ST. MICHAEL'S SR SEC SCHOOL 3,Pusa Road, New Delhi-110005 SAMPLE PAPERS 2023-24 CLASS 9

SAMPLE PAPER 2023-24 CLASS 9

TIME:-2 HR **MM 50** SUB-ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- This question paper has 5 sections –Section A,B,C,D and E
- Section A has 12 MCQs carrying 1 mark each. ٠
- Section B has 7 Questions carrying 2 marks each.
- Section C has 4 Questions carrying 3 marks each.
- Section D has 2 Questions carrying 4 marks each.
- Section E has 1 Question carrying 4 marks .

SECTION A(1x12=12marks)

1	include our society and peop	le around us
	a) Social Factors	b) Financial Factors
2. Wł	c) Geographical Factors nat is collection of 8 bits called as?	d) None of the above
	a) Internet	b) Chrome
3.Whi	c) Byte ch of the following SDGs aims zero hu	d) None of the above unger?
	a) Goal1	b) Goal2
4	c) Goal3 detects and stops leakage of water	d) Goal4 using Al.
	a) WINT	b) CleanRobotics
5. Aut	c) RUBSEE PROJECT onomous Weapons are also known a	d) EQWATER s
	a) Killer robots	b) Data analysis
6. Wh	c) Both a) and b) ich of the following is second stage o	d) None of these f Al project cycle?
	a) Leaf node	b) Branch node
7. Wh	c) Data Acquisition ich of the following refers to type of (d) Decision node data you want to collect?
	a) Training Data	b) Rectangle
	c) Oval	d) Parallelogram
8. Wh	ich of the following comes under pro	blem scoping?

р ١g

a) 4W Canvas	b) Selection
	··· / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

9. Whi	c) Flowchart ch layer receives processed data by h	d) idd	Sequence en layers?
	a) Input layer	b)	output layer
10. Zer	c) hidden layer o division error is a?	d)	None of the above
	a) syntax error	b)	Logical error
11. Wh	c) Run Time error hich of the following is a sequence of	d) UN	None ICODE characters ?
	a) Boolean	b)	numbers
12. Wh	c) string hich of the following is a looping state	d) me	Float nt in Python?
	a) For statement	b)	While sataement
	c) Both a and b	d)ľ	None

Section B(2x7=14)

- 13. List any three positive results of self-management
- 14. What are laser printers? What are they used for
- 15. What are advantages of Smart Home?
- 16. Explain any two gadgets which do not use AI
- 17. What is Data Modelling?
- 18. What are important features of list in python
- 19. Explain for loop with example

SECTION C (3 X4 =12)

- 20. Explain any two sources of AI bias
- 21. Differentiate between Machine learning and Deep learning
- 22. What is a bar chart? Give its uses
- 23. Write a Python program to Print the sum of even or odd numbers of first n natural numbers

SECTION D(2X4=8)

- 24. What are core skills of a successful entrepreneur?
- 25. What is rule based Approach?

SECTION E(1 X4=4 each part is of 1 mark)

26. Kalpesh is a botanist , while researching he found with increase in temperature the bacterial growth steadily increases ,then growth plummets.Based on the information answer following questions

- a) Which AI model is best to represent the situation?Justify your answer
- b) Plot a graph to show trend of data.

FINAL TERM EXAM

Class 9th

Subject - Moral science

Tir	ne-	Marks -25
Ques-	1 Do any five questions.	(15)
a) b) c) d) e) f)	What is a coincidence ? Why is someone who cannot accept defeats called "proud"? Why is it not easy to accept criticise ? In what way can students prepare to become great ? Was Ashoka great because he was a king ? Why do people criticise others ?	
Ques-	2 Write true aur false against each statement –	(10)
a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i)	Analysis and criticism are synonyms A good friend never criticise us The real greatness consists in being born with it All greatness in a real sense demands sacrifice We can forgive a wrong but never forget it Santosh was nirmal's good friend Superstition is irrational Astrologers and palmists can bring us success Everybody wants to succeed After class 8 sameer become a dull student	

Class 9 MATHEMATICS SAMLE PAPER.(2023-24)

Time:3hrs

General Instruction:

- 1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A-E.
- 2. Section A has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each
- 3. Section B has 5 questions carrying 02 marks each.
- 4. Section C has 6 questions carrying 03 marks each.
- 5. Section D has 4 questions carrying 05 marks each.

6. Section E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment (04 marks each) with subparts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.

7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some

Questions.

8. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take π =22/7 wherever required if not stated.

Section A: Each question carries 1 mark

- 1. Find mean of first 5 prime numbers. [a] 5 [b] 5.6 [c] 5.4 [d] none of these
- 2. In the following diagram BC is the diameter. Then x is equal to



	a
--	---

3. A cone has a base diameter of 12 cm and a slant height of 10 cm. Find its height.

[a] 6cm [b] 8cm [c] 12cm [d] none of these

4. Radius of hemisphere is equal to the radius of cone. Height of cone is equal to its radius. Then ratio of curved surface area of hemisphere to the curved surface area of cone is

Max. Marks :80

	[a] 1:1	[b] 3:4	[c] 2:3	[d] r	none of these
5.	Curved surface	e area of cone is	60π and i	ts diameter	is 10cm then its slant height is
	[a] 12cm	[b] 6cm	[c] 24cm	[d] r	none of these
6.	Find area of isc	osceles triangle v	whose equ	al sides are	10cm and it perimeter is 36cm
	[a] 36 cm ²	[b] 60 cm ²	[c] 48 cm	1 ²	[d] 24 cm ²
7.	Which of the fo	ollowing is zero	of P(x) = x^5	+ x ³ + 1	
	[a] 0 [b] 1	[c] -1	[d] none of t	hese
8.	Which of the fo	ollowing is facto	r of x ⁴ -13x	² + 36	
	[a] x -4	[b] x - 2	[c] x – 1	[d] r	one of these
9.	Which point lie	es on 4x - y = 0			
	[a] (2,4)	[b] (0,3)	[c] (½ , 2	2) [d] (0,2)
10.	Which point w	ill form isosceles	s triangle w	vith (0,0) and	d (0,4)
	[a] (1,0)	[b] (4,0)	[c] (2,0)	[d](3	3,0)
11.	On x axis the y	-coordinate is			
	[a] always 0	[b] not always	zero [c] 0 or 1	[d] none of these
12.	Which of the fo	ollowing is a rati	onal numb	er	
	[a] √2	[b] $(\sqrt{2}+1)^2$	[[c] (2√2)(3√	2) [d] π
13.	In right triangle are	e one of the acu	te angle is	double of a	nother acute angle. Then angles
	[a] 20° and 80°	[b] 30° and 60	° [c] 35° and 7	'0° [d]50° and 100°

14.	The quadrilateral in which diagonal are equal and bisect each other is always a							
	[a]	Square	[b] recta	angle	[c] Rhombus	[d] Trapezium		
15.	In squ	uare of sid	de 1cm d	iagonal is equ	al to			
	[a] 1c	m	[b] 2c	m	[c] 4cm	[d]V2 cm		
16.	In cyc	lic quadr	ilateral ra	itio of opposit	te angles is 2:3	, then these angles are	2	
	[a] 10	00° and 8	0°	[b] 36°	and 54°	[c] 72° and 108°	[d] 50° and 150°	
17.	In // ^g	^m ABCD						
	[a]	ΔABC	$\cong \Delta ADC$	[b] ∆ABC	$\cong \Delta CAD$	$[c] \Delta ABC \cong \Delta CDA$	[d] none of these	
18.	In iso congr	sceles tria uent to	angle PQ	R , PQ = QR , t	pisector of ang	le Q meet PR at T, the	n ΔQTP is	
	[a]	ΔQTR		[b] ΔTQR	[c] ΔRTQ	[D] PQR		
19.	2/√2	is equal t	:0					
	[a] V4	Ļ	[b] √2	[c]√8	[d] none o	f these		
20. Asse	ertion T	he polyno	omial p(x)	=5x-7 is a line	ar polynomial			
Reason The general form of linear polynomial is ax+b								

- a. Both Assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation for assertion
- b. Both Assertion and reason are correct but reason is not correct explanation for assertion
- c. Assertion is correct but reason is false
- d. Both Assertion and reason are false

Section B: Each question carries 2 marks

21. Volume of sphere is 36π cm³ find its radius

OR

Find volume of sphere whose radius is 21cm .(π = 22/7)

- 22. Write the first postulate of Euclid's .
- 23. Find two solutions of 5x + 3y = 30.

24. Prove that the figure obtained by joining the mid-points of the sides of a rhombus, taken in order forms a rectangle.

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25. Which of the following are factors of $x^2 + x - 20$

a. x+5 [b] x-4 [c] x+4

SECTION C

- 26. If 2 is zeroes of $P(x) = x^3 + kx^2 + kx + 12$ find k.
- 27. Factorise $(2x+3y)^3 + (2x-3y)^3 64x^3$

OR

Find value of $98^3 + 2^3 - 100^3$ using the identity

- 28. If $x = \sqrt{5}$ and $y = \sqrt{2}$ then find value of $(x+y)(x^2 xy + y^2)$.
- 29. Find the length of altitude of equilateral triangle whose side is 10cm.

OR

Sides of triangle are in ratio 2:3:2 and their perimeter is 56cm, find their area.

30. The image of an object placed at a point A before a plane mirror LM is seen at the point B by an observer at D as shown in diagram. Prove that the image is as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of the mirror. Given $CN \perp LM$ and $AB \perp LM$. Angle i and r are angle of incidence and angle of reflection respectively.





ABCD is quadrilateral such that AB = AD and CB = CD. Prove that AC is the perpendicular bisector of BD.

31. Two circles of radius 17cm having centres X and Y intersect at A and B. If XY = 16 cm then find the length of AB

SECTION D

32. If $x = \sqrt{5}$ and y = 2 then classify the following as rational or irrational

[i]
$$(x + y)^2$$
 [ii] $(x-y)^2$ [iii) $(x+y)(x-y)$ [iv] $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ (v) xy
or

If $x = \sqrt{5}$ and y = 2 then find value of

$$\frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{1}{x-y} + x^2 + y$$

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33. For given table draw histogram and frequency polygon for given data.

weight	50-55	55-60	60-75	75-80	80-85	85-90
No. of	30	50	70	75	43	32
Players						

34.A hemispherical tank has inner radius =2.8m .Find its capacity in litres

35. AC and BD are chords of a circle that bisect each other. Prove that ABCD is a rectangle

SECTION E

36.A conical tent is required for night shelter radius of each shelter is 6m and height 8m.



[i]	What is the maximum number of people who can sleep in it if each bed require 12 m ² of space. [1mark]
[ii]	how much acrylic cloth is required to make 1000 such shelters for homeless
	people. [1mark]
[iii]	If 10% extra of required surface is bought then how much acrylic cloth is

bought for tent.

[2 mark].

[iii] What will be the total stitching cost of 1 tent if manufacturer is charging Rs $100/m^2$ of actual surface area .



37. The number of vehicles on the road is determined by $n(t) = t^2 + 3t + 2$

- [i] What is the degree of n(t)
- [ii] Factorize n(t)
- [iii] If n(t)=0 find t
- 38.A city planner wants to divide his plot which is in shape of rectangle into 5 parts4 parts will be triangle and 5th part will be quadrilateral whose vertices are on mid-point of each side of rectangle.



- [i] What kind of quadrilateral will it be ? [1]
- [ii] How much will be the side of this quadrilateral in terms diagonal of rectangle?(1)
- [iii] If sides of rectangle are 30m and 40m then find the sides of quadrilateral (2)

formed by joining the midpoints of rectangle.

OR

[iii] Prove/justify your answer in question [i]

SAMPLE PAPER-FINAL TERM (2023-24)

SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – IX

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There 37 questions in the Question Paper. All questions are compulsory.

2. Section A – Q1. To 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

3. Section B – Q.21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.

4. Section C Q.25 to Q29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each.

5. Section D – Q.No.30 to 33 are Long Answer Type questions, carrying 5 marks each.

6. Section-E – Q. No.34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three/two sub questions and are of 4 marks each.

7. Section F – Question No.37 is Map Based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.A from History (2 marks) and 37.B from Geography (3 marks).

8. An internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

Section A

<u>MCQ</u>

1*20=20

1. Which colours of France have been depicted in this political symbol?



- (a) Blue, Green, red
- (b) Red, white, green
- (c) Blue, white, red
- (d) White, Yellow, green

- 2. Name the alliance which was supported by Russia during the First World War.
 - (a) Allied Powers
 - (b) Central Powers
 - (c) Axis Powers
 - (d) Eastern Powers
- 3. The theory of racial hierarchy introduced by Hitler was inspired by a great thinker _____?
 - (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Herbert Spencer
 - (c) Montesquieu
 - (d) Chauvinism.
- 4. Why was International Tribunal set up?
 - (a) To Prosecute Jews
 - (b) To Prosecute Nazi War Criminals
 - (c) To Prosecute Storm Troopers
 - (d) To Prosecute Disabled People
- 5. Which of the following countries is not democratic?
 - (a) India
 - (b) China
 - (c) USA
 - (d) Nepal
- 6. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution?
 - (a) 190
 - (b) 199
 - (c) 299
 - (d) 399

7. Which of these is not a good reason to say that Indian elections are democratic?

- (a) India has the largest number of voters in the world.
- (b) India's Election Commission is very powerful.
- (c) In India, everyone above the age of 18 has a right to vote.
- (d) In India, the losing parties accept the electoral verdict.

- 8. Who among the following is a part of the political executive?
 - (a) District Collector
 - (b) Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - (c) Home Minister
 - (d) Director General of Police.
- 9. When was National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) set up by law?
 - (a) In 1989
 - (b) In 1990
 - (c) In 1993
 - (d) In 1999
- 10. Which of the following institutions can make changes to an existing law of the country?
 - (a) The Supreme Court
 - (b) The Parliament
 - (c) The Prime Minister
 - (d) The President
- 11. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Educated parents make heavy investment on the education of their children. Reason (R): Educated parents experienced importance of education and health in their growing up years.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.
- 12. Which one of the following activities is not included in the Tertiary Sector?
 - (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Banking
 - (c) Tourism
 - (d) Transport
- 13. Which organisation carries out a survey for determining the poverty line in India?
 - (a)NSSO
 - (b)CSO
 - (c) Planning Commission
 - (d)None of the above
- 14. In which state have the land reform measures helped to reduce poverty?
 - (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) West Bengal

- 15. When was the National Food Security Act passed?
 - (a) 2010
 - (b) 2011
 - (c) 2012
 - (d) 2013
- 16. Chronic hunger refers to:
 - (a)Low income
 - (b) Inadequate quantity of food
 - (c) Inadequate quality of food
 - (d)All of the above
- 17. MSP refers to
 - (a) Minimum Support Price
 - (b) Maximum Support Price
 - (c) Marginal Support Price
 - (d) Marginal Selling Price
- 18. What is the southernmost latitude of India?
 - (a) 68°7'E
 - (b) 97°25'E
 - (c) 8°4'N
 - (d) 37°6'N
- 19. Which physical feature is referred to as "Food Bowl of India"?
 - (a) The Northern Mountains
 - (b) The Northern Plains
 - (c) Peninsular plateau
 - (d) The Great Indian Desert
- 20. The monsoon winds in India are influenced by which ocean?
 - (a). The Atlantic Ocean
 - (b). The Indian Ocean
 - (c). The Pacific Ocean
 - (d). The Arctic Ocean

Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions 2*4=8

- 21. What was main objective of Socialist Revolutionary Party of Russia?
- 22. What was called the Constituent Assembly? Who was the chief draftsman of the Indian constitution? (1+1=2M)

- 23. What are different dimensions of poverty?
- 24. Differentiate between Eastern Himalayas and Western Himalayas.

Section C Short answer type questions

25. Explain the consequences of February Revolution of 1917 in Russia.

26. Why is Pakistan under General Pervez Musharraf not called a democracy? (3M)

27. What is the role of education in human capital formation?

28. Explain main features of the Public Distribution System.

29. Differentiate between Moderate and Continental type of climate.

Section D Case based questions 3*4=12

30. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Large sections of the population were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society. Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wish to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action.

Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic-ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods-were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

It was finally the Convention which in 1794 legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. This, however, turned out to be a short-term measure: ten years later, Napoleon reintroduced slavery.

30.1 Prove that the political rights had not been extended to all the citizens of France by the constitution of 1791. (2 Marks)

30.2 Why was Roberspierre guillotined?	(1 Mark)
30.3 When was slavery finally abolished from the French colonies?	(1 Mark)

3*5=15

31. Read the given source and answer the following questions: (1x4=4M)

Electoral Constituencies

In our country we follow an area based system of representation. The country is divided into different areas for the purpose of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies. The voters who live in an area elect one representative. For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constitutions. The representative elected for each constituency is called a Member of Parliament. One of the features of a democratic election is that every vote should have equal value. That is why our constitution requires that each constituency should have a roughly equal population living within it.

Similarly, each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. The elected representative in this case, is called the Member of Legislative Assembly. Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies. The same principle applies for Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body. Sometimes these constituencies are counted as 'seats' for each constituency represents one seat in the assembly.

31.1. Each villa	age or town is div	/ided into s	everal	_that are like constituencies.
a. Wards	b.Pancha	yat	c.seats	d.Municipal Corporations (1)
31.2.What is th	ne full form of ML	Α?		(1)
31.3.Each war	d elects	member	of the village of	or the urban local body.
a.1	b.2	c.3	d.4	(1)
31.4. One of th a. Every v b. Every v c. Every v	ne features of a c vote should have vote should have vote should have	lemocratic one value equal valu no value	elections is tha e	at

d. Every vote should have double value

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

The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet east of Mansarovar lake very close to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj. It is slightly longer than the Indus, and most of its course lies outside India. It flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas. On reaching the Namcha Barwa (7757 m), it takes a 'U' turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge. Here, it is called the Dihang and

(1)

it is joined by the Dibang, the Lohit, and many other tributaries to form the Brahmaputra in Assam.

In Tibet, the river carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is a cold and a dry area. In India, it passes through a region of high rainfall. Here the river carries a large volume of water and considerable amount of silt. The Brahmaputra has a braided channel in its entire length in Assam and forms many riverine islands. Do you remember the name of the world's largest riverine island formed by the Brahmaputra? Every year during the rainy season, the river overflows its banks, causing widespread devastation due to floods in Assam and Bangladesh. Unlike other north Indian rivers, the Brahmaputra is marked by huge deposits of silt on its bed causing the riverbed to rise. The river also shifts its channel frequently.

32.1. From where does Brahmaputra enter India.	(1)
32.2. Name two tributaries of Brahmaputra.	(1)
32.3. Give two reasons why Brahmaputra is called sorrow of Assam?	(2)

Section E Long answer questions

33. Describe the Nazi policy towards schools

OR

What was the basis of Hitler's hostility towards jews? What policy was adopted to eliminate them?

34. What do you mean by the independence of the judiciary? Give arguments to prove that Indian Judiciary is independent.

OR

State any five powers of the Prime Minister of India.

35. Write note on Social Exclusion and Vulnerability to poverty.

OR

Describe various anti-poverty programmes.

36. Kerala has a sex ratio of 1084 females per 1000 males, Puducherry has 1038 females for every 1000 males, while Delhi has only 866 females per 1000 males and Haryana has just 877. What could be the reasons for such variations?

OR

Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?

5*4=20

Section F Map Skills

37.A. Three items (a), (b) and (c) are shown on the given outline map of France. Identify any two and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map with the help of given information.

- (a) Marseilles
- (b) Bordeaux
- (c) Paris



- 37.B. On the given political map mark any three:
 - 1. State of Nagaland
 - 2. Coromandel coast
 - 3. The state having population density of 250-500
 - 4. The region that receives less than 20 cm of rainfall.

1*3=3

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CLASS IX

SCIENCE

SAMPLE PAPER (2023-2024)

TIME: 3 HOURS

M.M: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

3. Section A consists of 20 Objective Type questions carrying 1 mark each.

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

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

6. Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.

7. Section E consists of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment of 04 marks each with subparts.

SECTION- A

Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions.

1 – 20.

Q1. In which of the following cases of motions, the distance moved, and the magnitude of displacement are equal?

- (a) If the car is moving on straight road.
- (b) If the car is moving in circular path.
- (c) The pendulum is moving to and fro.
- (d) The earth is revolving around the sun.

Q2. A scooter of mass 120kg is moving with a uniform velocity of 54km/h. the force required to stop the scooter in 10s will be?

	(a) 720 N	(b) 360N	(c) 180N	(d) 648N
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Q3. Work is done on a body when:

- (a) A force acts on the body but the body is not displaced from its position.
- (b) No force acts on the body but the body is displaced by a finite distance.

- (c) Force acts on a body in a direction perpendicular to the direction of displacement of body.
- (d) A force acts on the body and it is displaced through some distance along with the direction of force.

Q4. The barrier between the protoplasm and the outer environment in an animal cell is

(a) Cell wall	(b)	Plasma membrane	(c)	Nuclear membrane	(d)	Cytoplasm
Q5. R	ibosomes are the s	ite of	:				
(a) Photosynthesis	(b)	Respiration	(c)	Protein synthesis	(d)	Absorption
Q6. V	/hich is the largest	cell c	organelle present in pla	ant c	ell?		
(a)	Nucleus	(b)	Chloroplast	(c)	Endoplasmic reticulum	(d)	Mitochondria
Q 7. C	artilage and bone a	re ty	pes of				
(a (b (c (d) muscular tissue) connective tissue) meristematic tiss) epithelial tissue	ue					
Q8. X	ylem and phloem a	re ex	amples of				
(a (b (c (d) epidermal tissue) simple tissue) protective tissue) complex tissue						
Q9. A	tissue whose cells	are c	apable of dividing and	re-d	lividing is called		·
(a (k (c (c) complex tissue) connective tissue) permanent tissue) meristematic tiss	e e sue					
Q10.	What is the process	ofg	rowing two or more cr	ops i	n a definite pattern?		
(a) (b) (c) (d)	Crop rotation Inter-cropping Mixed cropping Organic cropping						
Q11.	eghorn is related t	0:					
(a (b (c (c) Apiculture) Dairy farming) Pisciculture) Poultry						

Q12. Chemically, dry ice is:

(a)	Solid SO ₂	(b) Solid NO ₂	(c) Solid CO ₂	(d) Solid H ₂
Q13. W	/hich of the following are h	omogeneous in nature?		
(i) Io	ce	(ii) Wood	(iii) Soil	(iv) Air
(a)	(i) and (ii)	(b) (ii) and (iv)	(c) (i) and (iv)	(d) (iii) and (iv)
Q14. W	hich is the correct statem	ent?		
(a) (b) (c) (d)	Atoms of the same eleme Atoms of different eleme Atoms of the same or diff Atoms of light and heavy	ent can join to form molecunts can join to form molecunts can join to form molecunts can join to form	iles. ules. form molecules. molecules.	
Q15. M	lolecular mass of glucose is	5:		
(a)	180u	(b) 90u	(c) 360u	(d) 45u

Q16. Elements with valency 1 are:

- (a) Always metals
- (b) always metalloids
- (c) either metals or non metals
- (d) always non metals

Question no. 17 to 20 are Assertion-Reasoning based questions. Choose the correct option from

- a) Both Assertion & Reason are true; Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- b) Both Assertion & Reason are true, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.
- c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.

Q17. Assertion(A): A single force cannot exist in nature.

Reason(R): As per Newton's third law of motion for every action there must be an equal and opposite reaction.

Q18. Assertion (A): Vascular or conductive tissue is a distinctive feature of complex plants.

Reason(R): Vascular tissue has made survival of complex plants possible in terrestrial environment.

Q19. Assertion (A): Boiling is a bulk phenomenon.

Reason (R): Evaporation is a surface phenomenon.

Q20. Assertion (A): An isotope of uranium is used as a fuel in nuclear reactors.

Reason (R): Electron was discovered by E. Goldstein.

SECTION B

Question No. 21 to 26 are very short answer questions.

Q21. How much loudness of a sound depends on (i) amplitude of wave, and (ii) distance between source of sound and the listener?

Q22. An Italian bee variety A. mellifera has been introduced in India for honey production. Write about its merits over other varieties.

Q23. Can increasing grain production alone solve the problem of malnutrition and hunger?

Q24. Define evaporation. Explain any two factors affecting its rate.

Q25. Explain the radicle with example.

OR

Potassium chlorate decomposes on heating to form potassium chloride and oxygen. When 24.5 g of potassium chlorate is decomposed completely, 14.9 g of potassium chloride is formed. Calculate the mass of oxygen formed.

Q26. How do we know the presence of atoms if they do not exist independently for most of the elements?

SECTION C

Question No. 27 to 33 are short answer questions.

Q27. State in brief how sound is produced and how it is transmitted through a medium and received by our ears. Name the type of waves responsible for the vibrations of our ear drum.

Q28. A labourer whose own mass is 50kg carries a load of an additional 60kg on his head to the top of a building 15m high. Find the total work done by him. Also find the work done by him if he carries another additional block of mass 10kg to the same height.

Q29. (a) Which fundamental particle is equal in number in Mg^{2+} and Al^{3-} ions?

- (b) Atomic no=umbers of nitrogen and oxygen are 7 and 8, respectively. Calculate the total number of electrons in nitrate (NO₃⁻) ion.
- (c) Write the maximum electrons in L shell.

OR

What were the limitations of Rutherford's model of an atom?

Q30. . Name the physical quantities whose units are given below:

- (i) kgm/s²
- (ii) kgm/s
- (iii) Nm²/kg²
- (iv) N
- (v) m/s²
- (vi) m/s

Q31. A motorcyclist riding motorcycle A, who is travelling at 36km/h, applies the brakes and stops the motorcycle in 10s. Another motorcyclist of motorcycle B, who is travelling at 18km/h, applies the brakes and stops the motorcycle in 20s. Plot speed-time graphs for the two motorcycles. Which of the two motorcycles travelled farther before it came to a stop?

Q32. List the characteristics of cork. How are they formed?

Q33. a) Do you agree "A cell is a building unit of an organism". If yes, explain why.

b) What is membrane biogenesis? How is plasma membrane formed during this process?

SECTION D

Question No. 34 to 36 are long answer questions.

Q34. (a) Define and element.

- (b) Write three properties of metals.
- (c) Write three properties of non-metals.

Q35. Answer the following parts-

- a) Why does the skin of your finger shrink when you wash clothes for a long time?
- b) A solution of 3% glucose and a solution of 8% glucose are kept in a trough separated by a semipermeable membrane. What will you observe after 1 hour?
- c) Why are the Golgi bodies found in large numbers in the cells which secrete digestive enzymes?
- d) What do you mean by plasmodesmata?

OR

Name the three major functional regions of cells. Briefly mention the component of each and explain the function of each.

Q36. (a) A bar of metal has a mass 200g and a certain weight at the poles. Mass remains the same when weighed at the equator but weight decreases. Why?

- (b) What will be the change in weight on poles as compared to that at equator?
- (c) Where is the value of g equal to zero on earth?
- (d) What will happen if there is no acceleration due to gravity?

OR

The sound of an explosion on the surface of a lake is heard by a man 150m away and by a driver 150m below the point of explosion. Answer the following:

- (a) Explain who will hear the sound of explosion first?
- (b) If sound takes t s to reach the man, how much time will it take to reach the driver? (speed of sound in air = 344m/s and in water 1533m/s)
- (c) Give the audible range of man.

SECTION E Question No. 37 to 39 are Case based questions.

Q37. The molecular compounds are formed by the combination of two or more non – metals. A number of compounds are known which are formed by the combination of a metal atom with a non – metal atom e.g., sodium chloride is formed by the combination of the metal atom, sodium, and with the non-metal atom, chlorine. Similarly, calcium oxide is formed from the metal atom, calcium and the non-metal atom, oxygen. However, in these compounds, the metal and non-metal atoms are not present as such but are present as charged species. For example, in sodium chloride, sodium is present as Na⁺ and chlorine is present as Cl⁻. Similarly, in calcium oxide, calcium is present as Ca²⁺ and oxygen as O²⁻. In a number of cases, not only single atoms but groups of atoms may carry charge. For example, NH₄⁺ (ammonium ion), SO_4^{2-} (sulphate ion), NO_3^- (nitrate ion) etc. It is important to know that in any ionic compound, the total positive charge carried by the cation is equal to the total negative charge carried by the anion. So that as a whole, the ionic compound is electrically neutral.

- (a) What is an ion?
- (b) What is molecular mass?
- (c) An element M forms the oxide M_2O_3 . What will be the formula of its phosphate?

OR

- Write the definition of following:
- (i) Ionic compounds (ii) Polyatomic ions

Q38. The growth of plants occurs only in certain specific regions. This is because the dividing tissue, also known as meristematic tissue, is located only at these points. Depending on the region where they are present, meristematic tissues are classified as apical, lateral, and intercalary. New cells produced by meristem are initially like those of meristem itself, but as they grow and mature, their characteristics slowly change, and they become differentiated as components of other tissues.

Apical meristem is present at the growing tips of stems and roots and increases the length of the stem and the root. The girth of the stem or root increases due to lateral meristem (cambium). Intercalary meristem seen in some plants are located near the node.

Cells of meristematic tissue are very active, they have dense cytoplasm, thin cellulose walls, and prominent nuclei. They lack vacuoles.

- (a) Which meristem helps in increasing the girth of the plant?
- (b) What are the characteristics of Meristematic tissue?
- (c) What is the responsibility of lateral meristem?

Q39. Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions:

A moving object is characterized by its momentum (p=mv) and kinetic energy ($E_k = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mv}^2$). However, momentum is a vector, but kinetic energy is a scalar.

- (a) An object of mass 100g is moving with a constant velocity of 2m/s. What is the momentum? What is the kinetic energy of the said object?
- (b) How is kinetic energy of a moving object related to its linear momentum?



(c) A scooty and a car both are in motion with the same kinetic energy. Whose velocity is more and why?

OR

A bullet and a recoiled gun have equal momenta in mutually opposite directions. Which has greater kinetic energy and why?

SAMPLE PAPER FOR FINAL TERM

CLASS 9, ENGLISH

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

- 1. This Question paper contains THREE sections-READING, GRAMMAR and WRITING & LITERATURE.
- 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

Section – A Reading Skills (20 Marks)

Q1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (10M)

1. Peer pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our peers. Peer pressure can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.

2. The thought, behaviour and taste in fashion, music, television and other walks of life of the masses are often seen to have a deep impact on society. We tend to get influenced by the lifestyle of our peer group. The changing ways of life of our peers often force us to change our ways of looking at life and leading it. It's a human "tendency to do what the crowd does. Few have the courage to resist peer pressure and be their own selves rather than being one among the lot.

3. Peer pressure is bound to affect most of us both positively and negatively. The distinction between positive and negative peer pressure lies in a thoughtful analysis of the views of the masses. Following your peers blindly leaves a negative impact on your life while an analytical approach to looking at peer behaviour can help you act positively.

4. Peer pressure is not always bad. It can help you analyse yourself.and contemplate your ways of life. Some of the practices that the masses follow my actually teach you the way of living. You may be able to change yourself for the better. Looking at what others do can help you bring about a positive change in your way of thinking. If you can pick selectively, peer pressure can actually result in a positive change in your way of life.

5. Teenage is that phase of life when you are exposed to the world outside. These are the years when you spend most of your time with your friends. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life; the years of forming your ideals and principles, the years that shape your personality and the years that introduce you to your own self. As adolescents, you often spend most of your daily time with friends and, owing to this, you tend to imitate your friends. The people around you are bound to influence you. However, the effect of the influences of the masses is

greater during your teen years. Parents have a vital role to play during this phase of your life.

6. Parents and teachers need to be careful 'while dealing with teenagers as they are most susceptible to succumbing to peer pressure during these years of their life. Teenage individuals need to be taught to distinguish between the good and the bad, the right and the wrong and should be taught to be thoughtful in life.

7. A strong support from family, an ability to differentiate between the positive and the negative and a skill to choose friends from among peers this three-pronged strategy is the best way to keep away from negative peer pressure.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

(i) Select the option that corresponds to the following relation below. (1M) *Peer pressure can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.*

(a) Beginnings and ends are easier to remember than middles.

(b) Sleep is good for memory but too much sleep can also be linked to health problems.

(c) Food tastes better when someone else makes it.

(d) Some people enjoy seeing anger in others.

(ii) Based on your reading of the text, list 2 reasons why the writer says Peer pressure is not always bad. Answer in about 40 words (2M)

(iii) Complete the sentence appropriately. (1M) The changing ways of our peers' life can affect us by

(iv) Complete the sentence appropriately. (1M) Adolescents tend to imitate and share views with their friends because

(v) The passage includes some words that are opposites of each other. From the sets (a) - (e) given below, identify two sets of antonyms. (1M)

(a) walks and masses
(b) looking and leading
(c) positively and negatively
(d) distinction and change
(e) right and wrong

(vi) In about 40 words, supply one point to justify the following. (2M) Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers as they are most susceptible to succumbing to peer pressure during these years of their life. (vii) Which of the following is an appropriate reason for the effect of peer pressure in teenage years? (1M)

(a) Teen years are always unmanageable.

(b) Teenagers spend more time with their peers and friends.

(c) Teenagers spend more time with their parents and old people.

(d) It is impossible to convince teenagers.

(viii) The writer mentions 'The people around you are bound to influence you'. (Paragraph 5) (1M)

Mention one reason from the passage that supports the above statement.

Q2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10 marks)

1. India's average temperature has already increased by around 0.7 degrees Celsius during the 1901 – 2018 period due to Greenhouse gas emissions and by the end of 2100 it is expected to rise by approximately 4.4 degrees Celsius warns the first-ever climate change assessment report by the Indian government.

2. The report Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region prepared by the Union Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) warned that the rapid changes in the temperature would mean increasing stress on India's "natural ecosystems, agricultural output and freshwater resources, while also causing escalating damage to infrastructure." This ultimately means a serious impact on the 'country's biodiversity, food, water, energy security and public health.

3. It said that several regions in India are global biodiversity hotspots with numerous endemic species of plants and animals and with the "climate changing more rapidly than usual, they may face increasing threats on account of these changes."

4. The MoES report cautioned that by the end of 2100, the "frequency of summer (April-June) heat waves over India is projected to be 3 to 4 times higher" and the "average duration of heatwave events is also projected to approximately double." According to the report, the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) of the tropical Indian Ocean has also risen by one degree Celsius, on average, during 1951-2015.

5. The rise in temperature is playing havoc with India's rainfall which is significant for India's agriculture sector. The report noted that the summer monsoon precipitation (June to September) over India has declined by around six per cent from 1951 to 2015, with notable decrease over the Indo-Gangetic Plains and the Western Ghats. It stressed that the overall decrease of seasonal summer monsoon rainfall during the last 6-7 decades has led to an increased propensity for droughts in India.

6. "In particular, areas over Central India, South-West coast, Southern peninsula and North-Eastern India have experienced more than two droughts per decade. The area affected by drought has also increased by 1.3 percent per decade over the same period. Climate model projections indicate a high likelihood of an increase in the frequency, intensity and area under drought conditions in India by the end of the twenty-first century," said the MoES report.



Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

(i) Complete the following analogy appropriately based on your understanding of the passage.

(ii) Fill in the blanks.

From Paragraph 5, we can infer that the in temperature has wreaked havoc on the rainfall pattern. The overall of seasonal summer monsoon rainfall during the last 6 – 7 decades has led to an increased tendency of droughts.

(iii) Infer 3 reasons for the following, based on information in Paragraph 1. Answer in about 40 words. (2M)

India's average temperature has already increased by around 0.7 degrees Celsius during the 1901 – 2018 period.

(iv) Mention any two social and economic impacts of climate change. (1M)

(v) On the basis of the given picture, which phenomena will cause widespread poverty? (1M)

(vi) Select the chart that appropriately represents the drought trend with climate in India from the year 1951 to 2015, as per Paragraph 5. (1M)

(1M)



(vii) Justify the following in about 40 words. (2M) The rise in temperature is playing havoc with India's rainfall.

(viii) Which of the following is an appropriate title for paragraph 2? (1M)

- (a) Loss of diversity
- (b) Drought trends
- (c) Winds of change
- (d) Climate change

SECTION-B GRAMMAR AND WRITING SKILLS (20 MARKS)

Q3. Attempt ANY TEN out of twelve questions given: (1X10=10M)

(i) Fill in the blank by using the correct form of the word in the bracket, for the given portion of the letter. (1M)

Respected Sir/Ma'am,

I (be) Drishya, a member of NGO Prada. I am writing to you to bring to your notice the increasing effect of air pollution in our neighbourhood and in the surrounding area.

(ii) Read the given sentence from a health article. Identify the error and supply the correction in the sentence. (1M)

Americans will get the new Omicron-specific COVID-19 vaccine before Halloween to boost their immunity levels ahead of a potential infection surge this winter.

Error	Correction

(iii) Report the following sentence.

(1M)

My mother often says to me, "Honesty is the best policy".

(iv) Read the dialogue between Ajay and his classmate Mohan. (1M)Ajay : Do you want to play with us?Mohan : Yes, but I have been too late.

Select the correct option to complete the reporting of the above dialogue. Ajay asked Mohan if he wanted to play with them. Mohan replied affirmatively and told him that he

- (a) have been too late
- (b) had been too late
- (c) were too late
- (d) has been too late

(vi) Identify the error in the following sentence and supply correction.India and Antarctica was once part of the same landmass.(1M)

Error	Correction

(vii) Select the option that identifies the error and supplies the correction for the following line. (1M)

He had no excuse to attacking that old man.

Option No.	Error	Correction
А	had	has
В	excuse	accuse
С	to	for
D	attacking	attack

(viii) Complete the given

sentence by filling the blank with the correct option. (1M) When we hear commentary on the radio, we easily what is happening at a particular moment.

(a) visualise

- (b) visualised
- (c) visualising
- (d) will visualise

(ix) Report the conversation between the teacher and the student by completing sentence. (1M)

Teacher : For how many hours do you study at home, Rakesh? Rakesh : I cannot study for more than half an hour.

The teacher asked Rakesh about the number of hours he studied, at home to which Rakesh informed

(x) Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option. (1M)Tony asked his mother if she it from the mall earlier.(a) bring

(b) brings(c) had brought(d) has brought

(xi) Complete the line from a poem by filling the blank with the correct option. (1M)

Focus on all of life's good And you things work out as they should Feeling sorry and just sitting around It is a sure thing to bring you down.

(a) find(b) will find(c) had found(d) finds

(xii) Identify the error in the following advertisement of a school. (1M)

MM School
New Delhi
We go beyond our textbooks because knowledge know no bounds.

Use the given format for your response.

Error	Correction

WRITING SKILLS (10 MARKS)

Q4. Last summer vacation you went to your friend's village. His grandmother looked after you as if you were her grandchild. Describe her in 100-120 words. (5M)

OR

Ramesh, a student of ABC Public School, went on trekking during his NCC camp in Himachal Pradesh. Using these notes, together with your own, write a brief description for Ramesh about his trekking experience in about 100-120 words. Base camp at Raison in Manikaran hot water springs-trekking from Raison to Janavirgin greenery, Beas river bank-walk thrilling-reached Pinni via Bringta bridge- water tumultuous and horrifying-crossed dense forests and hills-a ghost like placerequired a rare courage to cross-saw rare birds-nature in full glory-fascinatingreached Manikaran Hot Springs-rare scenes still fresh.

Q5. You paid a visit to an 'Old Home' with other N.S.S. Volunteers. Using the hints given below together with your own ideas, make a diary entry in about 100 - 120 words of what you saw and experienced there. (5M) Hints: • Old home • Mostly senior citizens above 60 • Peaceful surroundings • Spacious • Clean rooms and baths • Regular Medical check-ups • a good library • Means of recreation • A home away from home.

OR

Complete the story in 100-120 words which begins as the following : There was a joint family of six members including grandparents. It was the 75th birthday of the grandmother and the family planned to celebrate ...

SECTION - C LITERATURE (40 MARKS)

Q6. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow: (ANY 1) (5M)

A. "No motion has she now, no force; She neither hears nor sees; Rolled round in earth's diurnal course, With rocks, and stones, and trees."

- 1. Name the poem and the poet. (1M)
- 2. What does the word "diurnal" mean in the context of the poem? (1M)
 - A. Daily
 - B. Dark
 - C. Divine
 - D. Dull
- 3. What is the poet's attitude towards the death of his beloved in this stanza?(2M)
- 4. What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza? (1M)

OR

B. "Two roads diverged in a wood, and I— I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference."

- 1. What is the symbolism of 'road'? (1M)
- 2. What does the word "diverged" mean in the context of the poem? (1M)
 - A. Converged
 - B. Separated
 - C. Crossed
 - D. Merged

3. What does the poet imply by saying "I took the one less traveled by, and that has made all the difference"? (2M)

- 4. What is the tone of the last line of the stanza? (1M)
 - A. Proud
 - B. Regretful
 - C. Ambiguous
 - D. Sarcastic

Q7. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow: (5M)

A) GERRARD: (pleasantly) Why, this is a surprise, Mr- er-

INTRUDER: I'm glad you're pleased to see me. I don't think you'll be pleased for long. Put those paws up!

GERRARD: This is all very melodramatic, not very original, perhaps, but...

INTRUDER: Trying to be calm and — er—

GERRARD: 'Nonchalant' is your word, I think.

INTRUDER: Thanks a lot. You'll soon stop being smart. I'll make you crawl. I want to know a few things, see.

- 1. What is the relationship between Gerrard and the intruder? (1M) A) Friends
 - B) Enemies
 - C) Strangers
 - D) Relatives
- 2. What does the word "melodramatic" mean in the context of the passage? (1M) A) Funny
 - B) Exaggerated
 - C) Mysterious
 - D) Realistic
- 3. How does Gerrard react to the intruder's threat? (2M)
- 4. What does the phrase "put those paws up" mean in the context of the passage? (1M)

OR

B. He ran to his parents, his feet obedient to their call, his eyes still lingering on the receding toys. As he came to where they had stopped to wait for him, he could not suppress the desire of his heart, even though he well knew the old, cold stare of refusal in their eyes. "I want that toy," he pleaded. His father looked at him red-eyed, in his familiar tyrant's way. His mother, melted by the free spirit of the day was tender and, giving him her finger to hold, said, "Look, child, what is before you!"

- 1. How does the child's father react to his plea? (1M)
 - A) He buys him the toy
 - B) He scolds him harshly
 - C) He ignores him completely
 - D) He glares at him angrily
- 2. What does the phrase "free spirit of the day" mean in the context of the passage? (1M)
 - A) The festive mood of the people
 - B) The playful nature of the child
 - C) The windy weather of the day

D) The freedom of choice for the child	
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3. What is the tone of the passage?	(1M)
4. What is the theme of the passage?	(2M)

4. What is the theme of the passage?

Short and Long Answer Questions: (30 Marks)

(4x3=12M)Q8. Answer any four out of five questions in 40 - 50 words:

- a. How does Margie feel about the old kind of school in the story "The Fun They Had"? Why?
- b. How does Evelyn Glennie overcome her hearing disability in the story "The Sound of Music"?
- c. How does Albert Einstein use his fame and influence for the cause of world peace in the story "A Truly Beautiful Mind"?
- d. How does A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's family and teachers support his education and career in the story "My Childhood"?
- e. How does the author appreciate the diversity and harmony of Kathmandu in the story "Kathmandu"? What values does this show?

Q9. Answer any two out of three questions in 40 - 50 words. (2x3=6M)

- a. How does the king and the minister escape from the execution in the story "In the Kingdom of Fools"?
- b. How does the last leaf painted by Behrman save the life of Johnsy in the story "The Last Leaf"?
- c. How does Olga change the life of the beggar in the story "The Beggar"?

Q10. Answer any one out of the two questions - long answer type: (1x6=6M)

- a. What do you think happened to the Happy Prince and the swallow after they died in the story "The Happy Prince"? Write a short sequel to the story.
- b. If you were the wind in the poem "Wind", how would you help the weak and the strong?

Q11. Answer any one out of the two questions - long answer type: (1x6=6M)

- a. Suppose that you are Toto in the story "The Adventures of Toto". Write a letter to your friend, another monkey, telling him about your adventures with your owner and his family.
- b. How do you think Iswaran's stories affected Mahendra's decision to leave the haunted place in the story "Iswaran the Storyteller"? Write a paragraph from Mahendra's point of view.

कक्षा-नवीं (हिंदी)

आदर्श प्रश्न पत्र

समय-3 घंटे

पूर्णांक-80

सामान्य निर्देश-1) इस प्रश्नपत्र में दो खंड हैं – खंड 'अ' और 'ब'।

2) खंड 'अ' में उपप्रश्नों सहित 45 वस्तुपरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए कुल 40 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

3) खंड 'ब' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, आंतरिक विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं।

4) दोनों खंडों के कुल 18 प्रश्न हैं । दोनों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

5) <mark>यथासंभव दोनों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमशः लिखिए।</mark>

खंड अ (वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

प्रश्न-1) नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प च्नकर दीजिए | (1x5-5)

गत कुछ वर्षों में जिस तरह मोबाइल फ़ोन-उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, उसी अनुपात में सेवा प्रदाता कंपनियों ने जगह-जगह टावर खड़े कर दिए हैं। इसमें यह भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया कि जिन रिहाइशी इलाकों में टावर लगाए जा रहे हैं, वहाँ रहने वाले और दूसरे जीवों के स्वास्थ्य पर क्या असर पड़ेगा। मोबाइल टावरों से होने वाले विकिरण से मनुष्य और पशु-पक्षियों के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले असर के मद्देनज़र विभिन्न-अदालतों में याचिकाएँ दायर की गई हैं। शायद यही वजह है कि सरकार को इस दिशा में पहल करनी पड़ी। केंद्र सरकार के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार टावर लगाने वाली कंपनियों को अपने मौजूदा रेडियो फ्रिक्वेंसी क्षेत्र में दस फीसदी की कटौती करनी होगी |

मोबाइल टावरों के विकरण से होने वाली कैंसर जैसी गंभीर बीमारियों का मुद्दा देशभर में लोगों की चिंता का कारण बना हुआ है। पिछले कुछ महीनों में आम नागरिकों और आवासीय कल्याण-संगठनों ने न सिर्फ रिहाइशी इलाकों में नए टावर लगाने का विरोध किया, बल्कि मौजूदा टावरों पर भी सवाल उठाए हैं। अब तक कई अध्ययनों में ऐसी आशंकाएँ व्यक्त की जा चुकी हैं कि मोबाइल टावरों से निकलने वाली रेडियो तरंगें न केवल पशु-पक्षियों, बल्कि मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी कई रूपों में हानिकारक सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की ओर से कराए एक अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट में तथ्य सामने आए कि गौरैयों और मधुमक्खियों की तेज़ी से घटती संख्या के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर लगाए जा रहे मोबाइल टावरों से निकलने वाली विद्युत्-चुंबकीय तरंगें कारण हैं

इन पर हुए अध्ययनों में पाया गया है कि मोबाइल टावर के पाँच सौ मीटर की सीमा में रहने वाले लोग अनिद्रा, सिरदर्द, थकान, शारीरिक कमजोरी और त्वचा रोगों से ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं, जबकि कुछ लोगों में चिड़चिड़ापन और घबराहट बढ़ जाती है। फिर मोबाइल टावरों की रेडियो फ्रिक्वेंसी तरंगों को मनुष्य के लिए पूरी तरह सुरक्षित मान लेने का क्या आधार हो सकता है? टावर लगाते समय मोबाइल कंपनियाँ तमाम नियम-कायदों को ताक पर रखने से नहीं हिचकतीं। इसलिए चुंबकीय तरंगों में कमी लाने के साथ-साथ, टावर लगाते समय नियमों की अनदेखी पर नकेल कसने की आवश्यकता है।

(1) सेवा प्रदाता कंपनियों ने जगह-जगह टावर खड़े कर दिए क्योंकि –

(क) मोबाइल फ़ोन-उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है

- (ख) उन्हें रिहाइशी इलाके की ज़मीन पर ज़बरन कब्ज़ा करना था |
- (ग) सेवा प्रदाता कंपनियों से आपसी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण
- (घ) सरकारी नियमों के कारण
- (2) गौरैयों और मधुमक्खियों की तेज़ी से घटती संख्या के लिए कौन ज़िम्मेदार है ?
- (क) मोबाइल टावरों से निकलने वाली विद्युत्-चुंबकीय तरंगें
- (ख) मोबाइल टावरों से निकलने वाली विषैली तरंगे
- (ग) मोबाइल से निकलने वाली तरंगें
- (घ) टावरों से निकलने वाली रासायनिक तरंगें
- (3) सरकार को किस बात पर नकेल कसने की आवश्यकता है?
- (क) मोबाइल के प्रयोग पर (ख) टावर लगाते समय नियमों की अनदेखी पर
- (ग) मोबाइल कंपनियों पर (घ) मोबाइल खरीदते समय नियमों की अनदेखी पर
- (4) केंद्र सरकार के दिशा-निर्देशों के अन्सार टावर लगाने वाली कंपनियों को क्या करना होगा ?
- (क) अपने मौजूदा रेडियो फ्रिक्वेंसी क्षेत्र में पचास फीसदी की कटौती करनी होगी।
- (ख) अपने मौजूदा रेडियो फ्रिक्वेंसी क्षेत्र में दस फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी करनी होगी। |
- (ग) अपने टावरों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी करनी होगी |
- (घ) अपने मौजूदा रेडियो फ्रिक्वेंसी क्षेत्र में दस फीसदी की कटौती करनी होगी।
- (5) टावर के पाँच सौ मीटर की सीमा में रहने वाले लोगों पर क्या परिणाम होते हैं ?
- (क) उन्हें बेहतर नेटवर्क का लाभ मिलता है |
- (ख) उन्हें किसी प्रकार की परेशानी नहीं होती |
- (ग) लोग टावर का पूर्ण लाभ उठा सकते हैं।
- (घ) अनिद्रा, सिरदर्द, थकान, शारीरिक कमजोरी और त्वचा रोगों से ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं

प्रश्न-2) नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर दीजिए | (1x5-5)

भारत में हरित क्रांति का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश को खाद्यान्न मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना था, लेकिन इस बात की आशंका किसी को नहीं थी कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल न सिर्फ खेतों में, बल्कि खेतों से बाहर मंडियों तक में होने लगेगा। विशेषज्ञों के मुताबिक रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग खाद्यान्न की गुणवत्ता के लिए सही नहीं है, लेकिन जिस रफ़्तार से देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसके मद्देनज़र फ़सलों की अधिक पैदावार ज़रूरी थी। समस्या सिर्फ रासायनिक खादों के प्रयोग की ही नहीं है। देश के ज़्यादातर किसान परंपरागत कृषि से दूर होते जा रहे हैं। दो दशक पहले तक हर किसान के यहाँ गाय, बैल और भैंस खूटों से बँधे मिलते थे। अब इन मवेशियों की जगह ट्रैक्टर-ट्राली ने ले ली है। परिणामस्वरूप गोबर और घूरे की राख से बनी कंपोस्ट खाद खेतों में गिरनी बंद हो गई। पहले चैत-बैसाख में गेहूँ की फ़सल कटने के बाद किसान अपने खेतों में गोबर, राख और पत्तों से बनी जैविक खाद डालते थे। इससे न सिर्फ खेतों की उर्वरा-शक्ति बरकरार रहती थी, बल्कि इससे किसानों को आर्थिक लाभ के अलावा बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाली फसल मिलती थी।

- 1) हमारे देश में हरित क्रांति का उद्देश्य क्या था?
- क) देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में परतंत्र बनाना

ख) देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना घ) देश को खादयान्न के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर न बनाना

ग) देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में उन्नत बनाना

-/ -/	का गुणवत्ता बनाए	रखने के लिए वि	किनका प्रयोग र	सही नही था?	
क) रासायनिक	ज्ञ उर्वरकों और कीटन	नाशकों का	ख) रास	गयनिक उर्वरकों का	
ग) कीटनाशक	ों का		घ) इन	में से कोई नहीं	
3) विशेषज्ञ ह ि	रेत क्रांति की सफल	ता के लिए क्या	आवश्यक मान	ने लगे?	
क) प्राकृतिक र	बाद का प्रयोग		ख) कृत्रि	म खाद का प्रयोग	
ग) जैविक खात	द का प्रयोग		घ) रासा	यनिक खाद का प्रयोग	
4) रासायनिक	उर्वरक और कीटना	शक का प्रयोग	क्यों आवश्यक	हो गया ?	
क) हरित क्रांति	ो के कारण		ख) घटती	ो आबादी के कारण	
ग) बढ़ती आब	ादी के कारण		घ) फसल	। के कारण	
5) गोबर की क	म्पोस्ट खाद अब खे	तों में नहीं पड़ते	ी है क्योंकि-		
i) किसान परम्	परागत कृषि से दूर	होते जा रहे हैं			
ii) मवेशियों क	ा स्थान ट्रेक्टर-ट्रोर्ल	ो ने ले लिया है			
iii) कीटनाशक े	ों का अधिकाधिक प्र	ायोग होने लगा	है		
iv) उर्वरा शक्ति	त बनी रहने के कारप	ग			
क) कथन i, ii व	a iii सही हैं		ত্ত) কথ	न i, ii, iii व iv सही हैं	
ग) कथन ii सह	ड़ी है		घ) कथन	n i, ii व iv सही हैं	
		व्याव	ाहारिक व्याक	रण	
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे काल्य कर कर	रिशानुसार उत्तर दीर्ग	जेए -			
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे 1)शब्द पद का क) जब वह वाय	र्शानुसार उत्तर दी रूप कब ले लेता है? क्य का अंग बन जा	जेए - ता है।	ख) जब तक व	ह वाक्य के बाहर रहता है।	
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे 1)शब्द पद का क) जब वह वा ग) जब तक उज्	र्शानुसार उत्तर दीर् रूप कब ले लेता है? क्य का अंग बन जात सका अर्थ निकलता	जेए - ता है। है।	ख) जब तक व घ) जब वह टर	ह वाक्य के बाहर रहता है। पर्थ हो जाता है।	
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे 1)शब्द पद का क) जब वह वा ग) जब तक उज् 2)'मैं कल जाउँ	र्रशानुसार उत्तर दी रूप कब ले लेता है? क्य का अंग बन जात सका अर्थ निकलता ऊँगा' वाक्य में 'जाऊँ	जेए - ता है। है। गा' क्या है?	ख) जब तक व घ) जब वह व्य	ह वाक्य के बाहर रहता है। पर्थ हो जाता है।	
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे 1)शब्द पद का क) जब वह वा ग) जब तक उज 2)'मैं कल जाई क) पद	र्शानुसार उत्तर दी रूप कब ले लेता है? क्य का अंग बन जात सका अर्थ निकलता ऊँगा' वाक्य में 'जाऊँ ख) शब्द	जेए - ता है। है। गा' क्या है? ग)	ख) जब तक व घ) जब वह व्य वाक्य	ह वाक्य के बाहर रहता है। यर्थ हो जाता है। घ) वर्ण	
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे 1)शब्द पद का क) जब वह वा ग) जब तक उ 2)'मैं कल जाउँ क) पद	र्रशानुसार उत्तर दीर्ग रूप कब ले लेता है? क्य का अंग बन जात सका अर्थ निकलता ऊँगा' वाक्य में 'जाऊँ ख) शब्द न प्रथ्वों में से किर्व्स	जेए - ता है। है। ज्या' क्या है? ग) गें दो के उत्तर दी	ख) जब तक व घ) जब वह व्य वाक्य	ह वाक्य के बाहर रहता है। पर्थ हो जाता है। घ) वर्ण	
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे 1)शब्द पद का क) जब वह वा ग) जब तक उप 2)'मैं कल जाउँ क) पद प्रश्न-4) निम्न 1) किसमें सही	र्रशानुसार उत्तर दी रूप कब ले लेता है? क्य का अंग बन जात सका अर्थ निकलता ऊँगा' वाक्य में 'जाऊँ ख) शब्द न प्रश्नों में से किर्न्ह अनस्वार लगा है?	जेए - ता है। है। ज्ञा' क्या है? ग) ों दो के उत्तर र्द	ख) जब तक व घ) जब वह व्य वाक्य ोजिए –	ह वाक्य के बाहर रहता है। यर्थ हो जाता है। घ) वर्ण	
प्रश्न-3) निर्दे 1)शब्द पद का क) जब वह वा ग) जब तक उप 2)'मैं कल जाउँ क) पद प्रश्न-4) निम् 1) किसमें सही क) कंजस	र्रशानुसार उत्तर दी रूप कब ले लेता है? क्य का अंग बन जात सका अर्थ निकलता फ्रॅंगा' वाक्य में 'जाऊँ ख) शब्द न प्रश्नों में से किर्न्ह अनुस्वार लगा है? ख) कजंस	जेए - ता है। है। गा' क्या है? ग) गें दो के उत्तर र्द ग) कजसं	ख) जब तक व घ) जब वह व्य वाक्य ोजिए – घ) कंजंस	ह वाक्य के बाहर रहता है। यर्थ हो जाता है। घ) वर्ण	
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क) इतिहास ख) हासिक **ग**) इक घ) क 3) किस शब्द में 'अ' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं है ? ग) अर्थ क) अछूत ख) अज्ञान घ) अमान्य 4) आगमन में मूल शब्द क्या है ? क) आग ख)आगम ग) गमन घ) गम 5) किस शब्द में 'इन'प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं है ? ख) लुहारिन घ) धोबिन क) मालिन ग) लेकिन प्रश्न-6) निम्न प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन के उत्तर दीजिए -(3) 1) स्वागत का सही संधि विच्छेद क्या होगा? क) सू+आगत ख) स्वा+गत ग) स्वाग+त घ) स्व+आगत 2) 'राका + ईश' के लिए सही संधि वाला शब्द छाँटिए-ख) राकैश ग) राकेश **घ) राकाईश** क) रकाश 3) परमार्थ किस संधि का उदहारण है ? क) दीर्घ ख) यण ग) गूण घ) वृद्धि 4) 'पो + अन' के लिए सही संधि वाला शब्द छाँटिए-क) पवन ख) पावन ग) पौवन घ) पोअन प्रश्न-7) निम्न प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन के उत्तर दीजिए -(3) 1) (-) कोष्ठक में दिए गए चिहन का नाम क्या है? ख) विवरण चिहन क) योजक चिहन ग) कोष्ठक चिहन घ) त्र्टिपूरक चिहन 2) मोहन बोला, "तुम मत आना। " प्रयुक्त विराम चिहन का नाम बताइए-क) अल्प विराम ख) उद्धरण चिहन ग) पूर्ण विराम घ) इन सभी का 3) (:) कोष्ठक में दिए गए चिहन का नाम बताइए -क) योजक चिहन ख) विवरण चिहन घ) त्रुटिपूरक चिहन ग) कोष्ठक चिहन 4) अरे ! तुम आ गए ? प्रयुक्त विराम चिहन का नाम बताइए-क) विस्मयवाचक ख) प्रश्नवाचक घ) पूर्ण विराम ग) क व ख दोनों प्रश्न-8) निम्न प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर दीजिए -(1×2=2) 1) कौन सा वाक्य संकेतार्थक है ? क) यदि तुम नैनीताल चलो तो मैं भी चलूँगा। ख) मैं भी नैनीताल चलूँगा। ग) मैं नैनीताल नहीं जाऊँगा। **घ) क्या मैं भी नैनीताल चलूँ**? 2) अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्यों के कितने भेद होते हैं ? ख) पाँच क) आठ ग) चार घ) तीन 3) 'ईश्वर तुम्हें दीर्घायु बनाए' अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद बताइए -क) आज्ञार्थक ख)विस्मयार्थक ग) संदेहार्थक घ) इच्छार्थक

प्रश्न-9) निम्नलिखित पठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्पों का चयन कीजिए अग्नि पथ! अग्नि पथ! अग्नि पथ! (1×5=5) वृक्ष हों भले खड़े, हों घने, हों बड़े, एक पत्र छाँह भी माँग मत, माँग मत, माँग मत! अग्नि पथ! अग्नि पथ! अग्नि पथ! तू न थकेगा कभी! तू न थमेगा कभी! तू न मुड़ेगा कभी! कर शपथ, कर शपथ, कर शपथ! अग्नि पथ! अग्नि पथ! अग्नि पथ! 1. अग्निपथ कविता में कवि ने कैसे जीवन के बारे में बताया है ? (ख) संघर्षमय जीवन (घ) आडम्बरहीन जीवन (क) वैभवपूर्ण (ग) सहज जीवन 2. कवि मन्ष्य से किस बात की शपथ लेने को कहता है ? (क) ईमानदारी की (ख) परोपकार करने की (ग) कभी झूठ न बोलने की (घ) कभी न थकने व लक्ष्य से न भटकने की 3. दूसरे की सहायता लेने से कवि क्यों मना करता है ? (क) यदि हम दूसरे से सहायता लेंगे तो हमारी संघर्ष करने की शक्ति कम हो जाएगी (ख) ऐसा करने से कवि के स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुँचती है। (ग) यदि हम दूसरे से सहायता लेंगे तो हमें भी उनकी सहायता करनी पड़ेगी। (घ) दूसरे की सहायता असहाय लोग ही ले सकते हैं। 4.एक पत्र छाँह भी माँग मत - पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए। (क) दूसरे से किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता की आशा न करना (ख) दूसरे के आश्रय में रहना (ग) दूसरे के बल पर आगे बढ़ना (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं 5) अग्निपथ कविता का मूलभाव क्या है ? (क) वैभवपूर्ण जीवन (ख) दूसरों की सेवा करना (ग) पीछे मुड़कर देखना (घ) जीवन में निरंतर संघर्ष करना प्रश्न-10) निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए विकल्पों में से छाँटकर लिखिए। (1×2=2) (1) रहीम के दोहे कैसे होते है? (क) लम्बे (ख) बिना अर्थ के (ग) कम शब्द के (घ) कम शब्दों में अधिक अर्थ बताने वाले (2) यदि भगवान् मोती है तो भक्त क्या है? (क) पानी (ख) मोर (ग) धागा (घ) बत्ती

प्रश्न-11) निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पढ़कर सही उत्तर चुनिए। (1×5=5) जब अप्रैल में मैं बेस कैंप में थी, तेनजिंग अपनी सबसे छोटी सपत्री डेकी के साथ हमारे पास आए थे। उन्होंने इस बात पर विशेष महत्त्व दिया था कि दल के प्रत्येक सदस्य और प्रत्येक शेरपा कुली से बातचीत की जाए। जब मेरी बारी आई, मैंने अपना परिचय यह कहकर दिया कि मैं बिल्कुल ही नौसिखिया हूँ और एवरेस्ट मेरा पहला अभियान है। तेनजिंग हँसे और मुझसे कहा कि एवरेस्ट उनके लिए भी पहला अभियान है, लेकिन यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि शिखर पर पहुँचने से पहले उन्हें सात बार एवरेस्ट पर जाना पड़ा था। फिर अपना हाथ मेरे कंधे पर रखते हुए उन्होंने कहा, "तुम एक पक्की पर्वतीय लड़की लगती हो। तुम्हें तो शिखर पर पहले ही प्रयास में पहुँच जाना चाहिए।" 1) पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि तेनजिंग कौन था? ख) पर्वतों की जानकारी रखने वाला सैलानी क) लेखिका का ट्रेनर ग) एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ने वाला पहला व्यक्ति घ) लेखिका का सहयोगी तेनजिंग ने किस बात पर विशेष महत्त्व दिया? क) प्रत्येक सदस्य की परीक्षा लेने पर ख) प्रत्येक सदस्य से बातचीत करने पर (ग) सदस्यों का सामान स्वयं उठाने पर घ) कैप के संचालन करने पर लेखिका ने स्वयं को नौसिखिया क्यों बताया? क) क्योंकि वह दूसरी बार एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ रही थी ख) वह पहले से ही चढ़ाई के बारे में बहुत कुछ जानती थी (ग) इनमें से कोई नहीं घ) क्योंकि एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ना उसका पहला पर्वतीय अभियान था 4) गद्यांश के अनुसार बचेंद्री पाल (लेखिका) का यह कौन-सा अभियान है? ख) तीसरा क) चौथा (ग) पहला घ) दूसरा 5) लेखिका के लिए तेनजिंग ने कौन-से शब्द कहे थे? क) तुम दल के पीछे पीछे ही चलना ख) तुम्हें पहले प्रयास में ही शिखर पर पहुँच जाना चाहिए (ग) तुम पर्वतीय लड़की नहीं हो घ) तुम पर्वत शिखर पर नहीं पहुँच पाओगी प्रश्न-12) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये: (1×2=2) महादेव का सारा जीवन और उनके सारे कामकाज किसके साथ एकरूप हो गए थे? क) मित्र के साथ ख) पिता के साथ (ग) भाई के साथ घ) गांधीजी के साथ 2) तुम कब जाओगे, अतिथि पाठ में लॉण्ड्री में कपड़े देने की बात सुनकर लेखक की पत्नी को क्या लगा? क) समय लगेगा ख) अब अतिथि चला जाएगा (ग) अतिथि और कुछ दिन ठहरेगा घ) खर्च बढ़ेगा खंड – ब (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न) प्रश्न-13) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्ही 2 के उत्तर दीजिये: (3×2=6) क) रामन् के प्रारंभिक शोध कार्य को आधुनिक हठयोग क्यों कहा गया है? ख)बाज़ार में खड़े लोगों के मन में वृद्धा के प्रति घृणा पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट कीजिए। दुःख का अधिकार पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए। (ग) पंजाब में फौजी शासन ने क्या कहर बरसाया? शुक्र तारे के समान पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए। प्रश्न-14) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्ही 2 के उत्तर दीजिये: (3×2=6) क) भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए- सुनि अठिलैहें लोग सब, बाँटि न लैहें कोय। ख) प्रकृति के साथ पश्-पक्षियों के संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए। गीत-अगीत के आधार पर लिखिए।

(ग) अग्निपथ में क्या नहीं माँगना चाहिए?

प्रश्न-15) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्ही 2 के उत्तर दीजिये: (3×2=6) क) लेखिका महादेवी वर्मा ने लघु जीव की जान किस तरह बचाई? उसके इस कार्य से आपको क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है? ख) मेरा डंडा अनेक साँपों के लिए नारायण-वाहन हो चुका था – आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए। स्मृति पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। (ग) हेमंत कुमार जमातिया के विषय में लेखक विक्रम सिंह ने पाठ में क्या बताया है?

प्रश्न-16) निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए। (6) 1)त्योहारों का महत्त्व- संकेत बिंदु-.विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अपने-अपने त्योहार,विभिन्न प्रकार के त्योहार,त्योहारों का महत्त्व

2)देश हमारा सबसे प्यारा- संकेत बिंदु- भारत का नामकरण,प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य,अनेकता में एकता,भारत का नामकरण

3)पुस्तकालय कितने उपयोगी- संकेत बिंदु- पुस्तकालय क्या है?,ज्ञान के भंडार, आवश्यकता एवं महत्त्व

प्रश्न-17) अपने मित्र के पिता के सीमा पर शहीद हो जाने एक समाचार प्राप्त होने पर अपनी भावनाएँ व्यक्त करते हुए मित्र को संवेदना पत्र लिखिए। (6)

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अपनी बहन को पत्र लिखकर योगासन करने के लिए प्रेरित कीजिए।

प्रश्न-18) दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन कीजिये-



चंचल और मोनिका सहपाठी हैं। परीक्षा के बाद दोनों के बीच होने वाले संवाद को लगभग 50 शब्दों में लिखिए।



(5)