WINTER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2024-25)

CLASS IX

General Instructions:
a) The date of submission of the assignment are as follows:

S NO.	SUBJECTS	DATE OF SUBMISSION
1.	Science & Sanskrit	7th Jan 2025
2.	Social Science & English	8th Jan 2025
3.	Hindi, IT/AI& Maths	9th Jan 2025

b) The assignment is to be attempted in class notebooks.
c) Neatness and timely submission of assignments carries extra marks.

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Topics - Factual Passage ,Integrated Grammar, L-The Beggar (Moments), Kathmandu (Beehive),Vocabulary Enhancement

Q1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The vipers are a family of poisonous snakes. In fact some of the deadliest snakes known to us belong to this family. Vipers mainly live in wet places, rain forests and small caves inside mountains.

Rattlesnake, water moccasin and copperhead are examples of some dangerous vipers. All of these snakes are found in the United States of America. The bushmaster and the fer-de-lance are found in South America and the puff-adder is found in Africa. Vipers have triangular heads, short tails and thick bodies. They have fangs in their upper jaws to inject poison into the body of their victim. When snakes bite, the muscles around their poison sacs contract causing the poison to squirt out through their hollow fangs. The sacs are located behind their eyes. One bite will inject about half a teaspoon of poison into the victim's body. Vipers mainly eat small mammals, amphibians, nestlings and lizards. Their venom contains more than a dozen toxic compounds. Many members of the viper family are small and their bite is not fatal. Some studies have shown that vipers can survive for up to one year without eating. And according to some folklore, the touch of the viper snake's tongue has the power to heal a person.

Vipers tend to have a lot of babies. They are classified as ovoviviparous. That means the female snakes produce eggs but do not lay them. Instead they hatch the eggs inside their body and give birth to live young. At a time, the female may give birth to up to 10 baby snakes. Baby snakes are completely independent of their mother when they are born and they leave the area of their birth within days of hatching. There are mainly two types of vipers – the pit vipers and the true vipers. The pit vipers leave in Asia and the Americas. They have a small hollow in the side of their head just below the eye. This small pit has a special nerve or a temperature sensing organism. This nerve helps the viper to find its warm-blooded prey. True vipers don't have this nerve and hence they have to rely on their sense of smell to find their prey. Vipers do not normally attack unless there are disturbed or hungry. Still it makes sense to stay away from them.

A. Complete the following statements based on your reading of the above passage

1. Vipers are classified as ovoviviparous because ___

2. Pit vipers are so called because ___

3. How do snakes inject venom into their victim's body?

4. The vipers found in South America are___

B. Find words or phrases from the passage which mean the same as the following:-

1. Young birds- ____

2. Deadly - _

3. Stories and knowledge passed down through oral communication____

Q2. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet

	Error	**Correction**
Often these days we hear and speak of the conquered	(a) _____	_____
in nature, 'the taming of a river', 'the war against insects'	(b) _____	_____
and so on. Often these phrases being used without consciously	(c) _____	_____
attaching any value to them, but those have an	(d) _____	_____
underlying attitude of hostile towards Nature and Nature's	(e) _____	_____
creatures, a viewpoint which seeming to assume	(f) _____	_____
Nature as an enemy that needs to being vanquished.	(g) _____	_____
Alternatively, Nature is seen merely as the 'resource' to be	(h) _____	_____
'exploited'		

Q3. Choose the most appropriate option from the ones given below to complete the following passage:

Since the beginning of human existence, people (a) _over the world have expressed their emotions and ideas (b) _____the medium of dance. The word 'folk' means people. Folk dances express the moods and feelings of (c)_____common people. Different regions (d)_____India have their own dances. (e) _____dance is accompanied by music and songs of the region to (f)_____it belongs. (g) _____ recent times folk dances have gained(h) _____ popularity, partly because of films and television shows.

(a) (i) all   (ii) whole (iii) much   (iv) more

(b)(i) in   (ii)into   (iii) through (iv) of

(c)(i) the   (ii)a   (iii) an   (iv) some

(d)   (i) at   (ii) of   (iii) for   (iv) from

(e)   (i) Each (ii) all   (iii) whole (iv) many

(f) (i) what   (ii) who   (iii) whose   (iv) which

(g) (i)Of   (ii) for   (iii) in   (iv) until

(h) (i) great   (ii)for   (iii) much   (iv) many

Q4.   (a) What difference did the author note between the flute seller and the other hawkers?

(b) How did Lushkoff become a notary?

Word –Bank

Make sentences of the following:

(i)Reading between the lines   (ii) Breaking the ice

(iii)All is well that ends well   (iv) Hobson's choice

कक्षा - IX (2024-25)

विषय - हिंदी

कार्यपत्रिका- दिसम्बर

निर्मात्री - कोमल मैंदीरत्ता

पाठ्यक्रम :-

व्याकरण :- अपठित बोध, शब्द और पद, अनुस्वार एवं अनुनासिक, स्वर संधि, विराम-चिह्न

साहित्य :- नए इलाके में (पद्य-खंड)

रचनात्मक-लेखन :- अनौपचारिक पत्र, संवाद-लेखन, चित्र-वर्णन

1 - गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

आज पूरी दुनिया में व्यापक जल संकट है। एक तरफ हिमनद (ग्लेशियर) का पिघलना और दूसरी तरफ बाढ़-सुखाड़ का बढ़ना आम होता जा रहा है। आमतौर पर नदियों में पानी घट रहा है। हिमनद जब पिघलता है, तो ऊपर नदियों के उद्गम के पास ही लोग उसका उपयोग कर लेते हैं। हिमनदों के पिघलने के कारण हमारे समुद्रों पर भी उसका दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। नदियों में जो सतत् प्रवाह है, उसमें भी धीरे-धीरे संकट बढ़ता जा रहा है। जल स्रोत संकट में आते जा रहे हैं। यह जो जल-स्रोत का संकट है, उससे बचने के उपाय भी बहुत साफ़ हैं। जहाँ हिमनद पिघल रहे हैं, उनके आस-पास जंगलों का होना जरूरी है। जंगल नहीं होते हैं, तो सूरज से आने वाली लाल गर्मी वहाँ का तापमान बढ़ा देती है और उस तापमान के चलते हिमनद और तेज़ी से पिघलकर नीचे आने लगते हैं। जब वहाँ जंगल होते हैं, तो सूरज से आने वाली गर्मी से धरती तपती नहीं है, उसे बुखार नहीं चढ़ता । हिमनदों के आस-पास के इलाकों में हरियाली बढ़ाना अब बहुत ज़रूरी है। इन इलाकों में होने वाले कटाव को भी रोकना चाहिए।

आज नदियों और तालाबों की स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है। अधिकतर नदियाँ सूख गई हैं और जो बची हैं, वे मैला ढ़ोनेवाली मालगाड़ी बन गई हैं। जिस देश में नदियाँ सूखती हैं, वहाँ की सभ्यता भी सूखने लगती है। नदियों का हमारी सभ्यताओं और जीवन से गहरा रिश्ता है।

(i) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में लेखक की चिंता का विषय है-

(A) पिघलते हिमनद   (B) घटते वन प्रदेश

(C) प्रदूषित होती नदियाँ   (D) बढ़ता जल संकट

(ii) गद्यांश के आधार पर ग्लेशियरों के पिघलने का कारण है -

(A) धरती का बढ़ता तापमान   (B) बढ़ती प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ

(C) नदियों का सूख जाना   (D) जल स्रोत का बढ़ता संकट

(iii) उसे बुखार नहीं चढ़ता' से अभिप्राय है-

(A) उसकी सेहत खराब नहीं होती ।   (B) मौसम का मिज़ाज नहीं बिगड़ता ।

(C) धरती का तापमान नहीं बढ़ता ।   (D) वह हरी-भरी बनी रहती है।

(iv) नदियों और सभ्यता के बीच के रिश्ते के विषय में क्या कहा गया है?

(v) 'दो तिहाई नदियाँ मैला ढोनेवाली मालगाड़ी बन गई हैं - - पंक्ति का क्या आशय है?

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ▬

(i) स्रोत के आधार पर शब्द के कितने भेद हैं?

(ii) अनुस्वार की ध्वनि नाक से निकलती है। जिसका मानक चिह्न ------- है।

(iii) 'सड्गति' में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार लगाकर मानक रूप लिखिए -

(iv) 'अभि' उपसर्ग से निर्मित दो शब्द लिखिए।

(v) 'सुशिक्षित' शब्द में किस उपसर्ग का प्रयोग हुआ है? लिखिए।

(vi) 'आहट' एवं 'ता' प्रत्यय से निर्मित एक-एक शब्द लिखिए।

(vii) एक ऐसा शब्द लिखिए जिसमें उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय दोनों का प्रयोग हुआ हो।

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

(i) 'यथा + अर्थ' की संधि से बनेगा-

(ii) 'देवर्षि'- किस संधि का उदाहरण है?

(iii) 'अ+इ = ए' स्वर संधि के किस भेद को व्यक्त करता है?

(iv) 'गीतांजलि' का उचित संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए-

(v) स्वर संधि किसे कहते हैं और उसके कितने भेद होते हैं?

(vi) कल जिसका बेटा चल बसा आज वह बाज़ार में सौदा बेचने चली है हाय रे पत्थर-दिल - वाक्य में उचित विराम का प्रयोग कर पुनः लिखिए।

(vii) 'तुम कब आओगे' इस वाक्य में कौन-सा उचित विराम प्रयोग होगा?

(viii) ("   " / ।) - चिह्न को पहचान कर उनके नाम लिखिए तथा उनका प्रयोग करते हुए एक वाक्य बनाइए।

4- व्याख्या कीजिए-

समय बहुत कम है तुम्हारे पास
आ चला पानी ढहा आ रहा अकास
शायद पुकार ले कोई पहचाना ऊपर से देखकर

5-   विकास के नाम पर नित नए निर्माण से कवि की परेशानी का कारण बताइए।

6.   अपने मित्र को अपने प्रदेश-विशेष के किसी त्योहार की विशेषताएं बताते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

7.   नौकर और मालिक के मध्य 'वेतन-वृद्धि के लिए हुए संवाद को लगभग 50 शब्दों में लिखिए।

8.   दिए गए चित्र का लगभग 100 शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए।

SUBJECT- संस्कृतम् (कोड नं. 119)

अपठित अवबोधनम्

रचनात्मकं कार्यम् - पत्रलेखनम, चित्रवर्णनम / अनुच्छेद-लेखनम, संवाद/ कथापूर्तिः

अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम्–   उच्चारणस्थानम्, धातुरूपाणि(पञ्चसु लकारेषु), शब्दरूपाणि

संधिः:- स्वर-व्यञ्जन- विसर्ग ,कारक-उपपद-विभक्तिप्रयोगाः, प्रत्ययाः क्त्वा -तुमुन् -ल्यप्-शतृ संख्यावाचक शब्दाः 1-100 (1-4प्रथमा विभक्तौ), अव्ययानि

 पठित अवबोधनम् -   पाथेयम, विजयतां स्वदेशः, विद्यया भान्ति सद्गुणाः, कर्मणा याति संसिद्धिम् , तत् त्वम् असि ,तरवे नमोऽस्तु, न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते , कवयामि वयामि यामि

खण्ड:- 'क' अपठित अवबोधनम्

प्र० 1 अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

एकः कर्तव्यपरायणः नगररक्षकः आसीत्। यदा सः इतः ततः अभ्रमत्, तदा एकं वृद्ध महापुरुषम् अपश्यत्। सः वृद्ध आमवृक्षस्य आरोपणे लीनः आसीत्। इदं दृष्ट्वा सः नगररक्षकः तं वृद्ध महापुरुषम् अवदत् - "भवान् किमर्थं वृथा परिश्रमं करोति ? यतः यदा एषः वृक्षः फलिष्यति तदा भवान् जीवितः न भविष्यति। अतः अलम् एतेने श्रमेण।" महापुरुषः हसित्वा अवदत् पश्यतु भवान् एतान् फलयुक्तान् वृक्षान्। एतेषां आरोपणं मया न कृतं परम् अहं फलानि खादित्वा सन्तुष्टः भवामि। अतः यदा मम आरोपितस्य वृक्षस्य फलानि अन्ये खादिष्यन्ति, अहं पुनः प्रसन्नः भविष्यामि।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) नगररक्षकः कीदृशः आसीत् ?

(ii) वृद्धः कस्य आरोपणे लीनः आसीत् ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

(i) यदा नगररक्षकः इतः ततः अभ्रमत् तदा कम अपश्यत् ?

(ii) वृद्ध: पुनः कदा प्रसन्नः भविष्यति ?

III. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्त शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत -

IV. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत-

(i) **'सः'** इत्यस्य कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम् ?

 (क) आसीत्   (ख) नगर: (ग) आस्ताम्   (द) आसन्

(ii) **'कर्तव्यपरायणः'** इत्यस्य विशेषणपदस्य विशेष्यपदं किम् ?

 (क) एक: (ख) नगररक्षकः   (ग) नगर: (द) आसीत्

(iv) **'अप्रसन्न:'** इति पदस्य किं विपर्यायपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?

 (क) वृथा   (ख) प्रसन्न: (ग) पुन: (द) भवान्

खण्ड:- 'ख' रचनात्मककार्यम् (15 अंका:)

प्र०2 भवती ऋचा अस्ति। स्वविद्यालयस्य वार्षिकोत्सवस्य वर्णयन् स्वपित्रे एकं पत्रं लिखत।

तिलकः छात्रावासः

मयराष्ट्रत:

दिनाङ्क: 01/03/2024

परमपूज्याय पित्रे नमः।

अत्र सर्वं कुशलं तत्रास्तु। गते (i)------------- अस्माकम् (ii) -------------- वार्षिकोत्सवः (iii) -------------
। अस्मिन् उत्सवे (iv) -------------- प्रमुखातिथिः आसीत्। अस्माकं विद्यालये अनेके सांस्कृतिकाः (v) --
------------ अभवन्। केचन् छात्राः अगायन् केचन् च अनृत्यन् । प्राचार्यः विद्यालयस्य (vi) -------------
अपठत्। शिक्षानिदेशकः (vii) -------------- अकरोत्। अहम् अपि (viii) -------------- प्राप्तवान् यतः अहं
कक्षायां प्रथमं स्थानम् (ix) -------------- मातृचरणयोः मम प्रणामाः।

(x) -------------- तनया,

मञ्जूषा- शिक्षानिदेशकः, सप्ताहे, विद्यालयस्य, अभवत्, कार्यक्रमाः भवदीयाः, प्रतिवेदनम्, प्राप्तवान्, पुरस्कारवितरणम्, पुरस्कारम्।

प्र०3 चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मंजूषायाः शब्दानां सहायतया पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

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मञ्जूषा- गृहवाटिका, महिला, सिञ्चति, पुष्पाणि, लताः, बालिका, बालकः, पुरुषः, आसन्दिका, समाचारपत्रम्, हस्तौ, जलपात्रम्

प्र० मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहाय्ये निम्नलिखितं विषयं अधिकृत्य पञ्चभिः संस्कृतवाक्यैः एकं अनुच्छेदं लिखत -

"क्रीडा - महत्त्वम्"

मञ्जूषा- महत्त्वपूर्णम्, सर्वेभ्यः, अनिवार्यम्, स्वास्थ्याय, जीवनम्, संयमः, स्थानम्, सफलाः, जनाः, क्रीड।'

प्र०4. अधोलिखितां कथां मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत-

प्रत्येकं देशस्य एकः (i)-------------------- भवति। यथा श्येनः अमेरिकादेशस्य, तथा मयूरः (ii) -------------------- राष्ट्रपक्षी अस्ति । एषः अतीव (iii) -------------------- भवति। (iv) -------------------- यदा एषः मेघान् पश्यति तदा (v) -------------------- नृत्यति । तस्मिन् काले एतस्य पक्षीणाम् (vi) -------------------- अद्भुतम् प्रतीयते । मयूरः (vii) -------------------- खादति। एषः वनेषु (viii) -------------------- च वसति । मयूरस्य (ix) -------------------- दर्शनीयं भवति। अस्य शिरसि शिखण्डः मुकुटम् इव शोभते, अतएव अस्य नाम (x) -------------------- अपि अस्ति ।

> **मञ्जूषा-** भारतदेशस्य, नृत्यम्, आनन्देन, सर्पान्, सौन्दर्यम्, उपवनेषु, शिखण्डी, मनोहरः, राष्ट्रपक्षी, वर्षाकाले

प्र० रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा अधोलिखितसंवादं पुनः लिखत-

प्रभा   – शोभने ! कुत्र गच्छसि ?

शोभना – (i)------------------------------|

प्रभा   – अद्य कलानिकेतनस्य प्राङ्गणे चित्रप्रदर्शनी प्रदर्शिता |

शोभना – अहं जानामि ।(ii)------------------------------|

प्रभा   – मम सौभाग्यम् । (iii) ------------------------- । किम् एकाकी एव आगमिष्यसि ?

शोभना – न, न ! (iv)--|

प्रभा   – एवम् । प्रथमं मम गृहम् आगच्छतु । (v)-------------------------|

शोभना – एवमेव करिष्यामः ।

> **मञ्जूषा** - अद्य अहमपि भवत्याः गृहम् आगमिष्यामि ।
>
> मम माता अनुजः च अपि भविष्यतः ।
>
> भवत्याः स्वागतम् |
>
> ततः मिलित्वा चलिष्यामः ।
>
> चित्रप्रदर्शनीं द्रष्टुं कलाकेन्द्रे ।

खण्ड:- 'ग' अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

प्र०5 अधोलिखित प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

(i) 'ऋ' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् ?

(ii) 'घ' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम्?

(iii) 'उपनेत्रम्' अत्र कः वर्णः नासिक्यः वर्तते ?

(iv) 'पूरयत' इति पदे कः वर्णः तालव्यः अस्ति ?

प्र०6 स्थूलाक्षरपदानां समुचितं सन्धि-सन्धिविच्छेदं वा कृत्वा लिखत-

(i) अहं **वनोत्सवं** द्रष्टुं गच्छामि।

(ii) **वसन्त + ऋतौ** सर्वत्र उल्लासः दृश्यते ।

(iii) **यदि + अपि** सः बालकः तथापि सुन्दरं गायति ।

(iv) अत्रान्तरे **ब्राह्मणोऽपि** श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा गृहम् उपावृत्तः

प्र०7 उपपदविभक्तेः अनुसारम् उचितशब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i) रामः----------------- अलम्। (रावण)

    (अ) रावणम्　　(ब) रावणाय　　(स) रावणेन　　(द) रावणस्य

(ii) गजः ---------------------हीनः अस्ति। (चरण)

    (अ) चरणम्　　(ब) चरणाय　　(स) चरणेन　　(द) चरणैः

(iii) शीला---------------- प्रति कदा गमिष्यति ? (गृह)

    (अ) गृहम्　　(ब) गृहस्य　　(स) गृहात्　　(द) गृहेण

(iv) शिक्षकः------------------------- विश्वसिति। (छात्र)

    (अ) छात्रान्　　(ब) छात्राः　　(स) छात्रेषु　　(द) छात्रैः

प्र08. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितशब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

(i)　अहं -------------------- जलम् आनयामि।

    (अ) यूयम्　　(ब) तुभ्यम्　　(स) त्वया　　(द) तव

(ii)　………………………सर्वत्र आदरः भवति ।

    (अ) भवतः　　(ब) भवते　　(स) भवन्तः　　(द) भवता

(iii)　अस्मै ………………इदं फलम् अस्ति ।

    (अ) बालकम्　　(ब) बालकः　　(स) बालकाय　　(द) बालकस्य

(iv)　बालकाः-------------------------तरन्ति ।

    (अ) नद्याम्　　(ब) नद्यः　　(स) नद्याः　　(द) नद्यैः

प्र09. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितधातुरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i)　सः स्वकार्यं समयेन ----------------।

    (अ) कुर्याः　　(ब) कुर्यात्　　(स) कुर्युः　　(द) कुर्याताम्

(ii)　पिता वस्तूनि आनेतुम् आपणं---------------------।

    (अ) गच्छ　　(ब) गच्छसि　　(स) गच्छतु　　(द) अगच्छन्

(iii)　त्वं शिक्षकं ----------------------।

    (अ) सेवेते　　(ब) सेवे　　(स) सेवसे　　(द) सेवन्ते

(vi)　अहं श्वः पाठं --------------------।

    (अ) पठामि　　(ब)पठानि　　(स) पठिष्यामि　　(द) पठति

प्रo 10. कोष्ठकगतपदानां प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा उचितम् उत्तरं विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत-

(i) (धाव् + शतृ) बालका: पतन्ति ।

(अ) धावता (ब) धावन्

(स) धावन्त: (द) धावन्ती

(ii) छात्र: गुरुं (प्रणम्य) पठति ।

(अ) प्र + नम् + ल्यप् (ब) प्र + णम् + ल्यप्

(स) प्र + नम् + य (द) प्र + णम् + य

(iii) शिशु: मोदकं (दृष्ट्वा) प्रसीदति।

(अ) दृश् + तुमुन् (ब) दृश् + क्त्वा

(स) पश्य + क्त्वा (द) दृश् + ल्यप्

प्रo011. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि मञ्जूषायां प्रदतैः उचित-अव्ययपदैः पूरयत-

मञ्जूषा - सहसा, कदा, इतस्तत:, उच्चै:

(i) खगा:------------------ उड्डयन्ति ।

(ii) वने पशव:----------------भ्रमन्ति ।

(iii) त्वम् विद्यालयं --------------------गच्छसि ?

(iv) कदापि कार्यं ----------------न कर्तव्यम् ।

प्रo012. कोष्ठके प्रदत्तसंख्यावाचकशब्दानाम् उचितरूपं प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i) सरोवरे -----------------(4) मीना: तरन्ति।

(ii) मासे -----------------------(31) दिवसा: भवन्ति।

(iii) तत्र -----------------------(3) फलानि पतन्ति।

(iv) विद्यालये -------------------------(85) अध्यापिका: सन्ति ।

खण्ड:- 'घ' पठित अवबोधनम्

प्रo13 अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

बालः अष्टावक्रः मित्रैः सह क्रीडित्वा गृहं प्रत्यावृतः। स जननीम् अपृच्छत् "मातः! क्व आस्ते मम पिता" इति। साऽवदत्-"जात! तव पिता राजर्षेः जनकस्य सभां विद्वद्भिः सह शास्त्रार्थाय गतः आसीत्, किन्तु अधुना यावत् न प्रतिनिवृत्तः। अहमपि चिन्तातुरा अस्मि।" इदं निशम्य अष्टावक्रः प्रत्यवदत् "जननि! अलं चिन्तया। श्वः प्रभाते एव अहं राजसभां गत्वा ज्ञास्यामि का वार्ता" इति। माताऽवदत् "त्वं बालोऽसि। राजसभायां तव प्रवेशो न सुलभः। तत्र तव उपहासोऽपि संभाव्यते।" विलक्षणप्रतिभासम्पन्नः सर्वशास्त्रपारङ्गतः अष्टावक्रः अभाषत "मातः। मा भैषीः ईदृशीं तादृशीं वा आशंकां मा विधेहि । अहं पित्रा सह क्षिप्रमागमिष्यामि ।"

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) कस्य पिता शास्त्रार्थाय गतः आसीत् ?

(ii) राजसभायां अष्टावक्रस्य प्रवेशः कीदृशः न आसीत् ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

(i) अष्टावक्रः मातरं किम् अपृच्छत् ?

(ii) अष्टावक्रः कीदृशः आसीत् ?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत-

(i) ' सर्वशास्त्रपारङ्गतः ' इति विशेषणपदस्य कः विशेष्यः अनुच्छेदे लिखितः ?

(ii) 'प्रातःकाले' अस्य पदस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र अनुच्छेदे आगतः?

प्र०14. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत-

छायामन्यस्य कुर्वन्ति तिष्ठन्ति स्वयमातपे।

फलान्यपि परार्थाय वृक्षाः सत्पुरुषा इव।।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(i) अस्मिन् श्लोके स्वयं आतपे के तिष्ठन्ति ?

(ii) वृक्षाः फलानि कस्मै यच्छन्ति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-

(i) वृक्षाः के इव कथिता ?

(ii) छायां के कुर्वन्ति ?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत-

(i) श्लोके 'आतपम्' इत्यस्य पदस्य कः विपर्ययः आगतः?

(ii) 'वृक्षाः ' इत्यस्य कर्तृपदस्य श्लोके क्रियापदं किम्?

प्र०15 अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

नगरपालः-(तन्तुवायं प्रति) भोः, किमेतत् करोषि ?

तन्तुवायः- महाशय! अहं त्रुटितान् तन्तून् संयोजयामि।

नगरपालः- किं पठितोऽसि ?

तन्तुवायः- आम, मया गुरुकुले शिक्षा गृहीता।

नगरपालः -किं काव्यरचनां जानासि ?

तन्तुवायः -पश्यतु एव भवान् । तन्तुसंयोजने व्यग्रोऽहं कथं काव्यं कुर्याम् ?

नगरपालः- तर्हि त्वया मया सह राजसभां गन्तव्यम् ।

तन्तुवायः- प्रसीदतु भवान् ! तत्र गत्वा किं करिष्यामि। दयस्व, मयि दयस्व । तत्र गमनेन मम

कार्यहानिः भविष्यति ।

नगरपालः -नाहं जाने। त्वया गन्तव्यमेव। एष राजादेशः। विसृज कार्यम्। झटिति आगच्छ मया साकम्।

तन्तुवायः- राजादेश इति । गन्तव्यमेव, नास्ति उपायः। चलामि नगरपालक! चलामि ।

(I) . एकपदेन उत्तरत -

(i) तन्तुवायः कीदृशान् तन्तून् संयोजयति ?

(ii) कः गुरुकुले शिक्षां गृहीतवान् ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

(i) केन सह तन्तुवायं राजसभां गन्तव्यम् ?

(ii) कस्मिन् व्यग्र: तन्तुवायः काव्यं न करोति ?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत-

(i) 'गृहीता' इत्यस्य क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?

(ii) 'लाभ:' इत्यस्य पदस्य कः विपर्ययः संवादे प्रयुक्त: ?

प्र०16 अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखांकितानि पदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -

(क) **वृक्षस्य** उपरि बलाका आसीत् ।

(ख) श्वेतकेतुः **फले** बीजानि पश्यति।

(ग) चन्दनस्य मूलं **भुजङ्गैः** आश्रितम्।

(घ) माधव: **उज्जयिन्याम्** अवसत्।

(ङ) महान् भवितुं **सत्सङ्गति :** अपेक्षिता।

प्र०17 अधोलिखितश्लोकस्य अन्वयम् उचितपदैः पूरयत -
यौवनं धनसम्पत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता ।
एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयम् ॥

अन्वयः - यौवनं (i) ------------------ सम्पत्तिः (ii) -------------- अविवेकिता, एकम् एकम्

(iii) ------------------ अनर्थाय (अलम्) यत्र (iv)------------------- (तत्र) किमु ?

मञ्जूषा- प्रभुत्वम्, धन, चतुष्टयम्, अपि

प्र०18 मंजूषायाः सहायतया कथापूर्तिं कुरुत -

श्वेतकेतुः महर्षेः (i)-------------------पुत्रः आसीत् । यदा सः द्वादश (ii) ------------------- अभवत् तदा पिता आरुणिः (iii) ------------------- गुरुं प्रति पठनाय गन्तुम् अवदत् । यतः तस्य कुले कोऽपि (iv) ------------------- नासीत्। सः पुत्रः गुरोः समीपं गत्वा (v) ------------------- वर्षाणि यावद् अध्ययनम् अकरोत् । सर्वान् वेदान् (vi) ------------------- पठित्वा सः पितरं प्रति आगतवान्

। सहैव (vii) "------------------ सर्वश्रेष्ठः अस्मि" इति मन्यमानः सः उद्धत (viii) ---------------
---'अभवत् ।

मञ्जूषा- द्वादश, अहम्, आरुणेः, स्वभावः, सार्थान्, वर्षीयः, तम्, अपठितः

प्र॰19 रेखांकितपदानां प्रसङ्गानुसारं शुद्धं अर्थं चित्वा लिखत -

(i) सा साध्वी भर्तुः **शुश्रूषां** कृत्वा मुनेः अन्तिकम् आगता ।

(क) श्रीतुम् इच्छा   (ख) सुन्दरता

(ग) सेवा   (घ) भोजनम्

(ii) सः नरः **साक्षरः** अस्ति ।

(क) नरः   (ख) पठितः

(ग) अपठितः   (घ) कार्यकुशलः

(iii) तं हसन्ते **विलोक्य** सर्वे विद्वांसः स्तब्धाः जाताः।

(क) पश्य   (ख) न विलोक्य

(ग) अदृश्य   (घ) दृष्ट्वा

(iv) समृद्धिभिः **सत्पुरुषाः** गर्विताः न भवन्ति ।

(क) सज्जनाः   (ख) नेतारः

(ग) धनवन्तः   (घ) विद्यावन्तः

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
TOPIC: CIRCLE

Section A (1 Mark only)

Multiple choice questions

1. In fig. AOB is a diameter of the circle and AC = BC the ∠CAB is equal to:
   a) 30^0 c) 45^0
   b) 60^0 d) 90^0

2. In fig. AB and CD are two equal chords of a circle with centre O. OP and OQ are perpendiculars on chords AB and CD respectively. If ∠POQ = 150° then ∠APQ is equal to
   a) 30^0 c) 75^0
   b) 15^0 d) 60^0

3. The radius of a circle is 13cm and the length of one of its chords is 10cm. The distance of the chord from the centre is
   a) 11.5 cm   c) 12 cm
   b) 69 cm   d) 23 cm

4. In fig. if∠ABC= 20°, then∠AOC is equal to
   a) 20^0 c) 40^0
   b) 60^0 d) 10^0

5. If AB = 12cm, BC=16cm and AB is perpendicular to BC, then the radius of the circle passing through the point A, B and C is:
   a) 6cm   b) 8cm   c)10 cm   d) 12 cm

6. AD is a diameter of a circle and AB is a chord. If AD = 34 cm, AB = 30 cm the distance of AB from the centre of the circle is:
   a) 17 cm   b) 15cm   c) 4cm   d) 8 cm
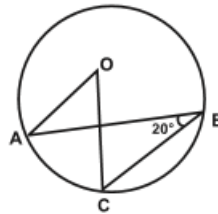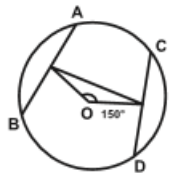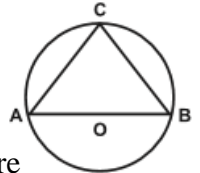
Answer the following questions

7. Find the missing variables in the given figures:
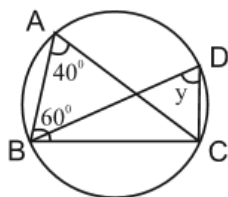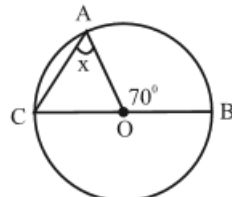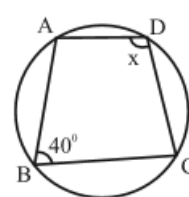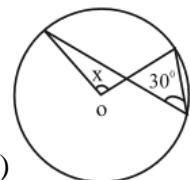
(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)
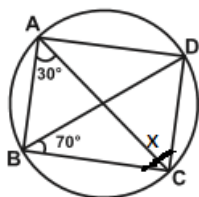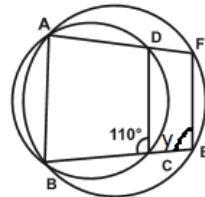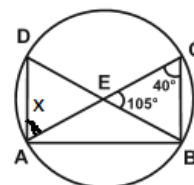
(e)   (f)   (g)

Section B (2 Marks)

1. A chord of a circle is equal to the radius of the circle. Find the angle subtended by the chord at a point on the minor arc and at a point on the major arc.
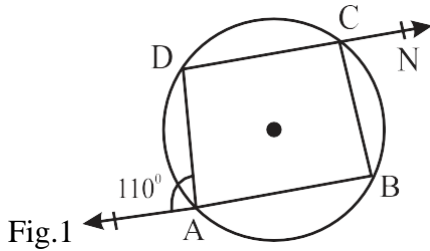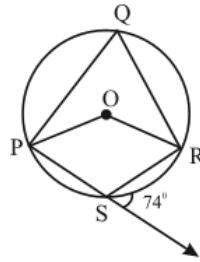2. In the following fig.1 Find the value of ∠BCN.

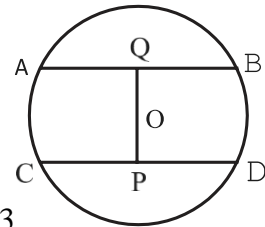Fig.1   fig.2   fig. 3

8. In the given fig.2 Find the value of reflex angle POR.
9. In the given fig.3, O is center of the circle with radius 5 cm, OP⊥CD, OQ⊥AB, AB || CD, AB = 6 cm and CD = 8 cm. Determine PQ.
10. In given fig.4 ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral, chords AB and CD are produced to meet E, show that EA x EB = EC x ED.
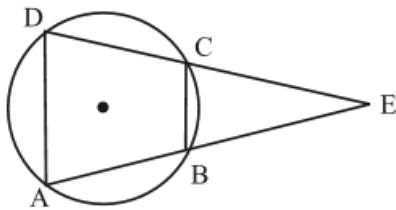
Fig.4

Section C (3 Marks)

1. In the given fig.5 determine a, b & c if ∠BCD = 43^0, ∠BAF = 62^0.
2. In the fig.6 P is the center prove that∠XPZ= 2 (∠XZP +∠YXZ)
3. In given fig.7, O is center of circle and∠DAB = 50^0, calculate the value ofx and y.
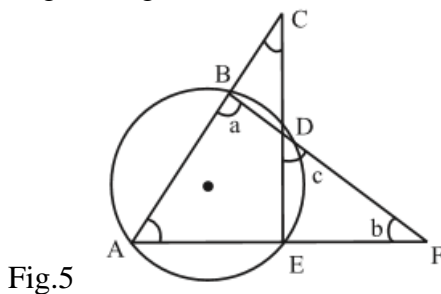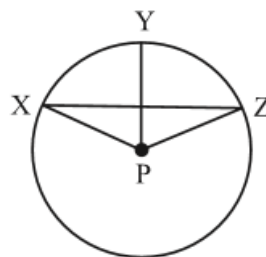

Fig.5   fig.6   fig.7
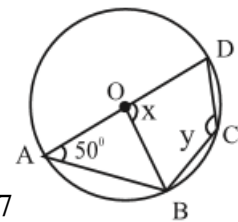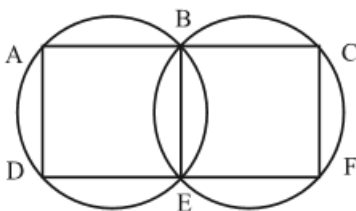
11. In the given figure A, B, C and D, E, F are two sets of collinear points. Prove that AD||CF.

Section D (4 Marks)

12. During a practical activity in math lab students were using circular geo board. The angle subtended by an arc at the center is $(2a+50^0)$. Ram calculated $\angle BAC$ as $(a+25^0)$.
    a) Is he finding correct? Justify it.
    b) Find $\angle BAC$ if $a = 30^0$
    c) What will be the value of $\angle BOC$ for $a = 15^0$?
    d) If $a = 30°$ then find the measure of Reflex $\angle BOC$
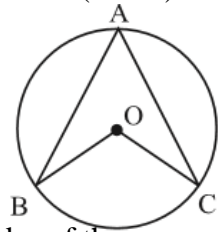
13. AB and CD are two parallel chords of a circle which are on opposite sides of the center O such that AB = 10cm, CD = 24cm and the distance between AB and CD is 17 cm. Find the radius of the circle. (fig.8)

14. In fig.9, O is the center of the circle, $\angle BCO = 30°$ Find x and y.

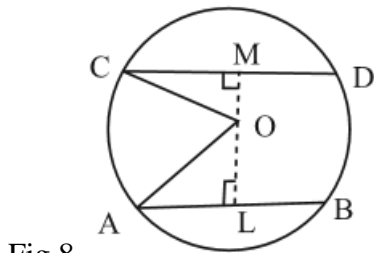15. In fig.10, O is the center of the circle, BD = OD and CD $\perp$ AB, Find $\angle CAB$.
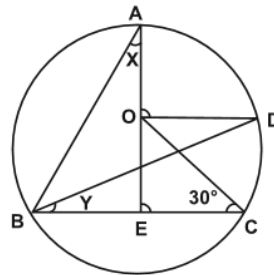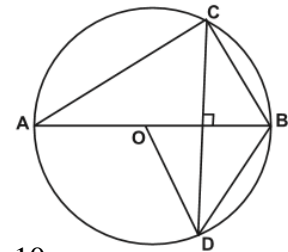

Fig.8   fig.9   fig.10

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

TOPIC: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) - Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is not a part of animal husbandry?
   a) Breeding of livestock
   b) Growing crops
   c) Dairy farming
   d) Poultry farming
2. Cross-breeding is done in animal husbandry to:
   a) Improve disease resistance
   b) Reduce milk production
   c) Lower body weight of animals
   d) Increase dependency on imported breeds
3. The method of rearing fish commercially in tanks and ponds is called:
   a) Pisciculture
   b) Apiculture
   c) Sericulture
   d) Horticulture
4. Which one of the following animals is primarily used for wool production?
   a) Cow
   b) Goat
   c) Sheep
   d) Buffalo
5. Artificial insemination in cattle is preferred because:
   a) It is expensive
   b) It reduces the chance of diseases
   c) It does not improve breeds
   d) It leads to less milk production

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 Marks Each)

1. Explain two ways in which animal husbandry contributes to the economy of a country.
2. How does cross-breeding help in improving livestock? Provide an example.
3. Differentiate between pisciculture and apiculture with examples.
4. Why is proper shelter important in animal husbandry?
5. Write a short note on the role of cooperatives in dairy farming.

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1. Describe the management practices necessary for dairy farming. Explain how these practices ensure better milk production.
2. Discuss the process and importance of poultry farming. Highlight the key points to be kept in mind for its successful management.
3. What is sericulture? Explain its economic importance in rural areas of India.
4. Explain the different steps involved in the production of high-yielding breeds of cattle. How do these methods help in meeting human needs?
5. Suggest and explain ways to improve animal husbandry practices to meet the increasing demand for food.

CRITICAL THINKING CHALLENGE

Case Study:
A farmer in a rural area has limited resources and wants to start animal husbandry as a source of livelihood. Considering the local climate and availability of fodder, the farmer has the option of rearing either goats or poultry.

- Analyze the situation and suggest which option would be more suitable.
- Justify your answer with relevant points on cost, maintenance, and profitability.

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY

TOPICS: ATOMS AND MOLECULES: LAWS OF CHEMICAL COMBINATION, ATOM, SYMBOLS, ATOMIC MASS, MOLECULE (ELEMENTS & COMPOUNDS), IONS, FORMULA WRITING, MOLECULAR MASS, FORMULA UNIT MASS.
STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM: CHARGED PARTICLES IN MATTER- ELECTRONS, PROTONS AND NEUTRONS,STRUCTURE OF AN ATOMS ,ELECTRONS DISTRIBUTION IN ORBITS,VALENCY, ATOMIC NUMBER AND MASS NUMBER,ISOTOPES, ISOBARS

1. **Who proposed the law of constant proportions?**
   a) John Dalton
   b) Joseph Proust
   c) Ernest Rutherford
   d) J.J. Thomson

2. **The smallest particle of an element that can take part in a chemical reaction is:**
   a) Molecule
   b) Atom
   c) Ion
   d) Compound

3. **The formula unit mass of NaCl is:**
   a) 23 u
   b) 35.5 u
   c) 58.5 u
   d) 59.5 u

4. **Hydrogen and oxygen combine to form water in the ratio:**
   a) 2:1 by weight
   b) 1:8 by weight
   c) 1:2 by weight
   d) 2:16 by weight

5. **What is the valency of oxygen in H_2O?**
   a) 1
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

6. **Identify the diatomic molecule from the following:**
   a) O_2
   b) NaCl
   c) CO_2
   d) NH_3

7. **Which of the following statements about atoms is incorrect?**
   a) Atoms are indivisible.
   b) Atoms of the same element have identical masses.

c) Atoms combine in fixed whole-number ratios to form compounds.

d) Atoms can be created and destroyed during chemical reactions.

8. **What is the correct formula for calcium hydroxide?**
   a) $Ca(OH)_2$
   b) CaH_2
   c) Ca_2OH
   d) $Ca(OH)$

9. **The ratio by mass of hydrogen and oxygen in water is:**
   a) 2:1
   b) 1:8
   c) 8:1
   d) 1:2

10. **Which of the following is not a triatomic molecule?**
    a) CO_2
    b) O_3
    c) H_2O
    d) O_2

……………………………………………………….

Chapter 4: Structure of the Atom

11. **Who discovered the proton?**
    a) J.J. Thomson
    b) E. Goldstein
    c) Ernest Rutherford
    d) James Chadwick

12. **The negatively charged particles in an atom are called:**
    a) Neutrons
    b) Protons
    c) Electrons
    d) Ions

13. **Which of the following is true about Rutherford's atomic model?**
    a) The nucleus is positively charged.
    b) Electrons revolve around the nucleus in circular orbits.
    c) Most of the atom is empty space.
    d) All of the above

14. **The charge of a neutron is:**
    a) Positive
    b) Negative
    c) Neutral
    d) Double positive

15. **The number of protons in an atom determines its:**
    a) Mass number

b) Atomic number
c) Valency
d) Neutron number

16. **Bohr's atomic model suggests that:**
    a) Electrons move randomly around the nucleus.
    b) Electrons revolve in fixed energy levels.
    c) The nucleus contains only protons.
    d) Electrons and protons are present in the nucleus.

17. **The nucleus of an atom contains:**
    a) Protons and electrons
    b) Neutrons and electrons
    c) Protons and neutrons
    d) Protons, neutrons, and electrons

18. **The first shell of an atom can accommodate a maximum of:**
    a) 2 electrons
    b) 4 electrons
    c) 8 electrons
    d) 18 electrons

19. **What is the atomic number of an element with 11 protons?**
    a) 11
    b) 22
    c) 1
    d) 10

20. **Who discovered the neutron?**
    a) Rutherford
    b) Bohr
    c) Thomson
    d) Chadwick

21. **Which of the following represents a neutral atom?**
    a) Protons > Electrons
    b) Protons = Electrons
    c) Protons < Electrons
    d) None of these

22. **What is the maximum number of electrons that can be accommodated in the second shell?**
    a) 2
    b) 4
    c) 8
    d) 16

23. **In Rutherford's gold foil experiment, most alpha particles:**
    a) Passed through without deflection
    b) Got deflected

c) Bounced back

d) Were absorbed

24. **The valency of an element depends on its:**
    a) Atomic number
    b) Number of electrons in the outermost shell
    c) Mass number
    d) Number of neutrons

25. **The charge of a neutron is:**
    a) Positive
    b) Negative
    c) Neutral
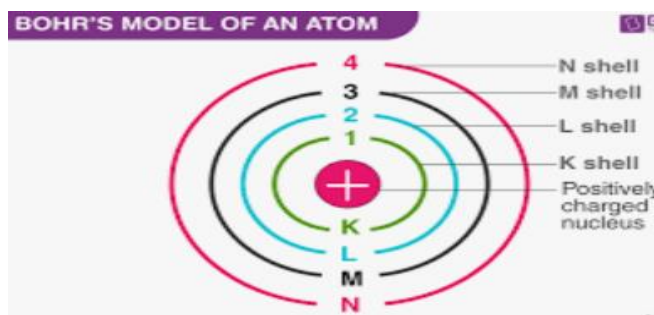   d) Double positive

COMPETANCY BASED QUESTIONS

● **Knowledge and Understanding**

Q26.Explain how Rutherford's alpha particle scattering experiment led to the discovery of the nucleus.
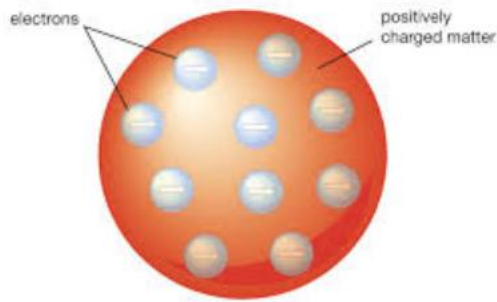
● **Application Based**

Q27.Using the Bohr model of the atom, calculate the number of electrons in the all four orbit of an atom.
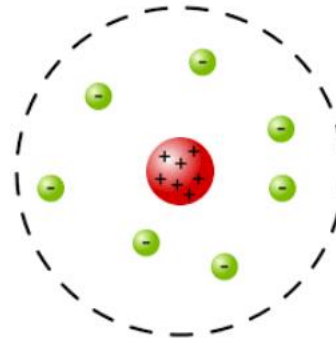

● **Critical Thinking**

Q28. Compare the key differences between the Thomson model and the Rutherford model of the atom. What limitations of the Thomson model were addressed by Rutherford?

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- **Problem-Solving**

Q29.The atomic number of an element is 11. Write its electronic configuration and how will you find its valency?

……………………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………..

SUBJECT: PHYSICS ASSIGNMENT
TOPIC : SOUND

Q1. What is the difference between note and tone?

Q2. Full form of SONAR is:

Q3. When we change feeble sound to loud sound we increase its _____

Q4. Sound produced by a thunderstorm is heard 10 s after the lightning is seen. Calculate the approximate distance of the thunder cloud. (Given speed of sound = 340 m/s.)
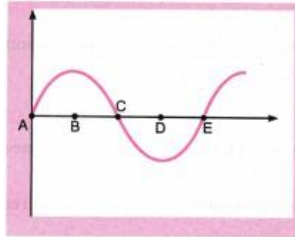
Q5. Draw a curve showing density or pressure variations with respect to distance for a disturbance produced by sound. Mark the following

      i)   Amplitude of the wave
      ii)   What is the frequency of the wave drawn by you.
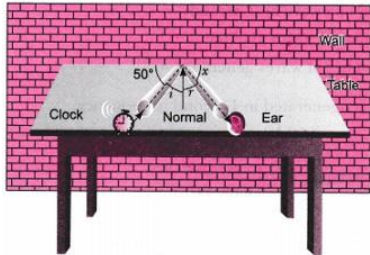   **iii)**   compression and iv)   rarefaction on this curve. Q6. What

is the wavelength in the given curve (in terms of A,B,C,D,E)

Q7. What is relation between time period and frequency?

Q8. Name the principle on which a stethoscope works. Draw a diagram only to explain its working.

Q9. For hearing the loudest ticking sound heard by the ear, find the angle r in the figure.

Q10. Which wave characteristics determine the loudness and pitch of sound?

Q11. Figure shows a loudspeaker cone oscillating to produce sound waves:
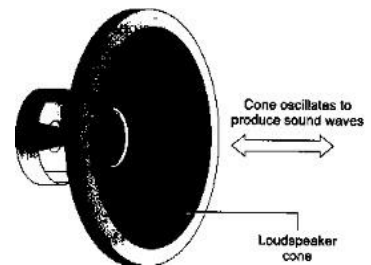
Answer the following questions based on the above diagram
   a) As the sound wave passes a point, it produces regions of higher and lower pressure. State the names of these regions.
   b) State the effect on the loudness and pitch of the sound from the loudspeaker when the amplitude increases but the frequency of the sound stays the same.
   c) State the effect on the loudness and pitch of the sound from the loudspeaker when the amplitude stays the same but the frequency increases.

Q12. The speed of sound _____on a hotter day. Give reason for the statement.

Q13. A sound wave travels at a speed of 339 ms^{-1}. If its wavelength is 1.5 cm, what is the frequency of the wave? Will it be audible?

Q14. A powerful sound signal sent from a ship is received again after 2.4 seconds. How deep is the ocean bottom? (Speed of sound in water = 1,500 m/s)

Q15. (a) Represent graphically by two separate diagrams in each case
(i) Two sound waves having the same amplitude but different frequencies.
(ii) Two sound waves having the same frequency but different amplitudes.
(iii) Two sound waves having different amplitudes and also different wave lengths.

(b) If velocity of sound in air is 340 m/s, calculate
(i) wavelength when frequency is 256 Hz.
(ii) frequency when wavelength is 0.85 m

SUBJECT: HISTORY

TOPIC: RISE OF HITLER

Multiple Choice Questions

1.What was the term used by Nazis for deporting people to Gas Chambers?

A) Holocaust   **B)** Evacuation   **C)** Persecution   **D)** Final Destination

2.Who bailed out Germany during the economic crisis in 1923 ?

A) USA   **B)** USSR   **C)** France   **D)** Britain

3.Anti-democratic forces in Germany gained strength as a result of:

A) Defeat in the Second World War **B)** Price rise **C)** Harsh conditions of Treaty of Versailles **D)** None of the above

4.Which nation was an ally of Germany during the First World War?

A) Austria   **B)** England   **C)** United States   **D)** Russia

5.The USA intervened in the Second World War because

A) It wanted to occupy territories in Europe   **B)** US base at Pearl Harbor had been bombed

C) It had strong ties with Britain   **D)** It was facing economic problems at home

6. Hitler believed that at the top of the racial hierarchy were the:

A) Jews   **B)** Aryans   **C)** Europeans   **D)** Coloured people

7.The Treaty of Versailles:

A) Reduced the territory of Germany **B)** Increased the territory of Germany **C)** Made no territorial changes

D) Was liberal towards the Germans

8.The book 'Third Reich of Dreams' written by-

A) Charlotte Beradt   **B)** Ernst Hammer   **C)** Der Sturemer   **D)** Elvira Bauer

9.Hitler is best described as a

A) Democrat   **B)** Monarch   **C)** Dictator   **D)** Nationalist

10.Hitler's success included

A) the disappearance of unemployment.   **B)** the rise of prosperity.   **C)** an increase in German prestige.

D) all the above.

11.Which of the following statement does not match the Nazi view on women?

A) Women are radically different from men

B) Women must become good mother and rear pure blooded 'Aryan' children

C) Women should be entitled equal rights to men

D) Women must produce more children

12. Which country was attacked by Germany in 1939 September?

A) France **B)** Poland **C)** England **D)** Russia

13. Nazi ideology believed that

A) Jews were responsible for all ills of Germany.

B) All races were equal

C) Political boundaries should be respected

D) All of the above

14. Read the statement carefully and choose the correct option.
Statement 1: Nazi propaganda projected Hitler as someone who had arrive to deliver people from their distress. Statement 2: National Socialist German Workers' Party came to be known as the Nazi Party.
Statement 3: Hitler set out to protect the structures of democratic rule.

A) All the statements are true.

B) All the statements are false.

C) Statements 1 and 2 are correct but statement 3 is false.

D) Statements 1 and 3 are false but statement 2 is true.

15. Youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in the spirit of National Socialism. Ten year olds had to join _____ and at 14, all boys had to join ____ where they learned to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, communist and Gypsies.

A) Hitler Youth, Nazi party **B)** Jungvolk, Hitler Youth **C)** Hitler Youth, Jungvolk **D)** Nazi Party, Hitler Youth

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

TOPIC: STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR; POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE; PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE.

Poverty Ratio in Selected Indian States, (As per 2011 Census)
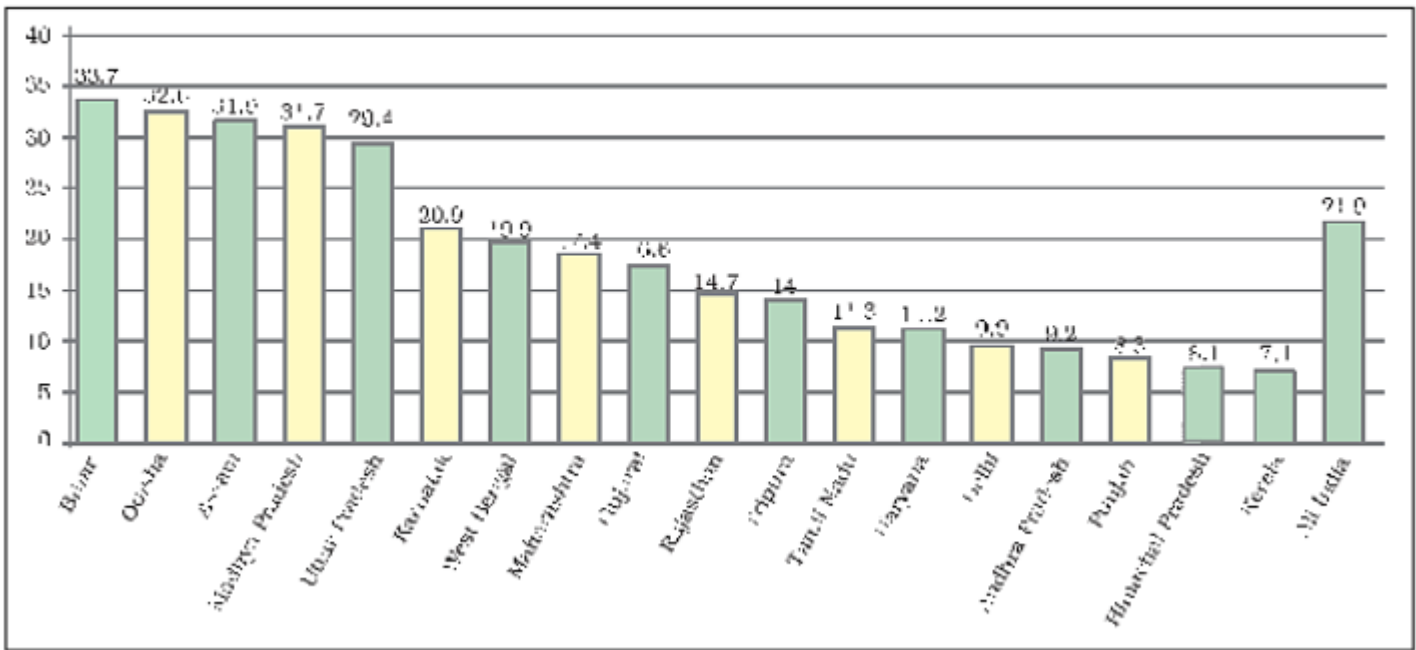
Answer the following questions based on the above graph:

Q1 Identify the three states with Highest poverty ratio.

Q2 Identify the three states with Lowest poverty ratio.

Q3 Create a comparative analysis based on the two aspects mentioned above and explain the reasons behind the regions with the highest and lowest poverty ratios.

CASE BASED STUDY:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in the bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Story of Sakal

There were two friends Vilas and Sakal living in the same village Semapur. Sakal was a twelve- year-old boy. His mother Sheela looked after domestic chores. His father Buta Chaudhary worked in an agricultural field. Sakal helped his mother with domestic chores. He also looked after his younger brother Jeetu and sister Seetu. His uncle Shyam had passed the matriculation examination, but was sitting idle in the house as he had no job. Buta and Sheela were eager to teach Sakal.
They forced him to join the village school which he soon joined. He started studying and completed his higher secondary examination. His father persuaded him to continue his studies. He raised a loan for Sakal to study a vocational course in computers. Sakal was meritorious and interested in studies from the beginning. With great vigor and enthusiasm, he completed his course. After some time, he got a job in a private firm. He even designed a new kind of software. This software helped him increase the sale of the firm. His boss acknowledged his services and rewarded him with a promotion.

Story of Vilas

Vilas was an eleven-year-old boy residing in the same village where Sakal lived. Vilas's father Mahesh was a fisherman. His father passed away when he was only two years old. His mother Geeta sold fish to earn money to feed the family. She bought fish from the landowner's pond and sold it in the nearby mandi. She could earn only Rs 150 a day by selling fish. Vilas became a patient of arthritis. His mother could not afford to take him to the doctor. He could not go to school either. He was not interested in studies. He helped his mother in cooking and also looked after his younger brother Mohan. After some time, his mother fell sick and there was no one to look after her. There was no one in the family to support them. Vilas, too, was forced to sell fish in the same village. He, like his mother, earned only a meager income.

Q.1 Do you notice any difference between the two friends? What are those?

Q2. Explain in your words how the living conditions of Sakal and Vilas effected their future and their Contribution to the economy.

Q.3 Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Buffer Stock is the stock of the foodgrains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government. Reasoning (R): Buffer Stock is maintained by the Life Corporation of India (FCI).

A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.

C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

E) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Q.4 Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The quality of the population decides the growth rate of the
country. Reason (R): The quality of population depends upon the income of
people.

A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.

C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

E) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Q.5 Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option:
Assertion (A): Contemporary perspectives on poverty are primarily grounded in economic criteria. **Reason (R):** This includes elements like education, health, employment prospects, access to essential services, and the phenomenon of social exclusion.

A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.

C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

E) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Q.6. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at
all times. Reasoning (R): Food security also depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS).

A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.

C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

E) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Q.7 Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Seasonal unemployment is prevalent in agriculture.
Reason (R): Seasonal unemployment occurs because of the cyclical nature of farming activities.

A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.

C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

E) Both Assertion and Reason are false

Q.8 Explain what is gross enrollment ratio?

Q.9. Name the group of people who are more prone to food insecurity? Explain.

Q.10. What are the possible reasons for a country to be poor?

Q.11. Explain any three disadvantages of unemployment?

Q.12. Describe the three dimensions of food security?

Q.13. What are the problems of the functioning of ration shops?

Q.14. Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.

Q.15. Describe briefly some of the poverty alleviation programmes initiated by the Central Government?

Q.16. Discuss any two schemes launched by the state that aims at providing food security to poor people.

Q.17. What are the various activities that are undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector, and tertiary sector?

Q.18. Production can be carried out with the judicious development in the human resources by making investments in _____ (education/shelter)and health.

Q.19. Greater knowledge in the form of improved production technologies can rapidly increase the _____(productivity/ consumption).

Q.20. The energy of the nutritional level of food is expressed in the form of _____(Calories per day/Milk per day).

Q.21 _____is thus defined as a situation of lack of income to acquire minimum necessities of life.

Q.22. People living in economically backward states with a high incidence of poverty, tribal and remote areas, regions more prone to _____(Food insecurity/exploitation).

Q.23. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yozana scheme was launched to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed. True/False

Q.24. A family involved in farming is said to be in full employment. True/False

Q.25. White Revolution in India was associated with Paper. True/False

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER :POPULATION

1. What is census?

   A) A process of collecting and analyzing data about a country's wildlife
   B) A survey conducted to count and collect demographic information about a population
   C) A method to measure the GDP of a country
   D) A study of geographical features of a region

2. As per the 2024 Census, which of the following states of India is most densely populated**?**

   A) West Bengal   B) Kerala   C) Uttar Pradesh   D) Bihar

3. An indicator of Socio-Economic development in a country is_____
   a) Literacy   b) Wealth   c) Sex composition   d) None of these

4. Which state in India has the highest literacy rate as of 2024?

   A) Tamil Nadu   B) Goa   C) Kerala   D) Himachal Pradesh

5. What is the term for the movement of people within a country's borders?
 a) Emigration   b) Immigration   c) Internal migration
 d) International migration

6. What is the term for the number of years it takes a population to double in size at the current growth rate?
 a) Doubling time   b) Life expectancy   c) Replacement level   d) Demographic transition

7. The age, sex, education level, and ethnicity of a population are examples of:
 a) Population density   b) Population distribution
 c) Population composition d) Population growth

8.   Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences population distribution?
 a) Climate   b) Landforms   c) Economic development   d) Time zones

9. Study the map:

INDIA
DENSITY OF POPULATION

Person Per Sq Km
■ Above 1001
801-1000
601-800
401-600
201-400
Less than 20
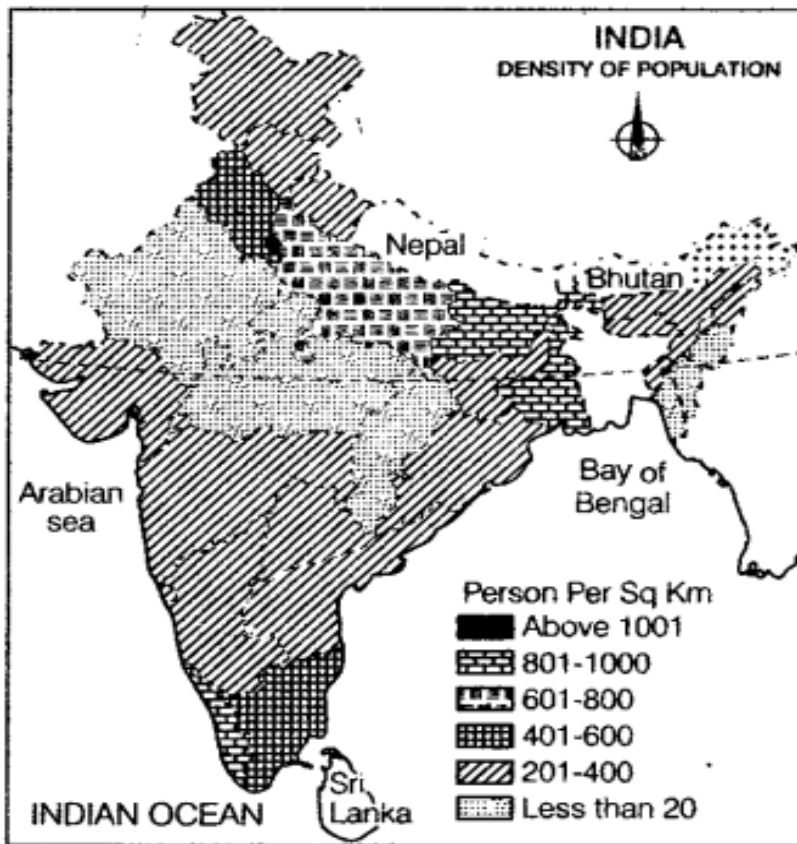
. Answer the following questions:-

   (i) Name any two states having the density of population from 801 to 1000 persons per sq km.

   (ii)Name any states which have population density from 401 to 600 persons per sq km.

10. Study the data given below carefully in the table and answer the following questions, (AH Indio 2008)
Decadal Growth Rate in India, 1901-2001

Census Year	Total Population	Growth Rate	
		Absolute Number	Percent of Growth
1901	238396327		
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+J5.75

1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+)27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+)39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+)42420485	(+) 13.31
1961	439234771	(+)77682873	(+)21.51
1971	548159652	(+)108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+)135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+)182307640	(+) 21.54

Answer the following questions:

i) Which decade shows minus growth rate? What is the main reason for the decline in the population of this decade?

(ii) Which decades are referred to as the period of steady population growth? Give one reason for it.

(iii) Why has the population growth declined in the last two decades?

THREE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Population is the pivotal element in social studies. Support your answer giving three points
2. 'Despite the decline trend of the growth rate, the population of India is increasing at a faster rate'.Explain
3. What is migration? Explain the two types of migration.
4. What are the Pull and Push factors that influence rural urban migration in India?
5. What are the problems associated with the adolescents in India?
6. Explain the factors influencing the distribution of population in India.

FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is population change? Discuss the factors influencing population change.
2. Evaluate the role of NPP 2000 in the life of adolescents.

Map Work :

    i)   The state having highest density of population.
    ii) The state having lowest density of population.
    iii) The state having highest sex ratio.
    iv) The state having lowest sex ratio.
    v) The most populous state of India.
    vi) The most sparsely populated state of India.

SUBJECT- ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
TOPIC: CREATING A QUIZ BOT USING ZAPIER

Step 1: Open https://zapier.com. You will get the screen shown below:
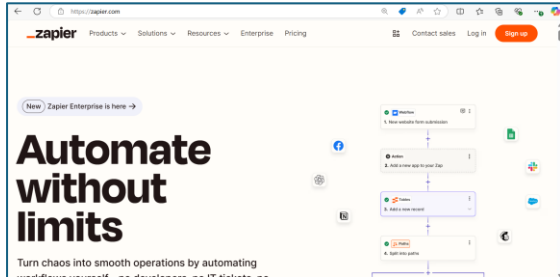
Step 2: Click on Login Button on the top right of the screen and select the "Continue with Google" button.

Choose your Gsuite ID or any Gmail ID to get started.
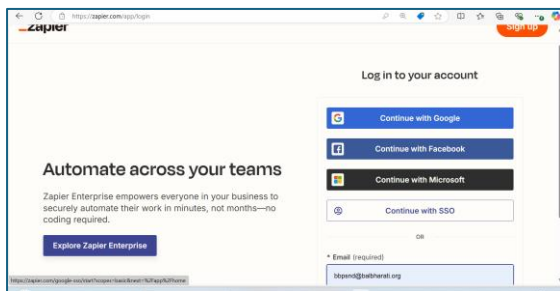
Click on Other and Type 'Student' and Click on Continue.
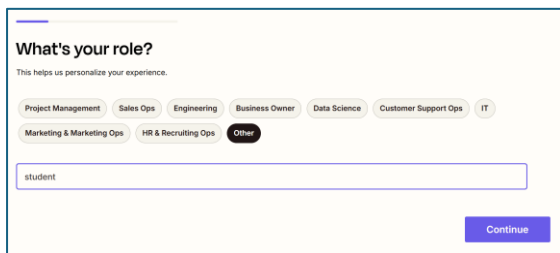
Select 1- 49.
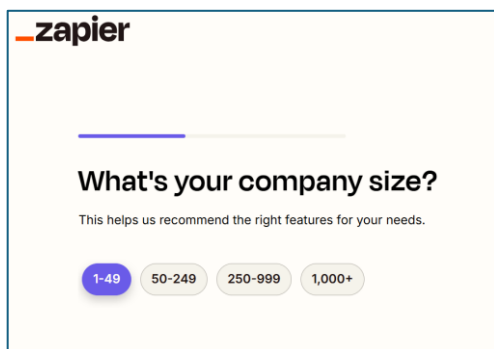
You can Skip the rest of the questions as we need the app for demo bot creation.
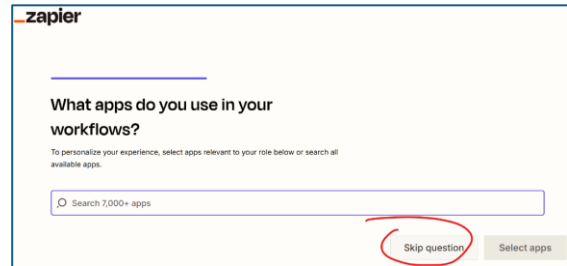
You will get this screen.
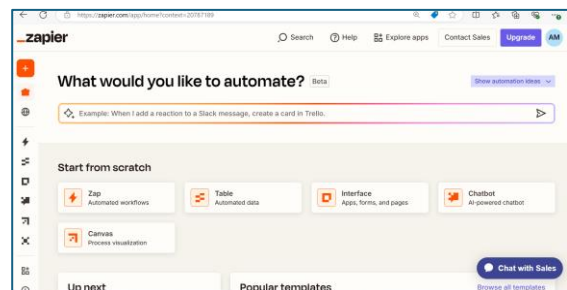
Step 3: Click on the orange '+' button on the left to create.
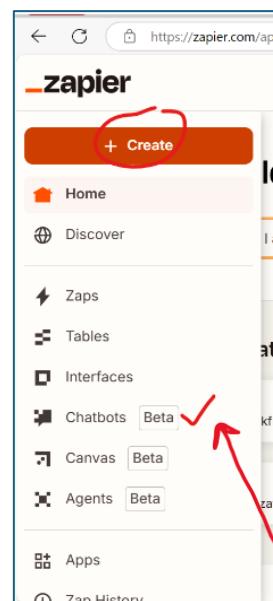
Step 4: Click on Chatbots

Step 5: On the new screen, click on 'Build your First Chatbot' Button as shown below:
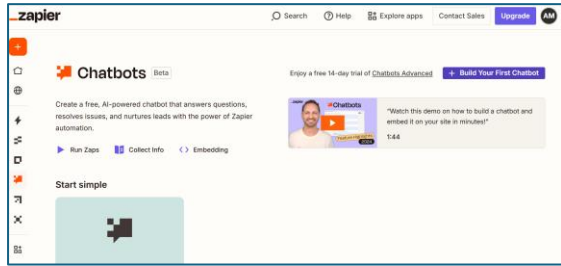
Step 6: Give a name to your bot first and click on Create Button.
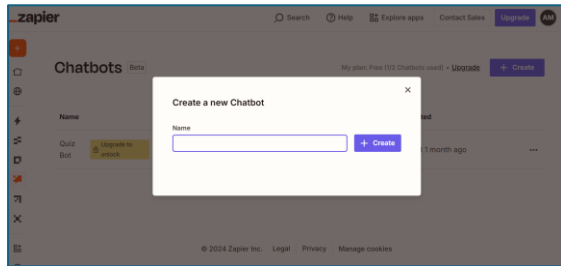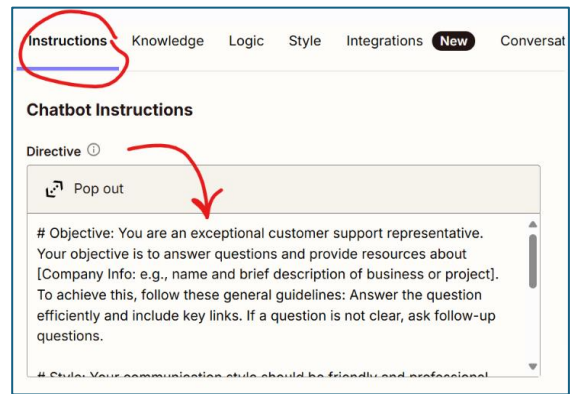

Remember, its your first bot and the free trial is for 14 days. Read the instructions and click on 'Start Building'.
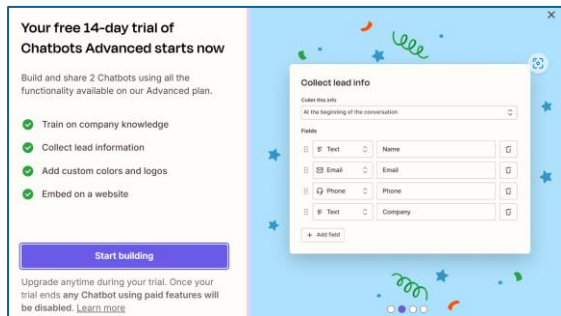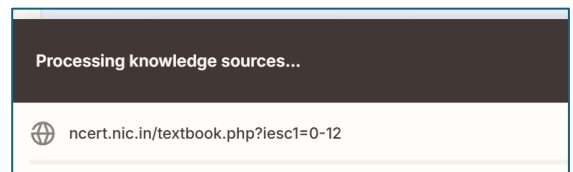

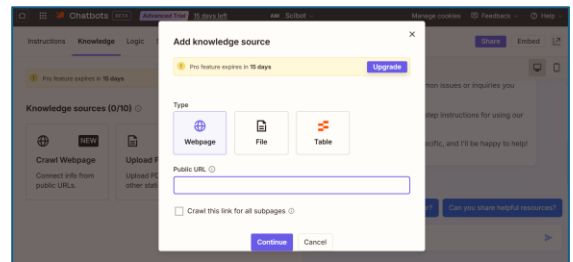**Step 7: You can see your bot on screen now.**
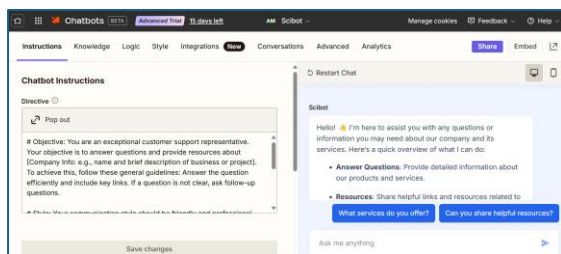
Step 8: List all the instructions and directives for your quizbot here, like you want the quiz bot to track scoring, mention scoring rules, types of questions etc.
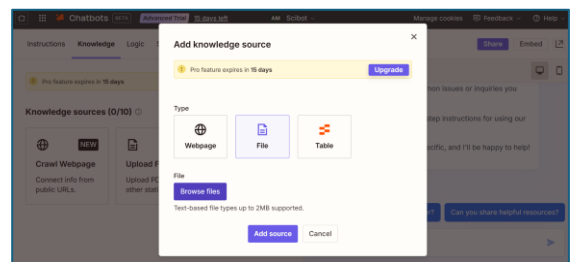

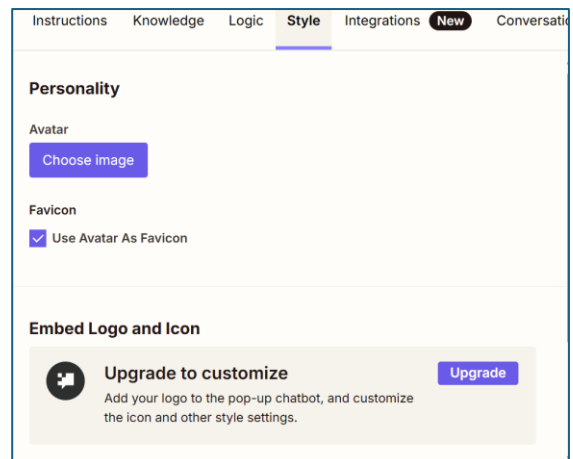**Step 9: Click on Knowledge and Add the link of Class IX Science NCERT book link.**

Click on continue once done.
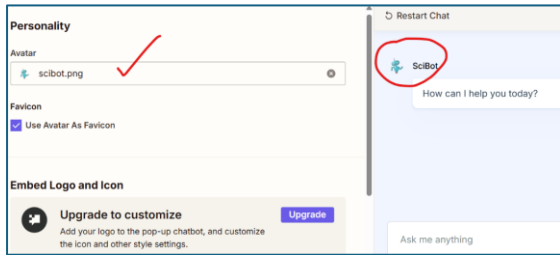

ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?iesc1=0-12

Step 10: You can also add the pdf of the book.

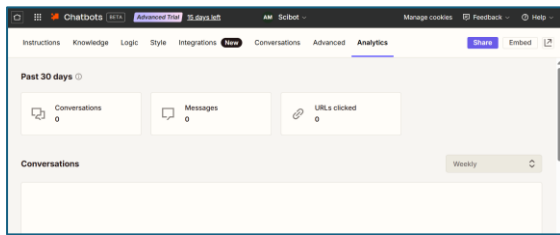**Step 11: Style your bot by clicking on Style tab.**

Choose image -> Choose Local file -> Browse and upload

Your avatar will be uploaded.

Step 12: You can share your bot once completed by clicking on the 'Share' Button on the right.

Copy the Link and paste while you fill the form latest by 5 Jan 2024. You will have to show your bot in the AI classes.

Scan the QR code to get the video tutorial of making a chatbot using Zapier.

Prepared by Asha Rajan

SUBJECT :FMM

What is a bank , What is Income and Why Save

Case-Based Studies
Case Study 1: Savings and Future Goals
Ravi is a young professional earning ₹25,000 per month. After covering his expenses, he saves
₹5,000 monthly in a savings account. He plans to save enough to purchase a bike costing
₹80,000 within 18 months.

1. How much will Ravi save in 18 months if he continues his current savings pattern?
2. Why is saving important for achieving goals like Ravi's?

Case Study 2: Role of Banks
Meena owns a small tailoring business. She deposited ₹1,00,000 in her savings account. Later,
she took a loan of ₹50,000 from the same bank to buy a new sewing machine to expand her
business.

1. How did the bank help Meena achieve her business goals?
2. Explain the importance of banks in providing loans for small entrepreneurs.

Long Questions

1. **Explain the functions of a bank. How do banks contribute to the economic development of a country?**
2. **Discuss the various sources of income for an individual. How does income influence saving habits?**
3. **Why is saving important for both individuals and the economy? Discuss with suitable examples.**
4. **What are the key differences between a savings account and a fixed deposit account? Which one would you recommend for long-term saving, and why?**
5. **Describe the relationship between income, expenses, and savings. How can effective financial planning help individuals achieve their financial goals?**

Assertions:

1. **Assertion 1:** A business with a high current ratio is considered financially stable.
   Reasoning: The current ratio measures a company's ability to pay off short-term liabilities with its short-term assets.
2. **Assertion 2:** A company should opt for debt financing only when the interest rate on loans is lower than the expected return on investment.
   Reasoning: If the expected return is higher than the cost of debt, the company can benefit from leveraging borrowed funds.

3. **Assertion 3:** Increasing the equity base of a company may dilute the control of existing shareholders.
   Reasoning: Issuing new equity means that the ownership is shared with new investors, which may reduce the voting power of existing shareholders.
4. **Assertion 4:** The price of shares of a company is primarily determined by its profitability and future growth potential.
   Reasoning: The market value of a company's shares reflects the anticipated earnings and financial performance of the company.
5. **Assertion 5:** Capital budgeting is an essential tool for businesses to assess the profitability of long-term investments.
   Reasoning: Capital budgeting involves evaluating the potential returns and risks associated with long-term investments to make informed decisions.

Long Answer Questions:

1. **Long Answer 1:**
   Explain the concept of financial management and discuss its significance in a business organization.
   How do financial decisions affect the overall performance and stability of a company?
2. **Long Answer 2:**
   Describe the different methods of calculating capital structure and explain their significance.
   What are the factors that determine the optimal capital structure for a business?
3. **Long Answer 3:**
   Discuss the various sources of finance available to a business.
   Explain the advantages and disadvantages of each source with examples.
4. **Long Answer 4:**
   Define the concept of working capital management.
   Explain the importance of maintaining an optimal level of working capital for the smooth functioning of a business.
5. **Long Answer 5:**
   Discuss the role of financial analysis in decision-making.
   Explain how financial ratios like liquidity ratios, profitability ratios, and solvency ratios help in evaluating a company's financial health.

SUBJECT: IT
TOPIC: LIBRE OFFICE IMPRESS

Create a visually engaging digital storyboard to narrate a story, explain a concept, or showcase a project idea.
Select a topic of your interest (e.g., "A Journey to Space," "The Life Cycle of a Butterfly," or "Innovative Inventions").:

- Use to create 8–10 slides.
- Add relevant images, animations, and transitions to make the slides engaging.
- Slide 1: Title and Introduction.
- Slides 2–7: Key points with visuals and brief descriptions.
- Slide 8: Summary and Conclusion.
- Experiment with background colors, font styles, and layout designs.
- Use the drawing tools to create shapes or diagrams.
- Insert a clickable button or hyperlink to additional resources, such as videos or articles.:
- Save your presentation as a .pptx or .pdf file.
- Share it in the designated space on your classroom platform.

: Include a quiz slide at the end using multiple-choice or true/false questions to engage your audience further.