

ENGLISH

CLASS – IX

QUESTION BANK

A TRULY BEAUTIFUL MIND

A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow with reference to context.

1. Einstein was deeply shaken by the extent of the destruction.

(a) Why was he shaken

(b) What was the destruction?

(c) What did he do next?

(d) When did this happen?

2. At the urging of a colleague, Einstein wrote a letter to the American President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, on 2 August, 1939, in which he warned; “A single bomb of this type...exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory.” His words did not fail to have an effect. The Americans developed the atomic bomb in a secret project of their own, and dropped it on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

(a) Why did Einstein write a letter to the American President?

(b) What did he think about the atom bomb?

(c) “His words did not fail to have an effect”. What effect did it have?

(d) Choose the word from the passage which means the same as ‘area’.

3. While Einstein was solving the most difficult problems in physics, his private life was unraveling . Albert had wanted to marry Mileva right after finishing his studies, but his mother was against it. She thought Mileva, who was three years older than her son, was too old for him. She was also bothered by Mileva's intelligence. "She is a book like you," his mother said, Einstein put the wedding off.

(a) Why did Einstein's mother oppose his marriage with Mileva?

(b) Why did Einstein put the wedding off?

(c) Which word in the passage stands for 'cancelled'?

(d) "She is a book like you." "What does this line mean?"

B. Short Answer type Questions (30-40 words)

1. Why did Einstein leave school in Munich for good?

2. Why did Einstein want to study in Switzerland rather than in Munich?

3. How did Einstein react to the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

4. Why did Einstein's mother consider him to be a freak?

5. When and where did Einstein meet Mileva Maric?

6. What kind of a student was Einstein in high school?

7. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?

8. Why did Einstein's mother oppose his marriage with Mileva?

9. What happened in Einstein's life in the years 1915, 1919 and 1921?

10. When and why did Einstein migrate to the United States?

C. Long Answer type Questions (100-150 words)

1. Albert Einstein was different from others in many ways. What were the qualities that brought him success? Elaborate using incidents from the prose 'A Truly Beautiful Mind'.

2. Why did Albert leave the school in Munich? Does a congenial atmosphere in school help in learning in a better way? Discuss.
3. Which values in Einstein's character earned him the title of 'world citizen'? What was his contribution to the field of Science?
4. Do you think giving people names in school is a smart thing? Why/Why not? Elaborate on this thought using the example of Albert being called 'Brother Boring'.
5. Was Albert a true scientist? How did he work towards world peace?

THE SNAKE AND THE MIRROR

A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow with reference to context.

1. It had a tiled roof with long supporting gables that rested on the beam over the wall. There was no ceiling. There was a regular traffic of rats to and from the beam. I made my bed and pulled it close to the wall. I lay down but I could not sleep. I got up and went out to the veranda for a little air, but the wind god seemed to have taken time off.

- (a) What was the condition of the house?
- (b) Why could the author not sleep?
- (c) Which word in the passage is similar in meaning to 'roof'?
- (d) What does 'regular traffic' mean?

2. With such thoughts in my mind I resumed my seat in the chair in front of the table. There were no more sounds from above. Suddenly there came a dull thud as if a rubber tube had fallen to the ground...surely nothing to worry about. Even so I thought I would turn around and take a look. No sooner had I turned than a fat snake wriggled over the back of the chair and landed on my shoulder. The snake's landing on me and my turning were simultaneous.

- (a) What was the doctor thinking?
- (b) What did the doctor find on his shoulder?
- (c) Which word in the passage is similar to 'happening at the same time'?

(d) What did the doctor do next?

B. Short Answer Type Questions (30-40 words)

1. Why could the doctor not sleep in his room? What did he do after that?
2. What sound did the doctor hear? Why it has been called 'familiar'?
3. What decisions did the doctor take while looking into the mirror?
4. What made the doctor think that he was near death?
5. What thoughts crossed the doctor's mind when the snake was looking into the mirror?
6. What happened suddenly when the doctor resumed his seat in the chair in front of the table?
7. What did the doctor do when the snake landed on him?
8. What did the doctor do after reaching his friend's house?
9. Why did the doctor feel that the snake was looking into the mirror?
10. What did the doctor find when he reached his room the next morning?

C. Long Answer Type Questions (100-150 words)

1. Though this story is a frightening story, it has been narrated in a humorous manner. Describe incidents to elaborate humour in the narration.
2. What aspects of human nature are revealed in the story? Elaborate with examples.
3. Discuss the similarities shared between the doctor and the snake. Elaborate the traits of their characters revealed in the story. Do you think these traits are helpful? Why do you think so?
4. Patience and presence of mind are evident in the story. Do you think these values help us to deal with dangerous situations?
5. Why did the doctor feel insulted? Could this insult have been avoided? How?

RAIN ON THE ROOF

A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow with reference to context.

1. When the humid shadows hover

Over all the starry spheres

And the melancholy darkness

Gently weeps in rainy tears,

What a bliss to press the pillow

Of a cottage-chamber bed

And lie listening to the patter

Of a cottage-chamber bed

And lie listening to the patter

Of a cottage-chamber bed

And lie listening to the patter

Of the soft rain overhead~

(a) What does 'humid shadows' stand for?

(b) Which line shows that the poet is happy when it rains?

(c) What does the poet like to do when it rains?

(d) Which poetic device is used in 'the melancholy darkness gently weeps in rainy tears'?

2. Every tinkle on the shingles

Has an echo in the heart;

And a thousand dreamy fancies

Into busy being start,

And a thousand recollections

Weave their air-threads into woof,

As if listen to the patter

Of the rain upon the roof.

(a) What echoes in the poet's heart?

(b) What starts 'a thousand dreamy fancies'?

(c) What does 'a thousand recollections

(d) What do you understand by 'an echo in the heart'?

B. Short Answer Type Questions (30-40 words)

1. When do the 'thousand dreamy fancies' begin in the poet's heart?

2. When does the poet remember his mother?

3. Who are the 'darling dreamers' that the poet refers to?

4. What does the poet mean by 'air-threads'?

A LEGEND OF THE NORTHLAND

A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow with reference to context.

1. And he said, "You are far too selfish

To dwell in a human form,

To have both food and shelter,

And fire to keep you warm."

(a) Who is 'he' in the first line? Whom is he talking to?

(b) What did he say to the woman?

(c) "You are too selfish to dwell in human form". What was the motive of the speaker in saying so?

(d) What are the essential things for a human being to survive?

2. She had a scarlet cap on her head,

And that was left the same;

But all the rest of her clothes were burned

Black as a coal in the flame.

(a) 'And that was left the same;' What was left the same.

(b) Who was responsible for her condition?

(c) Pick out the word from the stanza that means the same as 'blaze'.

(d) What is implied by "But all the rest of her clothes were burned black as a coal in the flame."?

B. Short Answer Type Questions (30-40 words)

1. What is a legend? Why is this poem called a legend?
2. What do the words 'swift reindeer' convey?
3. Why did the lady bake a thin cake?
4. Why did Saint Peter travel from one place to another?
5. To what have the children in the poem been compared with and why?
6. What is your impression of the lady in the poem?

C. Long Answer Type Questions (100-150 words)

1. Write the story of the poem 'A Legend of the Northland'.
2. Discuss the character of the lady in the poem with examples from the poem to substantiate your answer.
3. How did Saint Peter punish the lady? Why do you think he did

NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow with reference to context.

1. Let us remember, whenever we are told

To have our brothers, it is ourselves

That we shall dispose, betray, condemn.

Remember, we who take arms against each other

- (a) What is the central idea of these lines?
- (b) The poet implies that one picks up arms for three reasons. What are they?

(c) Pick out a word from the stanza that is the opposite of 'love'.

(d) What does the poet mean by 'To hate our brothers,'?

2. Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read

A labour not different from our own.

(a) Who does 'their' refer to?

(b) What do you understand by these lines?

(c) 'Their hands are ours...', Do you agree? Why/Why not?

(d) Which word in the stanza is the opposite of 'similar'?

B. Short Answer Type Questions (30-40 words)

1. How does the poet compare one's life with others?

2. What message does the poet convey through this poem?

3. What impact does the repetition of the word 'remember' have?

4. How do all humans live and suffer in the same manner according to the poet?

5. 'It is the human earth that we defile.' What do you understand by it?

C. Long Answer Type Questions (100-150 words)

1. Do you agree with the poet's view as described in the poem?

2. What makes the poem relevant in today's time?

3. "... whenever we are told to hate our brothers..." When do you think this happens? Why? Who 'tells' us? Should we do as we are told at such times? What does the poet say?

4. The poet reminds us of the many ways in which we are all the same. According to you what are the other things proving that we are all the same?

MY CHILDHOOD

A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow with reference to context.

1. On the whole, the small society of Rameswaram was very rigid in terms of the segregation of different social groups.

(a) Which social groups are being talked about?

(b) How were these social groups identifiable?

(c) Why do you think the society of Rameswaram was rigid in terms of the segregation of different social groups?

(d) Which word in the passage means the same as 'the process of separation'?

2. I used to wear a cap which marked me as a Muslim, and I always sat in the front row next to Ramanadha Sastry, who were the sacred thread. The new teacher could not stomach a Hindu priest's son sitting with a Muslim boy. In accordance with our social ranking as the new teacher saw it, I was asked to go and sit on the back bench.

(a) What marked Abdul Kalam as a Muslim?

(b) Why couldn't the new teacher stomach a Hindu priest's son sitting with a Muslim boy?

(c) Where was Abdul Kalam asked to sit?

(d) What happened next?

B. Short Answer Type Questions (30-30 words)

1. When did the Second World War break out? What was Abdul Kalam's age during this time.

2. How much did Abdul Kalam earn by selling tamarind seeds?

3. What happened when India was forced to join the allied forces?

4. How did Abdul Kalam's family contribute to the annual Shri Sita Ram Kalyanam community?

5. What qualities did Abdul Kalam inherit from his father and mother?

C. Long Answer Type Questions (100-150 words)

1. Why do you think Abdul Kalam's mother and grandmother told him bed time stories from the life of Prophet and events from the Ramayana?

2. What did Lakshmana Sastry say to the young teacher? Why does it tell about him?

3. What did Abdul Kalam's father say to his mother? Why do you think he said so?

4. Which system was Sivasubramia Iyer referring to? What value did he try to teach Abdul Kalam?

5. Why did Sivasubramia Iyer's wife not allow Abdul Kalam to eat in her kitchen? Why do you think she changed her mind the next time?

6. You are Abdul Kalam. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her how disturbed you are by the behavior of the new teacher in the class.

ISWARAN THE STORY TELLER

Answer the following questions.

1. What were the elements of Iswaran's stories?
2. How does Iswaran describe the uprooted tree on the highway?
3. "I knew on the first day itself when I saw a human skull lying on the path." What does the speaker get to know on the first day itself?
4. "Well, you saw her yourself last night.. I came running hearing the sound of moaning that was coming from your room." Who says this and to whom.
5. How appropriate is the title of the story 'Iswaran The Storyteller'?
6. What was the Iswaran's routine?
7. Suggest another ending for the story.
8. "I was studying in the junior class at that time, and was watching the whole drama from the rooftop." Who is the speaker? What was the drama witnessed by him/her?
9. Iswaran describes the uprooted tree as something with 'eyebrows suitably arched'. What effect does he want to create?
10. What are the qualities of Iswaran that attract you the most? Describe him as a cook.

IN THE KINGDOM OF FOOLS

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the guru's words of wisdom?
2. How did the thief die?
3. "What have I done wrong? I'm innocent" I'm a sanyasi!" Who says these words and to whom? Is the speaker innocent?
4. Why were the guru and the disciple delighted on entering the kingdom of fools?
5. "My mind was not on it," said the bricklayer.

Was this a good excuse for not building the wall properly? What will happen if we do something without our mind on it? What do we learn from this situation? Explain.

6. How does the merchant defend himself?
7. Who is the real culprit according to the king? How does he escape punishment?
8. "Do what you want. I'm going." Do you think the speaker's decision was correct?
9. What excuse did the goldsmith make for not making the dancing girl's jewellery?

THE HAPPY PRINCE

Answer the following questions.

1. Where was the statue of the Happy Prince?
2. What did the swallow see when it flew over the city?
3. Where was the swallow going and why did he stop?
4. How did the Prince help the seamstress?
5. How did the Happy Prince and the little swallow help the matchgirl? How will feel if you help someone in need?
6. Why did the swallow cry when the Happy Prince asked him to pluck out one of the sapphires?
7. What happens to the swallow in the end?
8. So they pulled down the statue of the Happy Prince. "As he is no longer beautiful he is no longer useful," said the Art Professor at the University.

How had he become no longer useful? Do you agree with the speaker's actions?

9. "Why are you weeping then?" Who was weeping and why?
10. 'Goodness can never be destroyed.' Do you agree? Justify with reference to the story 'Happy Prince'.

Poem: The lake of Isle of Innisfree

A. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow

Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;

There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,

And evening full of the linnet's wings.

- (a) How does peace come in the morning?
- (b) Why is midnight a glimmer, and noon a purple glow?
- (c) pick out the word from the stanza that means the same as 'shine'.
- (d) what is the mood of the stanza?

B I will arise, and go now, for always night and day

I hear the lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;

While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,

I hear it in deep heart's core.

- (a) What does he hear in his heart's core?
- (b) Pick out the word from the stanza that means the same as 'river bank'.
- (c) Find the example of alliteration from the stanza.

(d) What does 'pavements grey' signify?

C Answer the following questions (30-40 words)

1. What does the poet want to do when he goes back to Innisfree?
2. How does the poet want to spend his time in Innisfree?
3. What does 'pavement grey' signify?
4. How will the poet enjoy his stay at Innisfree?
5. What does 'lake water lapping with low sounds....' mean?
6. Does the poet miss Innisfree? How do we know this?

HISTORY

CHAPTERS-THE FRENCH REVOLUTION & SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

ENGLISH		
1	Which incident sparked the French Revolution?	1
2	What did the French Revolution of 1789 stand for?	1
3	Which types of taxes were levied by the states?	1
4	Which social group emerged in France in the 18th century?	1
5	What did John Locke write in his book <i>Two Treaties of Government</i> ?	1
6	Which form of government was proposed by Rousseau?	1

7	Who wrote <i>The Spirit of the Laws</i> ?	1
8	Mention the ideas proposed by Montesquieu in the book <i>The Spirit of the Laws</i> .	1
9	What was the Estates General?	1
10	What was Marseillaise? Who composed it?	1
11	Define Treason.	1
12	Which class came into power after the fall of Jacobin government?	1
13	Name an important political club formed by women in France.	1
14	When did French women get the political rights?	1
15	What was the most revolutionary reform of the Jacobin regime?	1
16	Between which three continents was the slave trade carried out?	1
17	Where was Napoleon defeated?	1
18	Name the two Indian individuals who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.	1
19	How can you say that the 'liberals' were not 'democrats'?	1
20	List the major change during industrialisation.	1
21	Why were the socialists against private property?	1
22	Which international body was formed in Europe in the 19th century to coordinate the efforts of socialists all over Europe?	1

23	Mention the regions included in Russian empire.	1
24	Name the prominent industrial areas in the Russian empire.	1
25	What was the commune/mir?	1
26	How was the Socialist Revolutionary Party divided over the strategy of organisation?	1
27	Who were jadidists?	1
28	What were Lenin's 'April Theses'?	1
29	Name the ship that protected the Winter Palace during the October Revolution in 1917 in Russia.	1
30	What was Budeonovka?	1
31	What was the Bolshevik Party renamed after October Revolution?	1
32	What was Cheka?	1
33	To whom did the 'reds', 'greens' and 'whites' refer to during the Civil War in Russia?	1
34	Who were the 'Kulaks'?	1
35	Which three causes led to the 'subsistence crisis' in France during the Old Regime?	3
36	Explain the turmoil in France while the National Assembly was busy at Versailles.	3
37	Describe how the new political system of constitutional monarchy worked practice in France.	3
38	Who were Jacobins? What was their role in emergence of France as a Republic? Or	3

ENGLISH

Who were the Jacobins? Write about it in three points.

39	How should society, according to liberals and radicals, develop?	3
40	Describe the incident known as 'Bloody Sunday'.	3
41	"By the 1950s it was acknowledged within the country that the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution." Why was this said?	3
ENGLISH		5
42	Explain the events/incidents which led to the outbreak of French Revolution.	5
43	How did the Revolution affect the everyday life of the French people? Discuss.	5
44	What was the impact of French Revolution on France?	5
45	Which laws were made by the revolutionary government to improve the condition of the women?	5
46	What were the conditions in Russia during the First World War?	5
47	Critically examine Stalin's collectivisation programme.	5
48	Explain the global influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR. Or Explain the impact of the Russian Revolution on the world.	5
49	State any five events that led to the February Revolution in Petrograd.	5
50	What efforts were made by the Bolsheviks to create a socialist society in Russia?	5

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1- INDIA-SIZE & LOCATION, CH 2- PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA, CH 3- DRAINAGE

ENGLISH		
1	In which hemisphere does India lie?	1
2	Name the parallel of latitude which divides India roughly into two equal halves.	1
3	In which year did 'Indira Point' submerge under water due to tsunami?	1
4	Why is the north-south extent of India larger than east-west extent even though the latitudinal and longitudinal extent in degrees is of the same value?	1
5	Which route connects countries of Europe in the west to the countries of east Asia?	1
6	Which commodities were exported from India?	1
7	Mention the types of states in India present before 1947.	1
8	Name the processes which have created and modified the relief to its present state.	1
9	Where do most of volcanoes and earthquakes happen?	1
10	Name the geosyncline which formed the mountain system of western Asia and Himalayas.	1
11	Why are Shiwaliks more prone to earthquakes and landslides?	1
12	What do you understand by Duns? Give example.	1
13	Name the hills that make the Purvachal.	1

14	What do you mean by Barchans? Where are they found?	1
15	The state of Meghalaya forms a part of which physiographic division of India?	1
16	What is a watershed?	1
17	List the factors on which the drainage patterns depend.	1
18	What is a river system?	1
19	Write the regulations mentioned in Indus Water Treaty of 1960?	1
20	Where is the northernmost point of the Ganga delta?	1
21	How is Sunderban delta formed?	1
22	Why coastal rivers are short in length?	1
23	Name the second biggest waterfall in India which is made by River Kaveri	1
ENGLISH		3
24	Explain why 82°30' E an odd value has been chosen as the standard meridian of India.	3
25	Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?	3
26	Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India.	3
27	The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?	3
28	What are the three types of plate movements on the earth?	3
29	Why are Peninsular rivers seasonal in nature? State any three reasons.	3

- 30 (a) How are the Fresh Water lakes formed in the Himalayas? Give two examples of fresh water lakes in this region. 3
(b) How is the Sambhar lake useful?

ENGLISH

- 31 Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. 5
32 Classify the Northern plains on the basis of the variations in the relief features. 5
33 How do the physical divisions of India complement each other? 5
34 What is a river pattern? Name any four patterns formed by the rivers. 5

ENGLISH

- 35 Rivers in India are worshiped yet these are highly polluted. Why? 3
36 Lakes can play an important role in making a place attractive to tourists. Apart from tourist attraction lakes are very useful to human beings in many ways. How can we contribute to make lakes attractive? 3

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 2-WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY? CH 3-CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN, CH 4- ELECTORAL POLITICS

-
- 1 How did Pervez Musharraf declare himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country? 1
2 Name the country where the minorities find it difficult to get the right to vote. 1
3 What do you derive from a democratic government like the one in Zimbabwe? 1

4	In which condition does democracy lead to bad decisions?	1
5	A democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. How?	1
6	Why is the representative democracy considered the most common form of democracy?	1
7	Robert Mugabe changed the constitution several times. Why?	1
8	What is known as the supreme law of the country?	1
9	What policies were changed by the white regime in South Africa.	1
10	With which rules trust was built between blacks and whites in South Africa?	1
11	What is the title of the autobiography of Nelson Mandela?	1
12	Who firstly drafted the constitution for India?	1
13	What resolution was made in 1931, Karachi session?	1
14	How many members did the Constituent Assembly have?	1
15	When was the constitutional work completed and when did the constitution come into force?	1
16	Why did the constitution come into effect on 26th January 1950?	1
17	Name the Indian leader who used to write for the magazine Young India in 1931.	1
18	Who inspired different countries of the world to start their constitution with a Preamble?	1
19	How can we ensure that elections are held in a democratic manner? Give two conditions.	1

20 Give one reason why it is good to have political competition.	1
21 Into how many constituencies is the country divided for Lok Sabha elections?	1
22 How many seats are reserved for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha?	1
23 What is a voters' list?	1
24 Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate in elections, but there is one difference. What is it?	1
25 What is the time period of campaigning for elections?	1
26 Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner in India?	1
27 Who can be denied the right to vote?	1
28 Mention three instances which are exceptions of the principle of one person, one vote and one value. Or Write any three instances of denial of equal right to vote in the world politics.	3
29 Write a short note on rule of law and respect for rights in a democracy.	3
30 How did the blacks of South Africa fight against apartheid?	3
31 Give reasons for accepting the constitution which was made by the Constituent Assembly more than 50 years ago? Or Why is constitution of India acceptable to Indians even today?	3
32 What do you mean by election? Why is it needed in a Democracy?	3
33 Enumerate the demerits of an electoral competition?	3
34 How does our Election Law regulate campaigns?	3

- 35 Explain the role of the Election Commission in the election. 3
- 36 How do general elections differ from by-elections? 3
- 37 Give three reasons why the system of reserved constituencies was introduced by the constitution makers in India. 3
- Give arguments in favour of Democracy.
Or 5
- 38 Why is democracy better than any other form of government? Write five arguments to support of your answer. 5
- 39 What is a constitution? Explain the role of the constitution in a country. 5
- 40 Explain five major factors which contributed to the making of our constitution.
Or 5
- “India emerged as independent country amidst heavy turmoil.” Justify the statement.
- 41 Describe the challenges to free and fair elections in India. 5
- 42 The Constitution of India begins with a short statement of its basic values. Which three values of the Indian Constitution Inspire you?
Or 3
- “The Preamble of Indian Constitution provides a philosophy and value of constitution.” Explain any three values that you derive from it.

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 1- THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR, CH 2-PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE

1		
2	Which is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy?	1
3	Name the third crop grown in Palampur as a part of multiple cropping.	1
4	Name the states which were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India.	1
5	What is people as a resource?	1
6	What are the major determinants of earnings?	1
7	Mention two factors on which quality of population depends.	1
8	What is disguised unemployment?	1
9	How have countries like Japan become rich and developed?	1
ENGLISH	10 Explain the term physical capital. Mention its different types with examples.	3
11	What is Multiple cropping? How does it help in farmer's prosperity?	3
12	What can be done to increase the non-farm activities in the Indian Villages?	3
13	Mention three sectors of economic activities with examples.	3
14	Distinguish between market and non-market activities with three points of distinction.	3
15	'Human resource is superior to any other resource.' Explain with the help of three arguments.	3
ENGLISH	What is the aim of production? State any four requirements for production.	5

16		
17	Distinguish between traditional farming methods and modern farming methods.	5
18	What is meant by Green Revolution? Mention some of its features.	5
19	Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility. In the light of the statement, mention five problems caused by modern farming.	5
20	Describe different types of unemployment found in India.	5
21	Explain any five effects of unemployment on the overall growth of the economy. Or How does unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy?	5
<div>ENGLISH</div>		
22	“Health is an indispensable basis for realising one’s well being.” How is health an important aspect of human life? List the values attached to being healthy.	3

SCIENCE **TISSUES**

1. What is the function of cartilage and bone?
2. What are the different types of tissues present in plants?
3. What are the different types of tissues present in animals?
4. Draw a neat labeled diagram of nervous tissue.
5. What is the function of stomata?
6. What is the role of epidermis?
7. What are complex tissues? Explain their types.
8. Define the structure of neuron.
9. What are guard cells?
10. Explain various types of blood cells.

CH15 IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD RESOURCES

1. Why do organisms need food?
2. what are the various ways by which pest attack crops?
3. What does food provide?
4. Do you know what are the major sources of food?
5. Name the organism used in the preparation of vermicompost.
6. Name two fertilisers supplying N, P, K to crops.
7. What are the factors on which irrigation requirements depend?
8. What are the various irrigation systems adopted in India?
9. Give any two differences between micro and macro nutrients.
10. What is hybridisation in plants? Mention any two desired characters for which it is done.
11. How does the use of fertilisers improve crop production?
12. Though fertilisers increase crop production, they are to be used in limited amount. Why?

CH 1 CHEMICAL REACTION AND EQUATION

Question 1. Write a chemical equation when magnesium metal reacts with aqueous hydrochloric acid to produce a solution of magnesium chloride and hydrogen gas.

Question 2. Can a combination reaction be redox reaction.

Question 3. Why do we apply paint on iron articles?

Question 4. What are the different types of reactions?

Question 5. What is a decomposition reaction? Give example.

Question 6. Define displacement reaction.

Question 7. What happens when sodium reacts with water?

Question 8. Write the chemical equation and name the reaction when a solution of sodium chloride is mixed with a solution of silver nitrate and a white precipitate of silver chloride is formed.

Question 9. Why does the color of copper sulphate solution change, when an iron nail is dipped in it?

Question 10. Why is photosynthesis considered as an endothermic reaction?

Question 11. Potassium chlorate (KClO_3) on heating forms potassium chloride and oxygen. Write a balanced equation for this reaction.

Question 12. Give an example of a chemical reaction characterized the change in temperature.

Question 13. What type of chemical reactions take place when:

a) Limestone is heating?

b) A magnesium wire is burnt in air?

c) Electricity is passed through water?

d) Ammonia and hydrogen chloride are mixed?

e) Silver bromide is exposed to sunlight?

Question 14. To balance a chemical equation, can we change the formula of either reactants or products?

Question 15. Why should a magnesium ribbon be cleaned before burning in air?

Question 16. If any of the following reactions occurs spontaneously, write the balanced net ionic equation. If not, write no reaction.

a) $\text{Pb} + \text{Zn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+} + \text{Zn}$

b) $\text{Fe} + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2$

c) $\text{Cu} + \text{Ag}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{Ag}$

d) $\text{Cr} + \text{Zn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Cr}^{3+} + \text{Zn}$

Question 17. Nickel (II) nitrate is prepared by heating nickel metal with liquid dinitrogen tetroxide. In addition to the nitrate, gaseous nitrogen monoxide is formed. Write the balanced equation.

Question 18. Why is the amount of gas collected in one of the test tubes in electrolysis of water double of the amount collected in the other? Name this gas.

Question 19. Write a balanced chemical equation with state symbols for the following reactions:-

i. Solution of barium chloride and sodium sulphate in water react to give insoluble barium sulphate and the solution of sodium

chloride.

ii. Sodium hydroxide solution (in water) reacts with hydrochloric acid solution (in water) to produce sodium chloride solution and water.

Question 20. Give the balanced equation for reactions that take place when the following are heated

a) Silver oxide

b) Potassium nitrate

c) Lead nitrate

d) Trilead tetraoxide

e) Copper carbonate

8) When an iron knife is dipped in a solution of copper sulphate, a reddish brown layer gets formed on the knife. Explain.

Question 21. When hydrochloric acid is converted to chlorine, is the acid getting oxidized? Explain.

Question 22. Ammonium nitrate when heated disappears completely. Why?

Question 23. Chemical reactions are often accompanied by heat changes. Explain.

Question 24. State what type of reaction the following are:

a) Splitting of water into hydrogen and oxygen

b) burning of hydrogen in air

c) Action of iron with copper sulphate solution

d) Action of heat on calcium carbonate

e) Treating silver nitrate with hydrochloric acid

Question 25. When ice is exposed to air, it melts to form water and when hydrogen is burnt in air, it forms water. How do these changes differ?

Question 26. Blue Copper Nitrate crystals turn black when heated. Explain.

Question 27. When chlorine is passed through potassium iodine solution containing chloroform, purple color is observed. Explain.

Question 28. When silver nitrate is added to seawater, a white precipitate is formed. Explain.

CH -2 ACIDS BASES AND SALTS

Question 1) Why do HCl, HNO₃ etc., show acidic characters in aqueous solution while solutions of compounds like alcohol and glucose do not show acidic character?

Question 2) What are hydronium ions?

Question 3) What is meant by strong acids and weak acids? Classify the following into strong acids and weak acids :-

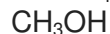
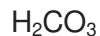
HCl, HNO₃, H₂CO₃, H₂SO₄, CH₃COOH

Question 4) What happens when a solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate is heated? Write equation of the reaction involved.

Question 5) What happens when base reacts with non metal oxide?

Question 6) What is water of crystallization? Give some examples of salt having water of crystallization? Give some example of salt having water of crystallization?

Question 7) Classify each of the following substance as a weak acid, strong acid, weak base, strong base, both a weak acid and a weak base, or neither an acid nor a base :



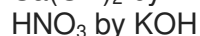
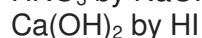
Question 8) What would happen if a small amount of copper oxide is taken in a beaker and dil. HCl is added to it?

Question 9) How does plaster of paris reacts with water? Write down the chemical equation?

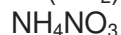
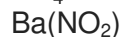
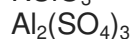
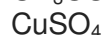
Question 10) What is dilute? Why care must be taken while mixing concentrated nitric acid or sulphuric acid with water?

Question 11) Show with the help of an equation show that metal carbonates liberate carbon dioxide on reaction with dilute acid.

Question 12) Write the balanced molecular equations showing the complete neutralizations of the following.



Question 13) Write the formulas of the acid and the base that formed the following salts.



Question 14) Write two observations you would make when quicklime is added to water.

Question 15) What are the uses of Bleaching powder?

Question 16) State the chemical property in each case on which the following use of baking soda are based :-
as an antacid

as a constituent of baking powder.

Question 17) How is plaster of Paris obtained? What reaction is involved in the setting of a paste of plaster of Paris?

Question 18) Acids show their properties only in the presence of water? explain?

Question 19) A weak acid is added to a concentrated solution of hydrochloric acid. Does the solution become more or less acidic?

Question 20) Write the chemical name and formula of washing soda. What happens when crystals of washing soda are exposed to air?

CH3 METALS AND NON METALS

- 1) Metals at the top of the activity series do not occur in the free state. Explain
- 2) An atom X has seven valence electrons and another atom Y has two valence electrons. Write the formula of the compound formed between X and Y. also predict the type of bond formed between them.
- 3) What happens when:
 - (i) Iron nail is placed in silver nitrate solution
 - (ii) Iron strip is dipped in zinc sulphate solution
- 4) Give reason for the following:
 - (i) Metals replace hydrogen from dilute acids whereas non-metals do not
 - (ii) Calcium can react with hydrogen while iron does't
- 5) Differentiate between calcinations & roasting
- 6) Explain why, the galvanized iron article is protected against rusting even if the zinc layer is broken
- 7) What are constituents of bronze? Write its two main uses) Name the common constituent of brass and bronze
- 8) Name an ore of zinc other than zinc oxide By what process can this ore be converted to zinc oxide
- 9) An iron knife kept dipped in a blue copper sulphate solution colour of solution changes to light green Why?
- 10) Write chemical equations for the reactions taking place when:
 - (i) Zinc sulphide is heated in air
 - (ii) Reduction of lead oxide by carbon
- 11) Write chemical equations for reactions taking place when:
 - (i) Manganese dioxide is heated with aluminum powder
 - (ii) Steam is passed over hot iron
- 12) Define the term 'alloy'. Write two advantages of making alloys
- 13)
 - (a) Name the chief ore of iron Write its formula
 - (b) How is an iron ore concentrated? Describe it brief
- 14) Give reasons for each of the following:
 - (i) Germanium is called a metalloid
 - (ii) Gold is known as a precious metal
- 15) The atomic number of magnesium is 12 and chlorine is 17 Show the formation of magnesium chloride by the transfer of electrons
- 16) Write chemical equations to show the reactions taking place when:
 - (i) Zinc carbonate is calcined

(ii) Carbon dioxide gas is bubbled into lime water for a long time

17) State three reasons for counting sulphur amongst the non-metals

18) Give reasons:

I) Ionic compounds have high melting point

II) Ionic compounds are hard crystalline solids

19) Explain the meaning of malleable and ductile

20) How does the term "Ore" differ from "Mineral"? Give an example

21) What are the three major steps involved in extraction of a metal after its ore is mined?

22) Name two metals which will displace hydrogen from dilute acids, and two metals which will not

23) What are amphoteric oxides? Give two examples of amphoteric oxides with balanced chemical reactions?

24) Show formation of NaCl by transfer of electrons) Give any two properties of ionic compounds

25) Aluminium occurs in combined state whereas gold is found in free state Why?

26) In what forms are metal found in nature? with the help of examples explain how metal reacts with oxygen, water and dilute acids. Also write chemical equations for the reactions?

27) Give reasons for the following:

(i) Metals are regarded as electropositive elements

(ii) Hydrogen gas is not evolved when zinc metal reacts with dil HNO_3

(iii) Articles made of Aluminum do not corrode even though aluminum is an active metal

28) Which of the following metals can displace hydrogen from hydrochloric acid solution? Write appropriate equations for any reactions that can occur

Al, Cu, Ag

Also write a short note on active metals which can displace hydrogen from water

29) Write electron dot structure for sodium, oxygen, magnesium and chlorine. Show the formation of sodium oxide and magnesium oxide by the transfer of electrons Name the ions present in these compounds?

30) Name the following:

(a) Metal that catches fire in open air and gives off white fumes

(b) A metal that forms two types of oxides and rusts in moisture; write their formulae also

(c) A metal used in stainless steel

31) Describe the steps associated with extraction of copper from its sulphide ore. How impure copper is purified by electrolytic refining.

32) Design an activity to show the conditions needed for iron nails to rust. Why do we apply paint on iron articles

CH-1 MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDING

1. Name the three states of matter. Give one example of each.
2. What are the two ways in which the physical state of matter can be changed?
3. Explain how gases can be liquefied?
4. What is sublimation? Give examples.
5. Define latent heat of fusion.
6. Define latent heat of vaporization.
7. What produces more severe burns, boiling water or steam?
8. How can the boiling point of a liquid be raised, without adding any impurity?
9. In how many forms did the earlier scientists classify matter?
10. Why does a summer rainstorm lower the temperature?
11. A beaker of a liquid with a vapour pressure of 350 torr at 25°C is set alongside a beaker of water (Vapour pressure of 23.76 torr) and both are allowed to evaporate. In which liquid does the temperature change at a faster rate? Why
12. At a given temperature, one liquid has a vapour pressure of 240 torr and another measures 420 torr. Which liquid probably has the lower boiling point? Which probably has the lower heat of vaporization?
13. A drop of dettol got evenly distributed in water. How?
14. Liquid nitrogen is used as a commercial refrigerant to flash freeze foods. Nitrogen boils at -196°C. What is this temperature on the Kelvin temperature scale?
15. What property or properties of gases can you point to support the assumption that most of the volume in a gas is empty space?
16. What is unit cell?
17. What is the effect on surface tension of temperature?
18. Surface tension is same for different liquids. Explain.

CH-2 IS MATTER AROUND US PURE

Question 1. A solution contains 40 g of common salt in 320 g of water. Calculate the concentration in terms of mass by mass percentage of the solution.

Question 2. Define solubility. How does solubility of a solid in water change with temperature?

Question 3. Two students A and B were given 10 ml of water in a bowl and a plate respectively. They were told to observe the rate of evaporation. Name the student whose water evaporates faster and explain its reason.

Question 4. Why the inter-conversion of states of matter is considered as a physical change? Give three reasons to justify your answer.

Question 5. (a) Name the separation technique you would follow to separate

- (i) Dyes from black ink.
 - (ii) A mixture of salt and ammonium chloride
 - (iii) Cream from milk
 - (iv) Sodium chloride from its solution in water
- (b) State the principle used in separating a mixture of two immiscible liquids.

Question 6. How many litres of 15% (mass/ volume) sugar solution would it take to get 75 g of sugar?

Question 7. During an experiment the students were asked to prepare a 10 % (Mass/ Mass) solution of sugar in water. Ramesh dissolved 10 g of sugar in 100 g of water while Sarika prepared it by dissolving 10 g of sugar in water to make 100 g of the solution.

- a) Are the two solutions of the same concentration?
- b) Compare the mass % of the two solutions.

Question 8. Calculate the mass of sodium sulphate required to prepare its 20% (mass percent) solution in 100 g of water.

Question 9. Give an example for each of following:

- a) Solid -liquid homogeneous mixture
- b) Gas- gas homogeneous mixture
- c) Liquid -liquid heterogeneous mixture

Question 10. Distinguish between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures. Classify the following mixtures as homogeneous and heterogeneous:

- (i) Tincture of iodine (ii) Smoke
- (iii) Brass (iv) Sugar solution

Question 11. A teacher told three students A, B and C to prepare 25% solution (mass by volume) of KOH. Student A dissolved 25 g of KOH in 100 g of water, student B dissolved 25 g of KOH in 100 mL of water and student C dissolved 25 g KOH in water and made the volume 100 mL. Which one of them has made required 25% solution? Give your answer with reason.

Question 12. Calculate the mass of water and mass of glucose required to make 250 g of 40% solution of glucose.

Question 13. 'Colloidal solution appears to be homogeneous but actually it is heterogeneous.' Give justification for this statement.

Question 14. When a fine beam of light enters a room through a small hole, Tyndall effect is observed. Why does this happen? Give one more example where this effect can be observed.

Question 15.With the help of a flow diagram, show the process of obtaining different gases from air. if the boiling point of oxygen, argon and nitrogen are 183°C , -186°C and -196°C respectively, which gas gets liquefied first as the air is cooled?

Question 16.Differentiate between miscible and immiscible liquids. Give an example of each.

Question 17.Write the role of following in water purification system:

(a) Sedimentation Tank (b) Loading tank (c) Chlorination tank

Question 18.Crystallization is better technique than simple evaporation technique. Justify this statement by giving two reasons.

Question 19.(i) Name a technique to separate a mixture of two or more miscible liquids for which difference in boiling points is less than 25 K .

(ii) Describe the structure of the column used in the above technique. Why is it used?

Question 20.When do we use the process of centrifugation? State the principle involved in this process. List its any two applications in our daily life.

Question 21.A mixture contains two liquids A and B, which differ in their boiling points by 20 K . suggest a suitable process to separate them. Draw a neat labeled diagram to explain this process.

Question 22.Define distillation. What type of mixture can be separated by distillation?

Question 23.What is the principle of separating funnel technique? How it is useful in extraction of iron from its ore?

Question 24.List three differences between a physical change and a chemical change.

Question 25.Differentiate between, an element and a compound (any two points) with one example each.

Question 26.(i) Name the compound formed on heating a mixture of iron filings and sulphur.

(ii) If dilute HCl is added to above compound then name the gas evolved and write down its two properties.

MATHS
QUADRILATERALS :-

1. What is the sum of angles of quadrilaterals?
 - I. 90
 - II. 180
 - III. 360
 - IV. 270

2. A quadrilateral with only one pair of opposite sides parallel is called:
 - I. Trapezium
 - II. Square
 - III. Rectangle
 - IV. Rhombus

3. The consecutive angles of a parallelogram are
 - I. Complementary
 - II. Supplementary
 - III. Equal
 - IV. None of these

4. If in a parallelogram its diagonals bisect each other and are equal then it is a,
 - I. Square
 - II. Rectangle
 - III. Rhombus
 - IV. Parallelogram

5. If in a parallelogram its diagonals bisect each other at right angles and are equal, then it is a,
 - I. Square
 - II. Rectangle
 - III. Rhombus
 - IV. Parallelogram

6. The quadrilateral formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of a quadrilateral ABCD taken in order is a square only if
- I. ABCD is a rhombus
 - II. Diagonals of ABCD are equal
 - III. Diagonals of ABCD are equal and perpendicular
 - IV. Diagonals of ABCD are perpendicular
7. Which of the following is not true?
- I. Every square is a rectangle
 - II. Every rectangle is a quadrilateral
 - III. Every parallelogram is a trapezium
 - IV. None of these
8. Which of the following is not true for a parallelogram?
- I. Diagonals bisect each other
 - II. Opposite sides are equal
 - III. Opposite angles are equal
 - IV. Opposite angles are bisected by the diagonals

TRIANGLES :-

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Choose the correct statement
- (a) a triangle has two right angles
 - (b) all the angles of a triangle are more than 60°
 - (c) an exterior angle of a triangle is always greater than the opposite interior angles
 - (d) all the angles of a triangle are less than 60°
2. In two triangles, ABC and PQR, $\angle A = 30^\circ$, $\angle B = 70^\circ$, $\angle P = 70^\circ$, $\angle Q = 80^\circ$ and $AB = RP$, then
- (a) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$
 - (b) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle QRP$
 - (c) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle RPQ$
 - (d) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle RQP$

3. In two triangles ABC and DEF, $AB = DE$, $BC = DF$ and $AC = EF$, then
(a) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ (b) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EFD$
(c) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$ (d) none of these
4. If $\triangle ABC$ is congruent to $\triangle DEF$ by SSS congruence rule, then:
(a) $\angle C < \angle F$ (b) $\angle B < \angle E$
(c) $\angle A < \angle D$
(d) $\angle A = \angle D$, $\angle B = \angle E$, $\angle C = \angle F$
5. Given two right angles triangles ABC and PRQ, such that $\angle A = 20^\circ$, $\angle Q = 20^\circ$ and $AC = QP$.
Write the correspondence if triangles are congruent.
(a) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ (b) $\angle ABC \cong \angle PRQ$
(c) $\angle ABC \cong \angle RQP$ (d) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle QRP$
6. In a triangle PQR if $\angle QPR = 80^\circ$ and $PQ = PR$, then $\angle R$ and $\angle Q$ are
(a) $80^\circ, 70^\circ$ (b) $80^\circ, 80^\circ$
(c) $70^\circ, 80^\circ$ (d) $50^\circ, 50^\circ$

LINES AND ANGLES :-

1. In a right angled triangle where angle $A = 90^\circ$ and $AB = AC$. What are the values of angle B.
a. 45°
b. 35°
c. 75°
d. 65°
2. What is the supplement of 105°
a. 65°
b. 75°
c. 85°
d. 95°
3. If $\angle S$ and 100° form a linear pair. What is the measure of $\angle S$

- a. 180°
 - b. 120°
 - c. 90°
 - d. 80°
4. Find the angle which is four times its complement is 10° less than twice its complement.
- a. 15°
 - b. 10°
 - c. 25°
 - d. 5°

HERONS FORMULA :-

1. The area of a triangle is 150 cm^2 and its sides are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5. What is its perimeter?
- a. 10 cm
 - b. 30 cm
 - c. 45 cm
 - d. 60 cm
2. What is the area of an equilateral triangle with side 2 cm?
- a. $\sqrt{6}\text{cm}^2$
 - b. $\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2$
 - c. $\sqrt{8}\text{cm}^2$
 - d. 4cm^2
3. What is the length of each side of an equilateral triangle having an area of
- a. 4cm
 - b. 5cm
 - c. 5cm
 - d. 6cm
4. The sides of a triangle are 3 cm, 5 cm and 6 cm. What is its area?
- a. $2\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2$
 - b. $4\sqrt{14}\text{cm}^2$
 - c. $5\sqrt{12}\text{cm}^2$
 - d. $2\sqrt{5}\text{cm}^2$

5. What is the area of an equilateral triangle with side
- a. $\frac{2}{27} \text{ cm}^2$
 - b. $\frac{2}{15} \text{ cm}^2$
 - c. $\frac{3}{16} \text{ cm}^2$
 - d. $\frac{3}{14} \text{ cm}^2$
6. length of one of the equal sides of an isosceles triangle is 4 cm. If its base is 2 cm then what is its area?
- a. $\sqrt{15} \text{ cm}^2$
 - b. $\sqrt{13} \text{ cm}^2$
 - c. $\sqrt{12} \text{ cm}^2$
 - d. $\sqrt{14} \text{ cm}^2$
7. If the perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 60 cm, then what is its area?
- a. $200\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$
 - b. $100\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$
 - c. $100\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$
 - d. $200\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$
8. The sides of a triangle are 8 cm, 11 cm and 13 cm. What is its area?
- a. $8\sqrt{30} \text{ cm}^2$
 - b. $4\sqrt{10} \text{ cm}^2$
 - c. $3\sqrt{100} \text{ cm}^2$
 - d. $6\sqrt{200} \text{ cm}^2$
9. The sides of a triangle are 15 cm, 17 cm and 8 cm. What is its area?
- a. 20 cm^2
 - b. 40 cm^2
 - c. 60 cm^2
 - d. 80 cm^2

NUMBER SYSTEM :-

1. From the choices given below mark the co-prime numbers

- (a) 2, 3
- (b) 2, 4
- (c) 2, 6
- (d) 2, 110

2. A rational number equivalent to $\frac{5}{7}$ is

- (a) $\frac{15}{17}$ (b) $\frac{25}{27}$ (c) $\frac{10}{14}$ (d) $\frac{10}{27}$

3. An example of a whole number is

- (a) 0 (b) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{11}{5}$ (d) -7

4. Given a rational number This rational number can also be known as

- (a) a natural number
- (b) a whole number
- (c) a fraction
- (d) a real number

5. If the decimal representation of a number is non-terminating, non-repeating then the number is

- (a) a natural number
- (b) a rational number
- (c) a whole number
- (d) an irrational number

6. The square root of which number is rational

- (a) 7
- (b) 1.96
- (c) 0.04
- (d) 13

7. The number 1.101001000100001... is

- (a) a natural number
- (b) a whole number
- (c) a rational number
- (d) an irrational number

8. $(16)^{3/4}$ is equal to

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 16

POLYNOMIALS :-

1. Which one is not a polynomial

- (a) $4x^2 + 2x - 1$
- (b) $y + \frac{3}{y}$
- (c) $x^3 - 1$
- (d) $y^2 + 5y + 1$

2. The polynomial $px^2 + qx + rx^4 + 5$ is of type

- (a) linear
- (b) quadratic
- (c) cubic
- (d) Biquadratic

3. The number of zeros of $x^2 + 4x + 2$

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) none of these

4. The polynomial of type $ax^2 + bx + c$, $a = 0$ is of type

- (a) linear
- (b) quadratic

(c) cubic

(d) Biquadratic

5. The value of k , if $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + k$, is

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) -3

(d) 3

6. If $3 + 5 - 8 = 0$, then the value of $(3)^3 + (5)^3 - (8)^3$ is

(a) 260

(b) -360

(c) -160

(d) 160

7. If value of 104×96 is

(a) 9984

(b) 9469

(c) 10234

(d) 11324

8. The value of $5.63 \times 5.63 + 11.26 \times 2.37 + 2.37 \times 2.37$ is

(a) 237

(b) 126

(c) 56

(d) 64

9. If $x + y = 3$, $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ then xy is

(a) 1

(b) 3

(c) 2

(d) 5

10. If $x + 2$ is a factor of $x^3 - 2ax^2 + 16$, then value of a is

(a) 3

(b) 1

(c) 4

(d) 2

LINEAR EQUATION IN TWO VARIABLES :-

1. Through which of the following points, the graph of $y = -x$ passes?
 - (i) (1, 1)
 - (ii) (0, 1)
 - (iii) (-1, 1)
2. On which of the following equations, the point of the form $(m, -m)$ lies?
 - (i) $x = -m$
 - (ii) $x + y = 0$
 - (iii) $y = x$
3. Do the points (2, 0), (-3, 0), (0, 2), (0, -5) lie either on x-axis or y-axis?
4. Which equation's graph is at a distance 3 units to the left of y-axis?
 $x = 3$; $x = -3$; or $y = x$
5. The graph of which of the following equations passes through the origin?
 - (i) $y = 2x + c$
 - (ii) $y = 2x - c$
 - (iii) $y = 2x$
5. Fill in the blank: The equation $2x + 5y = 7$ has a unique solution, if x and y are

CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY :-

1. Which graph is parallel to x-axis?
 - (a) $y = x + 1$
 - (b) $y = 2$
 - (c) $x = 3$
 - (d) $x = 2y$
2. Which point lies on x-axis?
 - (a) (3, 2)
 - (b) (-3, 2)

(c) (2, 0)

(d) (-1,-2)

3. Which point lies on y-axis?

(a) (1, 3)

(b) (0, 3)

(c) (5, 2)

(d) (-2,-3)

4. Which point lies to the right of y-axis?

(a) (0, 3)

(b) (-2,-1)

(c) (3, 5)

(d) (-3,-2)

5. Which line is parallel to $y=x-2$?

(a) $y=2x+1$

(b) $2y=2x-6$

(c) $2y=x+7$

(d) $y=3x+1$

6. Which point lies on the left of y-axis?

(a) (2, 0)

(b) (-2,-4)

(c) (5, 2)

(d) (3, 6)

7. Which point lies in IV quadrant?

(a) (-3,-4)

(b) (2,-4)

(c) (-2, 3)

(d) (0, 1)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Chapter – 1 (Fundamentals of Computer)

- Q.1. What is the difference between hardcopy and softcopy.
- Q.2. What is mobile computing.
- Q.3. What are Navigation Keys.
- Q.4. What is the use of Microphone.
- Q.5. Explain the Classification of Software.
- Q.6. How does an Operating System manage memory.
- Q.7. Differentiate between Analogue Computers and Hybrid Computers.
- Q.8. Name the type of software that can be used for publication of books.
- Q.9. Which type of computers do Indian Railways use to interact with the customers for the various types of functions, like booking, cancellation, showing the current status and so on?
- Q.10. Ramita works on the type of Operating System that requires her to type commands in order to interact with the system. Can you name the Operating System which she is using?

Chapter – 3 (Word Processing)

- Q.1. Which shortcut key is used to select a sentence.
- Q.2. Which shortcut key is used to display and minimize the ribbon in MS Word.
- Q.3. Write the shortcut keys used for Subscript and Superscript.
- Q.4. Write the three different ways to create a blank document in MS Word.
- Q.5. Subodh's teacher has given him a task to type a slogan "Keep Your School Clean" for 50 times. Suggest him a shortcut, so that he could finish his assignment quickly.
- Q.6. What is the importance of Bullets and Numbering Feature.
- Q.7. Physical components of a computer including keyboard, mouse, monitor etc. are called.....
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| a) Software | b) Hardware |
| c) Operating System | d) Internet |
- Q.8. What are Margins. What are its types.
- Q.9. Mayank is preparing a list of books which have to be bought for all his friends. He has a rough list with data. Help him to organize the information below in a tabular form.
- Rohan-2 Magazines.
Supriya-3 Comic Books.
Mala-2 Novels.
- Q.10. Kabir has written four paragraphs of text. The teacher wants him to use a different color scheme and alignment for each paragraph. How will he do that?

Chapter – 6 (Email Messaging)

- Q.1. Spam Folder in MS Outlook cannot be deleted as it is a _____ folder.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) New | b) Deleted |
| c) Default | d) Trash |
- Q.2. Which of the following information is required to create a contact in MS Outlook?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Name and e-mail address | b) Name and Office Address |
| c) E-mail Address and Office Address | d) None of these. |
- Q.3. Which of the following is not a Web based Email service.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Gmail.com | b) Yahoo.com |
| c) MSN.com | d) bsnl.com |
- Q.4. What is the SMTP server address.
- Q.5. What is the difference between “Reply To” and “Forwarding” emails.
- Q.6. What is the purpose of “Flag” button.
- Q.7. How should you send large files via Email.
- Q.8. Why are Captcha codes required to be entered during the creation of an e-mail account?
- Q.9. You are a class monitor and you have received an important e-mail from the principal. How will you inform the class students as school vacations are going on?
- Q.10. An interesting e-book on computers in PDF format has been gifted to you by your uncle in England. How will you share it with your classmates.

QUESTION BANK CLASS-IX

पाठ - 2 दुःख का अधिकार

प्रश्न:- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए:-

- (1) लेखक स्त्री के श्रम का मूल्य क्यों नहीं मानपाया? (2)
- (2) लेखक को कब लगा कि उसकी पोशाक उसके लिए व्यवधान बन गई? (2)
- (3) लड़के को बचाने के लिए बुढ़िया माँ ने क्या-2 उपाय लिए? (2)
- (4) वृद्धा व संभ्रात महिला का दुःख समान होने दुःख भी अलग कैसे था? (2)

प्रश्न:- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार से लिखिए:-

- (1) इस पाठ का शीर्षक 'दुःख का अधिकार' कहाँ तक सार्थक है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (5)
- (2) किन बुरास परिस्थितियों से हमारी पोशाक हमें झुगने से रोकती है? क्यों? (5)
- (3) पुत्र विद्योभिनी बुढ़िया माँ और संभ्रात महिला के दुःख का तुलनात्मक वर्णन कीजिए। (5)
- (4) 'दुखी होने का भी एक अधिकार होता है।' जिस अधिकार की बात की जा रही है और क्यों? (5)

पाठ - 3 'एवरेस्ट मेरी शिखर यात्रा'

प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए:-

- (1) हिमपात क्या होता है? (2)
- (2) ग्लेशियर किसे कहते हैं? इससे बहने का क्या परिणाम होता है? (2)
- (3) जोरबेला को देखकर 'जी' दम्मा-बम्मा क्यों रह गया? (2)
- (4) बुचेंडी की एवरेस्ट यात्रा में वहाटू ने रेगुलेटर में क्या परिवर्तन किए? ये क्यों किए गए होंगे? (2)

- (5) तेनज़िग लौन रं? उन्होंने बचेद्री की प्रशंसा
किन शब्दों में की?
प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार पूर्वक लिखिए:-
- (1) उपनेता प्रेमचंद ने दल के सदस्यों को किन
स्थितियों से अवगत कराया? (5)
- (2) स्क्वेस्ट पर चढ़ने के लिए कुल कितने कैप
बनार गए? उनका वर्णन कीजिए। (5)
- (3) स्क्वेस्ट यात्रा में क्या-क्या तैयारियां करनी पड़ती हैं?
पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (5)
- (4) स्क्वेस्ट पर पहुँचकर लौरवला ने क्या किया?
अपने शब्दों में लिखिए। (5)
- (5) लौरवला ने तंबू पर गिरे बर्फ पिंड का वर्णन किस
तुल्यार किया है? (5)

पाठ-4 "तुम कब लाओगे आतिथि"

प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए:-

- (1) हमें उपवास तक जाना होगा - लौरवला ने ऐसा
क्यों कहा? (2)
- (2) लौरवला आतिथि को कैसी विदाई देना चाहता था? (2)
- (3) सत्कार की ऊष्मा क्या थी जो समाप्त हो रही थी? (2)
- (4) अपने घर को स्वीट-होम क्यों कहा जाता है? (2)
- (5) हमें उपवास तक जाना होगा - लौरवला ने ऐसा क्यों
कहा है? (2)

प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तारपूर्वक लिखिए:-

- (1) लौन-सा आचात अप्रत्याशित था और उसका
लौरवला पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? P.T.O.

- (2) 'संबंधों का संक्रमण के दौर से गुजरना' - इस पंक्ति से आप क्या समझते हैं? विस्तार से लिखिए। (5)
- (3) जब अतीथि चार दिन तक नहीं गया तो लैरवक के व्यवहार में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन आए? (5)
- (4) 'विस्तार को गोलार्द्ध रूप प्रदान करना', लैरवक ने किन संदर्भों में ऐसा कहा था? (5)

काव्य खण्ड

पाठ - 1 'रैदास'

प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए: —

- (1) प्रभु जी, तुम दीपक हम बताती, ज्ञानी ज्ञानि बरें दिन शती। भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए। (2)
- (2) प्रभु जी, तुम मोती हम छागा, जैसे सोनीदं मिलत सुदागा। (2)
- (3) कवि राम नाम की रट छोड़ क्यों नहीं पा रहा है? (2)
- (4) दुआबूत जैसी सामाजिक बुराई कैसे दूर हो सकती है? (2)
- (5) सोने और सुद्योगे की बात किन संदर्भों में कही गई है? (2)
- (6) रैदास की भाक्ते किस प्रकार की है? (2)

प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तारपूर्वक लिखिए: —

- (1) कवि रैदास ने अपने प्रभु के किन-किन गुणों का बरवान किया है? (5)
- (2) कवि रैदास ने भगवान और भक्त की तुलना किन-किन चीजों से की है और क्यों? (5)

(3) हमें अपना दुख दूसरों पर क्यों नहीं प्रकट करना चाहिए? अपने मन की व्यथा कहने से उनका व्यवहार कैसा हो जाता है?

(5)

(4) जलदीन कमल की रत्ना सूर्य भी क्यों नहीं कर पाता?

(5)

(5) 'मोती, मानुष, चून' के संदर्भ में पानी के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

पाठ - 3 "आदमी नामा"

प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दीजिए:-

(1) कौन 'आदमी' जान को बर देता है?

(2)

(2) मुरीद और पीर से क्या मतलब है?

(2)

(3) 'मुफलिस - ओ - गदा' का क्या अर्थ है?

(2)

(4) 'इमाम' और 'रुतबारवा' में क्या अंतर है?

(2)

प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तारपूर्वक दीजिए:-

(1) 'आदमी' शब्द किस-किस के लिए आया है? इसमें कौन शामिल नहीं है?

(5)

(2) आदमी की अच्छाइयों और बुराइयों को बताकर कवि क्या सिद्ध करना चाहता है?

(5)

(3) 'आदमीनामा' पढ़कर आपके मन में क्या विचार उठते हैं?

(5)

पाठ-1 गिल्लू

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बिस्तार में दीजिए:-

- (1) पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे को रुक साथ समादीरत और अनादीरत प्राणी क्यों कहा गया है? (5)
- (2) पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे को रुक साथ समादीरत और अनादीरत प्राणी क्यों कहा गया है? (5)
- (3) गिलहरी के दायल बच्चे का उपचार किस प्रकार लिया गया? (5)
- (4) लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू क्या करता था? (5)
- (5) गिल्लू को मुक्त करने की आवश्यकता क्यों समझी गई और उसके लिए लेखिका ने क्या उपाय लिया? (5)
- (6) गिल्लू किन अर्थों में परिचारिका की भूमिका निभा रहा था? (5)
- (7) 'प्रभात की प्रथम निरज के स्पर्श के साथ ही वह लिखी और जीवन में जागने के लिए सो गया' - का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए। (5)

P.T.O

प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार पूर्वक दीजिए:-

प्रश्न: 1 द्यौमिद को लेखन की लिन बातों पर विश्वास नहीं हो रहा था?

प्रश्न: 2 द्यौमिद रवाँ ने रवाने का पैसा लेने से इनकार क्यों किया?

प्रश्न: 3 जालावार में हिंदू - मुसलमानों के परस्पर संबंधों को अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

प्रश्न: 4 तक्षशिला में आगजनी की खबर पढ़कर लेखन के मन में लौन - सा विचार बौंधा? इससे लेखन को स्वभाव की किस विशेषता का पता चलता है?

- प्र०१. वृद्धा स्त्री कीदृशी आसीत् ?
- प्र०२. वृद्ध्याः कीदृशी दुहिता आसीत् ?
३. पुत्री माताम् किं आदिदेश ?
५. किञ्चित् कालानन्तरम् किम् अभवत् ?
६. न्यवसत् इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदम् किम् अस्ति ?
७. दुहिता विनशाः अनयोः पदयोः विशेषण पदं किम् ?
८. धनवती इत्यस्य विपर्ययः किम् ?
९. जगनी इत्यस्य पदस्य कः पर्ययः ?
१०. सूर्योदयात् पूर्वमेव का तत्र उपस्थिता ?
११. कन्या कस्याः दुहिता आसीत् ?
१२. स्वर्णगवाक्षात् काकेन किं काचित् ?
१३. कन्या किम् प्रोचत -
१४. अधः पदस्य विपर्ययः ?
१५. अहम् निर्दिशन्तुः दुहिता अस्मि ? अत्र अहम् इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किं ?
१६. कीदृशी तां विलोक्य काकः प्रोहः ?
१७. बालिका कीदृशं भोजनं अद्यावधि न खादितवती ?
१८. सा बालिका कथं विस्मयं जाता ?
१९. काकः वृद्धाभ्यन्तरेण कति मञ्जूषाः निस्सृतवती ?
२०. कीदृशीं मञ्जूषां प्रहृष्टं बालिका तपुमान् कृष्यम् स्वीकृतवती ?
२१. तिस्रः मञ्जूषाः निस्सृत्य काकः बालिकां किं प्रत्यवदत् ?

श्लोकान् पीठत्वा पुश्तकान् उत्तरा

1. पिबन्ति नद्यः --- विभूतयः ।

1. स्वयमेव अम्भः काः न पिबन्ति ?

2. वृक्षाः किं न स्वादन्ति ?

3. सज्जनानाम् विभूतयः किमर्थं भवन्ति ?

4. वारिवाहाः किं न स्वादन्ति ?

5. अङ्गम् इति अर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम् ?

6. नद्यः इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रिया पदं किम् ?

7. स्वयं न स्वादन्ति फलानि वृक्षाः अत्र कर्तृपदं किम् ?

8. स्वार्थाय इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अत्र प्रयुक्तम्

9. यत्रापि --- विप्रयोगः ।

1. हानि कैषाम् भवति ?

2. हंसाः किमर्थम् गच्छन्त्युः ?

3. कीदृशानाम् सरोवरानाम् हानि भवति ?

4. हंसाः किं गच्छन्त्युः ?

5. मरालाः इति पदस्य विपर्ययः/पर्यायः किं

6. हंसाः इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम् ?

7. संयोगः इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अत्र आगतः ?

8. तेषां हि सरोवरानाम् अत्र विशेषणपदं किम् उच्यते ?

9. प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -

1. वृत्तं यत्नेन संवक्ष्येत ।

2. श्रुयतां धर्मसर्वस्वं

3. मधुरवचनं दारिद्र्यता न भवेत् ।

4. नद्यः स्वयमेव जलं न पिबन्ति ।

5. वृक्षाः फलानि न स्वादन्ति ।

उक्त्यां च पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत -

1. अन्तः - - - - - वयस्य इति ।
1. बालकः कीदृशः आसीत् ?
2. कस्मिन् काले सः क्रीडितुम् निजगाम ?
3. बालकेन सह कदा वयस्येषु न उपलब्धवान् ? आसीत् ?
4. सर्वे बालः किम् अकुर्वन् ?
5. बालः इति पदस्य विश्लेषणपदं किम् ?
6. चिन्तयाभास इति पदस्य कर्ता कः ?
7. प्राणिनो मम वयस्य इति अत्र मम पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् ?
8. आचार्यस्य इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं गद्यार्थे किं प्रयुक्तम् ?
9. अथ सः - - - - - बभूव ।
1. बालः अत्र भ्रमन्तम् शकं मधुकरम् अपश्यत् ?
2. चटकपौतः कस्मिन् कार्ये व्यग्रः आसीत् ?
3. बालकः चटकपौतम् किं दातुम् इच्छति ?
4. मधुकरः किं अगाथा ?
5. आह्वयत् इति क्रियापदस्य कर्ता कः ?
6. मक्षिकावलानि ते दाक्यामि अत्र ते "इति पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् ?
7. "अवलोक्य" इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं किं प्रयुक्तम् ?
8. मधुकरम् इति पदस्य विश्लेषणपदं किं प्रयुक्तम् ?
10. प्रश्न निगमिं कुरुत -
1. सः पाठशालागमनवेलायाम् निजगाम ।
2. विरमन्तु शे बराका! पुस्तकदानः ।
3. कुल्लुरः स्वामिनः गृहे वसति ।
4. अन्तः बालः अनिमित्तम् ।

प्र०। संस्कृतभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत -

१. आज लोग विद्या का महत्त्व जानते हैं।
२. तुम दोनों क्या चाहते हो।
३. हम सब गुरु जी से व्याकरण पढ़ेंगे।
४. जैसा जिसका धर्म होता है वैसा उसका फल होता है।
५. मैं अब क्या करूँ ?
६. मैं देवालय जाकर पूजा करूँगा।
७. तुम सब कलम से लिखो।
८. हम दोनों तुम दोनों को देखते हैं।
९. वह गाँव की ओर जाता है।
१०. वृक्षों के ऊपर कौवे बैठे हैं।

प्र०२. सन्धि, विच्छेदं कुरुत -

भारतम्कदा =

१. विग्रह =
३. निर + वसत =
५. वागीश्वरी
५. सत + गुणा =
६. अतः + श्व
७. नमः + कारः =
८. शिशुः + हसति =
९. श्व + श्वः =
१०. प्रीतकूलोपाहितम् =

प्र०३. आज और कृष्ण
Note book में ग्राह्य करके
लिखें।