

Total Pages : 4		Total Questions : 27
RO GUWAHATI, KVS SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION SESSION: 2024-25		
Subject: ENGLISH IX		Class :
Time: 3 HRS		Maximum Marks : 80
General Instructions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The question paper contains three sections Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature. Attempt questions based on specific instruction for each part. Section A - READING COMPREHENSION 20 MARKS. Section B – WRITING AND GRAMMAR 10+ 10=20 MARKS. Section C – LITERATURE 40 MARKS. 		
QN	<u>SECTION – A</u> <u>READING COMPREHENSION</u>	10M
1.	<p>. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (8Marks)</p> <p>Chocolate diamonds are actually brown diamonds and compared to the well- known white diamond they aren't much worth. Diamonds are produced in mines. The best known diamond mines are in Australia, South Africa and Russia. The largest diamond mine was discovered in 1976 in the desert of Australia near a little creek named Lake Argyle. Diamonds are created under very extreme conditions of pressure and high temperature. It is a general misunderstanding that there exist only white colourless diamonds. Actually, diamonds exist in many different colours.</p> <p>Of all the diamond mines in the world, almost 80% of all diamonds produced are brownish in colour. Because they were found in such large quantities compared to the other coloured diamonds, they were considered as low-valued diamonds, only good for the industrial sector. But, a famous man called Le Vian came with a marketing campaign to increase the popularity of the chocolate diamond. Instead of calling it a brown diamond, he gave it popular names like caramel, chocolate, cinnamon and cognac. Since his marketing campaign, chocolate diamonds are becoming very popular.</p> <p>The value of a diamond is based on its shape, brightness and colour. Because white diamonds are rare, their value is based on the fact that there are not many white diamonds around. But if you look at the shape and brightness, then the brightest diamond in this world known to men is a brown diamond. Before the development of the Argyle Diamond Mine in Australia in 1986, brownest diamonds were considered, worthless for jewellery; they were not even assessed on the diamond colour scale, and were predominantly used for industrial purposes.</p> <p>However, marketing strategies changed in the 1980s and brown diamonds have become popular gems. The change was mostly due to the supply: The Argyle mine, with its 35 million carats (7,000 kg) of diamonds per year, makes about one third of global production of natural diamonds; 80% of Argyle diamonds are brown. The percentage of brown diamonds is lower in other mines, but it is almost always a significant part of the total production. Consequently, scientific research on causes of brown colour in diamond and ways to alter it has intensified.</p> <p>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:</p>	
1.i	<p>Why the Brown diamonds were considered low in value?</p> <p>(a) because they were not so attractive</p> <p>(b) because they were less to be found</p> <p>c) because they were found in such large quantity compared to the other coloured diamonds</p> <p>d) because they were harmful</p>	1

1.ii	What was the wrong notion about diamonds	1
1.ii i	Brown diamonds became popular owing to _____ - A. Its external factors B. the marketing campaigns of Le Vian C. its scarcity	1
1.i v	State whether the given assertion is TRUE or FALSE: Only 20% of diamonds found are of colours other than brown.	1
1.v	What factors determine the value of a diamond? I. Shape II. Colour III. Brightness IV. Shape Ans: a) i and ii b) i, ii, iv c) i, ii, iii d) ii, iii. iv	1
1.v i	Find the word from the passage that means 'a planned set of actions aimed at achieving a particular result'. (Para 2)	1
1 .vii	Name the popular names given to brown diamonds by Le Vian? Why did he do so?	2
1 viii	Why were brown diamonds considered worthless for jewellery before 1986, and what led to their popularity later?	2
2.	Read the passage and answer the questions that follow	10M
	<p>When we stop using our legs and arms for physical work or exercise, we're told, they could get atrophied. If our limbs could shrink due to lack of use, how about vocal cords and tongue, I wonder. Because we are talking less and less with one another. Well, we do, in a manner of sorts, over text msgs emotions, social media and emails. But verbal articulation is on the decline, because the other means of communication have gained greater prominence.</p> <p>"We have social muscles just like we have physical muscles," points out US surgeon general Vivek Murthy. "And those social muscles weaken when we don't use them." Less talking means less social interaction face-to-face; this, say medical experts, could impact brain function and lead to memory loss, for example. This is noticeable, especially among senior citizens, who are left alone for long, with spouse gone and the children living far away and with no fulfilling activity. Loneliness takes over their lives. At the other end of the spectrum are youth, who too, feel lonely and maybe even depressed, due to their overactive engagement with e-devices that leaves them with little or no time to experience real world interactions. There is no touch-and-feel, no external stimuli.</p>	

	<p>Not conversing in person could also mean there is less opportunity for reading facial expressions, voice modulation and intonation, and these reflect the emotional and/or intellectual space from which that person is talking to you. These add value to comprehension and understanding, far more than mere texts and emotions.</p> <p>Places of worship like temples and churches, mosques and synagogues were also where people, postprayer or rituals, would meet, greet and chat. So too, at community celebrations and functions related to weddings, births and deaths. With the worldwide decline in the number of people regularly going to places of worship, that opportunity for real-time conversations has reduced as well. Long periods of lockdowns during the recent Covid-19 pandemic isolated many of us from social interactions at places of work, schools, colleges, the marketplace, restaurants and so on. Online education, purchases, communication and work-from-home became a necessity, but it also meant more isolation and loneliness in real-time.</p> <p>I recently visited my father's alma mater, Madras Christian College in Chennai. The principal, Prof Wilson, gave us a guided tour of their new facility, the MCC-MRF Innovation Park, where research students' cubicles in classrooms were open-ended. "Oh that," explained Prof Wilson, observing my puzzled expression. "All our lives, we've told students not to talk, and to just listen to the teacher. Here, the idea is to have them talk lots to each other as they work on their computers, so that ideas are exchanged and even newer ideas germinate in a synergetic way."</p> <p>For those on the spiritual path, satsangs are a good way to interact with like-minded people. Realized sages say that there is no loneliness if you are connected to the Divine, and you live a life of selfless service, staying active in the community, extending a helping hand, with enough room for self-exploration. That is, you don't have to look for companionship in a person once you make the connection with higher consciousness.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Now answer the questions asked:</p>	
2.i	<p>What impact does decrease face-to-face interaction have, according to medical experts mentioned?</p> <p>a) Reduced ability to read facial expressions</p> <p>b) Increased likelihood of using social media</p>	1

	<p>c) Risk of memory loss and loneliness</p> <p>d) Enhanced verbal articulation skills</p>	
ii	What role did places of worship traditionally play in fostering social interactions, according to the passage?	1
iii	Complete the following sentence COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates issues related to -----	1
iv	<p>What example does the author give to illustrate decreased real-time conversations?</p> <p>A) Declining numbers in places of worship</p> <p>B) Increase in online education during the pandemic</p> <p>C) Social media interactions among youth</p> <p>D) Senior citizens left alone due to family distance</p>	1
v	<p>Based on the discussion of Madras Christian College, what inference can be made about face-to-face communication?</p> <p>E) Enhanced emotional understanding</p> <p>F) Reduced intellectual space</p> <p>G) Less comprehension and understanding</p> <p>H) Increased vocal articulation</p>	1
vi	What educational approach encourages students to talk and exchange ideas freely?	1
2. vii	pick out the term from the passage that describes the loss of effectiveness due to lack of user neglect?	1
2 viii	How can self-exploration beat loneliness?	2
2 ix	<p>State whether the following statement is true or false</p> <p>Prof Wilson, the principal of Madras Christian College, emphasized the importance of silence over conversation in educational settings</p>	1
	SECTION-B WRITING	
3	Answer any one(1) of the following	
3.a	<p>Imagine you are an English teacher. You feel that speaking in English is the need of the hour. You feel a keen desire to teach speaking in English. Write in about 100-120 words a page in your diary expressing how you will execute your plan.</p> <p>OR</p>	5

3b	Write a diary entry in about 100-120 words: Krishna went to visit a blind school as a part of their social service and moral education class. He was so touched by the experience that he decided to share his/her feeling in a diary. Use the hints given below and your own ideas: Touched- -emotions -Surprised and astonished - blind children - Studying through braille - Extraordinary sensory power - touched and felt - Better than us -very talented - Reminded us of Helen Keller-Extraordinary experience																
4.	Answer any one(1) of the following																
4.a	Develop a story in about 100-150 words with the following beginning. Also give a suitable title. An old couple was living in Shobit's adjacent flat. One day, he saw some commotion in their house. He went there and found. (120 words) Or	5															
4.b	Develop a story in about 100-150 words with the following beginning. Also give a suitable title. You have a pet parrot in a cage. One day you decided to set it free.....																
GRAMMAR																	
5	Answer any 10 out of 12 questions asked :	10M															
5.a	Fill in the blank by using the correct form of the word in the bracket, for the given portion of letter I would like to _____ (propose) the idea of implementing 'Wholesome Lunch Month' for all school students.	1															
5.b	1. The boss asked the new joiner Aisha a few questions on her first day. Report the question the boss asked. Do you like working in sales?	1															
5.c	Read the conversation between Aastha and Dhruv. Complete the paragraph by reporting their statements correctly. Mike: I _____ haven't _____ seen _____ you _____ since _____ June. Liz: I've _____ just _____ come _____ back _____ from _____ my _____ holiday _____ in _____ Ireland. Mike said that he had not seen Liz since June. Liz explained _____.	1															
5.d	Select the option that identifies the error and supplies the correction for the following line, from the headline _____ of _____ a _____ news _____ report: TWO CHILD DIE AFTER MASSIVE FIRE BREAKS OUT IN TIRUPATI	1															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Option no.</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Error</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Correction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Child</td> <td>Children</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Die</td> <td>Dies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Breaks</td> <td>Break</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>In</td> <td>At</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Option no.	Error	Correction	A	Child	Children	B	Die	Dies	C	Breaks	Break	D	In	At
Option no.	Error	Correction															
A	Child	Children															
B	Die	Dies															
C	Breaks	Break															
D	In	At															
5.e	_____ I watch the film tonight? I have finished all my homework. a) Should b) May c) Would d) Do	1															

5.f	Fill in the blank by using the correct form of the word in the bracket, for the given portion of a letter: I _____ (request) you to have this faulty lot replaced by a new one, with the best quality at the earliest and would appreciate if you initiated action in this matter fast.	1
5.g	Every one of the shirts _____ a green collar. a) have b) is c) are d) has	1
5.h	My _____ pets _____ me, _____ when I _____ was _____ gone. a. will miss b. will be missing c. missed d. miss	1
5.i	Stein spoke in a voice so low that the judge repeatedly _____ her to speak up. a) could ask b) had to ask c) used to ask d) would ask	1
5.j	One of the main solutions to such problems _____ to show no reaction to the person in those times. a) were b) was c) supposed d) is	1
5.k	I went to the dance school last Friday, but I _____ it very much a) didn` t enjoyed b) haven` t enjoyed c) don` t enjoy d) didn` t enjoy	1
5.l	Neither _____ Amala _____ nor _____ Kamala _____trained _____ for _____ the _____ job. a. seem b. are seeming c. seems d. were seeming	1
SECTION- C LITERATURE		
6	Read the extract given and answer the questions asked	5M
a)	<i>The girl was given the name ‘Santosh’, which means contentment. But Santosh was not always content with her place in a traditional way of life. She began living life on her own terms from the start. Where other girls wore traditional Indian dresses, Santosh preferred shorts. Looking back, she says now, “From the very beginning I was quite determined that if I chose a correct and a rational path, the others around me had to change, not me.”.</i>	
i.	Who speaks the quoted words in the passage given?	1
ii.	What type of decisions did the speaker make? a) Rational and logical b) Insensible c) Irrational d) Conventional	1
iii.	What do these words tell us about the speaker?	2
iv.	Write the synonym of the word conventional from passage given	1
OR		

6.b	Intruder: (preparing to shoot) As I said before, this conversation bores me. Gerrard: Don't be a fool. If you shoot, you'll hang for sure. If not as yourself, then as Vincent Intruder: What is this? Gerrard: This is your big surprise. I said you wouldn't kill me and I was right. Why do you think I am here today and gone tomorrow, never see tradespeople? You say my habits would suit you. You are a crook. Do you think I am a Sunday-school teacher? The game's up as far as I'm concerned. Things went wrong with me. I said it with bullets and got away. Unfortunately they got one of my men, and found things the fool should have burnt. Tonight I'm expecting trouble. My bag's packed ready to clear off. There it is.	
i.	Gerrard tells the intruder that if he shoots him, then : A. He will escape B. He will be hanged C. He will go to prison D. All of these	1
ii.	What did Gerrard tell the intruder about himself? A. a lawyer B. a director C. a criminal D. an author	1
iii.	What crime had Gerrard committed? A. He had killed a man with bullets B. He had robbed someone C. He had kidnapped a kid and killed D. He had taken bribe	1
iv.	What were the plans of Gerrard for that night ?	2
7	Read the extract given and answer the questions asked	5M
7.a	<i>A slumber did my spirit seal; I had no human fears: She seemed a thing that could not feel The touch of earthly years.</i>	
i	What does the poet mean by "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal"? a) Deep sleep b) Death c) Deep sleep without any reality of life d) She is alive	1
ii	Which human fears does the poet talk about?	2
iii	What poetic device is used in the given stanza? a) Metaphor b) simile c) Alliteration d) Anaphora	1

iv	Name the poet of the poem William Blakes William Wordsworth William Shakespeare John Keats	1
	OR	
7.b	<i>They too aware of sun and air and water Are fed by peaceful harvests by war's long winter starv'd Their hands are ours and in their lines we read A labour not different from our own.</i>	
i	What are the universally shared components of the universe? a) sun, air and water b) Money, job c) Shelter d) Clothes	1
	What happens to people during wartime? I. War causes wealth II. War causes poverty III. War causes starvation a) I is correct b) II is correct c) I and II are correct d) II and III are correct	1
	Explain "Their hands are ours." What can we see in their hands?	1
	"In their lines we read." What do we read in their lines?	2
8	Answer any four(4) of the following questions	3x4= 12M
i	Describe the room in which the doctor lived.	
ii.	How does the poet's beloved become an inseparable part of nature?	
iii.	What is the belief of the people at Pashupatinath temple?	
iv.	"So hack and chop. But this alone won't do it." What does hack and chop do to a tree?	
v.	What is a legend? Why the poem 'The Legend of The Northland' is called a legend?	
9.	Answer the following questions	3x2= 6M
i.	Which three things made the author's house a home?	
ii	Introduce Behrman and write about his dream?	
iii	How did the kingdom become normal again?	
10.	Answer any one(1) of the following	6M
. a	Compare and contrast the atmosphere in and around the Baudhnath shrine with that in the Pashupatinath Temple. OR	

b.	'Childhood' is the formative period of a child's life. The lessons learnt here always stays with a person. Comment on it in the light of the lesson A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.	
11	Answer any one(1) of the following	6M
a.	How did the swallow become the source of happiness for the prince?	
b.	How did Olga transform Luskoff into a better human being?	

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, GUWAHATI REGION

SESSION ENDING EXAM (2024 -25)

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS (Set - 1)

TIME: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

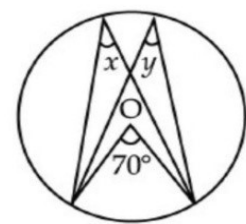
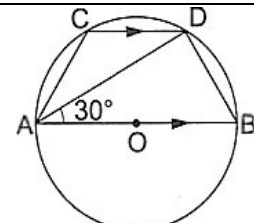
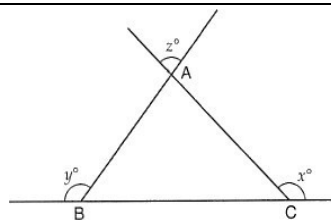
Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

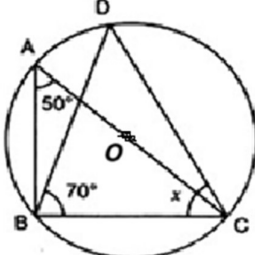
1. This question paper contains 38 questions
2. This Question Paper is divided into 5 Sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A, Questions no. 1-18 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and questions no. 19 and 20 are Assertion- Reason based questions of 1 mark each.
4. Section B, Questions no. 21-25 are very short answer type (VSA) questions, carrying 02 marks each.
5. Section C, Questions no. 26-31 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 03 marks each.
6. Section D, Questions no. 32-35 are long answer (LA) type questions, carrying 05 marks each.
7. Section E, Questions no. 36-38 is case study-based questions carrying 4 marks each with sub parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
8. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Questions of section B, 2 Questions of section C and 2 Questions of section D has been provided. And internal choice has been provided in all the 2 marks questions of Section E.
9. Draw neat and clean figures wherever required.
10. Take $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required if not stated.
11. Use of calculators is not allowed.

SECTION: A


Q. N.	QUESTION	Marks
1	The degree of the Polynomial: $3y^5 - 4y^3 + 8y^6 + 3y - 1$ is a) 1 b) 5 c) 6 d) not defined	1
2	On plotting P (-3, 8), Q (7, -5), R (-3, -8) and T (-7, 9) are plotted on the graph paper, then point(s) in the third quadrant are: a) P and T b) Q and R c) P and R d) Only R	1
3	If the coordinates of the two points are P(-2, 3) and Q(-3, 5), then (abscissa of P – abscissa of Q) = a) - 5 b) - 2 c) -1 d) 1	1
4	Perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 60 m. the area is a) $10\sqrt{3}$ m ² . b) $15\sqrt{3}$ m ² . c) $20\sqrt{3}$ m ² . d) $100\sqrt{3}$ m ²	1
5	In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle R = \angle P$ and $QR = 4$ cm and $PR = 5$ cm. Then the length of PQ is a) 2.5 cm b) 4 cm c) 5 cm d) 2 cm	1
6	The basic facts which are taken for granted, without proof, are called a) axioms b) theorems c) propositions d) lemmas	1

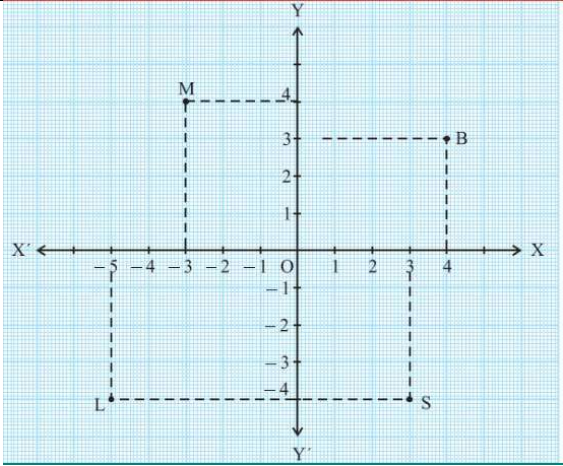
7	In Triangle ABC which is right angled at B. Given that AB = 9cm, AC = 15cm and D, E are the mid-points of the sides AB and AC respectively. Find the length of BC? a) 13cm b) 13.5cm c) 12cm d) 15cm	1
8	$4\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{5}$ is equal to: a) $9\sqrt{5}$ b) $9\sqrt{10}$ c) $5\sqrt{10}$ d) $7\sqrt{5}$	1
9	In figure, what is z in terms of x and y? (a) $x + y - 180^\circ$ (b) $x + y + 180^\circ$ (c) $x + y + 360^\circ$ (d) $180^\circ - (x + y)$	1
10	The bisectors of angles of a parallelogram form a: (a) trapezium (b) rectangle (c) rhombus (d) kite	1
11	Class mark of the class 70-80 is (a)65. (b)85 (c)75 (d) 150	1
12	In the given figure, AOB is a diameter of a circle and $CD \parallel AB$. If $\angle BAD = 30^\circ$, then $\angle CAD = ?$ (a) 45° (b) 60° (c) 50° (d) 30°	1
13	In the given figure, value of y is (a) 35° (b) 140° (c) $70^\circ+x$. (d) 70°	1
14	A solid is in the shape of a cone standing on a hemisphere with both their radii being equal to 1cm and the height of the cone is equal to its radius. The volume of the solid is a) $\pi \text{ cm}^3$ c) $2\pi \text{ cm}^3$ $4\pi \text{ cm}^3$ d) $3\pi \text{ cm}^3$	1
15	If the surface area of a sphere of radius "R" is equal to the curved surface area of a hemisphere of radius "r", what is the ratio of R/r? a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (c) 2 (d) $\sqrt{2}$	1
16	Find the value of k, if $x = 2, y = 1$ is a solution of the equation $2x + 3y = k$ a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 8 (d) 7	1
17	ABCD is a rhombus such that $\angle ACB = 40^\circ$ then $\angle ADB$ is a) 60° (b) 140° (c) 70° (d) 50°	1



18	<p>If O is the centre of the circle, find the value of x in the given figure:</p> <p>a) 50° (b) 140° (c) 70°</p> <p>(d) 60°</p>		1
<p>Questions 19 and 20 are assertion and reason-based questions with the following four options.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true but Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason(R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason(R) is true.</p>			
19	<p>Assertion (A): $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number.</p> <p>Reason(R): The decimal expansion of $\sqrt{2}$ is non-terminating non-recurring.</p>	1	
20	<p>Assertion (A): The point (1, 1) is the solution of $x + y = 2$.</p> <p>Reason (R): Every point which satisfies the linear equation is a solution of the equation.</p>	1	

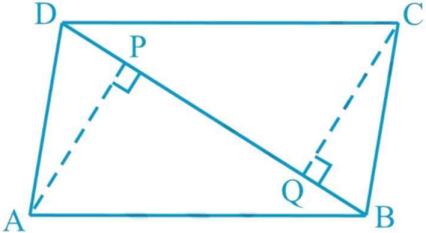
SECTION: B

Q. N.	QUESTION	Marks
21	<p>(A) Simplify $\frac{6-4\sqrt{3}}{6+4\sqrt{3}}$ by rationalising the denominator.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Represent $\sqrt{3}$ on the real number line.</p>	2
22	<p>(A) If a point C lies between two points A and B such that $AC = BC$, then prove that $AC = 1/2 AB$. Explain by drawing the figure</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) In Fig. 5.10, if $AC = BD$, then prove that $AB = CD$.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	2
23	Express $0.666666\dots$ in the form of p/q .	2

24	 <p>Observe the above figure and complete the following statements:</p> <p>(i) The coordinates of point B are (_, _).</p> <p>(ii) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of the point M are _____ and _____</p> <p>(iii) The coordinates of point L are (_, _).</p> <p>(iv) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of the point S are _____</p>	2														
25	<p>Given below are the seats won by different political parties in the polling outcome of a state assembly elections:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="302 942 1294 1050"> <thead> <tr> <th>Political Party</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Seats Won</td> <td>75</td> <td>55</td> <td>37</td> <td>29</td> <td>10</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) Draw a bar graph to represent the polling results.</p> <p>(ii) Which political party won the maximum number of seats?</p>	Political Party	A	B	C	D	E	F	Seats Won	75	55	37	29	10	37	2
Political Party	A	B	C	D	E	F										
Seats Won	75	55	37	29	10	37										

SECTION: C

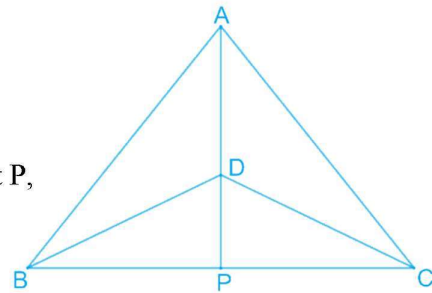
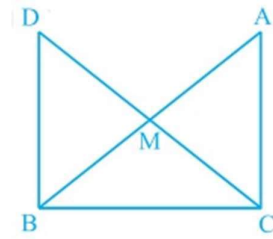
Q. N.	QUESTION	Marks
26	Evaluate $(99)^3$ using suitable identity.	3
27	Give possible expressions for the length and breadth of a rectangles, whose area is given by the expression; $35x^2 + 13x - 12$. Find the length and breadth if $x = 10$.	3
28	If two equal chords of a circle intersect within the circle, prove that the segments of one chord are equal to corresponding segments of the other chord.	3
29	<p>Write linear equation $3x + 2y = 18$ in the form of $ax + by + c = 0$. Also write the values of a, b and c. Are (4, 3) and (1, 2) solution of this equation?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Write three solutions for the equation: $2x + y = 7$</p>	3

30	<p>(a) ABCD is a parallelogram and AP and CQ are perpendiculars from vertices A and C on diagonal BD.</p>  <p>Show that (i) $\triangle APB \cong \triangle CQD$ (ii) $AP = CQ$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Diagonal AC of a parallelogram ABCD bisects $\angle A$ (see Fig. 8.19). Show that i) it bisects $\angle C$ also, ii) ABCD is a rhombus</p>	3																
31	<p>The following table gives the life times of 400 neon lamps:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="363 739 1279 1226"> <thead> <tr> <th>Life Time (in hours)</th> <th>Number of lamps</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>300 – 400</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 – 500</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 – 600</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>600 – 700</td> <td>86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700 – 800</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800 – 900</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900 – 1000</td> <td>48</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) Represent the given information with the help of a histogram. (ii) How many lamps have a life time of less than 600 hours?</p>	Life Time (in hours)	Number of lamps	300 – 400	14	400 – 500	56	500 – 600	60	600 – 700	86	700 – 800	74	800 – 900	62	900 – 1000	48	3
Life Time (in hours)	Number of lamps																	
300 – 400	14																	
400 – 500	56																	
500 – 600	60																	
600 – 700	86																	
700 – 800	74																	
800 – 900	62																	
900 – 1000	48																	

SECTION: D

Q. N.	QUESTION	Marks
32	Using factor theorem, factorize the polynomial: $x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 10$	5
33	If $p = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}}$ and $q = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}}$; find value of $p^2 + q^2$.	5
34	<p>(a) The volume of a right circular cone is 9856 cm^3. If the diameter of the base is 28 cm, find</p> <p>(i) height of the cone (ii) slant height of the cone</p> <p>(iii) curved surface area of the cone</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5


	(b) A dome of a building is in the form of a hemisphere. From inside, it was white-washed at the cost of Rs.4989.60. If the cost of white-washing is Rs. 20 per square metre, find the (i) inside surface area of the dome. (ii) volume of the air inside the dome.	
35	In right triangle ABC, right angled at C, M is the mid-point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that DM = CM. Point D is joined to point B. Show that: (i) $\triangle AMC \cong \triangle BMD$ (ii) $\angle DBC$ is a right angle. (iii) $\triangle DBC \cong \triangle ACB$ (iv) $CM = \frac{1}{2} AB$ OR $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBC$ are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC and vertices A and D are on the same side of BC. If AD is extended to intersect BC at P, show that (i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$ (ii) $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$ (iii) AP bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle D$. (iv) AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC.	5



SECTION: E

Q. N.	QUESTION	MARKS
36	<p>Arnav took his family to watch a movie in NCS SQUARE MALL.. He paid Rs. 360/- for all his family members. Taking the number of adults X and number of kids Y, answer the following questions.</p> <p>(i) Express the paid amount mathematically in linear equation. (ii) Arnav paid Rs. 540/- for movie. There are two adults in her family. How many kids are there in family? (iii) Arnav's Friend Peter was excited about the movie. He wants to watch movie with his wife and three kids. Arnav also joined them. How much money they paid for the movie.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1+2



	(iv) Total amount paid by Arnav and Peter for their family members only.	
37	<p>Mathematics teacher of a school took her 9th standard students to show Red Fort. It was a part of their Educational trip. The teacher had interest in history as well. She narrated the facts of Red Fort to students. Then the teacher said in this monument one can find combination of solid figures. There are 2 pillars which are cylindrical in shape. Also 2 domes at the corners which are hemispherical. 7 smaller domes at the centre. Flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day takes place near these domes.</p> <p>i. How much cloth material will be required to cover 2 big domes each of radius 2.5 metres?</p> <p>ii. If in place of domes there will be a conical structure of same radius and height 12m write the formula to find the volume of cone.</p> <p>iii. Find the lateral surface area of two pillars if height of the pillar is 7m and radius of the base is 1.4m.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>iv. Find the volume of a hemisphere if the radius of the base is 2.1 m?</p>	1+1+2
38	<p>Harish makes a poster in the shape of a parallelogram on the topic SAVE ELECTRICITY for an inter-school competition as shown in the follow figure.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>i. If $AB = (2m - 3)$ and $CD = 5$ cm then what is the value of m?</p> <p>ii. If $\angle B = (2y)^\circ$ and $\angle D = (3y - 6)^\circ$, then find the value of y.</p> <p>iii. If $\angle A = (2x - 3)^\circ$ and $\angle C = (4y + 2)^\circ$, then find how x and y relate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>iv. If $\angle A = (4x + 3)^\circ$ and $\angle D = (5x - 3)^\circ$, then find the measure of $\angle B$.</p>	1+1+2

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
GUWAHATI REGION(2024-25)
SESSION ENDING EXAM
CLASS-IX
SUBJECT- SCIENCE (086)

MAX MARKS= 80

TIME= 3 HOURS

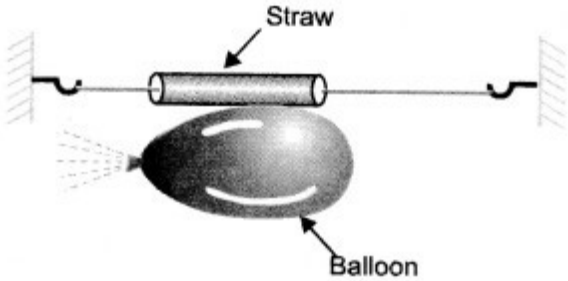
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :-

- i) This question paper consists of 39 questions in 5 sections.
- ii) All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
- iii) Section A consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
- iv) Section B consists of 6 Very Short Answer type questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- v) Section C consists of 7 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- vi) Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- vii) Section E consists of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment of 04 marks each with sub-parts


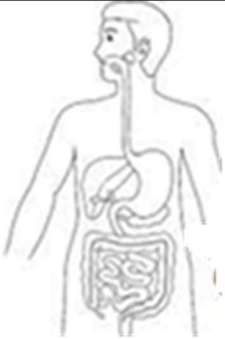
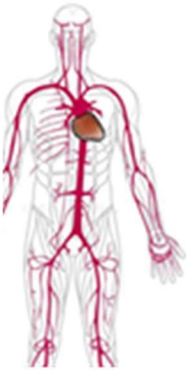
SECTION - A		
Q.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	In the tincture of iodine, find the solute and solvent? (a) alcohol is the solute and iodine is the solvent (b) iodine is the solute and alcohol is the solvent (c) any component can be considered as solute or solvent (d) tincture of iodine is not a solution	1
2	Cell organelles that have their own DNA are : a) Mitochondria and plastids c) Plastids and Golgi apparatus b) Mitochondria and lysosomes d) vacuoles and plastids	1
3	The gravitational force between two objects is F. If masses of both objects are halved without changing distance between them, then the gravitational force would become (a)F/4 (b)F/2 (c)F (d)2F	1
4	The work done on an object does not depend upon the (a)displacement (b)force applied (c)angle between force and displacement (d)initial velocity of the object	1
5	Which of the following is an example of Newton's third law of motion? a) A rocket launching into space b) A car accelerating on a straight road c) A person pushing a box across the floor d) A book resting on a table	1

6	The frequency of a sound wave determines its: a) Loudness b) Speed c) Wavelength d) Pitch	1
7	Choose the correct one : Poultry farming is undertaken to raise following (i) Egg production (ii) Feather production (iii) Chicken meat (iv) Milk production (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)	1
8	X and Y are two elements whose atomic numbers are 18 and 20 respectively but their mass numbers remain the same as 40. What is the relationship between X and Y? a) Isobars b) Isotopes c) Molecule d) Compound	1
9	Number of valence electrons in Cl^- ion are: a) 16 b) 8 c) 17 d) 18	1
10	In the relation $F = \frac{GMm}{d^2}$, the quantity G a) depends on the value of g at the place of observation. b) is acceleration due to gravity. c) is greatest at the surface of the Earth. d) is the universal constant of gravitation.	1
11	What is the function of the nucleus in a cell? A) Synthesis of proteins. B) Cellular respiration. C) Control of cell activities and storage of genetic material. D) Breakdown of cellular waste.	1
12	Two substances, A and B were made to react to form a third substance, A_2B according to the following reaction. $2\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{A}_2\text{B}$ Which of the following statements concerning this reaction is correct? a) The product A_2B shows the properties of substances A and B. b) The product will always have a fixed composition. c) The product so formed cannot be classified as a compound d) The product so formed is an element.	1
13	If the speed of sound in air is 344 m/s, then the minimum distance required between the source and the reflecting surface to hear an echo is: (a) 10 meters	1

	(b) 17.2 meters (c) 20 meters (d) 34 meters	
14	Water hyacinth floats on water surface because of (a) Parenchyma (b)Chlorenchyma (c)Aerenchyma (d)Collenchyma	1
15	Which cell organelle contains digestive enzymes and helps in the digestion of cellular waste? (a) Golgi apparatus (b) Endoplasmic reticulum (c) Mitochondria (d) Lysosomes	1
16	Which of the following is a pure substance? A) Air B) Sugar solution C) Salt solution D) Gold	1
<p>DIRECTION: In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is given and a corresponding statement of Reason (R) is given just below it. Of the statements, given below, mark the correct answer as:</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true.</p>		
17	Assertion : Newton’s third law applies to all types of forces. e.g. gravitational, electric or magnetic forces etc. Reason : Newton’s third law of motion is applicable only when bodies are in motion.	1
18	Assertion (A): Water do not stay on the surface of leaf. Reason (R): Leaves are covered with cutin.	1
19	Assertion (A):As the temperature of a matter rises, particles move faster. Reason (R) :With increase in temperature the potential energy of the particles increases.	1
20	Assertion (A): Uniform circular motion is an example of accelerated motion. Reason(R): The magnitude of velocity is continuously changing in case of uniform circular motion.	1
SECTION - B		
21	What would happen if plant cells lack plastids?	2
22	a) It is a hot summer day, Aviraj and Ridhi are wearing cotton and nylon clothes respectively. Who do you think would be more comfortable and why? b) What produces more severe burns, boiling water or steam? Why?	2

23	<p>A motor vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of 1.7 ms^{-2}? What does the sign of force indicate?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Observe the diagram and answer the questions given below:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(i) Which direction does the balloon move when the thread tied to its neck is removed and why?</p> <p>(ii) State the conclusion drawn from this activity.</p>	2
24	<p>Calculate the work done in pushing a cart through a distance of 50 m against the force of friction equal to 250 N. Also state the type of work done.</p>	2
25	<p>An Italian bee variety <i>A. mellifera</i> has been introduced in India for honey production. Write about its merits over other varieties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Differentiate between capture fishery and culture fishery.</p>	2
26	<p>What observations in a scattering experiment led Rutherford to make the following observations:</p> <p>(i) Most of the space in an atom is empty.</p> <p>(ii) Nucleus is positively charged.</p>	2
SECTION - C		
27	<p>The teacher instructed three students 'A', 'B' and 'C' respectively to prepare a 50% (mass by volume) solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH). 'A' dissolved 50g of NaOH in 100 mL of water, 'B' dissolved 50g of NaOH in 100g of water while 'C' dissolved 50g of NaOH in water to make 100 mL of solution. Which one of them has made the desired solution and why?</p>	3
28	<p>Draw a plant cell and label the following:</p> <p>(i) The site of cellular respiration</p>	3

	(ii) The rigid part composed of cellulose (iii)The network of membrane bound tubes (iv)Genetic material																									
29	<p>a) The number of protons, neutrons and electrons in particles from A to E are given below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particle</th> <th>Protons</th> <th>Neutrons</th> <th>Electrons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>18</td> <td>22</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>17</td> <td>20</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i)Which one is a cation? (ii) Which one is an anion? (iii) Which represents a pair of isotopes?</p> <p>b) Draw the schematic atomic structure of chlorine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) The number of electrons in the outermost 'L' shell of an atom is 5. (i) Write its electronic configuration. (ii) What is its valency and why? (iii) Name the element.</p> <p>b) Draw the schematic atomic structure of calcium .</p>	Particle	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons	A	17	18	17	B	3	4	2	C	18	22	18	D	17	20	17	E	9	10	10	3
Particle	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons																							
A	17	18	17																							
B	3	4	2																							
C	18	22	18																							
D	17	20	17																							
E	9	10	10																							
30.	What is a neuron? Write the structure and functions of a neuron.	3																								
31.	The brakes applied to a car produce an acceleration of 6m/s^2 in the opposite direction to the motion. If the car takes 2 s to stop after the application of brakes, calculate the distance it travels during this time.	3																								
32.	(a)What is reverberation? Write two ways of reducing reverberation. (b) Distinguish between tone and note.	3																								
33.	Why is excess use of fertilizers detrimental for the environment?	3																								
SECTION - D																										
34.	<p>a) Suppose the mass of the earth somehow increases twice without any change in its size. Calculate to show how would your weight change? b) If the radius of the earth becomes twice of its original radius without any change in its mass, using the formula show how the weight of any object would change? c) Write the unit of gravitational constant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) Write any one difference between acceleration due to gravity and universal gravitational constant. Write the relation between 'g' and 'G'. b) State universal law of Gravitation. c) At what point on earth's surface gravity is maximum?</p>	5																								

35.	<p>a) Write down the formula of : (i) Sodium oxide (ii) Aluminium chloride (iii) Sodium sulphide (iv) Magnesium hydroxide b) Give one point of difference between an atom and an ion. (c) Give one example each of a polyatomic cation and an anion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) Calculate the formula unit masses of ZnO, Na₂O, K₂CO₃ [Atomic mass of Zn = 65u, O = 16 u, Na = 23u, K = 39 u, C = 12u] b) State the law of constant proportions. Show that water illustrates the law of constant proportions.</p>	5												
36.	<div style="text-align: center;">  A  B </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  C </div> <p>a) Observe the above images and answer the following questions:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Identify the tissue/muscle with which it is composed of</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Characteristics of tissue</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b) Draw a labelled diagram of any one tissue you have identified above.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		A	B		Identify the tissue/muscle with which it is composed of				Characteristics of tissue				5
	A	B												
Identify the tissue/muscle with which it is composed of														
Characteristics of tissue														

	<p>a) Name the plant tissue present in coir.</p> <p>b) Mention the properties of above-mentioned plant tissue which makes it suitable for such wide range of use.</p> <p>c) Draw well labelled diagrams of above-mentioned tissue.</p>	
SECTION – E(Case based Questions)		
37	<p>In an open vessel, the liquid keeps on evaporating. The particles of liquid absorb energy from the surrounding to regain the energy lost during evaporation. This absorption of energy from the surroundings makes the surroundings cold. What happens when you pour some acetone (nail polish remover) on your palm? The particles gain energy from your palm or surroundings and evaporate causing the palm to feel cool. After a hot sunny day, people sprinkle water on the roof or open ground because the large latent heat of vaporization of water helps to cool the hot surface.</p> <p>i.) As temperature increases the rate of evaporation is(1)</p> <p>a.) increases</p> <p>b.) decreases</p> <p>c.) remains constant</p> <p>d.) None of these</p> <p>ii.) The rate of evaporation increases with(1)</p> <p>a.) Increase in wind speed</p> <p>b.) Decrease in wind speed</p> <p>c.) Does not have any effect from wind speed</p> <p>d.) None of these</p> <p>iii.) What happens when you pour some acetone (nail polish remover) on your palm?(2)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>iv) We are able to sip hot tea from saucer than from cup. Why?(2)</p>	4
38	<p>The Golgi apparatus, first described by Camilo Golgi, consists of a system of membrane-bound vesicles (flattened sacs) arranged approximately parallel to each other in stacks called cisterns. These membranes often have connections with the membranes of ER and therefore constitute another portion of a complex cellular membrane system. The material synthesised near the ER is packaged and dispatched to various targets inside and outside the cell through the Golgi apparatus.</p> <p>(1) A system of membrane-bound flattened sacs arranged approximately parallel to each other in stacks are called as _____(1)</p> <p>(a) Cisterns</p> <p>(b) Vesicles</p> <p>(c) Golgi complex</p> <p>(d) Vacuoles</p> <p>(ii) Give two examples of substances that might be packaged by the Golgi apparatus.(1)</p>	4

	<p>(iii) Enlist the function of Golgi apparatus.(2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What would happen to the life of a cell if there was no Golgi apparatus?(2)</p>	
39	<p>Energy can be changed from one form to another. What happens to the total energy of a system during or after the process? Whenever energy gets transformed, the total energy remains unchanged. This is the law of conservation of energy. According to this law, energy can only be converted from one form to another; it can neither be created nor destroyed. The total energy before and after the transformation remains the same. The law of conservation of energy is valid in all situations and for all kinds of transformations. Thus during motion the sum of the potential energy and kinetic energy of the object would be the same at all points. That is, potential energy + kinetic energy = constant and is called mechanical energy.</p> <p>(i) When ball drops from height, which of the following energy conversion takes place(1)</p> <p>(a) Gravitational potential energy converted into kinetic energy (b) Kinetic energy converted into Gravitational potential energy (c) Heat energy converted into electrical energy (d) None of these</p> <p>(ii) When the ball is thrown vertically upward, which of the following quantity remains constant?(1)</p> <p>(a) Energy (b) Force (c) Potential energy (d) None of these</p> <p>(iii) State law of conservation of energy.(2)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(iii) Write the energy conversion in hydroelectric power station.(2)</p>	4

.....END OF THE PAPER.....

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन गुवाहाटी संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN GUWAHATI REGION

सामाजिक विज्ञान / Social Science

सत्र समाप्ति परीक्षा / Session Ending Exam (2024-2025)

कक्षा IX / CLASS-IX

अधिकतम अंक : 80

अधिकतम समय : 3 घंटा

Maximum Marks : 80

Time Allowed : 3 hours

सामान्य निर्देश:

प्रश्न पत्र में छह खंड शामिल हैं-ए,बी,सी,डी,ई और एफ। प्रश्न पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

खंड ए - प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक एम.सी.क्यू. प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।

खंड बी - प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 तक अति लघु उत्तरी प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्द से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

खंड सी - प्रश्न संख्या 25 से लेकर 29 तक के लघु उत्तरी प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्द से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

खंड डी - प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 दीर्घ उत्तरी प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक के लिए 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्द से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

खंड-ई - प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 तक तीन उपप्रश्न के साथ प्रसंग आधारित प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक के है।

खंड एफ - प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र आधारित है, जिसमें दो भाग के साथ 5 अंक हैं, इतिहास से 37 ए (2 अंक) और भूगोल से 37 बी (3 अंक)।

प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किये गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त जहां भी आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक खंड और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

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

Section A– Question no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

Section B–Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

Section C Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

Section-E – Questions no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and all of 4 marks each.

Section F–Question no.37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts,37 a from History (2marks) and 37 b from Geography (3 marks).

There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

खंड-ए बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्न (1X20=20)**SECTION A MCQs (1X20=20)**

Q1. एम.एस.पी का तात्पर्य है: 1

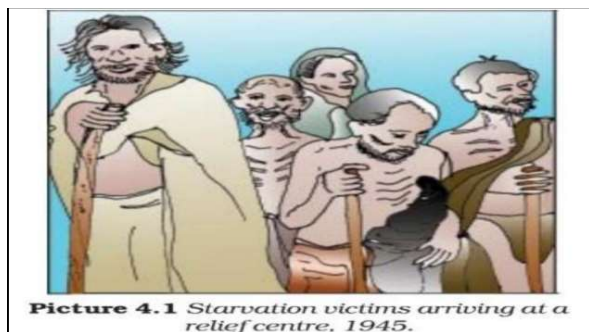
- (a) न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (b) अधिकतम समर्थन मूल्य
(c) सीमांत समर्थन मूल्य (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

MSP refers to :

- (a)Minimum Support Price (b)Maximum Support Price
(c)Marginal Support Price (d)None of the above

Q2. चित्र आधारित: नीचे दिए गए चित्र और प्रश्न का विश्लेषण करें। 1

Picture Based: Analyse the picture and the question given below



क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि चित्र में दिखाया गया परिवार गरीब है और क्यों?

- (a) कुपोषण के कारण वे बहुत कमजोर और पतले दिखते हैं।
- (b) वे न्यूनतम कपड़े पहन रहे हैं।
- (c) वे बेहतर आजीविका के लिए दूसरी जगह जा रहे हैं।
- (d) उपरोक्त सभी।

Can you say that the family shown in picture is a poor and why?

- (a) They look very weak and thin due to malnutrition.
- (b) They are wearing minimum clothes.
- (c) They are moving to another place for better livelihood.
- (d) All the above.

Q3. निर्देश:- निम्नलिखित प्रश्न के लिए सही विकल्प चुनें:

1

दावा (ए): फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के दौरान आतंक का शासनकाल गंभीर राजनीतिक दमन का काल था ।

कारण (आर): मैक्सिमिलियन रोबेस्पियरे ने सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा समिति का नेतृत्व किया, जिसका उद्देश्य अपने शत्रुओं से क्रांति की सुरक्षा करना था ।

- (a) दावा (ए) और कारण (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं, और आर, ए का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- (b) दावा (ए) और कारण (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन आर, ए का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (c) ए सत्य है, लेकिन आर गलत है।

(d) ए गलत है, लेकिन आर सत्य है।

Instructions:-For the following questions, choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The Reign of Terror was a period of severe political repression during the French Revolution.

Reason (R): Maximilien Robespierre led the Committee of Public Safety, which aimed to protect the Revolution from its enemies.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (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.

Q4. किस समूह के लोग जैकोबिन क्लब में शामिल नहीं हुए? 1

(a) कारीगर (b) दुकानदार (c) दिहाड़ी मजदूर (d) संपन्न पुरुष

Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club ?

(a) Artisans (b) Shopkeepers (c) daily-wage workers (d) Men with property

Q5. विचारक को पहचानें - 1

1. इन्होंने "द कम्युनिस्ट मनिफेस्टो" पर मार्क्स के साथ सहयोग किया।

2. इन्होंने समाजवादी सिद्धांत में योगदान दिया और श्रमिक आंदोलनों का समर्थन किया।

(a) कार्ल मार्क्स (d) रॉबर्ट ओवेन (c) लुई ब्लैंक (d) फ्रेडरिक एंगेल्स

Identify the thinker

1. He collaborated with Marx on "The Communist Manifesto."

2. He contributed to socialist theory and supported workers' movements.

(a) Karl Marx (b) Robert Owen (c) Louis Blanc (d) Friedrich Engels

Q 6: अक्टूबर क्रांति में बोल्शेविकों का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य क्या था? 1

(a) संवैधानिक राजतंत्र की स्थापना करना (b) लोकतांत्रिक चुनाव लागू करना
(c) समाजवादी राज्य की स्थापना करना (d) अस्थायी सरकार को बनाए रखना

What was the primary goal of the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution?

(a) To establish a constitutional monarchy (b) To implement democratic elections
(c) To establish a socialist state (d) To maintain the Provisional Government

Q 7. भारत की स्थलीय सीमा की कुल लंबाई कितनी है? 1

- (a) लगभग 15,200 किमी (b) लगभग 14,500 किमी
(c) लगभग 16,000 किमी (d) लगभग 15,000 किमी

What is the total length of India's land boundary?

- (a) About 15,200 km (b) About 14,500 km
(c) About 16,000 km (d) About 15,000 km

Q8. वह कौन सा अक्षांश है जो देश को दो बराबर भागों में विभाजित करता है? 1

- (a) कर्क रेखा, 23°30' उत्तर (b) कर्क रेखा, 18°30' उत्तर
(c) मकर रेखा, 23°30' उत्तर (d) भूमध्य रेखा

What is the latitude which divides the country into two equal parts?

- (a) Tropic of Cancer, 23°30'N (b) Tropic of Cancer, 18°30'N
(c) Tropic of Capricorn, 23°30'N (d) Equator

Q9. अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भारत में प्रवेश करने पर कौन सी नदी दिहांग कहलाती है? 1

- (a) गंगा (b) ब्रह्मपुत्र (c) सिंधु (d) कावेरी

Which river is called the Dihang when it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh ?

- (a) The Ganga (b) The Brahmaputra
(c) The Indus (d) The Kaveri

Q.10. दावा (ए): लोकतंत्र परामर्श और चर्चा पर आधारित है 1

कारण (आर): एक लोकतांत्रिक निर्णय में हमेशा कई व्यक्ति, चर्चाएँ और बैठकें शामिल होती हैं।

- (a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
(d) A असत्य है लेकिन R सत्य है।

Assertion(A) : Democracy is based on consultation and discussion.

Reason (R) : A Democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings.

- (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.

Q11. दावा-(ए)- लोकतंत्र एक जवाबदेह, उत्तरदायी और वैध सरकार है ।

1

कारण-(आर) - लोकतंत्रों में नियमित, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव होते हैं और निर्णय प्रक्रिया मानदंडों और प्रक्रियाओं पर आधारित होती है।

- (a) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है।
- (b) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (c) A सत्य है लेकिन R गलत है।
- (d) A असत्य है लेकिन R सत्य है।

Assertion-A - Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Reason-R - Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures.

- (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.

Q12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विशेषता एक लोकतांत्रिक परिवार को दर्शाती है?

1

- (a) पिता सभी निर्णय लेते हैं।
- (b) माँ सभी निर्णय लेती है।
- (c) हर कोई परामर्श और चर्चा के आधार पर महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लेता है।
- (d) बेटियों को अपनी राय व्यक्त करने की अनुमति नहीं है लेकिन बेटे ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

Which of the following characteristics depicts a democratic family?

- (a) Father takes all the decisions.
- (b) Mother takes all the decisions.
- (c) Everyone takes important decisions based on consultations and discussions.

(d) Daughters are not allowed to voice their opinions but sons can do the same

Q13. लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष का चुनाव किसके द्वारा किया जाता है: 1

- (a) राष्ट्रपति (b) प्रधानमंत्री
(c) लोकसभा के सदस्य (d) भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by:.

- (a). The President (b). The Prime Minister
(c). The members of the Lok Sabha (d) The Chief Justice of India

Q14. ग्वांतानामो खाड़ी में लोगों को रोकने का अमेरिका का क्या औचित्य था? 1

- (a) वे जासूसी करते हुए पाए गए थे।
(b) उन्होंने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति की हत्या की योजना बनाई।
(c) उनका इरादा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में एक कम्युनिस्ट शासन स्थापित करने का था।
(d) अमेरिका ने उन्हें दुश्मन के रूप में देखा और उन्हें न्यूयॉर्क में 11 सितंबर के हमलों से जोड़ा।

What was America's justification for holding people at Guantanamo Bay?

- (a) They'd been discovered spying.
(b) They planned to assassinate the President of the United States.
(c) They intended to establish a Communist regime in the United States.
(d) America viewed them as foes and linked them to the September 11th attacks in New York.

Q15. किसी भारतीय नागरिक के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होता है, तो वह इसके निवारण के लिए कहां गुहार लगा सकता है? 1

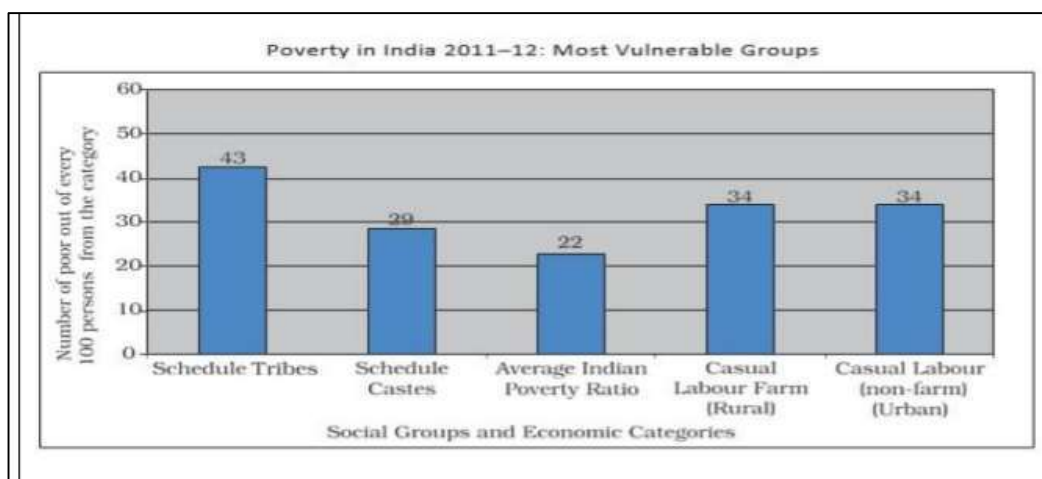
- (a) सुप्रीम कोर्ट में । (b) भारत की संसद में ।
(c) चुनाव आयोग में । (d) मंत्री परिषद में ।

The fundamental rights of an Indian citizen are violated, where can he seek for remedy?

- (a) Supreme Court (b) Parliament of India
(c) Election Commission (d) Council of Ministers

Q16. ग्राफ की दी गई छवि के आधार पर सबसे कमजोर समूहों में से किस सामाजिक समूह में सबसे कम गरीबी है: 1

On the basis of given image of graph which social group have least poverty among most vulnerable groups:



- (a) अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ। (b) अनुसूचित जातियाँ
(c) आकस्मिक मजदूर खेत (ग्रामीण) (d) आकस्मिक मजदूर गैर-कृषि (शहरी)
(a) Schedule tribes. (b) Schedule castes
(c) Casual labourers farm(rural). (d) Casual labourers non-farm(urban)

Q17. निम्नलिखित में से किसके माध्यम से मानव पूंजी में सुधार किया जा सकता है? 1

- (a) कौशल विकास
(b) शिक्षा
(c) चिकित्सा देखभाल
(d) सभी

Human Capital can be improved through which of the following?

- (a) Skill development
(b) Education
(c) Medical care
(d) All of those

Q18. किसानों को उनकी फसल के लिए पूर्व घोषित मूल्य दिया जाता है। इस मूल्य को क्या कहा जाता है? 1

- (a) न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (b) निर्गम मूल्य
(c) उचित मूल्य (d) राशनिंग

The farmers are paid a preannounced price for their crops. This price is called ?

- (a) Minimum Support Price (b) Issue Price
(c) Fair Price (d) Rationing

Q19. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छिपी हुई बेरोजगारी कैसे प्रकट होती है? 1

- (a) कुछ श्रेणियों में जनशक्ति की कमी है।
(b) आवश्यकता से अधिक लोगों को नियोजित किया जाता है, जिससे उत्पादकता कम हो जाती है।
(c) तकनीकी रूप से योग्य व्यक्तियों को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है।
(d) कम आय और उत्पादकता के कारण बेरोजगारी दर सांख्यिकीय रूप से कम है।

How does disguised unemployment manifest in rural areas?

- a) There is a shortage of manpower in certain categories.
b) More people are employed than necessary, leading to reduced productivity.
c) Technically qualified individuals cannot find jobs.
d) Unemployment rates are statistically low due to low income and productivity.

Q20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक आर्थिक गतिविधि है? 1

- (ए) एक शिक्षक एक स्कूल में पढ़ा रहा है
(बी) एक माँ अपने बच्चे को घर पर पढ़ा रही है
(सी) एक व्यक्ति पार्क में खेल रहा है
(घ) विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थी

Which among the following is an economic activity ?

- (a) A teacher teaching in a school
(b) A mother teaching her child at home
(c) A person playing in a park
(d) A student studying in school

खंड-बी अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (2X4=8)

SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

Q21. इस बारे में चर्चा कीजिए कि 1930 तक आते आते जर्मनी में नाज़ीवाद को लोकप्रियता क्यों मिलने लगी ? 2

Discuss Why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930.

Q22 . हिमालय और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों के बीच महत्वपूर्ण अंतर लिखिए। 2

Write the significant difference between the Himalayan and the peninsular rivers.

or

अपवाह द्रोणि और जल विभाजक के बीच अंतर बताएं।

Differentiate between a river basin and a water divide.

Q23.'समानता का अधिकार' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?इसे समझाने के लिए दो उदाहरण दीजिए।2

What is meant by the term 'Right to Equality'? Provide two examples to illustrate this right.

Q24. भारत में गरीबी कैसे कम हो सकती है? कोई दो बिंदु सुझाएँ। 2

How can poverty be reduced in India? Suggest any two points.

खंड-सी लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (3X5=15)

SECTION C SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3X5=15)

Q25. "अप्रैल थीसिस" से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है? इसमें प्रस्तावित किन्हीं दो मांगों का उल्लेख करें। 3

What do you mean by "April Thesis"? Mention any two demands proposed in it.

Q26. दक्षिण अफ्रीका में 'पृथक्करण' का क्या अर्थ है? 3

What does 'Segregation' mean in South Africa?

Or

भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना का क्या महत्व है?

What is the significance of preamble to the Indian constitution?

Q27. लोकतंत्र के लिए एक स्वतंत्र और शक्तिशाली न्यायपालिका को क्यों आवश्यक माना जाता है? 3

Why is an independent and powerful judiciary considered essential for democracy?

Q28. मानव पूंजी निर्माण में शिक्षा की क्या भूमिका है 3
What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Q29. पश्चिम में गुजरात की तुलना में अरुणाचल प्रदेश में सूरज दो घंटे पहले उगता है, लेकिन घड़ियाँ एक ही समय दिखाती हैं। ये कैसे होता है? 3

The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west, but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

खंड डी दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (5X4=20)

SECTION D LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

Q30. फ्रांस में उन आर्थिक स्थितियों की व्याख्या करें जिनके कारण क्रांति हुई। 5

Explain the economic conditions in France that led to the Revolution.

Or

फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

What was the impact of the French Revolution on the status of women in society?

Q31. 'आयु संरचना' को जनसंख्या की सबसे बुनियादी विशेषताओं में से एक क्यों माना जाता है? व्याख्या कीजिये । 5

Why is 'Age Composition' considered as one of the most basic characteristics of the population? Explain.

Or

भारत की किशोर जनसंख्या की कोई पाँच महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ समझाइए।

Explain any five significant characteristics of the adolescent population of India.

Q32. चुनावी प्रतियोगिता के गुण और दोष क्या हैं? 5

What are the merits and demerits of an electoral competition?

Or

भारत में स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष चुनाव की चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?

Q33. क्या आप मानते हैं कि हरित क्रांति ने भारत को खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बना दिया है? कैसे? 5

Do you believe that the green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How?

Or

भोजन और संबंधित वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध कराने में सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका पर एक नोट लिखें।

Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items.

खंड इ केस-आधारित प्रश्न (4 X 3 = 12)

SECTION E CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)

Q34.- दिये गये मूल पाठ को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें : 4

गर्मियों में, पारा कभी-कभी राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान के कुछ हिस्सों में 50 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक पहुँच जाता है, जबकि जम्मू और कश्मीर के पहलगाँव में यह 20 डिग्री सेल्सियस के आसपास हो सकता है। सर्दियों की रात में, जम्मू और कश्मीर के द्रास में तापमान शून्य से 45 डिग्री सेल्सियस कम हो सकता है। दूसरी ओर, तिरुवनंतपुरम में तापमान 22 डिग्री सेल्सियस हो सकता है। वर्षा के रूप और प्रकार में ही नहीं, बल्कि इसकी मात्रा और मौसमी वितरण में भी भिन्नता है। हिमालय के ऊपरी भागों में अधिकांशतः वर्षा हिमपात के रूप में होती है, जबकि देश के शेष भागों में वर्षा होती है। वार्षिक वर्षा मेघालय में 400 सेमी से अधिक और लद्दाख और पश्चिमी राजस्थान में 10 सेमी से कम होती है। देश के अधिकांश भागों में जून से सितम्बर तक वर्षा दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून पवन के कारण होती है। लेकिन तमिलनाडु तट जैसे कुछ हिस्सों में अक्टूबर और नवंबर के दौरान बारिश का एक बड़ा हिस्सा मिलता है। सामान्य तौर पर, तटीय क्षेत्रों में तापमान की स्थिति में कम विपरीतता का अनुभव होता है। देश के आंतरिक भाग में मौसमी विषमताएँ अधिक होती हैं। उत्तरी मैदानों में सामान्यतः पूर्व से पश्चिम की ओर वर्षा में कमी होती है। इन विविधताओं ने लोगों के जीवन में विविधता को जन्म दिया है जैसे उनके द्वारा खाए जाने वाले भोजन, उनके द्वारा पहने जाने वाले कपड़े और उनके रहने के प्रकार के संदर्भ में।

34.1 भारत के किस भाग में ग्रीष्म ऋतु में तापमान 50° C तक बढ़ जाता है? 1

34.2 भारत में वर्षा के लिए कौन-सी पवन उत्तरदायी है? 1

34.3 भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मौसमी दशाओं में अंतर का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? 2

Read the source given below and answer the the question that follows:

In summer, the mercury occasionally touches 50° C in some parts of the Rajasthan desert, whereas it may be around 20° C in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir. On a winter night, temperature at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir may be as low as minus 45°C. Thiruvananthapuram, on the other hand, may have a temperature of 22° C. There are variations not only in the form and types of precipitation but also in its amount and the seasonal distribution. While precipitation is mostly in the form of snowfall in the upper parts of Himalayas, it rains over the rest of the country. The annual precipitation varies from over 400 cm in Meghalaya to less than 10 cm in Ladakh and western Rajasthan. Most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September due to south west monsoon. But some parts like the Tamil Nadu Coast gets a large portion of its rain during October and November. In general, coastal areas experience less contrasts in temperature conditions. Seasonal contrasts are more in the interior of the country. There is a decrease in rainfall generally from east to west in the Northern Plains. These variations have given rise to variety in the lives of people in terms of the food they eat, the clothes they wear and also the kind of houses they live in.

34.1 In which part of India the temperature rises up to 50° C during summer? 1

34.2 Which wind is responsible for rainfall in India? 1

34.3 What is the impact of weather variation in different part of India? 2

Q35. दिये गये मूल पाठ को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: 4

1924 और 1928 के बीच के वर्षों में कुछ स्थिरता देखी गई। फिर भी, यह रेत पर बनाया गया था। जर्मन निवेश और औद्योगिक सुधार पूरी तरह से अल्पकालिक ऋणों पर निर्भर थे, मुख्यतः संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से। 1929 में वॉल स्ट्रीट एक्सचेंज के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने पर यह समर्थन वापस ले लिया गया। कीमतों में गिरावट के डर से, लोगों ने अपने शेयर बेचने के लिए उन्मत्त प्रयास किए। एक ही दिन, 24 अक्टूबर को, 13 मिलियन शेयर बेचे गए। यह महान आर्थिक मंदी की शुरुआत थी। अगले तीन वर्षों में, 1929 और 1932 के बीच, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की राष्ट्रीय आय आधी हो गई। फैक्ट्रियाँ बंद हो गईं, निर्यात गिर गया, किसान बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए और स्टॉकबाजों ने बाजार से अपना पैसा वापस ले लिया। अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्था में आई इस मंदी का असर दुनिया भर में महसूस किया गया। आर्थिक संकट से जर्मन अर्थव्यवस्था सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुई। 1932 तक, औद्योगिक उत्पादन 1929 के स्तर के 40 प्रतिशत तक कम हो गया था। श्रमिकों की नौकरियाँ चली गईं या उन्हें कम वेतन दिया गया। बेरोज़गारों की संख्या अभूतपूर्व रूप से 6 मिलियन तक पहुँच गई। जर्मनी की सड़कों पर आप पुरुषों को गले में तख्तियाँ लटकाए हुए देख सकते हैं, जिन पर लिखा होता है, 'कोई भी काम करने को तैयार हूँ।' बेरोज़गार युवा ताश खेलते थे या बस सड़क के किनारों

पर बैठे रहते थे, या स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय में कतार में खड़े रहते थे। जैसे-जैसे नौकरियाँ खत्म हुईं, युवाओं ने आपराधिक गतिविधियाँ अपना लीं और पूरी तरह निराशा आम हो गई।

- 35.1. महान आर्थिक मंदी की शुरुआत कैसे हुई? 1
- 35.2. महामंदी का अमेरिका पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? 1
- 35.3. जर्मनी पर आर्थिक मंदी के प्रभाव का उल्लेख करें। 2

Read the given text and answer the following questions.

The years between 1924 and 1928 saw some stability. Yet, this was built on sand. German investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA. This support was withdrawn when the Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929. Fearing a fall in prices, people made frantic efforts to sell their shares. On one single day, 24 October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the Great Economic Depression. Over the next three years, between 1929 and 1932, the national income of the USA fell by half. Factories shut down, exports fell, farmers were badly hit and speculators withdrew their money from the market. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt worldwide. The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million. On the streets of Germany you could see men with placards around their necks saying, 'Willing to do any work'. Unemployed youths played cards or simply sat at street corners, or desperately queued up at the local employment exchange. As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities and total despair became commonplace.

35. 1. How did Great Economic Depression start? 1
35. 2. What was the impact of Great Depression on US? 1
- 35.3. Mention the impact of the Economic Depression on Germany. 2

Q 36. दिये गये मूल पाठ को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। 4

भारत में गरीबी का एक दूसरा पहलू या आयाम भी है। हर राज्य में गरीब लोगों का अनुपात एक जैसा नहीं है। हालाँकि राज्य स्तर पर गरीबी में सत्र के दशक की शुरुआत के स्तर से धीरे-धीरे गिरावट देखी गई है, लेकिन गरीबी कम करने की सफलता दर अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है। हाल के अनुमानों से पता चलता है कि 2011-12 में अखिल भारतीय हेड काउंट अनुपात (एचसीआर) 21.9 प्रतिशत था, जबकि मध्य प्रदेश, असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और ओडिशा जैसे राज्यों में गरीबी का स्तर अखिल भारतीय स्तर से ऊपर था। बिहार और ओडिशा क्रमशः 33.7 और 32.6 प्रतिशत के गरीबी अनुपात के साथ दो सबसे गरीब राज्य बने हुए हैं। ग्रामीण गरीबी के साथ-साथ ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में शहरी गरीबी भी अधिक है। इसकी तुलना में, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, गुजरात और पश्चिम बंगाल में गरीबी में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट आई है। पंजाब और हरियाणा जैसे राज्य

परंपरागत रूप से उच्च कृषि विकास दर की मदद से गरीबी को कम करने में सफल रहे हैं। केरल ने मानव संसाधन विकास पर अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि सुधार उपायों से गरीबी कम करने में मदद मिली है। आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में, खाद्यान्न का सार्वजनिक वितरण सुधार के लिए जिम्मेदार हो सकता था।

36. 1. भारत में गरीबी अनुपात वाले सबसे गरीब राज्य कौन से हैं? 1
36. 2. किन राज्यों में ग्रामीण के साथ शहरी गरीबी भी अधिक है? 1
36. 3. किन राज्यों में गरीबी में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट देखी गई है? 2

Read the given text and answer the following questions.

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while the all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 per cent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 per cent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, public distribution of foodgrains could have been responsible for the improvement.

36. 1. Which are the poorest states in India having high poverty ratios? 1
36. 2. In which states, rural as well as urban poverty is high? 1
36. 3. Which states have shown a significant decline in poverty? 2

खंड एफ मानचित्र कौशल-आधारित प्रश्न (2+3=5)

SECTION F MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

Q37. अ) यूरोप के दिए गए राजनीतिक रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर ए और बी के साथ दो बिंदुओं को चिह्नित किया गया है। निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं की सहायता से इन लक्षणों की पहचान कीजिए तथा मानचित्र में अंकित रेखाओं पर इनके सही नाम लिखिए। 2

(ए) प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के दौरान मित्र शक्ति के देशों में से एक

(बी) प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के दौरान केंद्रीय शक्ति के देशों में से एक

(A) Two features with A and B are marked on the given political outline map of world. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. 2

(A) One of the countries of allied power during world war-I

(B) One of the countries of central power during world war-I

(37.B) भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ निम्नलिखित को अंकित कर नाम लिखे (कोई तीन) 3

(i) भारत की मानक यामोत्तर रेखा

(ii) उत्तरी सरकार तट

(iii) चिलका झील

(iv) गिर नेशनल पार्क

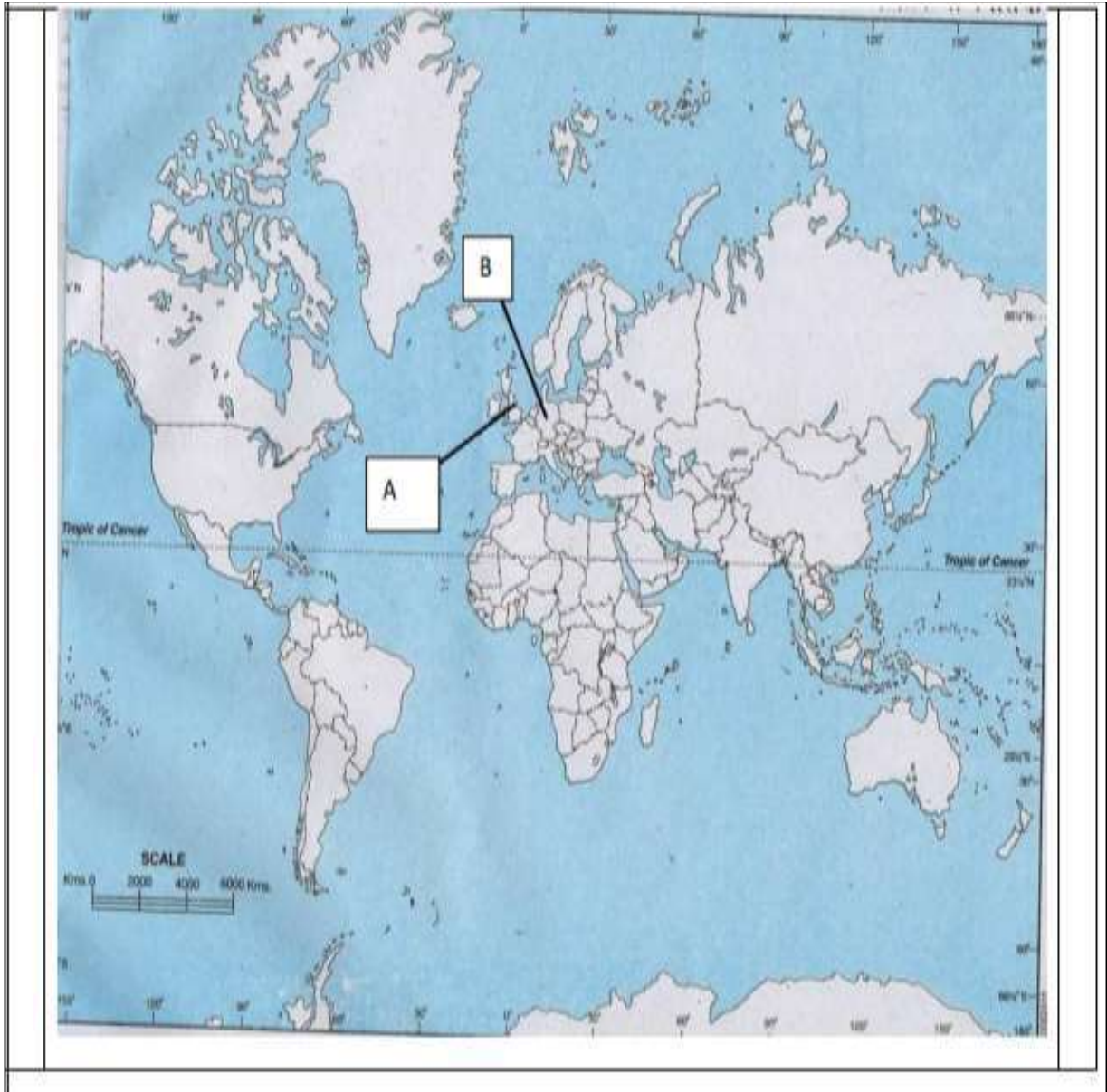
On an outline political map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. (Do any three). 3

(i) Standard Meridian of India

(ii) Northern Circar Coast

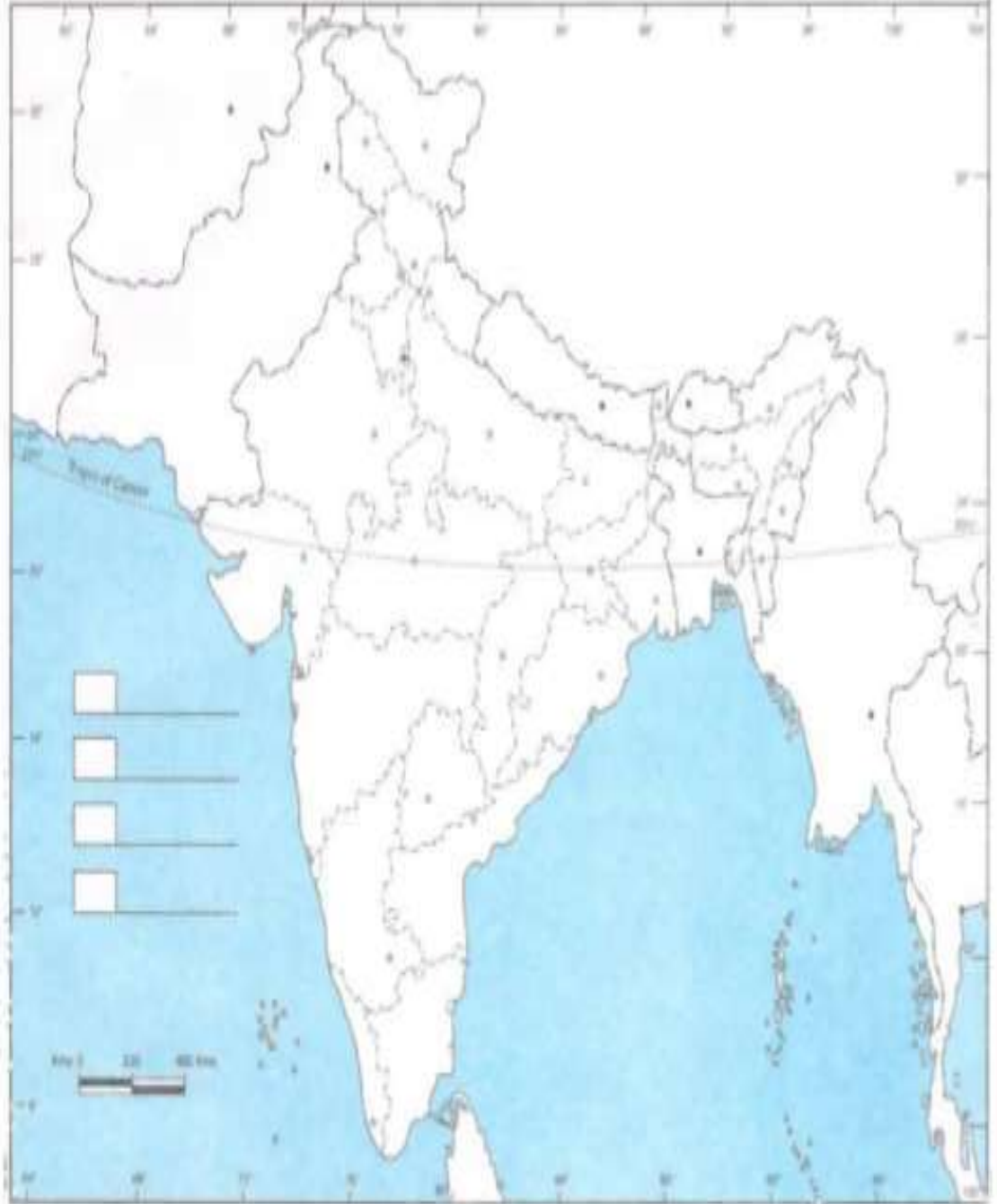
(iii) Chilka Lake

(iv) Gir National Park



INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
GUWAHATI REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2024-25
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 417)

Max. Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consist of 21 questions in two sections: Section A & Section B
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions
4. Out of the given (5+16=) 21 Question, a candidate has to answer (5+10=) 15 Questions in the allotted time of 2 hours.
- 5 All the questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

6. SECTION A-OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (24 Marks)

- This section has 5 questions
- Marks allotted are mentioned against each question
- There is no negative marking.
- Do as per the instructions given.

7. SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (26 Marks)

- This section has 16 questions
- A candidate has to do 10 questions
- Do as per the instructions given
- Marks allotted are mentioned against each question.

8. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q-1	Answer any 4 out of 6 questions on EMPLOYABILITY SKILL (1x 4=4 marks)	
1	Green Economy- which of the following is not a natural resource? a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Electricity d) Soil	1
2	Physical exercise is used as a stress management technique because: a) It improves blood circulation b) Improve self-image c) Make us feel better d) All of the above	1
3	Who is known as the inventor of Artificial Intelligence? a) Charles Babbage b) John McCarthy c) Alan Turing d) Andrew Ng	1
4	What does RAM stand for? a) Read only memory b) Random access memory c) Random only memory d) None of these	1

5	Which of the following is NOT an element of communication? a) Message b) Sender c) Receiver d) Gateway	1
6	Which of the following is not a self-management skill? (a) Problem solving (b) Bargaining (c) Understanding self (d) Confidence building	1

Q-2	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5=5 marks)	
1	Who developed python programming language? a) Wick Van Rossum c) Rasmus Lerdorf b) Guido Van Rossum d) Niene Stom	1
2	Choose the five stages of AI project cycle in correct order a) Evaluation -> Problem Scoping -> Data Exploration -> Data Acquisition -> Modelling b) Problem Scoping -> Data Exploration -> Data Acquisition -> Evaluation -> Modelling c) Data Acquisition -> Problem Scoping -> Data Exploration -> Modelling -> Evaluation d) Problem Scoping -> Data Acquisition -> Data Exploration -> Modelling -> Evaluation	1
3	What does probability mean? a) The total number of possible outcomes in an event b) The chance of an event happening c) The ratio of favourable outcomes to all outcomes d) How certain an event will occur	1
4.	What ability is essential for a machine to be considered AI? a) Flying b) Learning and improving on its own c) Producing heat d) None of the above.	1
5	Function used to display given output in python? a) printf () b) Input () C. print () d) None of the above	1
6	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Artificial Intelligence? a) Learning b) Problem-solving c) Human emotions d) Reasoning	1

Q-3	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5=5 marks)	
------------	--	--

1	Which is the lowest form of data as per the data pyramid? a) Data b) Wisdom c) Information d) Knowledge	1
2	Which of the following is not a good practice for cyber safety a) Use strong, unique passwords with a mix of characters for each account. b) Activate Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) for added security. c) Download software from trusted sources and scan files before opening. d) Sharing password with friends for better friendship and trust.	1
3	The process of collecting data from websites is called a) Web screening b) Web scraping c) Web browsing d) Web surfing	1
4	How do meteorologists use statistics in weather forecasting? a) To analyse the density of forest b) To test the quality of rain c) To analyse weather patterns d) To design new buildings	1
5	Which of the following is an example of qualitative data? a) Height of a person b) Number of students in a class c) Favourite colour of a person d) Temperature of a city	1
6	Which of the following is Best Practice for Acquiring Data? a) Information is scattered b) Information contain missing values c) Information is structured d) Information is poorly presented	1
Q-4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5=5 marks)	
1	Find the mean of following data: 2, 4,6,8,10 a) 4 b) 6 c) 4.5 d) 6.5	1
2	The datatype of 5.5 is: Int b) Float c) String d) List	1
3	With one throw of a 6-sided die, what's the probability of getting a number which is multiple of three? a) 4/6 b) 3/6 c) 2/6 d) 1/6	1

4	<p>What is Generative AI?</p> <p>a) An AI that analyzes data b) An AI that generates new data c) An AI that only classifies data d) An AI that only processes existing data</p>	1
5	<p>What is the full form of GANs?</p> <p>a) Generation Adversarial Networks b) Generative Adversarial Networks c) Generative Agency Networks d) None of the above</p>	1
6	<p>What are the Limitations of Using Generative AI:</p> <p>i. Data Bias ii. Accessibility iii. Uncertainty iv. Creativity</p> <p>a) Only i b) i. and ii c) i and iii d) Only iii</p>	1

Q-5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1x5=5 marks)	
1	<p>Which of the following is an example of secure connection?</p> <p>a) HTTP website b) Public Wi-Fi network c) HTTPs website d) Unencrypted email</p>	1
2	<p>Which of the following is valid data type in python?</p> <p>a) Number b) Date c) Array d) List</p>	1
3	<p>Operator gives the exponential in python?</p> <p>A. ** B. % C. * D. /</p>	1
4	<p>Which is the third stage of AI project cycle?</p> <p>a) Data Acquisition c) Evaluation b) Problem Scoping d) Data Exploration</p>	1
5	<p>Which of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?</p> <p>a). python b).pl c).py d). p</p>	1
6	<p>Which Generative AI tool is used to generate new images by combining different GAN models?</p> <p>a) Artbreeder b) Amper Music c) ChatGPT d) Synthesia</p>	1

SECTION B- SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

<p>Answer any 3 out of 5 questions on EMPLOYABILITY SKILL (2x3=6 marks) Answer each question in 20-30 words.</p>	
---	--

6	Write down the importance of communication?	2
7	List any 04 self-management skills.	2
8	What are the key skills one should possess to use ICT?	2
9	What are the Characteristics of Entrepreneurship?	2
10	Name 2 Non-renewable and 2 Renewable Resources?	2
Answer any 4 out of 6 questions on SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILL (2x4=8 marks) Answer each question in 20-30 words.		
11	Give an example of AI used in daily life.?	2
12	Explain the term Problem Scoping and Data Acquisition in AI project cycle?	2
13	What is Data Privacy? Give example.	2
14	Differentiate between generative AI and Conventional AI, give examples of each?	2
15	What are the different operators in python?	2
16	Explain following terms: a) Probability b) Statistics	2

Answer any 3 out of 5 questions in 50-80 words each (4*3=12 marks)		
17	Differentiate between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)?	4
18	Explain AI project cycle? State its advantages.	4
19	Find the median of the following set of numbers: 12, 15, 10, 8, 9, 20?	4
20	Explain the benefits and limitations of using generative AI?	4
21	Define conditional and iterative statements with examples.	4

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, गुवाहाटी संभाग

सत्रांत परीक्षा- (2024-25)

विषय-हिंदी-पाठ्यक्रम (अ)

कक्षा-नौवीं (IX)

समय-3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक-80

सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से अनुपालन कीजिए:

- इस प्रश्नपत्र में कुल 15 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- इस प्रश्नपत्र में कुल चार खंड हैं-क, ख, ग, घ।
- खंड-क में कुल 2 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें उपप्रश्नों की संख्या 10 है।
- खंड-ख में कुल 4 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें उपप्रश्नों की संख्या 20 है। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए 16 उपप्रश्नों का उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
- खंड-ग में कुल 5 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें उपप्रश्नों की संख्या 21 है।
- खंड-घ में कुल 4 प्रश्न हैं सभी प्रश्नों के साथ उनके विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए लिखिए।

खंड-क (अपठित बोध)

प्रश्न1-निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 7

असफलता समझदार को भी तोड़ देती है। असफल इंसान इच्छाशक्ति, आत्मविश्वास, सही दिशा आदि सब खो बैठता है। लेकिन जो इन्हें कसकर पकड़े रहता है, वह हार को जीत में बदलने की सामर्थ्य रखता है। एक ग्रीक लेखक के अनुसार, जो हम अंदर से हासिल करते हैं, वह बाहर की असलियत को बदल देता है। अंधेरे-उजाले की तरह हार जीत का दौर भी चलता रहता है। पर न अंधेरा चिरकालीन होता है और न उजाला। घड़ी का बराबर आगे बढ़ना हममें यह आशा भर देता है कि समय कितना भी उल्टा क्यों ना हो, रुका नहीं रह सकता। किसी विद्वान का कथन है कि आदमी की सफलता उसके ऊंचाई तक चढ़ने में नहीं, अपितु इसमें है कि नीचे तक गिरने के बाद वह फिर से कितना उछल पाता है। असफलता से हमें यही प्रेरणा मिलती है जिससे हम लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने के नए रास्ते खोजते हैं। हममें कुछ करने के कामना जागती है। असफलता को नकारात्मक मानना भूल है, क्योंकि उसी में सफलता का मूल छिपा है। उसी से बाधाओं से जूझने की शक्ति मिलती है। दुर्भाग्य और हार छद्मवेश में वरदान ही होते हैं। असफलता प्रकृति की वह योजना है

जिससे कि शक्ति मिलती है। असफलता प्रकृति की वह योजना है जिससे आदमी के दिल का कूड़ा-करकट जल जाता है और वह शुद्ध हो जाता है, तब वह उसे उड़ने के लिए नए पंख देती है।

(i) असफलता से हमें क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है?1

(क) समय सदा एक-सा नहीं रहता।

(ख) हम लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने के नए रास्ते खोजते हैं।

(ग) हमारे मन में कुछ करने की कामना जागती है।

(घ) (ख) और (ग) दोनों कथन सही हैं।

(ii) कथन (A) और कारण (R) को पढ़कर उचित विकल्प चुनिए- 1

कथन (A): अपनी हार को जीत में बदलने की सामर्थ्य व्यक्ति रखता है।

कारण (R) : व्यक्ति अपनी इच्छाशक्ति, आत्मविश्वास और दृढ़शक्ति के साथ सही दिशा को चुनता है।

(क) कथन (A) गलत है, किंतु कारण (R) सही है।

(ख) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों ही गलत हैं।

(ग) कथन (A) सही है और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(घ) कथन (A) सही है, किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) ही सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(iii) 'असफलता के सकारात्मक पक्ष होते हैं।' कथन के पक्ष में निम्नलिखित तर्कों पर विचार कीजिए-1

1. इससे व्यक्ति को बाधाओं से जूझने की शक्ति मिलती है।

2. इससे आदमी के दिल का कूड़ा करकट जल जाता है।

3. असफलता व्यक्ति को उड़ने के लिए नए पंख देती है।

विकल्प

(क) 1 सही है।

(ख) 2 सही है।

(ग) 3 सही है।

(घ) 1, 2 और 3 तीनों सही हैं।

(iv) असफलता से व्यक्ति की कौन-कौन सी चीजें छिन जाती है?2

(v) एक ग्रीक लेखक के अनुसार, बाहर की असलियत को बदलने में क्या सहायक होता है?2

प्रश्न 2- निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 7

इस वसुधा का यह वन्य प्रांत

है दूर अलग एकांत शांत
हैं खड़े जहां पर साल, बांस
चौपाए चरते नरम घास
निर्झर सरिता के आस-पास
रजनी-भर रो-रोकर चकोर,
कर देता है रे रोज भोर
नाचा करते हैं जहां मोर
है जहां वल्लरी का बंधन,
बंधन का क्या वह तो आलिंगन
आलिंगन भी चिर आलिंगन
बुझती पथिकों की जहां प्यास,
निद्रा लग जाती अनायास
है वहीं सदा इनका निवास।

(i) चौपाए नरम घास कहां चरते रहते हैं? 1

(क) सरिता के आसपास

(ख) निर्झर के आसपास

(ग) पेड़ों के आसपास

(घ) क और ख दोनों

(ii) कविता में 'वल्लरी' शब्द का क्या तात्पर्य है? 1

(क) पेड़

(ख) बेलें

(ग) झाड़ियां

(घ) फूल

(iii) इस वन्य प्रांत में लोग कैसी स्थिति में सो जाते हैं? 1

(क) आराम से

(ख) अनायास

(ग) जागते हुए

(घ) थकावट में

(iv) इस काव्यांश में वर्णित वन्य प्रांत की विशेषताएं लिखिए। 2

(v) कविता में 'आलिंगन' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? 2

खंड-ख (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण)

प्रश्न3-निर्देशानुसार उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय पर आधारित पांच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

4x1=4

(क) 'विशुद्ध' शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग है?

(ख) 'पूर्णिमा' शब्द में किस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है?

(ग) 'वैज्ञानिक' में मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय अलग-अलग लिखिए।

(घ) 'प्रत्येक' शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग है?

(ङ) 'निर्मल' में उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग-अलग लिखिए।

प्रश्न4-निर्देशानुसार समास पर आधारित पांच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 4x1=4

(क) 'लंबोदर' में कौन सा समास है?

(ख) 'नीलकमल' में किस समास का प्रयोग हुआ है?

(ग) द्विगु समास का एक उदाहरण लिखिए।

(घ) 'पल-पल' में कौन सा समास है?

(ङ) 'देशभक्ति' का समास विग्रह कीजिए।

प्रश्न5-निर्देशानुसार अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद पर आधारित पांच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर

लिखिए। 4x1=4

(क) आज वह क्यों नहीं आया? (वाक्य की पहचान कीजिए)

(ख) प्रवेश वर्जित है। (वाक्य की पहचान कीजिए)

(ग) शर्तबोधक वाक्य का एक उदाहरण लिखिए।

(घ) आपकी यात्रा मंगलमय हो। (निषेध वाचक वाक्य में बदलिए)

(ङ) आज्ञावाचक वाक्य का एक उदाहरण लिखिए।

प्रश्न6-निर्देशानुसार अलंकार पर आधारित पांच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 4x1=4

(क) 'उधौ जोग जोग हम नहीं' में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

(ख) 'रहिमन पानी राखिए बिन पानी सब सून, पानी गये न ऊबरै मोती मानुष चून' इन पंक्तियों में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

(ग) 'हरि हरि रूप दियो नारद को' में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

(घ) 'रघुपति राघव राजा राम।' में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

(ड) 'तरनी तनुजा तट तमाल तरुवर बहु छाये' इन पंक्तियों में कौन-सा अलंकार है।

खंड-ग (पाठ्य पुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक)

प्रश्न 7-निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 5x1=5

हम सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता की बात कितनी ही करें; परंपराओं का अवमूल्यन हुआ है, आस्थाओं का क्षरण हुआ है। कड़वा सच तो यह है कि हम बौद्धिक दासता स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, पश्चिम के सांस्कृतिक उपनिवेश बन रहे हैं। हमारी नई संस्कृति अनुकरण की संस्कृति है। हम आधुनिकता के झूठे प्रतिमान अपनाते जा रहे हैं। प्रतिष्ठा की अंधी प्रतिस्पर्धा में जो अपना है उसे खोकर छद्म आधुनिकता की गिरफ्त में आते जा रहे हैं। संस्कृति की नियंत्रक शक्तियों के क्षीण हो जाने के कारण हम दिग्भ्रमित हो रहे हैं। हमारा समाज ही अन्य निर्देशित होता जा रहा है। विज्ञापन और प्रसार के सूक्ष्म तंत्र हमारी मानसिकता बदल रहे हैं। उनमें सम्मोहन की शक्ति है, वशीकरण की भी।

(i) उपभोक्ता की संस्कृति के परिणाम स्वरूप भारतीय समाज में क्या हो रहा है?

(क) सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता का हास।

(ख) आय के स्रोतों का विस्तार।

(ग) धार्मिक कट्टरता में वृद्धि।

(घ) सामाजिक एकता में वृद्धि।

(ii) किस कारण से भारतीय अपनी सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं को खो रहे हैं?

(क) औद्योगिक क्रांति के कारण।

(ख) शहरीकरण के कारण।

(ग) वनोन्मूलन के कारण।

(घ) प्रतियोगिता के दबाव के कारण।

(iii) पश्चिमी सभ्यता का मुख्य प्रभाव क्या है?

(क) सांस्कृतिक उपनिवेशवाद।

(ख) धार्मिक कट्टरता।

- (ग) भारतीय समाज का विकास।
- (घ) भारतीय संस्कृति का आधुनिकीकरण।
- (iv) संस्कृति की नियंत्रक शक्तियों के क्षीण हो जाने के कारण समाज पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है?
- (क) समाज अधिक स्वावलंबी हो रहा है।
- (ख) समाज अधिक अनुशासित हो रहा है।
- (ग) समाज अन्य निर्भर हो रहा है।
- (घ) समाज प्राचीन मूल्यों की ओर लौट रहा है।
- (v) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का समाज पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है?
- (क) मानसिकता को बदल रहा है।
- (ख) समाज को रुढ़िवादी बना रहा है।
- (ग) संस्कृति को सशक्त कर रहा है।
- (घ) प्राचीन परम्पराओं को पुर्नजीवित कर रहा है।

प्रश्न8- निर्धारित गद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए। 2x3=6

- (क) 'तुम पर्दे का महत्व नहीं जानते और हम पर्दे पर कुर्बान हो रहे हैं' पंक्ति में निहित व्यंग को स्पष्ट कीजिए?
- (ख) जवारा के नवाब के साथ अपने पारिवारिक संबंधों को लेखिका ने आज के संदर्भ में स्वप्न जैसा क्यों कहा है?
- (ग) लेखक ने लहासा की ओर यात्रा के दौरान प्राकृतिक दृश्य का वर्णन किस प्रकार किया है? इससे उनकी भावनाओं का कौन सा पक्ष प्रकट होता है?
- (घ) 'दो बैलों की कथा' कहानी में बैलों के माध्यम से कौन-कौन से नीति-विषयक मूल्य उभर कर आए हैं?

प्रश्न9- निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 5x1=5

बूढ़े पीपल ने आगे बढ़कर जुहार की,
 'बरस बाद सुधि लीन्हीं'-
 बोली अकुलाई लता ओट हो किवार की,
 हरसाया ताल लाया पानी परात भर के।

मेघ आए बड़े बन-ठन के संवर के।
क्षितिज अटारी गहराई दामिनी दमकी,
'क्षमा करो गांठ खुल गई अब भरम की'
बांध टूटा झर-झर मिलन के अश्रु ढरके।
मेघ आए बड़े बन-ठन के संवर के।

- (i) 'बूढ़े पीपल ने आगे बढ़कर जुहार की' पंक्ति में जुहार का क्या अर्थ है?
(क) आशीर्वाद (ख) सम्मान (ग) संबोधन (घ) अभिवादन
- (ii) 'बांध टूटा झर-झर मिलन के अश्रु ढरके' में किस प्रकार की भावनाओं का चित्रण किया गया है?
(क) क्रोध (ख) निराशा (ग) मिलन की खुशी (घ) उदासी
- (iii) 'क्षमा करो गांठ खुल गई अब भरम की' में गांठ खुलने का क्या संकेत है?
(क) समस्या का समाधान (ख) सत्य का प्रकट होना (ग) संबंधों का टूटना (घ) नई समस्या उत्पन्न होना
- (iv) 'मेघ आए बड़े बन-ठन के' पंक्ति में बन-ठन का क्या अभिप्राय है?
(क) सजावट (ख) सादगी (ग) कठोरता (घ) नम्रता
- (v) कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए-
(क) सुमित्रानंदन पंत, ग्राम श्री (ख) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी, कैदी और कोकिला
(ग) सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना, मेघ आए (घ) सुमित्रानंदन पंत, कैदी और कोकिला

प्रश्न 10-निर्धारित कविताओं के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए-2x3=6

- (क) सखी ने गोपी से कृष्ण का कैसा रूप धारण करने का आग्रह किया था? अपने शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए।
(ख) भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए-
ऊंचे कुल का जनमिया,जे करनी ऊंच न होइ।
सुबरन कलस सुरा भरा,साधू निंदा सोइ।।
(ग) अर्धरात्रि में कोयल की चीख से कवि को क्या अंदेशा है?
(घ) बच्चों का काम पर जाना धरती के एक बड़े हादसे के समान क्यों है? स्पष्ट कीजिए-

प्रश्न11-पूरक पाठ्य पुस्तक के निर्धारित गद्य पाठों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्ही दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में लिखिए।2x4=8

(क) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए मानव समाज को किस प्रकार की तैयारी और मानसिकता अपनानी चाहिए?

(ख)डराने-धमकाने, उपदेश देने या दबाव डालने की जगह सहजता से किसी को भी सही राह पर लाया जा सकता है- 'मेरे संग की औरतें' पाठ के आधार पर तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।

(ग)गोपाल प्रसाद विवाह को बिजनेस मानते हैं और रामस्वरूप अपनी बेटी की उच्च शिक्षा छिपाते हैं। क्या आप मानते हैं कि दोनों ही समान रूप से अपराधी हैं? अपने विचार लिखें।

खंड-घ (रचनात्मक लेखन)

प्रश्न12-निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में सारगर्भित अनुच्छेद लिखिए।1x6=6

(क)विद्यार्थी और अनुशासन-

संकेत बिंदु:

- अनुशासन का विद्यार्थी जीवन में महत्व
- अनुशासन से आत्म नियंत्रण और समय प्रबंधन
- अनुशासनहीनता के दुष्परिणाम
- अनुशासन से सफलता और चरित्र निर्माण

(ख) पर्यावरण संरक्षण-

संकेत बिंदु:

- पर्यावरण संरक्षण का महत्व
- प्रदूषण के प्रकार और उनके प्रभाव
- वृक्षारोपण और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण
- व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक प्रयास

(ग)ईमानदारी सर्वोत्तम नीति-

संकेत बिंदु:

- ईमानदारी का अर्थ और महत्व
- ईमानदारी से आत्म संतोष और विश्वास

- ईमानदारी के उदाहरण और प्रेरणा
- दीर्घकालिक सफलता में ईमानदारी का योगदान

प्रश्न13-अपने क्षेत्र में बढ़ते आपराधिक कृत्यों पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए एवं इसके रोकथाम के लिए अपने नजदीकी थाना प्रभारी को लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए। 5

अथवा

आपकी बहन सुचिता ने विद्यालय में वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया है। उसकी इस सफलता पर बधाई देते हुए एवं उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करते हुए लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न14-विद्यालय की विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला को अत्याधुनिक बनाने की आवश्यकता समझाते हुए विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को लगभग 100 शब्दों में ईमेल लिखिए। 5

अथवा

‘शिक्षा की शक्ति’ विषय पर 100 शब्दों में एक लघु कथा लिखिए।

प्रश्न15-दो मित्रों के बीच लगभग 80 शब्दों में संवाद लिखिए जिसमें पढ़ाई और खेल का संतुलन बनाये रखने के संबंध में चर्चा हो। 4

अथवा

आप विद्यालय की संस्था समन्वय के अध्यक्ष हैं। आपके विद्यालय में एक गोष्ठी का आयोजन है। उसमें नगर के शिक्षाविद भाग लेंगे। गोष्ठी का विषय होगा ‘नई शिक्षा नीति’ अभिभावकों से इस गोष्ठी के लिए सुझाव मांगे गए हैं। इस हेतु एक सूचना लिखिए।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयसंगठनम्, गुवाहाटी संभागः
सत्रांत परीक्षा : 2024-25

कक्षा : नवमी

विषय : संस्कृतम्

पूर्णांक : 80

समय : 3 होराः

सामान्यनिर्देशाः -

1. कृपया सम्यक्तया परीक्षणं कुर्वन्तु यत् अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे 9 पृष्ठानि मुद्रितानि सन्ति ।
2. कृपया सम्यक्तया परीक्षणं कुर्वन्तु यत् अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे 19 प्रश्नाः सन्ति ।
3. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः भागाः सन्ति ।
4. प्रत्येकं भागम् अधिकृत्य उत्तराणि एकस्मिन् स्थाने क्रमेण लेखनीयानि ।
5. उत्तरलेखनात् पूर्वं प्रश्नस्य क्रमाङ्कः अवश्यं लेखनीयः ।
6. प्रश्नस्य क्रमाङ्कः प्रश्नपत्रानुसारम् एव लेखनीयः ।
7. सर्वेषां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लेखनीयानि ।
8. प्रश्नानां निर्देशाः ध्यानेन अवश्यं पठनीयाः ।

प्रश्नपत्रस्वरूपम् -

'क' भागः	: अपठितावबोधनम्	10 अङ्काः
'ख' भागः	: रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
'ग' भागः	: अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्	25 अङ्काः
'घ' भागः	: पठितावबोधनम्	30 अङ्काः

'क' भागः अपठितावबोधनम् (10 अङ्काः)

प्र० 1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

(10)

प्रकृत्या अस्मभ्यं पवित्रं पर्यावरणम् प्रदत्तम् । परं मानवैः स्वकुकृत्यैः इदं प्रदूषितं कृतम् । प्रदूषणसमस्यायाः विषये अद्य सम्पूर्णः विश्वः चिन्ताकुलः अस्ति । प्रदूषणं निवारणस्य उपायेषु वृक्षारोपणं सर्वोत्कृष्टं मतम् । प्रदूषणसमस्या तदैव उपस्थिता यदा मानवेन स्वार्थसिद्धये वृक्षकर्तनम् आरब्धम् । वृक्षाः मानवजीवनस्य प्राणभूताः । तेषामभावे च विषाक्तवायुः अतिवृष्टिः अनावृष्टिः, भूक्षरणं च भवति । प्रकृतौ सन्तुलनं स्थापनार्थं वृक्षरक्षणम् वृक्षारोपणं च आवश्यकम् । विषाक्तवायोः शोषणस्य सामर्थ्यं वृक्षेषु एवास्ति । येन वातावरणं शुद्धं भवति । नष्टप्रायाणां पशुपक्षिणां जातीनां च रक्षा अपि अनेनैव संभवा । अतः वृक्षारोपणम् अधिकाधिकं कर्तव्यम् । यतोहि 'वृक्षो रक्षति रक्षितः । ' मानवः लोभवशात् वृक्षाणां कर्तनं करोति । एतादृशं कृत्वा सः स्वमहत् अहितं करोति । अतः वृक्षाणां रोपणं एवं हितकरं अस्ति न तेषां कर्तनम् ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत। (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1x2=2

- (i) रक्षितः कः रक्षति ?
- (ii) कया अस्मभ्यं पवित्रं पर्यावरणम् प्रदत्तम् ?
- (iii) प्रदूषण निवारणस्य उपायेषु किं सर्वोत्कृष्टं मतम् ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

x2=4

- (i) प्रदूषणसमस्या कदा उपस्थिता अभवत्?
- (ii) वृक्षाणाम् अभावे किं भविष्यति ?
- (iii) के मानव जीवनस्य प्राणभूता ?

III. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

1x1=1

IV. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

1x3=3

(i) 'विश्व' इति विशेष्यपदस्य किं विशेषणपदं ?

(क) विषयः (ख) अद्य (ग) सम्पूर्णः (घ) चिन्ताकुलः

- (ii) 'अतिवृष्टिः' इति पदस्य विपर्ययपदं गद्यांशात् चित्वा लिखत ।
 (क) अल्पवृष्टि (ख) विषाक्तवृष्टिः (ग) अनावृष्टिः (घ) भूक्षरणं
 (iii) यतो हि 'वृक्षो रक्षति रक्षितः' इति अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'रक्षति' इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदम्?
 (क) रक्षितः (ख) वृक्षः (ग) पर्यावरणम् (घ) यतः
 (iv) 'कल्याणकरं' इति पदस्य कृते किं पर्यायपदं गद्यांशे प्रयुक्तम् ?
 (क) हितकरं (ख) सुकरं (ग) असत्यं (घ) वृक्षारोपणं

'ख' भागः रचनात्मककार्यम् (15 अङ्काः)

प्र० 2. भवान् देवदत्तः । मातुः स्वास्थ्यं ज्ञातुं भगिनीं प्रति लिखिते पत्रे मञ्जूषातः रिक्त स्थानानि पूरयत – 1x5=5

(i).....
 शिमलानगरम्
 दिनांक -

समादरणीये (ii)

नमोनमः ।

पत्रेण ज्ञातं यत् अम्बा (iii) अस्ति । अहम् अतीव (iv)..... अस्मि परं परीक्षाकारणात् गृहम्
 (v)..... सक्षमः न अस्मि । भवती (vi)..... तस्यै (vii) यच्छतु, भगवत्कृपया सा
 शीघ्रम् (viii)..... भविष्यति । कृपया पत्रोत्तरं (ix)..... प्रेषयतु ।

तव भ्राता
 (x).....

मञ्जूषा-

औषधिम्, देवदत्तः, आगन्तुम्, भगिनी, चिन्तितः, यथासमयम्, ज्वरपीडिता, छात्रावासतः, शीघ्रम्, स्वस्था

प्र० 3. अधः प्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

1x5=5



मञ्जूषा- श्रीकृष्णः, क्षालयति, सुदामा, रुक्मणी, जलम्, सेवकाः, फलानि, सेविका, आश्चर्यचकिताः, साधुः,

अथवा (OR)

“सन्तुलित आहारस्य महत्त्व” इति विषयं मञ्जूषातः प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत -1x5=5

मञ्जूषा- भोजनम्, रोटिका, सूपोदनम्, दुग्धम्, शाकाहारी, शाकम्, जनाः, अधुना, स्वच्छ- जलम्,
 सम्पूर्ण-खनिजाः, भोजनात् पूर्वम्, स्वच्छीकृत्य, हस्तौ, अपि, एव

प्र० 4. अधोलिखितकथां मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया पूरयत-

½x10=5

वनस्य मध्ये एकः _____ (i) सिंहः वसति स्म। सः प्रतिदिनं अन्यान् _____ (ii) खादति स्म। एकदा सर्वे
 जन्तवः _____ (iii) अकरोत् । वयं कथं _____ (iv) मारयितुं सफलाः _____ (v)। तेषु एकः _____

(vi) खरगोशः उपायम् _____ (vii)। खरगोशस्य (viii) _____ सिंहः कूपे पतितः (ix) _____ च । खरगोशः निजबुद्ध्या _____ (x) अभवत् । पश्चात् सर्वे जन्तवः प्रसन्नाः भवन्ति ।

मंजूषा-

विचारम् सिंहं	भविष्यामः अचिन्तयत्	चतुरः भीषणः अथवा (OR)	मुक्तः पशून्	उपायेन मृतः
------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	----------------

अधोलिखितसंवादं मंजूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया पूरयत-

½x10=5

छात्रः- नमः गुरोः! किं मया _____ (i) विषये प्रश्नः कर्तुं शक्यते?

गुरुः- तव नमः, वत्सा। स्वच्छता विषये प्रश्नाः पृच्छतु। छात्रः- स्वच्छता किम् इति?

गुरुः- स्वच्छता शारीरिकं, मानसिकं च _____ (ii) अस्ति। अस्माकं (iii) _____ शुद्धिः अपि स्वच्छता।

छात्रः- किं कारणात् स्वच्छता आवश्यकम्?

गुरुः- स्वच्छता _____ (iv) मूलम् अस्ति। अस्वच्छतया रोगाणाम् उत्पत्तिः भवति।

छात्रः- किञ्चित् स्वच्छता पालनस्य _____ (v) कथयतु।

गुरुः- प्रतिदिनं _____ (vi) कुर्याः। हस्तयोः मलिनं निवारणं कुरु। अपशिष्टानां समुचितं निवारणं कुर्याः।

छात्रः- किमर्थं अपशिष्टानां समुचितं निवारणं आवश्यकम्?

गुरुः- _____ (vii) उचितं निवारणं पर्यावरणं स्वच्छं करोतु। (viii) _____ प्रसारः अपि निरोद्धुं शक्यते।

छात्रः- धन्यवादः, गुरोः। अहम् स्वच्छता पालनं _____ (ix) ।

गुरुः- सत्यम्, वत्सा। स्वच्छता तु अस्माकं सर्वेषां _____ (x) अस्ति। धन्यवादः।

मंजूषा-

स्नानं अपशिष्टानां	करिष्यामि स्वच्छता	स्वास्थ्यस्य कर्तव्यम्	उपायाः शुद्धिम् रोगाणाम्	पर्यावरणस्य
-----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------

'ग' भागः अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् (25 अङ्काः)

प्र० 5 उचितं विकल्पं चित्वा उच्चारण-स्थानानि लिखत- (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

½x4=2

(क) 'य' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानम् अस्ति -

i) दन्त्यः ii) ओष्ठ्यः iii) कण्ठ्यः iv) तालव्यः

(ख) 'ष' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानम् किम्?

i) दन्त्यः ii) तालव्यः iii) कण्ठ्यः iv) मूर्धन्यः

(ग) 'द' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानम् अस्ति -

i) कण्ठ्यः ii) दन्त्यः iii) तालव्यः iv) मूर्धन्यः

(घ) निम्नलिखितेषु कः उच्चारणस्थानः मूर्धन्यवर्णः अस्ति?

i) श ii) ड iii) व iv) ल

(घ) निम्नलिखितेषु कः उच्चारणस्थानः दन्त्यवर्णः अस्ति?

i) श ii) ड iii) व iv) ल

प्र० 6. सन्धिं संधिविच्छेदं वा कुरुत - (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

1x4=4

(क) सदैव व्यायामं कर्तव्यम् ।

(ख) मम भाग्य+उदयः कदा भविष्यति ।

(ग) मम भवनम् अत्र अस्ति ।

(घ) अत्र जनाः+चलन्ति ।

(ङ) मम प्रियपुस्तकं भगवत्+गीता अस्ति ।

प्र०7. कारकविभक्तिप्रयोगानुसारं प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत । (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1×4=4

(i) नृपः धनं यच्छति।

(क) साधुभ्यः (ख) साधुम् (ग) साधुनाम् साधुः

(ii) निकषा विद्यालयः अस्ति ।

(क) गृहम् (ख) गृहेण (ग) गृहाय (घ) गृहस्य

(iii) जनकः सह आगच्छति ।

(क) बालकेन (ख) बालकाय (ग) बालकात् (घ) बालकस्य

(iv) उभयतः बालकाः सन्ति ।

(क) शिक्षकस्य (ख) शिक्षकाय (ग) शिक्षकम् (घ) शिक्षकेन

(v) मम माता विश्वसति ।

(क) मह्यम् (ख) मयि (ग) मम (घ) अहम्

प्र०8. शब्दरूपानुसारंप्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत – (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1×4=4

(i) वायु वेगेन वहति । अतः पुष्पाणि पतन्ति ।

(क) लतायाम् (ख) लतात् (ग) लतायाः (घ) लतया

(ii) अतिवृष्टिः अभवत् । परितः जलम् अस्ति ।

(क) ग्रामस्य (ख) ग्रामात् (ग) ग्रामम् (घ) ग्रामाय

(iii) अद्य क्रीडादिवसः अस्ति । क्रीडा रोचते ।

(क) दर्शकेभ्यः (ख) दर्शकान् (ग) दर्शकाणाम् (घ) दर्शकेषु

(iv) अतिवृष्टिः अभवत् । बहिः मा गच्छ ।

(क) गृहम् (ख) गृहेण (ग) गृहस्य (घ) गृहात्

(v) जलं पवित्रम् अस्ति ।

(क) गंगायाः (ख) गंगाम् (ग) गंगायै (घ) गंगा

प्र०9. धातुरूपानुसारं प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत – (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1×4=4

(i) यूयं स्वकार्यं ।

(क) करोति (ख) करुथ (ग) कुर्वः(घ) करोमि

(ii) ह्यः विद्यालये अवकाशः ।

(क) अस्ति (ख) भविष्यति (ग) आसीत् (घ) सन्ति

(iii) श्वः अहं पुस्तकं ।

(क) पठामि (ख) पठिष्यामि (ग) अपठम् (घ) पठति

(iv) वयम् सादाचारपालनं..... ।

(क) कुर्यात् (ख) कुर्याम (ग) कुर्याम् (घ) कुर्युः

(iv) त्वम् आपणात् शाकं ।

(क) नयतु (ख) नय (ग) नयन्तु (घ) नयानि

प्र०10. प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितपदं चित्वा लिखत । (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) 1×3=3

(i) अहं अद्य शीघ्रं पठित्वा गृहं गच्छामि ।

(क) पठ्+त्वा (ख) पठ्+क्त्वा (ग) पठि+त्वा

(ii) अहं विद्यालयं गम्+तुमुन् तत्परः अस्मि ।

(क) गमितुम् (ख) गस्तुमुन् (ग) गन्तुम्

(iii) सः ग्रामं गच्छन् तृणं स्पृशति ।

(क) गम्+शत् (ख) गच्छ+न् (ग) गम्+शानच्

(iv) सा मोदकं आखाद्य जलं पिबति ।

(क) आ+खाद्+शत् (ख) आ+खाद्+य (ग) आ+खाद्+ल्यप्

प्र० .11 मञ्जूषातः उचित-अव्ययपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत । (केवलं वाक्यचतुष्टयम्)

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(i) रविवासरः आसीत् ।

(ii) यदा मम माता अनुमतिं दास्यति अहं गमिष्यामि ।

(iii) आकांक्षा दीक्षा नाटकस्य अभिनयं कुरुतः ।

(iv) भवान् आगच्छति ?

(v) अहं पठामि त्वं पठ ।

मञ्जूषा-

कुतः, तदा, ह्यः, च, अपि

प्र० .12 अधोलिखितवाक्येषु अङ्कानां स्थानेषु प्रदत्त-विकल्पेभ्यः उचित-सङ्ख्यावाचक-पदं चित्वा लिखत –
(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

$12/x4=2$

(i) देवालये (4) भक्ताः गच्छन्ति ।

(ii) तस्याः अपि (1) पुत्री चासीत् ।

(iii) मम समीपे (3) पुस्तकानि सन्ति ।

(iv) विद्यालयात् (2) छात्रे आगच्छतः ।

(v) (4) महिलाः गृहकार्याणि कुर्वन्ति ।

'घ' भागः पठितावबोधनम् (30 अङ्काः)

प्र० .13 अधोलिखित गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत-

(5)

किन्तु बालस्य अत्र रक्षकः नास्ति । तत् किं करोमि ? भवतु, चिरकालपालितम् इमं पुत्रनिर्विशेषं नकुलं बालरक्षायां व्यवस्थाप्य गच्छामि। तथा कृत्वा गतः । ततस्तेन नकुलेन बालसमीपम् उपसर्पन् कृष्णसर्पः दृष्टः । स तं व्यापाद्य खण्डशः कृतवान्। अत्रान्तरे ब्राह्मणोऽपि श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा गृहम् उपावृत्तः । ब्राह्मणं दृष्ट्वा नकुलः रक्त-विलिप्त-मुख-पादः 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- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(क) नकुलः कस्य रक्षणाय व्यवस्थापितः?

(ख) विप्रः कोपात् किम् व्यापादितवान्?

(ग) नकुलः बालसमीपे कं खण्डशः कृतवान्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

(क) नकुलः बालसमीपे किं दृष्ट्वा तं खण्डशः कृतवान्?

(ख) विप्रः नकुलं व्यापादितवान्, ततः किं दृष्ट्वा परं विषादम् अगच्छत्?

(ग) ब्राह्मणः नकुलं किमर्थं व्यापादितवान्?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1x2=2

(क) "स तं व्यापाद्य खण्डशः कृतवान्।" अत्र कर्तृपदं किम्?

(ख) "तावद् बालकः सुस्थः सर्पश्च व्यापादितः तिष्ठति।" अत्र 'बालकः' इति विशेष्यपदस्य विशेषणपदं किम्?

(ग) "रक्त-विलिप्त-मुख-पादः" इति विशेषणपदस्य विशेष्यपदं किम्?

प्र० 14 . अधोलिखितौ श्लोकौ पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

(5)

छायामन्यस्य कुर्वन्ति तिष्ठन्ति स्वयमातपे ।

फलान्यपि परार्थाय वृक्षा सत्पुरुषा इव ॥

अहो ! एषां वरं जन्म सर्वप्राण्युपजीवनम् ।

धन्या महीरुहा येभ्यो निराशा यान्ति नार्थिनः ॥

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1/2x2=1

(क) वृक्षाः कीदृशाः इव सन्ति?

(ख) धन्याः के सन्ति?

(ग) परार्थाय कानि भवन्ति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1x2=2

(क) वृक्षाः कस्य छायां कुर्वन्ति?

(ख) अर्थिनः केभ्यः निराशा न यान्ति?

(ग) वृक्षाः स्वयं कुत्र तिष्ठन्ति?

III. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1x2=2

(क) "धन्या

महीरुहा येभ्यो निराशा यान्ति नार्थिनः" अत्र क्रियापदं किम्?

(ख) "फलान्यपि परार्थाय वृक्षा सत्पुरुषा इव" अत्र कर्तृपदं किम्?

(ग) "धन्या महीरुहा येभ्यो निराशा यान्ति नार्थिनः" अत्र विशेषणपदं किम्?

प्र० .15 अधोलिखित नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत-

(5)

भोजः - अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि । कुतः समागमनम् अत्रभवताम् ?

लक्ष्मीधरः - राजन् ! यत्र जलपूर्णं सरः भवति, तत्र पक्षिणः स्वयं समायान्ति । अहमपि भवतां विद्यानुरागं दानशीलतां च समाकर्ण्य समागतोऽस्मि । भवद्राज्ये निवस्तुम् इच्छामि ।

भोजः - ममैतत् सौभाग्यं यद् भवादृशाः विद्वांसः मम पण्डितपरिषदं विभूषयेयुः । (मन्त्रिणं प्रति) मन्त्रिवर ! नगरपालं समाहूय आदिश्यतां यत् स लक्ष्मीधरविदुषे निवासव्यवस्थां कारयतु। नगरे कृतनिवासम् अपठितं जनं निःसार्य तद्गृहे एष पण्डितवरः वासयितव्यः ।

मन्त्रीः - यथा आज्ञापयति देवः । (निष्क्रम्य पुनः नगरपालेन सह प्रविश्य)

नगरपालः - महाराज ! मन्त्रिवरस्य आदेशेन अहं समस्ते नगरे भ्रान्त्वा कमपि निरक्षरं मूर्खं वा जनं न अपश्यम् । कुत्र वासयितव्यः पण्डितवर्यः ?

भोजः - (क्षणं विचार्य) भो नगरपाल ! त्वं भूयः नगरं याहि। यः नागरिकः काव्यं कर्तुं न जानाति, स निष्कास्यताम् ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1/2x2=1

(क) लक्ष्मीधरः कस्य राज्ये निवस्तुम् इच्छति?

(ख) नगरपालेन किं न अपश्यत्?

(ग) नगरपालः कुत्र भ्रमति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1x2=2

- (क) भोजः मन्त्रिणं किम् आदिशति?
(ख) लक्ष्मीधरः कथं भोजराजस्य राज्ये समागतः अस्ति?
(ग) भोजराजेन नगरपालस्य किम् आदेशः दत्तः तदनन्तरम्?

III. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1x2=2

- (क) ("यत्र जलपूर्णं सरः भवति" अत्र कर्तृपदं किम्?
(ख) ("भवाद्दृशाः विद्वांसः मम पण्डितपरिषदं विभूषयेयुः" अत्र क्रियापदं किम्?
(ग) ("मन्त्रिवरस्य आदेशेन नगरपालः समस्ते नगरे भ्रमति" अत्र विशेषणपदं किम्?

प्र० .16 रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत ।) केवलं पंच प्रश्नाः(

1x5=5

- (क) मूढैः पाषाणखण्डेषु रत्नसंज्ञा विधीयते ।
(ख) मूर्खाः पुत्राः न शोभन्ते ।
(ग) सर्वे भटाः देशरक्षायै बद्धपरिकराः आसन् ।
(घ) विचारमग्नः महाराणाप्रतापः शिलायाम् उपविष्टः आसीत् ।
(ङ) नकुलः समीपं आगच्छन्तं कृष्णसर्पम् अमारयत् ।
(च) धर्मव्याधः मातृपित्रोः भक्तः आसीत् ?

प्र० 17 . श्लोकस्य अन्वयं मंजूषायाः सहायतया पूरयत-

½x4=2

मूलं भुजङ्गैः शिखरं प्लवङ्गैः शाखा विहङ्गैः कुसुमानि भृङ्गैः ।

नास्त्येव तच्चन्दनपादपस्य यन्नाश्रितं सत्त्वभरैः समन्तात् ॥

अन्वयः- भुजङ्गैः (i).....)आश्रितम् (प्लवङ्गैः शिखरम्) आश्रितम्(, (ii)..... शाखाः) आश्रिताः(, भृङ्गैः कुसुमानि)आश्रितानि (चन्दन-पादपस्य तत् न एव (iii).....यत् समन्तात् सत्त्वभरैः न (iv).....)।

मंजूषा- विहङ्गैः, अस्ति, आश्रितम्, मूलम्

अथवा

श्लोकस्य भावार्थं मंजूषायाः सहायतया पूरयत-

½x4=2

माता शत्रुः पिता वैरी येन बालो न पाठितः !

न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा !!

भावार्थः- ये मातापितरः (i)..... न शिक्षयन्ति ते (ii)..... इव भवन्ति। (iii)..... कदापि पण्डितानां समागमे सम्मानं प्राप्तुं न शक्नोति, यथा (iv)..... बकः शोभनं न भवति ।

मंजूषा- हंससमूहे अशिक्षितः बालशत्रुः स्वसन्तर्ति

प्र० .18 प्रसंगानुसारं प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् अर्थं चिनुत) - केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्(

1x4=4

(क) ततः टच साध्वी भर्तुः सुश्रूषां कृत्वा भिक्षामादाय मुनेः अन्तिकम् आगता ।

(i) शरीरम् (ii) गृहम् (iii) समीपम् (iv) दूरं

(ख) प्रतीक्षस्व क्षणं यावद् भर्तुः परिचर्या समापये ।

(i) सेवाम् (ii) दिनचर्या (iii) अतिथिः (iv) परिचर्चा

(ग) एवम् अणिमः स्थूलं जगत् उद्भवति ।

(i) दीर्घतमः (ii) सूक्ष्मात् (iii) बृहत् (iv) पार्श्वे

(घ) पिता अधोलिखितेन दृष्टान्तेन तत्त्वज्ञानं प्रतिपादयति ।

(i) विवादेन (ii) कौशलेन (iii) उदाहरेण (iv) कलहेन

(ङ) ब्राह्मणः परं विषादम् अगच्छत्।

(i) दुःखम्

(ii) निवासम्

(iii) सुखम्

iv) सुकरं

प्र० 19. निम्नलिखितवाक्यानि घटनाक्रमानुसारं पुनः लिखत-

½x8=4

(क) (जनकः अपृच्छत्-भो अष्टावक्र !किमर्थं हससि ?

(ख) (अष्टावक्रः मातरम् अपृच्छत्-मातः !कृ आस्ते मे पिता ?

(ग) (मात्रा अनुमतः अष्टावक्रः राजसभां गतः ।

(घ) (जनकः पराजितः भूत्वा अष्टावक्रस्य पादयोः पतति ।

(ङ) (अष्टावक्रः पण्डितानां चेष्टितं दृष्ट्वा उच्चैः अहसत्।

(च) (पण्डिताः तं वक्रदेहं बालं दृष्ट्वा हसितुम् प्रारभन्त ।

(छ) (हे राजन् !किं वक्रे देहे आत्माऽपि वक्रः भवति ?

(ज) (जनकः स्वमनः अष्टावक्राय यच्छति ।

अथवा

मंजूषायाः सहायतया कथां पूरयत -

½x8=4

एकः महातपः नामकः मुनिः आसीत्। कदाचित् सः वृक्षस्य (i) उपविष्टः आसीत्। तदा एकः पक्षी तस्य उपरि विष्टाम् अपातयत्। मुनिः क्रुद्धः अभवत्, (ii) दृष्ट्वा तं सद्यः भस्मसात् अकरोत्। तस्मात् सः तपः-शक्त्या (iii) अभवत्।

कदाचित् सः मुनिः एका नगरम् अगच्छत्। तत्र सः ब्राह्मणस्य गृहम् आगत्य भिक्षाम् अयाचत्। तदा सा पतिव्रता गृहिणी भर्तुः (iv) व्यस्ता आसीत्। सा मुनिं प्रार्थयत् - "हे मुने! क्षणं प्रतीक्षस्व, भर्तुः सेवां समाप्य ते (v) दास्ये।" मुनिः क्रुद्धः ताम् दृष्ट्वा किञ्चित् (vi) अनुभवन्। किन्तु सा गृहिणी (vii) कृत्वा अवदत् - "हे मुने! अहं बलाका न अस्मि।" तद् वाक्यम् श्रुत्वा विस्मितः सः मुनिः चिन्तयामास - "एषा गृहिणी कथम् इदं सर्वं (viii)?" इत्यनेन तस्य मनसि विस्मयः जातः।

मंजूषा-

अपमानितः	सेवायाम्	जानाति	छायायाम्	स्मितं	पक्षिणं	भिक्षाम् गर्वितः
----------	----------	--------	----------	--------	---------	------------------