

## CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN SUBJECT ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET-118

Name.....	Class.....	Roll No. ....	Time 40 Min.	Max. Marks 30	Marks Obtained
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## A. Match the following:

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## Column I

1. Robben Island
2. People of mixed races
3. First President of the new democratic South Africa
4. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in
5. The Drafting Committee was chaired by

## Column II

- (a) Coloured
- (b) December 1946
- (c) South Africa's most dreaded prison
- (d) Dr B R Ambedkar
- (e) Nelson Mandela

## B. Fill in the blanks:

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1. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the .....
2. Since 1950, the Blacks, coloured and Indians fought against the ..... system.
3. The South African Constitution inferred ..... all over the world.
4. .... is a distinct section of a document.
5. The Constitution of a country is a set of written ..... that are accepted by all people living together in a .....

## C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

10

1. There was a good harmony between the Whites and the Blacks in South Africa.
2. The leader of the African National Congress (ANC) was Nelson Mandela.
3. After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, Black leaders began to suppress the Whites.
4. All countries that have Constitutions are not necessarily democratic.
5. Unlike South Africa, India's Constitution was drawn up under very difficult circumstances.
6. Dr B R Ambedkar wanted to bring equality in economic sphere.
7. The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.
8. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution had 399 members.

9. There are no provisions for changes in the Indian Constitution.

10. A distinct section of a document is called a clause.

D. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about these personalities?

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(a) Motilal Nehru

(b) Sarojini Naidu

(c) Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi

(d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

Ans. ....

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2. What were the problems faced in the making of the Constitution of South Africa? What compromises were made between Blacks and Whites?

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Ans. ....

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CLASS 9

OCTOBER ASSIGNMENT

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- Do the revision worksheet given for Geography, Economics and Political Science and paste them in your notebooks.



PEOPLE AS RESOURCE  
CHAPTER TEST

Name .....	Class .....	Roll No. ....	Time 40 Min.	Max. Marks 20	Marks Obtained
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Answer the following questions:

1. What is the impact of increase in unemployment on the society? 1  
 Ans. ....
2. Name one factor that determine the earning of an individual in a market? 1  
 Ans. ....
3. What is the importance of good health? 1  
 Ans. ....
4. Who is an unemployed person? 1  
 Ans. ....
5. What type of unemployment is seen in rural India? 1  
 Ans. ....
6. What was the literacy rate in 2011? 1  
 Ans. ....
7. Explain the policies initiated by the government to encourage education. 3  
 Ans. ....  
 ....  
 ....  
 ....  
 ....
8. For decades in India a large population has been considered as a liability rather than an asset. Has the situation changed over the years? Discuss. 3  
 Ans. ....  
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.....

**9. Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being. Explain.**

**3**

**Ans.** .....

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**10. Why is educated unemployment a peculiar problem of India? Explain the problems related to this type of unemployment.**

**(HOTS) 5**

**Ans.** .....

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WORKSHEET 3(3)  
PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. The Deccan Plateau is higher in the -----and slopes gently-----.
2. An extension of the Plateau is also visible in the northeast— locally known as -----,-----
3. Deccan Plateau is separated by a fault from the ----- Plateau.
4. Three Prominent hill ranges from the west to east are -----, -----, -----.
5. ----- & ----- mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau.
6. Western Ghats are ----- and can be crossed through passes only.
7. Name the prominent mountain passes of the Western Ghats.
  
8. The Eastern Ghats stretch from the ----- Valley to the Nilgiris in the south.
9. The ----- are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.

10. The Western Ghats cause -----by facing the rain bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats.

11. The height of the Western Ghats progressively -----from north to south.

12. Name the highest peak in the Western Ghats.

13. Name the Highest peak in the Eastern Ghats

14. Name the hills located in the south east of the Eastern Ghats.

15. Name two famous hill stations of Eastern Ghats.

16. Write a short on Deccan Trap

17. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the-----  
-----

18.----- It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.

19. Give a short description about the Great Indian Desert.

20. Name the only river flowing through the Thar Desert.

21. The Eastern Coastal plains of India consists of ----- &  
-----.

22. Name the rivers flowing through the eastern coastal plain .

23. The -----is the largest salt water lake in India. It lies in the state of-----, to the south of the Mahanadi delta.



24. The----- Islands group lying close to the Malabar coast of Kerala.

25. Lakshadweep islands were earlier known as -----  
-----

26. -----are short-lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies.

27. Coral polyps secrete -----.

28. How are coral reefs formed ?

29. Name the three kinds of coral reefs .

30. Give example for barrier reef .

31-----are circular or horse shoe shaped coral reefs.

32----- island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.

33. The-----, in Lakshadweep is an uninhabited, bird sanctuary.

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

- (a) Coast
- (b) Island
- (c) Peninsula
- (d) none of the above

(ii) Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as

- (a) Himachal
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Purvachal
- (d) none of the above

(iii) The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as

- (a) Coromandel
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Kannad
- (d) Northern Circar

(iv) The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- (a) Anai Mudi
- (b) Kanchenjunga
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Khasi

2 Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) What are tectonic plates?

(ii) Which continents of today were part of the Gondwana land?

Now you see the elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from

iii) Name the active volcano of the Andaman & Nicobar islands.

iv) ----- islands are believed to be the elevated portion of submarine mountains.

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**OCTOBER ASSIGNMENT**  
**CLASS – IX**  
**SUBJECT – ENGLISH**

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**1. Read the following passage carefully.**

1. Great people are born to produce an influence on society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purposes to achieve certain aim, was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was a great social reformer, writer, and educator and worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and woman's education in India. The Widow Remarriages Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his efforts to solve these problems.

2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science alongside Vedic scriptures. He encouraged students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of families to allow their daughters to be enrolled in schools.

4. Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what others said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathized with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man."

**A. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate optitaon:**

(i) What kind of life did Ishwar Chandra lead?

- (a) determined
- (b) social reformer
- (c) purposeful
- (d) all of these

(ii) The book which is still used to teach alphabet in Bengali language is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Borno Porichoy
- (b) Burano Perichoy



- (c) Borno Porchoy
- (d) None of these

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were included beside Sanskrit as a medium of learning.

- (a) Science, Philosophy
- (b) Science, English
- (c) English, Bengali
- (d) English, Sanskrit

(iv) According to Ishwar Chandra, women's education was a way for them to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) achieve relaxation from day to day work
- (b) achieve liberation from society's oppression
- (c) achieve freedom to do things their own way
- (d) all of these

(v) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was \_\_\_\_\_ at the Sanskrit College.

- (a) headmaster
- (b) teacher
- (c) professor
- (d) graduate

(vi) Widow remarriage Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1856
- (b) 1854
- (c) 1855
- (d) 1857

(vii) Which of the following is Not True about Ishwar Chandra?

- (a) He defined his own path of action
- (b) He was not moved by the pain of others
- (c) He always helped his colleagues and friends
- (d) He advocated women education

(viii) Choose the option which correctly states the meaning of 'influence'.

- (a) Income
- (b) Inside
- (c) Impression
- (d) Attraction

(ix) What does the author mean when he uses the term 'transform'?

- (a) Improve
- (b) Change
- (c) Impress change
- (d) Insist

(x) The option that means 'advocate' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) caretaker
- (b) promoter
- (c) neighbor
- (d) aggressor

**2. Fill in the blanks choosing the most suitable alternatives given below:**

My brother (a)\_\_\_\_\_ a song. The court declared (b)\_\_\_\_\_ the officer was guilty of negligence. Politics(c)\_\_\_\_\_ a corrupt game these days. One of my friends (d) \_\_\_\_\_ to Canada.

- a. i) have composed ii) are composing iii) has composed iv) was composed
- b. i) because ii) that iii) if iv) so
- c. i) was ii) were iii) is iv) are
- d. i) was gone ii) has gone iii) were going iv) has been gone

**3. Fill in the blanks choosing the most suitable alternatives given below:**

(a) She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework at this time tomorrow.

- (i) will done (ii) is doing (iii) will be doing (iv) will have to

(b) We kept \_\_\_\_\_ apples in the small basket.

- (i) more (ii) a little (iii) many (iv) a few

(c) He said that the dog \_\_\_\_\_ hard since six o' clock.

- (i) bark (ii) barks (iii) had been barking (iv) is barking

4. Change into indirect speech.

Customer said,"Why don't you keep fresh fruits?"The customer asked \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) if he didn't keep fresh fruits.
- (b) why he didn't keep fresh fruits.
- (c) why didn't he keep fresh fruits.
- (d) why he hadn't kept fresh fruits.

5. Change into indirect speech.

Meena said to Riya, "Please don't go without permission. "

- (a) Meena ordered Riya not to go without permission.
- (b) Meena ordered Riya that don't go without permission.
- (c) Meena requested Riya don't go without permission.
- (d) Meena requested Riya not to go without permission.

6. Change into indirect speech.

Teacher said to Hema,"Do you have a sample paper now?"

The teacher asked Hema \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) that she had a sample paper then.
- (b) if she has a sample paper then.
- (c) if she had a sample paper then.
- (d) if she had a sample paper now.

7. Change into indirect speech. Kamal said,"I was preparing for my exam."

Kamal said that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) he was preparing for his exam.
- (b) he has prepared for his exam.
- (c) he had prepared for his exam.

(d) he had been preparing for his exam.

**8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions choosing the most suitable alternatives that follow:**

Then took the other, just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same

- i. What is the dilemma of the poet?
  - (a) whether he will be able to come back to the second road or not
  - (b) whether he will get time for himself
  - (c) whether he will be successful
  - (d) whether he will be able to walk
  
- ii. What does the choice of road signify?
  - (a) too many things
  - (b) two paths
  - (c) toughness of a choice and decision in life
  - (d) none
  
- iii. What does the poet's long stare at the path signify?
  - (a) the time taken by people to decide and making a choice
  - (b) poet loves nature
  - (c) idling away of time
  - (d) relaxation hours

**9. Read the extra carefully and answer the question by choosing the most appropriate option:**

Laboriously, with a double cotton, the little girl stitched three sides. But what to fill it with? That was the question. The grandmother was out in the garden, and she wandered into Mother's bedroom to look for scraps. On the bed-table she discovered a great many sheets of fine paper, gathered them up, tore them into pieces and stuffed her case, then sewed up the fourth side.

1. What was the little girl stitching?
  - (i) A pillow with yellow silk
  - (ii) A pin cushion with yellow silk
  - (iii) A pillow with yellow cotton
  - (iv) A pin cushion with yellow cotton
  
2. Unknowingly what has the little girl done?
  - (i) Prepared a surprise gift for her father
  - (ii) Threw away important papers of her father
  - (iii) Tore the great speech of her father
  - (iv) Stuffed her cushion with papers instead of cotton
  
3. What lesson did the little girl learn after this incident?
  - (i) Not to touch that does not belong to her
  - (ii) Not to prepare any surprise for her father
  - (iii) Not to fill cushion with papers
  - (iv) Not to go into mother's room without permission
  
4. This incident could have been avoided if \_\_\_\_\_
  - (i) If she would not have fallen ill
  - (ii) If she would not have prepared a gift for her father

- (iii) If grandmother would not have been in the garden
- (iv) If she would have read the papers before tearing them

5. Pick out the most appropriate meaning for the word laboriously.

- (i) With great effort
- (ii) Without great effort
- (iii) Carefully
- (iv) Carelessly

**10. Read the extract carefully and answer the question by choosing the most appropriate option:**

Toto remained in the bag as far as Saharanpur but while grandfather was producing his ticket at the railway turnstile, Toto suddenly poked his head out of the bag and give the ticket collector a wide grin.

1. In which bag was Toto kept?

- (a) A big black kit- bag
- (b) A big black canvas kit - bag
- (c) A black canvas kit - bag
- (d) A big black canvas bag

2. Why was the grandfather in Saharanpur?

- (a) To collect his pension
- (b) To give his pension
- (c) To meet the narrator
- (d) To find a new home for Toto

3. Why did grandfather take Toto along with him? (Choose the incorrect reason)

- (a) Toto's presence was a secret
- (b) Toto troubled the other animals in the zoo
- (c) Toto was a mischievous monkey
- (d) Grandfather was pleased with the performance of Toto

4. Give the meaning of the word grin.

- (a) Stare
- (b) Smile
- (c) Look angrily
- (d) Look shyly



# REVISION ASSIGNMENT FOR OCTOBER, 2021

## CLASS-IX

### MATHEMATICS

**Instruction-** Complete the revision assignments of chapter-1,4 and7 and two case-study based questions(from ch-4 and 14) given below:

CLASS IX : CHAPTER - 1  
NUMBER SYSTEM

1. Which of the following is true?  
(a) Every whole number is a natural number (b) Every integer is a rational number  
(c) Every rational number is an integer (d) Every integer is a whole number
2. For Positive real numbers a and b, which is not true?  
(a)  $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$  (b)  $(a + \sqrt{b})(a - \sqrt{b}) = a^2 - b$   
(c)  $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$  (d)  $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) = a + b$
3. Out of the following, the irrational number is  
(a)  $1.\bar{5}$  (b)  $2.4\bar{77}$  (c)  $1.2\bar{77}$  (d)  $\pi$
4. To rationalize the denominator of  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b}}$ , we multiply this by  
(a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b}}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b}}$  (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{a+b}}{\sqrt{a+b}}$  (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{a-b}}{\sqrt{a-b}}$
5. The number of rational numbers between  $\sqrt{3}$  and  $\sqrt{5}$  is  
(a) One (b) 3 (c) none (d) infinitely many
6. If we add two irrational numbers, the resulting number  
(a) is always an irrational number (b) is always a rational number  
(c) may be a rational or an irrational number (d) always an integer
7. The rationalizing factor of  $7 - 2\sqrt{3}$  is  
(a)  $7 - 2\sqrt{3}$  (b)  $7 + 2\sqrt{3}$  (c)  $5 + 2\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$
8. If  $\frac{1}{7} = 0.142857$ , then  $\frac{4}{7}$  equals  
(a)  $0.428571$  (b)  $0.571428$  (c)  $0.857142$  (d)  $0.285718$
9. The value of n for which  $\sqrt{n}$  be a rational number is  
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 5
10.  $\frac{3\sqrt{12}}{6\sqrt{27}}$  equals  
(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\sqrt{2}$  (c)  $\sqrt{3}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{3}$
11.  $(3 + \sqrt{3})(3 - \sqrt{2})$  equals  
(a)  $9 - 5\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}$  (b)  $9 - \sqrt{6}$  (c)  $3 + \sqrt{2}$  (d)  $9 - 3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}$

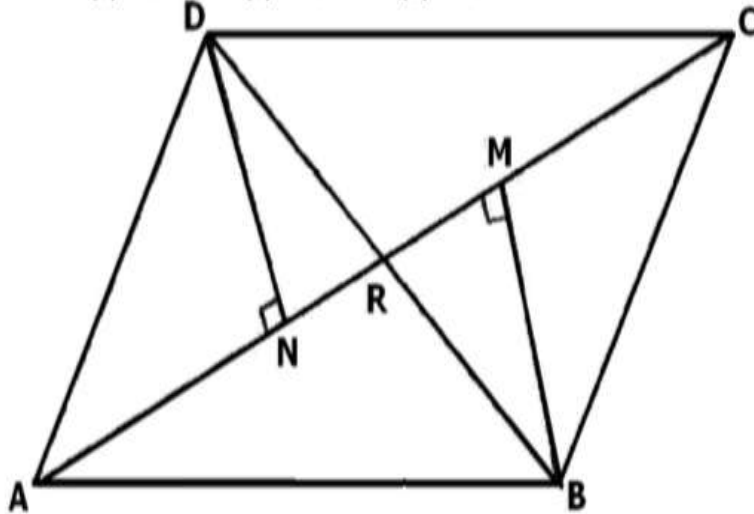
12. The arrangement of  $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}$  in ascending order is  
 (a)  $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$  (b)  $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}$  (c)  $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}$  (d)  $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}$
13. If  $m$  and  $n$  are two natural numbers and  $m^n = 32$ , then  $n^{mn}$  is  
 (a)  $5^2$  (b)  $5^3$  (c)  $5^{10}$  (d)  $5^{12}$
14. If  $\sqrt{10} = 3.162$ , then the value of  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$  is  
 (a) 0.3162 (b) 3.162 (c) 31.62 (d) 316.2
15. If  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{16}{9}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{x+2}$ , then the value of  $x$  is  
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) -2 (d) 6

**CLASS IX: CHAPTER – 4**  
**LINEAR EQUATION IN TWO VARIABLES**

1. Any point on the  $y = x$  is of the form  
 (a)  $(a, a)$  (b)  $(0, a)$  (c)  $(a, 0)$  (d)  $(a, -a)$
2. The equation of  $x$ -axis is of the form  
 (a)  $x = 0$  (b)  $y = 0$  (c)  $x + y = 0$  (d)  $x = y$
3. Graph of  $y = 6$  is a line:  
 (a) parallel to  $x$ -axis at a distance 6 units from the origin  
 (b) parallel to  $y$ -axis at a distance 6 units from the origin  
 (c) making an intercept 6 on the  $x$ -axis.  
 (d) making an intercept 6 on both the axes.
4.  $x=5, y=2$  is a solution of the linear equation  
 (a)  $x + 2y = 7$  (b)  $5x + 2y = 7$  (c)  $x + y = 7$  (d)  $5x + y = 7$
5. If a linear equation has solutions  $(-2, 2), (0, 0)$  and  $(2, -2)$ , then its is of the form  
 (a)  $y - x = 0$  (b)  $x + y = 0$  (c)  $-2x + y = 0$  (d)  $-x + 2y = 0$
6. The positive solutions of the equation  $ax + by + c = 0$  always lie in the  
 (a) 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> quadrant (d) 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant
7. The graph of the linear equation  $2x + 3y = 6$  is a line which meets the  $x$  axis at the point  
 (a)  $(2, 0)$  (b)  $(0, 3)$  (c)  $(3, 0)$  (d)  $(0, 2)$
8. The graph of the  $y = x$  passes through the point  
 (a)  $\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$  (b)  $\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$  (c)  $(1, 1)$  (d)  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
9. If we multiply or divide both sides of a linear equation with a non-zero number, then the solution of the linear equation:  
 (a) changes (b) remains the same  
 (c) changes in case of multiplication only (d) changes in case of division only
10. How many linear equation in  $x$  and  $y$  can be satisfied by  $x = 1$  and  $y = 2$ ?  
 (a) only one (b) two (c) infinitely many (d) three
11. The point of the form  $(a, a)$  always lies on:  
 (a)  $x$ -axis (b)  $y$ -axis (c) on the line  $y = x$  (d) on the  $x + y = 0$
12. The point of the form  $(a, -a)$  always lies on:  
 (a)  $x = a$  (b)  $y = -a$  (c)  $y = x$  (d)  $x + y = 0$

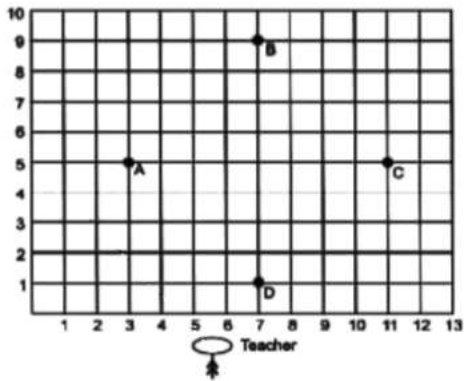
**CLASS IX: CHAPTER - 7**  
**TRIANGLES**

1. Line segment joining the mid point of any side with the opposite vertex is  
(a) altitude      (b) median      (c) perpendicular bisector      (d) angle bisector
2. The length of perpendicular drawn from the opposite vertex to any side is  
(a) altitude      (b) median      (c) perpendicular bisector      (d) angle bisector
3. The point of intersection of all the altitudes of a triangle is  
(a) orthocentre      (b) incentre      (c) circumcentre      (d) centroid
4. The point of intersection of the perpendicular bisector of all sides of a triangle is  
(a) orthocentre      (b) incentre      (c) circumcentre      (d) centroid
5. The measure of each angle of an equilateral triangle is:  
(a)  $60^{\circ}$       (b)  $30^{\circ}$       (c)  $45^{\circ}$       (d)  $40^{\circ}$
6. If the vertical angle of a isosceles triangle is  $40^{\circ}$  then measure of other two angles will be  
(a)  $60^{\circ}, 60^{\circ}$       (b)  $70^{\circ}, 70^{\circ}$   
(c)  $50^{\circ}, 50^{\circ}$       (d)  $75^{\circ}, 75^{\circ}$
7. If  $\angle A, \angle B$  and  $\angle C$  of  $\triangle ABC$  are equal then triangle is:  
(a) Equilateral      (b) Isosceles  
(c) Scalene      (d) none of these.
8. In quadrilateral ABCD, BM and DN are drawn perpendicular to AC such that  $BM = DN$ . If  $BR = 8$  cm, then BD is  
(a) 4 cm      (b) 2 cm      (c) 12 cm      (d) 16 cm



## CASE STUDY1

Students of a school are standing in rows and columns in their playground for a drill practice. A, B, C and D are the positions of four students as shown in the figure.



(a) What are the coordinates of A and B respectively?

- (i) A(3, 5); B(7, 8)            (ii) A(5, 3); B(8, 7)  
(iii) A(3, 5); B(7, 9)        (iv) A(5, 3); B(9, 7)

(b) What are the coordinates of C and D respectively?

- (i) C(11, 5); D(7, 1)        (ii) C(5, 11); D(1, 7)  
(iii) C(5, 11); D(7, 1)     (iv) C(5, 11); D(-1, 7)

(c) What is the distance between B and D?

- (i) 5 units                    (ii) 14 units  
(iii) 8 units                  (iv) 10 units

(d) What is the distance between A and C?

- (i) 5 units                    (ii) 14 units  
(iii) 8 units                  (iv) 10 units

(e) What are the coordinates of the point of intersection of AC and BD?

- (i) (7, 5)                    (ii) (5, 7)  
(iii) (7, 7)                  (iv) (5, 5)



### CASE STUDY QUESTION 02

Deepak bought 3 notebooks and 2 pens for Rs. 80. His friend Ram said that price of each notebook could be Rs. 25. Then three notebooks would cost Rs.75, the two pens would cost Rs.5 and each pen could be for Rs. 2.50. Another friend Ajay felt that Rs. 2.50 for one pen was too little. It should be at least Rs. 16. Then the price of each notebook would also be Rs.16.



Lohith also bought the same types of notebooks and pens as Aditya. He paid 110 for 4 notebooks and 3 pens. Later, Deepak guess the cost of one pen is Rs. 10 and Lohith guess the cost of one notebook is Rs. 30.



(i) Form the pair of linear equations in two variables from this situation by taking cost of one notebook as Rs.  $x$  and cost of one pen as Rs.  $y$ .

- (a)  $3x + 2y = 80$  and  $4x + 3y = 110$
- (b)  $2x + 3y = 80$  and  $3x + 4y = 110$
- (c)  $x + y = 80$  and  $x + y = 110$
- (d)  $3x + 2y = 110$  and  $4x + 3y = 80$

(ii) Which is the solution satisfying both the equations formed in (i)?

(a)  $x = 10, y = 20$       (b)  $x = 20, y = 10$

(c)  $x = 15, y = 15$       (d) none of these

(iii) Find the cost of one pen?

(a) Rs. 20

(b) Rs. 10

(c) Rs. 5

(d) Rs. 15

(IV) The cost of ten such notebooks (in rupees)

a) 200

b) 100

c) 150

d) 20

# Science Assignment (October)

## Physics

### Take a print out of the MCQs for revision

1: A certain distance is covered at a certain speed. If half of this distance is covered in double the time, the ratio of the two speeds is:

- a. 4:1      b. 1:4      c. 2:1      d. 1:2

2: Average speed is

- a. Equivalent to velocity                      b. The rate at which an object is moving at a given instant  
c. The rate at which a slope changes        d. The total distance traveled divided by the total time

3: If a particle covers equal distances in equal time intervals, it is said to

- a. be at rest                                      b. move with a uniform speed  
c. move with a uniform velocity        d. move with a uniform acceleration

4: Which of these is an example of deceleration?

- a. eagle taking off for flight                b. a rollercoaster moving down a hill  
c. car approaching the red light            d. An airplane following a straight path in the sky

5: On a graph showing distance versus time, a horizontal line represents an object that is

- a. Moving at a constant speed                b. Increasing its speed  
c. Decreasing its speed                      d. not moving at all

6: A man crosses a street 600m long in 5 minutes. His speed in km/ hour is:

- a. 7.2 km/hr      b. 3.6 km/hr      c. 10 km/hr      d. 8.4 km/hr

7: A farmer moves along the boundary of a square field of side 10 m in 40 sec. The magnitude of displacement of the farmer at the end of 2 minutes 20 seconds from his initial position is

- a. 10m      b. 30m      c. 40m      d.  $10\sqrt{2}$ m

8: Inertia is a measure of

- a. force      b. mass      c. acceleration      d. velocity

9: The acceleration produced in a body by an acting force of given magnitude depends upon .

- a. size of the body      b. mass of the body      c. shape of the body      d. all of these

10: The two factors on which the momentum of a body depends are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. velocity, time      b. mass, weight      c. mass, distance      d. mass, velocity

11: What is the net momentum of gun and bullet system before firing?

- a. Momentum of gun = 0 and of bullet = -2      b. Momentum of gun = 0 and of bullet = 0  
c. Momentum of gun = -3 and of bullet = -2      d. none of these

12: A goalkeeper in a game of football pulls his hands backwards after holding the ball shot at the goal. This enables the goalkeeper to

- (a) exert larger force on the ball                      (b) reduce the force exerted by the ball on hands  
(c) increase the rate of change of momentum      (d) decrease the rate of change of momentum

13: Some of the leaves may get detached from a tree if we vigorously shake its branch because of

- (a) conservation of energy                      (b) newton's II law of motion  
(c) newton's I law of motion                      (d) newton's III law of motion

14: Change in momentum when a car weighing 700kg changes its speed from 100m/s to 200 m/s is:

- (a) 14000 kg.m/s    (b) 10500000 kg.m/s    (c) 21000000 kg.m/s    (d) 70000 kg.m/s

15: If the force acting on the body is zero. Its momentum is:

- (a) Zero              (b) Constant              (c) Infinite              (d) None of the above

## Chemistry

16 : Mixture can be

- (a) homogeneous    (b) heterogeneous              (c) Both (a) and (b)    (d) pure substance

17 : Brass is a

- (a) Compound    (b) Element    (c) Homogeneous mixture    (d) Heterogeneous mixture

18 : In sugar solution,

- (a) Sugar is solute, water is solvent    (b) Sugar is solvent, water is solute  
(c) Both are solutes                      (d) Both are solvents.

19 : Air is regarded as a mixture because:

- (a) Its pressure may vary                      (b) Its temperature may change  
(c) Its volume changes under different conditions    (d) Its composition may vary

20 : In which of the following the constituents are present in any ratio?

- (a) Mixture    (b) Compound              (c) Solution    (d) Colloid

21 : Two substances A and B when bought together form a substance C with the evolution of heat. The properties of C are entirely different from those of A and B. the substance C is:

- (a) A compound    (b) An element    (c) A mixture    (d) None of the above

22 : A sample contains two substances and has uniform properties. The sample is:

- (a)A compound    (b)A heterogeneous mixture    (c)An element    (d)A homogeneous mixture

23 : Which of the following is considered to be a pure substance?

- (a)Granite    (b)Sodium chloride    (c)Muddy water    (d)Milk of magnesia

24 : Compounds:

- (a)Are the same as mixtures?              (b)Can be separated by their physical properties  
(c)Contain only type of element

- (d) Are different kinds of atoms chemically combined with each other?
- 25 : Which of the following is not a colloid ?  
(a) Starch in Water (b) Sugar solution (c) Soap solution (d) Paint
- 26 : A solution contains 40 g of common salt in 320 g of water. Calculate the concentration in terms of mass by mass percentage of the solution.  
(a) 12.5 (b) 0.125 (c) 11.1 (d) 8
- 27 : How many litres of 15% (mass/ volume) sugar solution would it take to get 75 g of sugar?  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- 28 : Which of the following elements is not a metalloid?  
(a) Boron (b) Silicon (c) Germanium (d) Tungsten
- 29 : Which of the following are physical changes ?  
(i) Melting of Iron metal (ii) Rusting of iron  
(iii) Bending of an Iron rod (iv) Drawing a wire of an Iron metal  
(a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (i), (ii), (iv)  
(c) (i), (iii), (iv) (d) (ii), (iii), (iv)
- 30 : If we put camphor in an open container, its amount keeps on decreasing due to the phenomenon of  
(a) Evaporation (b) Precipitation (c) Condensation (d) Sublimation

## **Biology**

- 31 : A cell will swell up if  
(a) the concentration of water molecules in the cell is higher than the concentration of water molecules in the surrounding medium.  
(b) the concentration of water molecules in the surrounding medium is higher than water molecules concentration in the cell.  
(c) the concentration of water molecules is same in the cell and in the surrounding medium.  
(d) concentration of water molecules does not matter.
- 32 : Chromosomes are made up of  
(a) DNA (b) Protein (c) DNA and protein (d) RNA
- 33 : Which of these is not related to endoplasmic reticulum?  
(a) It behaves as a transport channel for proteins between nucleus and cytoplasm.  
(b) It transports materials between various regions in the cytoplasm.  
(c) It can be the site of energy generation.  
(d) It can be the site for some biochemical activities of the cell.
- 34 : Which of the following are covered by a single membrane?  
(a) Mitochondria (b) Vacuole (c) Lysosome (d) Plastid
- 35 : Find out the false sentence.  
(a) Nucleus is involved with the formation of lysosomes.

(b) Nucleus, mitochondria and plastid have DNA, hence they are able to make their own structural proteins.

(c) Mitochondria is said to be the power house of the cell as ATP is generated in them.

(d) Cytoplasm is called as protoplasm.

36 : Find out the correct sentence.

(a) Enzymes packed in lysosomes are made through RER (rough endoplasmic reticulum).

(b) Rough endoplasmic reticulum and smooth endoplasmic reticulum produce lipid and protein respectively.

(c) Endoplasmic reticulum is related to the destruction of plasma membrane.

(d) Nucleoid is present inside the nucleoplasm of eukaryotic nucleus.

37 : Which cell organelle plays a crucial role in detoxifying many poisons and drugs in a cell?

(a) Golgi apparatus (b) Lysosomes (c) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum (d) Vacuoles

38 : Which out of the following is not a function of vacuole?

(a) Storage (b) Providing turgidity and rigidity to the cell

(c) Waste excretion (d) Locomotion

39 : The cells of cork are dead and have a chemical in their walls that makes them impervious to gases and water. The chemical is

(a) lignin (b) suberin (c) cutin (d) wax

40 : Girth of stem increases due to

(a) apical meristem (b) lateral meristem (c) intercalary meristem (d) vertical meristem

41 : Meristematic tissues in plants are

(a) localised and permanent (b) not limited

(c) localised and dividing cells (d) growing in volume

42 : Select the incorrect sentence.

(a) Blood has a matrix containing proteins, salts and hormones

(b) Two bones are connected by ligament

(c) Tendons are non-fibrous tissue and fragile

(d) Cartilage is a form of connective tissue

43 : Cartilage is not found in

(a) nose (b) ear (c) kidney (d) larynx

44 : Voluntary muscles are found in

(a) alimentary canal (b) limbs (c) iris of the eye (d) bronchi of lungs

45 : Nerve cell does not contain

(a) axon (b) nerve endings (c) tendons (d) dendrites

कक्षा - 9 अभ्यास कार्य (अक्टूबर)

प्रश्न -1 नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए -----

क्या करोगे अब ?

समय का

जब प्यार नहीं रहा

सर्वसहा पृथ्वी का

आधार नहीं रहा

न वाणी साथ है

न पानी साथ है

न कही प्रकाश है स्वच्छ

जब सब कुछ मैला है आसमान

गंदगी बरसाने वाले

एक अछोर फैला है

कही चले जाओ

विनती नहीं है

वायु प्राणप्रद

आदमकद आदमी

सब जग से गायब है

1. कवि ने धरती के बारे में क्या कहा है ...

[1]. रत्नगर्भा

[2] आधारशिला

[3]. सर्वसहा

[4] माँ

2. 'आदमकद आदमी' से क्या तात्पर्य है

[1] मानवीयता से भरपूर आदमी

[2] ऊँचे कद का आदमी

[3] सम्पूर्ण मनुष्य

[4] सामान्य आदमी

3. आसमान की तुलना किससे से की गयी है...



- [1] समुद्र से
- [2] नीली झील से
- [3] पतंग से
- [4] गंदगी बरसाने वाले थैले से

#### 4. प्राणदान का तात्पर्य है

- [1] . प्राणों को पूर्ण करने वाला
- [2] प्राण प्रदान करने वाला
- [3] प्राणों को प्रणाम करने वाला
- [4] प्राणों को छीन लेने वाला

#### 5. कवि समय से कब और क्यों कतराना चाहते हैं

- [1] किसी के पास बात करने का समय नहीं
- [2] किसी को दो क्षण बैठने का समय नहीं
- [3] . किसी को प्यार करने का समय नहीं
- [4] किसी को गप मारने का समय नहीं

#### (2) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश को पढ़िए और उचित विकल्पों का चयन करके उत्तर दीजिये -

राहे पर खड़ा है, सदा से ठूँठ नहीं है। दिन थे जब वह हरा भरा था और उस जनसंकुल चौराहे पर अपनी छतनार डालियों से बटोहियों की थकान अनजाने दूर करता था। पर मैंने उसे सदा ठूँठ ही देखा है। पत्रहीन, शाखाहीन, निरवलंब, जैसे पृथ्वी रूपी आकाश से सहसा निकलकर अधर में ही टंग गया हो। रात में वह काले भूत-सा लगता है, दिन में उसकी छाया इतनी गहरी नहीं हो पाती जितना काला उसका जिस्म है और अगर चित्तेरे को छायाचित्र बनाना हो तो शायद उसका-सा 'अभिप्राय' और न मिलेगा। प्रचंड धूप में भी उसका सूखा शरीर उतनी ही गहरी छाया ज़मीन पर डालता जैसे रात की उजियारी चांदनी में। जब से होश संभाला है, जब से आंख खोली है, देखने का अभ्यास किया है, तब से बराबर मुझे उसका निस्पंद, नीरस, अर्थहीन शरीर ही दिख पड़ा है।

पर पिछली पीढ़ी के जानकार कहते हैं कि एक जमाना था जब पीपल और बरगद भी उसके सामने शरमाते थे और उसके पत्तों से, उसकी टहनियों और डालों से टकराती हवा की सरसराहट दूर तक सुनाई

पड़ती थी। पर आज वह नीरव है, उस चौराहे का जवाब जिस पर उत्तर-दक्षिण, पूरब-पश्चिम चारों ओर की राहें मिलती हैं और जिनके सहारे जीवन अविरल बहता है। जिसने कभी जल को जीवन की संज्ञा दी, उसने निश्चय जाना होगा की प्राणवान जीवन भी जल की ही भांति विकल, अविरल बहता है। सो प्राणवान जीवन, मानव संस्कृति का उल्लास उपहार लिए उन चारों राहों की संधि पर मिलता था जिसके एक कोण में उस प्रवाह से मिल एकांत शुष्क आज वह ढूँठ खड़ा है। उसके अभाग्यों परंपरा में संभवतः एक ही सुखद अपवाद है - उसके अंदर का स्नेहरस सूख जाने से संख्या का लोप हो जाना। संज्ञा लुप्त हो जाने से कष्ट की अनुभूति कम हो जाती है।

1. जनसंकुल का क्या आशय है?

- क) जनसंपर्क
- ख) भीड़भरा
- ग) जनसमूह
- घ) जनजीवन

2. आम की छतनार डालियों के कारण क्या होता था?

- क) यात्रियों को ठंडक मिलती थी
- ख) यात्रियों को विश्राम मिलता था
- ग) यात्रियों की थकान मिटती थी
- घ) यात्रियों को हवा मिलती थी

3. शाखाहीन, रसहीन, शुष्क वृक्ष को क्या कहा जाता है?

- क) नीरस वृक्ष
- ख) जड़ वृक्ष
- ग) ढूँठ वृक्ष
- घ) हीन वृक्ष

4. आम के वृक्ष के सामने पीपल और बरगद के शरमाने का क्या कारण था?

- क) उसका अधिक हरा-भरा और सघन होना
- ख) हवा की आवाज सुनाई देना
- ग) अधिक फल फूल लगना

घ) अधिक ऊँचा होना

**5. आम के अभागेपन में संभवतः एक ही सुखद अपवाद था -**

क) उसका नीरस हो जाना

ख) संज्ञा लुप्त हो जाना

ग) सूख कर ठूँठ हो जाना

घ) अनुभूति कम हो जाना

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