India, Reuben David, a champion of wildlife, created the Ahmedabad zoo. During his time, the zoo became one of the most remarkable zoos of India and contributed substantially to conservation and research.

5. Man-animal conflict continues to intensify. The Wildlife Protection Society of India estimated that at least 3,189 leopards were killed since 1994 to 2010. Leopards are targeted as they attack livestock and enter human habitation. The wild animals need protection.

6. Some animal activists talk about banning the zoos. What is the alternate plan to save various critically endangered species? Banning zoos might just accelerate their extinction. Zoos provide breeding places for the species that face a threat of extinction in the jungles. When a species is confined to one place, it faces a threat of being wiped away by a disease, famine or epidemic. Many species are bred in zoos and reintroduced in their natural habitats.

7. The issue should not be to ban the ill-maintained zoos but to put more investment into creating naturalised environment, keep animals healthy and well-fed, facilitate captive breeding programmes, carry out researches, restore endangered species, understand animal behaviour, improve animal husbandry, develop conservation initiatives and educate the visitors. Zoos, a sustainable way of conservation, provide life-system education and have immense educational and research value.
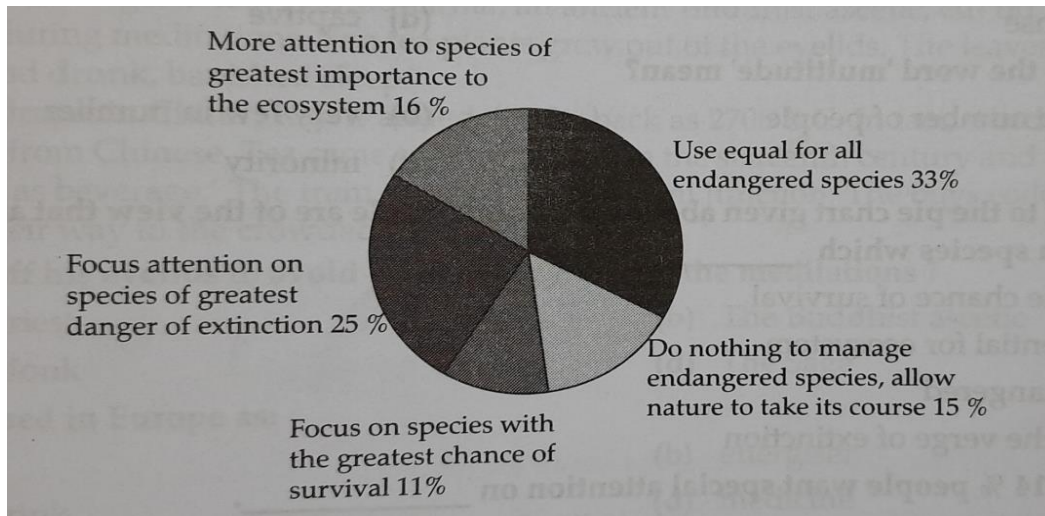
On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow: (10×1=10)

(i) 'Nature depletion to most of us has been reduced to threats of global warming.' This sentence suggests

(a) depletion of Nature doesn't lead to global warming
(b) we view depletion of Nature is only from the point of view of global warming
(c) because of depletion of Nature we need more zoos
(d) nature depletion leads to loss of natural resources

(ii) Zoos were set up initially to :
(a) provide recreation for people
(b) save animal species
(c) understand animal behaviour
(d) maintain ecological balance

(iii) Which among the following sentences is an INCORRECT one according to the passage ?
(a) Banning of zoos might accelerate the extinction of endangered species.
(b) Man-animal conflict continues to reduce over the years.
(c) Zoos can serve as places for nature education for children.
(d) All the above sentences are correct

(iv) Man-animal conflict has led to
        (a)banning the zoos
        (b) killing of animals
        (c) protecting wildlife
        (d) protecting endangered species

(v) Many species are bred in zoos and reintroduced in their natural habitats. The word **'reintroduced'**means :

(a) introduced to humans
(b) introduced to animals
(c) familiarised with the jungle
(d) sent back to their original surroundings

(vi) Zoos are must as they :
(a) are place to see the animals
(b) give form to imagination of children
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) none of these

(vii)The word which is the ANTONYM of**'destroyed'** in para 4 is :

(a) remarkable
(b) created
(c) research
(d) contributed

(viii)The SYNONYM of**'extremely great or large'** in the last paragraph is

(a) investment
(b) creating
(c) immense
(d) captive

(ix) What does the word**'multitude'**mean?
(a) a large number of people
(b) very few in number
(c) zero
(d) minority

(x) According to the pie chart given above maximum people are of the view that attention should be focused on species which

(a) has the chance of survival
(b) is essential for ecosystem
(c) is endangered
(d) is on the verge of extinction

(xi) Less than 14 % people want special attention on _____
(a) environment
(b) endangered species
(c) rare species
(d) species with more chance of survival

(xii) According to the survey, the percentage of people who want that NO attention should be paid to the animals which are endangered.
(a)11 %
(b) 33%
(c) 15%
(d) 25 %

<div align="center">**LITERATURE**   **(10 marks)**</div>

III) Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option. Answer ANY ONE.   **(5×1=5)**

In 2001, Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. With the coveted award resting on his chest and his eyes glinting with rare happiness he said, "All I would like to say is: Teach your children music, this is Hindustan's richest tradition; even the West is now coming to learn our music."

(i) When did Bismillah get his first big break as a Shehnai performer?

(a) 1938
(b) 1936
(c) 1937
(d) 1939

(ii) Which Raag was played by Bismillah Khan from the Red Fort on 15th August, 1947?

(a) RaagMalhaar
(b) Raag Deepak
(c) RaagKafi
(d) RaagMegh

(iii) Which country's visit was Bismillah Khan's first abroad trip?

(a) Myanmar
(b) Afghanistan
(c)Turkey
(d) lsrael

(iv) Which of the following words could be a possible antonym of the word**'coveted'**

(a) desired
(b) hated
(c) isolated
(d) nurtured

(v) What credit is given to UstadBismillah khan regarding Shehnai?

(a) inventing shehnai
(b) designing shehnai
(c) bringing shehnai onto the classical stage
(d) none of these

OR

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, " said the Prince, "far away across the city I see a young man in a garret. He is leaning over a desk covered with papers, and in the glass by his side there is a bunch of withered violets. His hair is brown and crisp, and his lips are red as a pomegranate, and he has large and dreamy eyes. He is trying to finish a play for the Director of the Theatre, but he is too cold to write any more. There is no fire in the garret, and hunger has made him faint. "

(i) Who is the writer of the story 'The Happy Prince' ?

(a) Khushwant Singh
(b) R.K. Laxman
(c) Oscar Wilde
(d) Ruskin Bond

(ii) Why did the Happy Prince decide to sacrifice one of his possessions for the young writer?

(a) because he was his admirer
(b) to show him his power
(c) to surprise him
(d) to help him

(iii) What did the Happy Prince send for the young playwright?

(a) A ruby from his sword-hilt.
(b) A sapphire from his eyes.
(c) A ruby from his eyes.
(d) A leaf of gold from his face.

(iv) What did the young playwright think when he found the precious stone on his desk among the petals of the withered violets?

(a) He thought it was from a great admirer of his plays.
(b) He thought it was a gift from the Happy Prince.
(c) He thought someone had put it there by mistake.
(d) He thought it was a reward from his Director.

(v) For whom has the Happy Prince sacrificed the ruby?
(a) the matchgirl
(b) the poor children
(c) the poor seamstress
(d) the young writer

IV) **Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option. Answer ANY ONE.** **(5×1=5)**
And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence;
Two roas diverged in a wood, and I —
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

(i)The entire poem is _____.
(a) a simile
(b) a metaphor
(c) a ballad
(d) a personification

(ii) Frost uses the image of two diverging roads to symbolize

(a) sorrow and regret
(b) life's choice
(c) the love of nature
(d) the spirit of independence

(iii) The rhyme scheme of the above stanzas is:

(a) abcab
(b) it is in free verse
(c) aabba
(d) none of these

(iv) 'Leaves no step had trodden black' implies :

(a) that the road was not taken by anyone
(b) that it was not a safe road
(c) that the poet was not interested in taking the road
(d) none of the above

(v) Who is the poet of the above poem ?

(a) Robert Frost
(b) W.B. Yeats
(c) William Wordsworth
(d) John Keats

<div align="center">OR</div>

So, come, let's build strong homes,
Let's joint the doors firmly.
Practise to firm the body.
Make the heart steadfast.
Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.
The wind blows out weak fires.
He makes strong fires roar and flourish.
His friendship is good.
We praise him every day.

(i) The above poem has been translated in English from which language and by whom?
(a) Kannada language by A.K. Ramanujan
(b) Tamil language by A.K.Ramanujan
(c) Kannada language by R.K. Narayanan
(d) Tamil language by R.K. Narayanan

(ii) We can become friends with the wind god if we are _____

(a) true
(b) honest
(c) strong
(d) respectful

(iii) Which word in the extract means**'prosper'** :

(a) steadfast
(b) flourish
(c) firmly
(d) winnows

(iv) 'Wind god' separates the _____ people from_____ people like chaff from grains
(a) weak, strong
(b) poor, rich
(c) clever, foolish
(d) bad, good

(v) We should praise the wind every day because :

(a) it will not harm us if we praise it.
(b) it gives us an opportunity to make ourselves strong.
(c) it is very powerful.
(d) it is very essential for living.

GRAMMAR (10 marks)

V) Choose the correct option for the following questions. Answer ANY TEN questions out of the twelve that follow. (10×1=10)

(i) We haven't received _____complain about the inferior quality of the goods.

(a) some
(b) any
(c) little
(d) a few

(ii) She was exhausted because she _____ since eight o' clock that morning.

(a) works
(b) has worked
(c) had been working
(d) is working

(iii) Choose the incorrect sentence :
     (a) She seems sad.
     (b) He has a cellular phone.
     (c) These grapes are tasting sour.
     (d) I think you are wrong.

(iv) Choose the correct sentence :
(a) What might have happened to the football?
(b) What might has happened to the football?
(c) What might have happenning to the football?
(d) What may has happened to the football?

(v) I could reach home as there were _____ buses running.
  (a) little
  (b) a few
  (c) few
  (d) less

(vi) He is an expert of languages, so he knows _____ about Mathematics.

(a) little
(b) a lot of
(c) few
(d) none of these

(vii) _____teachers prefer a class that is fairly consistent in having pupils of the same level.
(a) Most
(b) Each
(c) Many
(d) None

(viii) Take _____ road whichever you prefer.

(a) neither
(b) both
(c) either
(d) all

(ix) Tailor Master, are the clothes I _____ for stitching ready?
(a) had given
(b) have given
(c) was given
(d) am giving

(x) I _____ the school before the bell rings.

(a) reached
(b) shall have reached
(c) shall have being reached
(d) had reached

(xi) My grandfather was a professor in _____ university.
(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) many

(xii) He _____ daily for a year now.
(a) exercises
(b) was exercising
(c) has been exercising
(d) have been exercising

PART - B   (40 marks)
WRITING   (10 marks)

VI) Write a factual description of a boy of your age who runs a tea stall near your bus stop in 100-120 words.

OR

Write a factual description of your neighbour who is a very interesting senior citizen in 100 - 120 words.   (5×1=5)

VII) Complete the short story in 100 - 120 words which has the beginning lines as follows :
Our school was to celebrate its 30th Foundation Day. The entire school was busy with the preparations . I too had participated in a dance performance. After continuous practice of two hours, I was very thirsty.I went to my classroom to fetch my water bottle. I was about to enter the class when I noticed that my best friend was already present in the class and was searching for something in the bags of other classmates..

OR

Develop a story in 100 - 120 word from the given outline :
Jim and Della -------- a young husband and wife --------- only one dollar and fifty-seven cents, all they had ------- Christmas, the next day ---------Della decides to sell her beautiful hair to buy a chain for her husband's chainless golden watch --------- husband returns home --------- shocked _____ he has sold his golden watch to buy a set of combs for Della's lovely hair.   (5×1=5)

<div align="center">

LITERATURE (30 marks)

</div>

VIII) Answer ANY FOUR out of six questions in 20 - 30 words (two out of three from BEEHIVE and two out of three from MOMENTS).   (4×2=8)

(i) Why did Kezia feel that her father was like a giant?

(ii) Why were Margie and Tommy not able to finish reading the book that Tommy found?

(iii) What kind of weather makes the poet think that it is a bliss to sleep on his cottage bed, pressing the pillow?

(iv) What reason was given by the goldsmith for not completing the order of the dancing girl on time?

(v) How did the little boy get separated from his parents in the fair?

(vi) Why was Toto not the sort of pet to be kept for long?

IX) **Answer ANY FOUR out of six questions in 40 - 50 words (two out of three from BEEHIVE and two out of three from MOMENTS).   (4×3= 12)**

(i)   Why does the poet take a long time to decide between the two roads mentioned in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' ?

(ii)   **'Then it was decided there were different sorts of fathers.'** Which observation makes Kezia arrive at this conclusion?

(iii)   How does Ron Forbes enter into Eyelyn's life as a ray of hope?

(iv)   'If anyone laughed at him during this performance, Toto's feelings would be hurt and he would refuse to go on with his bath. 'Which performance is being talked about in this extract?

(v)   How does the Swallow narrate the sufferings of the people of the kingdom to the Happy Prince?

(vi)   How does the thief's brother try to take advantage of the King's foolishness?

X) **Answer ANY ONE of the two questions from BEEHIVE in 100 - 120 words.   (5×1=5)**
'Family and society plays an important role in shaping the character of a child ' :

Explain this line with reference to Abdul Kalam's childhood.

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

What important lessons can educationists of today learn from the biographical sketch of the great scientist , Albert Einstein?

XI) **Answer ANY ONE of the two questions from MOMENTS in 100 - 120 words. (5×1=5)**
Do you think the title 'The Lost Child' is a justified title for the story. Support your answer with valid reasons.

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

The story 'The Happy Prince' conveys a deep message to the society. What is the message and how has it been brought out through the story?

<div align="center">*******************</div>

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class:- IX	Subject:-Mathematics
Time- 3 Hrs.	M.M- 80

General Instructions :-

1. This question paper consists of two parts A and B.
2. Part A has two sections- Section I and Section II.
   a) Section I has 16 questions of 1 mark each.
   b) Section II has 4 questions on case study. Each case study has 5 case based sub parts. An examinee has to attempt any 4 out of 5 sub parts.
3. Part B has question number 21 to 26 of 2 marks each, question number 27 to 33 of 3 marks each and question number 34 to 36 of 5 marks each.
4. Internal choices have been provided where ever applicable.
5. Use of calculator or any other electronic device is not allowed.

_____

PART – A   [16x1=16]
SECTION - I

1. If $\sqrt[24]{49} = (x)^{1/12}$, find x.

2. Express $0.1\overline{63}$ in the form p/q.

OR

Write an irrational number between $\sqrt{2} \; and \; \sqrt{3}$.

3. Find the coefficient of x in the expansion of $(x + 3)^3$.

4. Express $x - \frac{y}{5} = 10$ in the form ax+by+c=0 and then find the value of a+b-c.

5. Give the geometric representation of -3x+6=0 as an equation in two variables.

OR

Find the area of the closed figure formed by lines x-2=0, y-5=0 and the co-ordinate axes.

6. ABC is an equilateral triangle with coordinates of A(-2,0) and B(2,0). Find the coordinates of C.

7. A line runs parallel to X axis 3 units below it and another runs parallel to Y axis 2 units to its right. Find the coordinates of their point of intersection.

8. In the given figure, if ∠PQR=∠PRQ, then prove that ∠PQS=∠PRT.
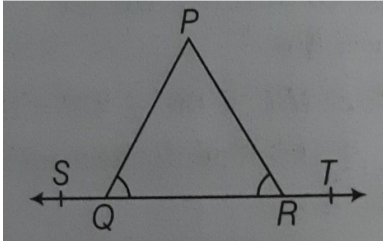
OR

An angle is 15° more than twice its supplementary angle. Find the angle.

9. If one of the angles of a triangle is 130°, then find the angle between the bisectors of the other two angles.

10. ABCD is a kite with AD=AB and CB=CD. If $\angle BAD = 112°, \angle BCD = 58°, find \angle ADC$.

11. The sides of a triangle are 8 cm, 15 cm and 17 cm. Find its area.

12. An isosceles right triangle has its hypotenuse $10\sqrt{2}$ cm. Find its area.

13. The radius of a right circular cone is thrice that of a right circular cylinder. If the height of the right circular cylinder is thrice that of the right circular cone, then find the ratio of their volumes.

OR

Eight cubes all of equal edges are arranged to form a bigger cube. Find the ratio of TSA of new cube to that of TSAs of all eight cubes.

14. The areas of three adjacent faces of a cuboid are $150cm^2$, $50\ cm^2$ and $75\ cm^2$. Find the volume of the cuboid.

15. A Mathematics book contains 250 pages. A page is selected at random. What is the probability that the number on the selected page is a perfect square?

OR

A bag contains cards numbered from 5 to 50. A card is drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that the selected card bears number which is a multiple of 2 or 3.

16. The probability of guessing the correct answer to a certain question is x/5. If the probability of not guessing the correct answer is 2x/3, then find the value of x.

SECTION – II [4x4=16]

Directions (Q. Nos. 17-21)- Case study based questions. Attempt any 4 subparts of each question. Each sub-part carries 1 mark.

17. The students of each class of Indian Public School from VIII to XII planted 50 plants each in various parts of school campus. After a month, the number of plants which survived are given below:

Class	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Number of plants survived	38	50	42	40	39

(i)   Find the probability of survival of more than 40 plants which are planted by the classes.

(a) 1/5

(b) 2/5

(c) 3/5

(d) 4/5

(ii)   Find the probability of survival of 42 plants which are planted by a class.

(a) 1/5

(b) 2/5

(c) 3/5

(d) 4/5

(iii)   Find the probability of survival of 47 plants which are planted by a class.

(a) 0

(b) 1/5

(c) 2/5

(d) 3/5

(iv)   Find the probability of survival of less than 40 plants which are planted by the classes.

(a) 1/5

(b) 2/5

(c) 3/5

(d) 4/5

(v)   Find the probability of survival of 50 plants which are planted by the classes.

(a) 1/5

(b) 2/5

(c) 3/5

(d) 4/5

Pg – 3 of 9

18. A school has planned to construct playground for Junior Wing (I-V) and Senior Wing (VI-XII). Following graph shows the playground.
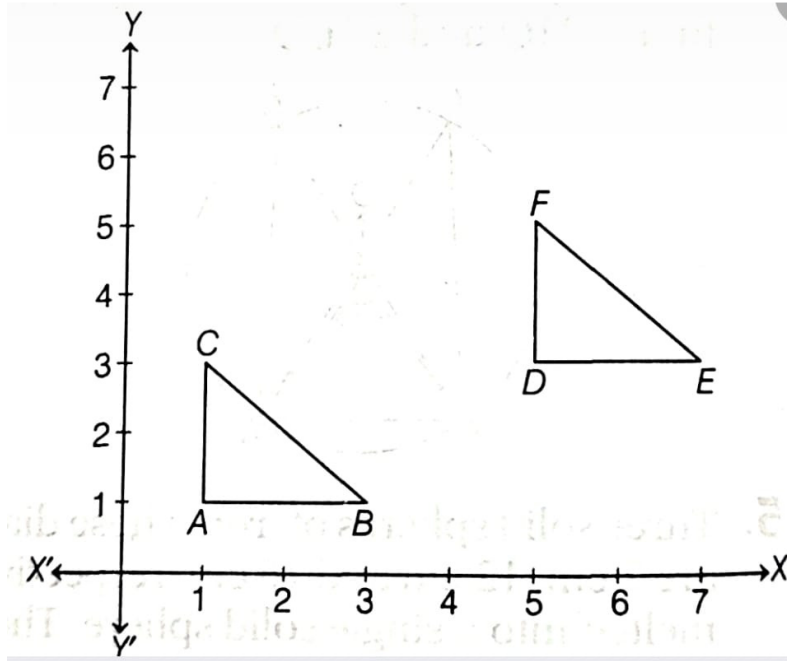
On the basis of above information answer the following questions:

(i)   The co-ordinates of A are

(a) (1,1)

(b) (2,2)

(c) (4,4)

(d) (5,5)

(ii)   The coordinates of F are

(a) (1,1)

(b) (2,2)

(c) (4,4)

(d) (5,5)

(iii)   Area of playground ABC, $A_1=$

(a) 1 sq units

(b) 2 sq units

(c) 3 sq units

(d) 4 sq units

(iv) Area of playground DEF, A_2=

(a) 1 sq units
(b) 2 sq units
(c) 3 sq units
(d) 4 sq units

(v) Which of the following is correct?

(a) $A_1 > A_2$

(b) $A_1 < A_2$

(c) $A_1 = A_2$

(d) None of these

19. Charity is the act of giving help to needy persons. It involves giving money, goods or time and effort to those who need it. It is done without expecting anything in return. In this order, Kishan buys x kg apples at the rate of Rs 80 per kg and oranges at the rate of Rs 40 per kg for charity. Along that he buys 10 kg pomegranate at the rate of Rs 120 per kg. The quantity of oranges is equal to the square of the apple quantity.

(i) Write the expression of the total cost of the quantity of fruits purchased.

(a) $80x - 40x^2 - 1200$

(b) $80x + x^2 - 1200$

(c) $80x + 40x^2 + 1200$

(d) $1200x^2 + 80x - 40$

(ii) Write the expression of the total quantity of fruits purchased.

(a) $x^2 + x - 10$

(b) $x^2 + x + 10$

(c) $x^2 - x - 10$

(d) $10x^2 + x + 1$

(iii) Find the degree of the equation of the total cost of quantity of fruits purchased

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

(iv) Find the coefficient of x^2 in equation of the total quantity of fruits purchased

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

(v)   Find the total cost, when x=5

    (a) Rs 1600

    (b) Rs 2100

    (c) Rs 2600

    (d) Rs 3100

20. Mathematics teacher of a DAV school took her IXth standard students to show Buland Darwaja. It was a part of their Educational trip. She narrated the facts of Buland Darwaja to students. There are 2 pillars which are cylindrical in shape. Also 2 tombs at the corners which are conical.

(i)   Write the formula to find the total surface area of a cylindrical structure.

    (a) $\pi r^2 h$

    (b) $2\pi r(r + h)$

    (c) $\pi r(r + h)$

    (d) $2\pi r$

(ii)   Find the CSA of each conical tomb if slant height and base diameter are 25 m and 14 m respectively.

    (a) 450 sq m

    (b) 550 sq m

    (c) 650 sq m

    (d) 750 sq m

(iii)   Find the cost of white washing of CSA of each tomb at the rate of Rs 210 per 100 sq m.

    (a) Rs 1255

    (b) Rs 1155

    (c) Rs 2310

    (d) Rs 1355

(iv)   Find the LSA of two pillars if height of the pillar is 21 m and radius of the base is 2.1 m.

    (a) 454.4 sq m

    (b) 554.4 sq m

    (c) 1054.4 sq m

    (d) 954.4 sq m

(v) Write the formula to find the volume of conical tomb.

(a) $\pi r h$

(b) $\pi r^2 h$

(c) $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

(d) $2\pi r h$

PART - B

DIRECTIONS: (Q.Nos. 21-26): These are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. **[6x2=12]**

21. If $2^3(5^0 + 3^{2x}) = 8\frac{8}{27}$, find x.

OR

Represent $\sqrt{2}$ on the real number line.

22. In the figure given below AB∥DE, AE∥DC, $\angle EDC = 65°$, $\angle BCD = 70°$. Find $\angle ABC$.
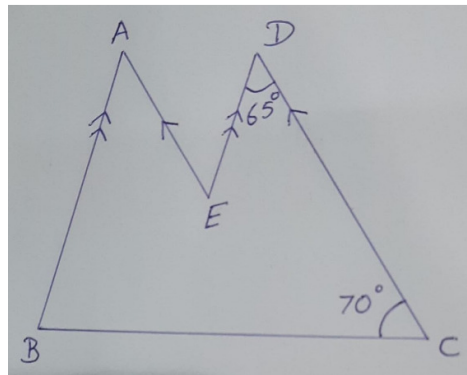
23. If the altitude from one vertex of a triangle bisects the opposite side, prove that the triangle is isosceles.

24. P is a point equidistant from two lines l and m intersecting at point A. Show that the line AP bisects the angle between them.

OR

Prove that in a kite the angles between both pairs of adjacent non equal sides are equal.

25. The difference of semi-perimeter and sides of a triangle are 150 cm, 100 cm and 20 cm. Find the area of the triangle.

26. If the radius of a sphere is increased by 10%, then find the % increase in its surface area.

DIRECTIONS: (Q. Nos. 27-33): These are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. [7x3=21]

27. Simplify the following :

$$\frac{-3}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}$$

28. If $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 47$, find the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$.

OR

Factorize : $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 7$.

29. Water is flowing into a water tank at the rate of 20 cm^3/s. If the volume of water collected in x seconds is y cm^3, then write a linear equation for the situation and draw its graph. From the graph find the volume after 5 seconds.

30. The side QR of triangle PQR is produced such that S is on ray QR. The bisector of $\angle QPR$ meets QR in L. Prove that $\angle PQR + \angle PRS = 2\angle PLR$.

31. A is a point in the interior of square PQRS such that APQ is an equilateral triangle. Show that ARS is an isosceles triangle.

32. A triangular plot ABC has sides 26 m, 28 m and 30 m. Roshan has to put a fence all around it leaving a space 3 m wide for a gate on one side and also plant grass inside it. Find the total cost of fencing with barbed wire at Rs 25 per m and growing grass at Rs 40 per sq m.

33. Water flows through a cylindrical pipe of inner diameter 14 mm at the speed of 10m/s into a cylindrical tank of inner diameter 1000 cm. Find the rise in level of water in the tank in half an hour.

OR

A conical tent of tarpaulin of height 4.8 m and base diameter 2.8 m is to be erected. Assume that 20% area of tarpaulin is used in overlapping, wastage and stitching margins. Find the length of tarpaulin required if the width is 1.1 m.

DIRECTIONS (Q.Nos. 34-36): These are long answer type questions of 5 marks each. **[5x3=15]**

34. Shanti Sweets Stall is placing an order for making cardboard boxes for packaging their sweets. They need boxes to pack spherical laddoos of diameter 5 cm. Two sizes of boxes are required. The bigger of dimensions 25cmx20cmx5cm and the smaller of dimension 15cmx10cmx5cm. 4000 laddoos are to be packed in bigger boxes and 1200 laddoos are to be packed in smaller boxes. For all the overlaps 5% of the TSA is required extra. If the cost of cardboard is Rs 4 per 1000 sq cm, then find the cost of cardboard required for making requisite number of boxes for packing the given number of laddoos.

35. In the given figure, ABCD is a square. M is the midpoint of AB and PQ⊥CM meets AD at P and CB produced at Q. Prove that:

   (i)   ΔPAM≅ ΔQBM

   (ii)   ΔPCM≅ ΔQCM

   (iii)   CP= AB+PA
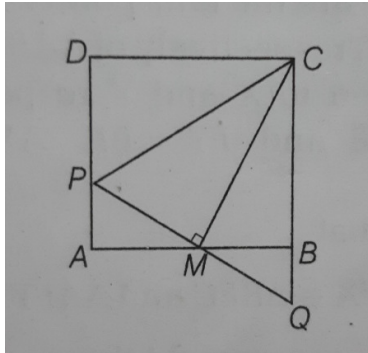
36. If both $x - 2$ and $x - \frac{1}{2}$ are factors of $px^2 + 5x + r$, show that $p = r$.

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

If both $x + 1$ and $x - 1$ are factors of $ax^3 + x^2 - 2x + b$, find the values of $a\ and\ b$.

<div align="center">

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</div>

Class:- IX   **Subject:- Science**
Time- 3 Hrs.   **M.M- 80**

General Instructions:-

a)   All Questions are compulsory.
b)   Marks are indicated against each question.

PHYSICS

Section - A

1. A body travels along a circular path of radius 70 m. It travels half a revolution in 20 s. Find the average velocity of the body in this time interval.   [1]

2. Draw velocity versus time graph of a stone thrown vertically upwards from ground till it returns to ground.   [1]

3. A body starts to slide over a horizontal surface with an initial velocity of 0.5m/s. Due to friction its velocity decreases at the rate $0.05 m/s^2$. How much time will it take for the body to stop?   [1]

OR

A racing car starting from rest has a uniform acceleration of $4 m/s^2$. What distance will it cover in 10 s after start?

4. Suppose a ball of mass m is thrown vertically upward with an initial speed v. Its speed decreases continuously till it become zero. Thereafter, the ball begins to fall down and attains the speed v again before striking the round. It implies that the magnitudes of initial and final momentums of the ball are same. Yet, it is not an example of conservation of momentum. Explain why.   [1]

5. A truck of mass M is moved under a force F. If the truck is then loaded with an object equal to the mass of the truck and the driving force is halved, then how does the acceleration change?   [1]

6. Explain why some of the leaves **get** detached from a tree if we vi**g**orously shake its branches?
                            [1]

OR

Two identical bullets are fired one by a li**g**ht rifle and **t**he ot**h**er by a **h**eavy rifle wit**h** t**h**e same force. Which rifle will hurt the shoulder more and why?

Section - B

7. An object is dropped from rest at a height of 150 m and simultaneously another object is dropped from rest at a height of 100 m. What is the difference in their heights after 2 s if both the objects drop with same acceleration? How does the difference in heights vary with time?   [2]

Using following the data to draw displacement- time graph for a moving object:-

Time s	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Displacement m	0	2	4	4	4	6	4	2	0

Use this graph to find average velocity for first 4 s and for next 4 s.

8. A bullet of mass 10g travelling horizontally with a velocity of 150 m/s strikes a stationary wooden block and comes to the rest in 0.03 s. calculate the distance of penetration of the bullet into the block. Also calculate the magnitude of the force exerted by the wooden block on the bullet. **[2]**

Section - C

9. (a) Deduce the following equations of motion by graphical method-
   (i) $v = u + at$ (ii) $s = ut + 1/2\ at^2$ (iii) $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$.   **[3]**

10. Read the following and answer **any four** questions from 10 (i) to 10 (v)   **[1x4=4]**
    When a body moves with constant velocity i.e. its motion is uniform, then its velocity is not changing with time. In uniformly accelerated motion, the velocity changes by equal amount in equal intervals of time while in non- uniformly accelerated motion, the velocity of a body varies non-uniformly with time.

10. (i). The area under velocity- time graph gives –
    (a) distance   (b) displacement   (c) acceleration   (d) retardation

    (ii) The velocity –time graph of a body is shown below. The displacement of body in 10 s is-
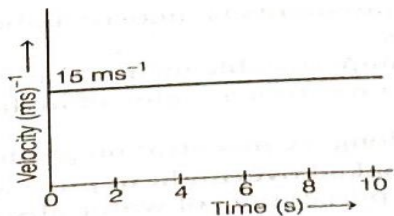
    (a) 40 m   (b) 60 m   (c) 75 m   (d) 150 m

    (iii). A particle is travelling with a constant speed. This means -
        (a) its position remains constant as time passes
        (b) it covers equal distances in equal times intervals
        (c) its acceleration is zero
        (d) it does not change its direction of motion.

    (iv). A moving train is brought to rest within 20 sec by applying brakes. If the retardation due to brakes is 2 m/s², then the initial velocity was-
        (a) 10 m/s   (b) 20 m/s (c) 30m/s   (d) 40 m/s.

(v) Which of the following position –time graphs represents that the object is at rest -
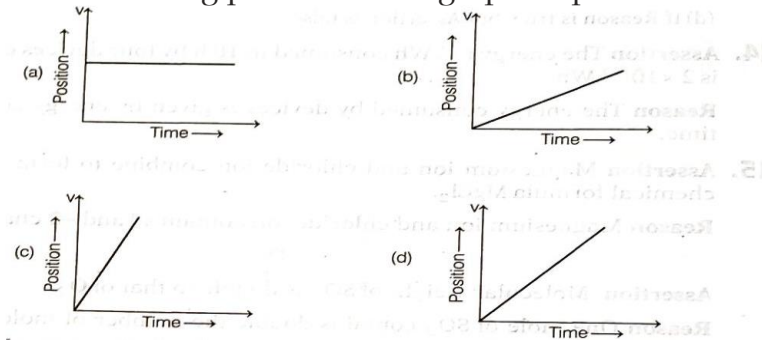
11. Read the following and answer any four question from 11 (I) to 11(v) :-   **[1 x4=4]**

Newton studied the ideas of Galileo regarding the motion of an object. He formulated three fundamental laws that govern the motion of objects. These three laws are known as Newton's laws of motion.

11 (i) A goalkeeper in the game of football pulls his hands backwards after holding the ball shot at the goal. This enables the goalkeeper to :
(a) exert larger force on the ball
(b) reduce the force exerted by the balls on hand
(c) increase the rate of change of momentum
(d) decrease the rate of change of momentum.

(ii) According to the third law of motion, action and reaction -
(a) always act on the same body
(b) always act on different bodies in opposite directions
(c) have same magnitude and direction
(d) act on either body at normal to each other.

(iii) An object of mass 100 kg is accelerated uniformly under the action of a force from a velocity of 5 m/s to 8 m/s in 6 sec .Then magnitude of force acting on object is-
(a) 40 N   (b) 60 N   (c) 75 N   (d) 50 N

(iv) Velocity- time graph of a moving particle of mass 1 kg is shown below. The force acting on the particle is:-
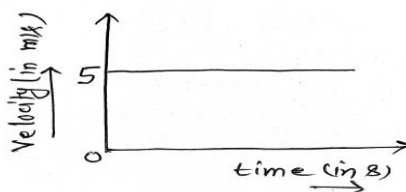
(a) zero   (b) 4 N   (c) 8 N   (d) 10 N

(v) The momentum which a dumb bell of mass 10 kg transfer to the floor, if it falls from a height of 80 cm is -

(a) 10 kg m/s   (b) 20 kg m/s   (c) 30 kg m /s   (d) 40 kg m/s.

Section-D

11. (A) Give the statement of Newton's second laws of motion.
    Using second law of motion, derive the relation between force and acceleration.

    (B) What is momentum? Write its SI unit. Interpret force in terms of momentum.
    Represent the following graphically
    (a) Momentum versus velocity when mass is fixed.
    (b) Momentum versus mass when velocity is constant.   [5]

                                OR

    (A) What is Law of conservation of linear momentum? Prove it by using Newton's third laws of motion.

    (B) Two bodies A and B of mass m_1 and m_2 are moving with velocity V_1 and V_2 in same straight line but in opposite directions, collide with each other. After collision they move together as combined body. Find the common velocity of the combined body.

    Given m_1 = 65 kg, m_2 = 40 kg and V_1 = 6 m/s and V_2 = 3m/s.

CHEMISTRY
Section : A

1. Which one of the following is solid foam?

        A) Butter.
        B) Bread.
        C) Shaving cream.
        D) Ruby Stone.   [1]

2. What is suspension? Give one example of it.   [1]

3. The following questions consist of assertion and reason. Use the following key to select the correct answer.

   A) Both assertion and reason is correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
   B) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
   C) Assertion is true but reason is false.
   D) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
      Assertion; Oxygen is an element.
      Reason: It cannot be decomposed by a physical or a chemical process.   [1]

4. Differentiate between saturated and unsaturated solution.   [1]

5. Read the following passage given below and answer the following questions:
   (Any four)   [1× 4 = 4]

        The mole is the unit of amount, in Chemistry. The mole concept is a simple relationship that enables us to count the number of atoms or molecules, just by weighing or measuring volume, without the requirement of any sophisticated costly machine. Hence it is very much possible to count the number of water molecules in a mineral water bottle of one liter, without even actually visualizing the molecules or atoms.

i) How many moles are there in 3.6 gram of water?

ii) If one mole of carbon atoms weighs 12 gram, what is the mass of 1 atom of carbon?

iii) Why the number of atoms of one mole of hydrogen gas, is double the number of atoms in one mole of Helium gas?

iv) The ratio of moles of atoms in 12 gram of magnesium and 16 gram of sulphur, are:
   A) 3:4
   B) 4:3
   C) 1:1
   D)1:2

v) Which of the following has the maximum number of atoms?
   A)18 gm of H_2O.
   B) 18 gm of O_2.
   C)18 gm. of CO_2
   D)18 gm. of CH_4

Section - B

6.   State the law of constant proportion with example.   [2]

OR

Write the limitations of Dalton's atomic theory.

7.   Calculate the mass of sodium sulphate required to prepare its 20% (mass percent) solution in 100 gram of water.   [2]

Section - C

8. What is Tyndall effect? Give two examples of Tyndall effect observed in your surroundings.   [3]

9.   Iron powder and Sulphur powder, when mixed together and divided into two parts 'A' and 'B'. When part 'A' was heated strongly over a burner then a substance C was formed. The part B was, however not heated at all, when dilute hydrochloric acid was added to substance C, then gas D was evolved.   [3]

i) What type of substance is B?
ii) What type of substance is C?
iii) Name the gas D.

OR

Define the following:
   i) Sol.
   ii)Aerosol.
   iii) Emulsion.

10.   Write the chemical formula of the following:
         i) Ammonium phosphate.
         ii)Aluminium chloride.
         iii) Calcium oxide.   [3]

Section – D

11.
(i) Calculate molecular mass of CH_3COOH.
(ii) Define atomic mass unit.
(iii) What are cations and anions? How they are formed? Explain with
examples. [1+1+3]

OR

(i) Write the cations and anions, present in the following compounds:
CH_3COONa, NH_4NO_3

(ii)How many grams of molecules of H_2SO_4 are present in 4.9 gram of the acid?

(iii) An element 'X' exhibits variable valences as 3 and 5. Write the formula for
the chlorides of that element. [2+2+1]

BIOLOGY
Section - A

1. If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapour appears on the wall
of glass jar. Explain why ? [1]

2. Formation of tissues are important in multicellular organism . Why?

[1]

OR

Mention the role of special types of parenchyma tissue.

3. The inner membrane of mitochondria is deeply folded. Why? [1]

OR

What is the significance of mitosis?

4. What will happen if [1]
(a) Apical meristem is damaged or removed from the plant?
(b) Intercellular spaces are present in epidermal layer?

**For question numbers 5 and 6, two statements are given one labeled
Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R) . Select the correct answer to these
questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.**
 (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of the assertion.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.

5. Assertion : Permanent tissues are derived from meristematic tissues once they [1]
lose the ability to divide.

Reason: Meristematic tissue is the dividing tissue present in the growing regions
of the plant.

OR

Assertion : A simple tissue is made of only one type of cell.

Reason: Various simple tissues in plants are parenchyma collenchyma and sclerenchyma.

6.   Assertion : Mitochondria and chloroplasts are semiautonomous organelles.   [1]

Reason : They are formed by division of pre-existing organelles and contain DNA but lack protein synthesizing machinery.

7. Read the following passage and answer any **Four** questions from 7(i) to 7(v):   [1 x 4=4]

Cell walls permit the cells of plants, fungi and bacteria to withstand very dilute external media   without bursting. In such media the cells tend to take up water by osmosis. The cell swells, building up pressure against the cell wall. The wall exerts an equal pressure against the swollen cell. Because of their walls, such cells can withstand much greater changes in the surrounding medium than animal cells.

7.1 Amoeba acquires its food through a process termed as

(a) exocytosis
(b) endocytosis
(c) plasmolysis
(d) exocytosis and endocytosis both

7.2   A cell loses water by osmosis when kept in a solution having a lower concentration of water than the cell. The given solution is

(a) hyper-tonic
(b) hypo-tonic
(c) isotonic
(d) dilute

7.3 Transpiration is a phenomenon pertaining to
     (a) Activated transport
     (b) Diffusion
     (c) Osmosis
     (d) Facilitated diffusion

7.4 Plant cell does not burst in a hypotonic solution because
     (a) Its cell sap is more concentrated
     (b) Its cell wall resists bursting
     (c) Its cell sap is rich in cellulose
     (d)It does not have a lysosomes

7.5 A cell swell up if
     (a) The concentration of water molecules in the cell is higher than the concentration of water molecules in surrounding medium
     (b) The concentration of water molecules in surrounding medium is higher than water molecules concentration in the cell
     (c) The concentration of water molecules is same in the cell and in the surrounding medium.
     (d) Concentration of water molecules does not matter.

Section - B

8.   [2]
     (a) Why do plant cells posses large sized vacuole?
     (b) What kind of plastids are common in roots of the plants and leaves of the pants?

OR

Why lysosomes are called
(a) Natural scavengers of the cell?
(b) Suicidal bags of the cells?

9. (a) List any two features of cork which helps them to function as protective tissue.   [2]
    (b)What is differentiation ?

Section - C

10. (a) Differentiate between sieve tube cells and xylem vessels.
     (b) Draw the diagram of the same.
     (Use a dark HB Pencil or black pen to draw and label.)   [2+1=3]

OR

(a) Differentiate between meristematic and permanent tissue.

(b) State the function of collenchyma and sclerenchyma cells.

11. (a) Discuss the result observed   [2+1=3]

(i) When rheo leaves are boiled in water first and then a drop of sugar syrup is put on it?

(ii) Golgi apparatus is removed from the cell?

(b) Why meiosis is called as reductional division?

12. Give reasons   [1+1+1=3]

(a) We get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit.
(b) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus.
(c) It is difficult to pull the husk of coconut.

Section - D

13. (a) Differentiate between nucleus and nucleoid.   [2+3=5]

(b) Draw a plant cell and label the parts which

    (i)   Packages material coming from ER

    (ii)   Is the power house of the cell

    (iii)   Provides resistance to microbes to withstand hypotonic external media without
            bursting

    (iv)   Protein making factories

    (v)   Fluid contained inside the nucleus

            (Use a dark HB Pencil or black pen to draw and label.)

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DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class:- IX   Subject:- Social Science

Time:- 3 Hrs.   F.M. :- 80

General Instructions:-

a)   All Questions are compulsory.

b)   Marks are indicated against each question.

c)   Questions carry **1 mark** are objective type questions. Answer them as instructed.

d)   Questions carry **3 marks** are short answer type questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.

e)   Questions carry **4 marks** are source based questions.

f)   Questions carry **5 marks** are long answer type questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.

g)   Map questions from History (2 marks) and Geography (3 marks).

HISTORY
SECTION- A

1.   Which of the following statement is not correct?   (1)

(a) Conservatives wanted to bring change through a slow process.

(b) Liberals were in favour of the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.

(c) Radicals supported women's suffragette movements.

(d) Liberals did not believe in universal adult franchise.

2.   The Jadidists of Russia aimed that....   (1)

(a) socialist should rule Russia.

(b) democrats should rule Russia.

(c) modernised Muslims should rule Russia.

(d) liberal Christians should rule Russia.

3.   Which of the following statement gives a clear picture of socialists?   (1)

(a) They were in favour of accumulation of wealth.

(b) They wanted to encourage capitalist entrepreneurship.

(c) They wanted to give employment only to the talented.

(d) They were against private property.

Pg – 1 of 11

SECTION- B

4. Explain any three laws, which were introduced by revolutionary government to improve the condition of women in France. (3)

5. Explain any three measures taken by the Provisional Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence. (3)

OR

Explain the status of nobles in Russia before the revolution.

SECTION- C

6. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

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. This proportion was higher than in most European countries. For instance, in France and Germany the proportion was between 40 per cent and 50 per cent. In the empire, cultivators produced for the market as well as for their own needs and Russia was a major exporter of grain.

Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside craft workshops. Many factories were set up in the 1890s, when Russia's railway network was extended and foreign investment in industry increased. Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled. By the 1900s, in some areas factory workers and craftsmen were almost equal in number.

Most industry was the private property of industrialists. Government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work. But factory Inspectors could not prevent rules being broken. In craft units and small workshops, the working day was sometimes 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories. Accommodation varied from rooms to dormitories. Workers were a divided social group. Some had strong links with the villages from which they came. Others had settled in cities permanently. Workers were divided by skill. A metalworker of St Petersburg recalled, Metalworkers considered themselves aristocrats among other workers. Divisions among workers showed themselves in dress and manners too. Some workers formed associations to help members in times of unemployment or financial hardship but such associations were few.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

6.1 Which of the following statements is/are correct for agricultural scene in European countries? (1)

A. Most of the livelihood of Russian people were based on agriculture.
B. In Germany half of the population were dependent on agriculture
C. France is famous for its grain export.
D. Both (a) and (b)

6.2 Large factories were set up in Russia as a result of (1)
 A. Industrial revolution started
 B. Railway network extended
 C. Foreign investment increased
 D. Both (b) and (c)

6.3 Identify the reason why government could not prevent rules being broken in Russia's factories? (1)

 A. There were large factories
 B. Most factories are private property of industrialists
 C. Owner of the factories dictated the rules according to their own interest
 D. All of the above

6.4 How does it justify that workers in Russia were a divided social groups? (1)

 A. They were divided by skill
 B. Some had strong links to the villages, others had become City dwellers.
 C. There were differences in respect of dress and manners in the workers.
 D. All of the above.

SECTION- D

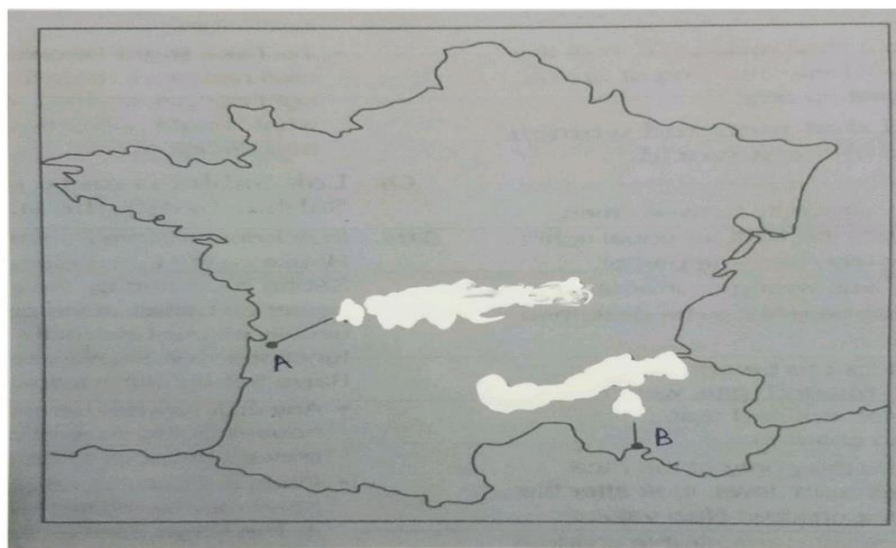7. Explain any five main causes of the French Revolution (5)

OR

Explain any five features of the constitution of France drafted in 1791.

SECTION- E

8. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of France. Identify them and write their correct names on your answer sheet. (2)

A. The port city famous for slave trade.
B. Place associated to National Anthem of France .

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SECTION- A

9. Which of the following statement is correct? (1)

   (a) The army rulers of Myanmar are elected by the people.

   (b) People have no say under the army rule.

   (c) Pinochet of Chile was a democratic leader.

   (d) The king of Saudi Arabia rule because people have chosen him.

10. In China, the National People's Congress has the power to appoint........of the country (1)

   (a) leaders

   (b) rulers

   (c) governors

   (d) executives

11. What do you know about 'The Long Walk to freedom'? (1)

   (a) It is an autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi.

   (b) It is an autobiography of Nelson Mandela.

   (c) It is a documentary film.

   (d) It is a magazine sponsored by Nelson Mandela.

12. The Preamble of which of the following constitutions involves God? (1)

   (a) The Constitution of the United States of America

   (b) The Constitution of India

   (c) The Constitution of South Africa

   (d) All of the above

13. When did Constitution of India come into effect? (1)

   (a) 26 November 1950

   (b) 26 November 1949

   (c) 20 November 1951

   (d) 26 January 1950

SECTION- B

14. Did the spirit of democracy exist in Pakistan during Pervez Musharraf's rule? Explain any three points. (3)

OR

Why was every election won by the party called PRI in Mexico? Explain any three reasons.

Pg – 4 of 11

15. Explain any three changes that were brought about in the constitution of South Africa after 1994. (3)

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SECTION- C

</div>

16. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

   A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. As we noted above, a constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements. it is a very long and detailed document. therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called Constitutional Amendments.

   The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. If you read the Constitution for the first time, it can be quite difficult to understand. Yet the basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand. Like any Constitution, the Indian Constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country. It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions. And it puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.

   Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option :

16.1 Which of the following not relates to Constitution of India? (1)

   (a) Institutional arrangement

   (b) Legal language

   (c) Citizen Rights

   (d) Philosophical values

16.2 Indian constitution holds its importance because it can...... (1)

   (a) be read often.

   (b) be amended

   (c) give unaltered law

   (d) All of the above

16.3 Which is not a feature of the Indian Constitution? (1)

   (a) Lengthy
   (b) Updated
   (c) Static
   (d) Detailed

16.4 The Indian Constitution provides certain....... that cannot be violated by anyone. (1)

    (a) rights
    (b) values
    (c) powers
    (d) restrictions

SECTION- D

17. Why is democracy better than any other form of government? Explain any five points. (5)

ECONOMICS

SECTION- A

18. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Palampur? (1)

    (a) Most of the houses have electric connections.

    (b) Most of the houses are kutcha.

    (c) The village has a well-developed system of roads.

    (d) Farming is the main activity there.

19. Which of the following terms is used for measuring the crop produced on a given piece
    of land during a single year ? (1)

    (a) Yield
    (b) Productivity
    (c) Cultivation
    (d) Output

20. What are 'raw materials and money in hand' called? (1)

    (a) Working capital
    (b) Fixed capital
    (c) Physical capital
    (d) Human capital

21. How can large population be turned into a productive asset? (1)

    (a) By investment in human capital
    (b) By stopping migration
    (c) By increasing employment opportunities
    (d) By developing rural areas

22. In the question below, two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given. Read the statements and choose the correct option : (1)

Assertion (A): The Government of India launched Mid-day Meal Scheme.
Reason (R): Mid-day Meal Scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of school children and improve their nutritional status.
Options :

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

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

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

SECTION- B

23. Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility. In the light of the statement, explain any three problems caused by modern farming. (3)

24. 'Human resource is superior to any other resource.' Explain with the help of three arguments. (3)

SECTION- C

25. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

We have learnt about farmings as the main production activity in Palampur. We shall now take a look at some of the non-farm production activities. Only 25 per cent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffalos on various kinds of grass and the jowar and bajra that grows during the rainy season. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option :

25.1 Why 75 per cent of working people are engaged in agriculture in Palampur? (1)

(a) People like to work in agriculture
(b) There is more income in agriculture.
(c) Other activities are not much developed.
(d) People don't know about any other activity.

25.2 What other activities are people engaged in Palampur? (1)

(a) Transport, agriculture
(b) Dairy, transport and trading
(c) Agriculture only
(d) Dairy, transport, health and education

25.3 How is Dairy dependent on agriculture in Palampur?   (1)

   (a) Animals are fed, jowar and bajra
   (b) Dairy gives more money to farmers
   (c) Farmers go to Raiganj
   (d) Dairy is a non-farm activity

25.4 Which activity connects Palampur to Raiganj?   (1)

   (a) Transportation
   (b) Milk trading
   (c) Dairy
   (d) All of the above

SECTION- D

26. Explain any five effects of unemployment on the overall growth of the economy.   (5)

OR

What are the causes of unemployment in India?

GEOGRAPHY

1.   Fill-in the blank: (**1**)

The Southern most latitude of India is -----------.

OR

The Eastern most longitude of India is ----------.

2.   Which of our Southern neighbor across the sea (Island Country) is separated from India by Palk strait?   (**1**)

   a) Sri Lanka
   b) Maldives
   c) Lakshadweep
   d) Andaman & Nicobar Island

3.   Which of the following states does not have an international border or lie on the coast? (**1**)

   a) Assam
   b) Himachal Pradesh
   c) Chhattisgarh
   d) Karnataka

4. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following: **(1)**

a) Assam Himalaya	Between Satluj and Kali Rivers
b) Kumaon Himalaya	Between Indus and Satluj Rivers
c) Nepal Himalaya	Between Kali and Tista Rivers
d) Punjab Himalaya	Between Tista and Dihang Rivers

5. The Karbi-Anglong plateau is separated by a fault from which of the following Plateau? **(1)**

   a) Central Highland
   b) Decan Plateau
   c) Chotanagpur Plateau
   d) Malwa Plateau

6. The Sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen? **(3)**

7. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

According to the variations in relief features the Northern plains can be divided into four regions.

The rivers, after descending from the mountains, deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as *bhabar*. All the streams dis-appear in this *bhabar* belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as *terai*. This was a thickly forested region full of wild life.

The largest part of the Northern plain is formed of older alluvium. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers and present a terrace like feature. This part is known as *bhangar*. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits locally known as *kankar*. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called *khadar*. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

7.1 Fill-in the blank: (1)

Kankar soil is ----------.

   a) Fertile
   b) Deposit of pebbles
   c) Calcareous deposit
   d) Unfertile

7.2 The Northern plains are classified into different regions according to the variations in relief features.

Identify the relief features of different regions from given options. (1)

	REGIONS		RELIEF FEATURES
a.	Bhangar	1.	Streams dis-appear
b.	Bhabar	2.	Wet, Swampy & Marshy Region
c.	Terai	3.	Newer, Younger deposits of the flood plains
d.	Khadar	4.	Older Alluvium

Choose the correct option:

    A. a – 1, b – 2, c – 3, d – 4
    B. a – 4, b – 1, c – 2, d – 3
    C. a – 2, b - 3, c – 1, d – 4
    D. a – 4, b – 1, c – 3, d – 2

7.3 The largest part of Northern plain is --------------. (1)

    a) Thickly forested region
    b) Narrow belt
    c) Full of wild life
    d) Terrace like feature

7.4 The Northern plains are generally described as (1)

    a) Flat land
    b) Diverse relief features
    c) Vast plains
    d) Both (b) & (c)

8. Describe the Great Himalayas/ Himadri with five significant features. **(5)**

OR

Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats with five significant features from each.

9. Locate and label **any three** of the following in the Political Map of India. **(3)**

    a) Capital of Manipur
    b) Capital of Goa
    c) Mt. peak – Kanchenjunga
    d) Aravali Range
    e) Chotanagpur Plateau

INDIA

Political

वर्ग– नौ
निर्धारित समय : **3 घंटे**

विषय–हिन्दी
अधिकतम अंक : **80**

सामान्य निर्देशः

1 इस प्रश्न–पत्र के दो खंड हैं – खंड 'अ' और 'ब'

2 खण्ड 'अ' में वस्तुपूरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों में उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। खंड 'ब' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं।

खण्ड–'अ'
वस्तुपूरक प्रश्न
अपठित गद्यांश

1 नीचे 2 गद्यांश दिए गए है। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

गद्यांश–I   [1x5=5]

खुशामद तो मनुष्य की ही नहीं अपितु भगवान की भी होती है। हमारा कोई भी धर्म–ग्रंथ यहाँ तक कि काव्य और नाटक भी, उठाकर देख लीजिए, आरंभ में मंगलाचरण अर्थात् देवताओं की खुशामद जरूरत होती है। देवताओं की खुशामद क्यों? इसलिए कि वे प्रेरणा देते हैं, स्फूर्ति देते हैं। मुगलों के जमाने में कोरनिश करने का खास ढंग था। दरबार आम में जब शहंशाह पधारते तो बंदीजन खास अंदाज और लहज़े से '' हुजूर तशरीफ ला रहे हैं '' कहते थे। खुशामद के आलंबन चाहे युग के अनुसार बदलते रहे हों पर मूल भावना वही रही है। खुशामद से कौन खुश नहीं होता? नम्र व्यक्ति में योग्यता एवं तेज़ बुद्धि दोनों होती है, किंतु खुशामदी में न योग्यता होती, न बुद्धि। इन्हीं कमजोरियों को छिपाने के लिए वह खुशामद का मार्ग अपनाता है।   जो व्यक्ति खुशामदियों से अपना कार्य चलाते हैं, उनके बारे में भी यही बात सच है। चापलूस व्यक्ति रिश्वत देते हुए खुशामद करते हैं तथा अपनी नौकरी में तरक्की या 'प्रमोशन' पाते हैं। जो अधिकारी ऐसे 'प्रमोशन' देता है, वह इसी पद्धति से अधिकारी बना होता है।

प्रश्न –

(i) खुशामद किसकी होती है?

(क) सिर्फ़ मनुष्य की

(ख) मनुष्य और भगवान दोनों की

(ग) सिर्फ़ भगवान की

(घ) देवताओं और भगवान की

(ii) खुशामदी व्यक्ति में कौन से गुण नहीं होते?

(क) नम्रता और उदारता   (ख) योग्यता और बुद्धि

(ग) योग्यता और उदारता   (घ) सच्चाई और योग्यता

(iii) देवताओं की खुशामद क्यों की जाती है –

(क) मंगलाचरण के लिए   (ख) काव्य और नाटक लिखने के लिए

(ग) भय के कारण   (घ) प्रेरणा और स्फूर्ति के लिए

(iv) खुशामदियों से अपना कार्य निकलवाने वालों के बारे में क्या सही है –

(क) वे तेज़ बुद्धि के होते हैं।   (ख) वे दूसरों से काम करवाते हैं।

(ग) वे लालची होते हैं।   (घ) वे अपनी कमज़ोरियाँ छुपाते हैं।

(v) चापलूस व्यक्ति को प्रमोशन देनेवाला अधिकारी कैसा होता है?

(क) नम्र   (ख) तीव्र बुद्धि   (ग) योग्य   (घ) चापलूस

गद्यांश–II   [1x5=5]

2. मुझे बचपन से ही मानचित्र देखने का शौक है, क्योंकि मानचित्रों के सहारे भी दूर दुनिया की सैर का मज़ा लिया जा सकता है। यों तो वास्तविक जीवन में भी काफ़ी घूमा–फिरा हूँ, पर उससे कभी तृप्ति नहीं हुई। मेरी इस इच्छा ने अभी मेरा पीछा नहीं छोड़ा है। मानचित्रों से यह फ़ायदा होता है कि मन के घोड़े पर सवार होकर कहीं भी चले जाइए। कोई रोक नहीं, अड़चन नहीं, जब चाहे लौट आइए, या न भी लौटिए, कोई पूछनेवाला नहीं कि हज़रत कहाँ भटक रहे थे? यों तो मानचित्रों में तरह–तरह के रंगों से कुछ मदद मिलती है यह निश्चय करने में कि कहाँ जाएँ – जैसे हरी–भरी जगह देखनी हो वह मानचित्रों की हरी –भरी जगहों में घूमे, जिसे पहाड़ी प्रदेश देखने हों वह भूरे या पीले प्रदेशों में जाए, और जिसे एकदम अछूते, अपरिचित प्रदेश में जाने का जोखिम पसंद हो वह बिल्कुल सफ़ेद हिस्सों की ओर चले। बर्फ़ीले मरु–प्रदेशों में, जंगलों में, समुद्री द्वीपों में कहीं भी जा सकते हैं। मानचित्रों में कहीं लिखा रहता है कि इस प्रदेश का सर्वे नहीं हुआ है– हिमालय के अनेक भाग ऐसे हैं। असमिया सीमा –प्रदेश के भी ऐसे स्थल हैं। ज़रा कल्पना कीजिए ऐसी जगहों में घूमने का आनंद! मैं लगातार कुछ दिन भी एक जगह रहता हूँ तो कुछ अपनी इच्छा से नहीं, लाचारी से और उस लाचारी में बहुत –से मानचित्र इकट्ठे कर फिर अपने लिए कोई नई जगह खोज लेता हूँ।

प्रश्न –

(i) मानचित्र देखने से क्या लाभ है?

(क) देशों की पहचान हो जाती है   (ख) मानसिक सैर का आनंद लेना

(ग) जब तक चाहे घूमते रहना   (घ) इधर–उधर न भटकना

(ii) मानचित्र में रंगों से क्या मदद मिलती है?

(क) रंगों से स्थिति पता चलती है।   (ख) मनचाही जगह चुनने में मदद मिलती है।

(ग) अपरिचित प्रदेश दिख जाते हैं।   (घ) सब जगह पहुँच जाते हैं।

(iii) मानचित्र का भूरा या पीला रंग किस प्रदेश को दर्शाता है?

(क) पहाड़ी प्रदेश को   (ख) अपरिचित प्रदेश को

(ग) हरी–भरी जगहों को   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(iv) मानचित्र के अनुसार किन स्थलों का सर्वे नहीं हुआ है –

(क) कर्नाटक के कुछ स्थलों का   (ख) असमिया सीमा –प्रदेश के स्थलों का

(ग) बर्फीले मरू–प्रदेशों का   (घ) समुद्री द्वीपों का

(v) लेखक अधिक दिन तक एक जगह क्यों नहीं रह पाते थे?

(क) मानचित्र इकट्ठे होने से   (ख) अरुचि हो जाने से

(ग) अपनी घुम्मकड़ प्रकृति के कारण   (घ) लागों से परेशान होने के कारण

3   निम्नांकित बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के सबसे सटीक उत्तर का ही चयन करें –   [1x16=16]

(i) जब किसी वाक्य में 'शब्द' का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उसका रूप किसमें परिवर्तित होता है –

(क) पद   (ख) पदबंध   (ग) शब्दांश   (घ) वाक्य

(ii) सही विकल्प चुनें –

(क) शब्द, पद दोनों स्वतंत्र होते हैं   (ख) केवल शब्द स्वतंत्र होते हैं
(ग) केवल पद स्वतंत्र होते हैं   (घ) क और ग दोनों

(iii) दिए गए वाक्य का (अर्थ के आधार पर) भेद बताएँ – यहाँ बैठो ।

(क) संदेहवाचक   (ख) संकेतवाचक   (ग) आज्ञावाचक   (घ) विधानवाचक

(iv) 'संदेहवाचक वाक्य' का सही उदाहरण है –

(क) हे भगवान! यह क्या हो गया।   (ख) मैं परीक्षा दे रही हूँ

(ग) वह पढ़ाई कर रही है   (घ) शायद मैं भी वहाँ जाऊँ

(v) क्रमशः अनुस्वार और अनुनासिक लगे सार्थक शब्द का चयन करें –

(क) संवेदनाएँ   (ख) पाँचवी   (ग) आँखें   (घ) अँगुलियों

(vi) अनुनासिक और अनुस्वार के क्रमशः प्रयोग से बना शब्द है –

(क) अँगूलीयों   (ख) अँधेरों   (ग) संस्थाएँ   (घ) आतंकियों

(vii) अतिक्रमण शब्द में उपसर्ग छाँटे –

(क) अ   (ख) अती   (ग) अति   (घ) क्रमण

(viii) रंगीला शब्द में प्रत्यय छाँटे –

(क) रंग   (ख) गीला   (ग) इला   (घ) ईला

(ix) उपसर्ग – प्रत्यय लगे शुद्ध शब्द छाँटे –

(क) उन्नति   (ख) अतिशीघ्रता   (ग) त्यागी   (घ) खेलनहार

(x) 'अनुनासिकता' शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग और मूलशब्द छाँटे –

(क) अनु, इक   (ख) अनु, नासिक   (ग) अनु, ता   (घ) अनु , सिकता

(xi) 'केतु' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है –

(क) ध्वज   (ख) पटाका   (ग) ध्वजा   (घ) झंडा

(xii) 'बिजली' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है –

(क) अहन   (ख) चंचला   (ग) रजनी   (घ) चिरई

(xiii) दिए गए शब्द का विलोम शब्द छाँटे – 'सजीव'

(क) निःजीव   (ख) नीरजीव   (ग) निर्जीव   (घ) निरजीव

(xiv) 'सुख' के विलोम शब्द का पर्याय नहीं है –

(क) पीड़ा   (ख) दुःख   (ग) प्रसन्नता   (घ) कष्ट

(xv) अनल–अनिल आपस में वैसे ही जुड़े हैं जैसे –

(क) आचार, आचार   (ख) आदि, आदि   (ग) सूत, सुत   (घ) कोई नहीं

(xvi) संध्या और काला अर्थ के लिए क्रमशः उचित शब्द है –

(क) श्याम, शाम   (ख) शयाम, साम   (ग) शाम, श्याम   (घ) शाम, शयाम

4   पठित पद्य आधारित वैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर छाँटे –   [1x4=4]

(i) 'उदाहरण' शब्द के लिए उचित शब्द का चयन करें –

(क) पेश   (ख) देवण   (ग) भर्त्सना   (घ) नज़ीर

(ii) रैदास ने स्वयं को 'पानी' तथा ईश्वर को ....माना है –

(क) धागा   (ख) बाती   (ग) चंदन   (घ) मोरा

(iii) रहीम ने अपने पद में 'बड़ेन' शब्द के लिए किस विलोम शब्द का प्रयोग किया है?

(क) दीर्घ   (ख) लघु   (ग) छोटा   (घ) तलवार

(iv) बिना पानी के कमल की रक्षा कौन नहीं कर सकता?

(क) रवि   (ख) पंक   (ग) उदधि   (घ) जलज

5   पठित गद्य आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें –   [1x5=5]

(i) 'अरे भाई, उनके लिए मरे – जिए का कोई मतलब न हो, पर .... ।' किसने कहा?

(क) लाला जी ने   (ख) दिया सलाई की तीली से कान खुजाने वाले ने

(ग) एक आदमी ने   (घ) दूसरे साहब ने

(ii) 'ये कमीने लोग रोटी के टुकड़े पर जान देते हैं।' यह वाक्य किसके द्वारा प्रयुक्त किया गया है?

(क) दिया सलाई की तीली से कान खुजाने वाले द्वारा

(ख) लाला जी द्वारा

(ग) एक आदमी द्वारा

(घ) दूसरे साहब द्वारा

(iii) कुल कितने दिनों का सूतक माना जाता है?

(क) 13   (ख) 12   (ग) 11   (घ) 10

(iv) 'दुख का अधिकार ' पाठ के रचयिता कौन है?

(क) मधुकर   (ख) यशपाल   (ग) श्री राम शर्मा   (घ) कोई नहीं

(v) भगवान की उम्र क्या थी ?

(क) 21   (ख) 23   (ग) 25   (घ) 27

6   पठित पाठ पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर चुनकर लिखें –   [1x5=5]

(i) तेनजिंग की छोटी बेटी कौन थी?

(क) की   (ख) डेकी   (ग) जय   (घ) मीनू

(ii) लेखिका के रेगुलेटर की आपूर्ति किसने बढ़ाई?

(क) अंगदोरजी   (ख) गगन बिस्सा (ग) ल्हाटू   (घ) लोपसांग

(iii) कुल कितने सदस्यों को चोटों/हड्डी टूटने के कारण बेस कैंप में भेजना पड़ा?

(क) 5   (ख) 7   (ग) 9   (घ) 11

(iv) ''मैं तुम्हारी इस अनूठी उपलब्धि के लिए तुम्हारे माता–पिता को बधाई देना चाहूँगा।'' यह कथन किसका नहीं है –

(क)   अंगदोरजी   (ख) लोपसांग   (ग) क, ख दोनों   (घ) कर्नल खुल्लर

(v) तीसरे दिन लेखिका ने किसके साथ चढ़ाई की, जिसकी सूचना वॉकी –टॉकी से बेस कैंप पर दे रही थी?

(क) की, जय   (ख) डॉ0 मीनू मेहता   (ग) लोपसांग   (घ) रीता गोंबू

<u>खण्ड 'ब'</u> (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न)

7 अ) दिए गए प्रश्नों में किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखें –   [2x2=4]

     (क) बुढ़िया और संभ्रांत महिला में तुलना का क्या कारण था? (दो कारण)

     (ख) कर्नल खुल्लर ने लेखिका को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या कहा?

     (ग) 'आदमीनामा' पाठ का उद्देश्य क्या है?

   ब) पठित पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट करें कि ''सौहार्द अब शनैः–शनैः बोरियत में रूपांतरित हो रही है।'' कैसे?   [4]

8 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें –   [3x2=6]

   (क) बहुत से पशु–पक्षी होने पर भी लेखिका का गिल्लू से विशेष लगाव का क्या कारण था?

   (ख) गिल्लू को मुक्त करने का क्या कारण था एवं लेखिका द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए?

   (ग) 'मनुष्य का अनुमान और भावी योजनाएँ कभी – कभी कितनी मिथ्या और उलटी निकलती है।'' पठित पाठ के आधार पर सिद्ध करें।

9 संकेत बिंदुओं पर आधारित किसी एक विषय पर 120–130 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखें –   [6]

(i) सामाजिक जीवन में बढ़ता भ्रष्टाचार

- आधुनिक युग और भ्रष्टाचार
- भ्रष्टाचार फैलने का माध्यम
- भ्रष्टाचार और समाज

(ii) राष्ट्रीय एकता

- राष्ट्रीय एकता का अर्थ
- राष्ट्रीय एकता के लाभ
- राष्ट्रीय एकता के बाधक तत्व

(iii) विज्ञापन और हमारा जीवन

- विज्ञापन का उद्देश्य
- विज्ञापन के प्रकार
- सामाजिक दायित्व

10 स्वच्छता का महत्त्व बताते हुए अपने छोटे भाई को पत्र लिखें।   [5]

या

अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखते हुए कोरोना काल के उपरांत विद्यालय जाने के अनुभव को साझा करें।

11 किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा पर माँ और पुत्री में वार्तालाप को 50–60 शब्दों में लिखें।   [5]

या

रमेश और सुरेश के मध्य विद्यालय न खुलने की संभावना पर 50–60 शब्दों में संवाद लिखें।

12 नई गाड़ी खरीदने पर बधाई देते हुए अपने मित्र को 20–30 शब्दों में संदेश लिखें।   [5]

या

जन्मदिवस की बधाई देते हुए अपने बड़े भाई को 20–30 शब्दों में संदेश लिखें।

13 किसी एक विषय पर 20–30 शब्दों में नारा लेखन लिखें ।   [5]

(i)   पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा

(ii)   राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी

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अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा (2021-2022)

कक्षा– नवमी   विषय–संस्कृतम्

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

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निर्देशम् –

प्रश्नपत्रे भागद्वयं अस्ति।

'अ' भागः बहुविकल्पात्मकाः प्रश्नाः

अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम् –   25 अंकाः

पठितावबोधनम् –   15 अंकाः

'आ' भागः वर्णात्मकाः

अपठित अवबोधनम् –   10 अंकाः

रचनात्मक–कार्यम् –   15 अंकाः

पठित अवबोधनम् –   15 अंकाः

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अ भागः   40 अंकाः

1   अधोलिखित वाक्येषु रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत – (1x4=4)

(i) काकः <u>प्रोवाच</u> मा शुचः।

(क) प्र+ओवाच   (ख) प्रो+वाच   (ग) प्र+उवाच   (घ) प्राव+वाच

(ii) शब्दरूपाः <u>सुप्+अन्ताः</u> भवन्ति।

(क) सुबन्ताः   (ख) सुपन्ताः   (ग) सुभन्ताः   (घ) सुफन्ताः

(iii) <u>गुरावागते</u> छात्राः तूष्णीम् अभवन्।

(क) गुरू+आगते   (ख) गुरौ+आगते   (ग) गुरो+आगते   (घ) गुरूम्+आगते

(iv) दण्डं गृहीत्वा <u>वृद्धः याति</u>।

(क) वृद्धस्याति   (ख) वृद्धश्याति   (ग) वृद्धष्स्याति   (घ) वृद्धोयाति

2   प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः समुचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत –   (1x4=4)

(i) विद्यालस्य – क्षेत्रम् अतिविशालम्

(क) क्रीडासु   (ख) क्रीडायाः   (ग) क्रीडाम्   (घ) क्रीडा

(ii) पर्यावरणस्य सुरक्षा .... परमं कर्तव्यम्।

(क) अस्माकम्   (ख) मह्यम्   (ग) माम्   (घ) मयि

(iii) जित्वा सः राजा अभवत्।

     (क) रिपवः   (ख) रिपूणाम्   (ग) रिपून्   (घ) रिपुभिः

(iv) तस्याः उपरि .... कृपा अस्ति।

     (क) सरस्वतीम्   (ख) सरस्वत्याः   (ग) सरस्वत्याम्   (घ) सरस्वतोः

3 प्रदत्त विकल्पेभ्यः उचितैः धातुरूपैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत –   (1x4=4)

(i) सेविकाः रूग्णजनान् ....।

     (क) सेवध्वे   (ख) सेविष्यन्ते   (ग) असेवत   (घ) सेवते

(ii) पुरा अस्मिन् ग्रामे अनेके कूपाः ....।

     (क) आसन्   (ख) सन्ति   (ग) स्मः   (घ) अस्तु

(iii) यूयम् चलचित्रं ....।

     (क) पश्यन्ति   (ख) द्रक्ष्यन्ति   (ग) पश्येत   (घ) अपश्यः

(iv) वयम् सदा सत्यं ....।

     (क) वदन्ति   (ख) वदाम   (ग) वदेयुः   (घ) अवदन्

4 प्रदत्त विकल्पेभ्यः उपपदविभक्त्यनुसारं उचितैः रूपैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत   (1x4=4)

(i)   रक्षाबन्धनोत्सवे भ्राता .... उपहारं यच्छति।

     (क) भगिन्या   (ख) भगिन्याः   (ग) भगिनीम्   (घ) भगिन्यै

(ii) अध्ययनसमये .... बहिः मा गच्छ।

     (क) कक्षायाः   (ख) कक्षायाम्   (ग) कक्षया   (घ) कक्षासु

(iii) .... पृष्ठतः शिष्याः सन्ति।

     (क) मुनये   (ख) मुनिम्   (ग) मुनेः   (घ) मुनयः

(iv) ....निकषा देवालयः अस्ति।

     (क) तडागम्   (ख) तडागस्य   (ग) तडागे   (घ) तडागात्

5 रेखांकितपदेषु धातुप्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्यवा विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं लिखत।   (1x4=4)

(i)   मुनिः नृपम् उपेत्य भिक्षाम् अयाचत्।

     (क) उप+इ+क्त्वा   (ख) उप+इ+ल्यप्   (ग) उपेत्+ल्यप्   (घ) उप+ई+य

(ii) छात्रः किंचित् कथ्+तुमुन् इच्छति।

     (क) कथयितुम्   (ख) कथितुम्   (ग) कथतुम्   (घ) कथातुम्

(iii) अहम् नगरे <u>भ्रान्त्वा</u> मूर्खं जनम् न अपश्यम्

    (क) भ्रान् + क्त्वा   (ख) भ्रम् + क्त्वा   (ग) भ्रम्+त्वा   (घ) भ्रा+क्त्वा

(iv) वयं व्याकरणं <u>ज्ञा+क्तवतु।</u>

    (क) ज्ञातवती   (ख) ज्ञातवान्   (ग) ज्ञातवन्तः   (घ) ज्ञातवन्तौ

6   प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितैः संस्कृतसंख्यावाचक शब्दैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा लिखत   (1x3=3)

(i) तत्र .... (4) पादकन्कुकानि सन्ति।

    (क) चत्वारः   (ख) चतस्रः   (ग) चत्वारि   (घ) चतुरः

(ii) .... (96) जनाः तत्र तिष्ठन्ति।

    (क) षटाववतिः   (ख) षडाशीतिः   (ग) षण्णवतिः   (घ) चतुर्णवतिः

(iii) तत्र............. (3) नार्यः नृत्यन्ति।

    (क) तिस्रः   (ख) त्रीणि   (ग) त्रयः   (घ) त्रीन्

7   रेखांकितपदानाम् उचितम् उपसर्गं धातुं च विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत   (1x2=2)

(i) वानरः वृक्षात् <u>अवतरति।</u>

    (क) अ+वतरति   (ख) अव्+अतरति   (ग) अव+तरति   (घ) आव+तरति

(ii) बालकः मातुः क्रोडात् <u>निपतति।</u>

    (क) नि+पतति   (ख) निप+तति   (ग) निः+पतति   (घ) निस्+पतति

8   रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य विकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं प्रश्नवाचकपदं चित्वा लिखत –   (1x5=5)

(i) <u>प्रियवाक्यप्रदानेन</u> सर्वे जन्तवः तुष्यन्ति।

    (क) कथम्   (ख) केन   (ग) कस्मिन्   (घ) कदा

(ii) वृक्षस्य उपरि विलोक्य सा <u>आश्चर्यचकिता</u> संजाता।

    (क) काः   (ख) का   (ग) कदा   (घ) कीदृशी

(iii) वसन्ते सरसाः <u>रसालाः</u> लसन्ति।

    (क) काः   (ख) कदा   (ग) के   (घ) कीदृशाः

(iv) द्वौ धेनोः <u>सेवायाम्</u> निरतौ भवतः।

    (क) कस्मिन्   (ख) कदा   (ग) कस्याम्   (घ) किम्

(v) वयं <u>सप्ताहन्ते</u> प्रत्यागमिष्यामः।

(क) कदा   (ख) कुत्र   (ग) कुतः   (घ) के

9   रेखांकितपदानां प्रसंगानुसारं विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् अर्थं चित्वा लिखत –   (1x4=4)

(i)   शिवास्ते सन्तु <u>पन्थानः</u>।

(क) घटकाः   (ख) पथिकाः   (ग) मार्गाः   (घ) गोपालकाः

(ii) <u>वृत्तं</u> यत्नेन संरक्षेत्।

(क) व्यवहारम्   (ख) धनम्   (ग) कार्यम्   (घ) चरित्रम्

(iii) मलिनाम् <u>अलीनाम्</u> ततिं प्रेक्ष्य वीणां निनादय।

(क) गुंजायमानं   (ख) भ्रमराणाम्   (ग) नीडानाम्   (घ) कोकलीनां

(iv) सा <u>तर्षिता</u> बालिका मंजूषायाम् कृष्णसर्पम् अपश्यत्।

(क) हर्षिता   (ख) असन्तुष्टा   (ग) गर्वित्ता   (घ) व्याकुला

10   भाषिकार्यम्   (1x6=6)

(i) त्वम् अत्रैव तिष्ठ तव माता एकाकिनीवर्तते।
अत्र 'वर्तते' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदंकिम्?

(क) त्वम्   (ख) तव   (ग) माता   (घ) एकाकिनी

(ii) त्वाम् आभूषणविहीनां कर्तुम् नेच्छामि
नयतु यथाभिलषितान् घटान्।

अत्र 'अभिलषितान्' इति विशेषण पदस्य विशेष्यपदम् किं प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) त्वाम्   (ख) नयतु   (ग) आभूषणविहीनां   (घ) घटान्

(iii) गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोऽपि नेश्वररैगुणैः समः।
अत्र 'इव' पदस्य कः पर्यायः आगतः?

(क) समः   (ख) अपि   (ग) अगुणैः   (घ) दरिद्रः

(iv) निनादय नवीनामये वाणि। वीणाम्
अस्मिन् वाक्ये क्रियापदम् किं प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) वाणि   (ख) वीणाम्   (ग) निनादय   (घ) नवीनामये

(v) ज्ञात्वाऽपि जीविकाहेतोः रचयामि घटानहम्।

अत्र 'नाशयमि' इत्यस्य पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अस्ति?

(क) ज्ञात्वा   (ख) सर्वम्   (ग) रचयामि   (घ) हेतोः

(vi) कथमपि नेच्छामि त्वाम् आभूषणविहीनां कर्तुम्।

अत्र 'त्वाम्' इति पदम् कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(क) देवेशाय   (ख) मल्लिकायै   (ग) चन्दनाय   (घ) उमायै

11 अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत –   (10)

एकदा राजकुमारः सिद्धार्थः विहाराय उद्यानं गतवान्। अकस्मात् सः क्रन्दनध्वनिम् अश्रृणोत्। तदैव च एकः हंसः तस्य सम्मुखे भूमौ अपतत् तं दृष्ट्वा सिद्धार्थः करूणापूर्णः संजातः। पुनश्च स हंसस्य शरीरात् बाणं निष्कास्य यावत्पश्यति तावत् देवदत्तः तत्र समागतः। स सिद्धार्थम् उक्तवान् – भो सिद्धार्थ। एषः हंसः मया हतः अतः इमं हंसं मह्यम देहि। सिद्धार्थः उच्चैः अवदत् –''न दास्यामि इमम् हंसम् यतः अहम् अस्य रक्षकः'' तौ परस्परं विवादमानौ राजसभां गतवन्तौ। राजा सर्व वृत्तान्तं श्रुत्वा आदिष्टवान् – यस्य समीपे हंसः गमिष्यति स तस्मैव भविष्यति। हंसः तु सानन्दम् सिद्धार्थमेव उपगतः। उक्तम् हि रक्षकः भक्षकात् श्रेयान्।

I.   एकपदेन उत्तरत   (1x2=2)

(i)   भूमौ कः पतितः आसीत् ?

(ii)   कः उच्चैः अवदत्?

II.   पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –   (2x2=4)

(i)   देवदत्तः किम् अवदत्?

(ii)   राजा किम् आदिष्टवान्?

III.   यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत   (1x3=3)

(i)   अत्र 'गमिष्यति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?

(ii)   'विवदमानौ' इति विशेषणपदस्य विशेष्यपदं गद्यांशे किं प्रयुक्तम्?

(iii)   'सहसा' इति अव्ययपदस्य कः पर्यायः प्रयुक्तः?

IV.   अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत –   (1)

12. 'मित्रं' प्रतिलिखितम् अद्यः पत्रं मंजूषापदसहायतया पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत (½x10=5)

(i) ....

(ii) ....गौरव।

सस्नेहं (iii) ....

(iv) गतमासे अहं .... मात्रा च सह भ्रमणार्थं मेघालयप्रदेशम् अगच्छम्।

(v) ....सौन्दर्यम् अद्भुतम्। (vi) .... सुन्दरं पर्वतीयस्थलम् (vii) .... वृक्षैः पर्वतैः च सुसज्जिता इयं वस्तुतः देवभूमिः एव अस्ति। इमं सुरभ्यं प्रदेशं दृष्ट्वा (viii) .... यत् पर्वताः सदैव रम्याः एव। अहम् त्वया सह अपि एकवारं (ix) .... तत्र गन्तुम् इच्छामि। आशासे आवां शीघ्रमेव तत्र पर्वतानां मध्ये भविष्यावः। सर्वेभ्यः मम नमस्काराः कथनीयाः। शीघ्रं मिलावः

(x) .... मित्रम्

अंकुरः

मंजूषा

| भवतः, इदं, केरलतः, विशालैः, नमस्कारः, पुनः, अनुभूयते, मेघालयप्रदेशस्य, पित्रा, प्रियमित्र |

13 प्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मंजूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया पंचवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत – (1x5=5)

मंजूषा

| उपवनम्, बालिकाः, वृक्षाः, प्रसन्नाः, पंच, क्रीडन्ति, पर्वताः, भ्रमन्ति, पक्षिणः, शोभन्ते कन्दुकेन, आकाशे, सन्ति, पश्यन्ति |

अथवा

'प्रातः भ्रमणम्' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पंचवाक्यानि मंजूषापद सहाय्येन लिखत

प्रातः कालः, मन्दः पवनः, पुष्पाणि, उद्यानस्य, क्रीडन्ति, मनोहराणि, दृश्याणि, भ्रमन्ति, सर्वत्र, सर्वे

14   संस्कृतभाषायाम् अनुद्यताम्   (1x5=5)

(i) मेरे बगीचे में पाँच पेड़ है।

(ii) क्या तुमने मोर को देखा?

(iii) ईश्वर सभी की रक्षा करे।

(iv) हम कल सूर्योदय से पहले जाएँगे।

(v) मुझे शीघ्र भोजन दो।

15   अधोलिखितं गद्याशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत –

सूर्योदयात्पूर्वमेव सा तत्रोपरियता। वृक्षस्य उपरि विलोक्य सा आश्चर्यचकिता संजाता यत् तत्र स्वर्णमयो प्रासादो वर्तते। यदा काकः शयित्वा प्रबुद्धः तदा तेन स्वर्णगवाक्षात् कथितं हंहो बाले। त्वमागता तिष्ठ, अहम् त्वत्कृते सोपानमवतारयामि, तत्कथय स्वर्णमयं रजतमयं ताम्रमयं वा? कन्या प्रवोचत् अहं निर्धनमातुः दुहिता अस्मि। ताम्रसोपानेनैव आगमिष्यामि। परं स्वर्णसोपानेन सा स्वर्ण–भवनम् आससाद।

I.   एकपदेन उत्तरत   (½x2=1)

(i) सूर्योदयात् पूर्वमेव तत्र का उपस्थिता?

(ii) कन्या कस्याः दुहिता आसीत्?

II.   पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत   (1x2=1)

(i) स्वर्णगवाक्षात् काकेन किं कथितम्?

(ii) कन्या किं प्रावोचत्?

16   अधोलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत

लतानां नितान्तं सुमं शान्तिशीलम्
चले दुच्छलेत् कान्तसलिलं सलीलम्
तवाकर्ण्य वीणामदीनां नदीनाम्।।

I.   एकपदेन उत्तरत   (½x2=1)

(i) वाण्याः वीणा कीदृशी अस्ति?
(ii) नदीनां सलिलं कीदृशम् अत्र वर्णितम्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत   (1x2=1)

(i) लतानां कीदृशं सुमं चलेत्?
(ii) नदीनां कान्तसलिलं कथम् उच्छलेत्?

17 अधोलिखतं नाट्यांश पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत –
चन्दनः –धेनुः दोग्धुम् अनुमतिं न ददाति।
        दोहनप्रक्रियाम् आरभमाणं एव ताडयति माम्।
(मल्लिका धेनुं स्नेहेन वात्सल्येन च आकार्य दोग्धुम् प्रयतते। किन्तु धेनुः दुग्धहीना एव इति अवगच्छति)

मल्लिका – नाथ। अत्यनुचितं कृतम् आवाभ्याम् यत् मासपर्यन्तम् धेनोः दोहनं न कृतम्।
        सा पीडाम् अनुभवति। अत एव ताडयति।

चन्दनः – देवि। मया अपि ज्ञातं यत् अस्माभिः सर्वथा अनुचितमेव कृतं यत् पूर्णमासपर्यन्तम् दोहनं
        न कृतम्। अत एव दुग्धं शुष्कं जातम्।
सत्यमेव उक्तम् कार्यमद्यतनीयं यत् तदद्यैव विधीयताम्। विपरीते गतिर्यस्य स कष्टं लभते ध्रुवम्।।

I.   एकपदेन उत्तरत   (½x2=1)

(i) धेनुः किमर्थम् अनुमतिं न ददाति?
(ii) अद्यतनीयं कार्यं कदा कर्तव्यम्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत   (½x2=1)

(i) धेनुः चन्दनं कदा एव ताडयति?

(ii) यस्य विपरीते गतिः स किं लभते?

18 अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य अन्वयम् उचितैः पदैः पूरयित्वा लिखत   (½x4=2)

आरम्भगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण, लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात

दिनस्य पूर्वार्द्धपरार्द्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानाम्।।

अन्वय :– आरम्भगुर्वी (i) ------- क्षयिण पुरा (ii) ------- पश्चात् च वृद्धिमती (iii) ------- पूर्वार्द्ध

(iv) ------- च छाया इव खलसज्जनानां मैत्री भिन्ना भवति।

मंजूषा–

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अपरार्ध, दिनस्य, लघ्वी, क्रमेण
</div>

अथवा भावार्थ :

यत्रापि कुत्रापि गता भवेयुर्हंसा महीमण्डलमण्डनाय।

हानिस्तु तेषां हि सरोवराणां येषां मरालैः सह विप्रयोगः।।

हंसाः अर्थात् श्रेष्ठाः (i) ------- यत्र कुत्रापि स्थानेषु गच्छेयुः तेषां (ii) ------- तेषां स्थानानां मण्डनं

भवति परन्तु (iii) ------- तु तेषां सरोवराणां स्थानानां वा भवति यैः सह तेषां हंसाना सज्जनानां वा

 (iv) ------- भवति अतः सदैव सज्जनानां संगतिम् कुर्यात्।

मंजूषा

<div style="border:1px solid black; display:inline-block; padding:8px;">
गमनेन, हानिः, वियोगः, जनाः
</div>

19 अधोलिखितवाक्यानि घनाक्रमानुसारं संयोज्य पुनर्लिखत –   (½x8=4)

क – गृहम् आगत्य यदा सा मंजूषाम् उद्घाटयति तदा एकं कृष्णसर्पम् अपश्यत्।

ख – हे नीच काक। अहम् आगता अस्मि तण्डुलमूल्यं यच्छ।

ग – तदनन्तरं सा लोभम् अत्यजत्।

घ – तस्मिन् ग्रामे एका लुब्धा वृद्धा अवसत्।

ङ – अहम् स्वर्णमयेन सोपानेन आगमिष्यामि।

च – लुब्धया कन्यया लोभस्य फलं प्राप्तम्।

छ – तस्याः अपि एका ईर्ष्यालुः कन्या आसीत्

ज – सूर्यातपे सापि तण्डूलान् निक्षिप्य स्वसुतां तेषां रक्षार्थं नियुक्तवती।

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DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL TOWNSHIP RANCHI
Half Yearly (2021-22)

Class- IX   **Subject: French**
Time: 3 Hrs.   **M.M: 80**

The Question paper is divided into 4 sections :

Section A : Reading comprehension   10 Marks

Section B : writing skills   20 Marks

Section C : Grammer   30 Marks

Section D : culture and civilization   20 Marks

Section A (comprehension 10 Marks)

Les mariages arrangés

Le marriage arrangé il fait partie intégrale de la société indienne depuis des siècles. Cela se fait encore. Les parents, en général, organisent les mariages arrangés, avec le consentement du garçon ou de la fille. Les sujets qui deviennent importants sont la caste, le statut social, l'horoscope et la réligion avant le mariage.

Bien qu'aujourd'hui. On donne moins d'importance aux mariages arrangés en villes indiennes mais dans les secteurs ruraux, ils sont encore répandus. On utilise des horoscope pour prévoir s'il aimeraient, s'il y aurait l'indication du divorce , s'il y aurait la perte de la vie, etc.

1. Répondez au question suivantes :   [4]

a) Qui organisent les mariages en inde?

b) Quels sujets deviennent importants avant le marîage ?

c) Pourquoi on utilise des horoscope?

d) Est- ce- que les parents ne prennent pas le consentement du garçon ou de la fille?

2. Dites vrai ou faux :   [2]

a) On a seulement les mariages arrangés en villes indiennes. _____

b) Les horoscopes, c'est pour prévoir la perte de la vie. _____

c) Le garçon et la fille décident à leur mariage. _____

d) Les secteurs ruraux ont beaucoup deariages arrangés. _____

3. Complétez avec un mot du texte: [1]

a) Les parents sont _____ en famille indienne. (arrangés/ projetés/ respectés)

b) Vous voulez _____ de gâteau. (une partie/ encore/ autre)

4. Donnez l'Infinitif des verbes: [2]

a) Donne –

b) Organisent –

c) Aimeraient

d) Fait

5. Donne le contraire de "sur" :   **[1]**

a) Dans

b) Contre

c) Encore

Section B (writing 20 MarkS)

1. Écrivez une lettre à votre correspondant(e) Indien(ne) en décrivant la fête nationale d'inde.   [10]

2. Decrivez cette l'image:

(jolie, amusante, yeux noirs , cheveux longs, collier ,robe blanche)   [5]

3. Laissez un message pour votre ami lui demandant s'il veut voir un film avec vous.

Ou

Laissez un message pour votre ami(e) lui informant que vous n'irez pas a l'ecole demain.   [5]

Section c (Grammer 30 Marks)

1.completez avec les adjectif demonstratif: [2½]

Je voudrais acheter _____ pull _____ écharpe _____ cravate , _____ gants et _____ chapeau. Vous ne voulez pas la chemise et le pantalon?

2. Completez avec les articles contractés: [2½]

a. c'est le livre _____ étudiant.
b. Nous allons _____ théâtre, ce soir.
c. c'est le nouvelle voiture _____ peter.
d. Le chien _____ voisine est méchant.
e. Tu écris suivent _____ tes parents.

3. Completez avec le forme convient du verbe au présent:[5]

a. il _____ (prendre) du thé.
b. Nous _____ (connaître) la France.
c. ils _____ (acheter) une grande maison.
d. Nous _____ (commencer) à travailler.
e. Nous _____(manger)   le petit déjeuner.

4. Mettez ces phrases au impératif: [3]

a) Vous devez telephoner a votre ami.
b) Il faut vous informer au sujet de politique.
c) Nous ne devons pas etre en retard.
d) Vous ne devez pas oublier vos livres.
e) Tu dois prendre la legon regulierement.

f) Il faut obtenir le permis de conduire.

5.Trouve la question: [5]

1) _____

   C'est la voiture de jérome.

2) _____

   J' habite à kolkata.

3) _____

   Ce sont des chaises.

4) _____

   Je vais bien , merci.

5) _____

   C'est un garçon indien.

6.Complétez avec futur simple: [4]

a) Il _____ (savoir) ce qu'il se passe ici.

b) Je _____ (vouloir) une tasse de thé.

c) Tu _____ (faire) tes devpirs demain?

d) Nous _____(être) à paris demain..

e) Vous _____(avoir) la bonne chance.

f) Elle _____ (pouvoir) venir à la soirée.

g) Il _____ (falloir) travailler dur.

h) Vous _____ (aller) au ciméma ce soir.

7. Complétez avec les préposition: [3]

1) Il y a des bâtiments _____ ma maison.

   a) Dans

   b) Devant

2) Le livre est _____ la table.

   a) Sur

   b) Par

3) Il a mis les crayons _____ la trousse.

   a) Dans

   b) Après

4)La chien dort _____ la chaise.

   a) Chez

   b) Jusqu'à

5)Nous allons _____ la rivière.

   a) Après

   b) Vers.

6)La chat est _____ la table.

   a) Sous

   b) Entre

8. **Transformez les phrases à la forme négative : [ne…rien, ne pas, etc.]   [5]**

   a) Marc va quelquefois voir ses cousins.
   b) Tout reste le même.
   c) Il a encore envie de danser.
   d) Sa fille aînée a bu du thé et de l'eau.
   e) Suzanne est déjà rentrée de l'école.

Section D(culture and civilization 20 Marks)

1.Répondez aux questions: **10M**

1) Quest ce que la SNCF?

2) Quel fleuve traverse paris?

3) Nommez des reliefs français

4) Nommez quelques monuments à paris.

5) Que faites- vous le week-end?

6) Que mangez- vous au petit déjeuner?

7) Quand la Basilique de fourvière, est – elle construite?

8) Quest- ce que c'est le théâtre de guignol?

9) De quelle couleur est le ciel en automne?

10) Qui est Naomi campbell?

2.Complétez: **5M**

1) La terre devient blanche en _____

    1) été   2) hiver   3) automne

2) c'est le printemps, le ciel est _____

    1) gris   2) bleu   3) blanc

3) _____ est un jounrnal français.

    1) Tout le monde   2) Le monde   3) TF1

4) Les français mangent _____ au dîner.

    1) du poulet   2) du pain   3) des tartines

5) _____ est une ville française.

1) La belgique   2) Marseille   3) Les alpes

3.Reliez les colonnes: 5M

1) le pain   a) pain du chocolat

2) la salade   b) se reposer

3) le goûter   c) verte

4) le week end   d) la confiture

5) une tasse   e) café

6) La Corse   f) un-fleuve

7)La Manche   g) montagnes

8)La Seine   h)monument

9)L'Hexagone   i) petite lie

10)Le tour Eiffel   j) mer

Class-IX	Subject: German
Time: 3 Hrs.	M.M: 80

	Section – A (LESEN)	
1.	Liest den Text	
	Endlich 15!	
	Felix ist jetzt fünfzehn Jahre alt. Er geht in die 10. klasse. Im neuen Schuljahr hat er einige andere Lehrer bekommen. Sein Kommentar: Ich habe Glück gehabt. Gute Lehrer sind geblieben, schlechte sind gegangen."	
	Seit einem Jahr geht Felix montags und freitags jeweils eine Stunde zum Wing Tsun, einer chinesischen Kampfsportart. Man muss zwölf Schülergrade schaffen, um Meister zu werden. Die erste Prüfung nach einem halben Jahr hat er geschafft. Kampfsport ist mein Ding, meint er. Die Selbstverteidigung ist für ihn dabei aber nur ein Nebeneffekt: Eigentlich geht es mehr um Aggressionsabbau."	
	Seit einiger Zeit gehört ein Tier zur Familie: Bella, ein Berner Sennenhund. Alle gehen abwechselnd mit ihm raus. Um das Fressen kümmert sich die Mutter von Felix. Seit kurzem hat Felix einen Plan, der für einige Diskussionen sorgte: Er will den Führerschein A1 machen. Damit kann man Motorräder mit 125 Kubikzentimetern und 80 km/h Höchstgeschwindigkeit fahren. Den Führerschein bezahlt Felix' Mutter, wenn er nicht mit dem Rauchen anfängt. Allerdings wünscht er sich ein sportliches Motorrad, das man auch schneller machen kann. Das kann ich auch noch fahren, wenn ich achtzehn bin", meint Felix. Er hat seiner Mutter einen Prospekt von der Maschine gezeigt. Die dachte bis dahin, er wünscht sich einen Roller. Sie hat sich die Unterlagen fünf Minuten angeguckt und dann gesagt: Jetzt müssen wir reden." Denn ihr Mann, Felix' Vater, ist vor drei Jahren mit einem Motorrad tödlich verunglückt. Felix hat seine Mutter überzeugt. Allerdings gibt es Bedingungen: Die schulischen Leistungen müssen gut sein. Felix darf nicht an der Maschine basteln, um sie schneller zu machen. Er darf nicht auf der Autobahn fahren und er muss immer Schutzkleidung tragen.	
	Warum es unbedingt eine Rennmaschine sein muss? Ich habe schnelles Fahren gern, genau wie mein Vater. Auch mit dem Fahrrad oder auf Skiern fahre ich schnell - ich brauche den Kick!"	
	A. Richtig oder falsch? 1. Felix kümmert sich allein um seinen Hund. 2. Kampfsportarten helfen Agression abzubauen. 3. Mit 15 darf man in Deutschland einen Führerschein machen. 4. Felix' Vater ist vor drei Jahren wegen eines Motorradunfalls gestorben.	1x4=4

	B. Antworte auf folgende Fragen:		1x6=6

B. Antworte auf folgende Fragen: 1x6=6

1. Ist Felix mit seinen Lehrern im neuen Schuljahr zufrieden? Warum?

2. Womit beschäftigt sich Felix in seiner Freizeit?

3. Worüber diskutierte man viel in der letzten Zeit in der Familie?

4. Wozu braucht Felix den Führerschein AI?

5. Unter welchen Bedingungen bezahlt Felix' Mutter für den Führerschein?

6. Warum wünscht sich Felix unbedingt ein schnelles Motorrad? Nenne zwei Gründe.

2.

<u>So organisieren wir eine Faschingsparty!</u>

Kostüm ist natürlich ein Muss!!!
Schon bei der Einladung sagen wir unsere Freunde, dass sie verkleidet kommen sollen.

Vor dem einkaufen planen
Wir machen einkaufsliste, bevor wir einkaufen gehen. Sonst können wir vielleicht wichtige Kleinigkeiten vergessen. Was brauchen wir und wie viel? Das müssen wir genau überlegen. In welcher Menge kaufen wir etwas? Das hängt von der Zahl der Gäste ab. Und wenn das Geld nicht reicht, ist es auch Problem. Wir bitten unsere Gäste, etwas zum Essen oder Trinken mitzubringen.

Musik und färbige Lichter machen die Stimmung
Ohne Musik ist keine Party ein Hit! Wir bitten die Musik – Freak unserer Clique, die Party – Musik zu besorgen. Das Licht machen wir aus. Mit Kerzen und Nachttischlampenschaffen wir die richtige Atmosphäre.

Kein Ärger mit Nachbarn
Bevor die Gäste kommen, geben wir den Nachbarn Bescheid. Es ist eine gute Idee, ihnen ein kleines Geschenk zu geben. Dann ärgern sie sich nicht , wenn es zu laut wird.

Stress vermeiden
Während der Party können einige Dinge leicht kaputt gehen. Um das zu vermeiden, räumen wir sie weg. Nach der Party brauchen wir auch Hilfe bei dem Aufräumen. Wir bitten unsere Freunde, uns dabei zu helfen.

A. Liest den Text und ergänze die Sätze.   1x6=6

1. Vor dem Einkaufen _____.
2. Wenn das Geld nicht reicht, _____.
3. Wenn die Musik richtig ist, _____.
4. Wenn es zu laut wird, _____.
5. Während der Party _____.
6. Nach der Party _____.

B. **Welches Verb passt? Ergänze das Verb in der richtigen Form.**   1x4=4

1. Vor der Party muss ich noch genug Getränke _____ .
2. Ich habe meine Freunde schon zur Party _____.
3. Wir bitten unsere Freunde, die neue CDs für die Musik zu

   _____.
4. Ich will keinen Ärger mit den Nachbarn. Deshalb _____ ich ihnen im Voraus Bescheid.

	Section– B (SCHREIBEN)	
3.	**Ausflugsmöglichkeiten in deiner Stadt**	8
	Du bist Avantika/ Arnab Dein deutscher Freund möchte wissen, was für Ausflüge man in dein und in der Umgebung machen kann. Schreibe ihm eine E-Mail	
	• Machst du gerne Ausflügel Warum ja/nicht?	
	• Was für Ausflugsmöglichkeiten gibt es in deiner Umgebung?	
	• Was für alternative Programme im Freien kannst du empfehlen?	
	• Wie hat man früher Ausflüge gemacht und wie ist es heute? (Verkehrsmittel, Übernachtung)	
4.	**Dialoge Schreiben**	7
	Du willst ein neues Kleidungstück für selbst kaufen und bitten deinen Freund/deine Freundin mitzugehen. Schreib ein Dialog. Schreib zu jedem Punkt.	
	• Warum?	
	• Wohin?	
	• Hilfe brauchen.	
	• Schlag einen Termin vor	
	SECTION – C (GRAMMATIK)	
5.	**Verbinde die zwei Sätze.**	1x8=8
	1. Sofie ist nicht zu Hause. Sie ist ins Theater gegangen. (denn)	
	_____	
	2. Jetzt kannst du fernsehen. Du kannst Musik hören. (oder)	
	_____	
	3. Lena sagt. Sie geht zu ihrer Freundin. (dass)	
	_____	
	4. Meine Schwester hat gute Note. Sie lernt fleißig. (denn)	
	_____	
	5. Ich habe dich angerufen. Du warst nicht da. (aber)	
	_____	
	6. Vati will nicht rechts abbiegen. Er will links abbiegen (sondern)	
	_____	
	7. Frau Klein besichtigt das Deutsche Museum. Sie geht auf den Marienplatz. (oder)	
	_____	
	8. Lena spielt seit zwei Jahren Klavier. Sie kann auch Gitarre spielen. (und)	
	_____	
6.	**A. Bilde Sätze mit während + Genitiv.**	1x5=5
	1 die Vorstellung-man-sollen - zuschauen - und - klatschen	
	<u>Während der Vorstellung soll man zuschauen und klatschen.</u>	
	2. das Oktoberfest-wollen - die Leute - Bier trinken - und - Pretzell essen	
	_____	
	3. Deutschunterricht - wir - sollen - zuhören-und-nur Deutsch sprechen	
	_____	
	4. die Prüfung - ich-müssen - sich konzentrieren – und -viel schreiben	

_____

5. die Mathestunde - können - Markus - rechnen- und - Formeln schreiben

_____

6. der Flug - man - dürfen - nicht telefonieren - und –rauchen

_____

7.	**A. Wähle das richtige Verb aus. Ergänze in der richtigen Form.**	.5x10=5

anrufen- vorbereiten - aufstehen - mitgehen - anziehen – mitkommen

einkaufen - aufhören - anfangen - aufräumen – fernsehen

Beispiel: Mia Müller <u>steht</u> um 7.00 Uhr <u>auf.</u>

1. Zuerst _____ sie das Frühstück vor _____.

2. Um halb sieben _____ sie sich neue Kleider _____.

3. Um acht_____ sie mit der Arbeit _____.

4. Mittags_____ sie schnell im Supermarkt _____.

5. Um halb fünf _____ sie mit der Arbeit_____.

6. Sie _____ heute nicht _____.

7. Sie _____ ihre Wohnung _____.

8. Danach _____ sie ihre Schwester Karin _____.

9. Sie fragt: _____ du morgen ins Konzert _____?

10. Karin_____ gerne _____.

8.	**Bilde indirekte Fragen. Benutze „ob" wenn nötig.**	1x8=8

1. Hast du eine neue Freundin?

Ich möchte wissen, **ob** _du eine neue Freundin hast._

2. Wie alt ist sie?

_____

3. Wo wohnt sie?

_____

4. Sieht sie gut aus?

_____

5. Was für ein Typ ist sie?

_____

6. Was übernehmt ihr zusammen?

_____

7. Geht ihr gern ins Kino?

_____

8. Wie viel Taschengeld bekommst du?

_____

9.	**E. Ergänze die Sätze mit,** *weil* **oder** *wenn.*	.5x6=3
	1. _____ich Tennis spielen will, gehe ich in den Tennisclub.	
	2. Ich gehe früh schlafen, _____ ich müde bin.	
	3. _____Kevin heute krank ist, geht er nicht zur Schule.	
	4. Ich esse keine Süßigkeiten, _____ sie ungesund sind.	
	5. Immer _____ wir Zeit haben, gehen wir spazieren.	
	6. _____ ich Zeit habe, schicke ich meinen Freunden auf Facebook Nachrichten.	
10.	**Was passt zusammen?**	.5x6=3
	1 Es wäre besser, a. würde er einen Job suchen.	
	2. Wenn Felix mit dem Studium fertig wäre, b. würde ich an dich schreiben.	
	3. Wenn ich mehr Zeit hätte, . c. würdest du alles wissen.	
	4. Wenn es nicht so weit wäre, d. wenn es sonnig wäre,	
	5. Wenn Paul mehr Geld hätte, e. würde ich an den See fahren.	
	6. Wenn du die Zeitung gelesen hättest, f. würde er einen BMW kaufen.	
11.	**Bilde Nebensätze mit „während"**	1x5=5
	a. Ich denke an meine Termine und fahre mit dem Auto.	
	b. Ich bin im Bad und jemand klingelt an der Tür.	
	c. Ich dusche mich und höre laute Musik.	
	d. Ich lese die Zeitung und trinke Kaffee.	
	e. Ich ziehe mich an und sehe fern.	

SECTION – D (KURSBUCH)

12.	*„Kauf-nix-Jahr"*	
	Moderator: Frau Waller, Sie haben ja so eine Art Kauf-nix-Jahr" hinter sich. Sie haben ein Jahr lang auf neue Kleidung verzichtet. Warum?	
	Frau Waller: Manchmal kann ja Shoppen wie eine Sucht sein. Immer wenn ich mich schlecht gefühlt! habe, habe ich wieder etwas gekauft. Undirgendwann war klar: So kann das nicht weitergehen. Und dann hatte ich diese Idee mit dem Jahr Shopping-Pause. AmAnfang war es echt hat. Ich bin gar nicht mehr in die Stadt gegangen.	
	Moderator: Ihr Experiment ist jetzt zu Ende. Macht Sie Einkaufen immer noch glücklich?	
	Frau Waller: Ja, sogar glücklicher als vorher. Weil ich viel mehr nachdenke und nicht mehr so oft shoppen gehe. Ich stelle jetzt auch viel mehr selbst her. Ich nähe Kleider und Hosen und stricke Pullover	
	A. Welche Überschrift passt am besten zu dem Text? Was ist richtig? a, b oder c?	2
	a) Kauf-Sucht b) Kauf-nix-Tag c) Shopping-Pause	
	B. Beantworte die Fragen.	1

1) Was hat sich Frau Waller entschieden?	1
2) Warum hat sie die Entscheidung getroffen?	2
3) Hat sie total auf neue Kleidung verzichtet? Was hat sie stattdessen gemacht? Nenne zwei Beispiele aus dem Text.	2
4) Könntest du auch ohne Shoppen leben? Warum?	

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL TOWNSHIP RANCHI
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2021-22)

Class – IX   Subject: Spanish
Time – 3 Hrs   MM: 80

Section - A (Reading)   10 (Marks)

Lee el texto siguiente de comprensión :-   10

Me llamo Medhavi y soy de Bhopal. Estoy en New Delhi desde Abril de 2019. Creo que esta fecha es tan importante que siempre quedará grabada en mi mente porque me ingresó en curso de español.

Aprendo el idioma castellano en el instituto de Cervantes. Me parece difícil aprender la gramática Y los verbos. Para mí, lo más interesante es la literatura.

Al principio me costó integrarme en el instituto porque es difícil encontrar buenos amigos para confiar, pero ahora ya tengo algunos.

Aún no me he acostumbrado al tiempo que hace en New Delhi. En mi ciudad en invierno el tiempo no hace mucho frío pero hace mucho frío en New Delhi.

New Delhi es una gran ciudad, la capital de Nuestro país. Nos ofrece muchas oportunidades de educación y empleo. Aquí hay muchas oficinas multinacionales para obtener trabajos de campos diferentes.

Haz contestas de las preguntas siguientes :-

a. ¿Desde cuándo está Medhavi en New Delhi?
b. ¿Por qué la fecha de Abril de 2019 es tan importante para Medhavi?
c. ¿Qué le parece difícil a Medhavi para aprender?
d. ¿Por qué no aún le ha acostumbrado al tiempo de New Delhi?
e. ¿Por qué la capital de India es importante para obtener trabajos?

Section - B (Writing)   20 (Marks)

Escribe una carta a su amigo/a disculpándote   10
por no estar en contacto y cuéntale cosas sobre
tus amigos.

Escribe un anuncio en la página de internet   10
sobre un curso de lengua extranjera en diez
frases en máximo.

Section - C (Literature)   20 (Marks)

Contesta a las preguntas siguientes de   5
unidad uno :-

a. ¿Cuál juego es muy popular en los paises hispanos?
b. ¿Cómo se llama este juego en celebraciones navideñas?
c. ¿Qué hacen todos al día de la celebracion?
d. ¿Qué pasa en este juego al final del reparto?
e. ¿En cuál país no celebran la fiesta de Reyes?

Haz una respuesta por cada uno de   5

preguntas siguientes :-

a. ¿En qué ciudad nació Picasso?
b. ¿Por qué dejo de pintar José Ruiz?
c. ¿Por qué el estilo de Picasso cambió nuestra forma de ver el arte?

d. ¿Quienes adoraban a quién en la fiesta de la Pachamama?

e. ¿A quién y qué le pedían los incas?

Responde a las cuestiónes abajos :-   5

a. ¿Qué tipo de profesión y actividad es la fotografía?
b. ¿Cómo se llama verdaderamente Ouka Lele?
c. ¿Qué significa la fotografía en tres formas de arte para Ouka Lele?

d. ¿Cuál es el tema principal de su obra de arte?
e. ¿Cómo puedes presentarle a Pablo Parellada?

Contesta a las preguntas abajos de cultura hispana: 5

a. ¿Para qué se conceden los premios Nobel?
b. ¿Cuales son cinco premios de Nobel?
c. ¿Quien fue Alfred Nobel?
d. ¿Cuales son dos instituciones que han recibido premio Nobel?

e. ¿Cuantas veces el mundo hispano ha recibido premio Nobel para la paz?

Section - D (Grammar)   30 (Marks)

1. Haz las frases para expresar condiciones :-   2
a. Si escribo rapido, mi escritura no ……. (parecer) bien.

b. Si ellos bailan bien, …… (apreciar) las gentes.
c. Si ……..(congelar,yo) agua, se convierte en hielo.
d. Veréis muchos animales, si ……… al zoo.

2. Escribe las frases usando "tambien y tampoco   **2**

a. Él quiere ganar una medalla. ……….
b. Nunca he viajado fuera de mi pais. ……
c. Ella estudia siempre por la tarde. ……….
d. Ellos no van a comer pescado. ………..

3. **Selecciona la forma correcta para**   2

   completar significación :-

a. Nunca me olvido/ estoy olvidando de jugar contigo.

b. A mi padre le interesa/ está interesando leer los periódicos por la mañana.

c. Él siempre saca/ esta sacando las fotos naturales.
d. Casi siempre jugamos/ estamos jugando al tenis con los amigos por la tarde.

4. **Usando la regla (lo + adjetivo + ser y**   2

   lo más + adjetivo + ser) haz las frases :-

a. complicado - lo + adjetivo + ser
b. sencillo - lo más + adjetivo + ser
c. interesante - lo más + adjetivo + ser

d. mejor - lo + adjetivo + ser

5. **Haz las frases usando la regla**   2

   verbo+gerundio

a. Los alumnos comen ………. (usar) la cuchara.
b. Él siempre va a escuela ……. (andar)
c. Mi madre cocina …….. (cantar)
d. Las chicas salen de la biblioteca ……. (leer) las notas en un papel.

6. **Escribe las frases con el uso del verbo soler**   2

a. Cuando erais niños, merendabais en mi casa.
b. ustedes normalmente comen en restaurante.
c. Mi madre siempre cocina el pan y verduras.
d. Casi nunca veo la película por la tarde.

7. **Elige la forma correcta de estos verbos en**   1

   pasado :-

a. Habéis estado / estuvisteis en Mumbai el año pasado.

b. Mis hermanos han ido / fueron al cine una vez esta semana.

8. **Completa las frases con pretérito indefinido**   1

   o imperfecto :-

   a Mientras (escribir,tú) el párrafo, te (llamar) Juan.
   b cuando (jugar, vosotros) en el parque (volver, vosotros) temprano a casa siempre.

9. **Con el uso de cortesía, haz las frases en**   2

   pretérito imperfecto :-

   a (querer, nosotros) pedirle ayuda con este problema.

   b ¿(desear, ustedes) alguna cosa más, señores?
   c (poder, tú) ayudarme ahora que no estás ocupado.

   d (necesitar, yo) cambiar este libro con otro por 10 dólares.

10. **Escoge entre futuro e ir a infinitivo**   2

    a. Mi hermano viajarás/ va a viajar a un país extranjero.

    b. La profesora enseñará/ vas a enseñar mañana.
    c. Tú Colocarás / va a colocar los cuadernos en la estanteria.

    d. Nosotros jugaremos / vais a jugar al fútbol.

11. **Completa las frases con uso del presente**   1

    para acciones futuras :-

    a Este mes (acabar) en jueves.
    b (Ir) de excursión a la playa el sabado que viene.

12. Completa la frase con la preposición 2

a Tienes clase de musica …… los martes
   y viernes.

b Mis padres salen en el primer avión…la mañana.

c La fotografía es forma de hablar …… usar
   palabras.

d Miguel ha decidido qué actividad va ….. elegir.

13. Haz las frases con el verbo en presente de 2

subjuntivo :-

a Es importante que …… (aprobar, tú) el examen.

b Es mejor que …… (conducir, tú) coche de Tata.

c Deseo que mi madre ….. (terminar) trabajo
   temprano.

d ¡Que ….. (ser) muy felices en sus cumpleaños!

14. Cómo se convierte la palabra en adverbio de 1

modo :-

a Exacto -

b Rapido -

15. Haz las frases con deseo que, ojala que :- 1

a Deseo que -

b Ojala que -

16. Conjuga los verbos segun tiempo :- 5

a Tener (futuro simple)

b Hacer (pretérito indefinido)

c. Ir (pretérito imperfecto)

d. Salir (presente de subjuntivo)

e. Escribir (pretérito perfecto)

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL Township, Ranchi
Half Yearly Exam 2021

Class: IX   **Subject: Information Technology (402)**
Max Marks: 50   **Time: 2 Hrs.**

_____

I. Fill in the blanks: **(1X5=5)**

1. Hard disk is also known as _____.
2. _____ and _____ are the types of verbal communication.
3. In the SMART model, A stands for _____.
4. _____ is the way one can see how the document would look after being printed.
5. The first website was created by _____.

II.   Select the most suitable alternative: **(1X5=5)**

1. What is the purpose of communication?
   (a) Inform
   (b) Influence
   (c) Share thoughts, ideas, feelings
   (d) All of these

2. WhatsApp was founded in –
   (a) 2009
   (b) 2004
   (c) 2006
   (d) 2010

3. Cursor is also known as –
   (a) Line
   (b) Point
   (c) Insertion Point
   (d) None of these

4. Which of the following is a type of BPO services?
   (a) Online services
   (b) Offline services
   (c) Video Conferencing
   (d) Email

5. Which of the following is not a self management skills?
   (a) Problem Solving
   (b) Bargaining
   (c) Unserstanding self
   (d) Confidence building

III. Write the full form of: **(1X5=5)**
   1. TLD
   2. BPO
   3. OLE
   4. BIOS
   5. ITeS

IV. Write the shortcut keys for: **(1X5=5)**
   1. Redo
   2. Cut
   3. Find & Replace
   4. Select All
   5. Paste

V. Write short notes on (any five):   **(2X5=10)**
   1. Virtual classroom
   2. Blog
   3. Self Awareness
   4. Public speaking
   5. Cache memory
   6. Ports
   7. Online examination

VI. Answer the following questions: (3X5=15)
1. Differentiate between RAM and ROM.
2. Explain about the structure of IT-BPM industry in India.
3. Write the steps to insert a picture in a word document.
4. What are the different factors influencing self management?
5. Explain the different elements in communication cycle?

VII. Practical based questions: (5)
1. Insha has prepared a document in which instead of 'the' 'three' has been typed. She needs to rectify it. What should she do to correct it without wasting any time?
2. Shoaib is preparing a school project for Chemistry subject. He has to write the following equation – $H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$. Which formatting option will help him.
3. Rakhi wants to write her name at the bottom of all the pages in her article which consists of 50 pages. Which feature of word processor can be used to do so?
4. Ranjan is asked to prepare a name list of his class IX. Help him by suggesting an option of word processor.
5. Khushboo has prepared a timetable of her class. She wants to join some cells into one. Which feature she can use for that?

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