



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**@ SECTOR-98**

**ASSIGNMENT 2022–23**  
**UNIT - I**

**CLASS - IX**



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

## ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT 2022-23

### UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1

### CLASS - IX

### SECTION A : (READING)

#### A.1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1. Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.
2. Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon-fed India. But over the years with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.
3. It is located between the natural glacier above and the village below. The one closer to the village and lowest in altitude melts first, providing water during April/May, the crucial sowing season. Further layers of ice above melt with increasing temperature thus ensuring continuous supply to the fields. Thus, farmers have been able to manage two crops instead of one. It costs about Rs.1,50,000 and above to create one.
4. Fondly called the "glacier man", Mr. Norphel has designed over 15 artificial glaciers in and around Leh since 1987. In recognition of his pioneering effort, he was conferred the Padma Shri by President Pranab Mukherjee, in 2015.
5. There are few basic steps followed in creating the artificial glacier.
6. River or stream water at higher altitude is diverted to a shaded area of the hill, facing north, where the winter sun is blocked by a ridge or a mountain range. At the start of winter/November, the diverted water is made to flow onto sloping hill face through distribution channels. Stone embankments are built at regular intervals which impede the flow of water, making shallow pools and freeze, forming a cascade of ice along the slope. Ice formation continues for 3-4 months resulting in a large accumulation of ice which is referred to as an "artificial glacier". (349 words)

#### 1.1 Attempt the following questions on the basis of the passage :

- i. Who was Chewang Norphel?
  - a. Doctor
  - b. retired civil engineer
  - c. an IAS officer
  - d. None of the above
- ii. What kind of land form is Ladakh?
  - a. Cold desert
  - b. hot desert
  - c. coastal desert
  - d. none of the above
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only source of water in Ladakh
  - a. Rain water
  - b. water fell
  - c. glaciers
  - d. all of the above
- iv. Ladakh is at an altitude of:
  - a. 3000-3500 mt. ASL
  - b. 2500-3000 mt. ASL
  - c. 3000-3200 mt. ASL
  - d. 3500-4000 mt. ASL
- v. Chewang Norphel has been conferred with the:
  - a. Padma Shri
  - b. Padma Vibhushan
  - c. Padma Bhusan
  - d. Bharat Ratna

- vi. Find a word from para. 6 with means OBSTRUCT
  - a. Diverted
  - b. embankment
  - c. cascade
  - d. impede
- vii. Find a word from para. 6 which means AMASSING
  - a. Accumulation
  - b. freeze
  - c. diverted
  - d. embankment
- viii. Write the antonym of the word FLOURISH
  - a. Prosper
  - b. thrive
  - c. decline
  - d. triumph

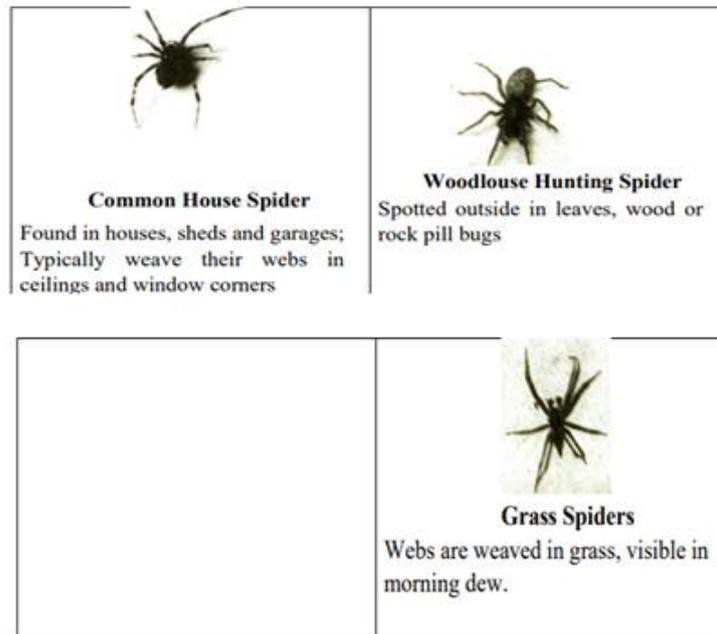
**A.2 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?
2. If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it's not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit.
3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonizing, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been through were not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side
4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that helps is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration.
5. What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today.

**2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following:**

- i. While inventing the light bulb, Thomas Edison had failed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 1000 times
  - b. 10000 plus times
  - c. 1000 plus times
  - d. 10000 times
- ii. Failure is a part of \_\_\_\_\_ life.
  - a. normal
  - b. common
  - c. human
  - d. ordinary
- iii. In paragraph 2, \_\_\_\_\_ means continue.
  - a. robots
  - b. satisfied
  - c. persevere
  - d. flourishing





Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions from those given below:

- i. Where are Spinnerets located in a spider?
- ii. What important role do spiders play as a predator?
- iii. Why are spiders important for birds and wasps?
- iv. Which spider does not weave a web to catch its prey?
- v. Where can the woodlouse hunting spider be spotted?
- vi. Which spider's web is visible in morning dew?

#### A.4 Read the passage given below:

Su means number and Doku means single. The game of Sudoku has many similarities with the game of life. Sudoku is a puzzle game designed for a single player much like crossword puzzle. The puzzle itself is nothing more than grid of little boxes called cells". They are stacked nine high and nine wide making 81 cells in total.

The roots of the Sudoku puzzle are in Switzerland. Leonhard Euler created Carre latin in the 18th century which is similar to a Sudoku puzzle. The first real Sudoku was published in 1979 and was invented by Howard Garns, an American architect. The real worldwide popularity started in Japan in 1986 where it was published and given the name Sudoku by Nikoli.

In life, too you start with a given set of notions and then work from there on. In Sudoku, you need to follow a set of rules to build up the grid, filling each row, column and box with numbers ranging from one to nine, so much like in life where you have to go on your way without hurting anyone else. Respect every number (person) and things would be fine.

While playing, you never think of the end (the result) you just keep working on the numbers and the final result (fruits of action) comes on its own. Extremely difficult puzzles may take hours. Similarly, to achieve the desired results in life, may also take years. The game of Sudoku and the game of life are best played in calm but in a focused state. Everything has to go together in a Sudoku grid the rows, columns and squares. Exactly as in life your duties towards your family, teachers, society and country, all go on simultaneously in Sudoku the arrangement of the given numbers is symmetrical. This is instructive in life, on how to maintain steadfast faith, poise and equanimity despite situations when everything turns topsy-turvy.

There is a subtle difference between the two, as well. Make a mistake and you can erase it and begin all over again in Sudoku. Not so in life you can learn a lesson through it and avoid making the same mistake in future. What most people don't know is that Sudoku is not a mathematical game. It requires absolutely no arithmetic skills, but it does require logical reasoning. As you learn to arrange the numbers correctly your logical thinking skills improve.

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions from Those given below:**

- i) When was the first real Sudoku published?
- ii) Where did it gain first worldwide popularity?
- iii) Our duties towards our----- should go on simultaneously.
- iv) Which quality does one develop while playing Sudoku?
- v) The game of Sudoku can best be played in ----- state.
- vi) The number in the boxes range from-----

**SECTION B : (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)**

- B.1** Write a short descriptive paragraph (100-120 words ) on:
- a. School Garden
  - b. My Mother
- B.2**
- a. Complete the following stories in about 150-200 words. Write the following beginning.  
"It was a freezing cold night. You found a homeless family at your doorstep and invited them into your home to sleep. But in the morning...
  - b. It was an amazing day , full of fun and frolic . We all stood amazed to see a strange flying object over our heads . We started guessing.....
- B.3** Write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India, highlighting the increasing technological addiction among the youth-the bane overpowering the boon suggesting steps to curb the same.

**Integrated Grammar**

**Q.1 Complete the following description about baking cakes by filling word /words in each blank. Write the answer against the correct blank number.**

Baking a cake is a difficult task. Only by (a) \_\_\_\_\_ it repeatedly can one master the art. Most people learn when (b) \_\_\_\_\_ older, experienced people (c) \_\_\_\_\_ them. (d) \_\_\_\_\_ by reading a newspaper recipe is only advisable for experienced people. Even if, they have (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the recipe carefully (f) \_\_\_\_\_ the ingredients accurately us also very important.

- a. i. Baking                      ii. Being baked                      iii. Bake                      iv. look
- b. i. a                      ii. the                      iii. an                      iv. none of the above
- c. i. teach                      ii. Taught                      iii. Will teach                      iv. Are taught
- d. i. Bake                      ii. Baking                      iii. Cooking                      iv. Look
- e. i. been reading                      ii. Unread                      iii. Read                      iv. Reading
- f. i. adding                      ii. Having put                      iii. Put                      iv. Add

**Q.2 Read the paragraph given below and fill in the blanks with one word only. Write the answer against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole sentence.**

In every field (a) \_\_\_\_\_ are pressures. Instead of succumbing to them (b) \_\_\_\_\_ needs to be motivated and perform (c) \_\_\_\_\_. In every failure there is a lesson to be (d) \_\_\_\_\_. Parents and teachers should guard (e) \_\_\_\_\_ putting pressure on children. Man's biggest (f) \_\_\_\_\_ is his fear of failure. It can adversely (g) \_\_\_\_\_ his performance. So brace up and do your duty (h) \_\_\_\_\_ any fear.

- a. i. their                      ii. There                      iii. Thear                      iv. None of the above
- b. i. they                      ii. Someone                      iii. One                      iv. Somebody
- c. i. accurately                      ii. Their                      iii. There                      iv. Them
- d. i. learnt                      ii. Learn                      iii. Learning                      iv. Had learnt
- e. i. on                      ii. against                      iii. in                      iv. Upon
- f. i. fare                      ii. Pleasure                      iii. fear                      iv. Unhappiness
- g. i. retain                      ii. Affect                      iii. effect                      iv. Effecting
- h. i. with                      ii. against                      iii. in                      iv. Without

**Q.3 Fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given in the box.**

1. Butterflies are abundant (a)\_\_\_\_\_ the Central African Republic
  2. It (b)\_\_\_\_\_ home to nearly 600 identified species.
  3. Many butterflies are brilliantly coloured and small (c)\_\_\_\_\_ some are as big as saucers.
  4. My favourite hobby, since my childhood, is \_\_\_\_\_(d) butterflies.
1. (a) (i) in (ii) from (iii) for (iv) into
  2. (b) (i) has (ii) is (iii) was (iv) are
  3. (c) (i) if (ii) therefore (iii) so (iv) while
  4. (d) (i) catch (ii) caught (iii) catching (iv) has been catching

**Q.4 The following passages have not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number.**

	Error	Answer
(a) There is three large regions in the	_____	_____
(b) world where earthquakes is most likely	_____	_____
(c) to happen. Scientists called them earthquake	_____	_____
(d) zones. The first ran along the	_____	_____
east coast of the Asian continent up		
(e) through Japan, across Alaska, then down	_____	_____
(f) the west coast of North America,, cross Mexico	_____	_____
(g) and ending somewhere at the Caribbean sea.	_____	_____
(h) The second ran down the west coast	_____	_____
of South America.		

**Q.5 In the following passage one word has not been edited in each line. Write the incorrect word along with the correct word.**

	incorrect	correct
In Himalayas ,the desert is turning green . e.g.	the	a
Climate change in a Indian region of	_____	_____
Ladakh has shrunk glaciers or has made rainfall	_____	_____
and temperature unpredictable. Water has	_____	_____
needed to irrigating the fields	_____	_____
Farmers may require aid from the government.		

**Q.6 In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it against the correct blank number.**

	Before	Missing	After
In India the teacher been accorded the	e.g. teacher	<u>has</u>	been
(a) highest importance. India has blessed with	_____	_____	_____
(b) a long line eminent teachers,	_____	_____	_____
Dr. Radhakrishnan is one such teacher.			
(c) His teachings have not been	_____	_____	_____
(d) confined the classrooms but	_____	_____	_____







- iii. Select the sentence that best brings out the meaning of 'confidently' as used in the extract.
  - a. Some of the information was confidently misleading.
  - b. The report asserts confidently that the world economy will boost from the market collapse.
  - c. The present memoir is confidently a tribute to his ability and character.
  - d. The pandemic has confidently brought down the market.
- iv. Which of the given option stands closest in meaning to "flying colours"?
  - a. risky
  - b. courageous
  - c. profitable
  - d. successful
- v. Answer the following questions briefly:
  - (a) Who was Triveni?
  - (b) What was the story Kaashi Yaatre all about?
  - (c) Why did the grandmother depend on her granddaughter to know the story?
  - (d) Could the grandmother succeed in accomplishing her desire to read? How?
  - (e) Age is no bar for learning - Justify the above statement in reference to the story. 'How I taught my Grandmother to read'.

### Brook

**C.3 On the basis of your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions by ticking the correct choice.**

- (a) The message of the poem is that the life of a brook is \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (i) temporary
  - (ii) short-lived
  - (iii) eternal
  - (v) momentary
- (b) The poet draws a parallelism between the journey of the brook with \_\_\_\_\_
  - (i) the life of a man
  - (ii) the death of man
  - (iii) the difficulties in a man's life
  - (iv) the endless talking of human beings
- (c) In the poem, the below mentioned lines suggest that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 "And here and there a lusty trout,  
 And here and there a grayling"  
  - (i) the brook is a source of life.
  - (ii) people enjoy the brook.
  - (iii) fishes survive because of water.
  - (iv) the brook witnesses all kinds of scenes.

**C.4 Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct options.**

- A. With many a curve my banks I fret  
 By many a field and fallow,  
 And many a fairy foreland set  
 With willow-weed and mallow.

- (i) Choose the option that best describes the brook's journey in the given stanza.  
 It is a journey full of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) comfort and luxury
  - b) trials and tribulations
  - c) sorrow and misery
  - d) joy and laughter
- (ii) The poet has used the pronoun 'I' to refer to the brook and thus employed a literary device in his depiction. Choose the option that uses the same literary device as used in the first line.

- a) The magnitude of the bottomless ocean was divine.
  - b) The angry walls echoed his fury.
  - c) A mother is like a lioness protecting her cubs.
  - d) I felt the power of the gushing stream.
- (iii) The brook seems to be fretting in the given stanza. This word has been used by the poet to depict the \_\_\_\_\_ of the flowing brook.
- a) force
  - b) kindness
  - c) silence
  - d) beauty

B. I linger by my shingly bars;  
 I loiter round my cresses;  
 And out again I curve and flow  
 To join the brimming river,  
 For men may come and men may go,  
 But I go on forever.

- (i) Choose the option that includes words that best describe the characteristics of the brook, as revealed in the given extract.
1. perpetual 2. silent 3. twisted  
 4. unbound 5. interrupted
- a) 1, 3 and 4
  - b) 1, 2, 4 and 5
  - c) 1, 2, and 3
  - d) 1, 2 and 4
- (ii) The line, 'men may come and men may go'
- a) mocks the shortness of the brook's life as it goes through its journey.
  - b) highlights the eternal nature of human life as opposed to its own.
  - c) contrasts the eternal nature of brook against short-lived human life-span.
  - d) highlights the eternal story of men that the brook comes across during its journey.
- (iii) What do the words, 'linger and loiter' show about the brook?
- a) Its continuity
  - b) Its slow movement
  - c) Its powerful force
  - d) Its ultimate purpose

**C.5 Answer the following questions from the given extract**

A. By thirty hills I hurry down,  
 Or slip between the ridges,  
 By twenty thorpes, a little town,  
 And half a hundred bridges

- a) Who is the "I" here?
- b) Identify the poetic device in the fourth line.
- c) Describe the journey that "I" undertakes.

B. "With many a curve my banks I fret  
 By many a field and fallow,  
 And many a fairy foreland set  
 With willow-weed and mallow.

- (a) What kind of land areas are referred to here?
- (b) What is the the movement of the brook at this stage ?
- (c) Identify the poetic devices in the above stanza.

**C.6 Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Where does the Brook originate and where does it end?
- (b) Explain the lines "For men may come and men may go but I go on for ever.

- (c) What are the different stages of the book as described by the poet?
- (d) **Value based Question**  
Alfred Lord Tennyson uses the brook to draw a parallel with the life of man. Explain.

### The Road not taken

#### C.7 On the basis of your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions by selecting the correct choice.

- (a) In the poem, a traveller comes to a fork in the road and needs to decide which way to go to continue his journey. Figuratively the choice of the road denotes
- the tough choices people make on the road of life.
  - the time wasted on deciding what to do.
  - life is like a forest.
  - one must travel a lot to realize one's dreams.
- (b) The poet writes, 'Two roads diverged in a yellow wood.' The word diverged means
- appeared
  - curved
  - branched off
  - continued on
- (c) The tone of the speaker in the first stanza is that of
- excitement
  - anger
  - hesitation and thoughtfulness
  - sorrow
- (d) Select the quote that captures the central idea of the poem most appropriately.
- We often confuse what we wish for with what is.
  - I have always been much better at asking questions than knowing what the answers were.
  - You are free to make whatever choice you want, but you are not free from the consequences of the choice.
  - To live a creative life, we must lose our fear of being wrong.

#### C.8 Extracts for Comprehension

- A. And be one traveller, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;
- Name the poem and the poet.
  - 'And be one traveller long I stood'. Why was the traveller standing for so long?
  - What does 'it bent in the undergrowth' imply?
- B. And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh! I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.
- Why does the poet find the road untrodden?
  - Why does the poet doubt about his coming back to the other road?
  - What does 'I kept the first for another day' mean?

#### C.9 Short Answer Questions.

- What is the dilemma of the poet?
- How are the two roads described in the poem?
- Which road does the poet choose and why?
- Bring out the symbolism in the poem 'The Road Not Taken'.

- e. In context of the poem, discuss the importance of making the right choice at the right moment.

### The Villa For Sale

#### C.10 Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct options.

- A. But the sign has been hanging on the gate for over a month now and I am beginning to be afraid that the day I bought it was when I was the real fool.
- a) Why is Juliette disappointed?
- (i) she is unable to get the role of a cook in the films.
  - (ii) her maid is leaving as she has got a role in the films.
  - (iii) she is unable to find a suitable buyer for her villa.
  - (iv) Gaston is offering a very low price for the villa.
- b) Why does she call herself a fool?
- (i) she has decided to sell her villa.
  - (ii) there are no buyers for the villa.
  - (iii) she had bought the villa for more than it was worth.
  - (iv) the villa was too close to the film studios.
- B. 'But your parents would take possession of it, every year from the beginning of spring until the end of September. What's more they would bring the whole tribe of your sister's children with them.'
- (a) What does Gaston mean by 'take possession'?
- (i) her parents would stay with them for a long time.
  - (ii) Juliette's sister has many children.
  - (iii) Gaston does not like children.
  - (iv) Juliette's sister's children are badly behaved.
- C. 'While you were upstairs, I have been thinking a lot about your Papa and Mamma.'
- (a) What is the discrepancy between what Gaston said earlier and what he says now?
- (i) Earlier he did not want Juliette's parents to stay with them but now he is showing concern for them.
  - (ii) Earlier he wanted Juliette's parents to stay with them but now he does not want them to come over.
  - (iii) Earlier he wanted to buy a house for them but now he wants them to come and stay in their villa.
  - (iv) Earlier he stayed in Juliette's parents' villa but now he wants them to stay with him and Juliette.
- (b) What does the above statement reveal about Gaston's character?
- (i) he is selfish.
  - (ii) he is an opportunist.
  - (iii) he is a caring person.
  - (iv) he is a hypocrite.

#### C.11 Answer the following questions.

- a) Why does Jeanne want to buy a villa?
- b) According to Juliette what advantages does the villa have to please a customer?
- c) What advice does the maid give to Juliette? Why?
- d) Describe Mrs. Al. Smith.
- e) How does the playwright Sacha Guitry portray the vices of human character through Gaston.



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98**  
**MATHS ASSIGNMENT 2022-23**  
**UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1**  
**CLASS - IX**



# **NUMBER SYSTEM**



*The mysterious world of numbers...*



## Some Amazing and Interesting Facts about NUMBERS



**Mona Lisa's Secret**

Two quantities such as lengths often appear in designs and art works in the ratio of 1.618 known as GOLDEN RATIO.

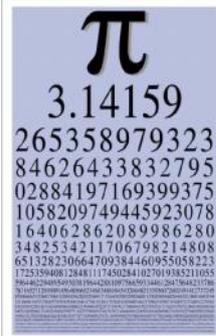
**The Family Tree**

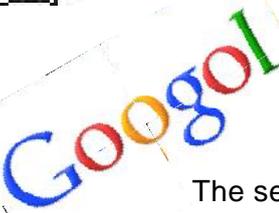
What appears after million, billion and trillion?  
Find out here. ↓

English - short scale			
septillion	quadrillion	trillion	thousand
sextillion	trillion	billion	million
quintillion	billion	million	thousand
1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000			
German - long scale			
Quadrillion	Trillion	Billion	Milliarde
Trilliarde	Billiarde	Milliarde	Tausend

**The Unique One**

The value of Pi or  $\pi$  can't be expressed in the form of fraction thus making it an IRRATIONAL NUMBER.





**A wonderful mistake!**

The search engine 'Google' came from the misspelling of the word 'Googol'!

$10^{100}$

The ancient Hindu-Arabic numeral system developed a number system over 1000 years ago which is now the base on which we use the numeral digits today 1, 2, 3 and further on .....

# SUBJECT ENRICHMENT

## Concept of Spiral of Theodorus

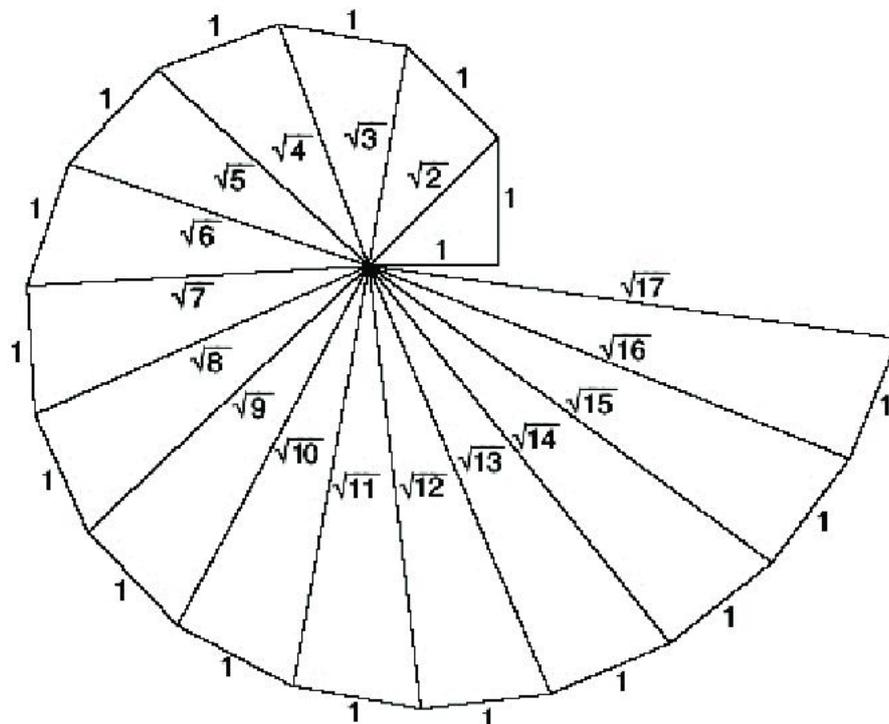
In geometry, the spiral of Theodorus (also called the square root spiral, Einstein spiral or Pythagorean spiral) is a spiral composed of right triangles placed edge-to-edge.

### Construction :

The spiral is started with an isosceles right triangle, with each leg having unit length. Another right angle is formed with one leg being the hypotenuse of the prior triangle (with length  $\sqrt{2}$ ) and other leg having length of 1, the length of the hypotenuse of the second triangle is  $\sqrt{3}$ .

The process repeats, the  $n$ th triangle in the sequence is a right triangle with side length  $\sqrt{n}$  & 1 with hypotenuse  $\sqrt{n+1}$ .

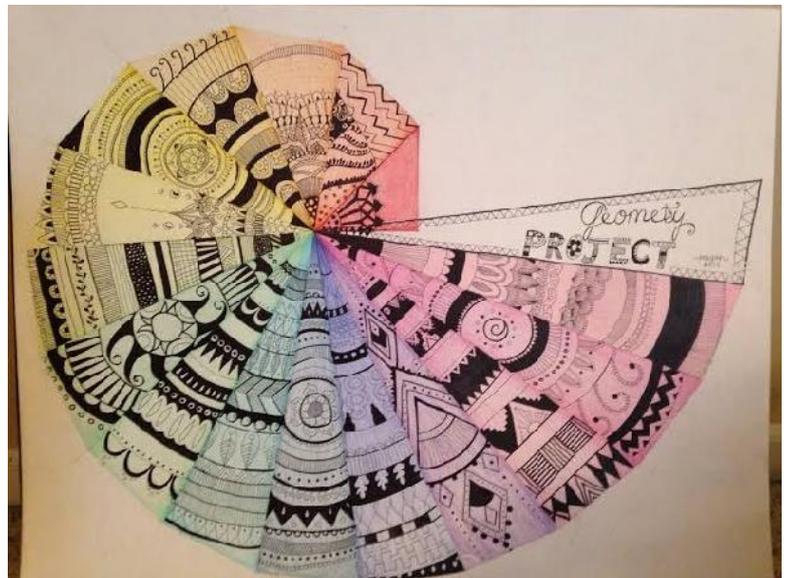
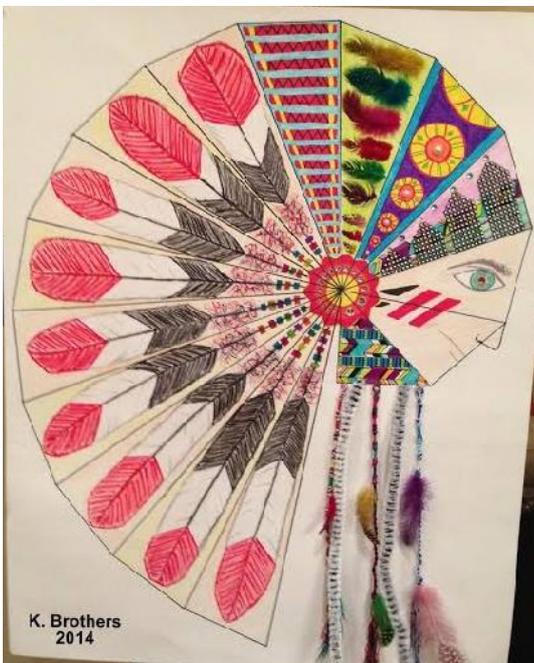
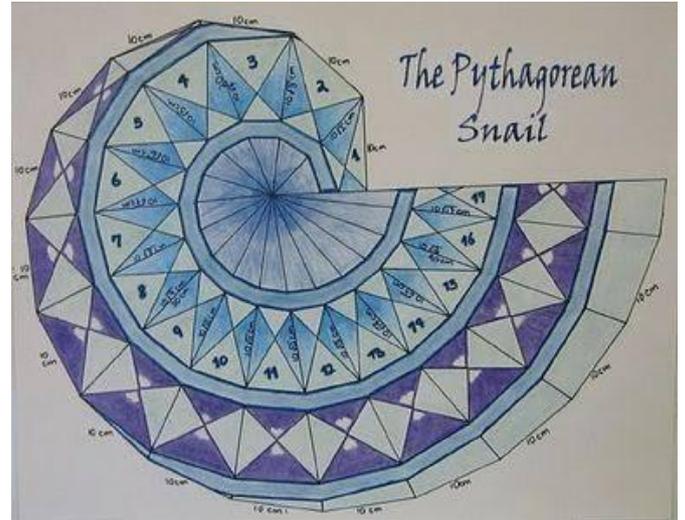
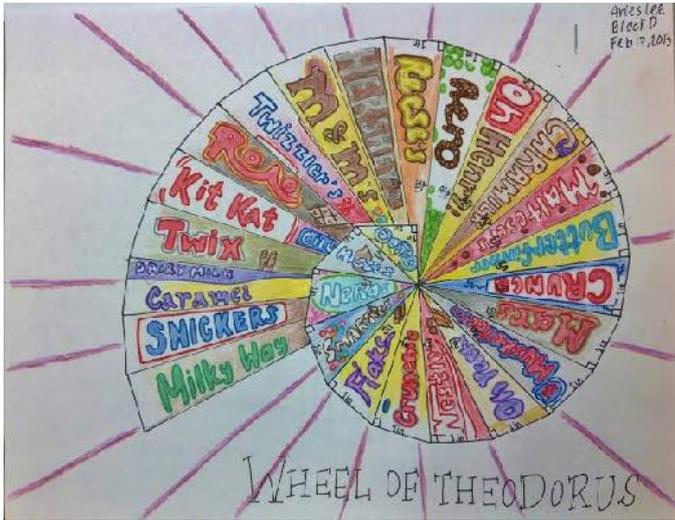
Though, Theodorus stopped his spiral at the triangle with a hypotenuse of  $\sqrt{17}$ , if the spiral is continued to infinitely many triangles, many interesting characteristics can be formed.



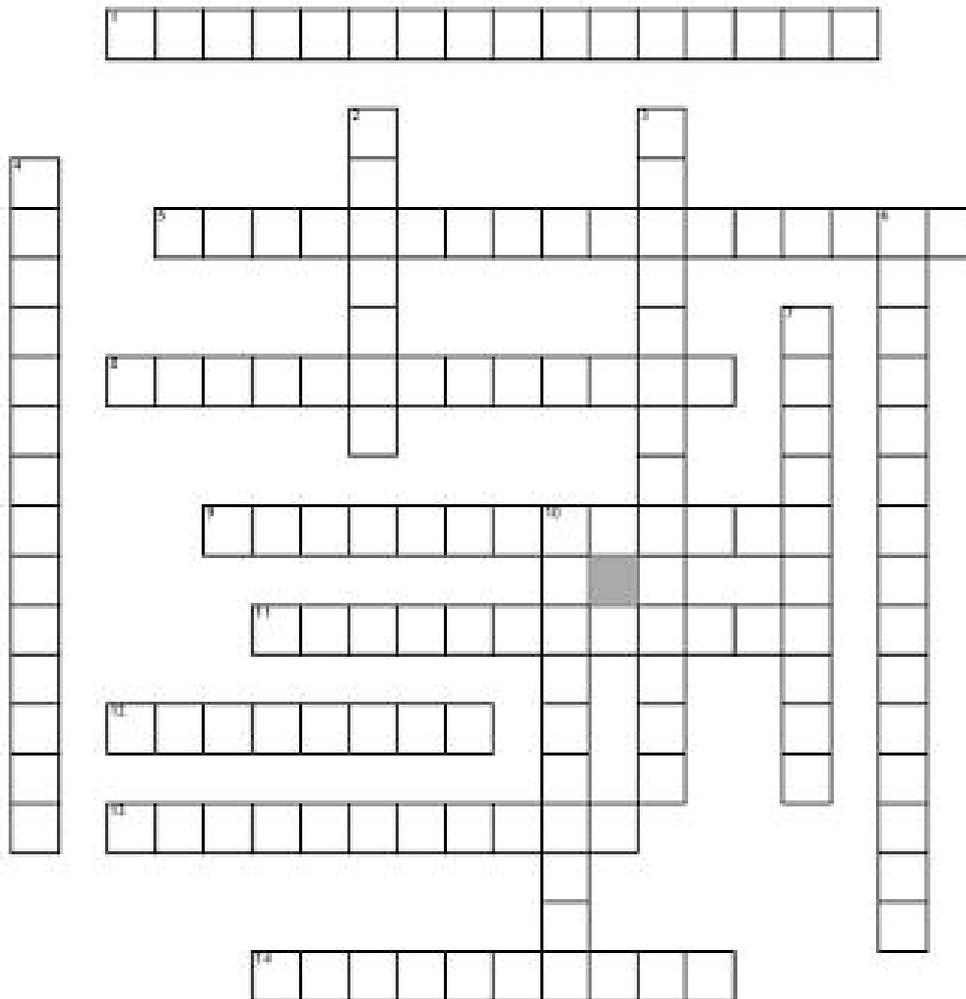
# ART INTEGRATED PROJECT

Based on the concept of square root spiral or spiral of Theodorus, the students have to create different pictures/scene/figure using the square root spiral, for eg. Pythagorean snail, flower, abstract design, umbrella, mushroom etc.

The spiral art should be creative and purely innovative. Use of appropriate colours and shading will be appreciated.



# CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## Across

1. a decimal fraction in which a figure or group of figures is repeated indefinitely, as in 0.666.... or as in 1.851851851...
5. any real number that cannot be expressed as the exact ratio of two integers, e.g.  $\sqrt{2}$  and  $\pi$ .
8. terminating decimal
9. 4 times 4=16
11. a number without fractions; an integer
12. after (a number) to one less exact but more convenient for calculations
13. a number that is either rational or irrational rather than imaginary.
14. shorten (something) by cutting off the top or the end

## Down

2. a whole number; a number that is not a fraction.
3. Imaginary numbers
4. a number without fractions; an integer.
6. a whole number or the quotient of any whole numbers, excluding zero as a denominator
7. Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and  $\times$ ) grouped together that show the value of something.
10. a number that produces a specified quantity when multiplied by itself: '7 is a square root of 49'

## WORKSHEET

1. A rational number between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  is
- a.  $\frac{2}{5}$                       b.  $\frac{5}{8}$                       c.  $\frac{4}{3}$                       d.  $\frac{1}{4}$
2. Which one of the following is an irrational number
- a.  $\sqrt{4}$                       b.  $3\sqrt{8}$                       c.  $\sqrt{100}$                       d.  $-\sqrt{0.64}$
3. The value of  $(3 + \sqrt{3})(3 - \sqrt{3})$  is
- a. 0                      b. 6                      c. 9                      d. 3
4. On simplifying  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}}$ , we get
- a.  $\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}}$                       b.  $\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}}$                       c.  $\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}$                       d.  $\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}$
5. The value of  $\frac{8^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 16^{\frac{1}{3}}}{32^{-\frac{1}{3}}}$  is
- a. 16                      b. 4                      c. 12                      d. 8
6. Decimal expansion of a rational number is terminating if in its denominator there is
- a. 2 or 5                      b. 3 or 5                      c. 9 or 11                      d. 3 or 7
7. The number of rational numbers between  $\sqrt{3}$  and  $\sqrt{5}$  is
- a. one                      b. 3                      c. infinitely many                      d. none
8. The value of  $\frac{1}{11}$  in decimal form is
- a.  $0.09\overline{9}$                       b.  $0.90\overline{9}$                       c.  $0.0\overline{9}$                       d.  $0.00\overline{9}$

## QUESTION BANK

### Section-A

1. If  $b > 0$ , and  $b^2 = a$ , then what is the value of  $\sqrt{a}$  ?
2. Find  $\sqrt[3]{10} \div \sqrt[3]{2}$
3. Simplify  $\left[\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{1/5}\right]^{-1/6}$
4. Find two rational and two irrational numbers between  $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{6}$ .
5. Find the value of  $(81)^{0.16} \times (81)^{0.09}$ .
6. a.  $\sqrt[4]{\sqrt[3]{2^2}}$                       b.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{14641}}$
7. Locate the following numbers on the number line.  
i.  $\sqrt{13}$                       ii.  $\sqrt{10}$
8. Classify  $3\sqrt{18}$ ,  $\frac{\sqrt{28}}{\sqrt{343}}$ ,  $-\sqrt{0.4}$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $10.124124\dots\dots$  as rational or irrational with justification.
9. Find the value of  $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a+b} \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b+c} \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c+a}$ .
10. If  $3^{16} \times (2^x)^2 = 6^{16}$ , find the value of  $x$ .

### Section-B

11. Find the product of  $\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[4]{2}, \sqrt[12]{32}$ .
12. Simplify :  $\frac{8^{1/3} \times 16^{1/3}}{32^{-1/3}}$
13. Simplify:
  - a.  $\sqrt[4]{81} - 8\sqrt[3]{216} + 15\sqrt[5]{32} + \sqrt{225}$
  - b.  $4\sqrt{20} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{245} - \sqrt{405}$
  - c.  $\left(\frac{81}{16}\right)^{-3/4} \times \left[\left(\frac{25}{9}\right)^{-3/2} \div \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{-3}\right]$
  - d.  $\left[5^2 \left(8^{1/3} + 27^{1/3}\right)^3\right]^{1/5}$
  - e.  $3\sqrt[3]{40} - 4\sqrt[3]{320} - \sqrt[3]{5}$
  - f.  $64^{1/3} [64^{1/3} - 64^{2/3}]$
14. Express  $0.6 + 0.\bar{7} + 0.4\bar{7}$  in the form  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q \neq 0$ .

15. Find the value of

a.  $\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{6}}$

b.  $\sqrt{7-2\sqrt{10}}$

16. Rationalise  $\frac{4\sqrt{3}+5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{48}+\sqrt{18}}$ .

17. Evaluate  $\frac{70}{\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{20}+\sqrt{40}-\sqrt{80}}$ , if  $\sqrt{10} = 3.16$  and  $\sqrt{5} = 2.24$

### Section-C

18. If  $a = 7 - 4\sqrt{3}$ , then find the value of  $\sqrt{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ .

19. Simplify :  $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{5}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15}+3\sqrt{2}}$

20. If  $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$ ,  $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$  find the value of  $\frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{3\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}}$ .

21. Prove that  $\frac{1}{3+\sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{1}} = 1$

22. Find the values of a and b :

$$\frac{7+\sqrt{5}}{7-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{7-\sqrt{5}}{7+\sqrt{5}} = a + \frac{7}{11}\sqrt{5} b.$$

23. If  $\frac{9^n \times 3^2 \times \left(3^{\frac{-n}{2}}\right)^{-2} - 27^n}{3^{3m} \times 2^3} = \frac{1}{27}$ , .Prove that  $m-n=1$

24. If  $a = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$  and  $b = \frac{1}{a}$  then what will be the value of  $a^2 + b^2$  ?

25. Find the value of  $\frac{4}{(216)^{\frac{-2}{3}}} + \frac{1}{(256)^{\frac{-3}{4}}} + \frac{2}{(243)^{\frac{-1}{5}}}$

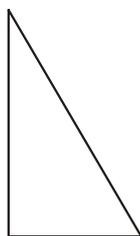
26. Find the value of  $\frac{\sqrt{32}+\sqrt{48}}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{12}}$ .

27. If  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$ ,  $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$ , then find the value of  $x^2+y^2+xy$ .

## Section-D

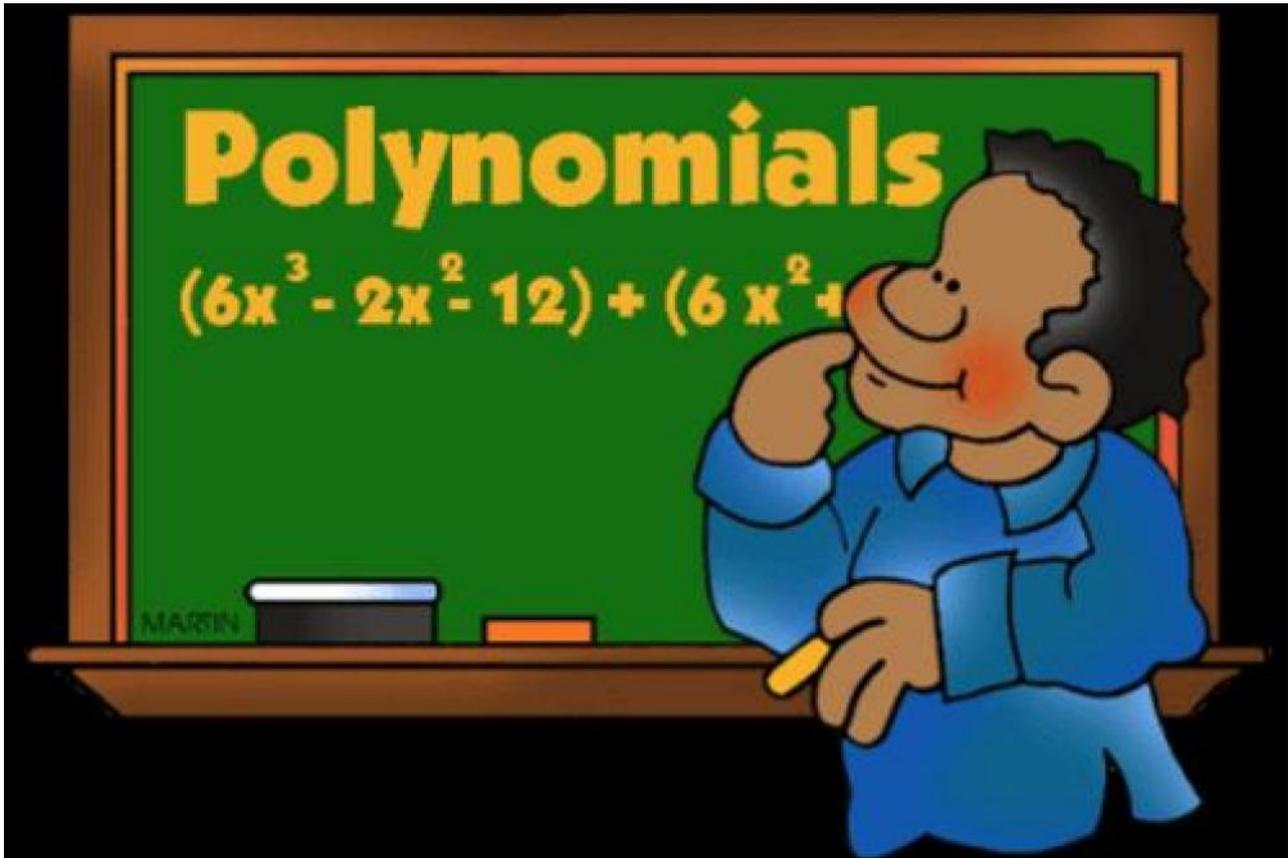
### Case Study Questions

Aarushi and Avni are playing with match-sticks by making different geometrical and other figures. Avni kept one match-stick horizontally and then two match-sticks vertically as shown in Figure and then asks Aarushi to join the open ends of horizontally and vertically placed strings by a thread. Avni's elder sister Mira comes and ask them to find the length of the thread if each matchstick is of unit length.



Aarushi replies that the length of the thread can be found by using Pythagoras Theorem and it is equal to  $\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$  units using your knowledge about numbers, answer the following questions.

- a.  $\sqrt{5}$  is
- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| i. a rational number | ii. an irrational number |
| iii. an integer      | iv. a whole number       |
- b. The decimal representation of an irrational number is
- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. terminating                     | ii. non-terminating recurring |
| iii. non-terminating non-recurring | iv. not possible              |
- c. The decimal representation of a rational number cannot be
- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i. terminating       | ii. non-terminating               |
| iii. non-terminating | iv. non-terminating non-repeating |
- d. the sum of any two irrational number is
- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| i. always an irrational number | ii. always a rational number                 |
| iii. always an integer         | iv. sometimes rational, sometimes irrational |



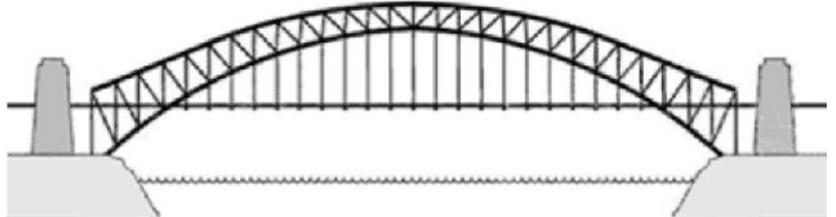
## Why study Polynomials?

In mathematics, a polynomial is an expression consisting of variables and coefficients, that involves only the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and non-negative integer exponents.

But, do you know polynomials appear in a wide variety of areas of mathematics and science. Let us look at some examples where polynomials are used to encode a wide range of problems in day-to-day life ranging from construction to meteorology to even more sophisticated analysis.

- **Roller Coaster Designing** – Roller

Coaster designers use polynomials to describe the curves in their rides. Engineers use polynomials to graph the curves in their rides. Engineers use polynomials to graph the curves of roller coasters and bridges.



- **Stock Market** – Polynomials can be used to model different situations, like the stock market to see how prices will vary over time.

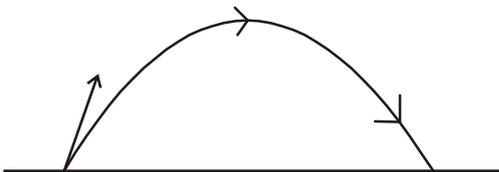


- **Loan Calculations and Company Valuation**



Assessment of present value is used in loan calculations and company valuation. It involves polynomials that back interest accumulation out of future liquid transactions.

- **Trajecting of projectiles** – Polynomials are used in Physics to describe trajecting of projectiles.



**NOTE TO STUDENTS :** With the help of internet, find out many more applications of polynomials and discuss with your friends and teacher.

# FACTORING POLYNOMIALS

**Directions :** Factorize completely each polynomial. Circle the colour to your answer choice and colour the corresponding numbered areas in the picture given on next page.

1	$x^2+x-20$	$(x-5)(x-4)$ DARK GREEN	$(x+5)(x-4)$ LIGHT BLUE		
2	$x^2-8x+12$	$(x-6)(x-2)$ BROWN	$(x-3)(x-4)$ PINK	$(x-5)(x-3)$ YELLOW GREEN	
3	$2x^2+x-15$	$(2x-5)(2x+3)$ ORANGE	$(2x-5)(x+3)$ PURPLE	$(2x+3)(x-5)$ BLACK	
4	$x^2-26x+48$	$(x+4)(x+12)$ SILVER	$(x-12)(x-4)$ TURQUIOSE	$(x-8)(x-6)$ LIGHT PURPLE	$(x-2)(x-24)$ PINK
5	$x^2-36$	$(x+4)(x-9)$ YELLOW GREEN	$(x-9)(x+4)$ LIGHT BLUE	$(x+6)(x-6)$ GREEN	$(x-6)^2$ RED
6	$9x^2-24x+16$	$(3x+4)^2$ MAROON	$(9x-4)(x-4)$ TEAL	$(3x-4)^2$ YELLOW	$(3x-2)(3x-8)$ BROWN
7	$100x^2-80x-9$	$(10x-9)(10x+1)$ BLACK	$(10x-3)^2$ DARK GREEN	$(50x+9)(2x-1)$ LIGHT PINK	$(25x-3)(4x+3)$ GOLD
8	$2x^2+15x+28$	$(2x+7)(x-4)$ PURPLE	$(2x+7)(x+4)$ ORANGE	$(2x+4)(x+7)$ SILVER	$(2x+2)(x+14)$ LIGHT PURPLE
9	$9x^2-25$	$(3x-5)(3x+5)$ PINK	$(9x-5)(x+5)$ RED	$(3x-5)^2$ BLUE	$(3x+5)^2$ TURQUIOSE
10	$5x^2-38x-63$	$(5x+7)(x-9)$ BLACK	$(5x-21)(x+3)$ LIGHT PINK	$(5x+9)(x-7)$ WHITE	$(5x-7)(x-9)$ YELLOW
11	$12x^2+10x-8$	$2(3x-1)(2x+4)$ MUSTARD	$2(6x^2+5x-4)$ GRAY	$(2x-1)(3x+4)$ ORANGE	$2(2x-1)(3x+4)$ RED
12	$x^2+10xy+25y^2$	$(x+5y)^2$ TEAL	$(x-5y)^2$ BROWN	$(5x+y)^2$ LIGHT BLUE	$5(x+y)^2$ ORANGE
13	$7x^2-63$	$7(x-3)^2$ PINK	$7(x-9)$ PURPLE	$(7x+21)(x-3)$ WHITE	$7(x+3)(x-3)$ LIGHT PURPLE
14	$x^3-11x^2+10x$	$(x-10)(x-1)$ MAROON	$x(x-10)(x-1)$ YELLOW GREEN	$(x^2-10)(x-1)$ GOLD	$x(x-5)(x-2)$ BLACK
15	$12x^2+12x-3$	$3(2x-1)(2x+1)$ DARK GREEN	$-3(4x-1)(x+1)$ TEAL	$3(2x+1)^2$ MAROON	$12(x-1)(x+3)$ SILVER
16	$4x^2y+25y^3$	$(2x+5y)(2x-5y)$ RED	$(4xy+5y)(xy-5y)$ BLUE	$y(4x-5y)^2$ LIGHT PINK	$y(2x+5y)(2x-5y)$ BROWN
17	$x^3+6x^2+11x+6$	$x(3x+1)(2x+3)$ YELLOW	$x(x-2)(x+3)$ TURQUIOSE	$6(x+1)(x+2)$ MUSTARD	$(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$ DARK GREEN
18	$20x^3+225x^2-180x$	$5x(4x-3)(x+12)$ GOLD	$5(4x-3)(x+12)$ PINK	$5x(4x-12)(x+3)$ YELLOW GREEN	$5x(2x-3)(2x+12)$ TEAL



# WORKSHEET

- The zeroes of the polynomial  $5x(x+2)(x-3)$  are
  - 2, 0, 3, 5
  - 2, 3
  - 5, -2, 3
  - 0, -2, 3
- The roots of polynomial equation  $3x^3-12x=0$  are
  - 3, 2, -2
  - 3, 0, 4
  - 0, 2, -2
  - 3, 0, 2, -2
- $\sqrt{2}$  is a polynomial of degree
  - 2
  - 0
  - 1
  - $\frac{1}{2}$
- Which of the following is a polynomial?
  - $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2}{x^2}$
  - $\sqrt{2x} - 1$
  - $x^2 + \frac{3x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}}$
  - $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$
- If  $p(x) = x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 1$ , then  $p(2\sqrt{2})$  is equal to
  - 0
  - 1
  - $4\sqrt{2}$
  - $8\sqrt{2} + 1$
- If  $x+1$  is a factor of  $2x^2+kx$ , then the value of  $k$  is
  - 3
  - 3
  - $\frac{25}{7}$
  - $-\frac{25}{7}$
- The factorisation of  $4x^2+8x+3$  is
  - $(x+1)(x+3)$
  - $(2x+1)(2x+3)$
  - $(2x+2)(2x+5)$
  - $(2x-1)(2x-3)$
- Zero of the zero polynomial
  - is 0 only
  - is 1 only
  - is any real number
  - not defined

## QUESTION BANK

### Section-A

1. If  $x^2+51$  is divided by  $x+1$ , then find the remainder.
2. If  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = -1$  ( $x, y \neq 0$ ), then find the value of  $x^3 - y^3$ .
3. If  $25x^2 - k = (5x + \frac{1}{3})(5x - \frac{1}{3})$ , then find the value of  $k$ .
4. If  $p(x) = x + \sqrt{3}$ , then find  $p(x) + p(-x)$ .
5. If  $p(x) = x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 1$ , then evaluate  $p(2\sqrt{2})$ .
6. For the polynomial  $\frac{x^3 + 2x + 1}{5} - \frac{7}{2}x^2 - x^6$  write
  - a. the degree of the polynomial
  - b. the coefficient of  $x^3$
  - c. the coefficient of  $x^6$
  - d. the constant term
7. Factorise :
  - a.  $x^2 + 3\sqrt{3}x + 6$
  - b.  $x^2 + 3\sqrt{3}x - 30$
8. If both  $x-2$  and  $x - \frac{1}{2}$  are factors of  $px^2 + 5x + r$ , show that  $p=r$ .
9. Factorise :
  - a.  $9(x-2y)^2 - 4(x-2y) - 13$
  - b.  $8(a+1)^2 + 2(a+1)(b+2) - 15(b+2)^2$
  - e.  $16x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 - 16xy - 12yz + 24xz$

### Section-B

10. If  $x=2$  and  $x=0$  are zeroes of the polynomial  $2x^3 + 5x^2 + px + b$ , then find the value of  $p$  and  $b$ .
11. Find the zeroes of the polynomial  $p(x) = (x-2)^2 - (x+2)^2$ .
12. Show that  $p-1$  is a factor of  $p^{20}-1$  and also  $p^{21}-1$ .
13. If  $x+y=12$  and  $xy=27$  find the value of  $x^3+y^3$ .
14. If  $a+b+c=15$  and  $ab+bc+ca=83$  find the value of  $a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc$ .
15. By actual division find the quotient and remainder when  $x^4+1$  is divided by  $x-1$ .
16. Expand and simplify :
  - a.  $(-x+2y-3z)^2 + (x-2y+3z)^2$
  - b.  $\left(5 - \frac{1}{2x}\right)^3$
17. Factorise :
  - a.  $6x^2 + 7x - 3$
  - b.  $2\sqrt{2}a^3 + 8b^3 - 27c^3 + 18\sqrt{2}abc$
  - c.  $(x-y)^2 - 7(x^2 - y^2) + 12(x+y)^2$
  - d.  $1 - 64a^3 - 12a + 48a^2$
  - e.  $1 + 64x^3$
  - f.  $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 17x + 30$
  - g.  $8p^3 + \frac{12}{5}p^2 + \frac{6}{25}p + \frac{1}{125}$
  - h.  $(3p-4q)(9p^2+12pq+16q^2)$

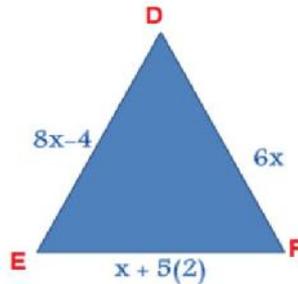
### Section-C

18. If  $ax^3+bx^2+x-6$  has  $x+2$  as a factor and leaves a remainder 4 when divided by  $(x-2)$ , find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .
19. If  $x$  and  $y$  are two positive real numbers such that  $x^2+4y^2=17$  and  $xy=2$ , then find the value of  $(x+2y)$ .
20. If the polynomials  $az^3+4z^2+3z-4$  and  $z^3-4z+a$  leave the same remainder when divided by  $z-3$  find the value of  $a$ .
21. Without actual division prove that  $2x^4-5x^3+2x^2-x+2$  is divisible by  $x^2-3x+2$ .
22. If  $x+a$  is a factor of  $x^2+px+q$  and  $x^2+mx+n$ , prove that  $a = \frac{n-q}{m-p}$
23. Find the value of  $x^3+6xy+y^3-8$  when  $x=2-y$ .
24. If  $a, b, c$  are all non-zero and  $a+b+c=0$  prove that  $\frac{a^2}{bc} + \frac{b^2}{ca} + \frac{c^2}{ab} = 3$
25. Without finding the cubes, factorise and find the value of  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^3$ .
26. Simplify and factorise :  
 $(a + b + c)^2 - (a - b - c)^2 + 4b^2 - 4c^2$
27. Using appropriate identity, find the products
  - a.  $(x^2 - 1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)$
  - b.  $(2x - y + 3z)(4x^2 + y^2 + 9z^2 + 2xy + 3yz - 6xz)$

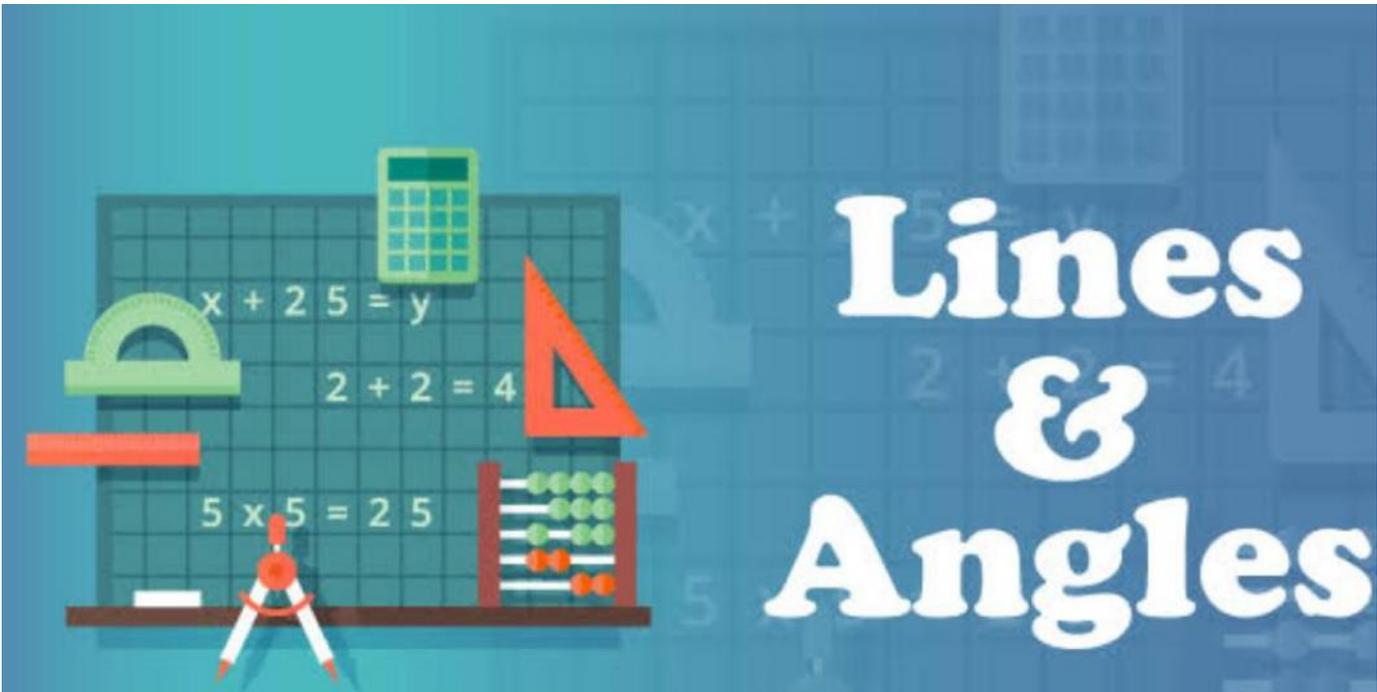
### Section-D

#### Case Study Questions

Daman, Ekansh, Fatima are sitting at the corners of a triangular park DEF with strings of length DE, EF, FD. The measurements are marked in the figure.



- a. The length of the string DE is a
  - i. constant polynomial
  - ii. linear polynomial
  - iii. quadratic polynomial
  - iv. cubic polynomial
- b. The perimeter of the triangle is a
  - i. monomial
  - ii. binomial
  - iii. trinomial
  - d. polynomial with more than 3 terms
- c. The product of lengths DE and EF equals
  - i.  $8x^2+76x-40$
  - ii.  $x^2+60x$
  - iii.  $8x^2-76x-40$
  - iv.  $8x^2-76x+40$
- d. Find the cube of the side DE.
  - i.  $x^3+9x^2+12x+8$
  - ii.  $x^3+6x^2+12x+8$
  - iii. 64
  - iv.  $64(8x^3-12x^2+6x-1)$



## LINES AND ANGLES

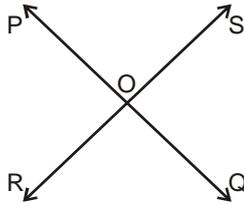


**Look at the picture given above. You can click a picture of your house/ society and do as directed.**

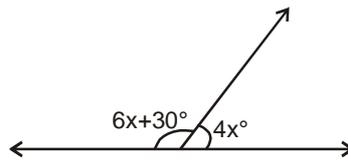
- Mark all the vertices seen in the picture.
- Mark different angles formed between any two edges of the house.
- Classify the angles as acute angle, right angle, obtuse angle, straight angle and reflex angle.
- Identify the pair of parallel lines and their corresponding transversals.
- Classify the pair of angles formed by each pair of parallel lines and the transversal.
- Measure these angles using protractor and hence state the theorems/axioms based on these pair of angles.

# WORKSHEET

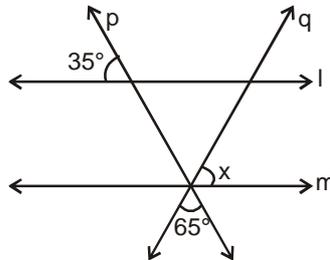
1. The angle which is four times its complement is
  - a.  $60^\circ$
  - b.  $30^\circ$
  - c.  $45^\circ$
  - d.  $72^\circ$
2. Two adjacent angles on a straight line are in the ratio 5:4, then the measure of each one of these angles are
  - a.  $100^\circ$  and  $80^\circ$
  - b.  $75^\circ$  and  $105^\circ$
  - c.  $90^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$
  - d.  $60^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$
3. Two lines PQ and RS intersect at O. If  $\angle POR = 50^\circ$ , then the value of  $\angle ROQ$  is



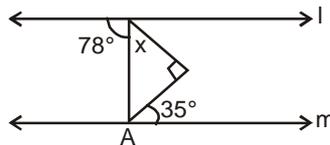
- a.  $120^\circ$
  - b.  $130^\circ$
  - c.  $90^\circ$
  - d.  $150^\circ$
4. In fig., the value of x is



- a.  $60^\circ$
  - b.  $15^\circ$
  - c.  $30^\circ$
  - d.  $45^\circ$
5. In the adjoining figure, if  $l \parallel m$  then the value of x is

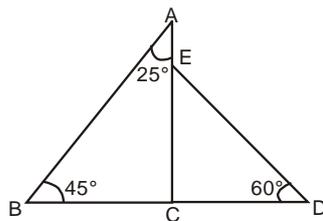


- a.  $70^\circ$
  - b.  $80^\circ$
  - c.  $90^\circ$
  - d.  $85^\circ$
6. In the adjoining figure, if  $l \parallel m$  then the value of x is

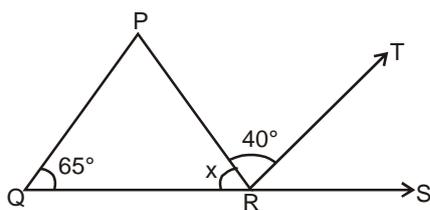


- a.  $35^\circ$
  - b.  $43^\circ$
  - c.  $45^\circ$
  - d.  $47^\circ$

7. In the adjoining figure, the measure of  $\angle AED$  is



- a.  $110^\circ$                       b.  $120^\circ$                       c.  $130^\circ$                       d.  $140^\circ$
8. If  $PQ \parallel RT$ , then  $x$  is equal to

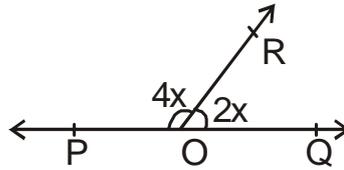


- a.  $75^\circ$                       b.  $70^\circ$                       c.  $65^\circ$                       d.  $55^\circ$

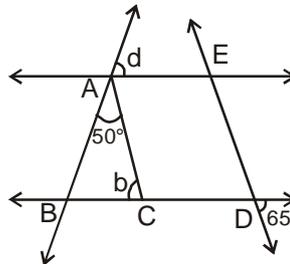
## QUESTION BANK

### SECTION-A

1. In figure, POQ is a line. Then the value of x is



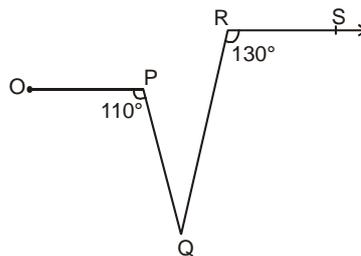
2. Write the supplement and complement of  $63^\circ$ .
3. What is the complement of  $(90^\circ - a)$ ?
4. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2:3:4. Find the angles of the triangle.
5. If two interior angles on the same side of a transversal intersecting two parallel lines are in the ratio 2:3, then the measure of the smaller of two angles is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In the given figure,  $AE \parallel BD$  and  $AC \parallel ED$ ; find  $\angle b$  and  $\angle d$ .



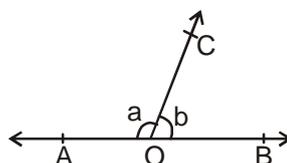
7. If one of the angles of an isosceles  $\Delta$  is  $130^\circ$ , then the angle between the bisectors of the other two angles will be \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A triangle ABC is right angled at A. L is a point on BC such that  $AL \perp BC$ . Prove that  $\angle BAL = \angle ACB$ .

### SECTION-B

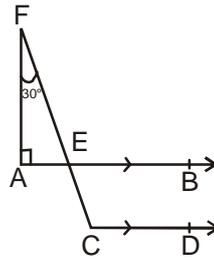
9. In the figure,  $OP \parallel RS$   $\angle OPQ = 110^\circ$  and  $\angle QRS = 130^\circ$ , then find the measure of  $\angle PQR$ .



10. In figure,  $\angle AOC$  and  $\angle BOC$  form a linear pair. Find the values of a and b if
- i.  $a - 2b = 30^\circ$                       ii. a is greater than b by one-third of a right angle.

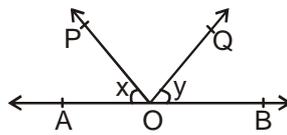


11. In figure,  $AB \parallel CD$  and  $\angle F=30^\circ$ . Find  $\angle FCD$ .

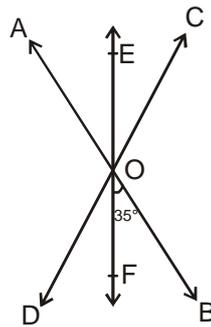


12. It is given that  $\angle BAC=78^\circ$  and BA is produced to a point D. Draw the figure from the given information. If ray AE bisects  $\angle CAD$ , then find  $\angle BAE$  and reflex  $\angle DAE$ .

13. a. In figure, rays OP and OQ stand on the line AB such that  $\angle POQ=95^\circ$  and  $x:y=2:3$ . Find  $\angle BOP$  and  $\angle AOQ$ .



- b. AB, CD and EF are three concurrent lines passing through the point O such that OF bisects  $\angle BOD$ . If  $\angle BOF=35^\circ$ . find  $\angle BOC$  and  $\angle AOD$ .

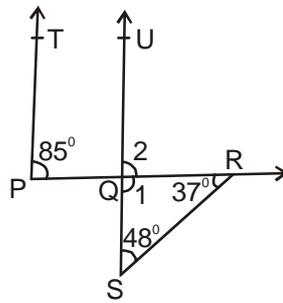


14. In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A + \angle B=116^\circ$  and  $\angle B + \angle C=126^\circ$ . Find the measure of each angle of the triangle.

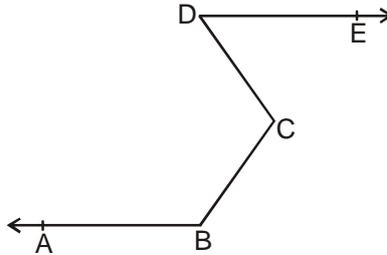
**SECTION-C**

15. Prove that a triangle must have atleast two acute angles.
16. a. A, B, C, are the three angles of a triangle. If  $A-B=15^\circ$ ,  $B-C=30^\circ$ , find  $\angle A$ ,  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$ .  
 b. If each angle of a triangle is less than the sum of the other two, show that the triangle is acute angled.
17. The angles of a triangle are arranged in ascending order of magnitude. If the difference between two consecutive angles is  $10^\circ$ , find the three angles.
18. In a  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle ABC=\angle ACB$  and the bisectors of  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle ACB$  intersect at O such that  $\angle BOC=120^\circ$ . Show that  $\angle A=\angle B=\angle C=60^\circ$ .
19. If the bisectors of the base angles of a triangle enclose an angle of  $135^\circ$ , prove that the triangle is a right triangle.

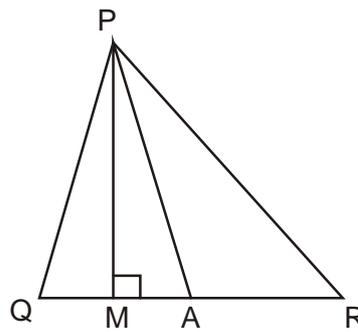
20. In figure, prove that  $TP \parallel QU$ .



21. In figure,  $AB \parallel DE$ . Prove that  $\angle ABC + \angle BCD = 180^\circ + \angle CDE$ .



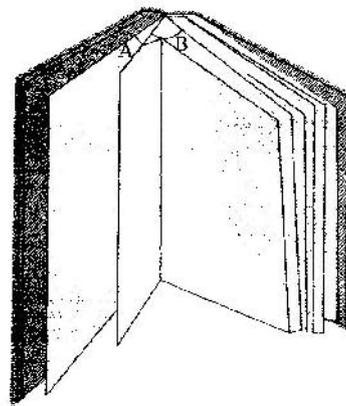
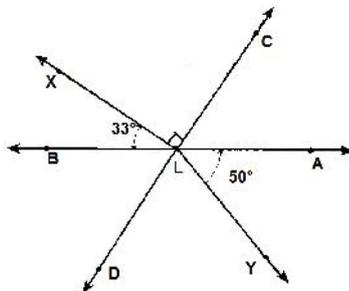
22. In Fig.,  $\angle Q > \angle R$ , PA is the bisector of  $\angle QPR$  and  $PM \perp QR$ . Prove that  $\angle APM = \frac{1}{2}(\angle Q - \angle R)$ .



**SECTION-D**

**Case Study Questions**

Lines AB and CD intersect at L : LX and LY are two rays with L as the initial point. Based on the given information, answer the following questions :



a. Which of the following sets of points are not non-collinear?

- i. X, L, B
- ii. A, L, B
- iii. Y, L, C
- iv. B, L, Y

- b. Adjacent complementary angles in the given figure are
- i.  $\angle XLB, \angle BLD$
  - ii.  $\angle XLB, \angle XLC$
  - iii.  $\angle ALY, \angle ALC$
  - iv.  $\angle BLD, \angle YLD$
- c. Degree measure of  $\angle CLA$  is
- i.  $33^\circ$
  - ii.  $57^\circ$
  - iii.  $40^\circ$
  - iv.  $90^\circ$
- d. Which of the following pairs are adjacent angles?
- i.  $\angle CLA, \angle DLY$
  - ii.  $\angle BLY, \angle BLD$
  - iii.  $\angle BLX, \angle BLD$
  - iv.  $\angle BLD, \angle CLA$
- e. The degree measure of  $\angle DLY$  is
- i.  $33^\circ$
  - ii.  $43^\circ$
  - iii.  $57^\circ$
  - iv.  $73^\circ$



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98**  
**PHYSICS ASSIGNMENT 2022-23**  
**UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1**  
**CLASS - IX**

Let us recapitulate .....



Is the man in car in motion? Give reason for your answer.

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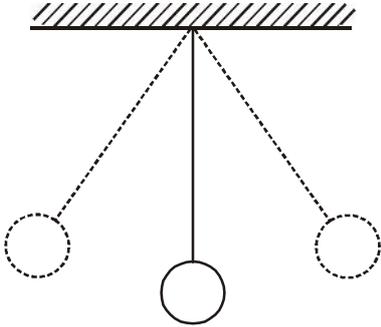
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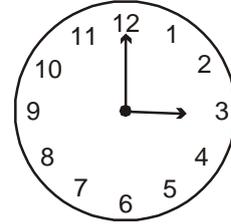
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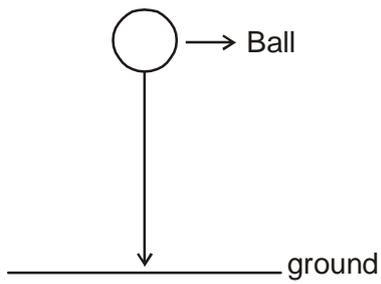
Identify the types of motion in the following :



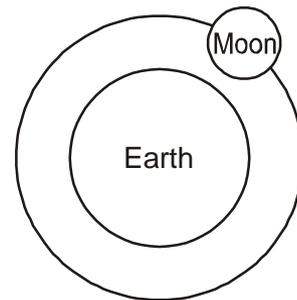
\_\_\_\_\_



Motion of hands of clock \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_



Motion of moon around the earth \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_



Car moving with constant speed of 40 km/h

\_\_\_\_\_

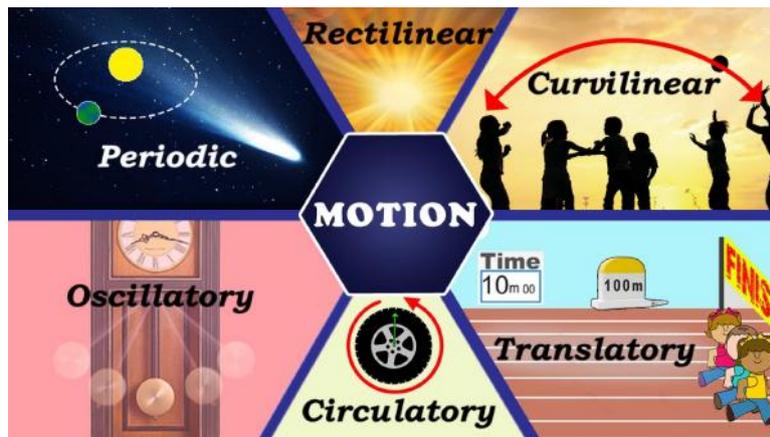
## Motion

In physics, motion is the change in position of an object over time. Motion is mathematically described in terms of displacement, distance, velocity, acceleration, speed, and time. The motion of a body is observed by attaching a frame of reference to an observer and measuring the change in position of the body relative to that frame.

If the position of an object is not changing relatively to a given frame of reference, the object is said to be at rest or stationary with reference to its surroundings.

The motion of bodies obey Newton's laws of motion. However, motion at speeds close to the speed of light must be treated using the theory of relativity and motion of very small bodies (such as electrons) must be treated by using quantum mechanics.

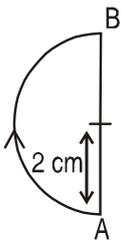
Motion is of different types like periodic, oscillatory, translatory, rectilinear, circular & uniform motion etc.



Physical Quantity : Any quantity which can be measured is called physical quantity like mass, volume, time & force etc. These are of two types – Scalar & Vector.

### Concept of distance & displacements

1.



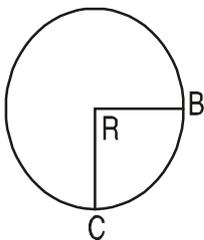
SI unit of distance \_\_\_\_\_

SI unit of displacement \_\_\_\_\_

Distance \_\_\_\_\_

Displacement \_\_\_\_\_

2.

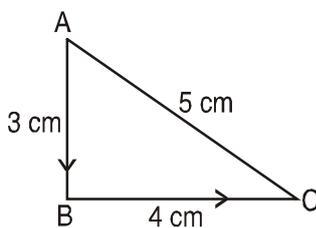


What is the distance & displacement, if body covers 3/4th of the circumference of circular path?

Distance \_\_\_\_\_

Displacement \_\_\_\_\_

3.



Distance (From A to C) \_\_\_\_\_

Displacement (From A to C ) \_\_\_\_\_

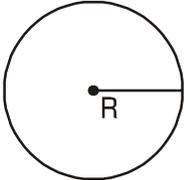
4. In car \_\_\_\_\_ measures the distance travelled by the car.

## Concept of Speed & Velocity

SI unit of Speed = \_\_\_\_\_

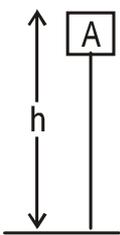
SI unit of Velocity = \_\_\_\_\_

Ratio of SI unit to CGS unit of speed = \_\_\_\_\_

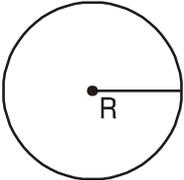
1.  Speed of the body if taking one round in time  $t$ . \_\_\_\_\_

2. If speed is 18 km/h. In m/s speed will be \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ measures instantaneous speed of a car.

4.  If body 'A' shown in the adjoining figure is falling freely. Do you think it has  
 Uniform speed \_\_\_\_\_  
 Uniform velocity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Uniform motion \_\_\_\_\_

5. A body moves along a circular path of radius 'R' as shown in the figure.

 Do you think the body has  
 Uniform speed \_\_\_\_\_  
 Uniform velocity \_\_\_\_\_

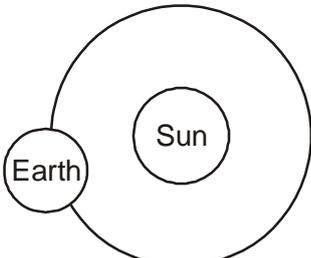
Give reason for your answer.

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## Concept of Acceleration

1.  Is motion of earth around the sun an accelerated motion? \_\_\_\_\_

2.



A car moving with the speed 72 km/h suddenly apply brakes. Do you think motion is accelerated motion? \_\_\_\_\_

3.

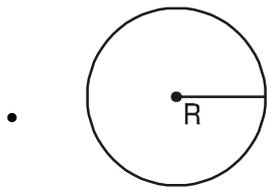


A car moving initially with a speed of 40 km/h increases its speed to 50km/h in 30s. Do you think motion is accelerated motion? \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Acceleration =  $\frac{? - ?}{\text{time}}$

SI unit of acceleration = \_\_\_\_\_

### Uniform Circular Motion

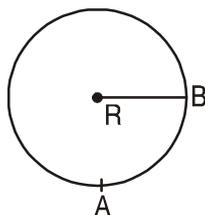


• Is the body moving in uniform circular motion moving with constant speed?  
\_\_\_\_\_

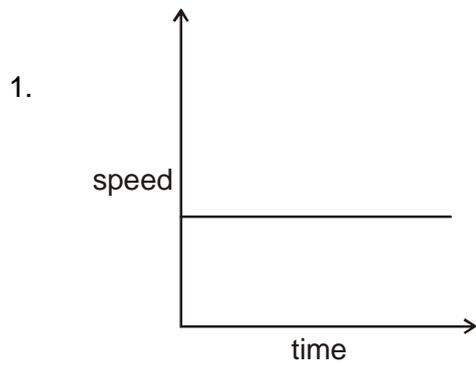
• Does a body moving along a circular path have uniform velocity?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reason \_\_\_\_\_

• Draw the direction of motion at point A & B if A is the initial position of an object moving along a circular path of radius 'R'.

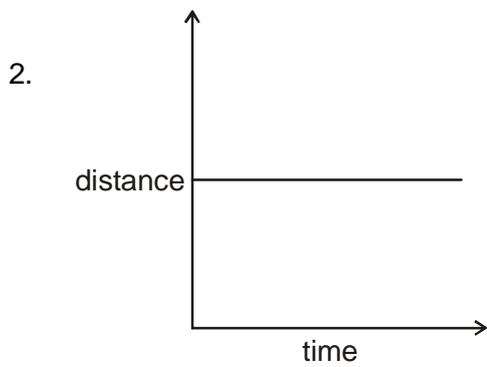


**Understanding of motion through graphs.**



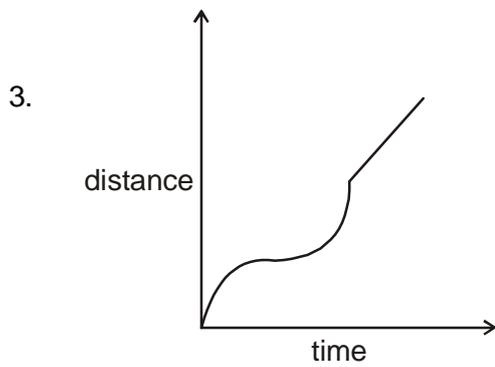
The given graph shows that object is at rest.

Y /  N



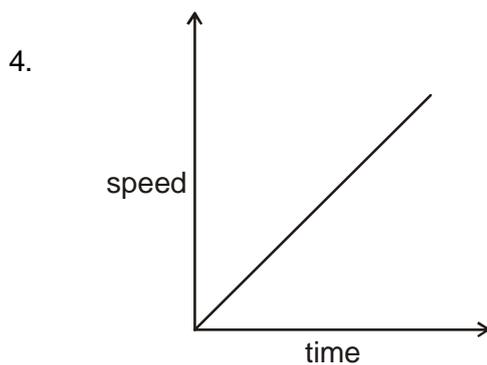
The given graph shows uniform motion.

Y /  N



The given graph is showing that motion of the body is non uniform.

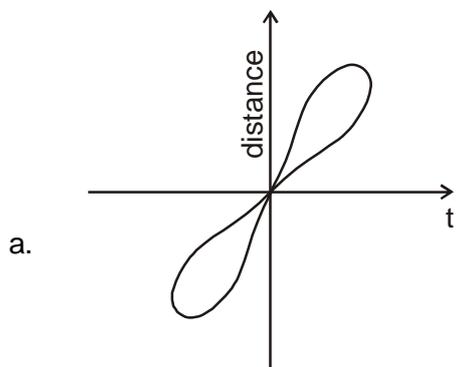
Y /  N



The given graph is representing uniform motion.

Y /  N

Study the following graphs & analyse. Can these graphs represent one dimensional motion of a particle? Give reasons for your answer.



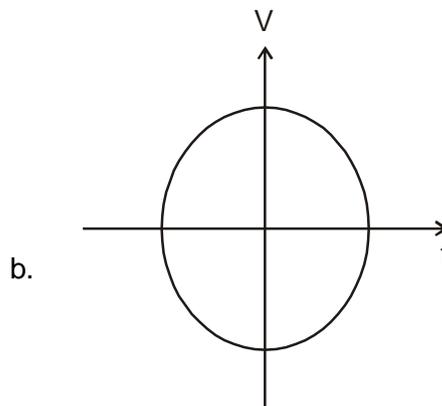

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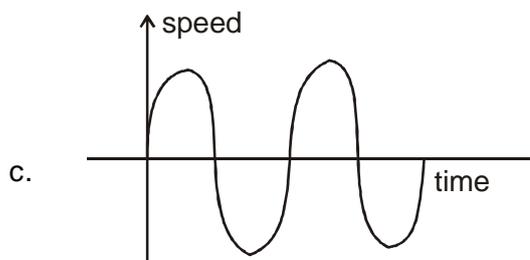

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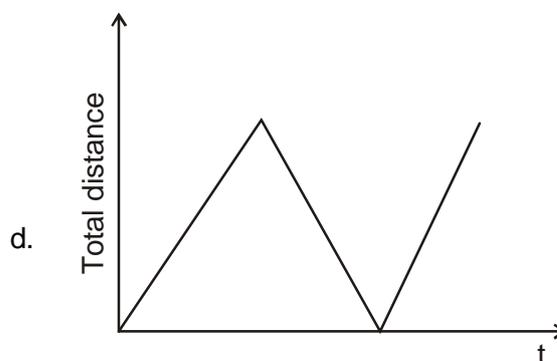

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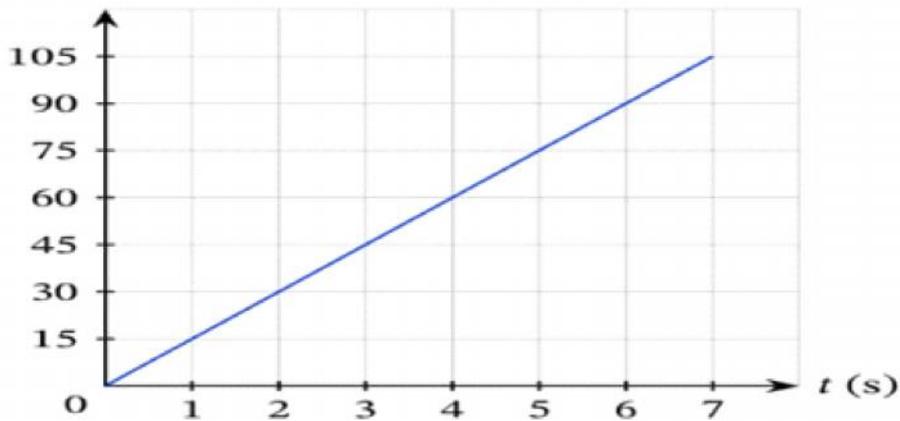
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Let us understand the graphs better :

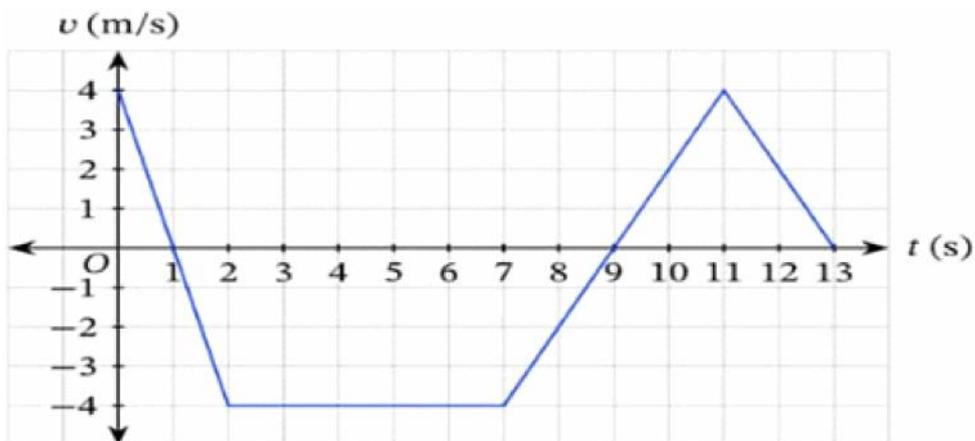
1. Draw the distance-graph with the data given below :

Time (h)	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
Distance (km)	0	30	30	65	100

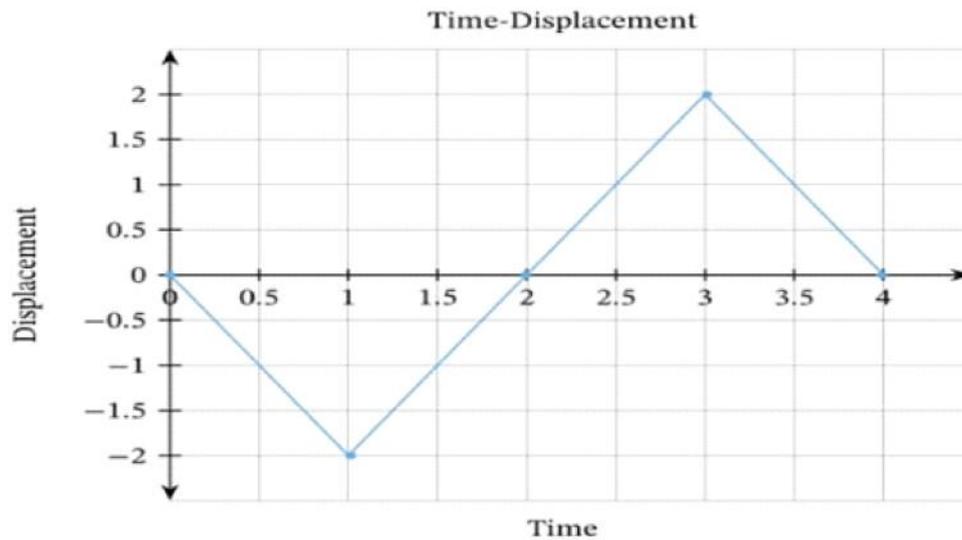
- a. Also find the average speed of the car.  
b. Is this motion an example of uniform motion? Justify.
2. The given velocity - time graph represents a particle moving in a straight line. Determine its displacement at  $t=2s$ .



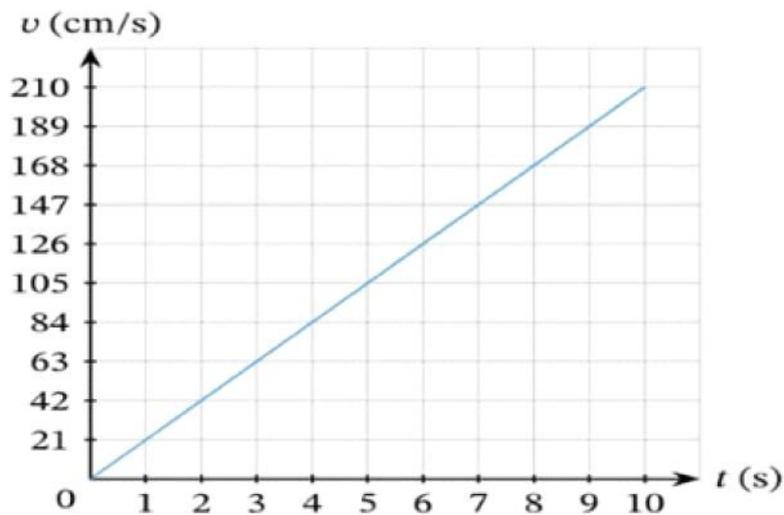
3. The given velocity - time graph represents a particle moving in a straight line. Determine the displacement of the particle between the time interval 0- 9 seconds.



4. A car moves horizontally on a highway. The displacement of the car in kilometres with time is shown in the displacement - time graph.
- How many times does the car change its direction ?
  - Calculate the velocity of the car between 2 to 3 seconds.



5. Given the velocity - time graph for a particle that moved in a straight line. Determine its acceleration between 0-3 s.



### CASE STUDY

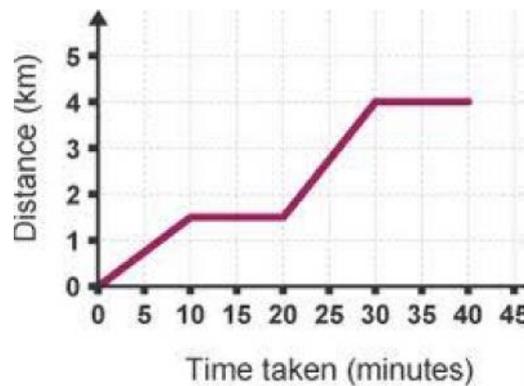
1. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

An object is said to be in motion if its position changes with respect to reference point with time. The length of the path covered by such an object is its distance. This is different from its displacement which measures the shortest distance from the initial to the final point. Distance is the scalar quality whereas displacement is a vector quality. Motion can also be described in terms of the rate of change of distance or displacement with time, which leads to the quantities speed and velocity. Motion is uniform if the velocity remains uniform. In case of non-uniform motion, the rate of change of velocity is acceleration.

- Velocity of an object is defined as
  - Distance covered in given time
  - Distance covered in unit time
  - Displacement covered in given time
  - Displacement covered in unit time

- ii. For uniform motion
  - a. Instantaneous speed is same as average speed
  - b. Instantaneous speed is more than average speed
  - c. Instantaneous speed is less than average speed
  - d. Instantaneous speed would be less same or more than the average speed
- iii. An object A has a velocity of + 2 m/s and an object B has a velocity of –3 m/s. Which of the following statements is correct?
  - a. Velocity of A is more than that of B
  - b. Velocity of B is more than that of A
  - c. Velocity of A is increasing
  - d. Velocity of B is decreasing
- iv. If an object speed up from rest at the rate of  $4 \text{ m/s}^2$  then the speed acquired after 0.1 s will be
  - a. 4 m/s
  - b. 40 m/s
  - c. 0.4 m/s
  - d. 0.04 m/s

2. Study the given graph and answer the following questions



- i. the slope of distance - time graph gives
  - a. Distance
  - b. Time
  - c. Displacement
  - d. Speed
- ii. The slope of the distance-time graph is maximum for which of the following intervals.
  - a. 0 to 10 minutes
  - b. 10 to 20 minutes
  - c. 20 to 30 minutes
  - d. 30 to 40 minutes
- iii. The total time for which the object remains at rest is
  - a. 10 minutes
  - b. 20 minutes
  - c. 30 minutes
  - d. 40 minutes
- iv. The average speed of the object is
  - a. 0.15 km/minute
  - b. 0.25 km/minute
  - c. 0 km/minute
  - d. 0.1 km/minute

## Assertion Reasoning

**Q 1** Assertion: 1 km/h is greater than 1 m/s

Reason : 1 m/s = 3.6 km/h

- (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.

**Q 2** Assertion : Acceleration can be negative as well.

Reason : Acceleration is rate of change of velocity & velocity may decrease on applying force in a direction opposite to the motion.

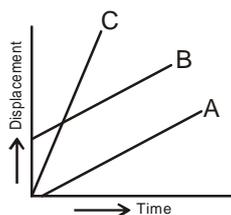
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

## Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Define angular velocity?
2. Which quantity is given by area under velocity-time graph?
3. What does the speedometer and odometer of a car measure?
4. When does the velocity of a moving body become zero even if the speed is non zero?
5. Under what condition will the distance and displacement of a moving object have the same magnitude?

## Short Answer Type Questions :

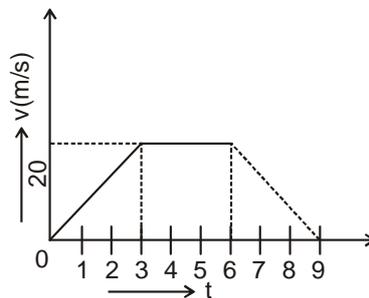
1. Why is motion considered a relative term?
2. Draw the distance time-graph and speed time graph for a car moving with uniform speed and a body at rest.
3. Differentiate between scalar & vector quantity.
4. Can a particle be accelerated if
  - i. its speed is constant
  - ii. its velocity is constant
5. In the fig. displacement time graph's of three cars have been shown. Which car travels with maximum speed and why?



6. Differentiate between :
  - i. Distance and displacement
  - ii. Acceleration and Retardation
  - iii. Uniform circular motion and uniform motion.
  - iv. Speed and velocity

### Long Answer Type Questions / Numericals.

1. Derive the three equations of motion graphically.
2. Disha moves along West through 10m and then 5m towards South. Find her displacement and distance.
3. A racing car has a uniform retardation of  $12 \text{ m/s}^2$ . What was its initial velocity if it covers 24m before it stops?
4. Calculate angular velocity of :
  - i. minute hands of the clock
  - ii. second hands of the clock
5. Calculate angular velocity of an athlete taking rounds of circular track of radius 10 m in 10 min.
6. Study the velocity-time graph and calculate



- i. the acceleration in the first 3 seconds
  - ii. the acceleration in the 4th second.
  - iii. the distance covered in first 6 seconds.
  - iv. the distance covered in the 4th second.
7. A car moves a certain distance with a speed of  $40 \text{ km/h}$  and then through the same distance with a speed of  $60 \text{ km/h}$ . Find its average speed.
  8. A car speeds up from  $20 \text{ km/h}$  to  $40 \text{ km/h}$  in 10 seconds. Find its acceleration.
  9. How much distance would a car cover if it stops in 3 seconds, moving initially with a speed of  $4 \text{ m/s}$ .
  10. Calculate time taken by an object to stop when it covers 100m, decelerating at  $5 \text{ m/s}^2$ .
  11. An athlete runs along a circular track of radius 100m. Calculate displacement and distance when he covers  $\frac{3}{4}$  th of track.
  12. A marble rolling on a smooth floor takes 5s to stop. If the floor offers a retardation of  $0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$ , calculate the distance covered by the marble.
  13. Define 1 radian.
  14. The minute hand of a wall clock is 2cm long. Find (a) displacement and (b) distance of its tip and (c) angular displacement covered from 8 am to 8.30 am.



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

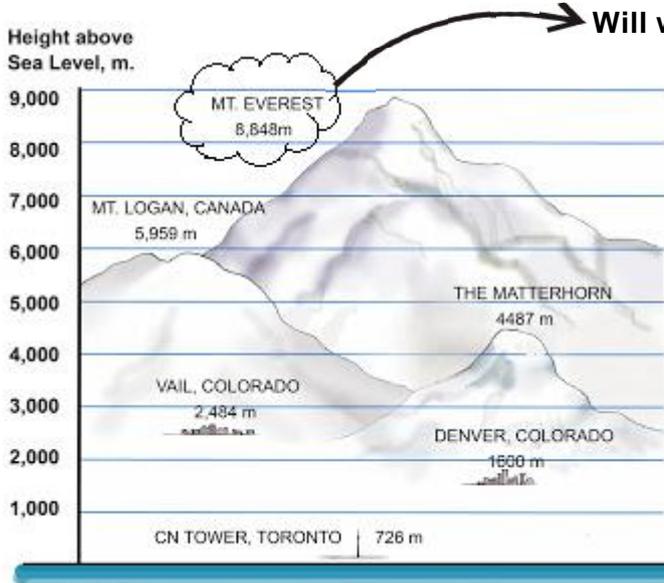
CHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT 2022-23

UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1

CLASS - IX

Topic :- Matter in Our Surrounding

## PORTFOLIO WORKSHEET



Will water be able to boil here??



What is the boiling point of water at 1 atm. pressure?

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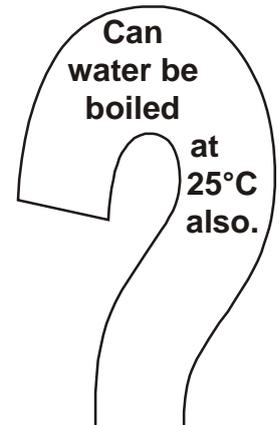


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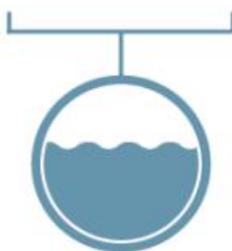
**THE DEAD SEA**  
ELEVATION: -427m



**LOWEST POINT IN THE WORLD**



**SEA LEVEL**  
ELEVATION: 0m



**USED AS RELATIVE ELEVATION REFERENCE**

Now, water have been taken to deep sea will the boiling point change? How?

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**Observe the line up of clothes your mother puts on rope for drying.**

a. What would happen if temperature increases?

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b. Why are clothes spaced out evenly?

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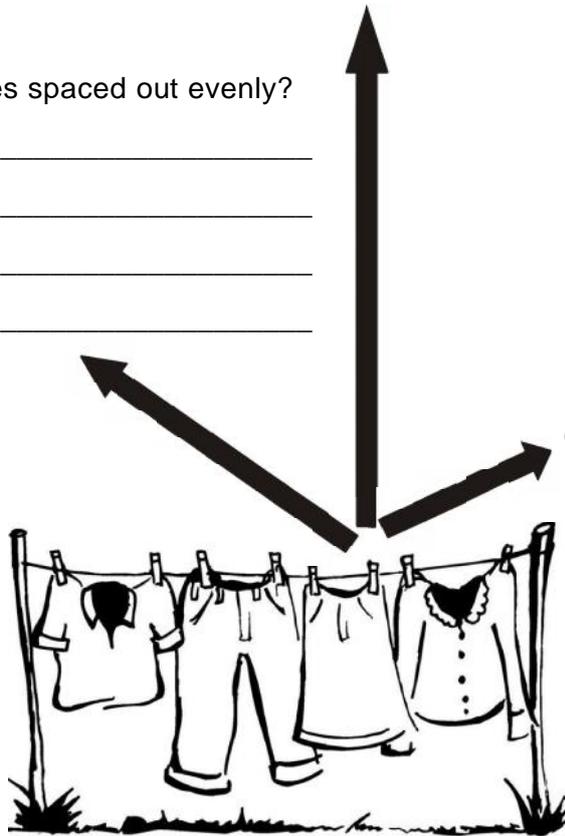
c. What happens if the wind blows?

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**Think it over**

- a. Compare the specific heat capacity of sand & water.
- b. Explain heat capacity / Specific heat capacity
- c. Desert coolers work better on a hot dry day.
- d. Butter can be kept outside without melting.
- e. You just come back from you PE ground & first thing you do in classroom is switch on the fan.

**CURIOSITY CORNER**



**I wonder whether my food will be cooked in this cold.**

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**Oh my God! My nose started to bleed while skiing.**

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**Help my car to move ahead.**

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## Topic : Matter in our Surrounding

### Section-A

**Q.1** Arrange the following substances in increasing order of force of attraction between the particles:

- a. Milk
- b. Salt
- c. Oxygen

**Q.2** Define the following.

- a. Sublimation
- b. Latent heat of fusion
- c. Boiling Point
- d. Freezing
- e. Diffusion

**Q.3** The Density of solids is mostly higher than that of liquids. Explain this Phenomenon.

**Q.4** Tabulate the difference in three states of matter with respect to

- a. Rigidity
- b. Compressibility
- c. Kinetic energy
- d. Shape
- e. Cohesive force

**Q.5** How will you compare alcohol and water in terms of kinetic energy of their particles? What will happen if both the liquids are kept under room temp (298k)?

**Q.6** Define

- a. latent heat of fusion.
- b. Melting Point
- c. Cohesive Force
- d. Sublimation

**Q.7** Melting point of three solids, X,Y and Z are 298 k, 314 k and 398 k. respectively. Arrange them in increasing order of force of attraction.

### Section - B

**Q.1 Give reasons:**

- a. Water in earthen pot becomes cold in summer.
- b. A windy day is good for drying.
- c. We can easily move our hand in air, but to do the same through a solid block of wood we need a karate expert.
- d. Smell of hot sizzling food reaches us even if we are several meters away.
- e. Sponge is a solid but can be compressed.
- f. A gas exerts pressure on the walls of the container.
- g. Perspiration keeps our body cold.
- h. Ice is rubbed on a burnt part of the skin.
- i. Water cooler works better on a hot and dry day.
- j. Why does our palm feel cold when we put some acetone on it?
- k. Why we are able to sip hot tea from a saucer rather than a cup?

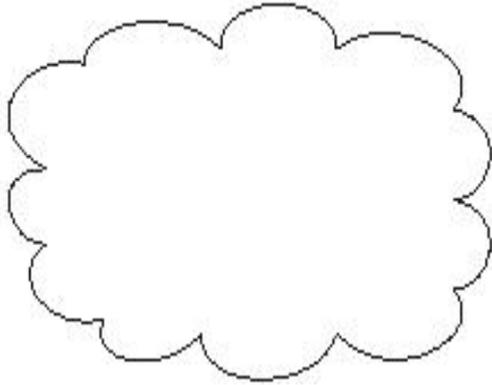
**Q.2** Butter is kept wrapped in wet cloth during summer when no refrigerator is available.

**Q.3** What is the physical state of water at 250°C, 0°C, 10°C and 100°C.

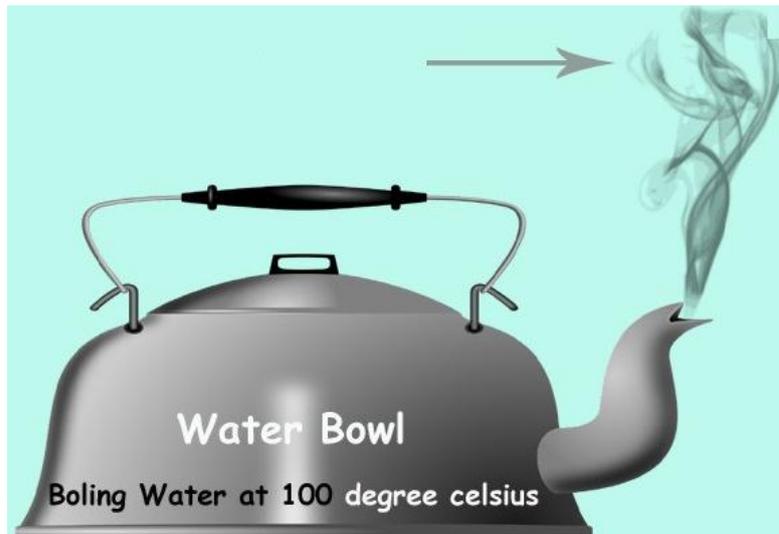
**Q.4** How can we liquify atmospheric gases.



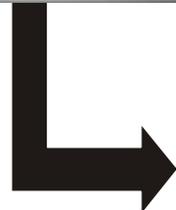
Q.12



Do you think whether the temperature inside and outside the kettle will be same?



Identify State



Which two states of matter are in equilibrium here?

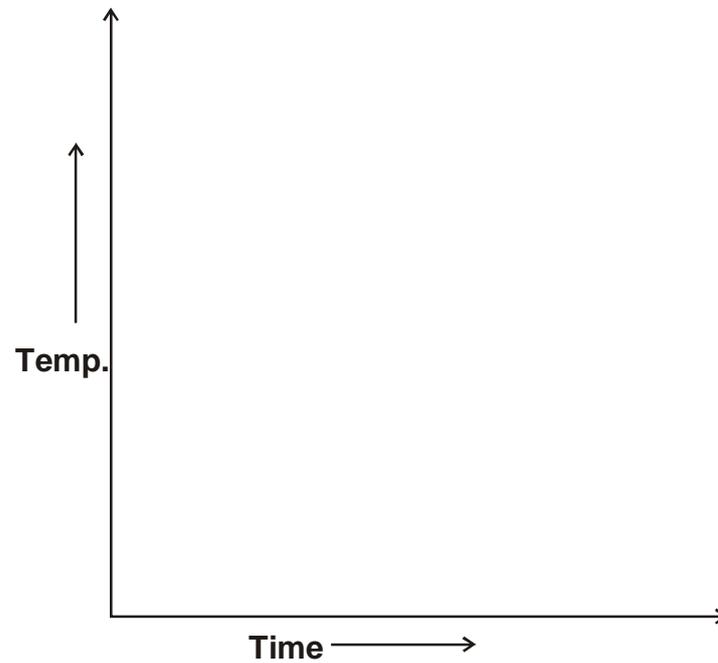
Name the Process.



- How would you compare if alcohol is taken instead of water?

**Q.13**

- Take some ice-cubes in a beaker and heat them till it finally gets converted to vapour state. Record the temperature / observations after every 10 min.
- Now plot a Temperature / Time graph.



- Now based on your understanding answer the following :
  - Steam produces more severe burns than boiling water.
  - When you get burnt your mother applies ice to soothe your wound.

## Section - D

### I. ASSERTION / REASON

The following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below :

- 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.
1. Assertion (A) : The rate of diffusion of liquids is more than solids.  
Reason (R) : The intermolecular force of attraction is more in solids than liquids.
  2. Assertion (A) : Naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any residue.  
Reason (R) : Naphthalene balls convert from solid to liquid state very quickly.
  3. Assertion (A) : During evaporation of liquid the temperature of the liquid remains unaffected.  
Reason (R) : Kinetic energy of the molecule is directly proportional to absolute temperature.

### II. CASE STUDY

The three states of matter are interconvertible. It can be done by change of temperature and pressure. Various processes involved in interconversion are melting, freezing, boiling, sublimation.

- i. On converting 25°C, 38°C and 66° to Kelvin scale, the correct sequence of temperature will be
  - a. 298 K, 311 K and 339 K
  - b. 298 K, 300 K and 338 K
  - c. 273 K, 278 K and 543 K
  - d. 298 K, 310 K and 338 K
- ii. Choose the correct statement of the following :
  - a. Conversion of solid into vapours without passing through the liquid state is called vapourisation.
  - b. Conversion of vapours into solid without passing through the liquid state is called deposition.
  - c. Conversion of vapours into solid without passing through the liquid state is called freezing.
  - d. Conversion of solid into liquid is called sublimation.
- iii. The property to flow is unique to fluids. Which one of the following statements is correct?
  - a. Only gases behave like fluids
  - b. Gases and solids behave like fluids
  - c. Gases and liquids behave like fluids
  - d. Only liquids are fluids
- iv. Which is not a sublimation substance?
  - a. Naphthalene
  - b. Dry ice
  - c. Camphor
  - d. Common Salt

### Practical Based Question

**To determine the melting point of ice and boiling point of water .**

- Q.1** In an experiment to determine the melting point of ice in laboratory, what form of ice should be preferably used ? When should the reading of thermometer be noted ?
- Q.2** A student performed the experiment of finding the boiling point of water, by arranging the suitable apparatus in the laboratory. Which temperatures will be noted down by him and how will he get the correct result ?
- Q.3** In an experiment to determine the boiling point of water, state reason for the following precautions :
  - a. The bulb of thermometer should not touch the sides of the beaker.
  - b. While boiling water, pumice stones should be added.
- Q.4** In an experiment to determine the boiling point of water, state reasons for the following:
  - a. Pumice stone pieces are added to water in the beaker.
  - b. A glass stirrer is used. List two precautions you make while finding the melting point of ice.
  - c. Thermometer should not touch the walls of the beaker.



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

## BIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT 2022-23

### UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1

#### CLASS - IX

Ch. : The Fundamental Unit of Life

: Tissue - (Plant Tissues)

Experiments : Preparation of temporary mount of an onion Peel.

: Preparation of temporary mount of human cheek epithelial cells.

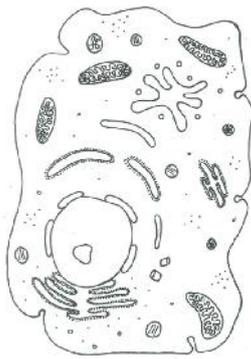
### THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE

#### PORTFOLIO WORKSHEET

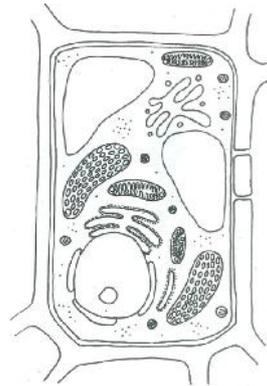
Q.1 Name the cell organelle which show analogy written as under :-

- a. Transporting channel of the cell \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Power house of the cell \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Kitchen of the cell \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Storage sac of the cell \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Control room of the cell \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Packing and dispatching unit of the cell. \_\_\_\_\_

- Q.2 a. Identify the cells A & B. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Label any three parts in cell B which are not present in cell A. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Why is the nucleus shifted towards one side in cell B? \_\_\_\_\_

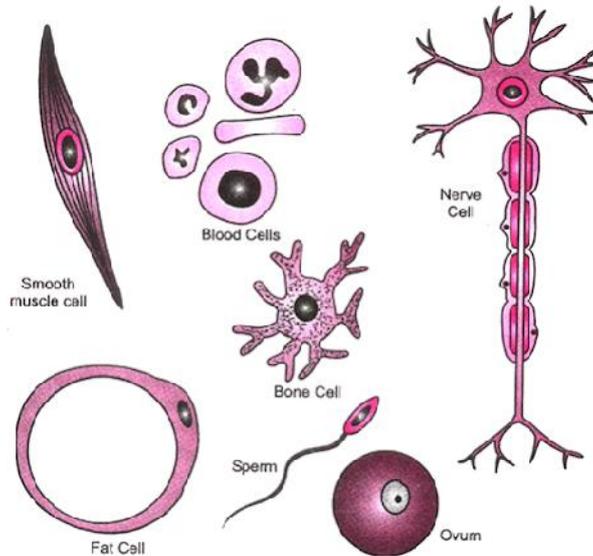


A



B

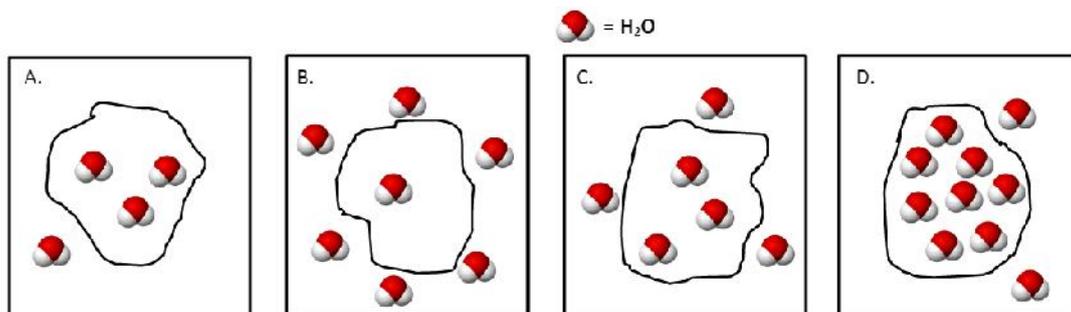
Q.3 Look at the picture of various cells present in the human body.



#### VARIOUS CELLS FROM THE HUMAN BODY

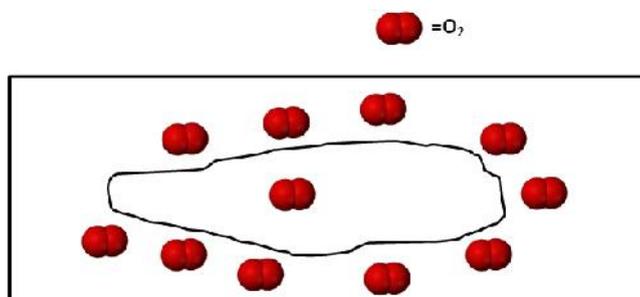
Why do you think that different cells have different shapes & sizes? Explain by giving an example.

**Q.4 A. Observe the given diagrams below (A-D) and answer questions i-v :**

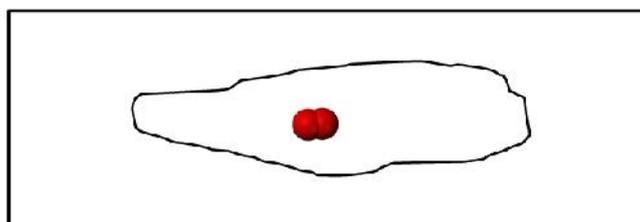


- i. Which diagram(s) show that the cell will shrink? \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Which diagram(s) show that the cell will swell? \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Which diagram(s) show equilibrium in the cell? \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. All of the diagrams above are examples of a type of passive transport 'P' called \_\_\_\_\_
- v. A type of membrane that only allows certain materials to pass through is called \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Answer questions i-iv using the diagram below:**



- i. Where is the concentration of O<sub>2</sub> molecules higher, inside or outside of the cell? \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Draw the above cell in equilibrium with oxygen molecules.



- iii. Name the type of passive transport 'Q' displayed in the above diagram. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Oxygen is needed to produce energy in eukaryotic cells. Which organelle would you think needs oxygen the most? \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Tabulate any two points of difference between the types of passive transports P and Q.**

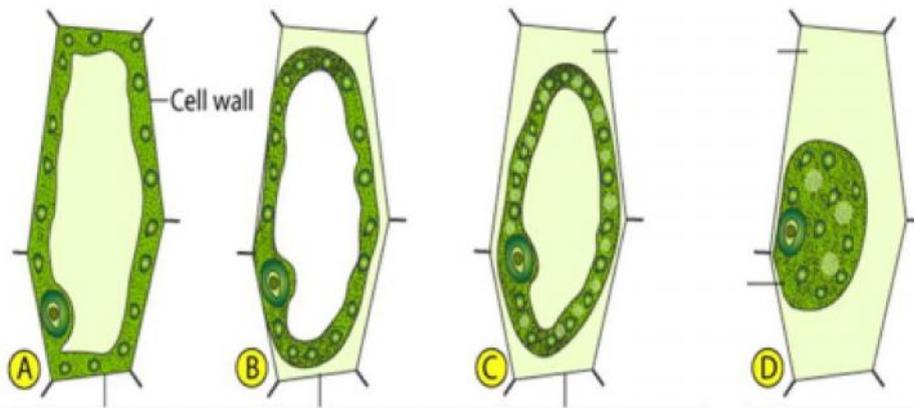
P	Q

**Q.5 Name the process which :-**

- a. Helps in the exchange of O<sub>2</sub> & CO<sub>2</sub> across the cell membrane \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Helps in absorption of water by roots of the plants \_\_\_\_\_

- c. Helps the fresh water unicellular organisms to gain water from their surroundings

**Q.6 Look at the diagrams & answer the following question.**

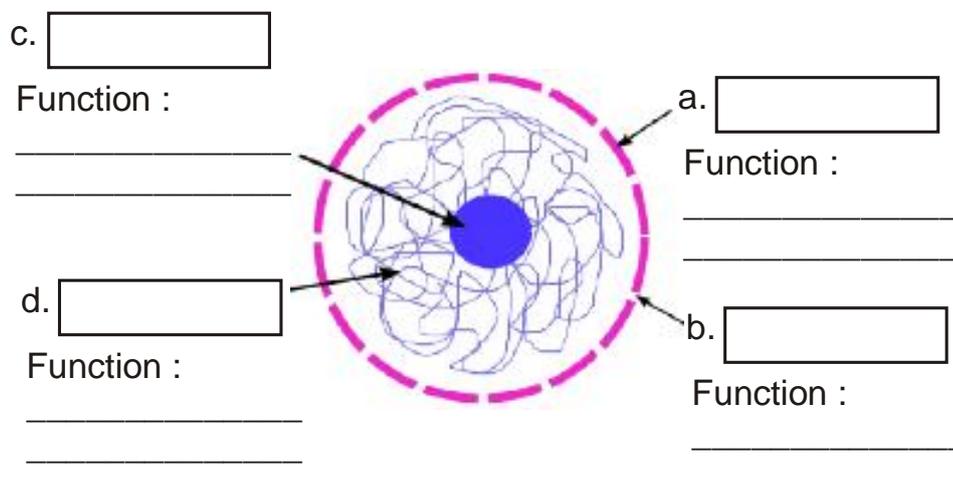


- Identify and define the phenomenon shown in the above picture.
- What leads to the shrinkage of content of the cell away from the cell wall?
- Can this phenomenon be seen in a RBC? Give reason for your answer.

**Q.7** Salt water has 95% water and 5% salt. Fresh water has 98% water and 2% dissolved substances.

- If you were lost at sea and you drank salty seawater, what would you expect to happen to the cells in your body? (shrink, swell, or stay same size) Why do you think that?
- A large-mouth bass(a fish) is taken from a freshwater lake and transplanted into the river. If the conditions for survival are optimal, would you expect the cells in the fish to shrink, swell or stay the same? Give reason for your answer.
- If a sea star egg is taken from the ocean and put into Fresh Water Lake would you expect the egg to shrink, swell, or stay the same? Why do you think that? Give reason for your answer.

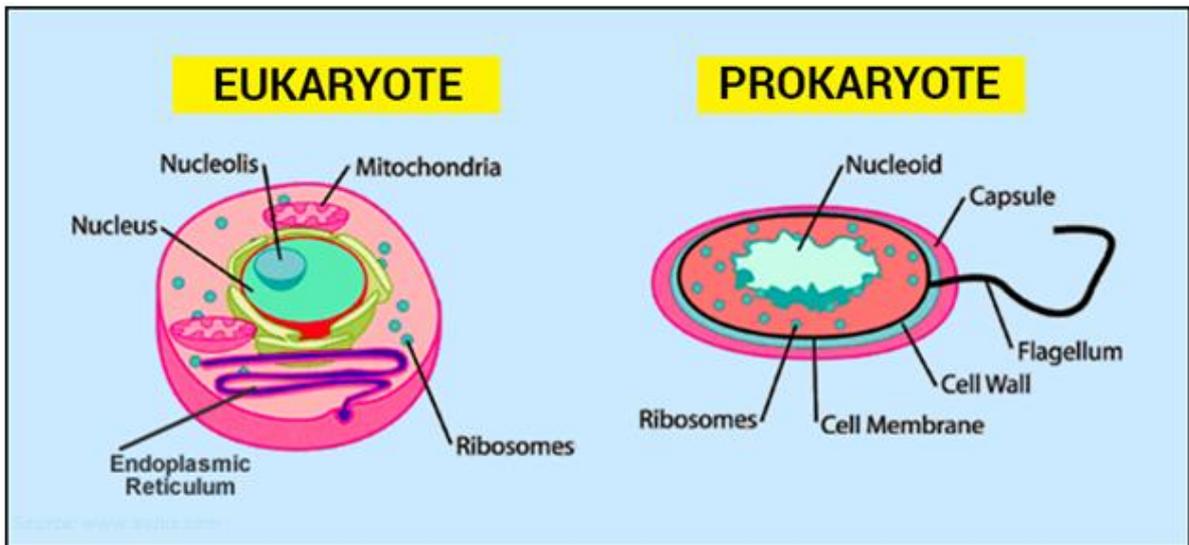
**Q.8 a.** In the given diagram of Nucleus. Label the following parts and also state their functions :-



b. Define Gene

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**Q.9** Compare the Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells shown below and fill in the blanks in the figure illustrating the difference between Eukaryotic cell and Prokaryotic cell:



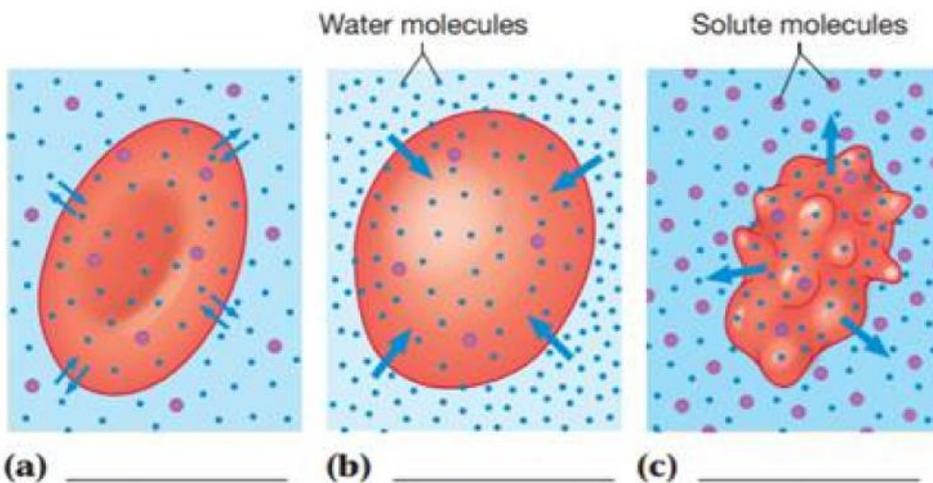
Prokaryotic Cell

Eukaryotic Cell

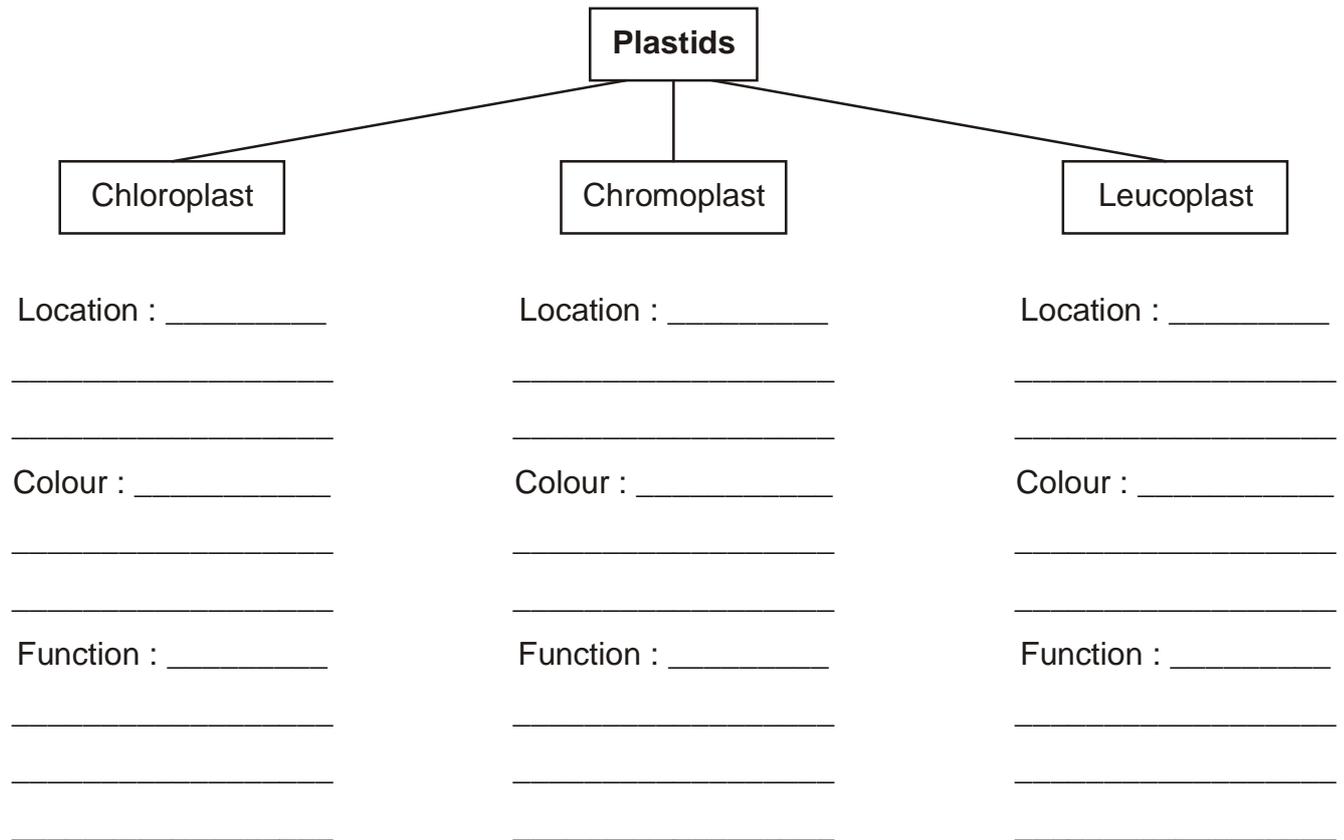
Size : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nuclear Region : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of Chromosomes : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cell Organelles : \_\_\_\_\_

Size : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nuclear Region : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of Chromosomes : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cell Organelles : \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.10** Identify the three types of solutions in which each red blood cell is immersed shown in the picture below :



**Q.11 Complete the Graphic organiser.**



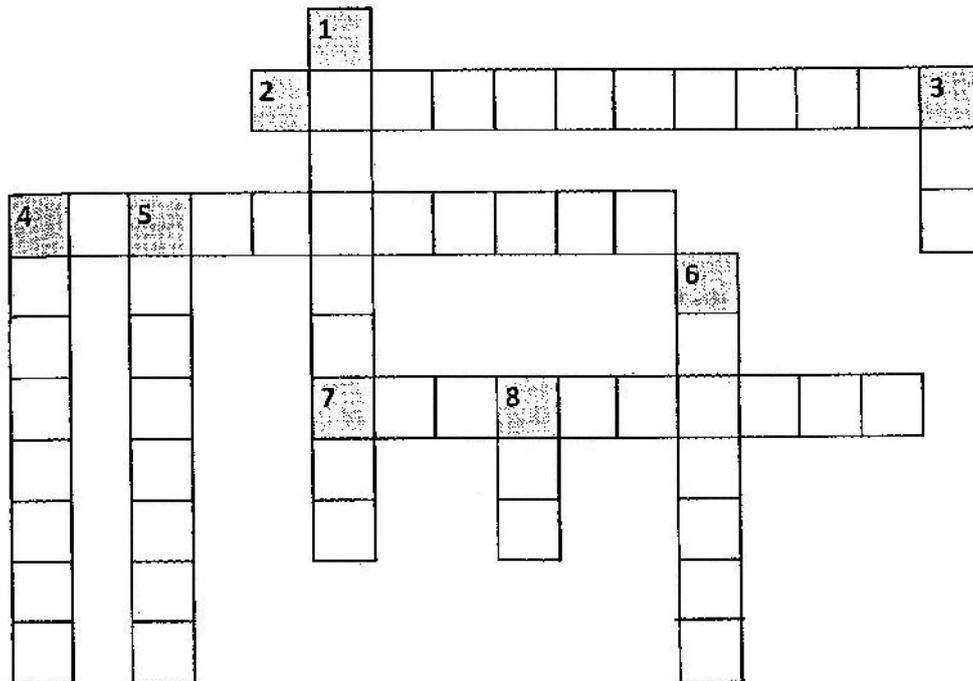
**Q.12 Complete the following table.**

Parameters	Mitosis	Meiosis
i. Purpose of division	Growth and repair	
ii. Where the process occur in the body		Specific cells of reproductive organs or tissues in animals and plants.
iii. Number of chromosomes in daughter cells after division		
iv. Daughter cells are	identical to parent cell	

**New Vocabulary**

- Membrane biogenesis – \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Cisterns – \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Endocytosis – \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the crossword puzzle.



**Across**

- 2. A site for oxidation of sugars.
- 4. Organelle which acts as factory for synthesis of sugars in autotrophic eukaryotes.
- 7. Powerful instrument for magnifying minute objects.

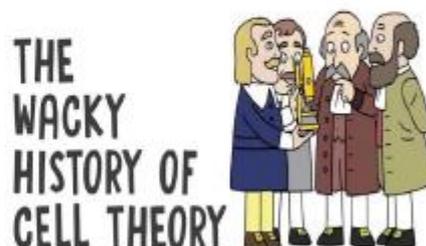
**Down**

- 1. A non-membranous organelle.
- 3. Common, easily available, high energy compound in living cells.
- 4. Study of structure and composition of cell.
- 5. Cell organelle which digests worn out parts of the cell.
- 6. Brain of cell.
- 8. Eukaryotic human cell.

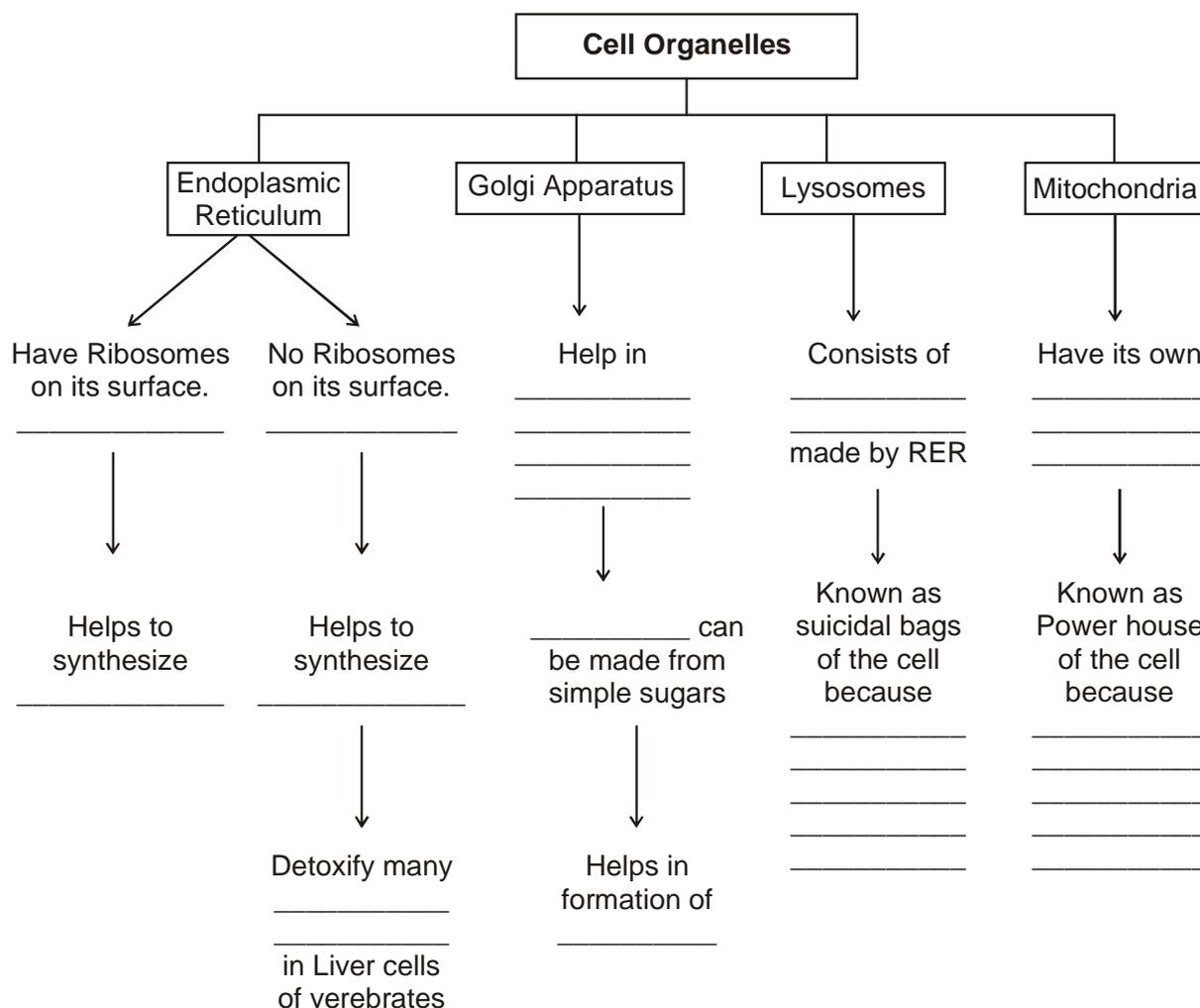
**ART INTEGRATED LEARNING**

Watch the video in the link below and make a comic strip based on this video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4OpBylwH9DU>



Complete the concept map given below :-



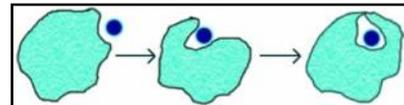
### Section A

- Q. 1** State the contribution of following scientists :
- a. Robert Hooke                      b. Robert Brown                      c. Purkinje
- Q. 2** Name the following that can change its shape:
- a. An organism                      b. A cell in human body.
- Q. 3** Name the two cell organelles which are called semi-autonomous and why? State two points of difference between them?
- Q. 4** Bacteria donot have chloroplast but some bacteria are photoautotrophic in nature and perform photosynthesis. Which part of bacterial cell helps in carrying out photosynthesis?
- Q. 5** Name the undefined nuclear region in the prokaryotic cell. How is it different from the nucleus?
- Q. 6** a. A large amount of energy is required by the cell to carry out various cellular processes. Which part of mitochondria helps to generate enough energy required for various chemical activities?  
 b. In which chemical form is energy stored in our body?
- Q. 7** How are chromosomes and chromatin related to each other? Explain.
- Q. 8** a. Expand DNA.  
 b. Name the functional segments of DNA
- Q. 9** A solution of 3% glucose and 8% glucose are kept in a trough separated by a semipermeable membrane. What will you observe after 1 hour?
- Q. 10** Name the cell organelle which detoxifies poisons and drugs in liver cells of vertebrates.
- Q. 11** a. Which cell organelle is involved in modifying and packaging materials as vesicles?  
 b. Name the scientist who discovered the above cell organelle.

**Q. 12** Name the cell organelle that provides cytoplasmic frame work to the cell.

**Q. 13 a.** Name the cell organelle which lacks, a unit membrane.

b. Identify the organism and the process depicted in the picture.



**Q. 14** State a point of difference between cisterns and cristae.

**Q. 15** 'All cells arise from pre-existing cells'. Justify the statement.

**Q. 16 a.** Name the kind of plastid which is involved in storage of starch, oil and protein granules.

b. Name the cell organelle involved in formation of lysosomes.

**Q. 17 a.** State the function of contractile vacuole in Amoeba and Paramecium.

b. How is nucleoplasm different from cytoplasm?

**Q. 18 a.** After staining an onion peel and observing it under the microscope, Reema found the nucleus to be stained darker than the cytoplasm of the cell. Give reason why?

b. Name the stains used for staining animal cells and plant cells respectively.

**Q. 19 a.** In summers, leaves of a potted plant droop when soil becomes dry. Which cell organelle loses water that makes the leaves to droop?

b. Name the chemical substance present in the cell wall of plants that provides structural strength to the plant cells.

**Q.20** What is the chemical composition of the egg shell? How can it be deshelled?

### Section B

**Q. 1 a.** State the technical term for a medium which has exactly the same concentration of solute & solvent as the cell.

b. Why does the size of the cell remain the same when placed in such a solution?

**Q. 2 a.** Name the organelle which provides turgidity and rigidity to the plant cell. Name any two useful substances which are present in it.

b. How is this organelle useful in unicellular organisms like amoeba?

**Q. 3 a.** Why do eukaryotic cells have membrane bound cell organelle?

b. How is an organelle different from an organ?

**Q. 4 a.** Who gave the cell theory? State its postulates.

b. Who expanded the cell theory? What did he suggest?

**Q.5** All unicellular and multi cellular organisms show division of labour? Justify the statement.

**Q. 6** Explain your observation in the following with reason involved in the process :

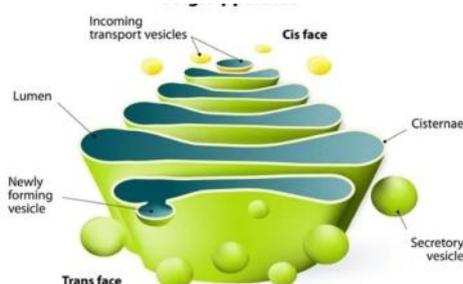
a. Dry apricots are left for some time in pure water and later transferred to sugar solution.

b. A red blood cell is kept in concentrated saline (hypertonic) solution?

c. The plasma membrane of a cell breaks down.

d. Boiled Rhoeo leaves are put in sugar syrup.

**Q. 7 a.** State the functions of the cell organelle shown in the picture.



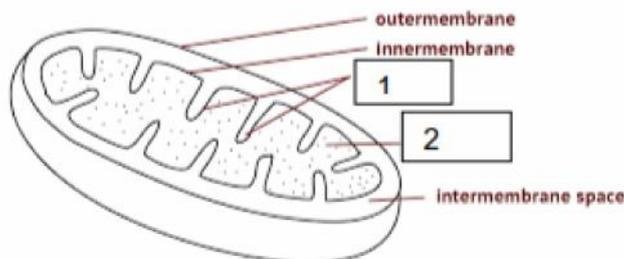
b. "Lysosomes form an efficient waste disposal system." Justify the statement.

**Q. 8** State the structural & functional difference between RER and SER. What is the role endoplasmic reticulum in membrane biogenesis?

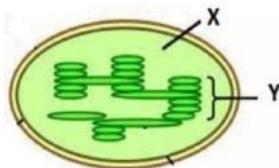
- Q. 9** a. Name the control centre of the cell. Why is it called so?  
 b. Give the significance of a large vacuole present in plant cells.
- Q. 10** Give reason:  
 a. Plant cells are able to tolerate greater changes in the surrounding medium as compared to the animal cell.  
 b. Meiosis is called as a 'reductional division.'

### SECTION C

- Q. 1** Why are viruses an exception to the cell theory?  
**Q. 2** Look at the diagram given below and answer the following questions :



- a. Identify the cell organelle .  
 b. Label parts 1 and 2.  
 c. State the function of this organelle.  
 d. Why is the inner layer thrown into folds?
- Q. 3** State the structural and functional differences between plasma membrane and cell wall.  
**Q. 4** X and Y are the two distinct regions of chloroplast as shown in the picture below :



- a. Identify X and Y.  
 b. State the role of X and Y in the process of photosynthesis.  
 c. Where is chlorophyll pigment located in chloroplast?
- Q. 5** Draw neat labelled diagrams of the following  
 a. Plant cell  
 b. Animal cell  
 c. Prokaryotic cell  
 d. Chloroplast  
 e. Mitochondria  
 f. Nucleus

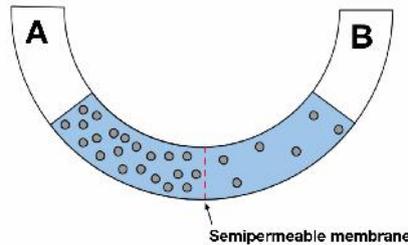
### SECTION D

- Q. 1** Questions 1.1 to 1.4 are based on the Table A. Study this table and answer the following questions.

<b>CELLS</b>	<b>SIZE(<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES</b>
CELL A	5	3
CELL B	26	2
CELL C	12	4
CELL D	2	1
CELL E	45	6

- 1.1 Can you find any discrepancy in the above given (Table A) table?  
 1.2 Find out the eukaryotic cells from the given table.  
 1.3 State two differences between prokaryotic cell and eukaryotic cell.  
 1.4 Give two examples of a eukaryote.
- Q.2** Water obeys the law of diffusion. The movement of water molecules through a semi permeable membrane is called osmosis. The movement of water across the plasma membrane is also affected by the amount of substance dissolved in water. Thus, osmosis is the passage of water from a region of high water concentration through a selectively permeable membrane to a region of low water concentration.

- i) An animal cell will swell up if
- The concentration of water molecules in the animal cell is higher than the concentration of water molecules in the surrounding medium.
  - The concentration of water molecules in the surrounding medium is higher than the concentration of water molecules in the animal cell.
  - The concentration of water molecules is same in the animal cell and in the surrounding medium
  - The concentration of water molecules does not matter.
- ii) The U-shaped pipe shown in the figure below is divided with a membrane that is only permeable to water.



Which of the following best describes how water will flow through the membrane?

- The water levels are already equal so water will not flow through the semipermeable membrane.
  - Water will flow from side A into side B.
  - Water will flow from side B into side A.
  - None of the above.
- iii) The phenomenon in which the content of a living plant cell shrinks away from the cell wall when kept in a hypertonic solution is called
- Osmosis
  - Plasmolysis
  - Diffusion
  - Glycolysis
- iv) Carbon dioxide moves out of the cell by the process of
- Osmosis.
  - Endocytosis.
  - Diffusion.
  - All the above.

### ASSERTION - REASON QUESTIONS

**DIRECTIONS:** In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
  - Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
  - Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
  - Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- Q1) Assertion: Plasma membrane is selectively permeable.  
Reason: Plasma membrane allows some molecules to pass through it more easily than others.
- Q2) Assertion: Mitochondria and chloroplasts are semiautonomous organelles.  
Reason: They are formed by division of pre-existing organelles and contain DNA but lack protein synthesizing machinery.
- Q3) Assertion: Mitochondria are called 'powerhouses' of the cell.  
Reason: Mitochondria produce cellular energy in the form of ATP.
- Q4) Assertion: The nucleus plays an important role in cellular reproduction and cellular function.  
Reason: The nucleus contains chromosomes which are made up of DNA containing information for carrying out various activities of cells.
- Q5) Assertion: Endoplasmic reticulum acts as an intracellular transport system.  
Reason: It transports products of the cell to the outside and RNA into the cytoplasm from the nucleus.

# PLANT TISSUES

## PORTFOLIO WORKSHEET

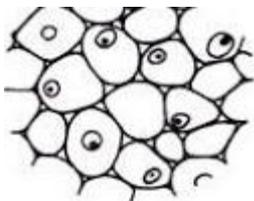
**Q.1** Identify the type of meristematic tissue in the diagram given below and also state their function and location.

A : \_\_\_\_\_  
Function : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B : \_\_\_\_\_  
Function : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Location : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

C : \_\_\_\_\_  
Function : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Location : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2** Identify the various simple permanent tissues given below and differentiate between them on the basis of characteristics given below. Also label the diagrams :



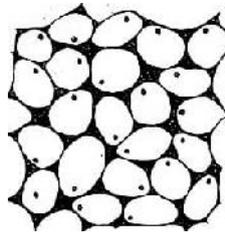
Tissue : \_\_\_\_\_

Structure : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Intercellular Spaces : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Location : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Function : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

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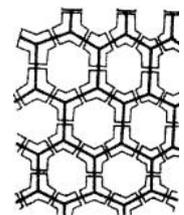
\_\_\_\_\_

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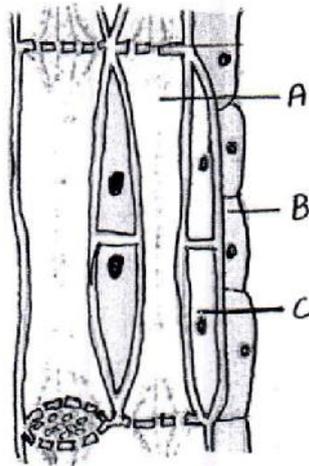
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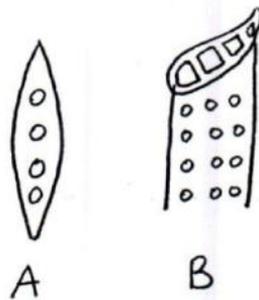
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Q.3** a. Identify the plant tissue: \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. State the function of the part A, B and C.



- Q.4** a. Identify A & B shown in the picture \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Describe the role performed by A and B



**Q.5 Fill in the blanks :**

- Cells having common origin acquire different appearance by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cells of cork are impervious to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Photosynthetic pigments are found in \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.
- Vineeta drew a labelled diagram of a section of a stem and labelled an area called pith. This region is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.
- Branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity due to the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.
- It is difficult to pull out the husk of a coconut as it has \_\_\_\_\_ tissue in it.

**Q.6 Identify the chemical substance present in the following :**

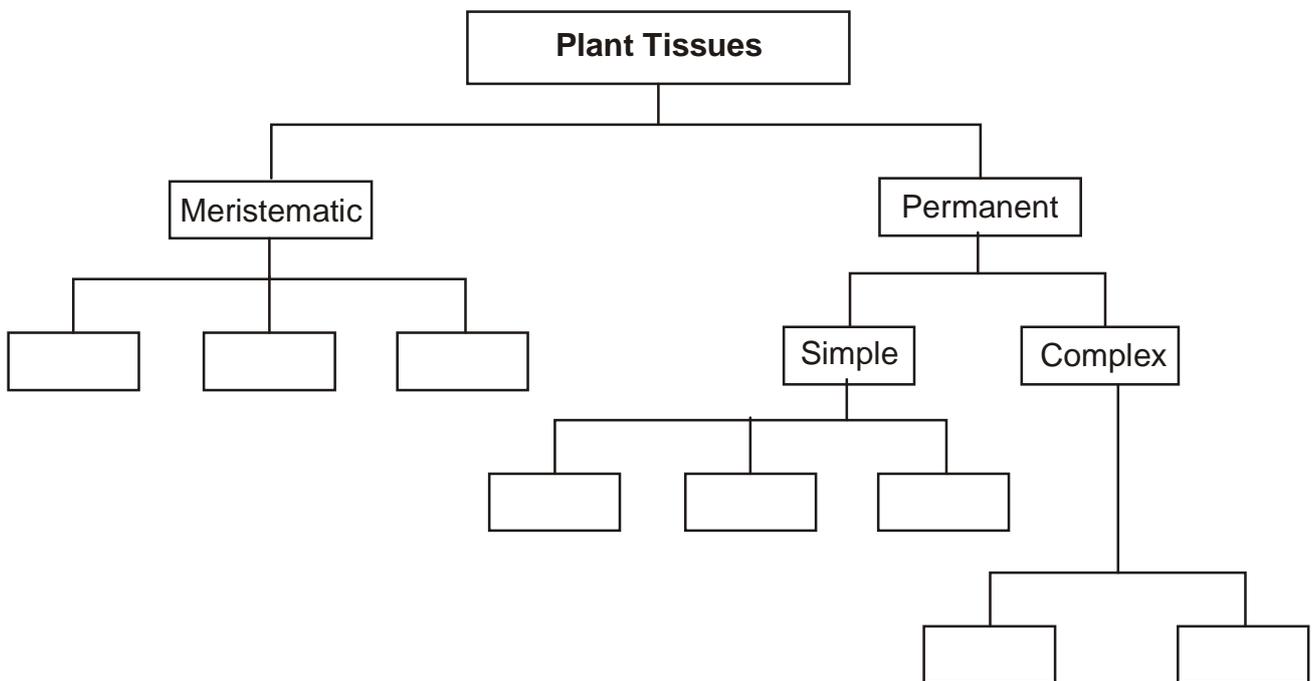
- Cell wall of parenchyma \_\_\_\_\_.
- Angular thickenings of Collenchyma \_\_\_\_\_.
- Thickenings of Sclerenchyma \_\_\_\_\_.
- Water proofing substance n cuticle \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cork cells \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.7 Give reasons :**

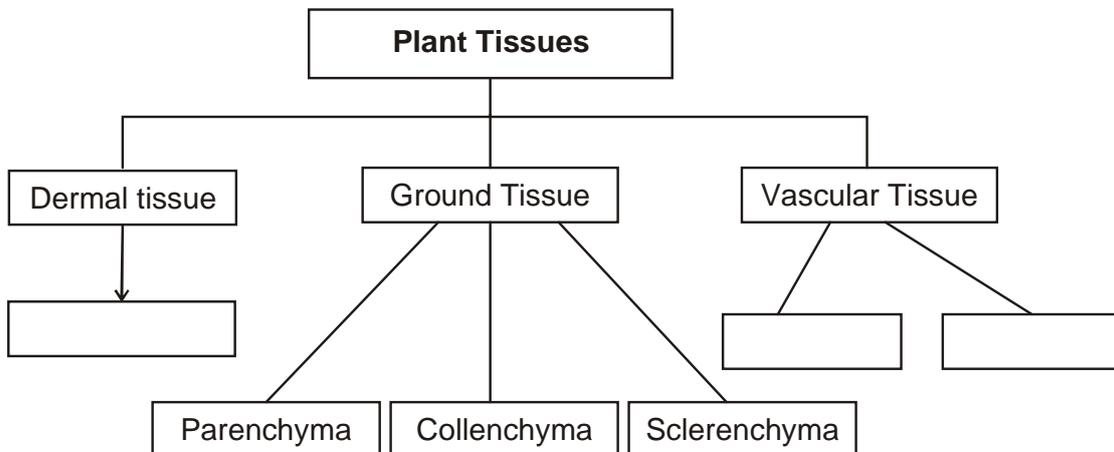
- a. Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and a dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. We get a crunchy and granular feeling, when we chew pear fruit.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.8 Complete the Concept maps on Plant Tissues**

- a. Types of plant tissues :



- b. On the basis of part of the plant where the tissues are present :



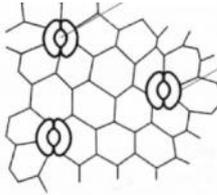
**Section -A**

- Q.1 What is the utility of tissues in multicellular organisms?
- Q.2 Name the tissue which gives rise to permanent tissue in plants and also name the process.

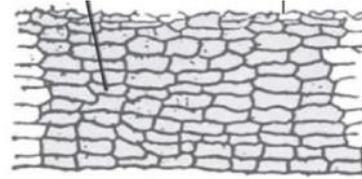
- Q.3** Name the type of meristematic tissue in found  
 a. growing tips of stems and roots                      b. near the node
- Q.4** Why do sclerenchyma cells have a narrow Lumen?
- Q.5** Which type of parenchymatous tissue is responsible for offering buoyancy in plant cells?
- Q.6** Name the specific plant tissue that allows easy bending in tendrils and stem of climbers without breaking.
- Q.7** Name the meristem that helps to increase the girth of the stem or root.
- Q.8** If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapours appear on the wall of glass jar. Explain why?
- Q.9** 'Parenchyma is the simplest permanent tissue'. Justify.

**Section -B**

- Q.1** a. Identify the tissues A and B shown in the picture.



A



B

- b. Which of the above tissues have living cells and dead cells?
- c. State the common features between tissue A and B.
- Q.2** Give reason:  
 a. Water hyacinth floats on the surface of water.  
 b. Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.
- Q.3** Give an important function of the following:  
 a. Root hairs    b. Stomata
- Q.4** How does the upper epidermal layer on the aerial parts of the desert plants modified to adjust to their habitat?
- Q.5** List three types of simple permanent plant tissues. Compare them on the basis of structure, Location and Function.
- Q.6** Most of cells in the plants are dead as compared to those in animals. Give reason
- Q.7** "The growth of plants occur only in certain specific regions" why?
- Q.8** Enlist two characteristic features of cork which helps it to function as protective tissue.
- Q.9** Explain the structural arrangement of epidermal cells that enable them to play a protective role?

**Section -C**

- Q.1** Draw neat and well - labelled diagrams of the following  
 a. Location of meristems in plant body  
 b. Simple permanent tissues - Parchyma, Collenchyma, Sclerenchyma  
 c. Section of Phloem
- Q.2** It is difficult to pull out husk of coconut & separate it. Give reason.
- Q.3** If the tip of a sugarcane plant is removed from the field, even then it keeps on growing in length. Why?
- Q.4** Mango tree and human beings both are complex organisms yet show major differences in their tissues. Give reasons.
- Q.5** As plant grows older, the outer protective tissue of stem changes into cork. How does this happen?
- Q.6** "Phloem and Xylem are referred to as complex permanent tissue". Justify giving reasons.
- Q.7** Despite losing nuclei, the mature sieve tube cells remain alive and functional. Explain.

## Section -D

### Q.1 ACTIVITY

Two glass jars filled with water were taken and two onion bulbs were placed on each of the jars (as shown in the figure below). The growth of roots was observed in both the jars and the length of the roots was measured daily. On Day 3 the root tips of the onion in Jar 2 were cut by 1 cm and their length was measured for 2 more days. By this activity, the Table shown below was constructed.

DAYS	JAR 1 (cm)	JAR 2 (cm)
DAY 1	1	1
DAY 2	1.3	1.4
DAY 3	1.7	0.8
DAY 4	2.1	0.8
DAY 5	2.5	0.8



Jar 1



Jar 2

Study this table and answer the following questions.

- Q1) Roots stopped growing in which of the two jars after the third day and why?
- Jar 1, because of the removal of Apical meristem.
  - Jar 2, because of the removal of intercalary meristem.
  - Jar 1, because of the removal of intercalary meristem.
  - Jar 2, because of the removal of Apical meristem.
- Q2) From the above experiment it is proved that meristematic tissues in plants are -
- localised and permanent.
  - not limited to certain regions.
  - localised and made up of dividing cells.
  - none of the above.
- Q3) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of meristematic cells?
- Presence of intercellular spaces.
  - Thin cellulosic cell walls.
  - Presence of prominent nucleus.
  - Absence of vacuoles.
- Q4) In a lawn grass keeps on growing in height even after regular mowing because of
- Cambium.
  - Apical meristem.
  - Intercalary meristem.
  - Lateral meristem.

### ASSERTION - REASON QUESTIONS

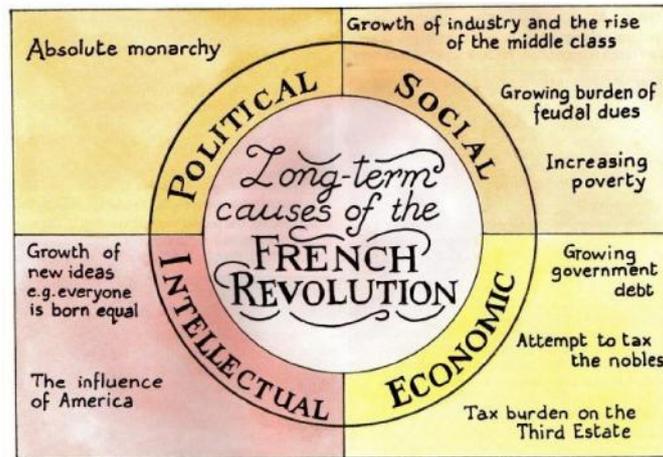
**DIRECTIONS:** In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
  - Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
  - Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
  - Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- Q1) Assertion: Parenchyma cells help in storage of food.  
Reason: Parenchyma cells are the main seats of photosynthesis.
- Q2) Assertion: Most of plant tissues are dead.  
Reason: Due to sedentary existence of plants, dead cells provide mechanical strength more easily than live ones and need less maintenance.
- Q3) Assertion: Meristematic tissues constitute the major portion of the plant body.  
Reason: Meristematic tissues consist of differentiated cells.



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98**  
**HISTORY ASSIGNMENT 2022-23**  
**UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1**  
**CLASS - IX**

**Let's Recall the Causes of the French Revolution :-**



**1. Fill in the Gaps.**

Writers such as M\_\_\_\_\_, R\_\_\_\_\_ and J\_\_\_\_\_ inspired many people to rise up and rebel against the Ancient Regime. This was the Church/nobles/monarchy who governed France.

The French King and government were b\_\_\_\_\_ due to costly wars.

In order to get more money for France, Louis XVI needed to raise t\_\_\_\_\_.  
 These new taxes were going to have to be paid by the T\_\_\_\_\_ E\_\_\_\_\_ (the working and middle classes), which created anger.

The Third Estate set up a National Assembly on 20th June \_\_\_\_\_89.

After the National Assembly was closed down by Louis XVI, the group met at a t\_\_\_\_\_  
 c\_\_\_\_\_ and swore an oath. On 26th August they passed the Declaration of the R\_\_\_\_\_ of M\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. LEGACY OF FRENCH REVOLUTION**

- Ideas Propogated — \_\_\_\_\_
- Influence on Colonies — \_\_\_\_\_
- Influence in India — \_\_\_\_\_

3. Choose from the characteristics below which ones apply to each column.

First Estate	Second Estate	Third Estate

- Peasants
- Shopkeepers and skilled craftspeople
- Held many leading government positions
- Some aristocrats and nobles
- Nobility

- Many held little or no land
- Sought to expand their power
- Clergy
- Exempt from the taille
- Bourgeoisie
- Many had feudal obligations

4. Scratch your Brain.



a. Who were Sans-culottes?

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b. Who were the members of the Jacobin Club? Name the leader.

---



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---



c. Which incident sparked the French Revolution?

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---

---

d. Why was Bastille prison attacked?

---

---

e. Why was Bastille hated by all?

---

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5. Complete the Flow Chart.

THE REIGN OF TERROR



REFORMS BY ROBESPIERRE



**6. Select the correct option :-**

- a. The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility
  - i. right to collect dues
  - ii. ownership of land
  - iii. participate in wars
  - iv. exemption from taxes to the state
- b. On what pretext was Louis XVI sentenced to death?
  - i. Revolt
  - ii. Treason
  - iii. Helping Austria
  - iv. None of the above
- c. France became a republic after abolishing the monarchy on
  - i. 11 Sept. 1792
  - ii. 1 Sept. 1792
  - iii. 21 Sept. 1792
  - iv. 31 Aug. 1792
- d. Two individuals who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France
  - i. Gandhi and Nehru
  - ii. Tilak and Gokhale
  - iii. Tipu Sultan and Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - iv. Tagore and Vivekananda
- e. Triangular slave trade was between
  - i. Europe, Africa and the Americas
  - ii. Europe, India and Africa
  - iii. England, Australia and Africa
  - iv. None of the above

**6. Assertion and Reason type questions.**

- 1. Assertion (A) : Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies.  
Reason (R) : To gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain.
  - 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 correct but R is wrong.
  - d. A is wrong but R is correct.
- 2. Assertion (A) : Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed.  
Reason (R) : Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.
  - 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 correct but R is wrong.
  - d. A is wrong but R is correct.

**7. State whether the following statements are True or False and correct the false.**

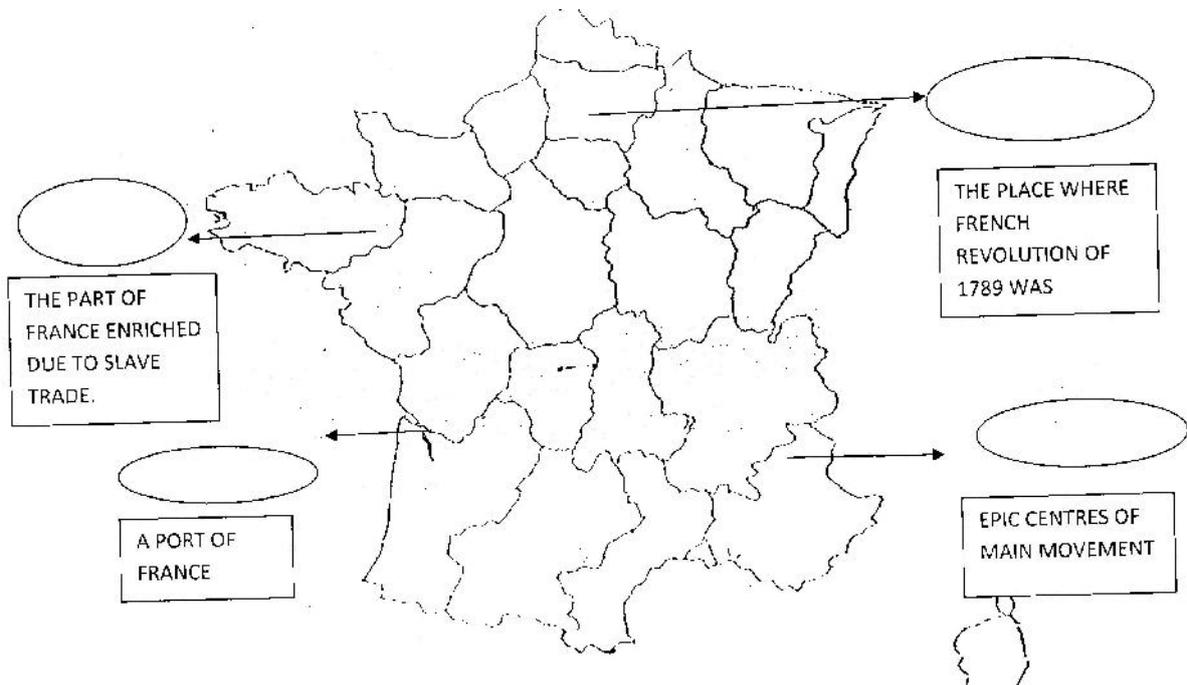
- a. The revolutionaries attacked the Bastille prison with a hope to find grains.  

---
- b. John Locke proposed the form of government which was based on a social contract between people and their representative.  

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

---

8. On the political map of France, identify the following places related to areas of Agrarian Revolt in 1789.



9. **Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Who was the king at the time of French Revolution in 1789?
2. Who was the common enemy of France and thirteen American Colonies?
3. Why did the French government increase the taxes?
4. By whom was the book 'The Spirit of the Laws' written?
5. What was 'Marseillaise'?
6. When was France declared as a Republic?
7. Who was the leader of Jacobin Club?
8. When did women finally get the right to vote in France?
9. Define the term triangular trade.
10. When did Napoleon Bonaparte become Emperor of France?

10. **Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Describe the French division of society.
2. What led to Subsistence crisis in France?
3. Describe the role of the philosophers like John Locke, Rousseau and Montesquieu in the French revolution.
4. What was convention? Describe its activities.
5. Which factor contributed to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte? Give any two Laws enforced by him to Modernise France.
6. Write a note on Jacobin club.
7. How did women suffer in France during the old Regime?

**11. Long Answer type questions :**

1. Discuss the fall of Bastille.
2. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.
3. Write a short note on 'Reign of Terror'.
4. Describe the main features of the Constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly.
5. Which laws were introduced by revolutionary government to improve the conditions of women in France?
6. What was the 'Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen according to the French Constitution of 1791.
7. Write a note on Slavery in the French colonies.
8. What is the legacy of the French Revolution? Name two Indian leaders, who responded to the ideas of this revolution.

**12. Case Study Based Questions:**

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

- a. How did Napoleon Bonaparte rise to power?
- b. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. Elaborate.
- c. In which battle Napoleon was finally defeated.



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

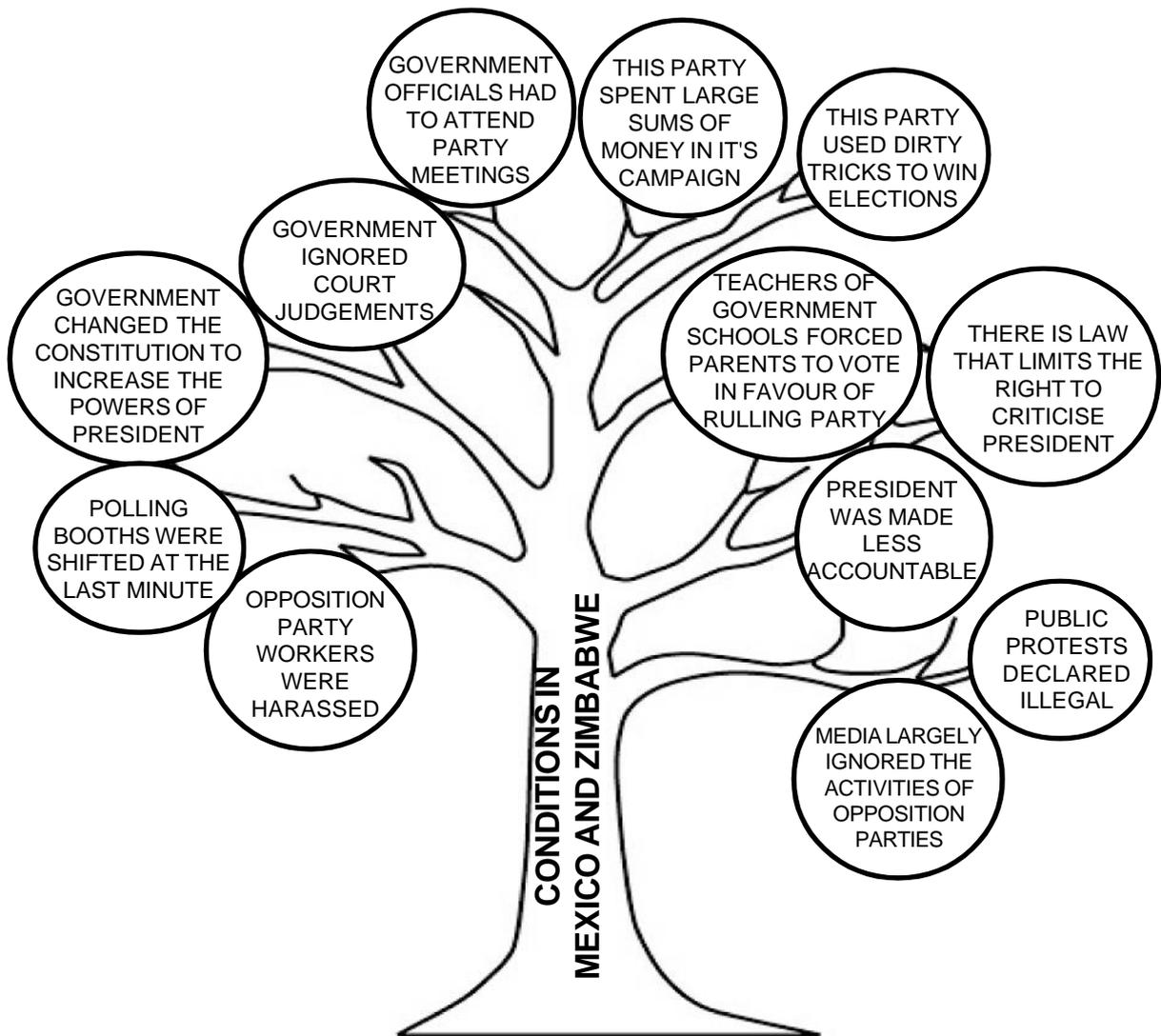
## POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT 2022-23

### UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1

#### CLASS - IX

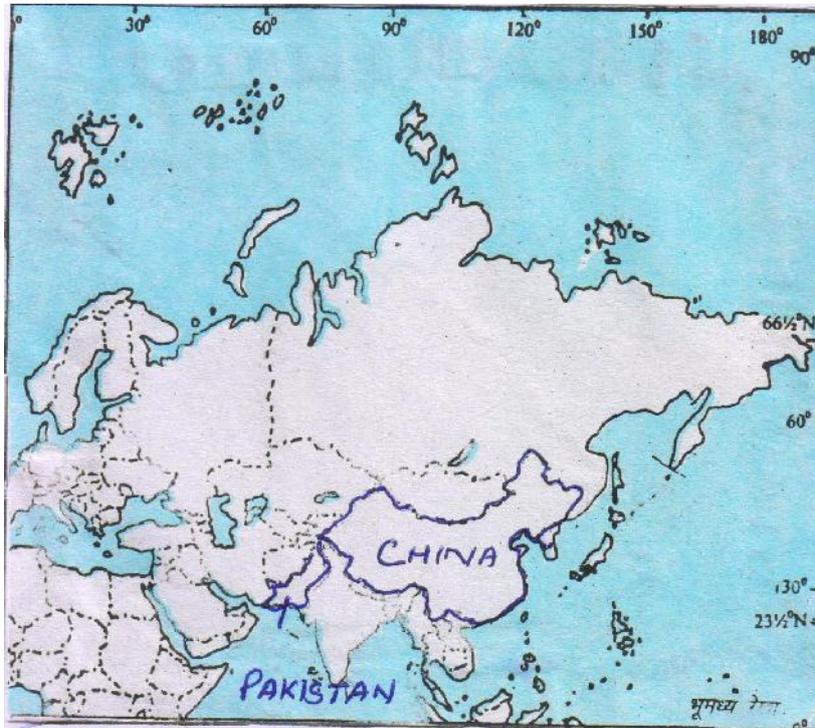


- Assertion (A) : In India, people elect their own representatives.  
Reason (R) : India is a democracy.
  - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false.
  - A is false but R is true.
- Assertion (A) : A Democratic government is a better government.  
Reason (R) : Democracy is more accountable form of government.
  - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false.
  - A is false but R is true.
- How many members are elected to the National People's Congress from all over China?
  - 3050
  - 3000
  - 4000
  - 2000
- Which party always won elections in Mexico since its independence in 1930 until 2000?
  - Revolutionary Party
  - Mexican Revolutionary Party
  - Institutional Revolutionary Party
  - Institutional Party
- Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because
  - Decisions are taken by educated people
  - Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
  - Decisions are taken over a long period of time
  - All decisions are approved by judiciary
- The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of
  - Limited democracy
  - representative democracy
  - Maximum democracy
  - none of the above



Read the conditions in Mexico and Zimbabwe with respect to free and fair elections. Taking help from the given tree put the conditions of Mexico and Zimbabwe in the table given below.

Mexico Under PRI	Zimbabwe Under Robert Mugabe
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Observe the given map and complete the table given below.

Complete the box with the conditions that prevail in the two countries given below.

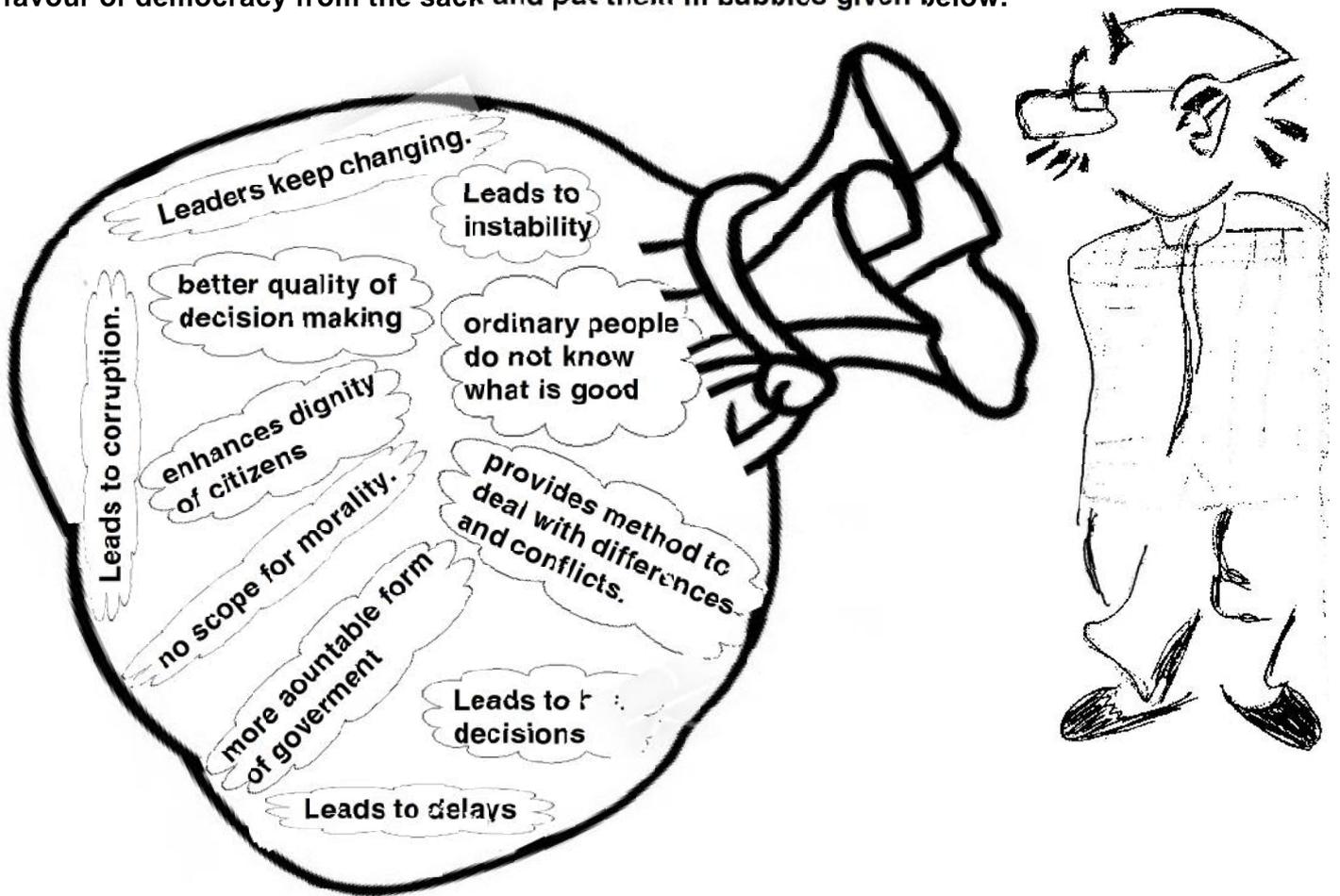
**Pakistan**

**China**

Under General Pervez Musharraf

1. Head of the Country
2. Name the Paliament
3. Eelections were held after how many years
4. Which party forms the government
5. Type of party system
6. Does it offer free and fair elections


Democracy is not a magical solution for all the problems. But still we regard democracy better than other forms of governments. Taking ideas from the chapter find out Arguments against and in favour of democracy from the sack and put them in bubbles given below.



Argument in favour of Democracy.

Five empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing arguments in favour of democracy:

- Box 1 (top left)
- Box 2 (top middle)
- Box 3 (top right)
- Box 4 (bottom left)
- Box 5 (bottom right)

Arguments against Democracy.

Six empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing arguments against democracy:

- Box 1 (top left)
- Box 2 (top middle)
- Box 3 (top right)
- Box 4 (bottom left)
- Box 5 (bottom middle)
- Box 6 (bottom right)

**Name the countries with the given Conditions (Decode the Jumbled word)**

a. Women did not have the right to vote till 2015. \_\_\_\_\_

**BIARAA  
IDUSA**

b. This country has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to vote. \_\_\_\_\_

**NAITUES**

c. In this country the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous citizens has more value than that of a citizen from other country residing here \_\_\_\_\_

**IIJF**

d. This country has one party government and government is formed by only \_\_\_\_\_ party.

**MMUSTICON**

**Complete the following statements.**

a. Pervez Musharraf overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.

b. According to 'Legal Framework order the President \_\_\_\_\_ assemblies.

c. In china the government is always formed by the \_\_\_\_\_.

d. "Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people." This definition of Democracy was given by \_\_\_\_\_.

e. A candidate needs to take the approval of the \_\_\_\_\_ party to participate in election in China.

f. Mexico holds elections after every \_\_\_\_\_ years.

g. In democracies Majority of people rule through their \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 1 : What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

### A. Very short answer type questions:-

1. When did Pervez Musharraf come to power in Pakistan?
2. In which country women do not have the right to vote?
3. What was PRI?
4. In Zimbabwe which party helped its country to gain independence?
5. Why modern Democracies are representative democracies?
6. Who said that 'Democracy is a rule of the people, for the people and by the people.'

### B. Short answer type questions:-

1. State the reasons for not calling government under General Musharraf in Pakistan a democracy.
2. How is the right to vote granted in a democracy? Give some instances where the right to vote is denied.
3. What steps have been taken by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to remain in power?
4. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?

## Why Democracy? What is Democracy ?

### C. Passage based Questions

In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called QuanguoRenminDaibiaoDahui (National People's Congress). The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party. "China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in world history. Nearly three crore people died in this famine. During those days, India's economic condition was not much better than China. Yet India did not have a famine of the kind China had. Economists think that this was a result of different government policies in the two countries. The existence of democracy in India made the Indian government respond to food scarcity in a way that the Chinese government did not. They point out that no large-scale famine has ever taken place in an independent and democratic country. If China too had multi-party elections, an opposition party and a press free to criticise the government, then so many people may not have died in the famine." Democracy is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A nondemocratic government may and can respond to the people's needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule. If the rulers don't want to, they don't have to act according to the wishes of the people. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.

- (i) Who takes the final decision in a democracy?
  - a) People
  - b) Elected representative on behalf of people
  - c) Rulers
  - d) Army

- (ii) In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?
- (a) 1932-36 (b) 1958-61  
(c) 2001-2002 (d) 2004-2007
- (iii) A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government because
- (a) It may or may not be accountable  
(b) It always responds to the needs of the people  
(c) It is a more accountable form of government  
(d) Both (b) and (c)
- (iv) Who can contest the election in China?
- a) Chinese Communist Party  
b) Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it  
c) Some members elected by the army  
d) National People's Congress

**D. Long answer type questions:-**

1. Give arguments against democracy.
2. Give arguments in favour of democracy.
3. State the main features of democracy.
4. How does democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes.
5. Explain broader meanings of democracy.
6. What dirty tricks were used by Robert Mugabe to remain in power?
7. Mention the difference between a democratic country and a non-democratic country.



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98**  
**GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT 2022-23**  
**UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1**  
**CLASS - IX**

**Ch-1: India : Size and Location**

**Ch-2: Physical Features of India**

**SECTION - A**

**Q.1 Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below :**

- a. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through :
  - i. Rajasthan
  - ii. Chhattisgarh
  - iii. Odisha
  - iv. Tripura
- b. The eastern most longitude of India is :
  - i. 97°25'E
  - ii. 68°7'E
  - iii. 77°6'E
  - iv. 82°32'E
- c. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of which river system?
  - i. The Indus
  - ii. The Ganga
  - iii. The Brahmaputra
  - iv. All of these
- d. If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to :
  - i. Puducherry
  - ii. Lakshadweep
  - iii. Andaman & Nicobar
  - iv. Diu & Daman
- e. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its bounding in the Myanmar are collectively called as
  - i. Himachal
  - ii. Uttarakhand
  - iii. Purvachal
  - iv. None of the above

**Q.2 Answer the following questions briefly :**

- a. Name the group of Islands lying in the Arabian sea.

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- b. Name the countries which are larger than India.

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- c. Which Island group of India lies to its South-east?

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- d. Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

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- e. Which important parallel of latitude divides India into almost two equal parts?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f. Where is Indira Point located?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g. What is the percentage of India's total area in relation to the total geographical area of the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h. In which Hemispheres does India lie?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i. Name the countries with which India shares its land boundaries in the east.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION - B**

**Q.3 Short answer type questions :**

- a. What is the latitude and longitudinal extent of India?
  - i. Latitudinal extent  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Longitudinal extent  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. What is the north-south and east-west extent of India in kilometres?
  - i. North-South Extent (kms)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. East-West Extent (kms)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. What is the total area of India? How much does it contribute to the total area of the world?
  - i. Total geographical area of India  
\_\_\_\_\_

ii. Its contribution in world area

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d. When was Suez canal opened? How much distance has been reduced by it between Mumbai and London?

i. Year of opening

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ii. Reduction in distance

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e. What is the importance of Tropic of Cancer passing through the middle of India?

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f. What is the importance of India's location on the head of the Indian Ocean?

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g. Explain the location of India in the world.

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h. List the physiographic divisions of India.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

i. Write about the Greater Himalayas.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ii. Two features

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

j. Discuss the Indian Desert under the following :

i. Location \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Physiography \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Climate \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_

v. Drainage \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4 Match the following :**

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| a. The southernmost range of the Himalayas                    | i. Kumaon Himalayas  |
| b. The Himalayas between the rivers Kali and Satluj           | ii. Nepal            |
| c. The state on the southernmost tip of India                 | iii. Indira point    |
| d. The standard meridian passes through this in Uttar Pradesh | iv. Khadar           |
| e. The Himalayas lying between the Tista and the Kali river   | v. India             |
| f. The newer younger deposits of floodplains                  | vi. Tamil Nadu       |
| g. The Dhaulagiri is in this country                          | vii. Nepal Himalayas |
| h. The seventh largest country in the world                   | viii. Mirzapur       |
| i. The southern most point of the Indian union                | ix. Shiwaliks        |

**Q.5 Long Answer Type Questions.**

a. Why has 82°30'E been selected as the standard Meridian of India?

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b. Why is the difference between the durations of day & night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

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c. Discuss India's contacts with the world in the ancient and medieval period?

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d. Describe the divisions of the Himalayas that have been demarcated by the river valleys.

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- e. How does each physiographic region of India complement each other and makes the country richer in its natural resources?

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**Q.6 Distinguish between**

- a. Khadar & Bhangar

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- b. Western Coastal plains & eastern Coastal plains

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- c. Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats

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- d. Lakshadweep & Andaman & Nicobar Islands

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**Q.7 On the given Political map of India locate & label :**

a. Chapter 1 : India-Size & Location

For location and labelling : Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian of India

b. Chapter 2 : Physical Features of India

For location & labelling : Mt. peaks-K2, Kanchenjunga, Anai Mudi



**Q.8 Locate and Label states & the Capitals.**



### Q.9 Assertion - Reasoning

- a. Assertion : The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level.  
Reason : The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false.
  - A is false but R is true.
- b. Assertion : Total length of the coastline of the mainland of India, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 15,200 km.  
Reason : No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false.
  - A is false but R is true.

### Q.10 Case study based questions.

- a. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

The Peninsular Plateau is flanked by stretches of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east. The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, is a narrow plain. It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai-Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain, while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast. The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level. In the northern part, it is referred to as the Northern Circar, while the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast. Large rivers, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri have formed extensive deltas on this coast. Lake Chilika is an important feature along the eastern coast.

- The Northern part of the Western Coast is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Name the rivers which form extensive deltas on the Eastern Coast.
- The Western Coast is sandwiched between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- b. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 28 states and 8 Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

- My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundaries with India. Identify the country.  
1. Bhutan                      2. Tajikistan                      3. Bangladesh                      4. Nepal
- Who are India's neighbours in the north?
- Name any two states of India which share their land boundary with Bangladesh.



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98**  
**ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT 2022-23**  
**UNIT-1, SEMESTER-1**  
**CLASS - IX**

**PORTFOLIO WORKSHEET**

**Q.1 Choose the correct option.**

- a. Which of the following is a modern farming method?
- |                         |                          |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. Use of Persian wheel | <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. Use of tubewell     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii. Use of fertilizer  | <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. Both (ii) and (iii) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- b. Village Palampur resembles a village of
- |                    |                          |                  |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| i. Punjab          | <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. Haryana      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii. Uttar Pradesh | <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. All of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- c. Land is a \_\_\_\_\_ resource.
- |               |                          |                   |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| i. natural    | <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. fixed capital | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii. man made | <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. renewable     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Q.2 Write True or False.**

- a. Computers are an example of working capital.
- b. Green Revolution was introduced in Punjab.
- c. The standard unit of measuring land is Acre.

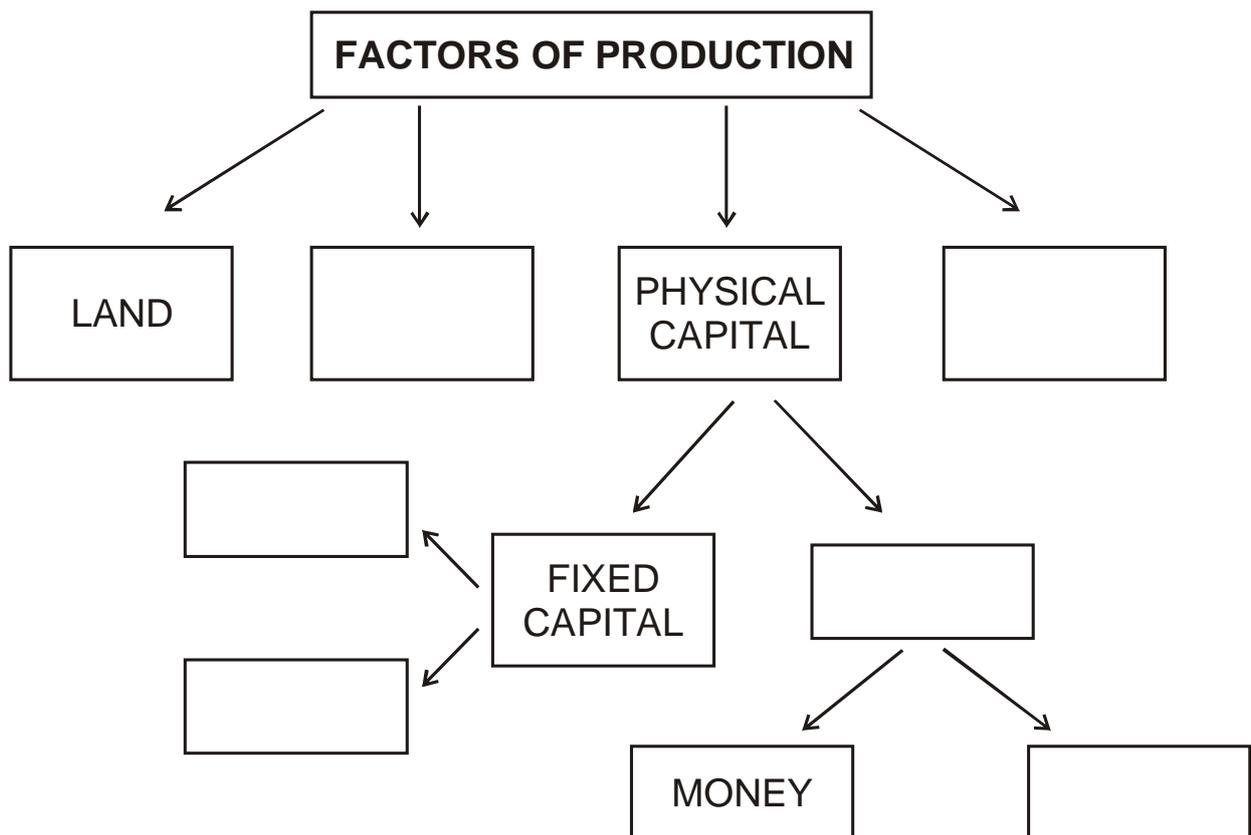
**Q.3 In the question given below, there are two statement marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the option.**

- a. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.  
b. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.  
c. A is correct but R is wrong.  
d. A is wrong, but R is correct.
- i. Assertion (A) : Under the green revolution the Indian farmers cultivated wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYV's) of seeds, chemical fertilizers pesticides etc.  
Reason (R) : In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility.
- ii. Assertion (A) : There is a basic constraint in raising farm production in Palampur.  
Reason (R) : There is no further scope to bring new land under cultivation.

**Q.4 Match the following.**

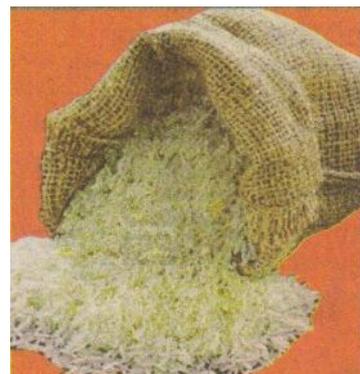
a.	Fixed capital	i.	Raw material and money in hand
b.	Green Revolution	ii.	Tools, Machines, Buildings
c.	Working Capital	iii.	Wheat and rice production
d.	Small Farmers	iv.	Debt trap

**Q.5 Complete the following flow chart.**



**Q.6 Choose the correct option :**

- a. A farmer who works on a piece of 1 hectare of land is treated as
- i. Medium farmer
  - ii. Small farmer
  - iii. Larger farmer
  - iv. None of these
- b. Multiple cropping stands for
- i. Hybrid plantation method
  - ii. Plantation using many techniques
  - iii. The practice of growing more than one crop on a same piece of land during a year.
  - iv. Growing mandatorily four crops
- c. Which of the following is fixed capital
- i. Tools and machines
  - ii. Fertilizers and pesticides
  - iii. Soil
  - iv. Seeds



- Q.7**
- a. Identify the sector with which this activity is related.
  - b. Explain what happened after 1970's that led to an increase in the crop production.
  - c. What were the advantages and disadvantages related to the changes.

**Q.8 Give one word for the following.**

a.	Cultivation of wheat & rice using HYV seeds	
b.	Tools, Machines, buildings	
c.	Growing more than one crop on the same piece of land.	
d.	Scarce factor of production	
e.	Dairy farming, shopkeeping, transport	
f.	Tractors, threshers, chemical fertilizers & pesticides	

**Q.9 Short Question.**

- Explain the two types of Physical capital.
- How can more be produced from the same piece of land?
- How do the farmers of Palampur arrange capital?
- Explain the drawbacks of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

**Q.10 Long Answer-Questions.**

- What is the aim of production? Explain the various factors of production.
- Explain the role of Green Revolution.
- Explain the various non-farm activities done in Palampur. How can they be promoted?

**Q.11 Read the passage and fill the blanks given below.**

In contrast to labour, \_\_\_\_\_ is a scarce factor of production. Moreover even the existing land is distributed \_\_\_\_\_ (equally/unequally) among the people engaged in farming. To make maximum use of the existing land, farmers use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Though both land and capital is \_\_\_\_\_ (scarce / abundant).

**Q.12 Complete the following.**

a.	Money Lender : Villages _____ : Cities
b.	Land : Scarce Labour : _____
c.	Transport : Non farming activity Dairy Farming : _____

**A. Very short answer type questions :**

1. What is Working Capital?
2. Name any two factors of production.
3. What was the main reason behind growth of three different crops in a year in Palampur?
4. What is the main economic activity in the village Palampur?
5. What did the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh do in the late 1960's which resulted in high yield of wheat and rice?
6. What is the use of HYV seeds?

**B Short answer type questions :**

1. Differentiate between fixed capital & working capital.
2. Name the various requirements of production?
3. Who provides the labour for farming? Describe the condition of farm labourers.
4. Farmers of which states were the first to use modern farming methods in India? What were the results?

**C. Long Answer Type Questions.**

1. Explain the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land.
2. How did Savita arrange for capital? How could her situation be improved?
3. What is Green Revolution? Give its advantages & disadvantages.
4. Which non-farm activities are practised in Palampur? Write a short note.
5. Which farmers have surplus wheat and are able to sell in the market? What do they do with their earnings?
6. Mention the modern methods of farming and explain their drawbacks.
7. What is the role of the manufacturing sector in the development of the Primary sector?

## CASE STUDY

In the future, one would like to see more non-farm production activities in the village. Unlike farming, non-farm activities require little land. People with some amount of capital can set up non-farm activities. How does one obtain this capital? One can either use his own savings, but more often has to take a loan. It is important that loan be available at low rate of interest so that even people without savings can start some non-farm activity. Another thing which is essential for expansion of non-farm activities is to have markets where the goods and services produced can be sold. In Palampur, we saw the neighbouring villages, towns and cities provide the markets for milk, jaggery, wheat, etc. As more villages get connected to towns and cities through good roads, transport and telephone, it is possible that the opportunities for non-farm activities in the village would increase in the coming years.

**Q.1** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the option.

Assertion (A) : The small farmers, who constitute a large percentage of total farmers in India, find it difficult to obtain capital.

Reason (R) : The small sizes of their plots are not able to produce enough.

- 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 correct, but R is wrong.
- d. A is wrong, but R is correct.

**Q.2** What is the role of good transport network in the development of a place.

**Q.3** How does one obtain capital?



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हिन्दी अतिरिक्त कार्य (2022-2023) इकाई-1  
कक्षा-9

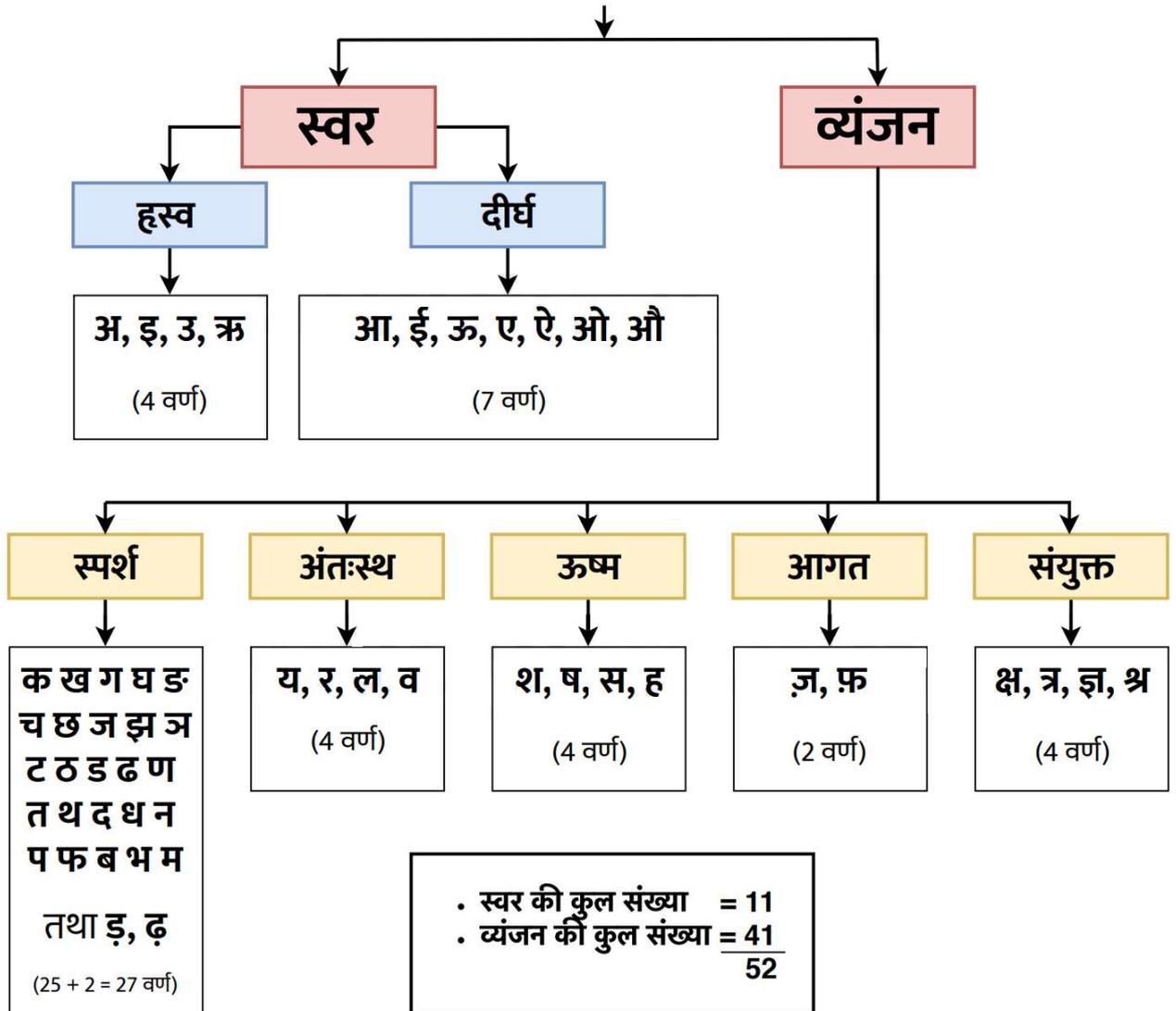
पाठ्यक्रम - स्पर्श-रहीम के दोहे, दुख का अधिकार, आदमीनामा

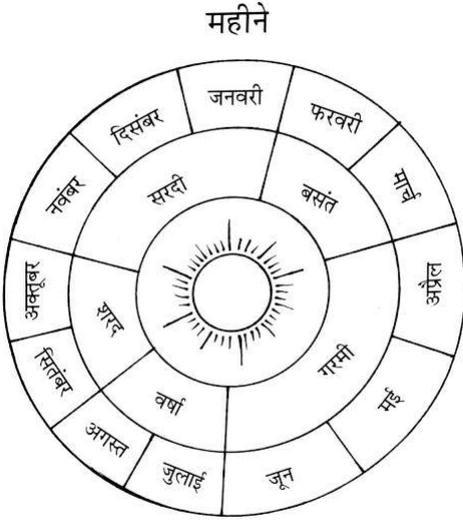
संचयन - गिल्लू

व्याकरण - शब्द और पद, अनुस्वार-अनुनासिक, उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय, पत्र, अनुच्छेद, अपठित गद्यांश

ENTRY CARD

# वर्णमाला





एक साल में बारह महीने होते हैं।  
एक साल में पाँच ऋतुएँ होती हैं।

**महीनों के नाम**

अपने दस दोस्तों और परिवार-जनों के नाम लिखकर उनके जन्मदिन के महीने से जोड़ो।

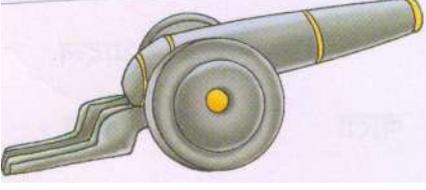
जनवरी
फरवरी
मार्च
अप्रैल
मई
जून
जुलाई
अगस्त
सितम्बर
अक्टूबर
नवंबर
दिसंबर


प्रिय विद्यार्थियों। आप अंग्रेजी महीनों के नाम तो जानते हैं ? क्या हिंदी महीनों से भी परिचित हैं ? आइए, देखते हैं -

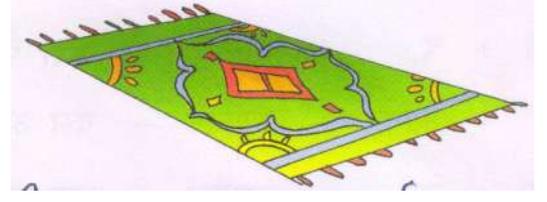
संबंध	अंग्रेजी जन्मतिथि	अंग्रेजी महीना	हिंदी महीना	हिंदी तिथि
1.	स्वयं			
2.	पिता जी			
3.	माता जी			
4.	दादा जी			
5.	दादी जी			
6.	बहन/भाई			
7.	मित्र			

प्र02 शब्द और पद

शब्द - एक या एक से अधिक वर्णों से बने सार्थक और स्वतंत्र ध्वनि समूह शब्द कहलाते हैं। जैसे -



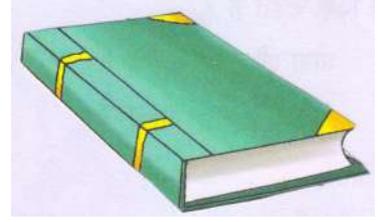
तोप - त् + ओ + प् + अ



कालीन - क् + आ + ल् + ई + न् + अ



लड़का - ल् + अ + ड् + अ + क् + आ



पुस्तक - प् + उ + स् + त् + अ + क् + अ



महिला - म् + अ + ह् + इ + ल् + आ

पद - व्याकरण के नियमों से बँधे वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्दों को ही पद कहते हैं।



महिला भोजन बनाती है।

रेखांकित संज्ञा पद हैं।

पदबंध - विभिन्न पद मिलकर एक पद का कार्य करते हैं, उसे पदबंध कहते हैं।



सामने के घर में रहने वाली महिला खाना बनाती है।

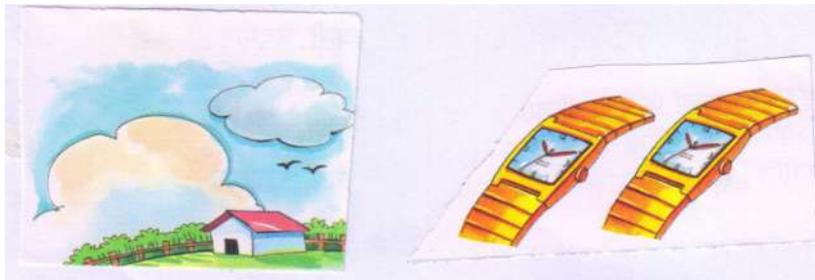
↓  
संज्ञा पद बंध

प्र03(क) उचित विकल्प छाँटे

- शब्द जब वाक्य में प्रयोग किया जाता है, तो उसे कहते हैं ?  
क. वर्ण ख. पद-परिचय  
ग. वाक्य घ. पद
- 'दादाजी बच्चों के लिए खिलौने लाते हैं।' वाक्य में 'दादाजी' क्या है ?  
क. पद ख. शब्द  
ग. वाक्य घ. अनुच्छेद
- एक या एक से अधिक वर्णों से बने ..... ध्वनि समूह शब्द कहलाते हैं।  
क. निरर्थक ख. संज्ञा  
ग. सार्थक घ. विकारी
- व्याकरण के नियमों से बँधे वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्दों को ही ..... कहते हैं।  
क. शब्द ख. वाक्य  
ग. संज्ञा घ. पद
- धोखेबाज राहुल को पुलिस ने पकड़ लिया। रेखांकित पदबंध का भेद है -  
क. संज्ञा पदबंध ख. सर्वनाम पदबंध  
ग. क्रिया पदबंध घ. विशेषण पदबंध
- मित्र मंडली के साथ मोहन घर पर बैठ है।  
क. संज्ञा पदबंध ख. सर्वनाम पदबंध  
ग. क्रिया पदबंध घ. विशेषण पदबंध

- (ख)
- शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं ? उदाहरण सहित बताएँ ?
  - पद किसे कहते हैं ? पदों के उदाहरण भी लिखिए।
  - शब्द और पद में क्या अंतर होता है ?
  - शब्द कब पद बन जाता है ?

प्र04 अनुस्वार-अनुनासिक



सुंदर घर ( ¨ - अनुस्वार) दो घड़ियाँ ( ¨ - अनुनासिक)

**अनुस्वार** - अनु + स्वर अर्थात् स्वर के बाद आने वाला। वास्तव में इसका प्रयोग शब्द के आरंभ में न आकर मध्य या अंत में होता है। यह नासिक्य ध्वनि है तथा इसका लिपि चिह्न (◌ं) है। उच्चारण में इसके विभिन्न रूप होते हैं, परंतु लेखन में इसे चिह्न (◌ं) के द्वारा ही प्रकट किया जाता है।

**अनुनासिक** - जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में मुख के साथ-साथ नासिका की भी सहायता लेनी पड़ती है, उन्हें 'अनुनासिक' कहते हैं। इसका चिह्न चंद्रबिंदु (◌ँ) है। यह ध्वनि स्वरों का गुण होती है। अ, आ, उ, ऊ तथा ऋ स्वर वाले शब्दों में अनुनासिक लगता है।

**प्र05** गतिविधि - निम्न चित्रों को देखें। इनमें अनुस्वार-अनुनासिक संबंधी शब्द छुपे हैं। आप पहचानें और शब्द लिखें। इन शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए एक-एक मुहावरा लिखें -

	शब्द	मुहावरा
क.		-----
ख.		-----
ग.		-----
घ.		-----
ङ.		-----

**प्र06** निम्नलिखित शब्दों में अनुस्वार/अनुनासिक को ध्यान में रखते हुए मानक रूप बताइए :

क.	1. आशँका	2. आँशका	3. आशन्का	4. आशंका
ख.	1. सांप	2. सापं	3. सान्प	4. साँप
ग.	1. पतंग	2. पतँग	3. पतङ्ग	4. पंतग
घ.	1. चांद	2. चाँद	3. चादँ	4. चादं

ड.	1. मुंह	2. मुँह	3. मुहँ	4. मूँह
च.	1. बन्धन	2. बँधन	3. बंधन	4. बधंन
छ.	1. सँकट	2. सन्कट	3. सकँट	4. संकट
ज.	1. आँख	2. आंख	3. आन्ख	4. आखँ
झ.	1. स्वयं	2. स्वयँ	3. स्वयं	4. स्वँय
ञ.	1. लेखकों	2. लेखकों	3. लेखको	4. लेखकों
ट.	1. कान्च	2. कांच	3. कांच	4. काँच
ठ.	1. शँकराचार्य	2. शंकराचार्य	3. शंकराचार्य	4. शन्कराचार्य
ड.	1. दुहाइयां	2. दुहाइँया	3. दुहोइया	4. दुहाइयाँ
ढ.	1. वाद्यंत्र	2. वाद्ययंत्र	3. वाद्ययंत्र	4. वाद्ययंत्र
ण.	1. ऊंची	2. ऊँची	3. ऊर्ची	4. ऊँची

### प्र07 उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय

#### उपसर्ग -

ऊपर आए 'निर्जीव', 'अनपढ़' और 'दुबला' शब्दों की रचना जीव, पढ़ और बला शब्दों से पूर्व क्रमशः निर्, अन और दु शब्दांश लगाने से हुई है।

जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन ला देते हैं, वे **उपसर्ग** कहलाते हैं।

#### प्रत्यय -

यहाँ पाठक, जादूगर और दूधवाला शब्द पाठ, जादू और दूध शब्दों के अंत में क्रमशः अक, गर वाला शब्दांश जोड़ने से बने हैं।

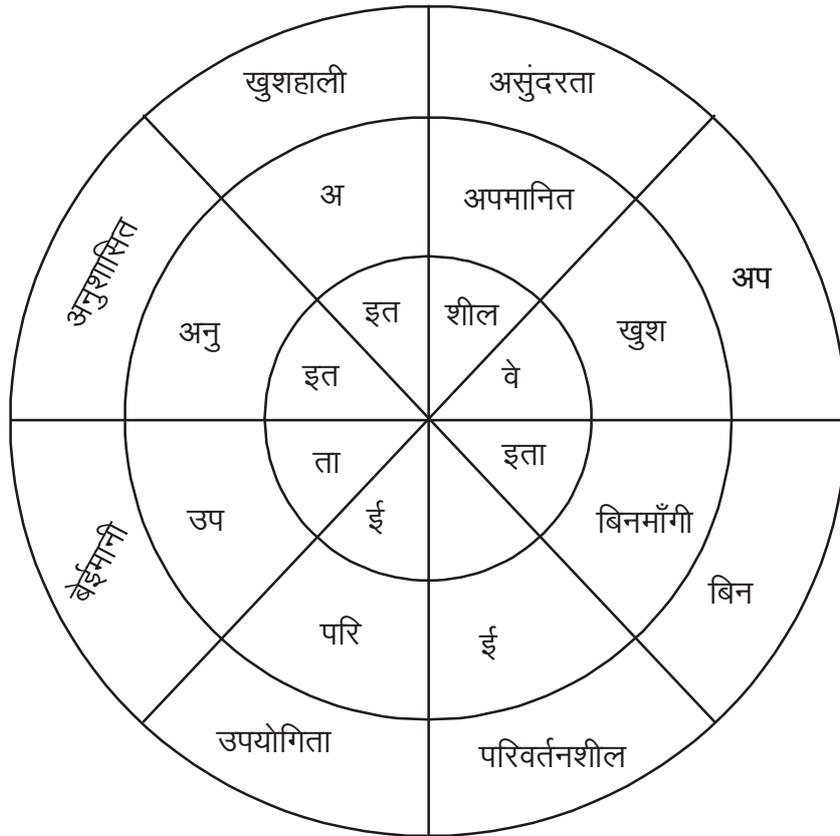
जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर उनके अर्थ में परिवर्तन ला देते हैं, वे **प्रत्यय** कहलाते हैं।

प्र08 गतिविधि - नवीन शब्द

नीच कुछ शब्द दिए गए हैं। उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय का सही प्रयोग करते हुए जितने नए शब्द बना सकते हैं बनाइए। जैसे

1. गीत - अगीत, गीतकार, गीतिका आदि
2. दया -
3. शांत -
4. दान -
5. नगर -
6. कक्ष -
7. हरा -
8. भिक्षा -
9. जन्म -
10. लोभ -

प्र09 चक्रव्यूह - जिस तरह से अभिमन्यु महाभारत के चक्रव्यूह में फंस गया था, वैसे ही शब्द उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय के चक्रव्यूह में फंस गए हैं। आप शब्द और उनके उपसर्ग प्रत्यय ढूँढें।



प्र010 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त सही उपसर्ग चुनिए :

क. सुपुत्र

1. स

2. सू

3. सु

4. सऊ

ख.	प्रकृति			
	1. पर	2. पर्	3. प्र	4. प्रा
ग.	परिहास			
	1. परि	2. प	3. परी	4. प्र
घ.	प्रत्येक			
	1. प्र	2. प्	3. पर्	4. प्रति
ङ.	तिरस्कार			
	1. ति	2. तिरस्	3. तिर	4. तिरस
च.	संभ्रांत			
	1. सम	2. स	3. सम्	4. सन्
छ.	निर्वाह			
	1. नि	2. न	3. निर्	4. निर
ज.	अतिथि			
	1. अ	2. अत	3. उत	4. अति
झ.	विदेशी			
	1. व	2. वि	3. वी	4. बि
ञ.	लामजहब			
	1. ला	2. ल	3. लाम	4. मजहब
च.	उत्पात			
	1. उप	2. उत्	3. उत	4. उन्
छ.	दुरुपयोग			
	1. दुर्	2. दुर	3. दुरु	4. दुरू
ज.	समतल			
	1. सम्	2. सम	3. स	4. सन्
झ.	आपूर्ति			
	1. आ	2. अ	3. अप	4. अप्
ञ.	बेचैन			
	1. ब	2. बेच	3. ऐन	4. बे

प्र011 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त सही प्रत्यय चुनिए :

क.	प्रेमी			
	1. मी	2. मि	3. ई	4. इ
ख.	व्यंजित			
	1. त	2. इक	3. ईत	4. इत

ग.	पार्थिवता			
	1. इता	2. ता	3. इका	4. आ
घ.	द्रवित			
	1. इक	2. इत	3. त	4. वित
ङ.	तरावट			
	1. आहट	2. वट	3. आवट	4. ट
च.	नगरीय			
	1. रीय	2. इय	3. ईय	4. य
छ.	आरोही			
	1. इ	2. ई	3. रोही	4. रोहि
ज.	पर्वतीय			
	1. ईय	2. तीय	3. य	4. इय
झ.	फिल्मी			
	1. मी	2. मि	3. ई	4. इ
ञ.	साहसिक			
	1. सिक	2. इक	3. ईक	4. सक
च.	आलोकित			
	1. कत	2. कित	3. इत	4. ईत
छ.	खुदाई			
	1. आई	2. ई	3. दाई	4. आइ
ज.	आर्थिक			
	1. थक	2. ईक	3. इक	4. क
झ.	घटिया			
	1. ईया	2. इया	3. टया	4. या

#### खंड-ख

प्र012 निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांशों को पढ़कर दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प छाँटिए -

1. भारत में ऋतुओं से संबंध रखनेवाले त्योहारों की कमी नहीं है। वसंत पंचमी, होली, श्रावण तीज, शरद पूर्णिमा, लोहड़ी, पोंगल, बैसाखी आदि त्योहार किसी-न-किसी रूप में सारे देश में मनाए जाते हैं। सभी जानते हैं कि इनका संबंध विशेष ऋतुओं से ही है। वसंत पंचमी और होली वासंती रंग और मस्ती के त्योहार हैं। श्रावण तीज मस्ती के प्रतीक झूलों का त्योहार है। शरद पूर्णिमा वर्षा ऋतु के बाद वायुमंडल और वातावरण की निर्मलता का संदेश देनेवाला त्योहार है। लोहड़ी और पोंगल शीत-ऋतु की भरपूरता में मनाए जानेवाले त्योहार हैं। इसमें रेवड़ी, मूँगफली, तिल-गुड़, घी-खिचड़ी आदि खाने की परंपरा है, वास्तव में यह सरदी से बचाव और स्वास्थ्य-सुधार का उपाय है, यद्यपि कुछ धार्मिक-आध्यात्मिक बातें, कथाएँ और परंपराएँ भी इनके साथ जुड़ गई हैं। बैसाखी गोहूँ की नई फ़सल आने और ऋतु परिवर्तन की सूचना देती है, जो पंजाब-हरियाणा जैसे कृषि-प्रधान प्रांतों में विशेष सज-धज तथा नृत्य-गान की मस्ती के साथ मनाया जाता है। इनके अतिरिक्त भी

लोग ऋतुओं से संबंधित स्थानीय स्तर के त्योहार मनाते हैं। सभी में मेल-मिलाप, आनंद-मौज की प्रधानता रहा करती है।

इस प्रकार भारत में पारिवारिक, सामाजिक संबंधों का महत्त्व बतानेवाले कुछ त्योहार भी बड़े चाव, बड़ी धूमधाम से मनाए जाते हैं। रक्षाबंधन और भैया दूज यदि भाई-बहन के स्नेहपूर्ण रिश्ते को प्रकट करनेवाले हैं, तो करवा चौथ पति-पत्नी के पावन संबंधों को महत्त्व देनेवाला त्योहार है।

क. भारत में ऋतुओं से संबंध रखनेवाले कौन-कौन-से त्योहार हैं ?

ख. शरद् पूर्णिमा का त्योहार क्या संदेश देता है ?

ग. भारत में पारिवारिक, सामाजिक संबंधों के महत्त्व को बताने वाले त्योहार कौन-कौन से हैं ?

घ. रक्षाबंधन और करवा चौथ किन संबंधों को प्रकट करनेवाले त्योहार हैं ?

ङ. कृषि-प्रधान प्रांतों में कौन-सा त्योहार मनाया जाता है ?

2. शूरसेन प्रदेश में चित्रकेतु नामक राजा थे। उनकी अनेक रानियाँ थीं, किंतु कोई संतान नहीं थीं एक दिन महर्षि अंगिरा राजभवन में पधारे। नरेश को संतान के लिए लालायित देख उन्होंने एक यज्ञ कराया, पर जाते समय कह गए - महाराज, आप पिता बनेंगे किंतु आपका पुत्र हर्ष-तथा शोक दोनों का कारण बनेगा। राजा को पुत्र प्राप्ति हुई। राजा पुत्र के स्नेहवश बड़ी रानी के भवन में अधिक समय बिताने लगे। फल यह हुआ कि दूसरी रानियाँ कुढ़ने लगीं। उनकी ईर्ष्या इतनी बढ़ी कि उन्होंने उस अबोध शिशु को विष दे दिया। बालक मर गया। राजा विलाप करने लगे। तभी वहाँ देवर्षि नारद पधारे। चित्रकेतु अभी शोकमग्न थे। देवर्षि ने ताड़ लिया कि इनका मोह ऐसे दूर नहीं होगा। उन्होंने अपनी दिव्य शक्ति के बल पर बालक के जीवात्म को आमंत्रित किया। जीवात्म के आ जाने पर उन्होंने कहा, देखो, ये तुम्हारे माता-पिता अत्यंत दुखी हो रहे हैं। तुम अपने शरीर में फिर प्रवेश करके इन्हें सुखी करो और राजसुख भोगो। उस जीवात्म ने कहा, देवर्षि, ये मेरे किस जन्म के माता-पिता हैं ? जीव का तो कोई माता-पिता या भाई-बंधु है नहीं। ये सब संबंध तो शरीर के हैं। शरीर छूटने के साथ ही सब संबंध टूट जाते हैं। राजा चित्रकेतु का मोह उसकी बातों को सुनकर नष्ट हो चुका था।

क. राजा चित्रकेतु के जीवन में अभाव था -

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. धन का    | 2. संतान का |
| 3. पत्नी का | 4. शांति का |

ख. जाने से पूर्व महर्षि ने राजा को बताया कि उसका पुत्र -

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. राज्य-वृद्धि का कारण बनेगा। | 2. शोक का कारण बनेगा।               |
| 3. हर्ष का कारण बनेगा          | 4. हर्ष और शोक दोनों का कारण बनेगा। |

ग. बालक की मृत्यु का क्या कारण था ?

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. गंभीर बीमारी       | 2. स्नेह का अभाव    |
| 3. रानियों की ईर्ष्या | 4. स्वाभाविक मृत्यु |

घ. नारद जी के प्रसंग का उद्देश्य है -

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. चित्रकेतु का मोह नष्ट करना   | 2. महारानी के दुख को दूर करना    |
| 3. मृत पुत्र को पुनः जीवित करना | 4. ईश्वर प्राप्ति का मार्ग दिखना |

ङ. गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक हो सकता है -

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. चित्रकेतु की मोह-मुक्ति | 2. नारद की चालाकी     |
| 3. नारद का मोह             | 4. रानियों की ईर्ष्या |

खंड-ग

प्र013 निम्नलिखित पद्यांशों और गद्यांशों को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

रहीम के दोहे

क. रहिमान धागा प्रेम का, मत तोड़ो चटकाया।

टूटे से फिर ना मिले, मिले गाँठ परि जाय।।

रहिमान निज मन की बिधा, मन ही राखो गोय।

सुनि अठिलैहें लोग सब, बाँटि न लैहें कोय।।

1. पहले दोहे में कवि ने किसका महत्त्व बताया है ?

क. धागे का

ख. प्रेम का

ग. चटकाने का

घ. गाँठ का

2. प्रेम के धागे को किस प्रकार नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए ?

क. चटकाकर

ख. खींचकर

ग. टूटकर

घ. फेंककर

3. गाँठ पड़ जाने का क्या आशय है ?

क. जुड़ जाना

ख. पहले जैसी स्थिति न रहना

ग. टूट जाना

घ. कुछ और हो जाना

4. कवि मन की व्यथा के बारे में क्या कहता है ?

क. मन में छिपाकर रखनी चाहिए।

ख. दूसरों के सामने कह देनी चाहिए।

ग. प्रेमी पर प्रकट कर देनी चाहिए।

घ. कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए।

5. किसी की व्यथा को सुनकर लोगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है ?

क. वे मदद करते हैं।

ख. वे सुनकर चल देते हैं।

ग. वे मज़ाक उड़ाते हैं।

घ. वे दुख बाँट लेते हैं।

ख. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

नाद रीझि तन देत मृग, नर धन हेत समेत।

ते रहीम पशु से अधिक, रीझेहु कछू न देत।।

बिगरी बात बनै नहीं, लाख करौ किन कोय।

रहिमान फाटे दूध को, मथे न माखन होय।।

1. मृग किस पर मोहित होकर अपने प्राण दे देता है ?

क. भजन

ख. गीत

ग. कविता

घ. नाद

2. 'ते रहीम पशु से अधिक, रीझेहु कछू न देत' - पंक्ति का अर्थ है -

क. मनुष्य पशु से अधिक महान है और रहेगा।

ख. वह पशु के समान रीझकर प्रभावित नहीं होता।

ग. मनुष्य पशु से भी हीन है, जो किसी पर रीझकर भी कुछ नहीं देता।

घ. मनुष्य का अधिकार है कि वह किसी को कुछ दे।

3. सत्य कथन के सामने सत्य लिखिए -
- क. बिगड़ी बात एक बार चाहने से बन सकती है।  
 ख. बिगड़ी बात बनकर भी टूट जाती है।  
 ग. जब एक बार बात बिगड़ जाती है, तो लाख प्रयत्न करने पर भी नहीं बनती।  
 घ. बातें बिगड़कर बनती हैं, टूटी भी रहती हैं।

4. किसको मथने से मक्खन नहीं निकलता ?

- क. फटा दूध  
 ख. ताजा दूध  
 ग. मथा हुआ मट्ठा  
 घ. मलाई युक्त दूध

5. 'बिगरी बात बनै नहीं' में प्रयुक्त अलंकार छाँटिए -

- क. यमक  
 ख. श्लेष  
 ग. अनुप्रास  
 घ. उपमा

ग. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश में से पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर छाँटिए -

मसजिद भी आदमी ने बनाई है यां मियाँ  
 बनते हैं आदमी ही इमाम और खुतबाख्वाँ  
 पढ़ते हैं आदमी ही कुरआन और नमाज़ यां  
 और आदमी ही उनकी चुराते हैं जूतियाँ  
 जो उनको ताड़ता है सो है वो भी आदमी

1. नमाज़ पढ़ने वाला और कुरान शरीफ़ के अर्थ बताने वाला है -

- क. मियाँ  
 ख. आदमी  
 ग. शिक्षक  
 घ. वकील

2. इस काव्यांश में किस सुंदर भाषा का मेल है ?

- क. उर्दू-अंग्रेजी  
 ख. अरबी फ़ारसी  
 ग. हिंदी-उर्दू  
 घ. कई भाषाएँ

3. सत्य कथन के सामने सत्य लिखिए -

- क. भक्त भी आदमी ही है और चोर भी  
 ख. भक्त ही चोर है और आदमी भी  
 ग. भक्त और चोर दोनों कोई नहीं है  
 घ. भक्त किसी की चोरी नहीं करता

4. जूतियाँ चुराने वाले की नीयत कैसी होती है ?

- क. अच्छी नीयत  
 ख. बुरी नज़र  
 ग. बदनीयत  
 घ. बदसलूकी

5. 'संसार' के लिए उचित पर्यायवाची छाँटिए -

- क. आसार  
 ख. निस्सार  
 ग. जगत  
 घ. प्रासार

घ. अशराफ़ और कमीने से ले शाह ता वज़ीर  
ये आदमी ही करते हैं सब कारे दिलपज़ीर  
यां आदमी मुरीद है और आदमी ही पीर  
अच्छा भी आदमी ही कहाता है ए नज़ीर  
और सबमें जी बुरा है सो है वो भी आदमी।

1. इस काव्यांश के रचयिता हैं -

क. नज़ीर अकबरा

ख. नज़ीर अकबरावादी

ग. अकबराबादी नज़ीर

घ. नज़ीर

2. दिलपज़ीर का अर्थ है -

क. दिल का पाज़ी होना

ख. दिल को लुभाने वाला

ग. पाज़ीदिल

घ. बेइज़्जती करना

3. 'मुरीद होना' क्या है ?

क. काव्यांश है

ख. मुहावरा है

ग. लोकोक्ति है

घ. कवि का एक उपनाम है

4. उपर्युक्त पंक्ति में क्या अभिव्यक्त किया गया है ?

क. व्यंग्य

ख. सलाह

ग. परोपकार

घ. मनोविनोद

5. प्रस्तुत काव्यांश का मूल भाव क्या है ?

क. धार्मिक स्थान बनाने की

ख. धार्मिक गुरु बनाने की

ग. चोरी करने वाले की

घ. आदमी की अच्छाइयों और बुराइयों का वर्णन

ड. एक आदमी ने घृणा से एक तरफ़ थूकते हुए कहा, "क्या ज़माना है। जवान लड़के को मरे पूरा दिन नहीं बीता और यह बेहया दुकान लगा के बैठी है।"

दूसरे साहब अपनी दाढ़ी को खुजाते हुए कह रहे थे, "अरे जैसी नियत होती है अल्लाह भी वैसी ही बरकत देता है।" सामने के फुटपाथ पर खड़े एक आदमी ने दिया सलाई की तिल्ली से कान खुजाते हुए कहा, "अरे, इन लोगों को इन लोगों का क्या है ? ये कमीने लोग रोटी के टुकड़े पर जान देते हैं। इनके लिए बेटा बेटी, खसम लुगाई, धर्म-ईमान सब रोटी का टुकड़ा है।"

1. लेखक का नाम लिखिए।

क. यशराज

ख. यशपाल

ग. रवींद्रनाथ

घ. कामतानाथ

2. इस गद्यांश में किस पर व्यंग किया जा रहा है ?

क. लेखक पर

ख. भगवान पर

ग. बुढ़िया पर

घ. लोगों पर

3. पहले आदमी की घृणा का क्या कारण था ?

क. बुढ़िया से चिढ़ता था

ख. जवान लड़के की मौत को एक दिन भी नहीं हुआ था

ग. बुढ़िया उसकी दुकानदारी खराब कर रही थी

घ. बुढ़िया सुबह-सुबह रो रही थी

4. इन लोगों से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

क. अमीर लोग

ख. गरीब लोग

ग. दुकानदार

घ. पड़ोसी

5. पाठ का नाम क्या है ?

क. दुखी क्यों हो ?

ख. दुख का अधिकार

ग. भगवाना

घ. बुढ़िया का दुख

**पाठ - रहीम के दोहे**

**प्र014 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे :-**

क. प्रेम का धागा टूटने पर पहले की भांति क्यों नहीं हो पाता ? (F.C.)

ख. अपना दुख दूसरों पर प्रकट करने पर अकसर क्या होता है ?

ग. 'एकै साथे सब सधै' का आशय उदाहरण देकर समझाएँ। (F.C.)

घ. चित्रकूट कौन जाता है और क्यों ?

ङ. रहीम की दृष्टि में अच्छा गुण-ग्राहक कौन है ?

च. नट किस कला में दक्ष होने के कारण ऊपर चढ़ जाता है ? (F.C.)

छ. रहीम के अनुसार छोटी से छोटी चीज़ की भी उपेक्षा क्यों नहीं करनी चाहिए ?

ज. मोती, मानुष व चून के संदर्भ में पानी की क्या विशेषता अथवा उपयोगिता है ? (F.C.)

झ. सूर्य किस स्थिति में कमल को खिला नहीं पाता ?

ण. 'धनि रहीम जल पंक को' इस दोहे में कवि ने किसके जल को धन्य कहा है ? क्यों ? (F.C.)

**पाठ - आदमीनामा**

**प्र015 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे :-**

क. पगड़ी उतारने से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

ख. आदमी की विभिन्न प्रवृत्तियों का उल्लेख करें। (F.C.)

ग. कवि ने आदमी के सकारात्मक रूपों को किस प्रकार बयान किया है ?

घ. पाठ के आधार पर आदमी के नकारात्मक रूपों का उल्लेख करें।

ङ. कवि हमें जिन्दगी का कैसा सबक सिखाना चाहता है।

च. 'आदमीनामा' कविता पढ़कर आपके मन में मनुष्य के प्रति क्या धारणा बनती है ? (F.C.)

छ. कविता का प्रतिपाद्य स्पष्ट करें। (F.C.)

**पाठ - दुख का अधिकार**

**प्र016 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :-**

क. पोशाक हमारे लिए कब बंधन व कब अड़चन बन जाती है ?

ख. 'दुख का अधिकार' शीर्षक कहाँ तक उचित है ? स्पष्ट करें। (F.C.)

ग. लेखक ने संभ्रांत महिला का उदाहरण देकर क्या समझाना चाहा है ? (F.C.)

घ. बुढ़िया की क्या मजबूरी थी, जिसके कारण उसे खरबूजे बेचने आना पड़ा ? (F.C.)

ङ. लोग किस-किस तरह से बुढ़िया पर व्यंग्य कस रहे थे ? इससे समाज की निम्न वर्ग के प्रति कैसी मनोवृत्ति झलकती है ? क्या यह उचित है ? अपने विचार व्यक्त करें ? (F.C.)

च. भगवाना अपने घर का निर्वाह कैसे करता था ?

## पाठ - गिल्लू

### प्र014 लेखिका - महादेवी वर्मा

1. सोनजुहीं में लगी पीली कली को देख लेखिका के मन में कौन से विचार उमड़ने लगे ?
2. गिलहरी के घायल बच्चे का उपचार किस प्रकार किया गया ?
3. लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू क्या करता था ?
4. गिल्लू को मुक्त करने की आवश्यकता क्यों समझी गई ?
5. गिल्लू किन अर्थों में परिचारिका की भूमिका निभा रहा था ?
6. गिल्लू की किन चेष्टाओं से यह आभास मिलने लगा था कि उसका अंत समय समीप हैं ?
7. सोनजुही की लता के नीचे बनी गिल्लू की समाधि से लेखिका के मन में किस विश्वास का जन्म होता है ?
8. महादेवी वर्मा द्वारा घायल गिलहरी के बच्चे को जीवन दान देना उनकी किस मानसिकता को प्रदर्शित करता है ?
9. लेखिका के उपचार का क्या प्रभाव गिल्लू पर दिखाई देने लगा ?
10. गिल्लू का प्रिय खाद्य पदार्थ क्या था ? उसने इसे खाना कब छोड़ दिया था ?
11. जब लेखिका अस्वस्थ थी, तब गिल्लू क्या करता था ?
12. 'गिल्लू' पाठ में काकभुशुंडि को विचित्र पक्षी क्यों बताया गया है ?
13. 'गिल्लू' पाठ में पुरखों के बारे में क्या बताया गया है ?
14. लेखिका के काक पुराण विवेचन में क्या बाधा आ पड़ी ?
15. कभी कभी लेखिका गिल्लू को पकड़कर कहाँ रख देती थीं ?
16. पशु पक्षियों के प्रति हमारा क्या कर्तव्य होना चाहिए ?
17. प्रस्तुत संस्मरण से आप किन मूल्यों का निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं ?
18. गिल्लू को जाली के बाहर बैठा देखकर लेखिका ने क्या किया ?

### प्र018 अनौपचारिक पत्र

#### पत्र का प्रारूप

----- प्रेषक का नाम

----- प्रेषक का पता

----- दिनांक

आदरणीय चाचा जी

सादर चरण स्पर्श!

-----  
----- (प्राप्त उपहार की श्रेष्ठता व आवश्यकता का वर्णन)।

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----- (चाचा जी के उपस्थित न होने की निराशा का वर्णन)।

(घर के सदस्यों को यथा योग्य अभिवादन एवं आशीष तथा अगले वर्ष उपस्थित होने का आग्रह)।

आपका पुत्र/पुत्री

----- (प्रेषक का हस्ताक्षर एवं नाम)

प्र019 चित्र पर आधारित वृक्षारोपण का महत्त्व बताते हुए भाई को पौधे लगाने के लिए एक प्रेरणा पत्र लिखें।



प्र020 पत्र लेखन का अभ्यास करें :-

- क. अपनी छोटी बहन को मन लगाकर पढ़ने और समय का सदुपयोग करने की सलाह देते हुए पत्र लिखें।
- ख. योगा का महत्त्व बताते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखें।
- ग. परीक्षा की तैयारी के विषय में बताते हुए अपनी माता जी को पत्र लिखें।
- घ. मित्र को अपनी गर्मी की छुट्टियाँ साथ बिताने का निमंत्रण देते हुए पत्र लिखें।

खण्ड - घ

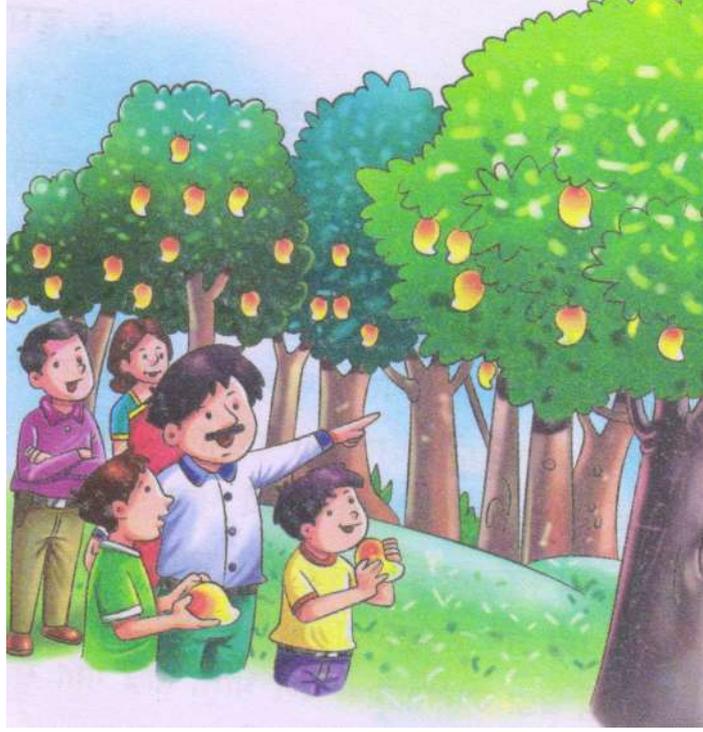
अनुच्छेद लेखन

प्र021 निम्नलिखित चित्र को देखकर एक अनुच्छेद लिखें।

अगर मैं प्रधानाचार्य होता



प्र022 इस चित्र पर आधारित एक अनुच्छेद लिखें।



प्र023 निम्नलिखित विषयों पर आधारित अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

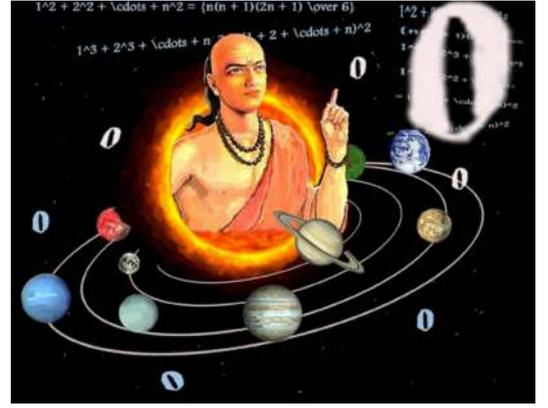
- क. ईमानदारी-सर्वोत्तम नीति
- ख. प्रातः काल की सैर
- ग. समय एक अमूल्य निधि
- घ. ऑनलाइन कक्षाएँ





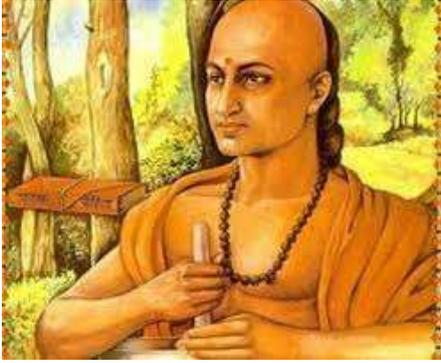
महर्षिः सुश्रुतः

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महर्षिः आर्यभटः

---



महर्षिः चरकः

---



महर्षिः वशिष्ठः

---



महर्षिः वेदव्यासः

---



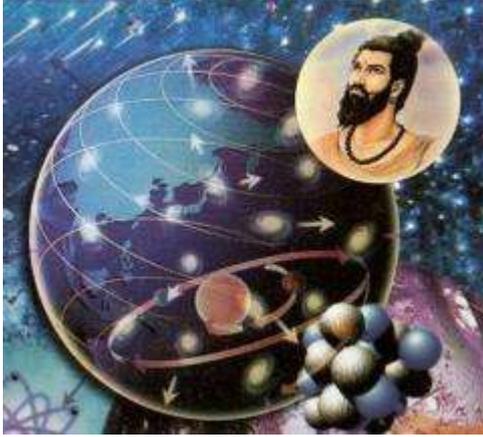
महर्षिः भरद्वाजः

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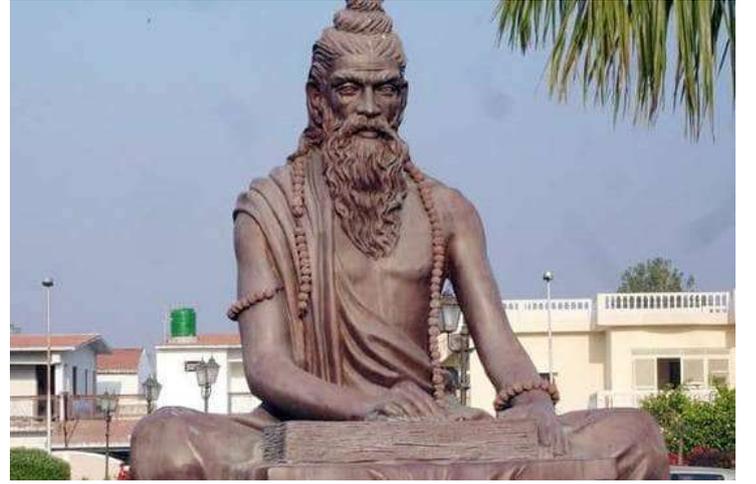
महर्षिः वाल्मीकिः

---



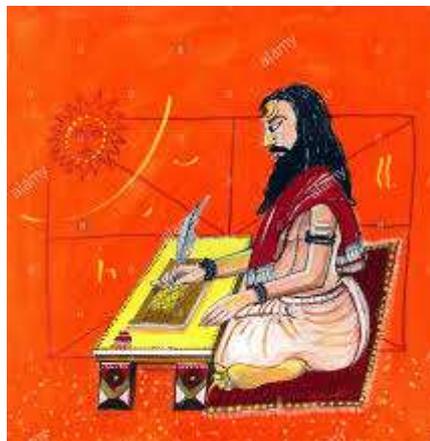
महर्षिः कपिलः

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महर्षिः पतञ्जलिः

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महर्षिः पाणिनिः

---

खण्ड-अ (अपठित-अवबोधनम्)

प्र०१ अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -  
 कस्मिंश्चित् वने एकस्य वृक्षस्य अधः एकः सिंहः निद्रया परिभूतः आसीत्। निद्रा-वशीभूतं तं सिंहम् दृष्ट्वा अकस्मात् तस्य सिंहस्य केशानाम् उपरि कश्चित् मूषकः नृत्यं प्रारभत। सः क्रुद्धः भूत्वा मूषकं हन्तुं प्रावर्तत। भीतः मूषकः निवेदनं कृतवान्। “भवान् मृगराजः अस्ति। अहं लघुः प्राणी अस्मि। मां दीनं प्रति भवान् दयां करोतु।” तस्य वचांसि श्रुत्वा कृपाभिभूतः सिंहः तमुक्तवान्। एकदा सः एव सिंहः कस्मिंश्चित् जाले आपतितः। मूषकः प्रत्युपकारत्वेन सिंहस्य जालम् अकृन्तत्। सिंहः मूषकं प्रशंसन् गतः। सत्यमिदमुच्यते-केनापि कृतः उपकारः निरर्थकः न भवति।

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

- क. सिंहः केन प्रबुद्धः अभवत् ?
- ख. केषाम् उपरि मूषकः नर्तितवान् ?
- ग. मूषकः केन सिंहस्य जालम् अकृन्तत् ?
- घ. कः मूषकं प्रशंसत् ?

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

- क. मूषकः किं निवेदनम् अकरोत् ?
- ख. अस्याः कथायाः का शिक्षा लभते ?

इ. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -

- क. ‘अकृन्तत्’ इत्यस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?
 

1. सिंहः	2. मूषकः
3. जालम्	4. प्राणी
- ख. ‘सः क्रुद्धः भूत्वा .....’ इत्यत्र ‘सः’ इति सर्वनाम कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् ?
 

1. भीताय	2. नृत्याय
3. मूषकाय	4. सिंहाय
- ग. ‘अपकारः’ पदस्य विलोमपदं किं भवति ?
 

1. अनपकारः	2. अनुपकारः
3. उपकारः	4. उपकारी
- घ. ‘लघुः प्राणी’ अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम् ?
 

1. लघुः	2. प्राणी
3. उभावपि	4. कोऽपि न

ई. अस्य गद्यांशस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।

प्र०२ गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत -

सांयकाले अस्ताचलं प्रति गच्छन् भगवान् सूर्यः चिन्तितः अभवत् - “मयि गते सम्पूर्णः संसारः अन्धकारे निमग्नः भविष्यति। लोकानां व्यवहारः कथं चलिष्यति ? मां विना सर्वे जीवाः दुःखम् अनुभविष्यन्ति।” तस्य एतं भावं विज्ञाय एकः लघुदीपः सविनयं निवेदितवान् “भगवन्! अलं चिन्तया। यद्यपि मम प्रकाशः क्षीणः तथापि जनानां सेवायाम् अहं यथाशक्ति स्वजीवनं समर्पयिष्यामि, कार्याणि च साधयिष्यामि।”

भवान् सन्तुष्टः भवतु। इति श्रुत्वा सूर्यदेवः सन्तुष्टो भूत्वा अस्तोऽभवत्। ततः लघुदीपः एव निरन्तरं जगति जागरूकः भूत्वा स्वप्रकाशम् प्रासारयत्। येन संसारे सूर्यस्य अभावः कष्टदायकः न अभवत्। अहो प्रणम्यः ईदृशः परोपकारः। कथ्यते अपि - ‘शरीरस्य महत्त्वं नास्ति महत्त्वं तु कार्यस्य एव वर्तते।’

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

- क. भगवान् सूर्यः कदा चिन्तितः अभवत् ?
- ख. कस्य प्रकाशः क्षीणः भवति ?

- ग. कं विना सर्वे जीवाः दुःखम् अनुभवन्ति ?  
घ. दीपकः सूर्यं प्रति कथं निवेदितवान् ?  
आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत  
क. दीपकः जनानां सेवायां किम् अर्पयितुम् इच्छति ?  
ख. कीदृशः भगवान् सूर्यः चिन्तितः अभवत् ?

इ. भाषिककार्यम् -

- क. अस्मिन् अनुच्छेदे सम्बोधनपदं किम् ?  
1. भगवन् 2. मयि  
3. अलम् 4. यद्यपि  
ख. 'मा कुरु' इति अर्थे किम् पदं अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?  
1. चिन्तया 2. अलं चिन्तया  
3. अलम् 4. यद्यपि  
ग. 'विनयपूर्वकं' इति अर्थे किम् पदं अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?  
1. यथाशक्ति 2. स्वजीवनं  
3. सविनयं 4. विज्ञाय  
घ. 'सूर्यः' इति विशेष्यपदस्य किं विशेषणम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?  
1. अस्ताचलम् 2. प्रतिगच्छन्  
3. भगवान् 4. प्रति

खण्ड - आ (रचनात्मक-लेखनम्)

प्र 03 विद्यालय-पर्यटन-कार्यक्रमस्य अनुमतिहेतोः पितरं प्रति पत्रं मञ्जूषायाः उचितपदैः पूरयत।

विद्यापतिः छात्रावासः  
पाटलिपुत्रम्  
तिथि .....

आदरणीयाः पितृचरणाः!

सादरं (1) .....

अत्र (2) ..... तत्रास्तु कामये। मम अर्धवार्षिकी परीक्षा (3) ..... जाता।

परिणामस्य पश्चात् मम विद्यालयस्य केचन छात्राः (4) ..... जयपुरं गमिष्यन्ति। अहम् अपि तैः सह

तत्र गन्तुम् (5) .....। अस्माभिः सह विद्यालयस्य द्वौ अध्यापकौ अपि गमिष्यतः। मम समीपे गमनाय

(6) ..... धनम् अस्ति। तत्र गमनेन मम (7) ..... भविष्यति। अलं (8) .....

.....। कृपया भवान् शीघ्रतिशीघ्रम् अनुमतिं प्रदाय मम (9) ..... करोतु। मातृचरणयोः

मम प्रणमाञ्जलिः।

भवदाज्ञाकारी पुत्रः

(10).....

मञ्जूषा

पर्याप्तं, समाप्ता, उत्साहवर्धनम्, कुशलं, सत्येन्द्रः, चिन्तया, शैक्षिक-भ्रमणे, प्रणामाः, इच्छामि, ज्ञानवृद्धिः।

प्र04 भरतः अग्रजायाः जन्मदिवसे शुभकामनाः प्रेषयति। भवान् मञ्जूषातः पदानि रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिम् करोतु।

मञ्जूषा - प्रायोगिकी, चरणयोः, जन्मदिवसः, परीक्षायाः, अनुजः, भगिनि, महती, समर्पिता, माम्, कुशली

भवनविद्यालयः,  
पञ्चकूला

तिथिः - \_\_\_\_\_

परमपूज्ये (1) \_\_\_\_\_ ।

सादरं शुभकामनाः निवेदयामि।

अहमत्र (2) \_\_\_\_\_ अस्मि, गृहस्य सर्वे सदस्याः अपि कुशलिनः सन्ति। परश्वः भवत्याः (3) \_\_\_\_\_

अस्ति। एतदर्थं मम (4) \_\_\_\_\_ शुभकामना वर्तते। भगिनी! आगामिसप्ताहे मम (5) \_\_\_\_\_

परीक्षा अस्ति, अतः तव जन्मदिवसे उपस्थितः न भविष्यामि। भवती (6) \_\_\_\_\_ विना खिन्ना भविष्यति।

चिन्तां मा कुरु। (7) \_\_\_\_\_ पश्चात् अहम् अवश्यमेव आगमिष्यामि। भवती संस्कृतं प्रति (8) \_\_\_\_\_

अस्ति, अतः एकं संस्कृतपुस्तकम् उपहारस्वरूपं प्रेषयामि। पितृमातु (9) \_\_\_\_\_ मम प्रणामाञ्जलिः निवेदयतु।

भवत्याः (10) \_\_\_\_\_

भरतः

प्र05 इदं चित्रं पश्यत। चित्रम् आधृत्य शब्दसूचीसहायतया च संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत -



मञ्जूषा

विद्यालयस्य, छात्राः, गणवेषम्, परीक्षाम्,  
वाहनानि, काष्ठपट्टिका, परीक्षां, हस्ते, जनाः,  
प्रसन्नाः, आगच्छन्ति

प्र06 चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषापदसाहाय्येन पञ्चसंस्कृतवाक्येषु वर्णयत।



मञ्जूषा

विद्यालयं, छात्राः, वृक्षाः, भवनं, टोला, घटिका,  
खेलानि, मुन्दरं, प्रसन्नाः

शब्द रूपाणि

प्र.07 निर्देशानुसारेण उचितम् उत्तरं लिखत -

- क. 'लता' पदस्य तृतीया विभक्तौ एकवचने किं रूपं भवति ?
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. लतायाः | 2. लतया  |
| 3. लताया  | 4. लतयाः |
- ख. उद्याने चत्वारः ..... क्रीडन्ति।
- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1. बालकः | 2. बालकाः  |
| 3. बालकौ | 4. बालकान् |
- ग. .... फलानि पतन्ति।
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. वृक्षाः | 2. वृक्षस्य |
| 3. वृक्षम् | 4. वृक्षात् |
- घ. .... विना जीवनं निष्फलं वर्तते।
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. विद्या   | 2. विद्याम्   |
| 3. विद्यायै | 4. विद्यायाम् |
- ङ. .... शोभते जीवनं न तु सौन्दर्येण।
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. विद्यायाः | 2. विद्याम् |
| 3. विद्याः   | 4. विद्यया  |
- च. .... पठनं पुण्यं भवति।
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. शास्त्रान् | 2. शास्त्राणाम् |
| 3. शास्त्रेषु | 4. शास्त्रैः    |
- छ. .... गङ्गा श्रेष्ठतमा उच्यते।
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1. नदीः    | 2. नदीषु |
| 3. नदीभ्यः | 4. नद्यः |
- ज. विद्यालये ..... बालिकाः नृत्यन्ति।
- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1. ताः | 2. साः  |
| 3. ते  | 4. ताम् |
- झ. .... गीतानि गायन्ति।
- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. छात्रा | 2. छात्राः   |
| 3. छात्रे | 4. छात्राभिः |

धातुरूपाणि

प्र.8 निम्नप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि निर्देशानुसारेण दत्तानि -

- क. द्वौ बालकौ पाठं .....।
- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. पठन्ति | 2. पठति |
| 3. पठथः   | 4. पठतः |
- ख. वेदपाठिनः प्रातः वेदान् ..... ।
- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. पठति | 2. पठन्ति |
| 3. पठतः | 4. पठथः   |
- ग. 'पिबथः' इति पदे कः लकारो वर्तते ?
- |         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. लोट् | 2. विधिलिङ् |
| 3. लट्  | 4. लृट्     |

घ. अहं सत्त्वरं न पठामि। रेखाङ्कितपदे कः पुरुषः।

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. प्रथमपुरुषः | 2. मध्यपुरुषः |
| 3. उत्तमपुरुषः | 4. कोऽपि न    |

ङ. कीर्तिः श्वः भ्रात्रा सह चेन्नईनगरम् .....। (गम्)

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. गमिष्यसि  | 2. गमिष्यथः |
| 3. गमिष्यामि | 4. गमिष्यति |

च. सुचित्रा ह्यः एव उत्तीर्णा .....। (भू)

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. भवेत् | 2. भविष्यसि |
| 3. अभवत् | 4. भवथः     |

सन्धिः

प्र०१९ सन्धि विच्छेदः क्रियताम्

सूर्यास्त, भाण्डागार, विद्यार्थी, सुखार्थी, महाशयः हरीच्छा, मुनीशः, प्रतीक्षा, रजनीशः, इत्येकम्, उपेन्द्रः, यात्विति, सर्वदैव, ददाम्यहम्, नैकः, सोत्साहः, नरोत्तमः, सूर्योदयः

प्र०१० सन्धिः क्रियताम्

च + अस्ति, विद्या + आलयः, पुस्तक + आलयः, अद्य + अवकाशः, अद्य + अहम्, पितृ + ऋणम्, वृत्ति + आदिषु, सु + अस्ति, माता + इव, गुण + उपेतः, एक + एकम्, परम + ईश्वरः

प्र०११ उचितं विकल्पं चिनुत।

क. यथोचितं कार्यं कुरु।

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. यथो + ओचितम् | 2. यथा + ओचितम् |
| 3. यथा + उचितम् | 4. यथो + उचितम् |

ख. सः बालकः सद्गुणोपेतः अस्ति।

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. सद्गुण + उपेतः | 2. सद्गुणो + उपेतः |
| 3. सदगुण + ओपेतः  | 4. सद् + गुणोपेतः  |

ग. तस्य चक्षुषी नीलोत्पलम् इव स्तः।

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. नील + उत्पलम् | 2. नीलो + उत्पलम् |
| 3. नील + ओत्पलम् | 4. नीलोत् + पलम्  |

घ. मम नाम देवेन्द्रः अस्ति।

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. देव + इन्द्रः  | 2. दव + ऐन्द्रः  |
| 3. देवे + एन्द्रः | 4. देवेन् + द्रः |

ङ. बालकाः नतोन्नते मार्गे क्रीडन्ति।

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. नत + ओन्नते | 2. नत + उन्नते  |
| 3. नतोन् + नते | 4. नतो + उन्नते |

च. सः विवेकः इतीरितः।

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. इति + ईरितः | 2. इति + रितः |
| 3. इतीर + इतः  | 4. इत + ईरितः |

छ. अस्माकम् प्रधानाचार्यः विद्वान् अस्ति।

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. प्रधाना + चार्यः | 2. प्रधान + आचार्यः |
| 3. प्रधा + नाचार्यः | 4. प्रधानचा + आर्यः |

ज. बालकाः विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति।

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. विद्य + अलयम्  | 2. विद्या + आलयम्   |
| 3. विद्या + अलयम् | 4. विद्याः + आलयाम् |

- झ. तस्मै धनं ददाम्यहम् ।
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ददामि + अहम् | 2. ददामी + अहम् |
| 3. ददानि + हम्  | 4. ददामि + हम्  |
- ञ. अप्येवम् आश्चर्यजनकं दृश्यम् ।
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. अपी + एवम् | 2. अपि + एवम् |
| 3. अपि + ऐवम् | 4. अप + इवम्  |
- ट. अद्य वधूत्सवः मान्यते ।
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. वधु + उत्सवः  | 2. वधू + उत्सवः |
| 3. वधुः + उत्सवः | 4. वधू : ऊत्सवः |
- ठ. लम्बोदरः गणेशस्य नाम अस्ति ।
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. लम्बो + उदरः | 2. लम्बम् + उदरः |
| 3. लम्ब + उदरः  | 4. लम्ब + उदरः   |
- ड. एवैषः स्वभावः परोपकारिणाम् ।
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. एवा + एषः | 2. एव + ऐषः |
| 3. एव + ऐषः  | 4. एव + एषः |
- ढ. मात्रादेशः सदा पालनीयः ।
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. मात्र + आदेशः | 2. मातृ + आदेशः  |
| 3. मातुः + आदेशः | 4. मात्र + आदेशः |
- ण. हनुमान् कपीशः कथ्यते ।
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. कपी + ईशः | 2. कपी + इशः |
| 3. कपि + ईशः | 4. कपि + इशः |
- त. अद्य उपेन्द्रः आगच्छति ।
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. उप + इन्द्रः | 2. उप् + इन्द्रः |
| 3. उपे + न्द्रः | 4. उप + ईन्द्रः  |
- ण. महाराज! न + एवम् तावत् ।
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. नेवम् | 2. नवैम् |
| 3. नैवम् | 4. नएवम् |
- ण. न + एकः सुखी न स्यात् ।
- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. नेकः | 2. नयकः  |
| 3. नैकः | 4. न एकः |
- ण. तस्य वधू + उन्नतिः एव भवेत् ।
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. वधून्नतिः | 2. वधुन्नतिः  |
| 3. वधोन्नतिः | 4. वध्वन्नतिः |

**उपपद विभक्तिः**

प्र012 उचितपदेन वाक्यपूर्तिः कुरुत -

- क. .... विना जीवनं निष्फलम् । (विद्यायै / विद्यया / विद्या / विद्यायाम्)
- ख. शिष्यः ..... प्रति नमति । (गुरवे / गुरुम् / गुरोः / गुरस्य)
- ग. .... परितः वृक्षाः सन्ति । (उद्यानस्य/उद्यानेन/उद्यानं/उद्यानात्)
- घ. अध्यापकः ..... प्रति गच्छति । (कक्षायाः/कक्षाम्/कक्षया/कक्षायै)
- ङ. रामः ..... प्रति गच्छति । (गृहं / गृहात्, गृहस्य)

प्र013 निम्नवाक्यानि कारक उपपदविभक्तिनाम् च आधारे रेखांकितपदानि शुद्धानि कुरुत -

क. ग्रामस्य समया नदी वहति।

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. ग्रामात् | 2. ग्रामम् |
| 3. ग्रामेण  | 4. ग्रामाय |

ख. रामस्य विना इदं कार्यं कथं सम्पन्नं भविष्यति।

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 1. रामम् | 2. रामे |
| 3. रामाय | 4. रामः |

ग. देशस्य प्रति को न कृतज्ञो वर्तते ?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. देशाय | 2. देशः  |
| 3. देशे  | 4. देशम् |

घ. पुत्र! त्वं ..... विना कथं तत्र निवत्स्यसि।

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. सुखम्  | 2. सुखाय |
| 3. सुखस्य | 4. सुखे  |

ङ. .... निकषा नासिका अस्ति।

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. नेत्रयोः | 2. नेत्रम्      |
| 3. नेत्रे   | 4. नेत्राभ्याम् |

च. बालः सदैव ..... प्रति गच्छति।

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. गृहस्य | 2. गृहम् |
| 3. गृहे   | 4. गृहेण |

छ. .... विना सः कथं द्रक्ष्यति ?

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. नेत्रयोः | 2. नेत्राभ्याम् |
| 3. नेत्रे   | 4. नेत्रेण      |

प्रत्ययाः

प्र014 शुद्धं प्रत्ययं चिह्नीकुरुत -

क. ऋषिः क्रुद्धः भूत्वा बलाकां पश्यति।

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. शानच्  | 2. तुमन् |
| 3. क्त्वा | 4. ल्यप् |

ख. प्रभा गृहकार्यं कृत्वा विद्यालयं गच्छति।

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. क्त    | 2. ल्यप्  |
| 3. क्त्वा | 4. क्तवतु |

ग. देशस्य विभाजनं दृष्ट्वा ते दुष्टाः अहसन्।

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. ल्यप्  | 2. तुमुन् |
| 3. क्त्वा | 4. शतृ    |

घ. याजकः मन्त्रं उदित्वा यज्ञं करोति।

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. क्त्वा | 2. तुमुन् |
| 3. ल्यप्  | 4. क्त    |

प्र015 निम्नलिखितानां उपसर्गाणां प्रयोगं कृत्वा पदानि रचयत।

आ, वि, प्रति, उप, अनु, निर्, प्र, अधि, उप, नि, अव

प्र016 उपसर्गं पदम् च विभज्य लिख्यताम्।

आदान, आभार, विभाग, वियोग, प्रत्यागमनम्, प्रत्यारोपः, उपसंहार, अनुभव, निर्गमनम्, अधिकारः, उपनयनम्, निकासः, निर्भयः, अवमानना



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

French Assignment 2022-2023

Semester I, Unit -I

Class – IX

Q.1 Dessinez la carte de la France et étiquetez ses dix villes importantes.

Q.2 Faites un tableau de fusion d'un monument français et indien et écrivez trois points importants de chacun d'eux.

Par exemple : L'Arc de triomphe et India Gate

Q.3 Dites-les!

QU'EST-CE QU'IL Y A DANS TON SAC?

Dans mon sac il y a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QU'EST-CE QU'IL Y A DANS TA TROUSSE?

Dans ma trousse il y a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q.4 Regardez l'image et répondez aux questions.**



- a) De quelle couleur est le billet de <<Deux cents>>?
- b) Combien de centimes font 10 euros 39 centimes?
- c) Dessinez le symbole de l'euro.
- d) Écrivez toutes les dénominations des billets et des pièces.
- e) Comment on écrit <<100 Euros and 60 cents>> en français?

**Q.5 Cherchez les réponses au quiz en utilisant l'Internet.**



1. L'euro est utilisé comme la monnaie officielle dans combien de pays de l'Union européenne?
  - 19
  - 20
  - 28
2. Il y a combien de centimes dans un Euro?
  - 80
  - 5
  - 100
3. L'euro a été officiellement adopté à quelle date?
  - Le 20 Décembre 1995
  - Le 16 Novembre 1995
  - Le 16 Décembre 1995
4. Dans quelle ville le nom <<Euro?>> a-t-il été officiellement adopté
  - Madrid
  - Barcelona
  - Seville
5. Quand l'euro a-t-il été introduit sur les marchés financiers mondiaux comme monnaie comptable?
  - Le 02 Janvier 2000
  - Le 01 Mars 1999
  - Le 01 Janvier 1999
6. Qui gère l'euro?
  - Le Wall Street
  - La Banque centrale européenne basée à Francfort et l'Eurosystème
  - Le Conseil de l'Union européenne
7. Laquelle des pays n'appartient pas au <<Eurozone>>?
  - Russie
  - Portugal
  - Italie
8. Dans quel pays l'euro est utilisé comme monnaie d'échange depuis 1998?
  - Israël
  - Cuba
  - Syrie
9. Quelle place occupe l'euro en tant que plus grande monnaie du monde?
  - 3
  - 5
  - 1

**Q.6 Complétez avec un article indéfini (un, une, des) ou défini (le, la, l', les)**

Exemple : Voici \_\_\_\_\_ professeur. C'est \_\_\_\_\_ professeur d'anglais.  
Voici un professeur, c'est le professeur d'anglais.

- a. Voici \_\_\_\_\_ enfants(m). Ce sont \_\_\_\_\_ enfants de Madame Marion.
- b. Voici \_\_\_\_\_ ville(f). C'est \_\_\_\_\_ ville de Besançon.
- c. Voici \_\_\_\_\_ étudiantes(f). Ce sont \_\_\_\_\_ étudiantes du cours de mathématiques.
- d. Voici \_\_\_\_\_ immeuble(m). C'est \_\_\_\_\_ immeuble de Maxime.
- e. Voici \_\_\_\_\_ institut(m). C'est \_\_\_\_\_ institut de Nice.
- f. Voici \_\_\_\_\_ téléphone(m). C'est \_\_\_\_\_ téléphone de Valérie.
- g. Bonjour, vous connaissez \_\_\_\_\_ rue de la Paix? C'est \_\_\_\_\_ rue très chère à Paris.
- h. Ici, c'est \_\_\_\_\_ place de la Concorde! Il y a \_\_\_\_\_ obélisque sur la place.
- i. Nous sommes au pied de \_\_\_\_\_ Tour Eiffel. C'est \_\_\_\_\_ monument français en fer.
- j. C'est la statue de la liberté. Elle a été faite par \_\_\_\_\_ français et donnée aux Etats-Unis.
- k. C'est \_\_\_\_\_ parfum "J'adore" de Christian Dior. C'est le parfum français.
- l. C'est \_\_\_\_\_ foie gras. C'est \_\_\_\_\_ spécialité française.

**Q.7 Complétez avec les articles contractés au, à l', à la, aux.**

- a. On a rendez-vous \_\_\_\_\_ aéroport.
- b. Oh, il faut que j'écrive \_\_\_\_\_ professeur, je ne peux pas aller en classe demain.
- c. Il ne travaille pas, il est toujours \_\_\_\_\_ café.
- d. Ça ne va pas, je dois parler \_\_\_\_\_ docteur.
- e. Elle est partie \_\_\_\_\_ Portugal avec son mari.
- f. Vous habitez \_\_\_\_\_ Carlton ?
- g. Il a parlé \_\_\_\_\_ étudiants pendant une heure !
- h. Il a offert des fleurs \_\_\_\_\_ jeune fille qui travaille avec lui.
- i. Non, mais j'ai parlé \_\_\_\_\_ secrétaire.
- j. Tu as téléphoné \_\_\_\_\_ directeur ?

**Q.8 Complétez avec les articles contractés du, de l', de la, des.**

- a. Vous avez fait les exercices \_\_\_\_\_ page 23 ?
- b. Quelle est l'adresse \_\_\_\_\_ banque ?
- c. Rendez-vous devant la porte \_\_\_\_\_ hôtel.
- d. Vous avez les réponses \_\_\_\_\_ exercices 1 et 2 ?
- e. C'est le bureau \_\_\_\_\_ patron.
- f. Et la capitale \_\_\_\_\_ Japon ?
- g. Zut ! J'ai oublié le nom \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant.
- h. Quelle est la date de naissance \_\_\_\_\_ professeur ?
- i. Très bien ! Et la capitale \_\_\_\_\_ Etats-Unis ?

**Q.9 Complétez avec les articles partitifs et définis.**

- a. Je bois \_\_\_\_\_ eau et \_\_\_\_\_ limonade.
- b. Mais je ne bois pas \_\_\_\_\_ café.
- c. Il n'aime pas \_\_\_\_\_ thé, il préfère \_\_\_\_\_ eau.
- d. Tous les jours il boit un verre \_\_\_\_\_ vin rouge.
- e. Anna mange trop \_\_\_\_\_ chocolat.

- f. Elle ne mange pas \_\_\_\_\_ fruits.
- g. Il est nécessaire de manger \_\_\_\_\_ fruits, beaucoup
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ fruits, mais aussi \_\_\_\_\_ salade et \_\_\_\_\_ légumes.
- i. Léo adore \_\_\_\_\_ légumes mais il préfère \_\_\_\_\_ salade.

**Q.10 Compléter avec des articles convenables.**

- a. J'ai \_\_\_\_\_ chien.
- b. Je ne bois pas \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola, je bois \_\_\_\_\_ eau.
- c. Il offre \_\_\_\_\_ fleurs à Julie.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ chien de Pierre s'appelle Paf.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ enfants mangent \_\_\_\_\_ bonbons.
- f. Donne-moi \_\_\_\_\_ assiette jaune.
- g. Je suis dans \_\_\_\_\_ rue du Général de Gaulles.
- h. Je déteste \_\_\_\_\_ araignées.
- i. J'aime le café avec beaucoup \_\_\_\_\_ lait.
- j. Donne-moi un peu \_\_\_\_\_ confiture.
- k. Il a \_\_\_\_\_ voiture mais il n'a pas \_\_\_\_\_ vélo.
- l. Michel n'a pas \_\_\_\_\_ télévision chez lui.
- m. Tu bois \_\_\_\_\_ thé ou \_\_\_\_\_ café?  
Je bois \_\_\_\_\_ thé, je n'aime pas \_\_\_\_\_ café !
- n. Daniel a \_\_\_\_\_ amis qui habitent à Madrid.
- o. Ce soir, Laura porte \_\_\_\_\_ chemisier bleu et \_\_\_\_\_ jupe de sa sœur,
- p. Je n'ai pas \_\_\_\_\_ frère, ni \_\_\_\_\_ sœur.
- q. Tu vois \_\_\_\_\_ avion dans \_\_\_\_\_ ciel ?
- r. Michel porte \_\_\_\_\_ lunettes.
- s. \_\_\_\_\_ fenêtre est ouverte.
- t. Je n'aime pas \_\_\_\_\_ nouvelle amie de Julien.

**Q.11 Jouez le jeu donné ci-dessous et conjuguez les verbes!**

L'escargot du présent

	danser	être	
aller	vous	tu	avoir
nous			
avoir	être	aller	avoir
je	vous	je	ils
	souffler		pousser
être	tu	aller	ils
nous		elles	
avoir	aller	être	avoir
vous	elle	on	tu
	gagner		être
chanter	on	avoir	je
être	nous	tu	
elle	être	nous	aller
	ils		ils
aller		avoir	avoir
tu	ils	nous	elle
	jouer	être	
on	on	il	
	être		
	couper		
	je		

**Q.12 Mettez les verbes au présent:**

- a. Vendredi soir, vous **venir** \_\_\_\_\_ à la maison, et nous **manger** \_\_\_\_\_ des légumes du jardin.
- b. Tu **enlever** \_\_\_\_\_ ton chapeau et tes gants et tu **s'asseoir** \_\_\_\_\_ en silence.
- c. Demain, nous **se lever** \_\_\_\_\_ tôt et nous **se promener** \_\_\_\_\_ dans la forêt.
- d. Elle **cueillir** \_\_\_\_\_ les roses et elle les **arroser** \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. Ce soir, nous **regarder** \_\_\_\_\_ des photos et nous **se souvenir** \_\_\_\_\_ des beaux moments.
- f. Elle **conduire** \_\_\_\_\_ prudemment lorsqu'elle **sortir** \_\_\_\_\_.
- g. Après le cours, vous **boire** \_\_\_\_\_ un verre, vous **rire** \_\_\_\_\_ et **avoir** \_\_\_\_\_ du bon temps avec vos amis.
- i. Ils **attendre** \_\_\_\_\_ quelques minutes et ils **prendre** \_\_\_\_\_ le train.
- j. Les enfants, vous **se taire** \_\_\_\_\_, lorsque je **dire** \_\_\_\_\_ de le faire.
- k. Il  **falloir** \_\_\_\_\_ nous prévenir quand vous **recevoir** \_\_\_\_\_ des nouvelles.

**Q.13 Mettez les adjectifs possessifs.**

- a. Je fais \_\_\_\_\_ exercices avec \_\_\_\_\_ amie. Marie dans \_\_\_\_\_ chambre.
- b. Tu étudies \_\_\_\_\_ leçon avec \_\_\_\_\_ livre et \_\_\_\_\_ notes parce que tu vas passer \_\_\_\_\_ examen mardi prochain, avec \_\_\_\_\_ copains, dans \_\_\_\_\_ classe.
- c. Alice prend \_\_\_\_\_ sac et \_\_\_\_\_ clés pour partir dans \_\_\_\_\_ voiture. Elle va acheter un cadeau pour \_\_\_\_\_ maman parce que c'est \_\_\_\_\_ anniversaire.
- d. Alain écoute \_\_\_\_\_ cassette de rock avec \_\_\_\_\_ baladeur quand il va à \_\_\_\_\_ école.
- e. Nous sommes dans \_\_\_\_\_ classe avec \_\_\_\_\_ prof de maths. Nous faisons \_\_\_\_\_ exercices et \_\_\_\_\_ calculs ensemble, de cette manière nous consultons \_\_\_\_\_ doutes.
- f. Monsieur! Vous partez sans \_\_\_\_\_ gants et sans \_\_\_\_\_ manteau.

# LES PRÉPOSITIONS DE LIEU

A1



ENTRE

DEVANT

DERRIÈRE

SUR

SOUS

AU DESSUS DE

AU DESSOUS DE



DANS



À CÔTÉ DE



À GAUCHE DE



À DROITE DE



EN FACE DE



AU MILIEU DE



CONTRE



PRÈS DE



LOIN DE

SIMPLES : SUR SOUS DEVANT DERRIÈRE DANS ENTRE

COMPOSÉES :      **À côté du** CINÉMA      **À côté de la** PISCINE  
                          **À côté de l'** HÔPITAL      **À côté des** LIVRES

À GAUCHE DE                      À DROITE DE                      EN FACE DE                      À CÔTÉ DE  
 AU MILIEU DE                      AU FOND DE                      PRÈS DE                      LOIN DE

**EXERCICES**

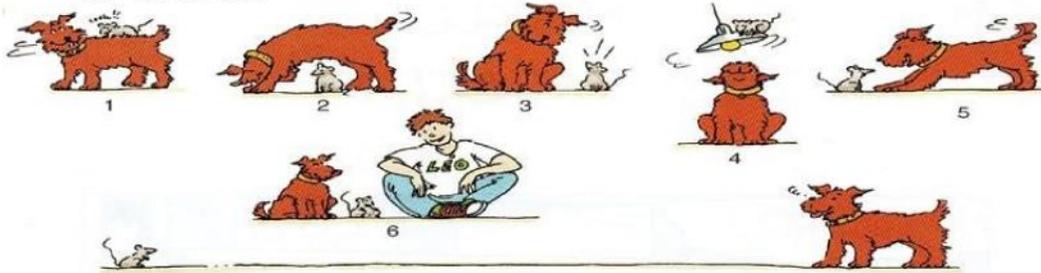
1. - La chambre d'Alex est en désordre. Dites où chaque chose se trouve:



Au milieu de - à droite de - sur - sur - à côté de - entre - sous -  
 à gauche de - devant - derrière - en face de - à gauche de

Les manteaux sont \_\_\_\_\_ le lit.  
 La lampe est \_\_\_\_\_ la chaise.  
 Les crayons sont \_\_\_\_\_ la chaise.  
 Les biscuits sont \_\_\_\_\_ la souris et l'appareil photo.  
 Les CD sont \_\_\_\_\_ la fenêtre.  
 La bouteille de coca est \_\_\_\_\_ la table.  
 Le cartable est \_\_\_\_\_ la chambre.  
 L'ordinateur est \_\_\_\_\_ la bouteille de coca.  
 La bouteille de coca est \_\_\_\_\_ l'ordinateur.  
 La chaise est \_\_\_\_\_ les livres.  
 L'appareil photo est \_\_\_\_\_ paquet de biscuits.  
 Le lit est \_\_\_\_\_ la chaise.

2. - Où est Jo ?



1. Jo est sur Napo.

Q.15 Comprenez les images et essayez l'exercice des adjectifs démonstratifs:

**ADJECTIFS DÉMONSTRATIFS SINGULIERS**

Masculin devant une consonne = **ce**   
**Ce chien est beau**

Masculin devant une voyelle = **cet**   
**Cet arbre est grand**

Féminin = **cette**   
**Cette ampoule est allumée**

**ADJECTIF DÉMONSTRATIF PLURIEL = ces**

**Ces chiens**  **Ces arbres**  **Ces ampoules** 

**La règle :** Les adjectifs démonstratifs s'accordent en genre et en nombre avec les noms qu'ils accompagnent.  
Exemple : cet arbre, ce réveil, ces chaussures, cette table.

**L'exercice :**



garçon est musclé.

draps sont repassés.

pantalon est sale.

animal est à moi.

Quelle cravate va le mieux avec  chemise ?

J'adore l'odeur de  roses.

pull ira très bien avec  jupe.

J'ai acheté  légumes sur le marché.

aspirateur aspire mal.

Q.16 Rédigez les réponses de la compréhension d'image.

# Une party

Regarde l'image et réponds vrai (V), faux (F) ou on ne sait pas (?).



1. Un homme joue du piano. ( )
2. La guitare est vieille. ( )
3. Six enfants jouent cache-cache. ( )
4. Il n'y a pas de glace à la fête. ( )
5. Trois filles dansent. ( )
6. Un garçon porte des lunettes. ( )
7. Il pleut. ( )
8. Toutes les filles portent des robes. ( )
9. La fête est dans le jardin. ( )
10. Le garçon portant un t-shirt jaune fête son anniversaire. ( )
11. Il y a trois verres sur la table. ( )
12. On peut boire un jus d'orange. ( )
13. Les filles sont plus âgées que les garçons. ( )
14. Il y a trois chaises. ( )
15. Tous les enfants sont blonds. ( )

16. Aujourd'hui c'est dimanche. ( )
17. Papa a accroché une guirlande. ( )
18. Il y a un gâteau avec des bougies. ( )
19. Il y a beaucoup de fleurs colorées dans le jardin. ( )
20. Les enfants sont en vacances. ( )
21. Il est cinq heures de l'après-midi. ( )
22. Il y a quelque chose à manger. ( )
23. L'homme est professeur. ( )
24. Après la fête, les enfants vont rentrer chez eux. ( )
25. Il y a plus de garçons que de filles. ( )