परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षा / Periodic Test II (2024-25)

कक्षा/ Class: IX   अवधि/Duration:3 घंटे/Hours

विषय/Subject: English   अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks:80

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सामान्य निर्देश/ General Instructions:

1. 15-minute prior reading time allotted for Q-paper reading.
2. The Question Paper contains FOUR sections-READING SKILLS, WRITING SKILLS, GRAMMAR and LITERATURE
3. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION A: READING SKILLS (20 Marks)

Q1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: (1x10=10)

Miniature painting is a traditional style of art that is very detailed, often referred to as painting or working "in miniature". Because of their origins as illuminations, they are also painted to have as smooth of a surface as possible. Indian miniature paintings have always piqued global interest. Indian miniatures were profoundly influenced by Indian Mythological Literature and were executed as illustrations to texts or as individual paintings. They were small-scale highly detailed pictorial compositions, often providing a true record of the social and cultural life of the time. This time, Delhi's National Museum has lent 101 such paintings from its collection to the National Gallery of Australia, Canberra, for a month-long exhibition. Called "Ram Katha", the collection chronologically captures the story of the Ramayana.

"Ram Katha" is the Katha of God Ram, who is the 17th of Lord Vishnu's 24 incarnations.

The paintings done between the 17th and 19th century by artists from various schools of art in India, are themed on Lord Ram's life. "The Ramayana, composed by Valmiki in Sanskrit is believed to be the first known narrative of Indian literature. The paintings based on Ram Katha come from north, central and the east of India," says Vijay Kumar Mathur, the curator of the exhibition. It took him four months to curate the display from the museum's collection of 500 odd miniature paintings depicting the Ramayana.

The exhibits represent a matured movement in miniature art wherein the spirit of Ramayana has been researched upon and visualized in colours. "While this will be a treat for Indian spectators in Australia, it will also be a special way to introduce Indian culture among the Australian citizens," says Mathur. Starting on May 22, the exhibition will kick off the Festival of India in

Australia. All major styles of Pahari paintings (Basholi, Chamba, Kangra and Bilaspur) are on display, while Rajasthani styles include Mewar, Bundi, Jaipur, Bikaner and Deogarh. There are representations from central Indian styles of Malwa, Orchha, Datia and Rahogarh, besides specimens of Mughal style from Bundelkhand, Deccani and Bijapur and classical folk styles of Kalighat are also on display. Most of these styles originated between the 15th and 19th century. Some of the noteworthy works include The Portrait of Ram, (Basholi style, Pahari, 1730); Ram breaks Shiva's bow in the Court of King Janaka (Provincial Mughal style, Orchha, Bundelkhand, early 17th century); Wedding of Ram and Sita (Mandi style, mid-18th century); Ram, Lakshman and the golden deer (Kalighat style, Bengal, late 19th century); and Hanuman with Dronagiri mountain (Rahogarh style, Central India, late 18th century). The "Ram Katha" exhibition was first held at the National Museum in 2013. The same year it travelled to the Royal Museum of Art and History in Brussels, where it was on display for six months.

i.   The style of Ram breaking Shiva's bow in the court of King Janak is _____.

     a) Mandi style   b) Provincial Mughal   c) Kalighat style   d) Basholi style

ii.   Rahogarh style from Central India can be seen in the painting of _____.

iii.   The Indian miniature paintings have been lent to _____ Canberra.

     a) Delhi's National Museum   b) National Gallery of Australia

     c) Royal Museum of Art's & History   d) National Museum

iv.   The Ramayana is believed to be _____.

v.   The word which means the same as **to show something in painting** (para 2) is.

     a) Depict   b) Display   c) Exhibition   d) Various

vi.   It took Vijay Kumar Mathur _____ to curate the display from the museum's collection.

vii.   The exhibits represent a _____ in miniature art.

viii.   Such exhibitions will be a special way to introduce _____.

ix.   Choose the correct option which is the synonym of **small**.

     a) Piqued   b) lent   c) miniature   d) long

x.   Most of the styles being exhibited originated between _____.

2. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: (10)

Akbar and Birbal, the two historic legends are said to have shared a great bond and have left some incredible stories for the ages ahead of them to hear and learn from. The stories are not only amusing

but carry a strong message and pose questions on society, routine, rituals and practices strongly.

Birbal was a really wise and intelligent man, people used to admire him for his character and rich knowledge he possessed regarding every field. Almost all the decisions of the reign were taken after consulting him. He was one of the most important ministers and closest to Akbar. Birbal was just so very dear to Akbar, not just because of his skills but because of the way their bond had grown strong over the years.

During Emperor Akbar's reign, there was a poor man in Agra who was thought to bring bad luck. People believed that if anyone looked at his face in the morning, they would have a bad day.

"Get lost, you ugly fellow!" he would be cursed by one and all. "Hide your face before you kill someone with your evil eye!"

The Emperor soon heard of this man's reputation and wanted to see him. The poor fellow, who had not harmed a single person in his life, was brought to Akbar.

Akbar took a look at him and asked him to be brought back in the evening.

That particular day was especially full and tiring day for the Emperor and his courtiers.

So many matters had to be attended to, that Akbar even forgot to eat. By the end of the day, the emperor was exhausted. To make matters worse, Akbar was informed that his favourite child, little Prince Salim, had fallen ill.

Then the Emperor suddenly remembered that he had seen the face of the 'unlucky' man that morning. That was it. It was that man's entire fault, Akbar decided.

Akbar called his courtiers and told them that he was going to have the 'unlucky' man executed. All of them agreed immediately.

All except Birbal. Instead, Birbal let out a short laugh.

"What's the matter, Birbal?" asked the emperor, "You seem to find something funny!"

"Nothing, your Majesty", replied Birbal.

"You say this man brings bad luck because you had to go without food ever since you saw him this morning.

Look at his luck. Yours was the first face he saw today and he has to die because of it."

Akbar immediately realised his folly and rewarded Birbal for his wisdom. The above story of a man with unlucky face is one such story where Birbal's quick wit and strong logical reasoning is showcased.

i. Why had the king not eaten his food?

a) None of these

b) He was not feeling well.

c) He had seen the face of the unlucky fellow.

d) He was very busy that day.

ii. Who was not well on that particular day?

a) Birbal   b) Prince Salim   c) King Akbar   d) The King's courtiers

iii. Which of the following describes Birbal?

a) He had lost his senses.
b) He was a famous merchant.
c) He was very poor.
d) He possessed good logical thinking.

iv. Choose the word that has most nearly the same meaning as the word 'folly' used in the passage.

a) Conflict
b) Argument
c) Mistake
d) Words

v. What was Birbal's initial reaction when he heard that the poor man would be executed?

a) He laughed slightly.
b) He was silent and wanted to give a chance to the poor man.
c) He was angry because Akbar had not taken his advice.
d) None of these

vi. What was Akbar informed about his favourite child?

vii. Why did Akbar decide to execute the poor man?

viii. What was the courtiers reaction when they heard that the poor man would be executed?

ix. What made Akbar realize his mistake?

x. Why was Birbal rewarded?

SECTION B: WRITING SKILLS (24 Marks)

Q3. Write a notice for your school notice board in 50 words inviting articles for your school magazine. You are Raman, student Editor of your school magazine. (4)

Q4. Write a dialogue between a grocer and a customer. The opening lines have been given below for your help. (5)

Grocer : Good morning. How can I help you?

Customer : Morning. Well, I need some Provisions for home.

Q5. You are Mohit of Kailash Bhawan, MG Road, Jaipur. Your friend Himanshu has lost his mother.

Write a letter in about 150-200 words sympathizing with him on her untimely death. (7)

—incredible news

—hale and hearty

—great loss

—peace

—patience

OR

A friend of yours has been out of station for a month and there was an important event/ function held in the school while he/she was away. Write him/her a letter describing of the event/ function, and your role in it, and why you missed your friend.

Q6. You are physical education instructor at DPS School Agra. You had placed an order for sport goods with Student Sports Enterprises. When the items arrived you found that some of them were defective. Write a letter to the manager, Student Sports Enterprises, asking him to replace defective items.

OR

Write a letter to Delhi Sports, New Delhi, placing an order for sports articles (minimum 4) to be supplied to your school, sign as Ravi/Raveena, Sports Secretary. (8)

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (10 Marks)

Q7. Complete the tasks, as directed.

1. Fill in the blanks (a)-(c) with the appropriate option from those in the brackets. (3)

   Medicinally, the bark of (a) _____ (an/the/some) Kadam tree is used as an antiseptic (b) _____ (over/for/to) fevers. The juice of this tree (c) _____ (is/was/been) used to kill germs in the sores.

2. In the following passage, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the words before and after against the correct blank number: (4)

		Word Before	Missing Word	Word After
Most people travel as part of their	e.g.	as	a	part
daily routine because it enjoyable.	(a)	-----------------	....	....
There are lots places to explore in	(b)	-----------------	....	....
the world. Travelling worth every	(c)	-----------------	....	....
penny because you spend memories last forever.	(d)	-----------------	....	....

3. Do as directed.

   i. Rearrange the following jumbled words/phrases in the given dialogue to create a meaningful sentence. It measures time in seconds, minutes and hours. A wristwatch is easily available in different shapes and sizes. Some like round while others prefer flat wristwatches. (1)

   worn by/it is/age/of all/groups/people

   ii. Read the conversation given below. Based on your reading, fill in the blanks appropriately. (2)

   Teacher: Why are you late?

   Pawan: I missed my school bus.

   Teacher: Why didn't you leave in time?

   Pawan: Sorry, I will do so from tomorrow.

The teacher asked Pawan (a) _____. Pawan replied that he had missed his school bus. When the teacher asked him why (b) _____ in time, Pawan apologetically replied that he would do so from the next day.

SECTION D: LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (26 Marks)

Q8. Read the given excerpts and answer the questions briefly, for ANY TWO excerpts, of the three, given. (4M + 4M=8M)

1. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

   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.

   a. How did both the roads lie?

   b. Why did the poet leave the first road?

   c. Why did the poet suffer from a doubt?

   d. What do the two roads represent?

2. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions follow:**

   But the sign has been hanging on the gate for over a month now and I am beginning to be afraid that the day I bought it was when I was the real fool.

(a) Who is the speaker in the above line?

(b) What sign has been hanging on the gate for more than a month?

(c) Why does the speaker call herself a fool?

(d) Who is the listener here?

3. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

I felt so very dependent and helpless. We are well-off, but what use is money when I cannot be independent?

a. Who is 'I' in these lines?

b. Why did she feel very dependent and helpless?

c. We are well-off. What does the phrase well-off mean here?

d. Explain, what use is money _____?

Q9. Answer ANY SIX of the following seven questions in about 30- 40 words each

(2X6 = 12)

1. Why does Wordsworth compare the reaper's song with the song of the nightingale and the cuckoo? Do you justify it?

2. What is second childishness? Write any one characteristic of this stage. **(The Seven Ages)**

3. Could the grandmother succeed in accomplishing her desire to read?

4. Why do you think Charles Hooper's appointment as Assistant National Sales Manager is considered to be a tribute to Duke?

5. How does the poet compare the life of a Brook with that of a man?

6. How did the Professor irritate his colleagues with his **horrible heartiness?**

   Answer to the context of the chapter "The Man Who Knew Too Much".

7. How does Juliette describe the Villa before Gaston and Jeanne like a good saleswoman?

Q10. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions in about 120 words (6)

1. You are Jeanne. After coming home, you realize that the villa was not actually bought and your husband has fooled both you and the landlady of the villa. You are filled with rage, disgust, and helplessness because of your husband's betrayal. Write your feelings in the form of a diary entry. **(Villa for Sale)**

2. One is often unable to taste the fruit of one's hard work. Explain with reference to the story **A Dog Named Duke.**

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Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षा /Periodic Test -II (2024 – 25)

कक्षा / Class : 9   अवधि / Duration : 3 घंटे

विषय / Subject : हिंदी (द्वितीय भाषा)   अधिकतम अंक / Max.Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. इस प्रश्नपत्र में चार खण्ड है -खण्ड 'क' ,'ख' , 'ग' और 'घ |

2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं |

3. यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार दीजिए |

खण्ड -'क' (अपठित बोध)

(प्रश्न -1) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निर्देशानुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (7)

आत्मविस्तार का मतलब है हमारे पास जो कुछ अच्छा है उसे प्रकृति में बाँटे | प्रकृति विराट है और उसमें जड़-चेतन सारे प्राणी समाविष्ट हैं | मै कुछ नहीं हूँ , किसी अदृश्य शक्ति का दिया हुआ उपहार हूँ | प्रकृति ने हमारे लिए सारे संसाधन जुटाए हैं प्रकृति स्वयं हमें उपहार के रूप में ग्रहण एवं स्वीकार करती है | हमें यह भली-भाँति समझना चाहिए कि अगर हम उसके लिए उपहार नहीं होते तो प्रकृति हमारे पालन-पोषण, सुरक्षा, संवर्धन के लिए इतने संसाधन नहीं जुटाती | प्रकृति हमारी हर सुख-सुविधा का ध्यान रखती है | प्रकृति के लिए हममें से कोई छोटा-बड़ा नहीं है | वह सब पर समभाव से स्नेह वर्षा करती है | यह सब नि:शुल्क है | क्या कभी हम नि:स्वार्थ भाव से किसी की सेवा-सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत होते हैं ? प्रस्तुत होने की बात तो दूर , इन चीजों पर हमारा ध्यान ही नहीं रहता है | यहाँ तक

कि अनंतवत्सला प्रकृति को कुछ पल प्रेम से देखने के लिए हम कभी समय ही नहीं निकालते हैं । प्रकृति से साक्षात्कार नहीं होने के कारण मनुष्य अपनी मूल प्रकृति से कोसों दूर है । उसकी प्रवृति प्रकृतिजन्य नहीं है अर्थात् वह अपने स्वभाव में नहीं है ।

प्रकृति से यदि प्रेम करना सीखना है- हेलेन केलर से सीखो । जो न सुन सकती थी और न ही देख सकती थी परन्तु प्रकृति को अनुभव कर सकती थी । वो प्रकृति की सुन्दरता को अपनी बंद आँखों से महसूस करती थी । हर फूल-पत्ती को छूकर उसकी अद्भुत बनावट को महसूस करती थी । इस सुन्दर प्रकृति को ईश्वर का दिया अनमोल वरदान मानती थी । पर हम आँखें होते हुए भी कभी ईश्वर के द्वारा दिए गए इस अनमोल उपहार को न तो समझ पाते हैं और न ही उसके द्वारा दिए गए सन्देश को समझ पाते हैं । हमें भी प्रकृति की तरह निःस्वार्थ भाव से मानव सेवा करनी चाहिए ।

(प्रश्न) निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनिए : (1x3=3)

(i) प्रकृति का स्वभाव कैसा है ?

(क) अपने उपहारों को निःस्वार्थ भाव से सब में बाँटना (ख) अपने अस्तित्व को बचाना

(ग) मानव की सेवा करना (घ) विकल्प 'क' एवं 'ग'

(ii) हेलेन केलर ने प्रकृति के लिए क्या संदेश दिया है ?

(क) प्रकृति से प्रेम करना (ख) प्रकृति को ईश्वर का वरदान मानना

(ग) प्रकृति की सुन्दरता को देर तक निहारना (घ) विकल्प 'क' और 'ख'

(iii) प्रकृति स्वयं हमें किस रूप में ग्रहण एवं स्वीकार करती है ?

(क) विनाशकारी मानव के रूप में (ख) उपहार के रूप में

(ग) अभिशाप के रूप में (घ) स्वार्थी मानव के रूप में

(प्रश्न) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दीजिए : (2x2=4)

(iv) लेखक ने आत्मविस्तार का क्या अर्थ लिया है ?

(v) मनुष्य अपने सहज स्वभाव से दूर क्यों हुआ ?

(प्रश्न-2) निम्नलिखित अपठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।   (7)

जीवन तो नाम है चिरंतन संघर्ष का

जीवन तो नाम है आशा और हर्ष का।

मँझधार में है डोल रही नैया, तो क्या हुआ ?

पास नहीं दिखता कोई खिवैया तो क्या हुआ?

डर क्या यदि तूफानों ने डाल दिया है घेरा

बाल भी बाँका कभी नहीं हो सकेगा तेरा

आशा और साहस की, दोनों पतवारें थाम,

मुड़ना नहीं पीछे, आगे बढ़ना तेरा काम

लड़ तूफानों से और गीत गा उत्कर्ष का।

इन उत्तुंग लहरों को, चरण तेरे छूना है,

देखकर संघर्ष तेरा, जोश हुआ दूना है।

मत हो भयभीत देखकर तू लहरों का नर्तन,

तूफान हों छाए तो मत कर कातर क्रंदन,

निराश न होना- वह देख सामने किनारा,

हार गए अँधेरे, उग रहा नूतन उजियारा

पल है यह, जीवन-अनुभव के निष्कर्ष का

जीवन तो नाम है चिरंतन संघर्ष का

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)   (1x3=3)

1. कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि जीवन किसे कहते हैं?

(क) आराम करने को

(ख) चिरंतन संघर्ष करने, मन में आशा और हर्ष को स्थान देने को

(ग) संघर्ष से दूर भागने के प्रयास को

(घ) मौज-मस्ती को

2. 'कभी बाल भी बाँका नहीं होना' का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) कुछ भी न बिगड़ना

(ख) चोट न आना

(ग) परिवर्तन न होना

(घ) नुकसान न होना

3. जीवन में आगे बढ़ने के लिए क्या-क्या सहायक है?

(क) पीछे न मुड़ना

(ख) आशा और साहस का सहारा लेना

(ग) तूफानों से लड़ना

(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

4. जीवन किसका नाम है? (2)

5. उपर्युक्त काव्यांश के अनुसार मनुष्य को क्या देखकर निराश नहीं होना चाहिए ? (2)

(खण्ड-ख (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण)

(प्रश्न-3) निर्देशानुसार 'उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय' पर आधारित पाँच अतिलघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x4=4)

1. 'सुपुत्र' शब्द में उपसर्ग क्या होगा?

2. 'आजीवन' शब्द में मूल शब्द क्या होगा?

3. 'बचपन' शब्द में प्रत्यय क्या होगा?

4. 'दुकानदार' शब्द में प्रत्यय क्या होगा?

5. जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर उसका अर्थ बदल देते हैं, वे क्या कहलाते हैं?

(प्रश्न-4) निर्देशानुसार 'समास' पर आधारित पाँच अतिलघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x4=4)

1. 'राजपुत्र' शब्द में कौन-सा समास है?

2. 'पंचवटी' शब्द में कौन-सा समास है?

3. समास में कितने पद होते हैं?

4. बहुब्रीहि समास का एक उदाहरण लिखिए ।

5. अव्यय का प्रयोग किस समास में किया जाता है?

(प्रश्न-5) निम्नलिखित में से किन्ही चार के उत्तर निर्देशानुसार दीजिए - (1x4=4)

(i) 'आपको जीवन में सदा सफलता मिले ।' -अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद बताइए ।

(ii) 'स्वामी जी ने शिकागो जाने का निश्चय किया ।' संदेहवाचक वाक्य में बदलिए ।

(iii) 'कल हम मेला देखने जाएँगे ' -निषेधवाचक वाक्य में बदलिए ।

(iv) 'कभी-कभी मैच देखना चाहिए ।' - आज्ञावाचक वाक्य में बदलिए ।

(v) 'यदि वर्षा होती, तो फसल अच्छी होती ' - अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद बताइए ।

(प्रश्न-6) निम्नलिखित में से किन्ही चार के उत्तर निर्देशानुसार दीजिए - (1x4=4)

1. वर्णों की आवृत्ति किस अलंकार में होती है ?

2. अलंकार कितने प्रकार के होते हैं?

3. अनुप्रास अलंकार का एक उदाहरण लिखिए ।

4. 'रहिमन पानी राखिए बिन पानी सब सून ।

पानी गए न ऊबरै, मोती मानुष चून ।' इन पंक्तियों में निहित अलंकार कौन-सा है?

5. 'तीन बेर खाती थी वे तीन बेर खाती हैं' में निहित अलंकार कौन-सा है?

(प्रश्न-7) निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए ।   (1x5=5)

संध्या समय दोनों बैल अपने नए स्थान पर पहुँचे । दिन भर के भूखे थे, लेकिन जब नाँद में लगाए गए, तो एक ने भी उसमें मुँह न डाला । दिल भारी हो रहा था । जिसे उन्होंने अपना घर समझ रखा था, वह आज उनसे छूट गया था । यह नया घर, नया गाँव , नए आदमी, उन्हें बेगानों-से लगते थे । दोनों ने अपनी मूक-भाषा में सलाह की, एक-दूसरे को कनखियों से देखा और लेट गए । जब गाँव में सोता पड़ गया, तो दोनों ने ज़ोर मारकर पगहे तुझ डाले और घर की तरफ चले । पगहे बहुत मजबूत थे । अनुमान न हो सकता था कि कोई बैल उन्हें तोड़ सकेगा; पर इन दोनों में इस समय दूनी शक्ति आ गई थी । एक-एक झटके में रस्सियाँ टूट गईं।

1.हीरा और मोती में यदि गहरी मित्रता नहीं होती तो उनका क्या होता?

(क) दोनों कुछ तय नहीं कर पाते ।

(ख) दोनों आराम से घर पहुँच जाते ।

(ग) दोनों विषम परिस्थितियों से लड़ नहीं पाते ।

(घ) दोनों समय के अनुरूप चल नहीं पाते ।

2.इस पाठ में किन पात्रों के मध्य संबंध बहुत मजबूत थे?

(क) हीरा और झूरी के मध्य

(ख) मोती और झूरी के मध्य

(ग) हीरा और कसाई के मध्य

(घ) हीरा और मोती के मध्य

3. पशुओं में कौन-सा गुण मनुष्य के गुणों से ज्यादा विकसित है?

(क) मन के भावों को समझना

(ख) मेहनत करके खाने का

(ग) अच्छे बुरे में भेद करना

(घ) स्नेह करने का

4. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश किस पाठ से लिया गया है?

(क) ल्हासा की ओर

(ख) उपभोक्तावाद की संस्कृति

(ग) दो बैलों की कथा

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. दोनों बैलों ने किस भाषा में बात की?

(क) मौखिक भाषा में

(ख) लिखित भाषा में

(ग) मूक भाषा में

(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

(प्रश्न-8) गद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए -   (2x3=6)

1. छोटी बच्ची को बैलों के प्रति प्रेम क्यों उमड़ आया?

2. लेखक लङ्कोर के मार्ग में अपने साथियों से किस प्रकार बिछड़ गया?

3. लेखक ने उपभोक्तावाद की संस्कृति को हमारे लिए चुनौती क्यों कहा है?

4. किन घटनाओं से पता चलता है कि हीरा और मोती में गहरी दोस्ती थी?

(प्रश्न-9) निम्नलिखित पठित पद्यांश पर आधारित बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए ।   (1x5=5)

मानुस हौं तो वही रसखान, बसौं ब्रज गोकुल गाँव के ग्वारन।

जौ पसु हौं तो कहा बस मेरो, चरौं नित नंद की धेनु मँझारन॥

पाहन हौं तो वही गिरि को, जो धरयौ कर छत्र पुरंदर धारन।

जो खग हौं तो बसेरो करौं मिलि कालिंदी कूल कदम्ब की डारन॥

1. पक्षी के रूप में कदंब के पेड़ों की डाल पर कौन बसेरा बनाना चाहता है?

(क) मोर   (ख) कवि रसखान

(ग) कोयल   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. रसखान किस पर्वत का पत्थर बनना चाहते हैं?

(क) हिमालय   (ख) विंध्याचल

(ग) नीलगिरी   (घ) गोवर्धन

3. किससे गहरा प्रेम होने के कारण रसखान को ब्रजभूमि से गहरा लगाव है?

(क) श्रीकृष्ण से   (ख) यशोदा से

(ग) राधा से   (घ) गोपियों से

4. रसखान की रचनाओं में किस भाषा की प्रधानता है?

(क) ब्रज   (ख) अवधी

(ग) मैथिली   (घ) मगही

5. 'कालिंदी' किसका नाम है?

(क) राधा का   (ख) मीरा का

(ग) गंगा का   (घ) यमुना का

(प्रश्न-10) निर्धारित कविताओं के आधार पर निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए ।   (2x3=6)

1. कवि रसखान का ब्रज के वन, बाग और तालाब को निहारने के पीछे क्या कारण है?

2. किस शासन की तुलना तम के प्रभाव से की गई है और क्यों?

3. कवयित्री ललद्यद द्वारा मुक्ति के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयास व्यर्थ क्यों हो रहे हैं?

4. इस संसार में सच्चा संत कौन कहलाता है?

(प्रश्न-11) पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक (कृतिका) पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में लिखिए ।   (4x2=8)

1. खरीद-बिक्री बंद हो चुकने पर भी पान की बिक्री अचानक क्यों बढ़ गई थी?

2. बाढ़ की खबर सुनकर लोग किस प्रकार तैयारी करने लगे?

3. आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए अपनी तरफ से कुछ सुझाव लिखिए ।

खण्ड-घ (रचनात्मक लेखन)

(प्रश्न-12) निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत बिंदुओं पर आधारित लगभग 120 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए ।   (6)

(क) सोशल मीडिया का मायाजाल

संकेत बिंदु : ' सोशल मीडिया का अर्थ, युवाओं पर प्रभाव, बचाव हेतु सुझाव ।

(ख) विद्यार्थी जीवन और अनुशासन

संकेत बिंदु : अनुशासन का अर्थ, अनुशासन से लाभ, विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन की आवश्यकता ।

(क) मेरा मनपसंद रियल्टी शो

संकेत बिंदु - रियल्टी शोज का अर्थ, विविध प्रकारों के शोज के नाम, मनपसंद शो का नाम और पसंद आने का कारण

(प्रश्न-13) आप अपने मित्र /सखी के दुर्व्यवहार से बहुत दुःखी हैं| उसकी माताजी को पत्र लिखकर उसके अनुचित व्यवहार का वर्णन कीजिए तथा यह भी बताइए कि आप उसे इस प्रकार व्यवहार करने से कैसे रोकेंगे / रोकेंगी ।   (5)

अथवा

अपने प्रधानाचार्य को एक पत्र लिखिए जिसमें पुस्तकालय में कुछ और हिंदी पत्रिकाएँ मँगाने के लिए निवेदन किया गया हो ।

(प्रश्न 14) निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लेखन कार्य कीजिए ।   (1x5=5)
अपने मित्र को अपने जन्मदिन की पार्टी के लिए लगभग 100 शब्दों में एक ईमेल लेखन कीजिए ।

अथवा

'जैसे को तैसा' अथवा 'बुद्धिमान कौआ' विषय पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में एक लघुकथा का लेखन कीजिए ।

(प्रश्न 15) निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लेखन कार्य कीजिए ।   (1x4=4)
बाढ़ आने से कई गाँव जलमग्न हो गए हैं । दो मित्र उनकी सहायता करने के लिए जाना चाहते हैं । उनके बीच हुए संवाद का लेखन लगभग 80 शब्दों में कीजिए ।

अथवा

गांधी जयंती के अवसर पर आपके विद्यालय ने स्वच्छता अभियान चलाने का निर्णय लिया है । इसके लिए लोगों में स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूकता फैलाने का निश्चय किया गया है । आप अपने विद्यालय के मुख्य छात्र/छात्रा हैं । इस विषय पर लगभग 80 शब्दों में एक सूचना का लेखन कीजिए ।

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षा /Periodic Test-II (2024- 25)

कक्षा /Class : 9   अवधि/Duration : 3 hours

विषय/Subject : Mathematics   अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D, and E.
2. Section A has 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 Case Based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Qs of 2 marks, 2 Qs of 3 marks and 2 Questions of 5 marks has been provided.

SECTION - A   (20 ×1=20Marks)

1. The value of $3\sqrt{6} + 4\sqrt{6}$ is equal to:

    (a) $6\sqrt{6}$ (b) $7\sqrt{6}$ (c) $4\sqrt{12}$ (d) $7\sqrt{12}$

2. What is the degree of the polynomial $\sqrt{3}$?

    (a) 0   (b) 1   (c) ½   (d) 2

3. If y coordinate of a point is zero, then this point always lies:

    (a)I quadrant   (b) II quadrant   (c) x–axis   (d) y–axis

4. The equation x = 7,in two variables, can be written as

    (a) x + 0y = 7   (b) 0x + y = 7   (c) 0x + 0y = 7   (d) x + y = 7

5. How many linear equations can be satisfied by x = 2 and y = 3?

    (a) only one   (b) two   (c) many   (d) three

6. x = 5 and y = - 2 is the solution of the linear equation.

    (a) x + 3y = 1   (b) 2x + y = 9   (c) 3x + y = 0   (d) 2x – y = 12

7. If one of the angles of an isosceles triangle is 130°, then the measure of each of the other two angles will be

(a) 55° (b) 45° (c) 35° (d) 25°

8. In the given figure, if PQ∥RS then the measure of m is:

(a) 110° (b) 100° (c) 90° (d) 137°
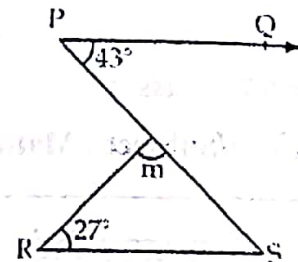
9. The basic facts which are taken for granted, without proof, are called

(a) theorems (b) axioms (c) propositions (d) lemmas.

10. The base BC of triangle ABC is produced both ways and the measure of exterior angles formed are 94° and 126°. Then, ∠BAC =

(a) 40° (b) 54° (c) 44° (d) 94°

11. If△ ABC ≅△ PQR and △ ABC is not congruent to △ RPQ, then which of the following is not true:

(a) AC = PR (b) BC = PQ (c) AB = PQ (d) QR = BC

12. Side BC of a triangle ABC has been produced to a point D such that ∠ACD = 120°. If $\angle B = \frac{1}{2}\angle A$, then ∠A is equal to

(a) 60° (b) 90° (c) 80° (d) 75°

13. △PQR is a right - angled triangle in which ∠ P = 90° and PQ = PR. What is the value of ∠Q and ∠R

(a) 45°, 45° (b) 30°, 60° (c) 40°, 50° (d) 20°, 60°

14. If $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, then $x + \frac{1}{x} =$

(a) 4 (b) - 5 (c) - 4 (d) 5

15. $\dfrac{(13)^{\frac{1}{5}}}{(13)^{\frac{1}{3}}} =$

(a) $13^{8/15}$ (b) $13^{2/15}$ (c) $13^{-2/15}$ (d) $13^{1/3}$

16. The value of the polynomial $x^{31} - 31$ at $x = -1$ is

   (a) - 32   (b) -31   (c) -30   (d) 0

17. $x^4 - y^4$ can be factorized as

   (a) $(x+y)(x-y)(x^2+y^2)$ (b) $(x+y)(x-y)(x^2-y^2)$

   (c) $(x-y)(x^2+y^2)$ (d) $(x+y)(x-y)$

18. If x and y are both positive solutions of equation $ax + by + c = 0$, always lie in:

   a) First quadrant   b) Second quadrant   c) Third quadrant   d) Fourth quadrant

19. **Assertion (A):** Sum of two irrational numbers $5+\sqrt{3}$ and $3+\sqrt{3}$ is irrational number.

   Reason (R): Sum of two irrational numbers is always an irrational number.

   (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.

20. **Assertion (A):** The angle between the bisectors of the angles of a linear pair is a right angle.

   Reason (R): If the sum of two adjacent angles is $180°$, then the non - common arms of the angles are in a straight line.

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

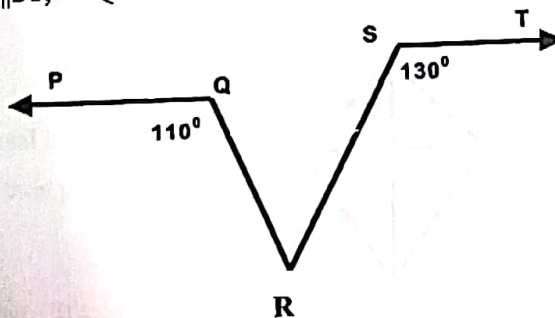   (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

   (c) A is true but R is false.

   (d) A is false but R is true.

<center>SECTION - B   (5×2=10Marks)</center>

21. In fig, if PQ∥ST, $\angle PQR=110°$ and $\angle RST=130°$ then find the value of $\angle QRS$.

22. Find the value of 'p' if $(5)^{p-3} \times (3)^{2p-8} = 225$
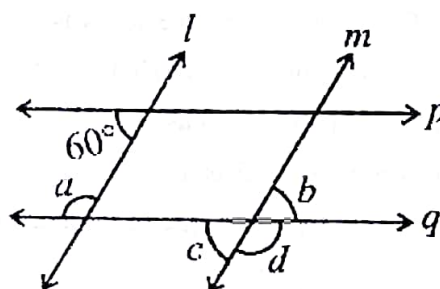
Evaluate $\left(\dfrac{32}{243}\right)^{\frac{-2}{5}}$

23. If a point C lies between two points A and B such that AC= BC, then prove that AC= $\frac{1}{2}$AB. Mention the Euclid's axioms used here.

If A, B and C are three points on a line, and B lies between A and C, then prove that AB + BC = AC. Mention the Euclid's axioms used here.

24. Lines $l\|m$, $p\|q$; Find a,b,c,d

25. Find the value of k in $x - ky = 4$ when x = 0 and y = -2 and hence find two more solutions for the linear equation so formed.

SECTION - C   (6×3=18Marks)

26. Prove that an equilateral triangle can be constructed on any given line segment.

27. AB is a line-segment. P and Q are points on opposite sides of AB such that each of them is equidistant from the points A and B (figure given). Show that the line PQ is the perpendicular bisector of AB.
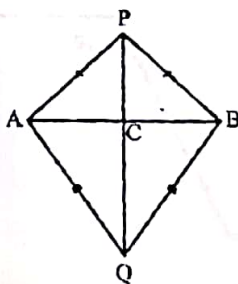
OR

Line-segment AB is parallel to another line-segment CD. O is the mid-point of AD (Fig. given below).
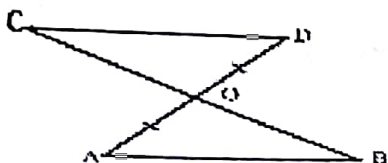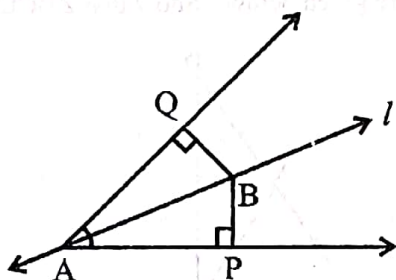
Show that

(i) $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle DOC$ (2)

(ii) O is also the mid-point of BC. (1)

28. Line l is the bisector of an angle A and B is any point on l. BP and BQ are perpendiculars from B to the arms of $\angle A$. Show that:

(i)$\triangle APB \cong \triangle AQB$ (2)

(ii) BP = BQ or B is equidistant from the arms of $\angle A$. (1)

29. Factorise the following: $6x^2 + 7x - 3$ (3)

30. Write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle whose length and breadth are 6 and 4 units respectively, one vertex at the origin, the longer side lies on the x - axis and one of the vertices lies in the IV quadrant. (3)

31. If $p = \dfrac{3-\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}}$ and q$= \dfrac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}}$, find the value of $p - q$. (3)

OR

Locate $\sqrt{5}$ on the number line.

SECTION - D   (4×5=20 Marks)

32. If a transversal intersects two lines such that the bisectors of a pair of corresponding angles are parallel, then prove that the two lines are parallel. (5)
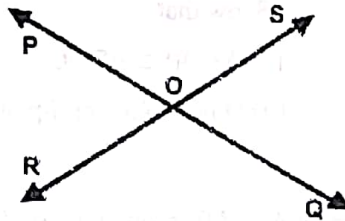
OR

(i) Prove that ,"If two lines intersect each other, then the vertically opposite angles are equal." (3)

(ii) In Figure below, lines PQ and RS intersect each other at point O.
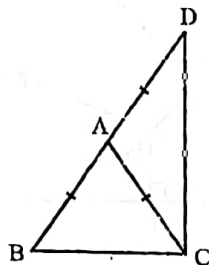
If $\angle$ POR : $\angle$ ROQ = 5: 7, find the angles. (2)

33. (i) Prove that ,"Angles opposite to equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equal". (3)

(ii) ABC is an isosceles triangle in which AB = AC. Side BA is produced to D Such that AD = AB (figure given below). Show that $\angle$BCD is a right angle. (2)

34. Factorise the following:

(i) $125x^3 + 27y^3 + 8z^3 - 90xyz.$ (2)

(ii) $x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$ (3)

35. Simplify $\dfrac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}-2}$ (5)
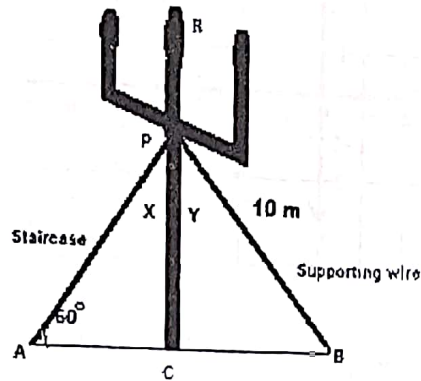
OR

Simplify the following:

(i)   Simplify $\dfrac{9^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 27^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3^{\frac{-1}{6}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ (3)

(ii) $(256)^{0.16} \times (256)^{0.09}$ (2)

SECTION - E   (3× 4=12Marks)

36. As shown in the figure in the village Surya there was a big pole RC. This pole was tied with a strong wire of 10 m length from the point P. A and B are equidistant from C.

Once there was a big spark on this pole, thus wires got damaged very badly. Any small fault was usually repaired by the normal board electricians .

This time electricians used a staircase of 10 m so that it can reach to point P on the pole and making an angle 60° with line AC.

(i) Name the type of the triangle APB. Justify?   (1)

(ii) What is the value of ∠ PBC? Why?   (1)

(iii) Show that Δ APC and Δ BPC are congruent.   (2)

OR

Find the value of ∠ APR.
                                                                  (2)
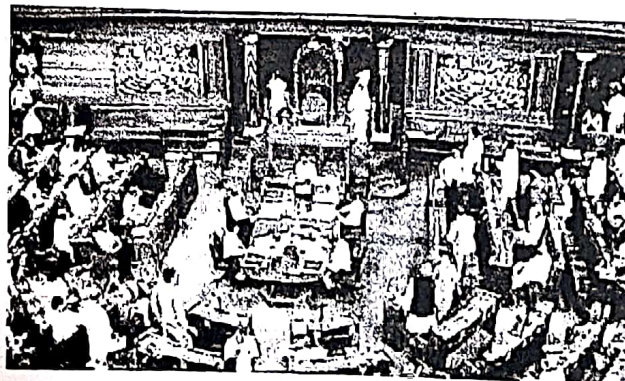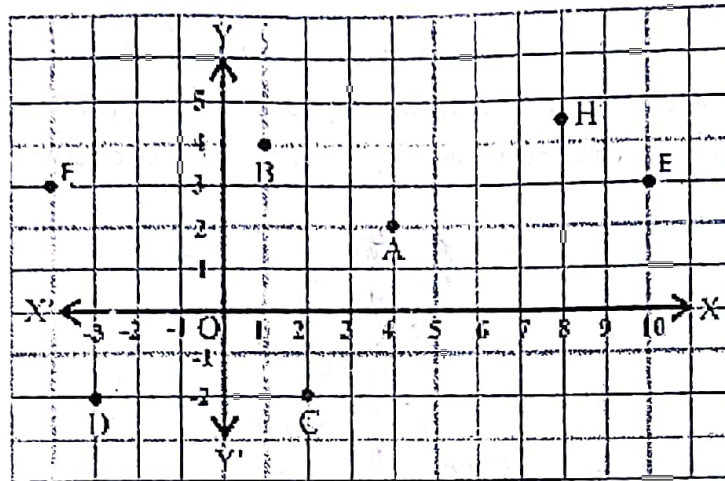
37. Student of class IX are on visit of Sansad Bhawan. Teacher assigned them an activity to observe and take some pictures to analyse the seating arrangement of the members based on coordiate geometry. The staff tour guide explained various facts related to of Sansad Bhawan to the students..

Refer to the below image and graph and answer the following questions:

(i) What are the coordinates of postion 'B' and 'D'? (1)

(ii) Name the point having both the coordinates negative. State its coordinates. (1)

(iii) Find the perpendicular distance of the point E from the y-axis and D from the

    x-axis. (2)

OR

Find the distance between the point E and F. Write the coordinates of mid point of EF. (2)

38. Manoj planned to celebrate his birthday in small orphanage centre. He bought apples to be distributed to children and adults staying there. Manoj gave 2 apples to each child and 3 apples to each adult. He distributed 60 apples in all.

(i) Represent the above situation in linear equations in two variables by taking the number of children as 'x' and the number of adults as 'y'? (1)

(ii) Find the value of b, if $x = 5$, $y = 0$ is a solution of the equation $3x + 5y = b$ (1)

(iii) a. If the number of children is 15, then find the number of adults? (2)

    b. If the number of adults is 12, then find the number of children?

OR

Find four solutions of the equation formed in (i). (2)

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

आवधिक परीक्षा / Periodic Test II (2024-25)

कक्षा /Class:IX   अवधि/Duration:3 घंटे/Hours

विषय/Subject: SCIENCE   अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks:80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of 39 questions in 5 sections.

2. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt any one of these questions.

3. Section A consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.

4. Section B consists of 6 very short questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.

5. Section C consists of 7 Short answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.

6. Section D consists of 3 long answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answers to these questions should be within the range of 80-120words.

7. Section E consists of 3 source based/ case based units of assessments of 4 marks each with sub parts.

8. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION A

Select and write the most appropriate option out of four options given for each of the question

no. **1 to 20** . There is no negative marking for incorrect response.   **(1x20)**

1. Jyoti visited a Natural Gas Compressing Unit and found that the gas can be liquefied under specific conditions of temperature and pressure. While sharing her experience with friends she got confused. Help her to identify the correct set of conditions.
(a) Low temperature, low pressure
(b) High temperature, low pressure
(c) Low temperature, high pressure
(d) High temperature, high pressure

2. Which of the following phenomena would increase on increasing temperature?

(a) Diffusion, evaporation, compression of gases
(b) Evaporation, compression of gases, solubility
(c) Evaporation, solubility, diffusion, compression of gases
(d) Evaporation, diffusion, expansion of gases

3. Tincture of iodine has antiseptic properties. This solution is made by dissolving:
(a) iodine in potassium iodide
(b) iodine in Vaseline
(c) iodine in water
(d) iodine in alcohol.

4. Which of the following statements is true for pure substances?
(i) Pure substances contain only one kind of particles
(ii) Pure substances may be compounds or mixtures
(iii) Pure substances have the same composition throughout
(iv) Pure substances can be exemplified by all elements other than nickel

(a) (i) and (ii)
(b) (i) and (iii)
(c) (iii) and (iv)
(d) (ii) and (iii)

5. Which of the following is a metalloid?

(a) Hydrogen   (b) Mercury   (c) Iodine   (d) Germanium

6. Amoeba acquires its food by the process of-

(a) exocytosis   (b) endocytosis   (c) plasmolysis   (d) biogenesis

7. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

(a) All cells arise from the pre-existing cells only.
(b) Rudolf Virchow proposed the cell theory.
(c) Nucleus was discovered by Robert Brown.
(d) First living cells were observed by Anton Von Leeuwenhoek.

8. Which of the following is a connective tissue?

a) tendon   b) ligament   c) blood   d) all of these

9. Which of the following is not a function of vacuole?

(a) storage   (b) providing turgidity and rigidity to the cell
(c) water excretion   (d) locomotion

10. Which of the following tissue helps in conduction of water and minerals in plants?

(a) collenchyma   b) aerenchyma   c) xylem   d) phloem

11. The numerical ratio of displacement to distance for a moving object is:

(a) always less than 1   (b) always equal to 1
(c) always more than 1   (d) equal to or less than 1

12. The inertia of an object tends to cause an object

(a) to increase its speed
(b) to decrease its speed
(c) to resist any change in its state of motion
(d) to decelerate due to friction

13. A force acts on a body of mass 5 Kg and changes the velocity from 8m/s to 12m/s in 4 s, then the magnitude of the force is:

(a) 8N   (b) 4N   (c) 5N   (d) 6N

14. What does the slope of the velocity-time graph give?

(a) acceleration   (b) speed   (c) velocity   (d) distance

15. A particle is moving in a circular path of radius r. The displacement after half a circle would be:

(a) zero   (b) πr (c) 2r   (d) $2\pi r$

16. A boy is enjoying a ride on a merry-go-round which is moving with a constant speed of 10 m/s. It implies that the boy is-

(a) at rest   (b) moving with no acceleration
(c) in accelerated motion   (d) moving with uniform velocity

Question numbers 17 to 20 have two statements, Assertion and Reason. While answering you have to choose any one of the following four responses:
    a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
    b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
    c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
    d) If Assertion is false, reason is true.

17. **Assertion:** Gases exert pressure on the walls of the container.
Reason: The intermolecular force of attraction is very strong in gases.

18. **Assertion:** The endoplasmic reticulum which lacks ribosomes is called smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
Reason: SER is mainly involved in protein synthesis.

19. **Assertion:** Acceleration of a moving body is always positive.
    Reason: Acceleration of a moving body is rate of change of velocity with respect to time.

20. **Assertion:** If two persons running in opposite directions collide with each other, then both are injured or hurt.
    Reason: To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

SECTION B

21. List any two properties that liquids have in common with gases.   (2)
22. What are chromosomes made of? When are they visible?
23. Papaya looks yellow in colour. Which cell organelle is responsible for this? Write two types of this organelle.

OR

23. What is plasmolysis? What happens when a plasmolysed cell is kept in distilled water?   (2)

24. Name the following tissues:
    i) Tissue found in iris of the eye.
    ii) Tissue that joins bone to bone.   (2)

25. Write two differences between speed and velocity.   (2)

26. Why does a person standing in a bus fall backwards when the bus starts moving suddenly?   (2)

SECTION C

27. a) What is sublimation? Name any one substance of day-to-day use that undergoes sublimation.
    b) Convert 30^0C to K scale.   (3)

28. (a) 110g of solute is present in 550g of solution. Find the concentration of the solution.
    (b) Which among the following are compounds?
        Zinc metal, Copper Sulphate, Mercury, Calcium Carbonate   (3)

OR

28. (a) A student was given a mixture of Iron filings and Sulphur. He was asked to divide it into two equal parts. The First part which was not heated was labelled **X**. He was told to heat the second part, cool it and crush it. A new substance Y was obtained after heating second part.
    i) What is the effect of the magnet on the substance X?
    ii) What is the effect of Carbon Disulphide on Substance Y?
    iii) Which gas is evolved when Hydrochloric acid is added to substance Y?   (3)

29. Give the significance of the following:
    i) Waxy coating of cutin in desert plants.
    ii) Hair like structures on epidermal cells of roots.
    iii) Small pores in epidermis of leaf.   (3)

OR

29. Write three characteristics of meristematic tissue.   (3)
30. Diagrammatically represent the differences between three types of muscular tissues. (3)
31. Give one example of each of the following situations.
    i) Uniformly accelerated motion
    ii) Motion with uniform retardation.
    iii) Accelerated motion with uniform magnitude of velocity.   (3)

32. A bullet of mass 15g is fired from a rifle. The bullet takes 0.02 s to move through the barrel and leaves with the velocity of 300m/s. Find the force exerted by the rifle on the bullet.

(3)

33. (a) Water is made up of Oxygen which is a supporter of combustion and Hydrogen which itself is combustible. Still water is used to extinguish fire. Explain.
    (b) Which of the following are physical changes?
        Rusting of iron, grinding of spices, freezing of water, cooking of food.

SECTION D

34. How is boiling different from evaporation? Describe any three factors affecting evaporation.

(5)

35. (a) State law of conservation of momentum and derive related expression.
    (b) An object of mass 100kg is accelerated uniformly from a velocity of 5m/s to 8m/s in 6 seconds. Find its initial and final momentum. Also find the magnitude of the force exerted on the object.

(3+2)

OR

35. Mathematically derive Newton's second law of motion.

(5)

36. (a) How is a Eukaryotic cell different from a Prokaryotic cell?

    (b) Why is mitochondria known as the power house of the cell?

(2+3)

SECTION E

37. A group of students took an old shoe box and covered it with a black paper from all sides. They fixed a source of light (a torch) at one end of the box by making a hole in it and made another hole on the other side to view the light. They placed a milk sample contained in a tumbler in the box as shown in the figure below. They were amazed to see that milk taken in the tumbler was illuminated. They tried the same activity by taking a salt solution but found that light simply passed through it.
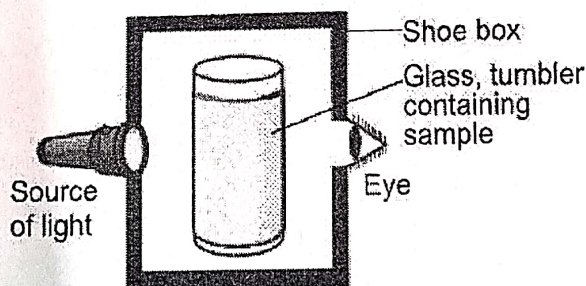
Read the given passage carefully and give the answer of the following questions:
1. Which phenomenon is responsible for illumination of milk? (1)
2. Same results were not observed with a salt solution. Explain. (1)
3. Write two more solutions which would show the same effect as shown by the milk. (2)

OR

3. What type of heterogeneous mixture is milk? Write one property of such mixtures.

38. The ratio of the distance travelled by an object to the time taken is called the rate of motion. Speed measures the rate of motion. Speed of an object is the distance travelled by it per unit time and it is measured with the help of a speedometer. Speed can be uniform or non-uniform. The speed of an object need not be constant. In most cases, objects will be in non-uniform motion. Therefore, we describe the rate of motion of such objects in terms of their average speed. The average speed of an object is obtained by dividing the total distance travelled by the total time taken. The speed of an object at any particular instant of time is known as instantaneous speed. Answer the following.

1. An object travels 14 m in 4 s and then another 16 m in 2s. What is the average speed in m/s of the object? (1)

2. A man starts walking from a point P on a circular field of radius 7 km and after 1 hour he comes to same point P after one complete round. Find his speed. (Take pi=22/7) (1)

3. Draw a speed time graph for uniform as well as non- uniform motion. (2)

OR

3. The odometer of a bike reads 1600 km at the start of the trip and 2000Km at the end of the trip. If bike took 16 hours. Calculate the average speed of the bike in m/s and Km/h.

39. Neuron is a nerve cell that is the basic building block of nervous system. The nervous system which comprises brain, spinal cord and nerves is composed of nervous tissue. Nerve cells are responsible for communicating information in both chemical and electrical forms. There are three basic parts of a neuron: dendrites, cell body and axon. Dendrites which are short and branched processes, receive information from sensory receptors or other neurons. This information is then passed down to the cell body and on to the axon. An individual nerve cell may be a metre long. Nerve impulses allow us to move our muscles when we want to. The functional combination of nerve and muscle tissue is fundamental to most animals.

1. Name any two body organs / parts made up of nervous tissue. (1)
2. Which part of neuron takes the information away from the cell body? (1)
3. Draw a neat labelled diagram of a neuron. (2)

OR

3. What is a nerve impulse? Name the short-branched processes present in a neuron.

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षा / Periodic Test-II (2024 – 25)

कक्षा / Class :IX **अवधि/Duration : 3 HOURS**

विषय / Subject :Social Science **अधिकतमअंक/Maximum Marks :80**

सामान्य निर्देश/General Instructions:

- *This question paper comprises Five sections – A,B,C,D,E and F. There are 3 questions in this question paper*
- *Section A- Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*
- *Section B –Question no 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words*
- *Section C - Question no 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words*
- *Section D - Question no 30 to 33 are long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
- *Section E- Question no 34 to 36 are case based questions with four sub questions and are of 4 marks each*
- *Section F - Question no 37 is map based carrying 5 marks*
- *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.*
- *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

SECTION A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS   (20x1=20)

1. The river Narmada has its source at

   (a) Satpura   (b) Amarkantak

   (c) Brahmagiri   (d) Slopes of the Western Ghats

2. Which river makes the second biggest waterfall in India,known as Shivasamudram Falls?

   (a) The Godavari   (b) The Tapi

   (c) The Kaveri   (d) The Krishna

3. Which range is known as lesser Himalaya?

   (a) Himachal   (b) Purvachal

   (c) Shiwaliks   (d) Himadri

4. Robert Mugabe was president of which country?

    (a) South Africa   (b) Fiji

    (c) Zimbabwe   (d) Estonia

5. Who was Vice-Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

    (a) H.C.Mookherjee   (b) Jaipal Singh

    (c) Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi   (d) Baldev Singh

6. Which of the following statements is/are true:

    (I) As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.

    (II) In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like.

    (a) Only Statement (I) is true.

    (b) Only Statement (II) is true.

    (c) Both Statements (I) and (II) are true.

    (d) Both Statements (I) and (II) are not true.

7. What indicates the per cent of eligible voters who actually cast their vote?

    (a) Constituency   (b) Code of Conduct

    (c) Incumbent   (d) Turnout

8. Which of the following statements is/are true:

    Statement (I) Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa.

    Statement (II) During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,the trading companies from Europe occupied it with arms and force.

    Statement (III) The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation.

    Statement (IV) Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.

    (a) Only Statement (I),(II) and (III) are true.

    (b) Only Statement (II) is true.

    (c) All Statements (I),(II),(III) and (IV) are true.

    (d) Only Statements (II),(III) and (IV) are true.

9. When were elections held to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India?

    (a) 1937   (b) 1926

    (c) 1929   (d) 1933

10. What per cent of people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture?

    (a) 25 per cent   (b) 30 per cent

    (c) 20 per cent   (d) 35 per cent

11. Which crop is grown by farmers during the rainy season in Palampur?

    (a) Wheat   (b) Potato

    (c) Jowar and Bajra   (d) Both (a) and (b)

12. Which of the following comes under modern farming method?

    (a) Multiple cropping
    (b) Use of HYV seeds
    (c) Use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides
    (d) Both (b) and (c)

13. Which of the following activities have been included under the Primary sector?

    (a) Agriculture   (b) Banking

    (c) Manufacturing   (d) Tourism

14. What is that situation called when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year?

    (a) Disguised unemployment   (b) Seasonal unemployment

    (c) Educated unemployment   (d) None of the above

15. What is birth rate?

    (a) Number of babies born for every 10,000 people during a particular period of time
    (b) Number of babies born for every 100 people during a particular period of time
    (c) Number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time
    (d) Number of babies born for every 1,00,000 people during a particular period of time

16. The major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market are:

    (a) Health and age   (b) Education and skill

    (c) Age and education   (d) Skill and age

17. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

    Assertion (A): The price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly.

    Reason (R): There was rapid increase in the demand for food grains due to increase in population but production of grains could not keep pace with the demand.

    (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
    (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Assertion is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
    (c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false
    (d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

18. When did Louis XVI call together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes?

        (a) 5 May 1789   (b) 12 April 1789

        (c) 25 June 1789   (d) 11 July 1789

19. Who wrote an influential pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'?

        (a) Mirabeau   (b) Rousseau

        (c) Napoleon Bonaparte   (d) Abbé Sieyès

20. Which of the following statements is/are true?

Statement (I) - On 21 September 1792 the Convention abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.

Statement (II) - On the same day the Convention also abolished censorship.

        (a) Only Statement (I) is true.

        (b) Only Statement (II) is true.

        (c) Both Statements (I) and (II) are true.

        (d) Both Statements (I) and (II) are not true.

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION   (4x2=8)

21. What is meant by a water divide? Give an example

22. What was Taille?

OR

Why did members of the third estate walk out of the assembly of the estates general?

23. What is 'election'?

24. How do most small farmers arrange for the capital?

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS   (5x3=15)

25. 'Besides a vast mainland, the country has two groups of islands'. Briefly describe the island groups of India.

26. How did the political system change after the fall of the Jacobin government?

27. Which is the most common form of democracy in our times and why is it necessary?

28. Discuss two non-farm activities in Palampur.

OR

Discuss how surplus farm products like wheat are sold.

29. What are economic activities? What are the two parts of it?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS   (4x5=20)

30. Write important features of the Himalayan rivers.

    OR

    Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

31. Discuss the ideas put forward by philosophers and their influence on people.

    OR

    The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791.Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. Discuss important features of the Constitution of 1791.

32. How can you say that people participate in the election process with enthusiasm? Give reasons.

    OR

    Discuss the following:-

    (a) How does democracy improve the quality of decision-making?
    (b) Democracy allows to correct its own mistakes.

33 What do you understand by 'people as a resource'? Define the role of education and health in human capital formation.

    OR

    'The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for production of goods and services'.
    Describe all the four requirements of production.

SECTION E
CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS   (3x4=12)

34. Read the given case and answer the questions   (4 marks)

India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time.These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

Q.34. (1) What provided passages to ancient travellers?   (1)

Q.34 (2) What has been the contribution of land routes since ancient times?   (2)

Q.34 (3) Which commodities were taken from India to different countries?   (1)

35. Read the given case and answer the questions   (4 marks)

In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. Initially, many saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people. But soon the Napoleonic armies came to be viewed everywhere as an invading force. He was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815.

Q.35 (1) What happened in 1804?

(1)

Q.35 (2) How did Napoleon see himself? What were the laws introduced by him?   (2)

Q.35 (3) Where and when was Napoleon finally defeated?

(1)

36. Read the given case and answer the questions   (4 marks)

The only way to build and maintain trust in such a situation is to write down some rules of the game that everyone would abide by. These rules lay down how the rulers are to be chosen in future. These rules also determine what the elected governments are empowered to do and what they cannot do. Finally these rules decide the rights of the citizen. These rules will work only if the winner cannot change them very easily. This is what the South Africans did. They agreed on some basic rules.

Q.36 (1) What is the only way to build and maintain trust?

(1)

Q.36 (2) What do rules determine and decide?

(2)

Q.36 (3) How will rules work?

(1)

SECTION F
(MAP BASED QUESTIONS)

37(1) Locate and label the following places in the political outline map of France: (2)

    (A) Marseilles
    (B) Nantes

37(2) Identify, locate and label any three of the following on the outline political map of India:

(3)

    (A)   Identify the lake.
    (B)   Locate and label the western-most state through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
    (C)   Locate and label the capital of Madhya Pradesh.
    (D)   Locate and label the capital of Uttarakhand

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FRANCE