



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR



Holiday Homework (Session: 2025-2026)

Subject: English

Class: IX

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- I.** This worksheet contains four sections:
Section A: Reading Skills
Section B: Writing Skills
Section C: Grammar
Section D: Literature Textbook and Five Previous year questions
- II.** Attempt all questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number and part thereof in your notebook.
- III.** Separate instructions are given with each question/part, wherever necessary.
- IV.** Adhere to the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION A: READING SKILLS (10 marks)

1. Read the passage carefully.

1. The invention of the gas turbine by Frank Whittle in England and Hans von Ohain in Germany in 1939 signalled the beginning of jet transport. Although the French engineer Lorin had visualized the concept of jet propulsion more than 25 years earlier, it took improved materials and the genius of Whittle and von Ohain to recognise the advantages that a gas turbine offered over a piston engine, including speeds in excess of 350 miles per hour. The progress from the first flights of liquid propellant rocket and jet-propelled aircraft in 1939 to the first faster-than-sound (supersonic) manned airplane (the Bell X-1) in 1947 happened in less than a decade. This then led very rapidly to a series of supersonic fighters and bombers, the first of which became operational in the 1950s. World War II technology foundations and emerging Cold War imperatives then led us into space with the launch of Sputnik in 1957 and the placing of the first man on the moon only 12 years later -a mere 24 years, after the end of World War II

2. Now a hypersonic flight can take you anywhere in the planet in less than four hours British Royal Air Force and Royal Navy, and the air forces of several other Countries are going to use a single engine cousin to the F/A -22 called the F-35 Joint strike fighter These planes exhibit stealthy angles and Coatings that make it difficult for radar to detect them, among aviation's most cutting-edge advances in design. The V-22. Known as tilt rotor, part helicopter, Part airplane, takes off vertically, then tits its engine forward for winged flight: It provides speed, three times the Payload five times the range of the helicopters it meant to replace the new fighter, F/A -22 Raptor, with more than a million parts shows a perfect amalgamation of stealth, speed avionics and agility.

3. It seems conventional forms, like the Predator and Global Hawk are becoming outdated, the stealthier unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are in. They are shaped like kites, bats and boomerang, all but invisible to the enemy radar and able to remain over hostile territory without any fear of getting grilled if shot down. Will the UAVs take away pilots' jobs permanently? Can a computer-operated machine take a smarter and faster decision in a war-like situation? The new free-flight concept will probably supplement the existing air traffic control system by computers on each plane to map the altitude, route, weather and other planes; and a decade from now, there will be no use of radar any more.

4. How much bigger can the airplanes get? In the 1950s they got speed, in the 1980s they became stealthy, Now, they are getting smarter thanks to computer automation. The change is quite huge: from the four-seater to the A380 airplane. It seems we are now trading speed for size as we build a new superjumbo jet, the 555-seater A380, which will fly at almost the same speed of the Boeing 707, introduced half a century ago, but with an improved capacity, range, greater fuel economy. A few years down the line will come the truly larger model, to be known as 747X. In the beginning of 2005, the A380, the world's first fully double-decked superjumbo passenger jet, weighing 1.2 million pounds, may carry a load of about 840 passengers.

5. Barring the early phase, civil aviation has always lagged behind the military technologies (of jet engines, lightweight composite materials, etc.). There are two fundamental factors behind the decline in commercial aeronautics in comparison to military aeronautics. There is no collective vision of our future such as the one that drove us in the past. There is also a need for a more aggressive pool of airplane design talents to maintain an industry that continues to find a multibillion dollar-a-year market for its product can the history of aviation technology tell us something about the future of aeronautics? Have we reached a final gate in our evolution to a mature technology in aeronautics!

Based on the understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions.

(10x1=10)

- i. According to the first paragraph of the passage, which of the following statements is not false?
 - a) Prank Whittle and Hans von Ohain were the first to conceive of jet propulsion.
 - b) Supersonic fighter planes were first used in the Second World War.
 - c) No man had travelled faster than sound until the 1950's
 - d) The exploitation of jet propulsion for supersonic aviation has been remarkably fast.
- ii. What year did the first faster-than sound (supersonic) manned airplane fly?
 - a) 1939
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1957
 - d) 1969
- iii. Which aircraft is known for its tilt-rotor capability, allowing it to take off vertically like a helicopter?
 - a) F-35 Joint Strike Fighter
 - b) V-22 Osprey
 - c) F/A-22 Raptor
 - d) Global Hawk
- iv. Which was one of the major technological advances in aviation during the 1980's?
 - a) Increased speed
 - b) Stealth technology
 - c) Hypersonic flight
 - d) Vertical take-off
- v. "Stealth is to _____ as encryption is to privacy."
- vi. Who visualised the concept of jet propulsion more than 25 years before the invention of the gas turbine?
- vii. **Assertion:** The Bell X-I was the first faster-than-sound manned airplane.
Reason: It was developed within a decade after the first jet-propelled aircraft flights in 1939.
 - a) Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.
 - b) Both assertion and reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.
 - c) The assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
 - d) The assertion is incorrect, but the reason is correct.
- viii. **Assertion:** The Bell X-I was the first faster-than-sound manned airplane.
Reason: It was developed within a decade after the first jet-propelled aircraft flights in 1939.
 - a) Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.
 - b) Both assertion and reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.
 - c) The assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
 - d) The assertion is incorrect, but the reason is correct.
- ix. What is the primary difference between civil and military aviation development?
- x. The word which means the same as 'standard' in para 3 is _____.

SECTION B: WRITING SKILLS (8 marks)

2. As the Secretary of the Environment Club of your school, draft a notice informing students about a tree plantation drive in your school playground. Include necessary details. (Word limit: 50 words) **(3)**

3. Create a dialogue between two classmates, Ananya and Kabir, discussing their roles in the upcoming Annual Day function. Ananya is performing a dance, and Kabir is anchoring the event. Use around 100 words. You may use the given cues. (5)

Ananya: Hey Kabir! I heard you're anchoring the Annual Day this year. That's amazing!

Kabir: Hi Ananya! Yes, I am! I'm super nervous though. It's my first time anchoring such a big event.

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (10 marks)

4.a Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below. (3×1=3)

The growing concern for the environment (a) _____ people to adopt more sustainable habits. Governments (b) _____ implement policies that (c) _____ promote green practices.

(a) i) encouraged ii) encourages iii) encourage iv) encouraging

(b) i) should ii) must iii) might iv) could

(c) i) will ii) is iii) was iv) were

4.b The following sentences have not been edited. There is one error in each sentence. Write the incorrect word and the correct word against each sentence. The first one has been done for you as an example. (4×1=4)

	Incorrect word	Correct word
The team of scientists were conducting an experiment	were	was
in their laboratory. They were hoping to discovers new methods	a) _____	_____
to improve the treatment for cancer. The data that they was collected was	b) _____	_____
analyzed thoroughly, but the results have inconclusive and	c) _____	_____
had not provide any clear answers to the problem.	d) _____	_____

4 c. Do as directed. (3×1=3)

(I) Rearrange the following jumbled words/phrases in the given dialogues to create a meaningful sentence.

Employee: We are considering implementing a new project a management tool to improve team productivity.

Manager: That sounds promising! How will this tool benefit our workflow?

Employee: WILL/A/NEW/ IMPLEMENTING/PROJECT/ MANAGEMENT/ TOOL/ ENHANCE
/COMMUNICATION

(II) Report the dialogues to complete the paragraph that follows.

Lily: What are you doing today?

Violet: I'm taking my friends to the stadium to play basketball. Would you like to attend?

Lily: Sure, that sounds like fun. What time?

Violet: We are meeting at noon. See you there.

Lily asked Violet what she was doing that day. Violet said that (a) _____ and further asked her whether she would like to attend. Lily said with certainty that (b) _____. Violet then said that they would be meeting at noon and hoped to see her.

SECTION D: LITERATURE (22 marks)

5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

(4x1=4)

*I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To bicker down a valley.*

- What imagery is used to describe the brook's emergence from its source in the poem "The Brook"?
- Examine how the phrase "to bicker down a valley" reflects the brook's movement and personality.
- What is the rhyme scheme in the stanza given above?
- According to the extract, what does the term "haunts" mean?

6. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each.

(5x2=10)

- How did the narrator's act of teaching her grandmother reflect the themes of empowerment and intergenerational bonding in the story 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read'?
- How does the poet describe the reaper's song in the poem "The Solitary Reaper"?
- What is the central dilemma faced by the speaker in the poem "The Road Not Taken"?
- How does the speaker's choice in *The Road Not Taken* reflect the theme of individuality and its consequences?
- In what way did Duke's actions contribute to Chuck's emotional and physical rehabilitation, and what does this suggest about the human-animal bond?

7. Answer the following question in 100 – 120 words.

(8x1=8)

What values can we learn from the solitary reaper's dedication to her work, and how does her song reflect the beauty of simplicity and solitude?

8. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

A. Read the extract given below and answer the following questions briefly

'That day I should be able to read novel on my own. I want to be independent.'

- What special day is being referred to?
- What was the speaker keen to achieve?
- Why was independence significant for the speaker?
- What are the benefits of education that one can assess from the above stanza?

B. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each.

- Describe Duke's meeting with Chuck the first time after he came out of the Kennel?
- Music has no barriers. Although the poet didn't understand the song but he enjoyed its mellifluousness. How did it leave a lasting impression on the poet's mind in the poem, 'The Solitary Reaper'?
- What is the refrain of the poem, 'The Brook' and what message does it convey about life?

C. Answer the following question in 100-120 words.

- For learning, there is no age bar, says the grandmother. With reference to the given context, write how the words of the grandmother can be an effective tool for 'adult education'?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BULANDSHAHR

Holiday Homework Class IX

Sub - Mathematics



MCQ BASED QUESTIONS

1. When $x^{13} + 1$ is divided by $x - 1$, the remainder is : (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) 2
2. If $x^3 + 5x^2 + 10k$ leaves remainder $-2x$ when divided by $x^2 + 2$, then what is the value of k ? (a) -2 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) 2
3. $x^4 + xy^3 + x^3y + xz^3 + y^4 + yz^3$ is divisible by : (a) $(x - y)$ only (b) $(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)$ only (c) both $(x + y)$ and $(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)$ (d) None of the above
4. For what value of k , will the expression $(3x^3 - kx^2 + 4x + 16)$ be divisible by $(x - k/2)$? (a) 4 (b) -4 (c) 2 (d) 0
5. When $(x^3 - 2x^2 + px - q)$ is divided by $(x^2 - 2x - 3)$, the remainder is $(x - 6)$, What are the values of p and q respectively ? (a) -2, -6 (b) 2, -6 (c) -2, 6 (d) 2, 6
6. If $\frac{x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 4}{x^2 + x - 2}$ is a polynomial of degree 1 in x , then what are the values of a, b respectively? (a) -1, -4 (b) -1, 4 (c) 3, -4 (d) 3, 4
7. When $a + b + c + 3a^{1/3}b^{2/3} + 3a^{2/3}b^{1/3}$ is divided by $a^{1/3} + b^{1/3} + c^{1/3}$, what is the remainder? (a) $3a$ (b) $3b$ (c) 0 (d) $c^{2/3}$
8. If the polynomials $ax^3 + 4x^2 + 3x - 4$ and $x^3 - 4x + a$ leave the same remainder when divided by $(x - 3)$, the value of a is : (a) 2 (b) $-3/2$ (c) -1 (d) 4
9. Let R_1 and R_2 be the remainders when the polynomials $x^3 + 2x^2 - 5ax - 7$ and $x^2 + ax^2 - 12x + 6$ are divided by $(x + 1)$ and $(x - 2)$ respectively. If $2R_1 + R_2 = 6$, the value of a is : (a) -2 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) 2
10. If both $(x - 2)$ and $(x - 1/2)$ are factors of $px^2 + 5x + r$, then: (a) $p = 2r$ (b) $p + r = 0$ (c) $p = r$ (d) $p \times r = 1$
11. If $\sqrt{3^n} = 81$. Then, n is equal to (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
12. $(64)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-3}$ equals (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 16
13. $\frac{1}{(216)^{\frac{-2}{3}}} + \frac{1}{(256)^{\frac{-3}{4}}} + \frac{1}{(243)^{\frac{-1}{5}}}$ is equal to (a) $-8\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $1\frac{7}{8}$ (c) 105 (d) 101
14. $(4)^{0.5} \times (0.5)^4$ is equal to (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\frac{1}{32}$
15. Simplify : $\frac{(6.25)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (0.0144)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{(0.027)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (81)^{\frac{1}{4}}}$ (a) 0.14 (b) 1.4 (c) 1 (d) $1.\bar{4}$
16. $4^{3.5} : 2^5$ is the same as (a) 4:1 (b) 2:1 (c) 7:5 (d) 7:10

17. Simplify : $\left[\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[6]{5^9}}\right]^4 \left[\sqrt[6]{\sqrt[3]{5^9}}\right]^4$
 (a) 5^2 (b) 5^4 (c) 5^8 (d) 5^{12}

18. The value of $\frac{(243)^{\frac{n}{5}} \cdot 3^{2n+1}}{9^n \cdot 3^{n-1}}$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 9 (c) 3 (d) 3^n

19. If $x^{x\sqrt{x}} = (x\sqrt{x})^x$, then x is equal to
 (a) $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{9}$ (c) $\frac{9}{4}$ (d) $\frac{4}{9}$

20. If $5\sqrt{5} \times 5^3 \div 5^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 5^{a+2}$, then the value of a is
 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION:

On one day, principal of a particular school visited the classroom. Class teacher was teaching the concept of polynomial to students. He was very much impressed by her way of teaching. To check, whether the students also understand the concept taught by her or not, he asked various

questions to students. Some of them are given below. Answer them.

Q1. Which one of the following is not a polynomial?

(a) $4x^2 + 2x - 1$ (b) $y + (3/y)$ (c) $x^3 - 1$ (d) $y^2 + 5y + 1$

Q2. The polynomial of the type $ax^2 + bx + c$, $a = 0$ is called

- (a) Linear polynomial (b) Quadratic polynomial
 (c) Cubic polynomial (d) Biquadratic polynomial

Q3. The value of k , if $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + k$, is

(a) 1 (b) -2 (c) -3 (d) 3

Q4. If $p(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 10$, then value of $p(-1)$ is

(a) -7 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) 7

Q5. The number of zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 + 5x + 6$ is

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

In the current scenario, people use such door whose top half part is made of glass and bottom half part is wooden.



The glass portion of the door is having length and width in the ratio of 5 : 3. The wooden frame around the glass portion adds 11 inches to the total width and 14 inches to the total length. Consider the length of the glass portion as $5x$ inches:

On the basis of the above information, solve the following questions:

Q. 1. Find the total length of the glass portion of the door (in inches) is represented in terms of x .

Q. 2. Find the total width of the glass portion of the door (in inches).

Q. 3. Write the polynomial representation of the area top half part of the door.

Q. 4. Find the zeroes of the polynomial representing the area.

ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTION:

Each question consists of two statements, namely, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). For selecting the correct answer, use the following code:

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

- Q1. Assertion: $\sqrt{2}$ is a irrational number.
Reason: it can not be written in the form of p/q .
The correct answer is: a / b / c / d
- Q2. Assertion: Decimal expansion of every rational number is only terminating.
Reason : Decimal expansion of every irrational number is terminating recurring
The correct answer is: a / b / c / d
- Q3. Assertion :the rationalizing factor of $2+\sqrt{5}$ is $2-\sqrt{5}$
Reason: the product or quotient of non zero rational number with irrational number is rational.
The correct answer is: a / b / c / d
- Q4. Assertion: sum of two irrational numbers $5+\sqrt{3}$ and $7+\sqrt{3}$ is a irrational number.
Reason: if the product of two irrational numbers is rational then each one is called the rationalizing factor of other.
The correct answer is: a / b / c / d
- Q5. Assertion : $19^9 \div 19^8 = 19$
Reason: if $a > 0$ be a real number and p and q be rational number then $a^p \div a^q = a^{p-q}$
The correct answer is: a / b / c / d

PRACTICE BASED QUESTIONS

Q.1. Compute the value of $9x^2 + 4y^2$ if $xy = 6$ and $3x + 2y = 12$.

Q.2: Find five rational numbers between $3/5$ and $4/5$.

Q3. Find the remainder if $p(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 10$ is divided by $g(x) = x - 1$

Q4. Express $0.\overline{13}$ in p/q form.

Q5. Rationalise the denominator of $1/[7+3\sqrt{3}]$.

Q6. Find the perimeter of a rectangle whose area is $25x^2 - 35x + 12$.

Q7. If $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$ and $b = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$, then find the value of $a^2 + b^2$.

Q8. Find the value of $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ if $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 83$ and $x + y + z = 15$.

Q9. If $(x - 1/x) = 4$, then evaluate $(x^2 + 1/x^2)$ and $(x^4 + 1/x^4)$.

Q10 Find a if $2^{x+2} + 4^x = a \cdot 2^x$

Q11 Find the value of

$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{6}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{8}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{9}}$$

Q12 Evaluate $\frac{15}{\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{20}+\sqrt{40}-\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{80}}$, is being given that $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$ and $\sqrt{10} = 3.162$

Q13 If $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, find the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$

Q14 Write in ascending order $\sqrt[3]{4}, \sqrt[4]{5}, \sqrt{8}$

Q15 If $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$ and $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$, then find $x^2 + y^2 - 10xy$

Q16 If $x = \frac{\sqrt{p+q}+\sqrt{p-q}}{\sqrt{p+q}-\sqrt{p-q}}$, then find the value of $qx^2 - 2px + q$

Q17 If $x = 2 + 2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{\frac{2}{3}}$, then find the value of $x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x$

Q18 If $x = \frac{5-\sqrt{21}}{2}$ then prove that $\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - 5\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$

Q19 Prove that $\frac{2^{36} + \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 2^{35}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} \times 2^{37}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{16} \times 2^{39}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} \times 2^{38}\right)} = \frac{11}{8}$

Q20 If $x = (2 + \sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{2}} + (2 - \sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $y = (2 + \sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (2 - \sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ then evaluate $x^2 + y^2$

Q21. Solve $\frac{136 \times 136 \times 136 + 64 \times 64 \times 64}{136 \times 136 - 136 \times 64 + 64 \times 64}$

Q22. If $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 90$ and $a + b + c = 20$ then find the value of $ab + bc + ca$

Q23. If $x + \frac{y}{2} = 9$ and $xy = 4$, find the value of $x^3 + \frac{y^3}{8}$

Q24. If $x + 2$ is a factor of $x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$ then find the other factors.

Q25. $3x + 2y = 12$ and $xy = 6$, Find the value of $9x^2 + 4y^2$

Q26. Factorize $x^3 - 8x^2 + 5x + 14$

Q27. If the polynomial $ax^3 + 4x^2 + 3x - 4$ and $x^3 - 4x + a$ leave the same remainder when divided by $x - 3$, find the value of a .

Q28. Factorize $(a^2 - 2a)^2 - 23(a^2 - 2a) + 120$

Q29. $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$ then, find the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$

Q30. If both $(x - 2)$ and $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ are factors of $px^2 + 5x + r$, show that $p = r$.

Q31. If a, b, c are all non-zero and $a + b + c = 0$, Prove that $\frac{a^2}{bc} + \frac{b^2}{ac} + \frac{c^2}{ab} = 3$

Q32. If $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = 3$, find the value of $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$

Q33. If $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 7$, $x > 0$, find the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ and $x - \frac{1}{x}$.

Q34. Solve $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)$

Q35. If $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca = 0$, prove that $a = b = c$.

Q36. If $a + b + c = 6$, find the value of $(2 - a)^3 + (2 - b)^3 + (2 - c)^3 - 3(2 - a)(2 - b)(2 - c)$

Q37. Prove $(a + b + c)^3 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3 = 3(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)$

Q38. $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = -1$, ($x, y \neq 0$) find $x^3 - y^3$

Q39. Find $x^3 + y^3 - 12xy + 64$ when $x + y = -4$

Q40. Find $x^3 - 8y^3 - 36xy - 216$ when $x = 2y + 6$



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR

Holiday Homework Practice Sheet (Session:2025-2026)



Subject: Science

Class: IX

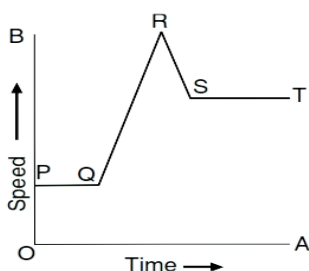
Set: A

Maximum Marks: 50

PHYSICS (16 MARKS)

Questions 1 to 4 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each

- Q1. The numerical ratio of displacement to distance for a moving object is
(a) always less than 1 (b) always equal to 1
(c) always more than 1 (d) equal or less than 1
- Q2. A student draws a distance-time graph for a moving scooter and finds that a section of the graph is a horizontal line parallel to the time axis. Which of the following conclusion is correct about this section of the graph ?



- (a) the scooter has uniform speed in this section
(b) the distance travelled by scooter is the maximum in this section
(c) the distance travelled by the scooter is the minimum in this section
(d) the distance travelled by the scooter is zero in this section
- Q3. A bus increases its speed from 36 km/h to 72 km/h in 10 seconds. Its acceleration is :
(a) 5 m/s^2 (b) 2 m/s^2 (c) 3.6 m/s^2 (d) 1 m/s^2
- Q4. A particle is moving in a circular path of radius r . The displacement after half a circle would be :
(a) 0 (b) r (c) $2r$ (d) $2r$

Question 5 and 6 are assertion- reason questions carrying 1 mark each

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

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
D. If assertion is false and reason is true.
E. If both assertion and reason are false.
- Q5. **Assertion (A) :** Motion with uniform velocity is always along a straight line path.
Reason (R) : In uniform velocity, speed is the magnitude of the velocity and is equal to the instantaneous velocity.
- Q6. **Assertion (A) :** An object may acquire acceleration even if it is moving at a constant speed.
Reason (R) : With change in the direction of motion, an object can acquire acceleration.

Question 7 is a very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks

- Q7. Write at least four differences between speed and velocity.

Question 8 is a short answer type questions carrying 3 marks

- Q8. Why the motion of a body moving in a circular path with a constant speed, is called an accelerated motion?

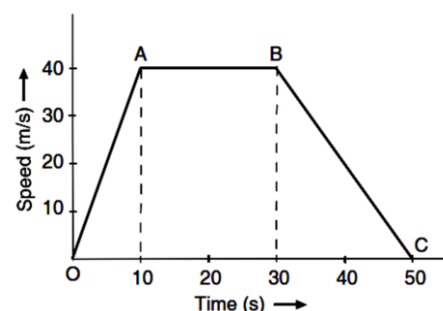
or

A train starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of 0.2 m/s^2 for 5 minutes. Calculate the speed acquired and the distance travelled in this time.

Question 9 is a Long answer type question carrying 5 marks

Q9. Study the speed-time graph of a car given alongside and answer the following questions :

- What type of motion is represented by graph AB ?
- Which part of the graph represents uniform acceleration?
- What is the retardation of car from B to C ?
- What is the distance travelled by the car between time interval 0 to 30 s?
- What is the distance travelled by the car in uniform motion?



CHEMISTRY (16 MARKS)

Questions 10 to 12 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each

- Q10.** Which of the following statements is incorrect about the kinetic energy of particles in different states of matter?
- Solids have the least kinetic energy.
 - Liquids have more kinetic energy than solids.
 - Gases have the most kinetic energy.
 - All three states of matter have the same kinetic energy.
- Q11.** Which of the following statement is **correct**?
- Substances that exist as liquids at room temperature typically have melting and boiling points lower than that of room temperature.
 - The process in which a substance transitions directly from a solid to a gas state without going through the liquid state is known as sublimation.
 - To convert a temperature from the Celsius scale to the Kelvin scale, add 273 to the given temperature.
 - The density of ice is lower than that of water.
- Q12.** Under which of the following circumstances would the distance between molecules of hydrogen gas increase?
- Applying greater pressure to hydrogen within a sealed container.
 - Leakage of a portion of the hydrogen gas from the container.
 - Expanding the volume of the container holding hydrogen gas.
 - Introducing additional hydrogen gas into the container without altering its volume.
- (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)

Question 13 is an Assertion (A) – Reason (R) type question carrying 1 mark

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Mark the correct choice as:

- If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- If assertion is true but reason is false.
- If assertion is false and reason is true.
- If both assertion and reason are false.

Q13. Assertion (A) : There is a change in the temperature of the substance when there it undergoes a change in state through it is still being heated.

Reason (R) : The heat supplied is either absorbed as a latent heat of fusion or a latent heat of vaporisation.

Question 14 is a short answer type question carrying 2 marks

Q14. Compare and contrast the properties of solids, liquids, and gases. How do their particles' arrangements and movements differ?

Question 15 and 16 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each

- Q15.** Explain how the concept of latent heat is used in refrigeration systems. Provide examples of its practical applications.
- Q16.** Analyse the process of sublimation. What are the conditions required for a substance to sublime? Provide examples of substances that sublime.

Question 17 is a Case based / Source based answer type question carrying 4 marks

- Q17.** There are three main states of matter:
- a.** Solid: Has fixed shape and volume. Particles are closely packed and have fixed positions.
 - b.** Liquid: Has fixed volume but not fixed shape. Particles are closely packed but can move past each other.
 - c.** Gas: Neither fixed shape nor fixed volume. Particles are widely spaced and move randomly.

Latent Heat

Latent Heat of Fusion : Energy required to change the state from solid to liquid.

Latent Heat of Vaporization : Energy required to change the state from liquid to gas. Understanding the properties and changes in state of matter is crucial in various fields, such as engineering, chemistry, and environmental science.

Answer the following questions....

- A.** Design an experiment to demonstrate the effect of temperature and pressure on the state of matter. How would you measure and record the changes?
- B.** Evaluate the importance of understanding the properties of matter in everyday life. How does this knowledge impact our daily activities and technological advancements?
- C.** A substance is heated, and its temperature remains constant during the phase transition. What can be inferred about the substance, and what type of phase transition is occurring?
- D.** A container filled with ice is placed in a warm room. Describe the changes that occur as the ice melts. What factors affect the rate of melting?

BIOLOGY (18 MARKS)

Questions 18 to 21 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each

- Q18.** Which of the following is found only in plant cells?
a) Nucleus b) Mitochondria c) Chloroplast d) Ribosome
- Q19.** The fluid present inside the cell is:
a) Nucleoplasm b) Cytoplasm c) Protoplasm d) Chromoplasm
- Q20.** Which of the following cells do not have a true nucleus?
a) Animal cells b) Plant cells c) Bacterial cells d) Fungal cells
- Q21.** Which organelle is responsible for packaging and transporting proteins?
a) Mitochondria b) Golgi apparatus c) Ribosomes d) Lysosomes

Questions 22 and 23 are Assertion (A) -Reason (R) questions carrying 1 mark each

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion is followed by a statement of Reason. Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If assertion is false and reason is true.

Q22. Assertion (A) : Prokaryotic cells have membrane-bound organelles.

Reason (R): The nucleus in prokaryotes is well organized.

Q23. Assertion (A): The plasma membrane is selectively permeable.

Reason (R): It allows all substances to pass freely in and out of the cell.

Question 24 is a very short answer type question carrying 2 marks

Q24. What are the main differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?

Question 25 and 26 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each

- Q25.** Write three differences between plant and animal cells.
- Q26.** What is osmosis, and why is it important for plant cells?

Question 27 is case study based type question carrying 4 marks

Q27. Diffusion is the process of movement of molecules under a concentration gradient. It is an important process occurring in all living beings. Diffusion helps in the movement of substances in and out of the cells. The molecules move from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration until the concentration becomes equal throughout.

1. Name the process which is useful for the movement of substances like CO₂ and O₂ across the plasma membrane.

- a. Osmosis b. Diffusion c. Endocytosis d. Plasmolysis

2. Osmosis is the diffusion of ...

- a. Water b. Free energy c. Solute and solvent d. None of these

3. Diffusion finally stops when ...

- a. concentration of particles of one region becomes higher than the other.
b. concentration of particles of one region becomes lower than the other.
c. concentration of particles of two regions becomes the same.
d. None of the above

4. Which of the following statement defines hypertonic solutions?

- a. A solution that has a lesser concentration of solutes on the outside of a cell when compared with the inside of a cell.
b. A solution that has a greater concentration of solutes on the outside of a cell when compared with the inside of a cell.
c. A solution that has same concentration of solutes on the outside of a cell when compared with the inside of a cell.
d. None of the above



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR

Holiday Homework Practice Sheet (Session:2025-2026)



Subject: Science
Class: IX

Set: B
Maximum Marks: 50

PHYSICS (16 MARKS)

Questions 1 to 4 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each:

- Q1. What does the slope of a distance-time graph represent?
a) Speed b) Distance c) Time d) Acceleration
- Q2. What does a horizontal line on a distance-time graph indicate?
a) Constant speed b) Increasing speed c) Stationary object d) Decreasing speed
- Q3. In which type of motion is the speed constant but direction changes?
a) Linear motion b) Uniform motion c) Circular motion d) Non-uniform motion
- Q4. A ball is thrown upwards and then comes down. What is the direction of its acceleration?
a) Upwards b) Downwards c) Horizontal d) None of the above

Question 5 and 6 is an assertion- reason question carrying 1 mark:

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

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
D. If assertion is false and reason is true.
E. If both assertion and reason are false.
- Q5 **Assertion :** Displacement of an object may be zero even if the distance covered by it is not zero.
Reason : Displacement is the shortest distance between the initial and final position.
- Q6 **Assertion :** Motion with uniform velocity is always along a straight line path.
Reason : In uniform velocity, speed is the magnitude of the velocity and is equal to the instantaneous velocity.

Question 7 is a very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks:

- Q7. A car starts from rest and moves along the x-axis with a constant acceleration of 5 m/s^2 for 8 seconds. If it then continues with constant velocity, what distance will the car cover in 12 seconds since it started from the rest?.

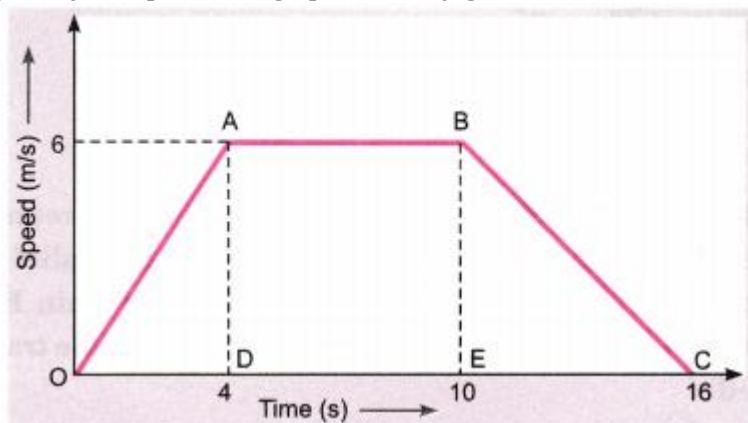
Question 8 is a short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks:

- Q8. (a) Define average speed and average velocity. Give their mathematical expression.
(b) A car travels at a speed of 40km/hr for two hour and then at 60km/hr for three hours.What is the average speed of the car during the entire journey?

Question 9 is a Long answer type question, carrying 5 marks:

Q9 (a) Write the equation of motion and under what condition these equations are valid?

(b) Study the speed-time graph of a body given here and answer the following questions:



- (i) What type of motion is represented by OA?
- (ii) What type of motion is represented by AB?
- (iii) What type of motion is represented by BC?
- (iv) Find out the acceleration of the body.
- (v) Calculate the retardation of the body.
- (vi) Find out the distance travelled by the body from A to B.

CHEMISTRY (16 MARKS)

Questions 10 to 12 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each:

Q10. Which of the following sets contains only those substances that show sublimation

- A. Naphthalene, camphor, iodine
- B. Salt, sugar, water
- C. Copper, iron, aluminium
- D. Ice, ethanol, mercury

Q11. Why does water kept in an earthen pot become cool during summer?

- A. Clay reacts with water
- B. Heat escapes through pores
- C. Water gets cooled due to pressure
- D. Evaporation causes cooling

Q12. Which of the following phenomena confirms that particles of matter are continuously moving?

- A. Burning of a candle
- B. Diffusion of potassium permanganate in water
- C. Melting of ice
- D. Formation of clouds

Question 13 is an assertion- reason type questions carrying 1 mark:

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Mark the correct choice as:

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If assertion is false and reason is true.
- E. If both assertion and reason are false.

Q13. **Assertion (R):** Evaporation causes cooling.

Reason (R): During evaporation, particles absorb heat from surroundings to overcome attraction

Question 14 is a short answer type question carrying 2 marks:

Q 14. How can the rate of evaporation be increased? Mention any two factors.

Question 15 and 16 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each:

Q15. Describe an activity to show that particles of matter are continuously moving. What conclusion can we draw from it?

Q16. Explain why we see water droplets on the outer surface of a glass containing ice-cold water?

Question 17 is a Case based / Source based answer type question carrying 4 marks:8

Q17. In a lab experiment, a student heated a beaker containing ice and recorded the temperature every minute. For a few minutes, the temperature remained constant even though heating continued.

Questions:

1. What was happening to the ice during the time the temperature remained constant?
2. What is the energy absorbed during this process called?
3. Why doesn't the temperature rise during this time?
4. What would happen if heating continued after all the ice melted?

BIOLOGY (18 MARKS)

Questions 18 to 21 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each:

Q18. _____ coined the term "cell."

- a. Gorbachev b. Robert Brown c. Robert Hooke d. Anton Von Leeuwenhoek

Q19. What did Robert Hooke observe under the microscope?

- a. Small rooms b. Large vacant space c. Small patches d. Dark spots

Q20. Plasma membrane is composed of

- (a) cellulose and lipids (b) lipids and proteins
(c) peptidoglycan and lipids (d) cellulose and proteins

Q21. Match the following

1. Schwann	a. Multicellular organism
2. Plant cell	b. Cell theory
3. Osmosis	c. Smallest cell
4. Mycoplasma	d. Plasma membrane

Questions 22 and 23 are Assertion (A) -Reason (R) questions carrying 1 mark each:

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion is followed by a statement of Reason. Mark the correct choice as:

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
(d) If assertion is false and reason is true.

Q22. **Assertion :** Plasma membrane is selectively permeable.

Reason : Plasma membrane allows some molecules to pass through it more easily than others.

Q23. **Assertion :** A cell swells up when present in a hypotonic solution.

Reason : More water molecules enter the cell than they leave.

Question 24 is a very short answer type question carrying 2 marks:

Q24. Explain any four structures of nucleus.

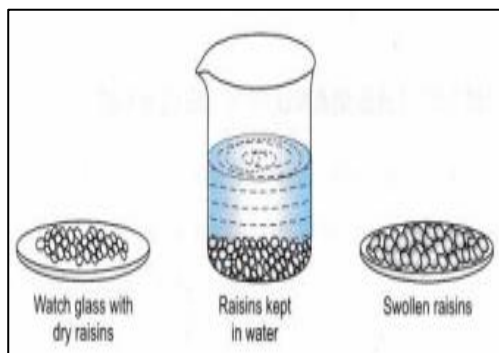
Question 25 and 26 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each:

Q25. Osmosis different from diffusion. Justify.

Q26. Write two differences between hypotonic and hypertonic solution. What happens to a cell in both types of solution?

Question 27 is case study based type question carrying 4 marks:

Q27. Ram placed a raisin in a solution, and after one hour observed swelling in the raisin.



- What is the probable reason for it?
- Define Endo osmosis.
- What is plasmolysis?
- What will happen if swollen raisins are kept in sugar solution?

.Previous Year Questions

Physics

Year 2023-24

5 Marks Questions

Q9. (i) Draw (a) Displacement – time graph, (b) velocity- time graph, (c) acceleration- time graph for uniformly accelerated motion.

(ii) Velocity-time graph of a particle of mass 2kg moving on a table as shown in figure.

Find acceleration of object, displacement and distance of object before coming to rest? Write type of motion. (5 marks)

Year 2024-25

5 Marks Questions

What is retardation? A body moving on a circular path with a constant speed is said to be an accelerated motion. Why?

OR

(a) Define motion. What do you understand by the terms ‘uniform motion’ and ‘non-uniform motion’? Explain with examples.

(b) Convert a speed of 54 km/h into m/s.

Chemistry

Year 2023-24

Q1. Identify the incorrect statement about evaporation.

- It causes cooling.
- It increases with increase in humidity.

(C) It decreases with increase in temperature.

(D) It increases with increase in wind speed.

(a) (B) and (C) are incorrect

(b) All of these.

(c) (A) and (B) are correct

(d) (A), (B) and (C) are correct.

Q2. Due to a property 'X' of gases, its large volumes can easily be stored in a small cylinder and transported easily, 'X' is...

(a) Less interparticle spaces

(b) High compressibility

(c) Strong interparticle forces

(d) Less Kinetic energy

Biology

Year 2023-24

Five Previous year Question:

1. What is membrane biogenesis?

2. What do you mean by endocytosis?

3. State the main function of nucleus.

4. If you are provided with some vegetables to cook, you generally add salt into the vegetables. After adding salt, vegetables release water. Why?

5. Ritika observed onion peel cells in lab and could view the cell wall, cytoplasm and nucleus clearly. Suddenly her friend spilled a few drops of salty water on the slide having onion peel cells. She observes some changes in the cells after sometimes.

i) What changes would have been observed by Ritika?

ii) Name the process that caused the changes in the cell.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR



SOCIAL SCIENCE (HOLIDAY HOMEWORK)

Class: IX

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A (History/ Political Science)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) –

1x4= 4

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- i. Louis XVI called together an assembly of Estate General to pass the proposal for new taxes.
- ii. The Convention legislated to free all the slaves in French overseas possessions.
- iii. Louis XVI of Bourbon dynasty ascended the throne of France.
- iv. Convention abolished monarchy and declared France a republic.

a. iii, i, iv, ii

b. iv, ii, i, iii

c. ii, iv, iii, i

d. i, iii, iv, ii

2. Who among the following were against the private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time?

a. Capitalists

b. Liberals

c. Conservatives

d. Socialists

3. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
i. Women in France got the voting right	a. 1794
ii. Slavery abolished from French overseas colonies	b. 1793
iii. Convention legislated to free slaves from French Colonies	c. 1946
iv. Louis XVI publicly executed at Place De La Concorde	d. 1848

- a. i – b, ii – a, iii – c, iv – d
c. i – d, ii – c, iii – b, iv – a

- b. i – c, ii – d, iii – a, iv – b
d. i – a, ii – b, iii – d, iv – c

4. Assertion (A) – In Mexico, elections are held after every five years since independence in 1930.

Reason (R) – Institutional Revolutionary Party won every election till 2000 in Mexico.

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

5. Read the source given below and answer the following questions-

4

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. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the nineteenth century, where feudal systems were abolished. Colonised peoples reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create a sovereign nation state. Tipu Sultan and Ram Mohan Roy are two examples of individuals who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.

5.1 State the two legacies of French Revolution.

1

5.2 When and where was Napoleon defeated?

1

5.3 Explain any two administrative reforms of Napoleon.

2

6. Read the source given below and answer the following questions-

4

Despite all these difficulties, there was one big advantage for the makers of the Indian Constitution. Unlike South Africa, they did not have to create a consensus about what a democratic India should look like. Much of this consensus had evolved during the freedom struggle. Our national movement was not merely a struggle against a foreign rule. It was also a struggle to rejuvenate our country and to transform our society and politics. There were sharp differences of opinion within the freedom struggle about the path India should take after Independence. Such differences exist even today. Yet some basic ideas had come to be accepted by almost everyone. As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India. In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like. Both these documents were committed to the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India. Thus some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution. The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule also helped develop an agreement over the institutional design. The British rule had given voting rights only to a few. On that basis the British had introduced very weak legislatures. Elections were held in 1937 to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India. These were not fully democratic governments. But the experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them. That is

why the Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935.

6.1 Despite all these difficulties, there was one big advantage for the makers of the Indian Constitution. State. 1

6.2 What helped in the designing of various institutions in India? 1

6.3 State two common features of Moti Lal Nehru Report and Karachi congress session. 2

Very Short Answer Type Questions- 2×1=2

7. List any two compromise made by the Whites in South Africa.

Short Answer Type Questions- 3×2=6

8. How were the views of Radicals different from the Liberals?

9. Describe triangular slave trade.

Long Answer Type Questions - 5×1=5

10. Highlight any five measures introduced by Robespierre's government to bring equality in France.

SECTION – B (ECONOMICS)

Multiple Choice Questions 1×4=4

1. Which of the following inputs cannot be increased to raise farm output due to natural limitations?
a. Seeds b. Fertilizers c. Labour d. Land

2. **Assertion (A):** All farmers in Palampur benefit equally from the use of modern farming techniques.

Reason (R): Modern methods are easily accessible and affordable to all farmers.

Choose the correct option:

- 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

3. **Statement I:** Palampur is an imaginary village developed for the purpose of understanding rural economy.

Statement II: All villages in India have the same level of infrastructure and productivity as Palampur.

Choose the correct option:

- a. Both statements are true
- b. Both statements are false
- c. Statement I is true, Statement II is false
- d. Statement I is false, Statement II is true

4. What could be a reason for unequal income distribution in a village like Palampur, even if all farmers have access to modern techniques?

- a. Different levels of access to water supply
- b. Unequal land ownership and capital
- c. Use of organic farming by all
- d. Uniform crop prices

5. Why do some farmers in Palampur prefer to borrow money from moneylenders despite the high interest rates? 2

6. How can technology both help and hurt small farmers? 3

7. Highlight the challenges and opportunities of a landless farmers in rural India. 3

SECTION – C (GEOGRAPHY)

Multiple choice questions:

3x1=3

1. Assertion: Terai is a wet, swampy, marshy region and full of forest and wildlife.

Reason: Terai lies south of bhabar belt and in terai region all the streams and rivers are disappear.

Options:

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

2. Identify the correct statement among the following.

- a. The tropic of cancer passes through the middle of the country from the thar desert in the west to Mizoram in the east
- b. The tropic of cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Tripura in the east.
- c. The tropic of cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Sahayadri in the west to Purvachal in the east.
- d. The tropic of cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the east.

3. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
A. The Himachal	i. Composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers
B. The Himadri	ii. It comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills and the Mizo hills.
C. The Shiwaliks	iii. Consists the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and kullu valley
D. The Purvachal	iv. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks.

Options –

- a. A – iv, B – iii, C – i, D – ii
- b. A – iii, B – iv, C – i, D – ii
- c. A – iv, B – i, C – ii, D – iii
- d. A – iv, B – ii, C – i, D – iii

4. Why have we opted a particular longitude as our standard Meridian? 2

5. Explain the significance of India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean. (Internal Exam 2024) 3

6.” The northern plains have diverse relief features”. Explain. 3

7. Map Work – 1+1=2

- a. Mark and label the strait separating Sri Lanka from India.
- b. Mark and label the second highest peak of India.



PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTION PAPERS

Multiple Choice Question (MCQs) –

1. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read both statements and choose the correct option:

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. **(2025)**

Options:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of A
- c) (A) is correct, (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect, (R) is correct.

2. 'Legal Framework Order' was issued in- (2025)
(A) 2020
(B) 2002
(C) 2001
(D) 1991

Very Short Answer Type Questions-

3. Distinguish between Seasonal and Chronic Hunger?
(2024)

Short Answer Type Questions-

4. Describe the political system under the constitution of 1791. (2025)

Long Answer Type Questions –

5. Differentiate between the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. (2024)

Case – Based Questions

6. Read the source given below and answer the following questions- (2024)

The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. To mark this day, we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year. The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time. The experience of our Constitution is different. Over the last half a century, several groups have questioned some provisions of the Constitution. But no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution itself.

- 6.1 What do you mean by Constituent Assembly? When did it meet for the first time?
6.2 How many members were there in the Indian Constituent Assembly?
6.3 When was it adopted by Constituent Assembly? When did it come into effect?



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल बुलंदशहर

कक्षा नवमी अभ्यास कार्य प्रपत्र



1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए ।

आधुनिक युग में योग का महत्त्व बढ़ गया है। इसके बढ़ने का कारण व्यस्तता और मन की व्यग्रता है। यदि मनुष्य शारीरिक रूप से स्वस्थ है, तो वह संसार में रहकर जीवन का सुख भोग सकता है और अपने सभी कर्तव्यों एवं मनोकामनाओं को पूर्ण कर सकता है। शरीर ही वह माध्यम है, जिसके द्वारा हम अपने सभी कार्यों को संपन्न कर सकते हैं। इसलिए अपने शरीर को स्वस्थ रखना हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य है, जिसे योग द्वारा स्वस्थ बनाया जा सकता है। 21 जून, 2015 को प्रथम बार संपूर्ण विश्व में 'विश्व योग दिवस' मनाया गया। इसके साथ ही यह घोषणा भी की गई कि प्रत्येक वर्ष 21 जून को विश्व योग दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाएगा।

योग प्राचीन समय से ही भारतीय संस्कृति का अंग रहा है। हमारे पूर्वजों ने बहुत समय पहले ही इसका आविष्कार कर लिया था और इसके महत्त्व को पहचान लिया था। इसलिए योग पद्धति सदियों बाद भी जीवित है। योग करने से न केवल तन की थकान दूर होती है, बल्कि मन की थकान भी दूर होती है। योग करने वाला व्यक्ति अपने अंग-प्रत्यंग में एक नए उत्साह एवं स्फूर्ति का अनुभव करता है। योग करने से शरीर के प्रत्येक अंग में रक्त का संचार सुचारु रूप से होता है तथा शरीर रोगमुक्त रहता है। अतः योग दिवस का उद्देश्य संपूर्ण विश्व में योग से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करना है। मनुष्य को शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ रखने में योग पूर्णतः सक्षम है।

(क) आधुनिक युग में योग का महत्त्व क्यों बढ़ा है ?

- (i) प्राचीनतम पद्धतियों पर लोगों के विश्वास के कारण (ii) लोगों में इसके प्रति उत्साह बढ़ने के कारण
(iii) व्यस्तता और मन की व्यग्रता के कारण (iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

(ख) हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य क्या है ?

- (i) शरीर को स्वस्थ रखना (ii) सभी मनोकामनाओं को पूर्ण करना
(iii) योग की शिक्षा लेना (iv) सुखों का उपभोग करना

(ग) 'विश्व योग दिवस' कब मनाया जाता है ?

- (i) 21 जुलाई (ii) 21 मई (iii) 21 अप्रैल (iv) 21 जून

(घ) कथन (A) : करो योग रहो नीरोग।

कारण (R) : तन-मन की थकान दूर होती है, अंग-प्रत्यंग में नए उत्साह व स्फूर्ति का अनुभव होता है और रक्त का संचार सुचारु रूप से होने से शरीर रोगमुक्त होता है।

- (i) कथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है।
(ii) कथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
(iii) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
(iv) कथन (A) सही है और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(ङ) योग दिवस का क्या उद्देश्य है ?

- योग का प्रचार-प्रसार करना।
- संपूर्ण विश्व को योग के लाभों के प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करना।
- संपूर्ण विश्व में योग की शिक्षा देना।
- उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं।

कूट :

- (i) 1 सही है। (ii) 2 और 3 सही हैं। (iii) 1, 2 और 3 सही हैं। (iv) केवल 4 सही है।

2. उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय के आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए ।

(क) 'उच्चारण' शब्द में कौन-सा उपसर्ग है ?

- (i) उच् (ii) उत् (iii) उच्च (iv) उ

(ख) 'प्रत्यक्ष' शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग व मूलशब्द हैं।

- (i) प्र + यक्ष (ii) प्रति + अक्ष (iii) प्रत् + अक्ष (iv) प्रति + यक्ष

(ग) 'खटास' शब्द में किस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है ?

- (i) स (ii) अस (iii) टास (iv) आस

(घ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से किस शब्द में 'पन' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है।

- (i) बचपन (ii) अपनापन (iii) लड़कपन (iv) स्वप्न

3. अनुस्वार/अनुनासिक के आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

(क) अनुनासिक का उच्चारण स्थान है।

- (i) नासिका , मुख (ii) मुख (iii) नासिका (iv) मूर्धा

(ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से किस शब्द में 'अनुस्वार' का उचित प्रयोग हुआ है ?

- (i) चपंत (ii) वंदना (iii) सकल्प (iv) स्वयं

(ग) 'मगवाना' शब्द के किस वर्ण पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

- (i) म (ii) व (iii) ग (iv) ना

(घ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए, जिसमें उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग हुआ है।

- (i) मूँद (ii) अगूँठा (iii) मँहगाई (iv) सिचाई

(ङ) जिन ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में हवा नासिका से बाहर निकले तो वे----- कहलाती हैं।

- (i) अनुनासिक (ii) अनुस्वार (iii) निरानुनासिक (iv) स्वर

(च) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए, जिसमें उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है।

- (i) गवाँर (ii) ढूँढ (iii) भारतीयों (iv) गई

4. शब्द और पद पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

(क) शब्द किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

(ख) पद किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

(ग) शब्द पद कब बन जाता है उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

(घ) पद के कितने भेद होते हैं? नाम लिखिए।

(ङ) रचना के आधार पर शब्द के कौन-कौन से भेद होते हैं? नाम लिखिए।

5. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

उपनेता प्रेमचंद, जो अग्रिम दल का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे, 26 मार्च को पैरिच लौट आए। उन्होंने हमारी पहली बड़ी बाधा खुंभु हिमपात की स्थिति से हमें अवगत कराया। उन्होंने कहा कि उनके दल ने कैप-एक (6000 मी), जो हिमपात के ठीक ऊपर है, वहाँ तक का रास्ता साफ कर दिया है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि पुल बनाकर, रस्सियाँ बाँधकर तथा झण्डियों से रास्ता चिह्नित कर, सभी बड़ी कठिनाइयों का जायजा ले लिया गया है। उन्होंने इस पर भी ध्यान दिलाया कि ग्लेशियर बर्फ की नदी है और बर्फ का गिरना अभी जारी है। हिमपात में अनियमित और अनिश्चित बदलाव के कारण अभी तक के किए गए सभी काम व्यर्थ हो सकते हैं और हमें रास्ता खोलने का काम दोबारा करना पड़ सकता है।

1. लेखिका को खुंभु हिमपात के बारे में जानकारी किसने दी ?

(क) शिवकुमार ने (ख) तेनजिंग ने (ग) प्रेमचंद ने (घ) बहादुर सिंह ने

2. लेखिका तथा उसके साथियों की एवरेस्ट पर पहुँचने की पहली बड़ी बाधा कौन-सी थी ?

(क) कैप की ओर जाना (ख) खुंभु हिमपात की स्थिति
(ग) पर्वत पर न चढ़ पाना (घ) कठिन रास्तों पर चलना

3. कैप-एक हिमपात से कितनी ऊँचाई पर था ?

(क) 3000 मी० (ख) 5000 मी० (ग) 6000 मी० (घ) 7000 मी०

4. कथन (A) : कैप-एक तक रास्ता साफ करने के विषय में बताया गया।

कारण (R) : पुल बनाया गया, रस्सियाँ बाँध दी गईं और झण्डियों से रास्ता चिह्नित कर दिया गया।

(क) कथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही नहीं है।
(ख) कथन (A) सही नहीं है, किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
(ग) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
(घ) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं।

5. प्रेमचंद के अनुसार अब तक किए गए प्रयास व्यर्थ क्यों हो सकते हैं?

(क) हिमपात के अनियमित और अनिश्चित बदलाव के कारण
(ख) ग्लेशियर न बनने के कारण
(ग) कठिनाइयों का जायजा न लेने के कारण
(घ) कैप से सही जानकारी न मिलने के कारण

7. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

ऐसी लाल तुझ बिनु कउनु करें।।
गरीब निवाजु गुसईआ मेरा माथै छत्रु धरै।।
जाकी छोति जगत कउ लागै ता पर तुहीं ढरै।
नीचहु ऊच करै मेरा गोबिंदु काहू ते न डरै।
नामदेव कबीरु तिलोचनु सधना सैनु तरै।
कहि रविदासु सुनहु रे संतहु हरिजीउ ते सभै सरै ।।

(i) कवि ने 'गरीब निवाजु' किसे कहा है?

(क) संत-महात्माओं को (ख) अपने प्रभु को (ग) राजा-महाराजाओं को (घ) अपने गुरु को

(ii) प्रस्तुत पद में कवि रैदास ने अपने स्वामी को किस नाम से संबोधित किया है?

1. हरिजीउ 2. गुसईआ 3. लाल 4. ये सभी

कूट:

(क) 1 और 2 सही है। (ख) 2 और 3 सही हैं। (ग) 3 और 2 सही हैं (घ) केवल 4 सही है।

(iii) 'नीचहु ऊच करै मेरा गोबिंदु' कहकर कवि ने क्या इच्छा व्यक्त की है?

(क) जाति प्रथा और भेदभाव को समाप्त करने की (ख) स्वयं की उन्नति करने की
(ग) निम्न वर्ग में जन्म न लेने की (घ) कृष्ण की पूजा अर्चना करने की

(iv) कथन (A) : कवि संतों से ईश्वर की शरण में जाने को कह रह है ।

कारण (R) : क्योंकि ईश्वर ही उन्हें भवसागर से पार लगा सकते हैं।

(क) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही है।
(ख) कथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है।
(ग) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों गलत है।
(घ) कथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

(v) 'मेरा गोविंदु काहू ते ने डरै' पंक्ति से क्या आशय है?

(क) ईश्वर अच्छे लोगों से डरते हैं।
(ख) ईश्वर को किसी का भी भय नहीं है।
(ग) ईश्वर अछूत लोगों से डरते नहीं हैं।
(घ) ईश्वर ऊँची जाति वाले लोगों से डरते नहीं हैं।

8. पाठ्यपुस्तक 'स्पर्श' पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

(क) लेखिका की सफलता पर कर्नल खुल्लर ने उसे किन शब्दों में बधाई दी? 'एवरेस्ट : मेरी शिखर यात्रा' पाठ के आधार

पर लिखिए।

(ख) खरबूजे बेचने वाली बुढ़िया और संभ्रांत महिला दोनों पुत्र वियोगिनी हैं। दोनों के दुःख की अनुभूति समान है, लेकिन उनके दुःख के अधिकार में अंतर है कैसे ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(ग) जब लेखक बुढ़िया के पास बैठकर उसे सांत्वना न दे सका तो उसकी क्या हालत हुई और क्यों? 'दुःख के अधिकार' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।

(घ) अनेक साधु -संतों का उल्लेख करके रैदास क्या स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं तथा उन्होंने तत्कालीन समाज की किस विषमता

को उजागर किया है ? 'पद' के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

(ङ) भगवान की बूढ़ी माँ समाज में व्याप्त अंधविश्वासों का शिकार बनी। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं ? 'दुख का अधिकार' पाठ के आधार उत्तर लिखिए।

9. पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक 'संचयन' पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

(क) गिल्लू लेखिका को किस अवस्था में मिला ? उन्होंने उसका उपचार कैसे किया? इससे उनकी किस विशेषता का पता चलता है? 'गिल्लू' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।

(ख) 'गिल्लू' कहानी मात्र एक गिलहरी को बचाने की कहानी नहीं है, बल्कि जीव-मात्र के प्रति मनुष्य की संवेदना को जगाने का प्रयास है –सिद्ध कीजिए।

10. (क) बढ़ते अपराधों के विषय में दो वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के मध्य हुए वार्तालाप को संवाद रूप में लिखिए।

(ख) मोहल्ले में गंदगी को दो जागरूक महिलाओं के मध्य हुए वार्तालाप को संवाद रूप में लिखिए।

11. (क) अपने मित्र को अपनी सबसे सुखद यात्रा के अनुभव के विषय में जानकारी देते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए।

(ख) आप मनीष / मनीषा भगत सिंह छात्रावास प्रयागराज में रहते हैं। हिंदी पुस्तक मेला में जाने हेतु दो हजार रुपये लेने के लिए अपने पिता जी को एक पत्र लिखिए।

12. (क) 'हमाम साबुन' के लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

(ख) 'अविका क्रीम' के लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल बुलंदशहर

अभ्यास-प्रपत्र (2025-2026)

विषय: - संस्कृत
कक्षा - नवमी



पूर्णाङ्कः:-50

सामान्यनिर्देशा :- (1) सर्वेषां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लेखनीयानि ।

(2) अस्मिन् अभ्यास-प्रपत्रे नवप्रश्नाः सन्ति ।

(3) सर्वेषाम् प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लेखनीयानि

प्रश्न:1-अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत-

(10)

एकदा शरीरस्य सर्वाणि इन्द्रियाणि- हस्तौ, पादौ, मुखं, नासिका, कर्णौ इत्यादीनि मिलित्वा अचिन्तयन्- “वयं सर्वे प्रतिदिनं परिश्रमं कुर्मः । एतद् उदरं सर्वं स्वीकरोति, स्वयं किमपि कार्यं न करोति।” अद्यप्रभृति वयमपि कार्यं न करिष्यामः । “ एवं चिन्तयित्वा सर्वाणि अङ्गानि कार्यम् अत्यजन् । पादौ स्थिरौ भूत्वा अतिष्ठताम् । हस्तौ निश्चलौ अभवताम् । मुखम् अन्नकणः अपि न प्राविशत् । एवं द्वे दिने व्यतीते जाते । शनैः शनैः सर्वाणि अङ्गानि शिथिलानि अभवन्। कार्यशक्तिः क्षीणा अभवत् । कथमपि पुनः मिलित्वा विचारम् अकुर्वन्-“अहो ! अस्माकं प्रमादः । भुक्तस्य अन्नस्य पाचनं तु उदरमेव करोति । एतद् एव अस्मभ्यं शक्तिं ददाति । अस्य कृपया एव वयं जीवामः । अतः अस्माभिः सर्वैः अनेन सह सहयोगः करणीयः।” नूनं संहतिः एव कार्यसाधिका।

I एकपदेन उत्तरत-

- (i) कार्यसाधिका का भवति ?
- (ii) कीदृशस्य अन्नस्य पाचनं उदरमेव करोति?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

- (i) कानि अङ्गानि मिलित्वा कार्यं त्यक्तवन्तः ?
- (ii) कस्य कृपया अङ्गानि शक्तियुक्तानि भवन्ति ?

III अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं लिखत-

IV निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -

- (i) 'करिष्यामः' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?
(क) अहम् (ख) वयम् (ग) उत्साहः (घ) वर्धिताः
- (ii) "भुक्तस्य" इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यः कः ?
(क) पाचनं (ख) मिलित्वा (ग) अन्नस्य (घ) मानवः
- (iii) 'चलौ' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?
(क) निश्चलौ (ख) हस्तौ (ग) अन्नकणः (घ) विशेषतः

प्रश्न:-2 भवती रश्मिः । भवती छात्रावासे पठति । भवत्याः भ्राता सूर्यः नवमकक्षायां संस्कृतं पठितुम् न इच्छति । तं प्रेरयितुम् अधोलिखितं पत्रं मञ्जूषापदसहायतया पूरयित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत ।

(5)

गङ्गाछात्रावासः,

नवोदयविद्यालयः

(i)-----

तिथि: 25/06/2025

प्रिय (ii) -----

(iii) -----

भवान् अष्टमकक्षायां नवप्रतिशताङ्कान् प्राप्य उत्तीर्णः जातः इति (iv) ----- पत्रात् ज्ञात्वा अहम् अतीव प्रसन्ना
अस्मि । शतशः वर्धापनानि। मया इदमपि ज्ञातं यत् भवान् नवमीकक्षायां संस्कृतविषयं स्वीकर्तुं न इच्छति । प्रिय वत्स!
(v)-----ज्ञानं विना अस्माकं जीवनमेव अपूर्णं भवति। अस्माकं संस्कृतसाहित्यं तु सम्पूर्ण विश्वाय (vi) -----
----- अस्ति। तत्कथं भवान् तस्मात् अपूर्वज्ञानात् वञ्चितः भवितुम् इच्छति । मम तु ज्ञानचक्षुः एव अनेन (vii)-----
----- जातम् । आशासे यद् भवान् नवमकक्षातः स्वज्ञानवर्धनं (viii) -----अन्यान् अपि प्रेरयिष्यति ।
मातृपितृचरणयोः मे प्रणामाः (ix) -----|

भवतः अग्रजा

(x) -----

मञ्जूषा- संस्कृतभाषायाः प्रेरणाप्रदम्, रश्मिः, भोपालतः, उन्मीलितं शुभाशिषः, निवेद्यन्ताम्, कृत्वा, अनुज, भवतः।

प्रश्नः 3- प्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत-

(5)



मञ्जूषा बालकाः, बालिकाः, शिक्षिका, उपविष्टाः, एकः, उत्थाय, पठन्ति, ध्यानेन, पाठयति, पठति, सर्वे, श्यामपट्टम्, पुस्तकानि, सर्वत्र ।

प्रश्नः 4- अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु सन्धिं सन्धिच्छेदं वा कुरुत-

(5)

- (i) प्राक्+एव इयं घटना घटिता।
- (ii) लम्बोदरः गणेशस्य नाम अस्ति।
- (iii) कः+चित् अपि भीमेन सदृशः न अस्ति ।
- (iv) पाठम्+बालः पठति।
- (v) वानरः सर्वत्र वृक्षेऽपि कुर्वति।

प्रश्न:5- उचित-उपपद-विभक्तीनां प्रयोगः रिक्तस्थानेषु पूरयत-

(5)

- (i) ग्रामं ----- वनमस्ति ।
(क) प्रति (ख) सह (ग) उभयतः (घ) अधः
- (ii) ----- पुरतः देवालयमस्ति ।
(क) वनम् (ख) वने (ग) वनात् (घ) वनस्य
- (iii) ----- नमः ।
(क) देवात् (ख) देवम् (ग) देवाय (घ) देवस्य
- (iv) बालः ----- विभेति ।
(क) सिंहम् (ख) सिंहात् (ग) सिंहस्य (घ) सिंहेन
- (v) मम मित्रम्----- कुशलः ।
(क) तरन (ख) तरणे (ग) तरणस्य (घ) तरणम्

प्रश्न:-6 प्रदत्त विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(5)

- (i) ----- अयम् उपहारः अस्ति।
(क) राजा (ख) राजानम् (ग)राज्ञे (घ) राजनि
- (ii) ----- गृहं गच्छन्तु।
(क) भवान् (ख) भवन्तौ (ग) भवन्तः (घ) भवतः
- (iii) -----चेतना भवति ।
(क)आत्मनोः (ख) आत्मानः (ग)आत्मनि (घ) आत्माभ्याम्
- (iv) ----- विनम्रता भवति।
(क) विदुषः (ख) विद्वांसः (ग) विद्वत्सु (घ) विदुषाः
- (v) ----- बालकः वदति ।
(क) गच्छन् (ख) गच्छन्तौ (ग) गच्छतः (घ) गच्छतौः

प्रश्न:-7 प्रदत्त विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं धातुरूपं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(5)

- (i) प्रतापः देशभक्तः -----।
(क) आसीत् (ख) आसीः (ग) आस्ताम् (घ) आसम्
- (ii) भवान् कस्यां कक्षायां ----- ?
(क) पठसि (ख) पठन्ति (ग) पठतः (घ) पठति
- (iii) श्वः देवदत्तस्य उपनयनं -----।
(क) भविष्यथ (ख) भविष्यन्ति (ग) भविष्यतः (घ) भविष्यति
- (iv) रावणः सीताम् -----।
(क) अहरतम् (ख) अहरताम् (ग) अहरः (घ) अहरत्
- (v) युवाम् शिशुक्रीडां दृष्ट्वा -----।
(क) मोदताम् (ख) मोदन्ताम् (ग) मोदेथाम् (घ) मोदस्व

प्रश्न:-8 अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत-

(5)

ततः तेन नकुलेन बालसमीपम् उपसर्पन् कृष्णसर्पः दृष्टः । स तं व्यापाद्य खण्डशः कृतवान्। अत्रान्तरे ब्राह्मणोऽपि श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा गृहम् उपावृत्तः। ब्राह्मणं दृष्ट्वा नकुलः रक्तविलिप्तमुखपादः तस्य चरणयोः अलुठत् । विप्रः तथाविधं तं दृष्ट्वा बालकोऽनेन खादितः इति अवधार्य कोपात् नकुलं व्यापादितवान्। अनन्तरं यावत् उपसृत्य अपत्यं पश्यति तावद् बालकः सुस्थः सर्पश्च व्यापादितः तिष्ठति । ततः तम् उपकारकं नकुलं मृतं निरीक्ष्य आत्मानं मुषितं मन्यमानः ब्राह्मणः परं विषादम् अगच्छत्।

I एकपदेन उत्तरत -

- (i) नकुलेन कः दृष्टः ?
- (ii) नकुलः कं व्यापादितवान् ?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

- (i) विप्रः रक्तविलिप्तमुखपादं नकुलं दृष्ट्वा किम् अकरोत् ?
- (ii) कः विषादं अगच्छत्?

III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत-

- (i) 'क्रोधात्' इत्यर्थे अत्र किं पदं प्रयुक्तम् ?
- (ii) 'नकुलः तस्य चरणयोः अलुठत्' अत्र क्रियापदं किम् ?

प्रश्न:-9 रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -

(3)

- (i) स्वदेशम् एव त्यक्तुं तत्परः अहम्।
- (ii) प्रदेशो अयम् अस्माभिः त्याज्यः एव।
- (iii) ननु अस्मात् नाटकात् एव।

प्रश्न:-10 अधोलिखित- पद्यांशस्य अन्वयं मञ्जूषातः उचितं पदं चित्वा पूरयत -

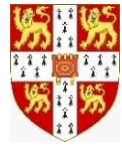
(2)

भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलोद्गमैः
नवाम्बुभिर्भूरिविलम्बिनो घनाः ।
अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः
स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणाम्॥

अन्वयः- तरवः फलोद्गमैः (i)----- भवन्ति, घनाः (ii)----- भूरिविलम्बिनः (भवन्ति)। सत्पुरुषाः
समृद्धिभिः (iii) ----- (भवन्ति), एष एव परोपकारिणाम् (iv) ----- (भवति) ।

मञ्जूषा - अनुद्धताः, नवाम्बुभिः, स्वभावः, नम्राः

=====



I. Fasst den folgenden Text ins Englisch zusammen!

10

In aller Munde

Kaum jemand mag sie nicht. Man isst sie, **weil man Lust darauf hat, oder weil man sich gerade geärgert hat und etwas Gutes für sich tun möchte**. Kinder lieben sie. Wenn sie auf dem Tisch steht, steht sie meistens nicht lange da. Jeder nimmt sich ein Stück, und bald ist sie weg – die Schokolade.

Sie ist in aller Munde. Wir lieben sie und wir hassen sie. Denn wer kennt ihn nicht, den Satz „Iss nicht zu viel davon, Schokolade macht dick“. Tatsächlich hat eine Tafel Schokolade, das sind 100 Gramm, circa 590 Kalorien, so viel wie eine ganze Mahlzeit. Doch was sie nicht hat, sind Vitamine. Ist Schokolade also nur ungesund?

Vor allem Vollmilchschokolade enthält viel Zucker und Fett. In einer Tafel können bis zu 40 Gramm Fett sein. Ganz schön viel, denn 80 Gramm braucht ein Mensch pro Tag. Anders ist es mit dunkler Schokolade, auch „Bitterschokolade“ genannt. Wer davon isst, bleibt auch schlank – natürlich dürfen Sie sie nicht kiloweise essen. Bitterschokolade enthält wenig Zucker und viel Kakao, und der ist gesund für Herz und Kreislauf, sagen Wissenschaftler.

Früher war Schokolade eine Medizin. Bis zum 19. Jahrhundert haben sie nur Apotheken verkauft. Aber nur reiche Leute haben Schokolade gegessen, weil sie sehr teuer war. Erst 1819 hat Francois-Louis Cailler in der Schweiz die erste Schokoladenfabrik gegründet. Noch heute essen wir die braune Süßigkeit von den Ersten der Schokoladenherstellung, von Suchard (gegründet 1826), von Lindt (1845) und Tobler (1899). Alle drei Firmen haben eines gemeinsam: Sie liegen in der Schweiz. Auch heute ist die Schweizer Schokolade noch berühmt, weil sie besonders gut und lecker sein soll.

Na, Appetit bekommen? – Naschen Sie mal wieder, denn der große Zuckeranteil in der Schokolade wirkt auf unser Gehirn und macht gute Laune.

Jetzt muss ich aber aufhören und in den Supermarkt gehen – eine neue Tafel kaufen.

II. Lest den Text und beantworte die Fragen!

Auch Lehrer sollen Zeugnisse bekommen. Sind sie nett? Haben sie Geduld? Erklären sie gut? Sind sie gerecht? Wer ein paar Jahre lang

schlechte Note hat, darf nicht mehr als Lehrer arbeiten.

-Peer Seume

Ich finde die Idee nicht gut. Dann möchte bald keiner mehr als Lehrer arbeiten. Wir lernen nichts und bleiben dumm.

-Nadja Bauer

Wir Schüler bekommen Zeugnisse. Schlechte Schüler bleiben sogar manchmal sitzen. Aber die Lehrer machen, was sie wollen, und behalten ihren Beruf. Ein Zeugnis für Lehrer ist toll

-Lisa Blüm

Ich finde die Idee blöd. Meine Eltern sind Lehrer. Wenn sie ihren Job verlieren, müssen wir unser Haus verkaufen und ich verliere alles, was ich habe.

-Maria Lemke

Keine schlechte Idee! Mein Mathelehrer wird schnell böse und wirft Kreide. Er brüllt immer, wenn wir laut sind. Der hätte eine Fünf im Zeugnis.

-Maja Bayerle

1. Was passt zusammen?

i. Wenn die Lehrer ein paar Jahre lang schlechte Noten haben, a. keine schlechte Idee ist.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ii. Die Eltern von Maria | b. dürfen sie nicht mehr als Lehrer arbeiten. |
| iii. Maja meint, dass Zeugnisse für Lehrer | c. arbeiten als Lehrer. |
| iv. Der Mathelehrer von Maja | d. toll ist. |
| v. Lisa meint, dass ein Zeugnis für Lehrer | e. hätte eine Fünf. |

2. Bildet Sätze! a) gerecht b) Idee c) verkaufen

3. Fragen-

- a) Wie reagiert der Mathelehrer von Maja, wenn die Schüler laut in der Klasse sind?
- b) Was wird passieren, wenn ein Lehrer ein paar Jahre lang schlechte Note hat?

III. Lest den Text und beantworte die Fragen!

10

„Die Deutschen essen alles auf“

Was sagen junge Leute aus den USA, Griechenland und Japan über die deutschen Ess- und Trinkgewohnheiten? „Alles ist sehr geordnet. Die Esszeiten und die Speisen variieren sehr wenig.“ meint eine Griechin. „Die Hauptmahlzeit in Deutschland ist das warme Mittagessen mit Fleisch, Salat und Beilagen. Das sind meist Kartoffeln, Nudeln und manchmal Reis. Gemüse kommt relativ selten auf den Tisch.“ Frischgemüse gibt es nur wenig. Den Fleischkonsum finden sie sehr hoch. „In den USA gibt es mehr vegetarisches Essen. Es ist schick, Vegetarier zu sein.“ „In Japan isst man mehr Fisch und man serviert alle Gerichte auf einmal, in Deutsch nacheinander. In Japan isst man ganz viele verschiedene Gerichte, pro Person fünf oder sechs. In Deutschland gibt es weniger und sehr viel davon.“

Das kalte Abendessen, so zwischen 18 und 20 Uhr, finden sie typisch Deutsch. In ihren Heimatländern ist das warme Abendessen viel wichtiger als das Mittagessen, und in Japan gibt es keine striktere Trennung in warme und kalte Mahlzeiten. Das deutsche Frühstück finden die Griechen gut, weil sie normalerweise nur Kaffee trinken. Die Japaner und Amerikaner finden es langweilig, weil es immer aus Brot oder Brötchen, Butter oder Marmelade, Wurst oder Käse besteht.

Eine Japanerin meint, „Die Deutschen essen große Stücke und essen alles auf.“ Japanisches Essen findet sie ästhetisch, weil man nicht nur mit dem Mund sondern auch mit den Augen isst. Die Deutschen genießen ihrer Meinung nach das Essen nicht richtig, und die Mahlzeiten sind relativ kurz. An Sonn- und Feiertagen essen die Deutschen aber oft sehr gut. Generell geht man in Deutschland weniger ins Restaurant. „Ich glaube, die Amerikaner gehen dreimal in der Woche essen. Das kann auch zu McDonalds sein. Wenn ein Deutscher essen geht, geht er einmal in 14 Tagen oder einmal pro Woche richtig essen, vielleicht, weil die Preise sehr hoch sind.“ In Deutschland trinkt man auch mehr Alkohol. In Griechenland trinkt man Wasser, wenn man Durst hat, in Deutschland trinkt man Bier, Durst zu löschen. Die Japanerin meint: „Vielleicht gehört Bier in Deutschland überhaupt nicht zu Alkohol.“

1. Der Text vergleicht die Ess- und Trinkgewohnheiten in Deutschland mit den in den USA, Japan und Griechenland.

- 2. Zu Mittag essen die Deutschen meistens warm.
- 3. In den USA sind viele Leute Vegetarier, weil es Mode ist.
- 4. Die Japaner essen nur Fisch.
- 5. Die Deutschen essen mehr Gerichte als Japaner.
- 6. Die Deutschen essen zwischen 6 Uhr und 8 Uhr zu Abend.
- 7. Für die Deutschen ist das warme Abendessen wichtiger als das Mittagessen.
- 8. Die Griechen mögen das Deutsche Frühstück, weil die Deutschen zum Frühstück nur Kaffee trinken.
- 9. Für die Japaner ist es wichtig, dass das Gericht auch gut aussieht.

10. Ein Deutscher geht nur wöchentlich ins Restaurant, weil er das Essen teuer findet.

IV. Schreibt eine Email!

10

Schreib eine E-Mail an deine/en Freund/in. Erzähle, wie deine Eltern sich getroffen und dann geheiratet haben.

Schreibe zu jedem Punkt ein bis zwei Sätze.

- Wie haben deine Eltern sich kennen gelernt?
- Wo und wann haben sie sich zum ersten Mal getroffen?
- Haben sie sich sofort ineinander verliebt?
- Wo und wann haben sie geheiratet?

V. Ergänzt den folgenden Text anhand der angegebenen Wörter.

5

(Unterricht, besucht, stressiger, wollten, Bäcker)

Hallo Pia!

Heute war vielleicht ein _(1)_____ Tag! Ich bin zu spät aufgestanden und musste ohne Frühstück zur Bushaltestelle laufen. Zum _(2)_____ kam ich natürlich zu spät. Nach der Schule bin ich zur U-Bahn gegangen, denn ich wollte zum Krankenhaus fahren. Dann habe ich meine kranke Tante Olga _(3)_____. Zu Hause habe ich dann schnell etwas gegessen und bin dann zu Sara gefahren. Wir _(4)_____ zusammen für Mathe lernen. Danach bin ich zum Basketballtraining gefahren. Als ich endlich zu Hause war, wollte meine Mutter noch, dass ich zum _(5)_____ gehe und Milch und Brot hole. Da habe ich mich echt geärgert. Kommst du morgen Nachmittag zu mir.

Liebe Grüße

Tina

VI. Ergänzt die richtigen Partizipien.

10

(reden, tanzen, lachen, bleiben, anrufen, sehen, vergessen, zurückkommen, spielen, machen)

A: Also, ich erzähle dir jetzt die ganze Geschichte:

Anna hat am Anfang nur mit Florian ___1___. Ich glaube sie hat mich gar nicht ___2___. Ich hatte echt schlechte Laune, aber dann hat der DJ mein Lieblingslied ___3___ und in diesem Moment hat Anna mich angeschaut! Wir haben beide ___4___. Wir haben danach die ganze Zeit miteinander ___5___. Anna ist echt cool!

B: Wann seid ihr denn ___6___. Du hast mich gar nicht ___7___?

A: Tut mir Leid, Ich habe es ___8___. Und was hast du am Wochenende ___9___?

B: Am Samstag bin ich zu Hause ___10___, habe Musik gehört und ein Buch gelesen.

VII: Ergänzt trennbare Verben!

5

(aufmachen, einladen, aufhören, aufräumen, annehmen)

1. Alle Geschäfte in Deutschland _____ jeden morgen um 9 Uhr _____.
2. Patrick! Dein Zimmer sieht wie ein Saustall aus _____ es sofort _____.
3. Wir _____ diesmal weniger Gäste zur Konferenz _____.
4. Unser Deutschunterricht _____ um 2 Uhr _____.
5. Die Universitäten in Deutschland _____ Bewerbungen bis zum 15. Oktober _____.

VIII. Welche Präposition passt?**5**

1. Eine Journalistin arbeitet _____ einer Zeitung. a. mit b. bei c. für
2. Die Freunde gehen zusammen _____ Kino. a. im b. ins c. nach
3. Was machst du _____ deiner Freizeit? a. in b. im c. von
4. Ich esse um 8 Uhr _____ Abend. a. im b. zu c. an
5. _____ Januar kann ich nicht kommen. a. im b. in c. am

IX. Was passt zusammen?**5**

1. Hast du gehört, a. damit sie gute Noten bekommt.
2. Ich mache eine Sprachreise nach Deutschland, b. hatte ich einen Unfall.
3. Martina lernt fleißig, c. um meine deutschen Sprachkenntnisse zu verbessern.
4. Jürgen musste viel Milch trinken, d. als er klein war.
5. Als ich 10 Jahre alt war, e. dass Stefan ein Stipendium bekommen hat.

X. Setzt die Verben im Präteritum ein.**10**

Ich lebte als einziges Kind bei meinem Vater in der Schweiz. Eines Tages _(1)_____ (nehmen) mein Vater mich zu einem Lehrer. Er _(2)_____ (wollen) einen klugen Sohn haben. Ich verließ also meinen Vater und ging in eine andere Stadt. Ich _(3)_____ (bleiben) ein Jahr bei meinem Lehrer, und er unterrichtete mich jeden Tag. Nach einem Jahr _(4)_____ (sein) der Unterricht zu Ende, und ich _(5)_____ (gehen) wieder zu meinem Vater zurück. Mein Vater _(6)_____ (warten) schon vor der Haustür auf mich. Er _(7)_____ (sagen): „Mein Sohn, du _(8)_____ (sein) ein Jahr lang weg. Was hast du gelernt?“ Ich _(9)_____ (antworten): „Ich kann bellen wie die Hunde, ich verstehe jetzt ihre Sprache.“ Da _(10)_____ (werden) mein Vater sehr zornig.

XI. Bildet Fragen.**5**

1. Er kommt heute Nachmittag.
2. Familie Kaiser fährt nach Bonn.
3. Doch, sie hat einen Hund.
4. Sabine ist eine Freundin von Karin.
5. Meine Email Adresse ist ertg@gmail.de

XII Was ist richtig? Ergänzt das Personalpronomen.**5**

1. Max lädt seine Freunde ein. Er lädt _____ ein. a. ihnen b. Sie c. sie
2. Bringt Paul den Kassettenrekorder mit? –Ja, er nimmt _____ mit. a. ihn b. ihm c. es
3. Klaus schickt seiner Nachbarin eine SMS. Er schickt _____ eine SMS. a. sie b. ihren c. ihr
4. Sabines Mutter hilft den jungen Leuten. Sie zeigt _____, wie man es richtig macht. a. sie b. ihnen c. Ihnen
5. Hi, Paul! Komm doch um 3 Uhr zu _____. a. mich b. mir c. euch



SECTION A (COMPRÉHENSION ÉCRITE)

Q.1 Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions.

« Quand vous terminez votre travail, mes élèves, n'oubliez pas mes conseils, rangez vos livres et vos cahiers » Mme. Mehta pendant le cours en ligne. Mais mon fils Anmol, ne pense pas à cela et ses livres sont partout dans sa chambre. Son père et moi, nous avons puni (punish) plusieurs fois le petit négligent (careless). Nous lui répétons toute la journée: « Ne laisse pas là ton dictionnaire. Ramasse (pick up) ton stylo et tes crayons ». Mais Anmol, qui a huit ans, ne nous écoute pas. À l'heure du cours, il ne trouve pas ses cahiers et quelques autres livres. Il cherche toujours en vain (in vain) et n'est jamais au cours en ligne à l'heure. Ne soyez pas comme Anmol. Notre vie est trop courte pour perdre ainsi (like this) notre temps

A. Répondez aux questions par des phrases complètes :

1. À quoi est-ce que Anmol ne pense pas?
2. Pourquoi est-ce que les parents ont puni Anmol plusieurs fois ?
3. Mme. Mehta, quel conseil donne-t-elle?
4. Qu'est-ce que l'auteur dit à propos de notre vie?

B. Dites « vrai » ou « faux »:

1. La mère d'Anmol s'appelle Mme. Mehta.
2. Ses livres sont partout dans sa chambre.
3. Il est toujours à l'heure pour ses cours en ligne.

C Trouvez dans le texte :

1. Deux adjectifs _____ , _____
2. Le contraire de « nulle part »

Q. 2. Lisez le texte et choisissez la bonne réponse.

Sylvie Dupain était serveuse du café. Même (even) quand elle était très occupée, elle observait les gens. Un jour quand elle servait à deux clients, elle a remarqué qu'un de ces messieurs faisait des gestes (gestures) à quelqu'un dans une voiture stationnée (parked) en face du café. Après quelques minutes, ces deux hommes sont sortis du café et sont entrés dans le magasin de bijoux à côté du café. Quelques instants plus tard, ils en sont sortis rapidement et ils portaient des boîtes à la main. Sylvie a vu des bijoux et des montres dans les boîtes. C'étaient donc les voleurs !(thieves) Elle a téléphoné vite aux agents de police qui ont arrêté les criminels pas loin de la ville.

A. Répondez aux questions par des phrases complètes :

1. Sylvie, qu'est-ce qu'elle a remarqué un jour?
2. Où était la voiture?
3. Qu'est-ce que les voleurs portaient à la main quand ils sont sortis du magasin?
4. Sylvie, pourquoi a-t-elle téléphoné aux agents de police?

B. Dites « vrai » ou « faux »:

1. Sylvie observait toujours les clients de son café.
2. Le magasin de bijoux était loin du café.
3. Les agents de police n'ont pas trouvé les voleurs.

C Trouvez dans le texte

1. l'infinitif de « voyait »
2. le contraire de « lentement »

SECTION B (EXPRESSION ÉCRITE)

Q.3. Décrivez votre journée quotidienne. (en 12-15 phrases)

Q.4. Complétez ce texte à l'aide des mots/expressions donnés ci-dessous :

(repas, en, mon, piscine, végétarien, toujours, foot, amis)

_____ (1) frère est joueur de foot. Il préfère les exercices _____ (2) plein air, surtout un match de _____ (3). Il est _____ (4) en forme. Il est _____ (5). Il prend des _____ (6) équilibrés. Le dimanche, il joue avec ses _____ (7) et quelquefois, il va à la _____ (8).

Q.5. Écrivez un message pour votre cousin lui informant que vous ne pouvez pas venir à son anniversaire.(35-40 mots)

Q.6. Votre ami/e vous a invité voir un film français. Rédigez ce message.

Q.7. Votre ami/e vous a invité pour aller au concert. Écrivez un message pour accepter son invitation .

SECTION C (GRAMMAIRE)

Q.8. Conjuguez les verbes aux temps convenables :

1. Après mes examens, je _____ (travailler) dans un magasin.
2. Tous les mercredis, ils _____ (aller) à la piscine et ils font de la natation.
3. Hier à midi, nous _____ (manger) du poisson et des frites
4. Quand il était petit, il _____ (adorer) les dessins animés.
5. Ce soir, nous _____ (regarder) un film au cinéma.
6. Chaque été, vous _____ (partir) en vacances en Bretagne.
7. La semaine dernière, tu _____ (faire) un gâteau au chocolat.

Q.9. Complétez les phrases avec les prépositions qui conviennent:

1. Le professeur est _____ le tableau noir. (à / en / devant)
2. Allons _____ mon oncle à Goa. (à / de / chez)
3. Mes parents habitent _____ Espagne. (au / en / dans)
4. Je me suis bien amusé _____ mon séjour à Paris. (chez / pendant / depuis)
5. Elle va _____ école en bus. (à / au / en)
6. Nous sommes arrivés _____ Italie hier soir. (à / en / dans)
7. Il est assis _____ la table. (sous / sur / entre)
8. Mon ami habite _____ moi, dans le même immeuble. (près de / autour de / à côté de)

Q.10. Choisissez le bon mot interrogatif et Complétez les questions:

1. _____ es-tu en retard ? (Pourquoi / Quoi / Combien de)
2. C'est _____, cette robe ? (qui / combien / quand)
3. _____ mettez-vous votre assiette ? (Combien / Combien de / Où)
4. _____ tu fais ce week-end ? (Où / Comment / Qu'est-ce que)
5. _____ arrive à la fête en premier ? (Qui / Où / Comment)
6. _____ tu veux manger ce soir ? (Pourquoi / Que / Combien)
7. _____ commence le film ? (Où / Quand / Quel)
8. _____ de personnes y a-t-il dans la salle ? (Combien / Comment / Quoi)

Q.11. Mettez les phrases données au négatif.

1. il y a quelqu'un dans le couloir.
2. J'ai vu tous les films de cet acteur.
3. Nous avons mangé de la viande et des légumes.
4. J'ai déjà mis le couvert.
5. Elle voit toujours ses amis le week-end.
6. Nous avons acheté quelque chose au marché.
7. Il y a encore du lait dans le frigo.

Q.12. Complétez avec les adjectifs démonstratifs:

1. _____ musée est plus vieux.
2. Écoutez les nouvelles chansons, _____ sont plus mélodieuses.
3. _____ garçon est très mignon.
4. Regarde _____ affiche au mur.
5. Je préfère _____ acteur que celui-là.
6. _____ robes sont en solde cette semaine.
7. Tu as vu _____ immeuble moderne ?
8. _____ étudiante est très brillante.

SECTION D (CULTURE & CIVILISATION)

13. Remplissez les blancs avec la bonne réponse.

1. Le _____ est une sorte de soupe.
a. vin b. monument c. potage d. légume
2. Le dimanche les enfants aiment se lever _____.
a. tard b. en retard c. en avance d. tôt
3. Le matin on prend _____.
a. le petit déjeuner b. le déjeuner c. le goûter d. le dîner

4. La sœur de ma mère est ma _____.
- a. tante b. cousin c. cousine d. grand-mère
5. Le _____ est un repas familial.
- a. le petit déjeuner b. le déjeuner c. le goûter d. le diner
6. Nous allons à la _____ en été.
- a. plage b. club c. jardin d. parc
7. Après le repas on mange _____.
- a. vin b. dessert c. potage d. légume
8. Nous devons _____ les vieux membres de la famille.
- a. boire b. métier c. aider d. emploi

Dites vrai ou faux :

9. Le frère de mon père est mon cousin.
- a. vrai b. faux
10. Le goûter est un fromage français.
- a. vrai b. faux

Q.14. Répondez aux questions.

1. Nommez des objets de votre sac.
2. Que faites-vous le soir?
3. Que prenez-vous pour votre petit déjeuner?
4. Quelle est votre nationalité?
5. À quelle heure vous réveillez-vous ?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BULANDSHAHR

Practice Sheet (Session:2025-2026)

Subject: JAPANESE

Class: IX



- General Instructions:
- Read the questions carefully.
- Attempt all the questions.

はこ() に ひらがな を いれましょう。Fill in the blanks.

Q1. きょうしつ に いす と つくえ_____あります。

1. が 2. と 3. を 4. で

Q2. がっこう の まえ_____こうえん が あります。

1. を 2. に 3. の 4. が

Q3. ばいてん で あいすくりーむ_____かいました。

1. で 2. を 3. に 4. が

Q4. おなか_____いたいです。

1. を 2. へ 3. も 4. が

Q5. きむらさん は りょうり_____じょうずです。

1. が 2. に 3. も 4. を

Q6. みんな いっても、わたし _____ いきません。

1. に 2. が 3. は 4. で

Q7. この ペン は _____たかい です。

1. もういちど 2. たくさん 3. とても 4. ちょっと

Q8. すみません、でんわ は_____ ですか。

1. だれ 2. なん 3. どこ 4. なんじ

Q9. しゅくだい を _____から てれび を みます。

1. します 2. する 3. して 4. したい

Q10. どうぞ、_____たべて ください。

1. まだ 2. とても 3. ちょっと 4. たくさん

Read the passage and choose the correct answer from options of question that follow?

わたし は かとうさん の うち へ あそびに いきました。かとうさんの うちまで でんしゃで 1じかんです。ちず を もっていましたが、みち を わすれました。みち で おんなのひとに ききました。おんなのひと は とても しんせつでした。わたし と いっしょに かとうさんの うち まで いきました。かとうさん の おくさん は りょうり が じょうずです。いろいろなにほんりょうり を つくりました。はじめて すきやき を

たべました。とても おいしかったです。しょくじ が おわってから、いろいろ はなしました。それから コーヒーを のみました。

Q11.かとうさん の うちまで でんしゃ で どのぐらい かかりますか。

- A) 2 じかん B) 1 じかん C) 3じかん D)4じかん

Q12.このひと は なに を もって いましたか。

- A) みず B) ちず C) かばん D)かさ

Q13.かとうさん の うちで はじめて なに を たべましたか。

- A) てんぷら B) すし C) すきやき D)とりにく

Q14.おんなのひと は どう でしたか。

- A) きらい B) しんせつ C) きびしい D)いそがしい

Q15.みち を わすれましたから、みち で だれに ききました。

- A) こども B) かない C)おとこのひと D)おんなのひと

There are four words in each line. One word is different from the others in some way. Find the odd one out and write in the answer sheet.

Q16. ひらがな かたかな かんじ かんこくご

Q17. にほん いんど ちゅうごく かんこく

Change the words in the () into their appropriate forms. You may write only the answer in the answer sheet.

Q18.わたし は にほん の まんが を(よみます=_____) たいです。

Q19.この かんじ は (おぼえます=_____) にくいです。

Q20.ともだち と (はなします=_____)ながら、えいが を みます。

かんじ. (script)

Please write the underlined hiragana in kanji

Q21. げつようび は にほんごの しけんですか。_____.

Q22. たなかさんは えいご の せんせいです。_____.

Q23. わたしは おおさか だいがくで にほんご を ベンキョウしています。_____.

Please write the underlined kanji in Hiragana.

れい : インド人 _____ じん

Q24.Ⅰ)わたし は 日本 へ いきたいです。_____。

Ⅱ)ゆきさん は 馬を のりたいたです。 _____。

Q25. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the box given below.

はやく、 ゆっくり、 ちょっと、

1. すみませんが、_____はなして ください。
2. _____ ききたいんですが、いま なんじ ですか。
3. はは は いつも いちばん _____ おきます。

Q26.あなた の じこしょうかい(Self-Introduction)を かいて ください。

Q27.わたしの かぞく(My FAMILY)について さくぶん(Essay)を かいてください。

Q28.Please read the passage and answer the questions given below.

たるんさん は いま しちねんせい です。きょねん から がっこう で にほんご を べんきょうして います。にほんご は とても おもしろい です。まいにちうちでも れんしゅうします。きのう にほんご の せんせいは「らいねん から かんじ の べんきょうも しなくては いけませんよ。」と いいました。たるんさん は ひらがな と かたかな を ならいましたが、かんじ について なにも わかりません。ですから、せんせい に いろいろ ききました。それから、としよしつ へ いって、かんじ の ほん を かりて、よんで みました。たるんさん は らいねん も にほんご の べんきょう を します。

1. たるんさん は いつから にほんご を べんきょうして いますか。
2. たるんさん は どこ で にほんご を べんきょうして いますか。
3. せいとたち は らいねん なに を べんきょうしますか。
4. たるんさん は きょねん なんねんせい でしたか。
5. にほんご の べんきょう は どうですか。

Q29. どうか Reading comprehension.

Please read the following passage and write true (O) or false (x) in the brackets given.

きょう は あさ から あめ が ふって います。いま なな じ はん です。
わたし は ロビー(ろびー) に います。そして てれび を みて います。わたし は
まいあさ 7じから テレビ を みます。アリさん は しんぶん を よんで
います。リーさん は まどの ちかく で にほんご を べんきょうして います。
まいあさ 9じ から しけん が あります。リーさん は いつも よくべんきします。
ろびー - LOBBY

れい：きょう は さむい です。(X)

いま 7じはん です(O)

- (1) きょう は あめ です。()
- (2) わたし は しんぶん を よんで います。()
- (3) わたし は いま ロビー(ろびー) で てれび を みます。()
- (4) リーさん は きょうしつ で にほんご を べんきょうして います。()
- (5) まいあさ 10じ から しけん が ありますか。

Subject: Urdu

Class: IX

سوال (ا) درج ذیل عبارت کو غور سے پڑھیے۔ (حصہ۔ الف)

”تندرستی ہزار نعمت ہے۔ تندرستی انسان کے جسم میں توانائی اور طاقت کو قائم رکھتی ہے۔ دل و دماغ کو مضبوط بناتی ہے اور انسان کو روحانی دلی مسرت عطا کرتی ہے۔ تندرستی کے لئے انسان کو حفظانِ صحت کے چند خاص اصولوں کی پابندی کرنا ضروری ہے۔ مناسب غذا، مناسب مقدار میں ہونا ضروری ہے۔ غذا ہمیشہ ہلکی اور سادہ ہونی چاہئے، جو آسانی سے ہضم ہو سکے۔ ثقیل قسم کی چیزیں کھانے سے معدہ خراب ہو جاتا ہے۔ بعض لوگ مٹھائی، مرغ کھانے اور طرح طرح کے پکوان پسند کرتے ہیں۔ مگر اس سے وہ فضول خرچے کے ساتھ اپنی صحت کو بھی نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں۔ دودھ، پھل، سبزی، دال، روٹی اور چاول وغیرہ کا استعمال صحت کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے کافی نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ غذا کے ساتھ ساتھ تازہ آب و ہوا اور ورزش بھی ضروری ہے۔ ورزش سے بدن میں خون کی گردش تیز ہو جاتی ہے جس سے جسم کا ہر حصہ تندرست اور مضبوط بنتا ہے۔ تندرستی کے لئے صفائی کا خیال رکھنا بھی ضروری ہے۔“

اوپر کی عبارت کی روشنی میں نیچے دیئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیے:

(a) توانائی اور طاقت کو کون قائم رکھتی ہے؟

(i) گردش (ii) مقدار (iii) صفائی (iv) تندرستی

(b) روحانی دلی مسرت کس کے ذریعہ حاصل ہوتی ہے؟

(i) صفائی (ii) تندرستی

(iii) دودھ (iv) غذا

(c) حفظانِ صحت کے لئے کس کی پابندی کرنا ضروری ہے؟

(i) مناسب غذا (ii) پھل

(iii) تندرستی (iv) خون کی گردش

(d) کس کے ساتھ ساتھ تازہ آب و ہوا ضروری ہے؟

(i) غذا (ii) وسعت (iii) صفائی (iv) صحت

(e) بند میں کسے اہمیت دی گئی ہے ؟

(i) گردش (ii) مقدار (iii) صفائی (iv) تندرستی

سوال (۲) مندرجہ ذیل غیر درسی اشعار کو پڑھیں اور ان پر دئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیں:

تصویر حسن و رنگ ہے اس کی گلی گلی

اس کی روش روش میں بلا کی ہے دلکشی

اس کے جمال میں ہے غضب کی شگفتگی

اس کے جلال میں ہے قیامت کی آب و تاب

” دلی جو ایک شہر ہے عالم میں انتخاب “

(a) بند میں چھوٹی سے چھوٹی خوبصورت جگہ کسے قرار دیا گیا ہے ؟

(i) جلال (ii) قیامت

(iii) گلی گلی (iv) یہ تینوں جواب صحیح ہیں

(b) بند میں دلکشی کہاں ظاہر کی گئی ہے ؟

(i) طور طریقوں میں (ii) گلی گلی

(iii) جمال (iv) عالم

(c) آب و تاب سے کیا مراد ہے ؟

(i) ہر طرف دیکھنا (ii) شان و شوکت

(iii) کسی کی مدد چاہنا (iv) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

(d) بند میں کون سے شہر کا ذکر ہے ؟

(i) ہندوستان (ii) حیدرآباد (iii) لکھنؤ (iv) دلی

(e) قیامت کی آب و تاب کس میں ہے ؟

(i) ہندوستان (ii) حیدرآباد

(iii) جلال (iv) دلی

سوال (۳) درج ذیل صرف چار کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے -

(i) آستین چڑھانا (ii) ناک میں دم ہونا (iii) ہاتھ ملنا

(iv) پاڑ بیلنا (v) پڑھے نہ لکھے نام محمد فاضل

سوال (۴) دئے گئے لفظوں میں سے مترادف یا متضاد الگ الگ کریں۔

سیر	دن	رحم	خرید	بہار
عالم	کرم	خزاں	سیاحت	نابود
فروخت	امن	رات	نیست	جاہل

سوال (۵) دئے گئے مذکر الفاظ کے مؤنث اور مؤنث کے مذکر بنائیے۔

اماں خواجہ مادر محترم سید جانی

سوال (۶) دئے گئے واحد الفاظ کے جمع اور جمع کے واحد بنائیے؟

آلہ ، خط ، آثار ، سبب ، شاعر ، تاجر

سوال (۷) مندرجہ ذیل معروضی سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے؟

سوال (1) اختر بیمار تھا۔ مثال ہے؟

(i) فعل مجہول (ii) فعل متعدی (iii) فعل ناقص (iv) فعل معروف

سوال (2) کام ہو رہے ہیں۔ مثال ہے؟

(i) مترادف (ii) فعل (iii) اسم (iv) صفت

سوال (3) ان سے کہہ دینا۔ مثال ہے؟

(i) رموز اوقاف (ii) ضمیر غائب (iii) متضاد (iv) اسم

سوال (4) کھڑکی کھل گئی۔ مثال ہے؟

(i) فعل مجہول (ii) ضمیر (iii) فعل ماضی (iv) صفت

سوال (5) جس کو تشبیہ دی جائے؟

(i) مشبہ (ii) مشبہ بہ (iii) تشبیہ (iv) کہاوت

سوال (6) ”ہم سفر“ ہے؟

(i) لاحقہ (ii) کاتب (iii) سابقہ (iv) مترادف

سوال (7) ’جے پور‘ لفظ مثال ہے؟

(i) اسم نکرہ (ii) فعل (iii) اسم معرفہ (iv) ضمیر

سوال (8) جو اپنے مجازی معنی میں استعمال ہو؟

(i) محاورہ (ii) اسم خاص (iii) فعل (iv) کہاوت

حصہ (ب)

سوال (۸) دی گئی عبارت کے سوالوں کے جواب دیں :

”ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین کی شخصیت کے کئی اہم پہلو تھے۔ وہ بیک وقت ایک صاحب طرز ادیب، ماہر تعلیم، قومی رہنما اور سیاست داں تھے۔ وہ جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ، نئی دہلی اور علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر رہے۔ انھوں نے صوبہ بہار کے گورنر، نائب صدر اور صدر جمہوریہ ہند کی حیثیت سے ملک و قوم کی غیر معمولی خدمات انجام دیں۔“

ذاکر صاحب کا ادبی سفر دنیا کی چند اہم کتابوں کے ترجموں سے شروع ہوا۔ ان ترجموں میں مشہور فلسفی افلاطون کی کتاب ’ریاست‘ اور اڈون کینن کی ’سیاسی اقتصادیات‘ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ انھوں نے جرمنی زبان میں گاندھی جی پر ایک کتاب لکھی۔ بچوں کی تعلیم و تربیت اور بچوں کے ادب سے انھیں خصوصی دلچسپی تھی۔ انھوں نے بچوں کے لئے متعدد مضامین اور کہانیاں لکھیں۔ ایو خاں کی بکری، لومڑی کی چالاکی، مور کا حسن، اونٹ کا ضبط اور گھوڑے کی نرمی وغیرہ ان کی مشہور کہانیاں ہیں۔

(a) ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین تھے ؟

(i) ماہر تعلیم (ii) شاعر (iii) خطوط نگار (iv) وزیراعظم

(b) ذاکر صاحب کس یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر تھے ؟

(i) مولانا آزاد (ii) دہلی (iii) عثمانیہ (iv) علی گڑھ

(c) ذاکر صاحب کا ادبی سفر کس سے شروع ہوا ؟

(i) شاعری (ii) خطوط (iii) تراجم (iv) نظم

(d) ذاکر صاحب کو کس سے خصوصی دلچسپی تھی ؟

(i) نثر (ii) نظم (iii) بچوں کے ادب (iv) سیاست

(e) ذاکر صاحب کی مشہور کہانی ہے ؟

(i) ریاست (ii) ایو خاں کی بکری (iii) لومڑی (iv) کتے

سوال (۹) مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔

- (i) فیل بان کسے کہتے ہیں؟
- (ii) سبق 'نادان دوست' سے ہمیں کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے؟
- (iii) تاجر کا چہرہ شرم سے کیوں سُرخ ہو گیا؟
- (iv) سبق میں اوس کو صلح کل کیوں کہا ہے؟

سوال (۱۰) مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔

- (i) ہاتھی کی روٹی کیسی ہوتی تھی؟
- (ii) میر باقر علی کی کتابوں کے نام لکھیے؟
- (iii) کنگارو کی غذا کیا ہے؟
- (iv) پریم چند کون تھے؟

سوال (۱۱) مندرجہ ذیل درسی اشعار کو پڑھیں اور دئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیں۔

دونوں کا مسکن ، ہندوستان ہے دو بلبلیں ہیں اک گلستاں ہے
اک سرزمین ہے اک آسماں ہے دونوں کا یک جا سودوزیاں ہے
مل جل کے رہنا ہے کامرانی ہندو مسلمان ، قومیں پرانی

(a) اک 'سرزمین' کا کیا مطلب کیا ہے؟

- (i) مل جل کر (ii) اپنا اپنا (iii) وطن (iv) رنگ
- (b) مسکن سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(i) گھر (ii) ہندوستان (iii) مذہب (iv) رنگ

(c) دونوں کا یک جاں 'سودوزیاں' سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(i) دل (ii) مذہب (iii) فائدہ اور نقصان (iv) ملک

(d) مل جل کے رہنا ہے 'کامرانی' سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(i) کامیابی (ii) آپسی میل محبت (iii) ملنا جلنا (iv) ایک جگہ

(e) بند میں بلبلیں کہا گیا ہے۔

(i) مل جل کر (ii) ہندو مسلمان (iii) وطن (iv) رنگ

سوال (۱۲) مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے ؟

- (i) نظم 'ہندو مسلمان' میں کون سی اہم بات بتائی گئی ہے؟
 - (ii) لڑکی کے گاتے وقت کس طرح کا ماحول تھا؟
 - (iii) منشی پریم چند کے ناولوں کے نام لکھیے ؟
 - (iv) نظم 'بہادر بنو' میں علم کی اہمیت کس طرح ظاہر کی گئی ہے ؟
- سوال (۱۳) مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات مختصر لکھیے ؟

- (i) خواجہ حسن نظامی کی پیدائش لکھیے ؟
- (ii) اختر شیرانی کون تھے ؟
- (iii) تلوک چند کے کلام کا نام لکھیے ؟
- (iv) سورج نرائن کا پورا نام لکھیے ؟

سوال (۱۴) نظم "ایک دیہاتی لڑکی کا گیت" کا مرکزی خیال لکھیے ؟

سوال (۱۵) "سورج نرائن مہر" کی سوانح حیات لکھیے ؟

سوال (۱۶) نادان دوست "کہانی اپنے الفاظ میں لکھے اور بتائیے کہ اس کہانی سے ہمیں کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے ؟

سوال (۱۷) خواجہ حسن نظامی کی مختصر سوانح حیات اور طرز تحریر اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کیجئے ۔



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOLBULANDSHAHR

Practice Sheet Class IX Sub - Information Technology



SECTION-A

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions :

1. “Restraining self in provoking situations” refers to self-management skill.
a. Self-motivation b. Self Control c. Self Regulation d. Self Awareness
2. “Having an attitude on focussing on good in all types of situations” refers toself-management skill.
a. Self-motivation b. Self-Control c. Time Management d. Positive Thinking
3. are the areas that hold us back and bar us from performing at full-potential.
a. Strengths b. Weaknesses c. Interests d. Abilities
4. Positive thinking means
a. Finding positive in all situations b. Shutting up negative voices in head c. Treating failures as lessons d. All of these
5.brings brain to a peaceful stance and increases performance.
a. Positive Thinking b. Self-Motivation c. Staying Happy d. Confidence
6. Which of the following is a quality of a self-confident person?
a. Patient b. Compassionate c. Committed d. Passionate e. All of these
7. The quality of being relied open or able to be counted on is
a. Teamwork b. Dependability c. Accountability d. Leadership
8. Dressing and grooming are important because they help us to look
a. Smart b. Untidy c. Shabby d. All of the above
9. Which of the following is not an ICT tool?
a. Mobile b. Tablet c. Laptop d. Email e. Solar Lamp
10. What is a short-range wireless communication technology called?
a. Wi-Fi b. Internet c. Blue Tooth d. None of these
11. The physical components of the computer system are called
a. Software b. Hardware c. Firmware d. Liveware
12. Which of the following is responsible for controlling the execution of instruction in CPU?
a. ALU b. Control Unit c. Primary Memory d. Secondary Memory

Q2. Tick the correct option :

1. Which of the following is not an input device in a computer?
a. Key board b. Mouse c. Monitor d. Microphone
2. shows the icons of all open windows and applications.
a. Documents Folder b. Start Button c. Taskbar d. Desktop
3. can contain other items like itself inside it.
a. File b. Folder c. Icon d. Taskbar
4. A file deleted from a folder in Windows OS goes to

- a. Recycle bin b. Computer c. Windows Explorer d. Permanently Deleted
5. It is the business practice of hiring a third party to provide some required goods or services, while focusing on core work inhouse.
a. IT b. Outprocessing c. Outsourcing d. Contracting
6. services mean performing business operations through an outside service provider.
a. BPM b. MNC c. ISP d. BPO
7. The full form of BPM is
a. Business Process Manager b. Business Process Management c. Business Protocol Management d. None of these
8. Companies which are subsidiaries of own company to provide exclusive special services to own company are
a. MNCs b. ISP c. GIC d. All of these
9. The outsourced services mainly focusing on knowledge based activities such as data analytics, marketing research etc. are known as
a. BPO b. RPO c. KPO d. CRM
10. ITeS is also called that cover the entire operations which exploit Information Technology for improving the efficiency of an organisation.
a. Web-enabled services b. Webpage c. Computer Services d. Business
11. There should be at least cm of distance between you eyes and the screen.
a. 40-50 b. 60-65 c. 90-100 d. 75-80
12. Which of the following is a valid file extension for Notepad file? Tick mark the correct answer.
a. .jpg b. .doc c. .text d. .txt

SECTION-B

Q3. Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. What is self-management? Name two skills of self management.
2. What is the difference between copying and moving files are folders? Write their short cuts also.
3. Differentiate between a web browser and web server.

SECTION – C

Q4. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Write all the functional units of a computer system. Explain the functions of three units of CPU.
2. Describe the four components of a Website.
3. An increasing number of people use e-mail(electronic mail) as a method of communication. For many of these people it is gradually replacing other means of communication such as fax, telephone and post. A. Explain what is meant by the term e-mail. B. Give one advantage of using e-mail compared to using post. C. Give one disadvantage of using e-mail compared to using post. D. Name the websites offering free mailing services.

SECTION – D

Q5. Long Answer Type Questions (see the sub parts also):

1. Why do we need secondary memory? Give two examples of secondary storage devices with their capacities. Give two differences between Primary Storage and Secondary Storage.
2. Explain the term Blog and Blogger? Give examples of four types of Blog. Explain any two types of Blogs.