

## **Model Question Paper**

**Half- yearly**

**Class IX**

**Subject- English**

**MM- 50**

### **READING SKILLS**

**10 Marks**

1. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

1x10= 10

These days it is not unusual to see people listening to music or using their electronic gadgets while crossing busy roads, driving vehicles or travelling on public transport, regardless of the risks involved. I have often wondered why they take such risks: it is because they want to exude a sense of independence, or is it that they want to tell the world to stop bothering them? Or is it that they just want to show how cool they are?

Whether it is a workman or an executive, earphones have become an inseparable part of our lives, sometimes even leading to tragic- comic situations. The other day, an electrician had come to our house to fix something. We told him in detail what needed to be done. But after he left, I found that the man had done almost nothing. It later turned out that he could not hear our directions clearly because he had his earphones on.

Hundreds of such earphone addicts commute by the Delhi Metro every day. While one should not begrudge anyone their moments of privacy or their love for music, the fact is, 'iPod oblivion' can sometimes be very dangerous. Recently, I was travelling with my wife on the Delhi Metro. Since the train was approaching the last station, there weren't too many passengers. In our compartment, other than us, there were only two women sitting on the other side of the aisle. And then suddenly, I spotted a duffel bag lying on a seat.

The bomb scare lasted for several minutes. Then suddenly, a youth emerged from nowhere and picked up the bag. When we tried to stop him, he looked at us, surprised. Then he took off his earpieces, lifted the bag, and told us that the bag belonged to him and that he was going to get off at the last station. We were stunned, but recovered in time to ask him where he had been all this while. His answer: he was in the compartment, leaning against the door, totally immersed in the music. He had no clue about what was going on around him. When he got off, earplugs in his hand, we could hear strains of the song.

A. Tick the correct option.

1x2= 2

a. Why did the electrician not work according to the instruction?

- i. because he was busy doing some other work.
- ii. because he was ill.
- iii. because he was listening to something with earphone.
- iv. because he was deaf.

b. Where did the incident of leaving the bag by mistake happen?

- i. on the Delhi Metro
- ii. in the Kalka Mail
- iii. in a public bus in Delhi
- iv. in the house of the article writer

b. Answer the questions in brief.

1x8= 8

- i. What problem is talked about here in this passage?
- ii. What are the reasons that the author speculates about for people taking risks on the road?
- iii. Why didn't the electrician carry out the work properly?
- iv. How was the confusion of the unclaimed bag finally solved?
- v. Which word in the second paragraph is an antonym of 'detachable'?
- vi. Which phrase/word in the first paragraph means the same as 'in spite of'?
- vii. Find a word in the third paragraph which is a synonym of 'seclusion'.

- a. Begrudge
- b. Oblivion
- c. Isolation
- d. Privacy

viii. The word \_\_\_\_\_ in the fourth paragraph is a synonym of 'absorbed'.

- a. Emerged
- b. Recovered
- c. Immersed

- d. assimilated

## WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR

### 20 Mars

2. You are Reena/Tanvir, the Environment secretary of Sunshine Public School. Write an article for your school magazine in 120 words on how we, as individuals, can contribute to save our planet from being polluted.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

Or

You are Karan/Kiran. You saved a girl from drowning in the river which flows near your house. Write your experience and feelings in a diary entry in 120 words.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

3. Write a story in 150- 200 words with the given beginning line.  $1 \times 6 = 6$   
"I was shocked to know that my friend..."

Or

Given below is the outline of a story. Write it using this outline and your own imagination.  $1 \times 6 = 6$

Train journey- found a lost child- tried to help- parents came searching- accused of kidnapping- child revealed the truth

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct options.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$   
Everyone in the village made fun (a)\_\_\_\_\_ Keshav, the postman. As soon as they saw him, the boys began to laugh (b)\_\_\_\_\_ him. Keshav took it all in his stride. He remained quiet (c)\_\_\_\_\_ the children teased him. He was disturbed at their mischievous behaviour (d)\_\_\_\_\_ he decided to ignore them. One day it went out of control so much so that he lost (e)\_\_\_\_\_ his patience and started (f)\_\_\_\_\_ all those boys.

Options

- a. i. at ii. on iii. of iv. with  
b. i. at ii. on iii. of iv. with  
c. i. when ii. where iii. whenever iv. wherever  
d. i. and ii. so iii. for iv. but

- e. i. every ii. all iii. no iv. whole  
f. i. beating ii. beat iii. beaten iv. beat

5. In the given passage, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the most appropriate missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after against the correct blank number.  $1/2 \times 8 = 4$

**Before Omitted word After**

|                                                           |                  |           |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Everybody should practise some reasonable amount          | a) <u>amount</u> | <u>of</u> | <u>x</u> |
| regular exercise possible diet care.                      | b) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| Rising ailments, due to deficiency balanced foods,        | c) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| makes mental distress . Worldwide research yielded        | d) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| fruitful outcome the issue. People eat foods full of      | e) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| salt oil and that leads to ill health. Very few are aware | f) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| of fact. They are more concerned about taste and this     | g) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| brings a total disaster to health. They don't do regular  | h) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| exercises either. A worldwide change in attitude needed   | i) _____         | _____     | _____    |
| to change the situation.                                  |                  |           |          |

6. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

- a. always/ our/ about/ teachers/ betterment/ bothered/ our/ are  
b. it/ always/ keep/ your/ mind/ in  
c. should/ teachers/ always/ respected/ be/ so

## LITERATURE

### 20 Marks

7. Read the extract and answer the following questions.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

“They tell them a curious story-

I don't believe it's true;

And yet you may learn a lesson

If I tell the tale to you.”

- a. Where is the line excerpted from? Who is the poet?
- b. What is the curious story?
- c. What lesson is learnt from the story?
- d. Write a synonym of ‘curious’.

Or

“I will arise and go now...”

- a. Where is line excerpted from? Who is the poet?
- b. Who is ‘I’ here?
- c. Where does the speaker want to go?
- d. Why does he want to go there?

8. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words(any four).

2x4= 8

- a. How is a shehnai different from a pungi?
- b. How did Einstein react to the dropping of atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
- c. How did the doctor show presence of mind when he encountered the snake?
- d. How did Montmorency ‘contribute’ to the packing?
- e. How was the child lost in the fair?
- f. Why could Toto and Nana not become friends?

9. Answer the question in 150-200 words (any one).

1x8= 8

- a. Which education system do you find better, today’s or 2157’s? Give reasons for your answer with reference to ‘The Fun They Had’.
- b. Do you consider the title of ‘The Happy Prince’ justified and appropriate? Give reasons for your answer.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER  
Mid-Term Examination  
CLASS -- IX  
SUBJECT -- BENGALI

নীচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও:

১. ব্যাসবাক্যসহ সমাসনির্ণয় কর:  
অনসূয়া

২. ব্যাসবাক্যসহ সমাসনির্ণয় কর:  
বেওয়ারিশ

৩. ব্যাসবাক্যসহ সমাসনির্ণয় কর:  
সিন্ধুনীর

৪. ব্যাসবাক্যসহ সমাসনির্ণয় কর:  
যৌবনবেগ

৫. সমস্ত পদেপরিণতকর:  
দেশথেকেপলাতক

৬. সমস্ত পদেপরিণতকর:  
পৃষ্ঠকে প্রদর্শন

৭. সমস্ত পদেপরিণতকর:  
নয়বিশ্বাস্য

৮. সমস্ত পদেপরিণতকর:  
চৌ রাস্তার সমাহার

৯. সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ কর:  
পদাঘাত

১০. সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ কর:  
অধমর্গ

১১. সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ কর:  
বিশ্বামিত্র

১২. সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ কর:  
ভবেশ

১৩. সন্ধি কর:  
মহা+ঈশ্বর

১৪. সন্ধি কর:  
গণ+ঈশ

১৫. সন্ধি কর:  
ভূ+ঊর্ধ্ব

১৬. সন্ধি কর:  
দিল্লী + ঈশ্বর

সঠিক উত্তর নির্বাচন কর:

১৭. ফটিককেজোর করে তুলে মায়ের কাছে নিয়ে গিয়েছিল-

ক. বাঘা বাগদি  
খ. মাখন  
গ. বিশ্বস্তরবাবু  
১৮. ফটিকেরমামাবাড়ি--  
ক. গ্রামে  
খ. শহরে  
গ. মফস্বলে  
১৯. ফটিকও তার বন্ধুরা নদীর পাড়িয়া নিয়েখেলেছিলতাহল--  
ক. সেগুনকাঠ  
খ. আমকাঠ  
গ. শালকাঠ  
২০. কমঅতিথিএলেইলিয়াসেরবাড়িতেমারাহত--  
ক. ঘোড়া  
খ. ভেড়া  
গ. গোরু  
২১. ইলিয়াসেরছিল--  
ক. এক ছেলে  
খ. দুই ছেলে  
গ. দুই ছেলেও এক মেয়ে  
২২. মহম্মদ শা ছিলেনইলিয়াসের--  
ক. বন্ধু  
খ. প্রতিবেশী  
গ. আত্মীয়  
২৩. শামশেমাগীবানাতেপারতেন--  
ক. কুমিশ  
খ. ছানা  
গ. ক্ষীর  
২৪. বোল-বোলাও অর্থ -  
ক. প্রতিপত্তি  
খ. অহংকার  
গ. রাগ  
২৫. গল্প অনুযায়ীফটিকেরঘুড়িটিছিল--  
ক. ছোট  
খ. বড়  
গ. মাঝারি  
২৬. ফটিককেখুঁজেপেয়েছিলেন  
ক. পুলিশরা  
খ. মামা  
গ. মামি

সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা দাও:

২৭. কেহ যায় ঘরে কেহ আসে ঘর হতে
২৮. এই খেয়া চিরদিন চলে নদী স্রোতে
২৯. দুই তীরে দুই গ্রাম আছে জানাশোনা
৩০. নূতন নূতন কত গড়ে ইতিহাস
৩১. নইলে গোটা দুনিয়া খাবো
৩২. আমি কিছুই ছাড়বো না আর এখন আমার অন্য খেলা

নীচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর লেখ

৩৩. ছোট গল্প হিসেবে ছুটির সার্থকতা লেখ।
৩৪. 'ছুটি গল্প' অবলম্বনে বিশ্বস্তরবাবুর চরিত্রটির উপর আলোকপাত কর।
৩৫. 'ইলিয়াস গল্প' অবলম্বনে মহম্মদ শার চরিত্র বিশ্লেষণ কর।
৩৬. 'ইলিয়াসের জীবনচর্যার গল্প' অবলম্বনে পরিচয় দাও।
৩৭. আশালতকার মেয়ে
৩৮. "কি বেঙ ডাকানি জল হয়ে গেল খুড়িমা -- এখানে খুড়িমা কে?"
৩৯. গুরু মহাশয়ের সাথে গল্প করতে কে আসত?
৪০. সতু অপূর দোকান ঘর থেকে কি চুরি করেছিল?
৪১. গুরু মহাশয়দের জন্য ইঁটের বন্দোবস্ত করতে বলেছিলেন
৪২. কে একশো আটটাকু মড়ো বলি দিতে বলেছিলেন লেজেন্সের জনশ্রুতি আছে

## **SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

MODEL QUESTIONS (MID – 2019-20)

STD - IX

SUB – HINDI (2nd LANGUAGE)

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### कबीर

1. 'मानसरोवर' कहने से कबीर का क्या तात्पर्य है?
- उ. हिमालय पर स्थित पवित्र सरोवर, भक्त का पवित्र मन।
2. 'सुभर जल' से क्या तात्पर्य है?
- उ. अच्छी तरह से भरा हुआ, पवित्र जल।
3. 'अब उड़ि अनंत न जहि,' कथन का आशय क्या है?



- उ. भक्त भक्ति के आनन्द को छोड़कर और कहीं नहीं जा सकता।
4. कबीर पखापखी कहकर क्या बतान चाहता है?
- उ. पक्ष विपक्ष के सब ईश्वर को भूलते जा रहे हैं।
5. कबीर काबा और काशी के बारे में क्या कहा है?
- उ. ये धार्मिक कट्टर रता है।
6. मनुष्य ईश्वर को कहीं कहीं ढूँढता है?
- उ. मन्दिर, मस्जिद, काबा, कैलास, धार्मिक कर्मकाण्डों में आदि।

### ललद्यद

7. 'खा खाकर कुछ पाएगा नहीं' कहकर ललद्यद का क्या तात्पर्य है?
- उ. भोग विलास का जीवन ईश्वर से दूर ले जाता है।
8. ललद्यद के अनुसार 'नाव' का प्रतीकार्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए ?
9. नाव प्रभु-भक्ति का प्रतीक है।
10. पानी टपकने का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए ?
- उ. जीवन रूपी रस्सी को गलाने का तत्व अर्थात् काल।

### रसखान

11. रसखान अगले जनम में कौन सा पशु बनना चाहते हैं और क्यों ?
- उ. अगले जनम में गाय बनना चाहते हैं तथा नंद की गायों के बीच रहना चाहते हैं।
12. कवि नंद की गाय को चराने के लिए क्या मूल्य देना चाहते हैं ?
- उ. कवि आठो सिद्धि यों और नौ निधियों के सुख को त्याग देना चाहता है।
13. गोपी को मुरली से क्या शिकायत है ?
- उ. मुरली के कारण ही कृष्ण गोपियों से दूर रहते हैं।
14. मोरपखा किसे कहा गया है ? क्यों ?
- उ. कृष्ण को। मोर के पंखों को सिर पर रखने के कारण।
15. कौन है, जो कृष्ण के सब स्वाँग करने को तैयार है, और क्यों ?

उ. कृष्ण की एक गोपी सारा स्वाँग रचने को तैयार हैं। कृष्ण से गोपी अथाह प्रेम करती थी।

16. कृष्ण के मुख की मुस्कान को देखकर अपने पर क्या प्रभाव होते देखा ?

उ. कृष्ण के सुमधुर गान तथा वंशीवादन के कारण गोपी अपने को सम्भाल नहीं पाती थी।

17. कइए अपनी किन-किन विशेषताओं से प्रभावित करते हैं ?

उ. मुरली वादन, लोकगीत गोधन, कृष्ण गीत।

### कैदी और कोकिला

18. कवि का हृदय आँधी रात को क्यों आंदोलित हो उठा ?

उ. एक कोकिल के यंत्रणा भरी स्वर को सुनकर उसका हृदय आंदोलित हो जाता है।

19. 'ब्रिटिश अकड़ का कूँआ' कथन का क्या आशय है ?

उ. अंग्रेजों ने कवि की अकड़ ढीली करने के लिए उसे अमानवीय यातनाएँ दी किन्तु कवि यातनाओं को झेल लिया।

20. कवि जीवन की तान और गान किसे कहता है ?

उ. कोल्हू का चरफ चु अब जीवन का गान बन चुका है और गिड़ी पत्थर तोड़ने पर निकलने वाला ध्वनि अब जीवन का तान बन गया है।

21. कवि ने काली शब्द का प्रयोग किन-किन के लिए किया है ?

उ. कोयल का शरीर, रज्जी, ब्रिटिश शासन, टोपी, कमली, लौह शृंखला को कहा है।

### दो बैलों की.....

22. बैलों ने अपना विरोध कैसे प्रकट किया ?

उ. हिम्मत और साहस के साथ हर प्रकार के हर अन्याय का विरोध किया।

23. पशुओं की स्वामी भक्ति का वर्णन कीजिए ?

उ. हीरा मोती जिस स्वामी के संग रहते हैं उन्हीं के संग रहना चाहते हैं।

24. लोग हीरा मोती को देखकर मुँह क्यों बिचकाने लगी ?

उ. हीरा मोती बहुत दिनों से भुखे प्यासे थे तथा उनके शरीर कमजोर और जर्जर हो गए थे।

25. किसान जीवन वाले समाज में पशुओं और मनुष्यों के संबंध आत्मिक थे कैसे ?

उ. झुरी अपने दोनो बैलों से संतान जैसा प्यार करता था। उनके सुंदर नाम रखे थे उनके कष्टों को सह नहीं पाता था। उनके अधिकार के लिए अंत तक वकालत की। दोनो बैल भी झुरी पर जान छिड़कता था।

### लहासा की.....

26. भारत की तुलना में तिब्बोती पहाड़ों की यात्रा कितनी यात्रीयों की सुरक्षा हैं ?

उ. यहा यात्रीओं को लुटपाट, हत्या, ब्लात्कार आदि का खतरा नहीं होता परन्तु १९२९-३० वहा हथियार का कोई कानून नहीं था। अतः यात्रा सुरक्षित नहीं थी।

27. तिब्बुत में किस धर्म के अनुयायी रहते हैं ?

उ. बौद्ध धर्म।

28. नमसे कौन था ? उसकी चारित्रिक विशेषता बताइए ?

उ. वह बौद्ध भिक्षु था। बहुत ही भद्र पुरुष था।

29. शेकर विहार के मंदिर में रखे बौद्ध ग्रंथों का परिचय दीजिए ?

उ. वहा बुद्ध के वचनों के हस्तलिखित अनुवादों के १०३ पोथियाँ रखी थी।

30. लेखक सुमति को यजमानों से मिलने से क्यों रोक रहा था ?

उ. लेखक को भय था कि सुमति अपनी यजमानों के पास जाकर हस्ता लगा देगा।

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## **MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

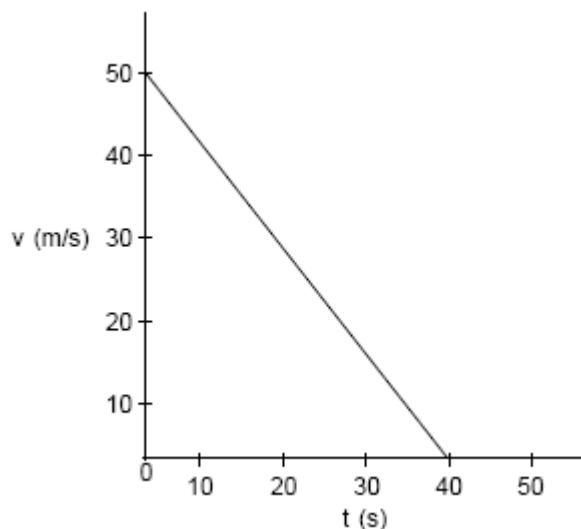
### **CLASS IX**

### **SCIENCE**

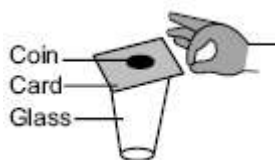
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1 Ice at 273 K is more effective in cooling than water at 273 K. Why?

- 2 How Tyndall effect can be observed in the canopy of a dense forest. 2
- 3 On which factor would you conclude whether a given solution is dilute, concentrated or saturated? 2
- 4 (i) Give the difference between mixture and compound.  
(ii) Classify the following mixture as homogeneous and heterogeneous. 2  
(a) Tincture of iodine (b) Smoke (c) Brass (d) Sugar solution
- 5 (a) Calculate the number of molecules in 8 g of  $O_2$ .  
(b) Calculate the number of moles in 52 g of He (Helium). 2  
[At. mass: O = 16 u, He = 4 u]
- 6 A brine solution of 5% and 12% are kept in a container separated by a semi-permeable membrane. What will you observe after few hours? 2
- 7 Write two statements to show that lysosomes are called the suicidal bags of the cell. 2
- 8 Name the organelle of the cell which is a membrane bound sac, filled with powerful digestive enzymes. Write its any one function in the cells. 2
- 9 Name the cell organelle in which the following structures are present: 2  
(i) Cristae (ii) Stroma  
(iii) Centriole (iv) Chromosome
- 10 Name the tissue which helps in transportation of oxygen that we inhale to various parts of our body. Write the composition of this tissue. 2
- 11 Why are the primates more intelligent than other mammals? 2
- 12 (a) What can be depicted from the graph regarding the motion of the object?  
(b) Find the value of acceleration from the graph. 2



13



In the above experimental set-up, a student gives the card a sharp and fast horizontal flick with a finger.

- (i) What will happen to the coin?
- (ii) State reason for your answer.

2

14 To accelerate motion of an object, we apply an unbalanced force. Explain with an example.

2

15 State Newton's first law of motion. If first law holds good, why does a rolling football come to rest on its own?

2

16 Find the force of gravitational attraction between the earth and a planet of mass  $M$ .  
 $M_e = 6 \times 10^{24}$  kg,  $M_m = 10^{22}$  kg,  $R_{em} = 3.84 \times 10^8$  m

2

17 Give reasons:

- (a) Moon does not have atmosphere
- (b) If you jump on the moon, you will rise much higher than if you jump on the earth.

2

18 What will be the weight of following objects on the earth when their weight on the moon is  
 (a) 1800 N (b) 400 N

2

19 Give reasons for the following:

- (a) Camphor disappears if kept in open air for a few days.
- (b) Wet clothes do not dry easily on a rainy days.
- (c) We sweat more on humid days.

3

- 20 Differentiate between evaporation and boiling. Give any three differences. 3
- 21 Draw labelled diagram of the apparatus used to separate a mixture of two immiscible liquids. 3
- 22 Calculate the number of moles present in  
(a) 60 g of calcium. 3  
(b)  $3.011 \times 10^{23}$  number of oxygen atoms.  
[Given that Ca = 40u ; Avogadro number,  $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$  per mole]
- 23 (a) Define one mole. How is it related to Avogadro's constant. 3  
(b) Find the number of sodium ion in one mole of sodium sulphate.
- 24 (a) Which among the following has more number of molecules:  
1 g of hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) or 1 g of methane ( $CH_4$ )?  
(Atomic mass of H = 1 u, C = 12 u) 3  
(b) Calculate the number of particles in 46 g of Na atoms.  
(Atomic mass of Na = 23 u)
- 25 What does DNA molecule contain? Name the functional segment of DNA. In which form is the DNA present in a cell when the cell is not dividing ? 3
- 26 Differentiate between diffusion and osmosis. 3
- 27 Name:  
(a) An organelle which has its own genetic material 3  
(b) An organelle rich in digestive enzymes  
(c) Nucleic acid present in nucleus of cell
- 28 Establish the relationship between structure, function and location in each case: 3  
(a) Bone (b) Areolar tissue (c) Striated muscle
- 29 Name the following and give one characteristic of each. 3  
(a) Living tissue that provides mechanical support in plants.  
(b) Highly specialised cells for being stimulated and then transmitting the stimulus very rapidly within the body of animals.  
(c) Animal tissue with elongated cells and contractile proteins responsible for movement.
- 30 (a) State the difference between tendon and ligament. 3  
(b) Give the function of adipose tissue.
- 31 What is binomial nomenclature? Who proposed it? State the conventions followed while 3

writing the scientific name of organisms.

32 Explain the meaning of the terms and give an example in each of the following:

- (a) Symbiotic relationship
- (b) Cotyledons
- (c) Cryptogam
- (d) Saprophytic
- (e) Prokaryotic

3

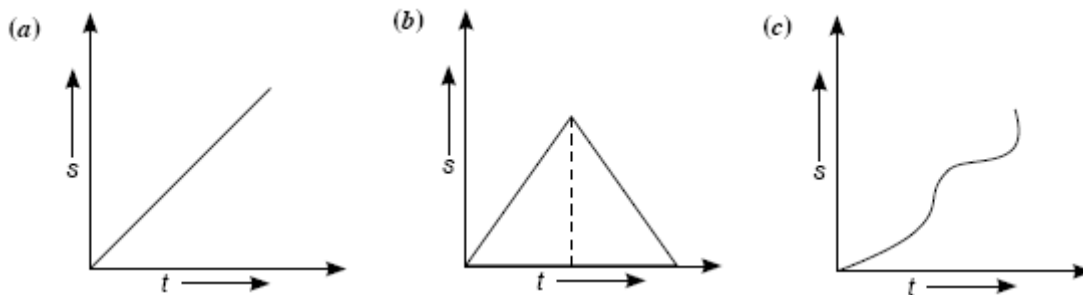
33 State a characteristic feature of thallophytes? Name two thallophytes which are predominantly aquatic.

3

34 List three groups of plants. Which plants are referred to as vascular plants. Out of these, which group is further classified on the basis of number of cotyledon? State its two characteristics.

3

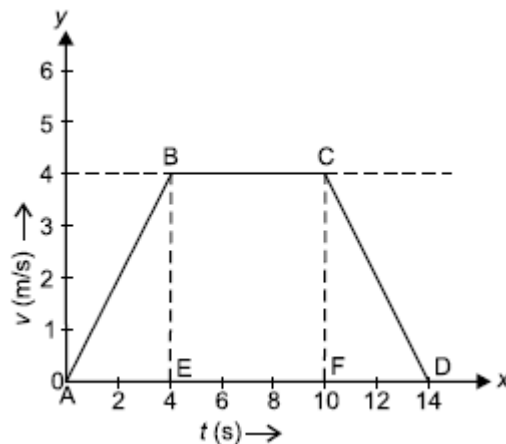
35 What type of motion is represented by following displacement-time graph:



3

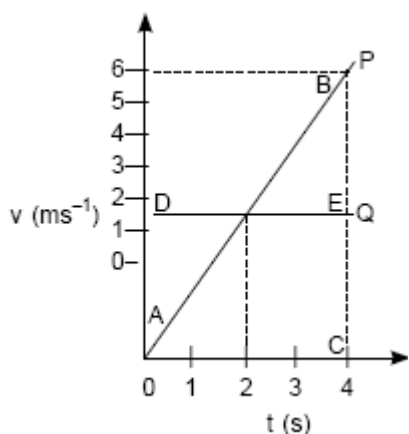
36 Study the given graph and answer the following questions.

- (i) Which part of the graph shows accelerated motion?
- (ii) Which part of the graph shows retarded motion?
- (iii) Calculate the distance travelled by the body in first 4 seconds of journey graphically.



3

37 The speed-time graphs of two cars are represented by P and Q as shown below:



3

(a) Find the difference in the distance travelled by the two cars (in m) after 4 s.

(b) Do they ever move with the same speed? If so when?

(c) What type of motion car P and Q are undergoing?

38 A bullet of mass 20 g moving with a velocity of  $200 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  strikes and gets embedded into a stationary wooden block of mass 980 g. Find the velocity with which the block moves. 3

39 A bullet of mass 10 g moving with a velocity of 400 m/s or a cricket ball of mass 400 g thrown with the speed of 90 km/h. Which one have a higher value of momentum? 3

40 stone is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity of 40 m/s and is caught back. Taking  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ , calculate the maximum height reached by the stone. What is the net displacement and total distance covered by the stone? 3

41 If the distance between two masses be increased by a factor of 6, by what factor would the mass of one of them hence to be altered to maintain the same gravitational force? 3

42 List four points to prove that tincture of iodine is a true solution. Mention the solute and the solvent in tincture of iodine. 5

43 How will you justify the following changes are physical changes?

(a) Whipping egg whites (b) Magnetising a compass needle

(c) Dicing potatoes (d) Dissolving coffee powder in water

(e) Boiling vinegar

5

44 Given below is a diagrammatic sketch of a certain generalised cell.

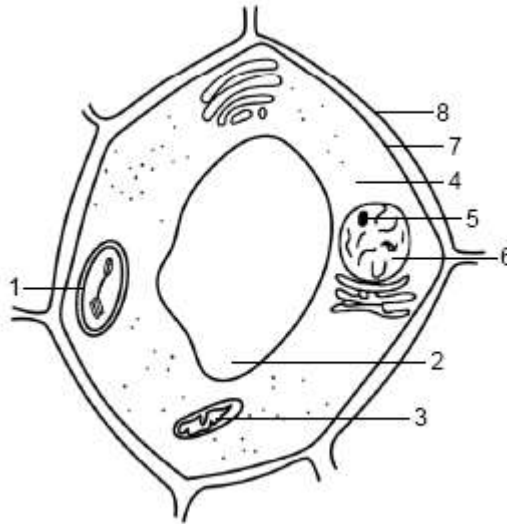
(a) Name the parts numbered as 1 to 8.

(b) Is it a plant cell or an animal cell? Give two reasons in support of your answer.

(c) Give the functions of parts marked as 1, 6 and 8.

5



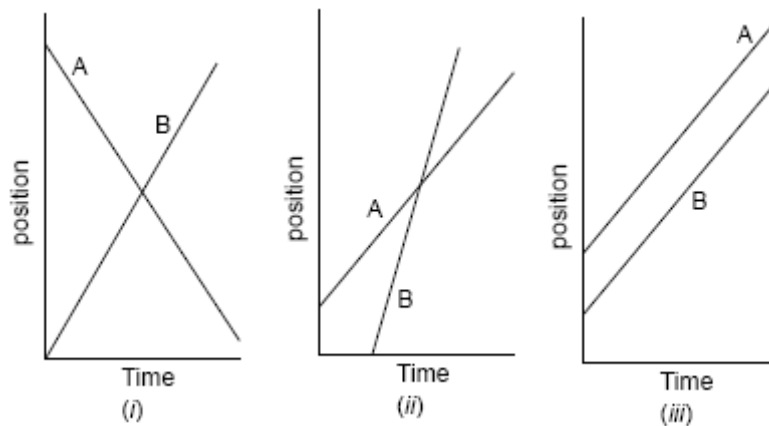


45 What are the main functions of each of the following cell components?

- (a) Plasma membrane
- (b) Chromosomes
- (c) Lysosomes
- (d) Ribosomes
- (e) Nucleus
- (f) Mitochondria
- (g) Nucleolus
- (h) Cell wall
- (i) Chloroplast
- (j) Peroxisomes

5

46 The position-time graphs of two objects A and B in three different situations for a particular duration are as shown below:



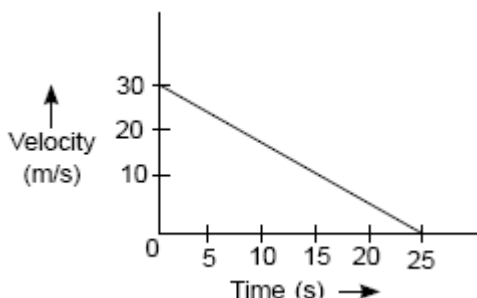
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- (a) In which situation the distance between them will remain same?
- (b) In which situation they are moving in opposite directions?
- (c) Are they crossing each other in any situation (s)? If so, how is it possible is

occur?

47 (a) State the law that provides the formula for measuring force and the law which provides the definition of force.

(b) Velocity-time graph of a 50 g marble rolling on floor is given below. Find–



5

(i) time in which it stops.

(ii) negative acceleration produced in it.

(iii) positive force acting on the marble.

48 (a) A metallic bar has a mass 200 g at poles. Does it change when taken to equator?

(b) Does its weight change when brought to equator? If yes, how?

(c) Where on earth will the weight be zero?

(d) What would happen if there was no acceleration due to gravity?

5

49 You are told by your teacher that plants have mostly dead cells in their body. On the other hand most of the animal cells are alive. A student wants to know from your teacher if it gives any advantage to the organisms.

(i) What advantage do plants get by having mostly dead cells?

(ii) Why should we protect trees?

(iii) What value is shown by the student?

4

50 Name two animals belonging to reptilian class.

1

## SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 9

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1 Which incident sparked the French Revolution?

1

**ANS:** The attack by the third estate on the Bastille State prison (14th July 1789) and setting free the prisoners was the incident which sparked the French Revolution.

2 Why was Bastille prison attacked?

1

**ANS:** The revolutionaries attacked the Bastille prison with a hope to find hoarded ammunition for the revolution.

**3 Which ruler came to power in France in 1774? 1**

**ANS:** Louis XVI of the Bourbon family ascended the throne of France in 1774.

**4 What activity of the French monarchy hastened the revolution? 1**

**ANS:** The extravagant lifestyle of the monarch brought France on the verge of bankruptcy and hastened the revolution.

**5 Mention one significant view of the radicals. 1**

**ANS:** Radicals wanted a nation in which the government was based on the majority of a country's population.

**6 When did the conservatives become receptive to the need of change? 1**

**ANS:** After the French Revolution, the conservatives became receptive to some kind of change.

**7 List the major change during industrialisation. 1**

**ANS:** Men, women and children were brought to factories during industrialisation.

**8 What were nationalists' views about revolutions? 1**

**ANS:** The nationalists viewed that revolutions would create nations where all citizens would enjoy equal rights.

**9 What were the two different visions of the socialists for future? 1**

**ANS:** Some socialists like Robert Owen believed in the idea of cooperatives and build cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana. Others like Louis Blanc felt that it could not be achieved through individual initiative. Governments should encourage cooperatives.

**10 Who was the ruler of Russia and its empire in 1914? 1**

**ANS:** The ruler of Russia and its empire was Tsar Nicholas II.

**11 Mention the regions included in Russian empire. 1**

**ANS: The Russian empire included territory around Moscow and current-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. It also comprised some of today's Central Asian states.**

**12 Which was the major occupation of Russian people at the beginning of twentieth century? 1**

**ANS: Agriculture was the occupation of about 85 per cent of the Russians at this time.**

**13 Name the prominent industrial areas in the Russian empire. 1**

**ANS: St Petersburg and Moscow were the prominent industrial areas.**

**14 Mention the role of Socialist Revolutionary Party. 1**

**ANS: The Socialist Revolutionary Party struggled for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.**

**15 Which communities demanded constitution during 1905 Revolution? Who supported them? 1**

**ANS: Liberals, Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries with peasants and workers demanded constitution. Nationalists and jadidists supported them.**

**16 Which incident sparked the French Revolution? 1**

**ANS: The attack by the third estate on the Bastille State prison (14th July 1789) and setting free the prisoners was the incident which sparked the French Revolution.**

**17 What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris? 1**

**ANS: The high price of bread was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris.**

**18 How did the American War of Independence add more debt to France? 1**

**ANS: The French army supported thirteen colonies of America in the war of independence against Great Britain. It added one billion livres (currency unit in**

France) that had risen to more than two billion livres with interest.

**19 Why did the French government increase the taxes? 1**

**ANS:** To meet the regular expenses such as cost of maintaining an army, the court and running the government offices or universities, the state was forced to increase taxes.

**20 What was the Old Regime? 1**

**ANS:** The term Old Regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.

**21 Which estate paid taxes out of all? 1**

**ANS:** The third estate paid taxes out of all.

**22 What were the conditions of eighteenth century french peasants? 1**

**ANS:** Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord—to work in his fields or house—to serve in the army or to participate in building roads.

**23 What was Tithe? 1**

**ANS:** Tithe was a tax levied by the Church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.

**24 Which social group emerged in France in the 18th century? 1**

**ANS:** The middle class emerged in France in the 18th century.

**25 Name the Philosophers who put forward the ideas of freedom, equal laws and opportunities for all in French society. 1**

**ANS:** The philosophers were John Locke, Montesquieu and Jean Jacques Rousseau.

**26 What did John Locke write in his book *Two Treaties of Government*? 1**

**ANS:** John Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch in his book.

**27. Describe the infrastructure development of village Palampur .**

**ANS:**The infrastructure of village Palampur is as follows:-

**i) Palampur is well-connected with neighboring villages and towns. Raiganj, a big village, is 3 kms away from Palampur.**

**ii) An all weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further on to the nearest small town of Shahpur.**

**iii) Many kinds of transport are visible on this road starting from bullock carts, tongas, bogeys (wooden cart drawn by buffalos) loaded with jaggery (gur) and other commodities to motor vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks.**

**iv) The houses of the upper classes, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs (Dalits) live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses, some of which are made of mud and straws) Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity powers all the tube-wells in the fields and is used in various types of small business.**

**vi) Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.**

**28. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?**

**ANS** Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields and is used in various types of small business. It is also used in domestic purposes like lighting.

**29 What are farm and nonfarm activities? Give examples.**

**i) In villages across India, farming is the main production activity. It includes cultivation of rice, wheat etc**

**ii) The other production activities, referred to as non-farm activities include small manufacturing, transport, shop-keeping, etc.**

**30. Define the term capital.**

**Ans.** The part of wealth or money which is used for further production is termed as capital. It is an important factor of production.

**31. What are the four requirements for the production of goods and services?(What are the factors of production?)**

**The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for production of goods and services.) The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests and**

minerals.ii) The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who will do the work.iii) The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. e.g. Tools, machines, buildings etc.

**32. What is human capital formation? How is it different from Physical Capital formation?**

**ANS:** Human capital formation refers to addition to the stock of human capital in the country. This addition takes the form of investment in education, training and health care. Human capital formation is both similar to and different from physical capital formation.=> Human capital formation adds to the productive capacity and generation of income; physical capital formation also performs the same function.=> Human capital formation adds to the stock of human skills and knowledge. Physical capital formation adds to the stock of tools equipments, machinery and buildings in an economy.

**33. When do “people” become a resource?**

**ANS:** Human beings without any ability to work are known as simple or ordinary people but given proper education, skills, training and proper health care, the same human beings constitute human capital; it is an indispensable resource which constitutes to a nation's growth and welfare.

**34. which activity deals with production of goods and services?**

**Economic Activities**

**:** The activities which result in the production of goods and services and value to the national income are called economic activities.

**35. what is disguised and educated unemployment.**

**Disguised Unemployment:**

It happens when the number of persons employed in a task is more than what is required ; If these extra persons are removed, there is no adverse effect on the output.

**Educated Unemployment**

**:** It occurs when people with formal education, up to some minimum standard (generally up to secondary school) , fail to find a productive job. during a year.

**36.How does market activity differs from Non-market Activity?**

**Ans Market Activity:**

**That part of the activity which produces such goods or services that are sold and purchased in the market, and the provider of the service gets paid for it.**

**Non-market Activity**

**: The performer of this type of economic activity produces primarily for self – consumption.**

**STD 9 SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER MID TERM EXAMINATION**

1. What is a closed figure formed by three line segments called?
2. Explain Euclid's fifth postulate.
3. Prove that an equilateral triangle can be constructed on any given line segment.
4. How can you prove that two different lines can't have more than one point in common?
5. What is Euclid's second axiom?
6. What do you understand by a theorem?
7. In how many chapters Euclid divided his famous treatise, "The elements"?
8. If P, Q and R are three points on a line, and Q lies between P and R, then prove that  $PQ + QR = PR$
9. The exterior angles obtained on producing the base of a triangle both ways are  $100^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$ . Find all the angles.
10.  $\triangle ABC$  is right angled at A and  $AL \perp BC$ . Prove that  $\angle BAL = \angle ACD$ .
11. If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, prove that the bisectors of the two pairs of interior angles enclose a rectangle.
12. The angles of a triangle are arranged in ascending order of magnitude. If the difference between two consecutive angles is  $10^\circ$ , find all the three angles.
13. Can a triangle have two obtuse angles? Give reason for your answer.
14. How many triangles can be drawn having its angles as  $45^\circ$ ,  $64^\circ$  and  $72^\circ$ ? Give reason for your answer.
15. Every whole number is a natural number write true or false
16. **Factorise:**  $(a - b)^3 + (b - c)^3 + (c - a)^3$
17. **Factorise:**  $14x^6 - 45x^3y^3 - 14y^6$
18. **Find the product:**  $(x - 3y)(x + 3y)(x^2 + 9y^2)$
19. If  $x^2 - 3x + 2$  divides  $x^3 - 6x^2 + ax + b$  exactly, then find the value of 'a' and 'b'
20. If the bisectors of angles of a quadrilateral enclose a rectangle, then show that it is a parallelogram.



21. L, M, N, K are mid-points of sides BC, CD, DA and AB respectively of square ABCD, prove that DL, DK, BM and BN enclose a rhombus.
22. PQRS is a parallelogram. PS is produced to meet M so that SM = SR and MR is produced to meet PQ produced at N. Prove that QN = QR.
23. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , DE is parallel to BC and D is the mid-point of side AB. Find the perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$  when AE = 4.5 cm, DE = 5 cm and DB = 3.5 cm.
24. If an angle of a parallelogram is  $\frac{4}{5}$  of its adjacent angle, then find the measures of all the angles of the parallelogram.
25. ABCD is a trapezium in which AB is parallel to CD. If  $\angle A = 36^\circ$  and  $\angle B = 81^\circ$ , then find  $\angle C$  and  $\angle D$ .
26. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , DE is parallel to BC and D is the mid-point of side AB. Find AE and BC if DE = 6 cm and EC = 5 cm.
27. In a parallelogram ABCD find the measure of all the angles if one angle measures  $68^\circ$ .
28. The lengths of diagonals of a rhombus are 24 cm and 18 cm respectively. Find the length of each side of the rhombus.
29. In a parallelogram ABCD find the measure of all the angles if one of its angles is  $15^\circ$  less than twice the smallest angle.
30. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD = BC and  $\angle DAB = \angle CBA$ . Prove that  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle BAC$ .
31. In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points (-2,4), (3,-1), (-4,0), (2,3) lie?
32. What is the abscissa of origin?
33. At what point do the axes intersect?
34. What is the sign of y-coordinate below the x-axis?
35. What are the coordinates of a point lying on the y-axis at negative 3 units?
36. If the y-coordinate of a point is zero, then where does this point lie?
37. What are the coordinates of a point whose ordinate is 5 and lying on the y-axis?
38. If the two points are A (-3,7) and B(-7,5), then what is (abscissa A) - (abscissa B)?
39. What is the sign of x-coordinate in quadrant II?
40. A point is such that (abscissa of the point, other than zero) that it equals to the ordinate of the point. In which quadrants can the point lie?