Question 1

Write a composition (300-350 words) on any one of the following   (20)

a) You have been given a chance to spend a day in the past. Which age in the history of mankind would you choose and why? Describe how you spent the day.

b) A day in the life of a traffic police constable

c) Religion has no importance in our lives today. Argue for or against the statement

d) Write an original short story in which the central character is a nursery rhyme character

 e) Study the picture given below. Write a story or an account of what the picture suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or may take suggestions from it; but there must be a clear connection between the picture and the composition.

Question 2:

Select any one of the following   (8)

a)Your friend has fractured his leg and has been confined to bed for a month. Write a letter to him sympathising with his plight and giving him details about the happenings in school.

b) You found a bag containing some important documents on the seat of a bus you were travelling in. The address of the owner was in the bag. Write a letter to the owner of the bag asking him how he would collect his bag and telling him how you had come across it.

Question 3: (4+4=8)

a)You are the secretary of the Quiz Club. Write a notice for the school notice board, inviting students from Class 7 and 8 to take part in the Inter House Quiz Competition.

b) Write an email to the well known Quiz Master requesting him to conduct the Quiz

Question 4:   (15)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

In Paris he went to see Monsieur Audiat. Monsieur Adat was careful as well as humble .Chris Selby was his only customer for watches and Monsieur Adat was glad to have a regular twice a year profit rather than business every week with a risk of being found out.Chris found Audiat and his brothers in the back of the shop.

'A thousand of the last shipment of watches had not worked; most of the others were poorly made and all of them had been so badly packed that many had broken'. Audiat stood there hating Chris. He would have liked to kill him but did not want to destroy the source of a nice little profit.He promised that the next shipment would be perfectly all right.

Selby wanted the watches to be ready for him to take that night. He told Audiat just how he wanted the watches to be packed in the car. It's surprising how many watches you can put into one car, especially the floor is a false one and the gas tank holds only two gallons of gas! Audiat promised again that this time his brothers would examine all the watches themselves.

Just after four in the morning Selby was in his car singing to himself as he drove past the gates towards the customs at Dover

All his bags were opened by the customs man. Then he walked to his car. Everything went well , just as it always had-the practised smile and the easy manner all helped.

Selby was about to get into the car and drive away where there was suddenly a mad noise of whistles and then everything stopped. When the whistles blew at eleven o' clock on Armistice Day, everybody stopped and there was silence for two minutes in memory of the war dead. Chris Selbi and a customs officer stood by the car and bowed their heads. You could hear the water against the dock and that was all.

Or rather that was almost all-something else was heard too. From the car, not loud enough for anyone else to hear, it's true,but loud enough for the customs man, came the sound of five thousand watches ticking. They had all been wound by the Audiat brothers who had wanted to please Selby by making sure that this time he had watches that worked as well as watches that looked nice.

Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.One word answers or short phrases will be accepted: (3)

i) poorly

ii) please

iii) source

b) Answer the following questions briefly in your own words:

i) Why did Monsieur Audiat continue to do business with Selby? (2)

ii) What had happened to the last shipment of watches? (2)

c) In not more than 50 words describe what happened after Selby reached Dover (8)

Question 5

a) In the following passage, fill in each numbered blank with the correct form of the word given in brackets. (Do not copy the passage ,but write the appropriate word or phrase in correct serial order in the blank space)
                                        (4)

Fame and public acclamation (i) _____ (be) hers, but she (ii) _____ (do) not rest on her laurels. At about the time of her sixtieth birthday,she (iii)_____(start) another great work.All her life, she (iv)_____(love) tending the sick.Now she (v)_____(make) an attempt to (vi)_____ (establish) nursing as a recognised and honourable

profession for women.She founded the Protestant Sisters of Charity, or Nursing Sisters.Twenty women (vii)_____ (enrol) provided with special uniforms and(viii) _____(house) together in a comfortable home.

b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words   (5)

i)The manager was very vexed _____ his subordinate for being rude to the customer.

1.with

2.for

3.on

ii)They were very vexed _____ missing the train due to the traffic jam.

1.at

2.of

3.the

iii) Both the Pathan brothers have been good_____ cricket since their childhood.

1.to

2.at

3.on

iv)Both the Pathan brothers have been good _____ their parents since their childhood.

1.to

2.at

3.on

v)Tanya did not know how she would sit_____ the boring lecture.

1.through

2.upon

3.from

vi) Never once did she sit _____ while she gave her lecture.

1.up

2.down

3.on

vii) Mr. and Mrs. Norman have been waiting for them _____ nine o' clock

1.since

2.till

3.at

viii) Mr. and Mrs. Norman waited for them _____ nine o ' clock

1.till

2.at

3.on

ix) Initially she hated the children but was soon won _____ by their simplicity

1.over

2.on

3.into

x)The village team won _____ the British officers in a fair fight.

1.against

2.for

3.into

c)Join the following pairs of sentences without using and,but or so: (2)

i)The bottle was on the table.It was filled with water.

ii)Smoking is injurious to health.Ram smokes

d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given. Make other changes that may be necessary but do not change the meaning of the sentence:

i)His illness has made him too weak to get up.   (8X1=8)

(Remove 'too')

ii) Jerry is cleverer than Tom

(Begin: Tom is.......)

iii)'Gitanjali' was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.

(Begin: Rabindranath Tagore...)

iv)If he is late, he will not be allowed to enter the school

(Begin: Unless...)

v)Meena remembered my birthday

(Begin : Meena did not...)

vi) How beautiful the dress is!

(Begin : This dress...)

vii)A box full of chocolates is what I want.

(End with:....................a box full of chocolates)

viii) Both Ravi and John cannot sing.

(Begin: Neither............)

KRISHNAGAR ACADEMY

PRE-ANNUAL EXAMINATION

CLASS-IX

ENGLISH

PAPER-II

FULL MARKS-70

Attempt all the questions from Section-A. Attempt six questions from the two text books. You must attempt at least one question from each of the sections B,C & D.

The intended marks for the question are given in brackets.

SEC-A- Drama

Answer all the questions by choosing the right option given below.

Question-1:

i) Antonio-

And such a want-wit sadness makes of me

What does the phrase 'want-wit' mean?

a) gentleman   b) an absent minded fellow   c) troublesome d) none of the above

ii) Salarino-

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;

There, where your argosies with portly sail,

Who is refer to here as 'yours'?

a) Salanio   b) Antonio   c) Lorenzo   d) Bassanio

iii) To whom the 'argosis' were compared in the following extract?

a) small commercial boats   b) gentleman and importance citizens   c) rich merchants   d) none of the above

iv) Salarino-

Would blow me to an ague

what would make Salarino to tremble?

a) when Salarino would blow on his soup to cool it.   b) his business operations   c) while cooling his soup, when he would think about what harm heavy wind can do to his ship   d) none of the above.

v) Bassanio-

Good signiors both, when shall we laugh?

Who are referred to here as 'Good seigniors both'?

a) Gratiano and Lorenzo   b) Antonio and Salarino c) Salanio and Salarino   d) none of the above

vi) Bassanio-

Nothing under valued

To Cato's daughter,

Whom does Bassanio refer to?

a) Jessica   b) Nerissa   c) Portia   d) none of the above

vii) Portia-

That he hath a neighbourly

Charity in him.

Who has a 'neighbourly charity'?

a) Falconbridge, the young baron from England   b) French Lord   c) Scottish Lord   d) County Palatine.

viii) Shylock-

Your worship was the last man in our mouths.

Whom does Shylock refer to as your worship?

a) Bassanio   b) Tubal   c) Antonio   d) Launcelot.

ix) Gobbo-

By God's sonties, 't will be a hard way to hit

Whom Gobbo was talking to?

a) Shylock   b) Bassanio   c) Launcelot   d) Jassica.

x) Launcelot-

Most beautiful pagan, most sweet Jew!

Whom does Launcelot refer to as 'most beautiful pagan'?

a) Jassica   b) Nerissa   c) Mergery   d) Portia.

Answer one or more question from the following play.

The Merchant of Venice- Shakespeare

Question-2:

Read the extract given below and answer that follows:

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men

At their death have good inspirations.

Therefore the lottery that he hath devised

In these three chests of gold, silver, and

Lead, whereof who chooses his meaning

Chooses you, will no doubt never

be chosen by any rightly but one

who shall rightly love.

    (i)   What are the terms of the lottery referred to in the above extract? Who   [3]
            devised it?

    (ii)   How do you know that Portia was not happy with this lottery?   [3]

    (iii)   Name any six suitors who came to woo Portia.   [4]

Question-3:

Answer the following questions:

Salanio:

Believe me, sir, had I such venture forth,

The better part of my affections would

Be with my hopes abroad. I should be still

Plucking the grass to know where sits the wind,

i) Where would Salanio's attention be if he had business venture abroad? Why would he be 'plucking the grass'? What else he be doing in that context?   [3]

ii) In spite of the danger to his ships, why is not Antonio worried about his financial security?   [3]

iii) What possible danger did Salarino mention that a ship can face during a voyage?   [4]

Question-4:

Answer the following questions:

ANTONIO

In sooth, I know not why I am so sad.

It wearies me; you say it wearies you.

But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,

What stuff 'tis made of, whereof it is born,

I am to learn.

And such a want-wit sadness makes of me,

That I have much ado to know myself.

i) Where are Antonio and his friends? What does Antonio says about his sadness?   [3]

ii) What reason does Salarino give as the probable reason for Antonio's melancholy?   [3]

iii) State in your own words the scene on the ocean as described by Salariono when Antonio's ships were at the sea?   [4]

Question-5:

Answer the following questions:

> Their dying fire in need of logs
> The first man held his back
> For of the faces round the fire
> He noticed one was black.

i) What kind of prejudice does this stanza refer to? Give a brief description of the kind of climate in which the people are stuck.   [3]

ii) What is the symbolic significance of the phrase 'dying fire'? What does each member of the group possess?   [3]

iii) What does the 'log' imply here? How was group formed? [4]

Question 6:

Answer the following questions:

> The last man of this forlorn group
> Did nought except for gain.
> Giving only to those who gave
> Was how he played the game.

i) Why does the poet call the group 'forlorn'? Who were the people that made of the group? What do they have in front of them?   [3]

ii) What prevents the last man give his log of wood to give in the fire? What type of mindset aptly defines the behaviour of the last man?   [3]

iii) What outcome do the members of the group face? What led the members of the group to reach the outcome?   [4]

Question 7:

Answer the following questions:

> The third one sat in tattered clothes.
> He gave his coat a hitch.
> Why should his log be put to use
> To warm the idle rich?

i) What is meant by 'tattered clothes'? Why does the third one give his coat a hitch? What does the word 'tatter' tell us about the condition of the man?   [3]

ii) What opinion did the man have about the rich? Why did he not give his log of wood to the fire?[3]

iii) What thoughts did occupy the rich man's mind?   [4]

Question -8

Answer the following questions:

When there was a strong wind , the pine trees sad , eerie sounds that kept most people to the main road . But Mr. Oliver was not a nervous or imaginative man. He carried a torch , and its gleam –the batteries were running down- moved fitfully down the narrow forest path.

i) Who was Mr.Oliver and what was his daily routine?   [3]

ii) How can you say that Mr.Oliver was a brave man?   [3]

iii) What pictures of the school is projected here?   [4]

Question 9:

Answer the following questions:

I saw something—something horrible—a boy weeping in the forest—he had no face!

No face, sahib?

No eyes, nose, mouth—nothing

i) Why and how did Mr.Oliver show his concern for the boy? Did the boy reply affirmatively?   [3]

ii) Why was Mr.Oliver surprised to see the boy?   [3]

iii) What sight did make Mr.Oliver afraid? Whom did Mr.Oliver called a miscreant?   [4]

Question 10:

Answer the following questions:

The torch fell from his trembling hand. He turned and scrambled down the path running blindly through the trees and calling for help.

i) Whose trembling hands are referred to here? Why were his hands trembling? Why did he drop the torch?   [3]

ii) Why did the person take the way through the pine forest? Why did people usually avoid the pine forest?   [3]

iii) Why did Mr.Oliver call for help? How was he running ? Where was he running towards? Did he get any help?   [4]

Krishnagar Academy

Pre-Annual Examination 2021

Class IX

Subject: History & Civics

F.M = 70

Question 1   (10 X 1= 10)

Choose the correct option:

i.   Article _____ prohibits human trafficking.
   a) 19
   b) 21
   c) 23
   d) 26

ii. This writ is issued for a person who has been unlawfully imprisoned:
   a) Quo Warranto
   b) Mandamus
   c) Prohibition
   d) Habeas Corpus

iii. "The state shall promote welfarism by securing and protecting the social order through justice." – This statement has been provided by the Constitution under Article:
   a) 12
   b) 38
   c) 40
   d) 51

iv. The first Chief Election Commissioner was:
   a) Sukumar Sen
   b) Rajendra Prasad
   c) Jawaharlal Nehru
   d) None of the above

v.   It talks about regulations of monastic life:
   a) Jatakas
   b) Abhidharma Pitaka
   c) Udana
   d) Sutra Pitaka

vi. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?
   a) Maurya
   b) Gupta
   c) Kushana
   d) Kanva

vii. Who amongst the following also had the name "Devanama Priyadassi" ?
   a) Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya
   b) Ashoka
   c) Gautam Buddha
   d) Bhagwan Mahavir

viii. Harisena was the court poet of which Emperor?
   a) Vikramaditya
   b) Samudragupta
   c) Kumaragupta
   d) Skandagupta

ix. The title "Indian Napolean" has been attached to:
   a) Chandragupta Maurya
   b) Samudragupta
   c) Chandragupta
   d) Harshavardhana

x. Whose achievements are recorded in Allahabad Pillar inscription?
   a) Chandragupta
   b) Srigupta
   c) Samudragupta
   d) Skandagupta

Question 2:   (5 X 2= 10)

Answer the following questions:

   i.   State the sources which inspired the Constitution makers to incorporate the rights in our Constitution.
   ii.   Mention the six basics fundamental freedom under Article-19.
   iii. What do you mean by Preventive Detention?
   iv.   Explain any two reasons for elections for democratic system.
   v.   Give the difference between general election, by election and mid-term election.

Question 3:   (10 X 2= 20)

   i.   What is Udana and Vedana?
   ii.   Why Hinduism lost its popularity in 6th BCE?
   iii. Why Karma and Moksha were important to the Jains?
   iv.   Mention the four Noble Truths preached by Buddha?
   v.   Give any two features of Sanchi Stupa.
   vi.   Who were gurudhapurushas?
   vii. How megaliths helped the historians to reconstruct the past history of Sangam Age?
   viii. Give description of the houses of Sangam period.

ix.   Explain foreign policy of Chandragupta II.

x.   Who destroyed Nalanda University and when?

Question 4:

With special reference to Part III of our Constitution, answer the following:

i.   Right to Freedom of Religion.
ii.   Right to Constitutional Remedies.
iii.   Any two Fundamental Duties.

(4+4+2=10)

Question 5:

Regarding the administration of the Mauryans, discuss the following:

i.   Central Government.
ii.   Municipal Administration
iii.   Judicial Administration.

(4+4+2=10)

Question 6:

In the context of the Gupta Empire, explain the following:

i.   Conquests of Samudragupta.
ii.   Military policy of Chandragupta II
iii.   Development in Architecture.

(4+3+3=10)

Krishnagar Academy

Pre-Annual Examination 2021-22
Class: IX
Subject: Geography

FM: 70

Q1. Choose the correct option: (10*1=10)

i. The example of Residual Mountain is
a. Salt Range in Pakistan
b. Cats kill Mountain in USA
c. The Appalachians in North America
d. The Kilimanjaro in Africa

ii. The Average density of the materials in mantle is
a. Below 3g per cubic cm
b. 5.5g per cubic cm
c. Above 5g per cubic cm
d. 3.5 – 5.5 g per cubic cm

iii. Mantle is made up of
a. Iron and Mangnesium
b. Silica and Mangnesium
c. Alluminium and Magnesium
d. Oxygen and Silica

iv. The temperature at Asthenosphere is
a. 900☐C
b.1400☐C
c. 2000☐C
d. 1000☐C

v. Structural Plains have been formed
a. Due to deposition in the lake environment
b. Due to external forces.
c. Due to the upliftment of the submerged landmass
d. Due to the deposition of materials by the sea waves

vi. Basalt is the example of
a. Intrusive igneous Rock
b. Plutonic Rock
c. Volcanic Rock
d. Basic igneous

vii. The word Metamorphic means
i. Settling down
ii. Changed form
iii. Wearing down
iv. Removing from

viii. Dolomite is the example of
i. Clastic rock
ii. Aqueous rock
iii. Carbonaceous rock
iv. Calcareous rock

ix. Most of the World's active volcanoes are associated with
a. Convergent Plate boundaries
b. Divergent Plate boundaries
c. Conservative Plate boundaries
d. Intra Plate boundaries

x. Mt. Cotopaxi is the example of
a. Acid lava cone
b. Basic lava cone
c. Ash cone
d. Composite cone

Q2. Mark the following on the outline map of world: (10)
i. R. Colorado
ii. R. Paraguay
iii. R. Danube
iv. R. Nile
v. R. Zambezi
vi. R. Mekong
vii. South China Sea
viii. Strait of Gibralter
ix. North Sea
x. Bering strait

Answer the following as per instructions:
Q3. a) Define volcanism. Write the causes of volcanism. (1+2)
b) State two difference between Caldera and Crater. (2)
c) Explain the formation of Dykes.(2)

d) Describe the distribution of volcanoes. Justify your answer with three points.(3)

Q4. a) State three difference between Igneous rock and Sedimentary rock.(3)
b) Define the following: (2)
Plug, Metamorphism, Moraines, Lithification.
c) Write two characteristics of Rocks. (2)
d) Classify the Sedimentary Rock on the basis of transporting agents and write their formation. (3)

Q5. a) Define Mountain. Write two characteristics of Mountain. (1+2)
b) What is the reason that 'Plains have the high density of population'.(2)
c) What is Dissected Plateau? Give an example.(2)
d) Give an geographical reason: (3*1)
i. The Tibetan Plateau is called 'Roof of the world'.
ii. The agriculture cannot be practised on a large scale in the mountainous regions.
iii. Mining is the chief occupation in the plateaus.

Q6. a) How do temperature and pressure inside the Earth to get our knowledge about the interior of the Earth? (3)
b) State the different types of seismic wave. Write an comparative point among them. (1+2)
c) Why the core is called Barysphere? Write the average density of this layer. (2)
d) State two difference between Oceanic Crust and Continental crust.(2)

Q7.a) The Earth behaves as a solid upto the depth of 2900 km from the surface. Why? (2)
b. Write a short note on Intermontane plateau. (2)
c) Write two destructive effects of volcanic eruption. (2)
d) Identify the following rocks into Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic:
Granite, Gneiss, Graphite, Diamond.   (4)

Krishnagar Academy

FM: 70

Group A

১। নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলির মধ্যে থেকে একটি বিষয় বেছে নিয়ে আনুমানিক 250টি শব্দের মধ্যে একটি রচনা লেখ:—   ১৫

ক) বনমহোৎসব।

খ) ভারতের একজন বিশিষ্ট বিজ্ঞানী।

গ) ভূত বিশ্বাস করুক বা না করুক, ভূতের গল্প শুনতে বা পড়তে সবাই ভালবাসেকেন? ভূত বিষয়ে মানুষের আকর্ষণের কারণ কি? তোমার যা মনে হয় যুক্তি দিয়েলেখ।

ঘ) বর্ষার একটি দৃশ্য।

২। নিচের একটি বিষয় নিয়ে আনুমানিক 120টি শব্দের মধ্যে একটি চিঠি লেখ।   ৭

ক) দূরের কোনো বন্ধুকে দীর্ঘকালীন কোন ছুটিতে তোমার বাড়িতে কাটিয়ে যাওয়ার আহ্বান জানিয়ে একটি চিঠি লেখ।

অথবা

খ)হঠাৎ জানা গেল, প্রখ্যাত সাহিত্যিক বুদ্ধদেব গুহ মারা গেছেন। তাঁর মৃত্যুউপলক্ষে একদিন স্কুল বন্ধ রাখার অনুরোধ জানিয়ে স্কুলের প্রিন্সিপালকে চিঠিলেখ।

৩। নিচের অংশটি পড়ে তারপরের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর লেখ —   ৮×১=৮

কত কি ভাবতে ভাবতে শংকর কখন ঘুমিয়ে পড়েছে। হঠাৎ কিসের শব্দেতার ঘুম ভাঙল। সে ধড়মড় করে উঠে বসল। চাঁদ আকাশে অনেকটা উঠেছে। ধবধবে সাদাজ্যোৎস্না দিনের মত পরিষ্কার। অগ্নিকুন্ডের আগুন গিয়েছে নিভে। কুলিরাকুণ্ডী পাকিয়ে আগুনের ওপরে শুয়ে আছে। কোনদিকে কোন শব্দ নেই।

হঠাৎশংকরের দৃষ্টি পড়ল তার পাশে এখানে তো তিরুমল আপ্পা তার সঙ্গে বসে গল্পকরছিল। সে কোথায়? তাহলে হয়তো সে তাঁবুর মধ্যে ঘুমুতে গিয়ে থাকবে।

শংকরনিজে উঠে শুতে যাবার উদ্যোগ করছে, এমন সময়ে অল্প দূরেই পশ্চিম কোণে মাঠেরমধ্যে ভীষণ সিংহগর্জন শুনতে পাওয়া গেল। রাত্রির অস্পষ্ট জ্যোৎস্নালোক যেনকেঁপে উঠল সে রবে। কুলিরা ধড়মড় করে জেগে উঠল। ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সাহেব বন্দুকনিয়ে তাঁবুর বাইরে এলেন। শংকর জীবনে এই প্রথম শুনলে সিংহের গর্জন—সেই দিকদিশাহীন তৃণভূমির মধ্যে শেষ রাত্রের জ্যোৎস্নায় কি এক অনির্দেশ্যঅনুভূতি তার মনে জাগালে! সে এক রহস্যময় ও জটিল মনোভাব। একজন বৃদ্ধ মাসাইকুলি ছিল তাঁবুতে। সে বললে, সিংহ লোক মেরেচে। লোক না মারলে এমন গর্জন করবেনা।

তাঁবুর ভেতর থেকে তিরুমলের সঙ্গী এসে হঠাৎ জানাল তিরুমলের বিছানা শূন্য। তাঁবুর মধ্যে কোথাও সে নেই।

ক) শংকর কেন জেগে উঠে বসল?
খ) তখন আকাশের অবস্থা কেমন ছিল?
গ) শংকর, তিরুমল নেই দেখে কি ভাবল?
ঘ) সিংহগর্জন শুনে শংকরের মনের ভাব কি হল?

নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তরগুলির মধ্যে থেকে সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে কেবল সেই উত্তরটি লিখবে।

ঙ) 'সিংহ লোক মেরেচে।'— কথাটা বলেছিল—
১) তিরুমল আপ্পা
২) ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সাহেব
৩) শংকর
৪) মাসাই কুলি

চ) বন্দুক নিয়ে বেরিয়ে এসেছিল—

১) তিরুমল আপ্পা

২) ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সাহেব

৩) শংকর

৪) মাসাই কুলি

ছ) সিংহের ঐরকম গর্জনের কারণ ছিল—

১) তার পেটের খিদে

২) শিকারের ওপর ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়া

৩) মানুষ মারা

৪) পালিয়ে যাওয়া

জ) তিরুমল তাঁবুতে ছিল না, তার কারণ—

১) সে সেখান থেকে চলে গেছে

২) তাকে সিংহ ধরে নিয়ে গেছে

৩) সে কাজে গেছে

৪) এর কোনোটিই নয়

৪। ক) নিম্নলিখিত বানানগুলি শুদ্ধ করে লেখ। ২×১=২

I) তীরস্কার

II) সন্ন্যাসি

খ) নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তরগুলি থেকে সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে কেবল সেই উত্তরটি লিখবে। ২×১=২

১) 'প্রৌরা' শব্দটির সঠিক বানান হল—

 I) পৌড়া

II) প্রৌড়া

III) প্রৌঢ়া

IV) পৌঢ়া

২) 'শোখীন' শব্দটির সঠিক বানান হল—

I) সৌখীন

II) শোখিন

III) শৌখিণ

IV) সৌখিন

Group B

গল্পেরথেকে একটি এবং কবিতার থেকে একটি করে প্রশ্নের উত্তর অবশ্যই লিখবে। এছাড়াআর দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর যে কোন অংশ থেকে লিখতে পারো। এইভাবে মোট চারটিপ্রশ্নের উত্তর লিখবে।

গল্প

৫। 'বছর তিনেক সেই চাকরি করি, তারপর শরীরে সইল না বলে ছেড়ে দিলুম'

ক) বক্তা কার অধীনে কোন চাকরি করছিলেন?

খ) বক্তার চাকরি সম্বন্ধে যা জানো লেখ।

গ) বক্তাকে একবার কে কোন বিপদ থেকে কিভাবে উদ্ধার করেছিল সংক্ষেপে বল।

ঘ) কেবল সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে লিখবে—

 বক্তা যখন ওই চাকরি করেন তখন তার বয়স ছিল—

১) ১৮–১৯ বছর

২) ৩২–৩৩ বছর

৩) ৫০–৫১ বছর

৪) ৪০–৪১বছর

২+৩+৩+১=৯

৬। 'কিন্তু দেরি করবেন না বেশি, বিপদ কখন হয় বলা তো যায় না!'

ক) বক্তা কে? বক্তা কাকে কথাটি বলেছিল?

খ) এখানে কিসের দেরি করার কথা বলা হয়েছে তা বুঝিয়ে লেখ।

গ) বক্তা যাকে কথাটি বলেছিল সে এখানে কিভাবে এসে উপস্থিত হল তা গুছিয়ে লেখ।

ঘ) নিচের প্রশ্নটির উত্তরগুলি থেকে কেবল সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে লিখবে—
 বক্তার শ্বশুরের নাম—

১) শচীশ কবিরাজ

২) নফরচন্দ্র দাস

৩) পাঁচকড়ি মজুমদার

৪) দুর্লভ দাস

          ২+৩+৩+১=৯

৭। 'এই পাড়া গাঁয়ে আমরা একটু শান্তিতে আছি, আপনারা এসে জুটলেই তো—'

ক) কথাটা কে বলেছে? কাকে বলেছে?

খ) কথাটার মধ্যে দিয়ে বক্তা যা বোঝাতে চেয়েছেন, তা নিজের ভাষায় গুছিয়ে লেখ।

গ) বক্তার ঘরে যে অশান্তি লেগেছে তার বিবরণ দাও।

ঘ) সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে লিখবে—
 এই গল্পটির লেখকের আসল নাম—

১) শরৎচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়

২) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

৩) বলাইচাঁদ মুখোপাধ্যায়

৪) বিভূতিভূষণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

          ২+৩+৩+১=৯

কবিতা

৮। ' যে দধীচিদের হাড় দিয়ে ঐ বাষ্প-শকট চলে,
 বাবুসা'ব এসে চড়িল তাহাতে, কুলিরা পড়িল তলে!'

ক) কথাটি কোন কবিতার অংশ?কবির নাম কি?

খ) দধীচি কে?তিনি কি করেছিলেন?

গ) দধীচির সঙ্গে কাদের কেন তুলনা করা হয়েছে?

ঘ) সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে লিখবে—
' পদরজ' শব্দটির অর্থ হলো—

১) পায়ের অলংকার

২) পায়ে হাত দিয়ে প্রণাম

৩) পা দিয়ে আঘাত

৪) পায়ের ধুলো

          ২+৩+৩+১=৯

৯। 'আজ হৃদয়ের জাম-ধরা যত কবাট ভাঙিয়া দাও,
 রং-করা ঐ চামড়ার যত আবরণ খুলে নাও!'

ক) কথাটা কে কাদের উদ্দেশ্য বলেছে?

খ) কথাটার মধ্যে দিয়ে যা বোঝানো হয়েছে তা নিজের ভাষায় গুছিয়ে লেখ।

গ) যে দিনটার কথা বলা হয়েছে সেই দিনটা সম্বন্ধে কবির কল্পনায় আর কি আছে?

ঘ) সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে লিখবে—
 এই কবিতার কবিকে বলা হয়—

১) বিশ্বকবি

২) বিদ্রোহী কবি

৩) মহাকবি

৪) রোমান্টিক কবি

          ২+৩+৩+১=৯

১০। 'আবার আসিব ফিরে ধানসিড়িটির তীরে—'

ক) কোন কবিতার অংশ? কবির নাম কি?

খ) এই কবিতায় কোন কোন পাখির কথা আছে?

গ) কবি আবার ফিরে আসার কথা বলেছেন কেন?

ঘ) সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে নিয়ে লিখবে—

 এই কবিতায় একটি শিশুর কথা আছে। তার সঙ্গে যে শব্দটির সম্পর্ক আছে, তা হল—

১) ডিঙা

২) নবান্ন

 ৩) ধান

৪) ঘুঙুর

২+৩+৩+১=৯

Attempt all questions from Section A
Section - A
Marks - 34

Question 1.

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 250 शब्दों में एक निबंध लिखिए (15)

i. विज्ञापन और हमारा जीवन

ii. 'जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस' इस कहावत पर एक कहानी लिखो।

iii.'परोपकार' पर एक लेख लिखो।

iv. मनुष्य जीवन में पुस्तकों का महत्व।

Question 2.

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय 120 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए (7).

1. आपके क्षेत्र में बार बार बिजली जाने के संबंध में समाचार पत्र के संपादक को शिकायती पत्र लिखिए ।

2.अपने दादा जी को एक पत्र लिखिए जिसमें आप अपनी शैक्षिक उपलब्धियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Question 3.

नीचे लिखे गद्यांश को पढ़कर उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखिए-
महामना मदनमोहन मालवीय जी अपनी दृढ़ता,धैर्य शक्ति और नीति कुशलता के लिएजग प्रसिद्ध तो थे ही;पर सबसे बड़ा उनका सद्गुण था-सहृदयता। किसी का भीकष्ट उनसे देखा नहीं जाता था। दूसरों का दुख देखकर भी रो पड़ते थे और जोकुछ संभव होता वह सब करने को उद्धत हो जाते थे।
एकदिन मालवीय जी बड़ी शीघ्रता से प्रयाग से एक बैद्यजी के घर पहुँचे।वे बहुतउतावली से लगते थे।वे पहुँचते ही बैद्यजी से बोले---"एक कुत्ते के कान मेंएक बड़ा घाव हो गया है। घाव में कीड़े पड़ गये हैं। पीड़ा के मारे कानलटकाए वह चिल्लाता हुआ इधर-उधर भागता है। आप कोई दवा बताइये ।" बैद्यजी नेडॉक्टर से सम्मति लेकर एक अंग्रेजी दवा बता दी ।डॉक्टर ने दवा तो वहींलगाने की राय दी, पर वह हँस पड़ा।घाव की पीड़ा के कारण कुत्ता लगभग पागल-सारहता था। ऐसी स्थिति में उसे दवा लगाना आसान नहीं था। दवा लेकर मालवीय जीस्कूल के कुछ लड़कों के साथ कुत्ते के पास गये। वह मक्खियों के भय से एकझोपड़ी की आड़ में छिपा था। मालवीय जी एक बाँस में कपड़ा लपेट कर उसे दवासे भिगोया और दूर से कुत्ते के घाव में दवा लगाने लगे। कुत्ता गुर्राता था, भौकता था,दाँत दिखाकर वह काटने को झपटता था, किंतु मालवीय जी भी धुन केपक्के थे। वे चुपचाप अपने काम में लगे रहे। दवा लगाने से कुत्ते की पीड़ाघटी,वह धीरे से बैठकर चुप हो गया और सो गया। गली में भटकते एक कुत्ते पर भीजिनकी इतनी दया उमड़ती थी, दीन-हीन मनुष्यों को देखकर,रोगी या विपदग्रस्तलोगों के लिए जिनका हृदय द्रवित हो जाता था---ऐसे थे मालवीय जी ।

प्रश्न:

i.मालवीय जी क्यों प्रसिद्ध थे?(1)

ii. उनका बड़ा सद्गुण क्या था?(1)

iii. वे वैद्यजी के पास क्यों गये?(1)

iv. वेद्यजी ने उनकी क्या सहायता की ?(1)

v. मालवीय जी के जीवन से हमें प्रेरणा मिलती है ?(1)

1.पराधीनता की

2.परोपकार की

3.परवशता की

4.अवमानना की

vi.'धुन का पक्का' का अर्थ है।(1)

1.लगन से काम करने वाला

2.दूर की सोचने वाला

3.अदूरदर्शी

4.काम में मन न लगाने वाला

vii. कुत्ता ____ के भय से झोपड़ी की आड़ मे छिपा रहा।(1)

1.बाघ के

2.शेर के

3.मक्खियों के

4.लोमड़ी के

viii. 'विपदग्रस्त' शब्द का अर्थ है-(1)

1.आशंका में फँसे

2.मुसीबत में फँसे

3.भीड़ में फँसे

4.इनमें से कोई नहीं।

Question 4.

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्देशानुसार लिखिए :-

i.निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए :-कोई दो (1)

मुख्य,विनाश, स्वार्थ

ii. निम्नलिखित मुहावरों में से किसी एक का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए:- (1)

कीचड़ उछालना, जहर का घूँट पीना

iii. 'जो आदमी सच बोलता है उसका सभी आदर करते हैं।' उपरोक्त वाक्य का सरल वाक्य है।(1)

1.जो सच्चाई बोलता है वह आदरणीय होता है ।

2.सच बोलने वाले का सभी आदर करते है।

3.सच्चा जानने वाला आदरणीय होता है ।

4.आदरणीय होता है जो सच बोलता है।

iv. मैं दुकान में जाकर एक खिलौना खरीदूँगा।(वचन बदलकर वाक्य होगा।(1)

1.दुकान जाकर मैं खिलौने खरीदूँगा।

2 .दुकानें जाकर खिलौने खरीदूँगा मैं।

3.हम दुकान में जाकर खिलौनें खरीदेँगे।

4. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।

Section -B

Marks -36

Attempt any Four questions from section B, answering at least one question each from two books you have studied and any three other questions.

साहित्य - सागर

गद्य - भाग

Question 5.

श्यामूगंभीर हो गया मतलब यह कि बात लाख रुपये की सुझाई गई है,परंतु कठिनता यह थीकि मोटी रस्सी कैसे मँगाई जाए। पास में दाम है नहीं और घर के जो आदमी उसकीकाकी को बिना दया-माया के जला आए हैं , वे उसे इस काम के लिए कुछ नहींदेंगे।उस दिन श्यामू को चिंता के मारे बड़ी रात तक नींद नहीं आई।[काकी-सियारामशरण गुप्त]

i. श्यामू क्यों गंभीर हो गया ?(1)

1.भोला की समझदारी की बात सुनकर ।

2.भोला की बेअक्ली पर।

3. भोला के शरारत पर।

4.किसी के आने की आहट पाकर

ii.श्यामू को मतलब की क्या बात सुझाई गई?व क्यों?(2)

iii उस बात को सुनकर श्यामू गंभीर क्यों हो गया? उसकी चिंता का क्या कारण था? (3)

iv. कौन काकी को बिना दया- माया के जला आए तथा श्यामू के पास क्या नहीं है?(3)

Question 6.

आनंदीअपने नए घर में आई तो यहाँ रंग ढंग कुछ और देखा। जिस टीम-टाम कि उसे बचपनसे ही आदत पड़ी हुई थी वह यहाँ नाम मात्र को भी न थी।[बड़े घर की बेटी -मुंशी प्रेमचंद]

i.'नए घर' से क्या अभिप्राय है?(1)

1.माइका

2. मामा के घर

3.ससुराल

4. पिता के घर

ii. 'टीम-टाम' से क्या आशय है? बचपन से ही उसे किन चीजों की आदत पड़ी थी ?(2)

iii.आनंदी के मन पर इस 'नए घर' के वातावरण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा और फिर उसने क्या किया?(3)

iv. आनंदी के पति का परिचय दीजिए?वे कैसे थे?(3)

Question 7.

विश्वेश्वर हतबुद्धि होकर वही खड़े रह गए ।(काकी- सियारामशरण गुप्त)

i.' विश्वेश्वर कौन था?(1)

1.श्यामू के पिता

2.भोला के पिता

3.उमा के पिता

4.इनमें से कोई नहीं

ii. विश्वेश्वर जी का संक्षिप्त परिचय दीजिए ?(2)

iii. विश्वेश्वर जी ने श्यामू को क्या दंड दिया और क्यों ?(3)

iv.क्या आपकी दृष्टि में श्यामू अपराधी था? तर्कपूर्ण उत्तर दीजिए।(3)

साहित्य -सागर

पद्य-भाग

Question 8.

साईं सब संसार में,

    मतलब का व्यवहार।

जब लग पैसा गाँठ में,

    तब लग ताको यार।।

तब लग ताको यार,

    यार संग ही संग डोले।

पैसा रहे न पास,

    यार मुखसे नहीं बोले।।

कह 'गिरिधर कविराय'

    जगत यहि लेखा भाई।

करत बेगरजी प्रीति,

    यार बिरला कोई साँईं।[गिरिधर की कुंडलियाँ- गिरिधर कविराय]

i. मतलब का व्यवहार का सठिक अर्थ है ?(1)

1.व्यवहार सकुशल होना

2.व्यवहार कुशल होना

3.स्वार्थी होना

4.विश्वासी होना

ii. स्वार्थी मित्र कब तक हमारा साथ देते हैं? (2)

iii. इस कुंडलियाँ से मिलने वाले संदेश के विषय में अपने विचार लिखिए?(3)

iv. सच्ची मित्रता के संबंध में पांच वाक्य लिखो।(3)

Question 9.

गति प्रबल पैरों में भरी,

फिर क्यों रहूँ दर-दर खड़ा,

जब आज मेरे सामने

है रास्ता इतना पड़ा।

जब तक न मंजिल पा सकूँ, तब तक न मुझे विराम है।

चलना हमारा काम है।[चलना हमारा काम है- शिवमंगल सिंह सुमन]

i. 'विराम' शब्द का अर्थ है।(1)

1.अराम

2.आराम

3.वीश्रम

4.करम

ii.'गति प्रबल पैरों में भरी' से कवि का क्या आशय है ?(2)

iii.कवि दर-दर पर खड़ा होने के लिए मना क्यों कर रहे हैं ?समझा कर लिखिए।(3)

iv. 'जब तक न मंजिल पा सकूँ तब तक मुझे न विराम है' इस पंक्ति से कवि का क्या आशय है?(3)

Question 10.

लाठी में गुण बहुत हैं,

सदा राखिए संग।।

गहरी,नदी,नारी जहाँ,

तहाँ बचावै अंग।।
तहाँ बचावै अंग,
झपटि कुता कँह मारै।
दुश्मन दावागीर,
होयँ तिनहूँ को झारै।।
कह 'गिरधर कविराय'
सुनो हो धूर के बाठी।।
सब हथियार छाँड़ि,
हाथ में लीजै लाठी। [गिरधर की कुंडलियाँ-गिरधर कविराय]

i.इस कुंडलियाँ में कवि ने अपने हाथ क्या रखने की सलाह दी है।(1)
1.लाठी
2.कमरी
3.लोटा
4. दरी

ii. 'दुश्मन दावागीर' से कवि का क्या आशय है? इनसे कैसे बचा जा सकता है?(2)
iii. गिरधर कविराय ने किन तीन स्थितियों की बात की है जिन पर लाठी से विजय पाई जा सकती है?(3)
iv.प्रस्तुत कुंडलियाँ के रचयिता कौन है? उन्होंने अपनी कुंडलियों के माध्यम से जन मानस को क्या संदेश दिया है?(3)

KRISHNAGAR ACADEMY
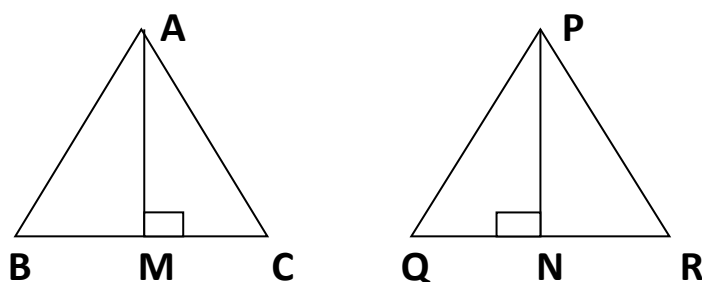
SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS
CLASS : IX
FULL MARKS : 70

Answer all the questions from section A and any three questions from section B.

Section – A   (40 Marks)

1. a) Solve the following system of simultaneous linear equations : (3)

$$4x + \frac{x-y}{8} = 17 \qquad , \qquad 2y + x - \frac{5y+2}{3} = 2 \ .$$

b) In the adjoining figure , two sides AB ,AC and altitude AM of ΔABC are respectively equal to two sides PQ ,PR and altitude PN of ΔPQR . Prove that ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR .   (4)

c) If θ is an acute angle and $sin\theta = cos\theta$, find the value of θ and hence, find the value of $2tan^2\theta + sin^2\theta - 1$.   (3)

2. a) PQRS is a rhombus . In rhombus PQRS , O is any interior point such that OP=OR . Prove that points Q ,O ,S are collinear .   (3)

b) Show that $\dfrac{\left(p+\frac{1}{q}\right)^{m} \times \left(p-\frac{1}{q}\right)^{n}}{\left(q+\frac{1}{p}\right)^{m} \times \left(q-\frac{1}{p}\right)^{n}} = \left(\dfrac{p}{q}\right)^{m+n}$ (3)

c) Simplify the following :

$$\frac{cosec(90°-\theta)\ sin\ (90°-\theta)\ cot(90°-\theta)}{cos(90°-\theta)\ sec(90°-\theta)\ tan\theta} + \frac{cot\theta}{tan(90°-\theta)}.$$ (2)

d) Factorise : $x^6 + 63x^3 - 64$.   (2)

3. a) ABCD is a rectangle . X and Y are points on sides AD and BC   (3)
respectively such that AY=BX . Prove that BY=AX and ∠BAY =∠ABX .

b) If $tan\theta + cot\theta = 2$, find the value of $tan^4\theta + cot^4\theta$.   (3)

c) Solve : $\dfrac{1}{x+y} - \dfrac{1}{2x} = \dfrac{1}{30}$ (4)

$$\frac{5}{x+y} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Hence , find the value of $2x^2 - y^2$.

4. Multiple choice questions :
   a) Which of the following is a factor of $(x + y)^3 - (x^3 + y^3)$?   (2)
      i)$x^2 + xy + 2xy$
      ii)$x^2 + y^2 - xy$
      iii)xy^2
      iv)$3xy$

b) $\dfrac{1-tan^2 30°}{1+tan^2 45°} = ?$ (2)

   i)$\dfrac{4}{3}$ ii) 0   iii)$\dfrac{1}{3}$ iv)$\dfrac{2}{3}$.

c) $tan(\alpha + \beta) = \sqrt{3}$ and $tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, where $\alpha \geq \beta$ and

$(\alpha + \beta)$ is acute , then $\alpha = ?$ (2)

i) 20°   ii) 30°   iii)45°   iv)60° .

d) If $(3^5 + 0.25)^2 - (3^5 - 0.25)^2 = 3^5$, then X= (2)

i) 1   ii) 2   iii) 3   iv) 5 .

e) If $x + 2y = 3 = 4x - y$, then the value of $\frac{x-y}{x+y}$ is (2)

i) 0   ii) 1   iii) 2   iv) 3

Section – B   (30 Marks)

5. a) Solve the following equations by cross-multiplication method :

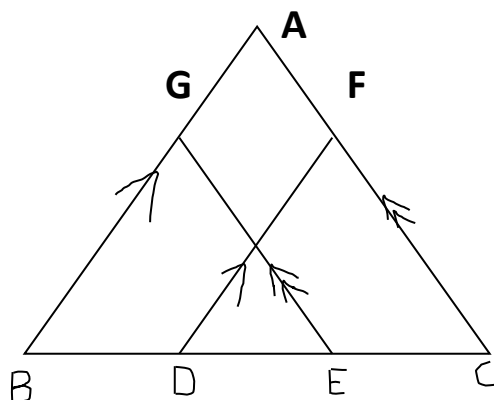$$\frac{8}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 1$$ (4)

$$\frac{6}{x} - \frac{5}{y} = 8$$

b) Factorise the following :   (3+3)=6

i) $x^{16} + x^8 + 1$.

ii) $4x^4 + y^4 - 13x^2y^2$.

6. a) In the figure given below , AB||DF and CA||EG and BD=EC .

Prove that : i) BG=DF   ii) EG=CF .   (3)

b) If $\dfrac{sec\theta+tan\theta}{sec\theta-tan\theta} = 2\dfrac{51}{79}$, then find the value of $sin\theta$. **(3)**

c) If α is an acute angle and $\dfrac{sin\alpha+cos\alpha}{cos\alpha-sin\alpha} = \dfrac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}$, find the value of

$2sec^2\alpha - 3cosec^2\alpha$. **(4)**

7. a) In ΔABC , D is a point on BC such that AD is the bisector of $\angle BAC$. CE is drawn parallel to DA to meet BA produced at E . Prove that ΔCAE is isosceles . **(4)**

b) Factorise : **(3)**
$4(2a-3)^2 - 3(2a-3)(a-1) - 7(a-1)^2$.

c) Evaluate : $2\left(\dfrac{cos58°}{sin32°}\right) - \sqrt{3}\left(\dfrac{cos38°\times cosec52°}{tan15°\times tan60°\times tan75°}\right)$ **(3)**

8. a) Solve for x and y : **(3)**
$8^{x-1} \div 16^{y+2} = 1$.
$\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{3+x} - \left(\dfrac{1}{4}\right)^{3y} = 0$.

b) Evaluate : **(3)**

$\dfrac{4}{3}tan^2 60° + sin^2 45° - 3cos^2 60° + \dfrac{3}{4}tan^2 60° - 2tan^2 30° + tan^2 30°$

c) Factorise : **2+2=4**
  i) $(a^2 - b^2)(c^2 - d^2) - 4abcd$.
  ii) $8(x-3)^3 + 343$.

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: PHYSICS   *FM 70*

I. Choose the correct option [10]

Q1. The SI unit of pressure is:

a.N/cm²

b. Pa

c. N

d. Nm²

Q2. The pressure P1 at a certain depth in river water and P2 at the same depth in seawater are related as

a.P1>P2

b. P1=P2

c. P1<P2

d. P1-P2=atmospheric pressure

Q3. The pressure P1 at the top of a dam and P2 at the depth h from the top inside water(density p) are related as

a.P1>P2

b. P1=P2

c. P1-P2=hpg

d. P2-P1=hpg

Q4. The normal atmospheric pressure is

a. 76m ofHg

b. 76cm of Hg

c. 76Pa

d. 76N/m²

Q5. The atmospheric pressure at Earth's surface is P1 and inside mine is P2. They are related as

a. P1>P2

b. P1=P2

c. P1<P2

d. P2=0

Q6. A body will experience minimum upthrust when it is completely immersed in

a. turpentine

b. Water

c. Glycerine

d. Mercury

Q7. The SI unit of upthrust is

a. Pa

b. N

c. kg

d. kgm²

Q8. A body of density p sinks in a liquid of density pL. The density p and pL are related as

a. p=pL

b. p<pL

c. p>pL

d. nothing can be said

Q9. The unit of relative density is

a. g/cm³

b. kg/m³

c. m³/kg

d. No unit

Q10. Relative density of a substance is expressed by comparing the density of that substance with the density of

a. Air

b. Mercury

c. Water

d. Iron

II. Answer the following [60]

Q1. a. State Pascal's law of transmission of pressure .Name two applications of Pascal's law . 3

b. Explain the principle of a hydraulic machine .Name two devices which work on this principle . 3

c. Two cylindrical vessels fitted with Piston A and B of area of cross section 8 cm² and 320 cm² respectively are joined at their bottom by a tube and they are completely filled with water. When a mass of 4 Kg is placed on Piston A find

i. the pressure on piston A

ii. the pressure on Piston B

iii. The thrust on Piston B .   4

Q2. a. State three advantages of Mercury over Water as a barometric liquid. 3

b. What is an Aneroid barometer? Draw a neat labelled diagram to explain its construction and working. 4

 c. At a given place a mercury barometer records a pressure of 0.70 m of Hg.What would be the height of water column if mercury in barometer is replaced by water ? Take density of Mercury to be 13.6 x 10³kg/m³. 3

Q3. a. A solid of density p has weight W. Show that itsApparent weight will be W[1-(pL/p)] when it is completely immersed in a liquid of density pL. 3

b. A metal cube of side 5 cm and density 7.9 g/cm³ is suspended by a thread and is immersed completely in a liquid of density 1.1g/cm³. Find

 i. the weight of cube

ii. the upthrust on cube

iii. the tension in thread.   3

 c. Prove that the loss in weight of a body when immersed wholly or partially in a liquid is equal to the buoyant force and this loss in is because of the difference in pressure exerted by liquid on the upper and lower surfaces of the submerged part of body . 4

Q4. a. A solid weighs 50 gf in air and 44 gf when completely immersed in water calculate

I. the upthrust

ii. the volume of the solid

iii. the relative density of the solid. 3

b. A jeweller claims that he makes ornament of pure gold of relative density 19.3 .He sells a bangle weighing 25.25 go to a person. The Clever customer weighs the bangle when immersed in water and finds that it was 23.075 gf in water .With the help of suitable calculations find out

whether the ornament is made of pure gold or not . 3

c. A body weighs w1 gf in air and when immersed in a liquid it was w2 go while it was w3 gf on immersing in water. find

 i. volume of body

ii. Upthrust due to liquid

iii. relative density of solid

iv. relative density of the liquid.   4

Q5.a. The volume of a balloon is 1000 m³.It is filled with Helium of density 0.18 kg/m³. What maximum load can it lift ? Density of air is 1.29 kg/m³ . 4

b. Explain why an iron nail sinks in water while ship floats. 3

c. Explain why icebergs are dangerous for ships. 3

Q6. a. A block of iron of mass 7.5 kg of dimensions 12 cm x 8 cm x 10 cm is kept on a table top on its base of side 12 cm x 8 cm .Calculate

i. thrust

ii. pressure exerted on the table top

(take 1kgf =10 Newton).   4

b. Why the atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude ?

Show graphically the variation in atmospheric pressure with altitude .(2+1)

c. Write down two differences between density and relative density.

The density of iron is 7800 kg/m³. What do you understand by this statement ?(2+1)

Krishnagar Academy
Pre annual Examination
Class IX
Sub-Chemistry

F.M.-70

1) Select the correct answer from the options given :- (1×10=10)

A. Alpha particles contain -

a. 2p, 2e

b. 2p, 2n

c. 2n, 2e

d. None of the above

B. The mass number of an atom whose unipositive ion has 10 electrons and 12 neutrons is

a. 23

b. 22

c. 20

d. 21

C. Rutherford discovered -

a. Nucleons

b. Nucleus

c. Neutrons

d. Alpha rays

D. The charge on peroxide ion -

a. -1

b. -2

c. +1

d. +2

E. Proton is heavier than electron by -

a. 1835 times

b. 1837 times

c. 1840 times

d. 1850 times

F. The charge of a nucleus is -

a. Positive

b. Negative

c. Neutral

d. Unpredictable

G. Precipitation reaction is an example of -

a. Synthesis

b. Simple displacement

c. Decomposition

d. Double decomposition

H. The products of neutralization reaction are -

a. Acids & bases

b. Salt & water

c. Both a & b

d. None of the above

I. Metal activity series is important for -

A. Synthesis

B. Simple displacement

C. Decomposition

D. Double decomposition

J. Which one is monoatomic?

a. Metal

b. Metalloid

c. Inert gas

d. All of the above

2.. Fill in the blanks:- (1×5=5)

A. The radioactive isotope of hydrogen is _____.

B. The symbol & valency of ferrocyanide radical are _____ & _____ respectively.

C. _____ atom exhibits fractional atomic mass.

D. Rutherford used gold foil in his alpha ray scattering experiment because of its high _____.

E. The heaviest sub atomic particle is _____.

3. Balance the following chemical equations: - (2×5=10)

A. Ammonia +Oxygen -----> Nitric oxide+ Water

B. Aluminium carbide+ water-----> Aluminium hydroxide+ Methane

C. Ammonia +Chlorine-----> Ammonium chloride+ Nitrogen

D. Lead nitrate------> Lead monoxide +Nitrogen dioxide +Oxygen

E. Hydrogen sulphide + Chlorine-----> Hydrogen chloride+ sulphur

4. Determine the molecular formula of the following compounds via criss-cross method :- (1×5=5)

A. Ammonium dichromate

B. Potassium acetate

C. Plumbic oxide

D. Barium hydroxide

E. Sodium zincate

5. Draw the electron dot structures for the formation of the following compounds :- (1×5=5)

A. Ammonia

B. Nitrogen

C. Carbon tetrachloride

D. Aluminium chloride

E. Potassium oxide

6. Draw the atomic orbital diagram for the following :- (1×5=5)

A. Oxide ion

B. Calcium ion

C. Sulphide ion

D. Potassium

E. Silicon

7. Give balanced chemical equations for the following :- (1×5=5)

A. Photochemical reaction

B. Electrochemical reaction

C. Exothermic reaction

D. Synthesis reaction

E. Thermal dissociation

8. Determine the valency of N in the following compounds   (5)

a)N_2O

b) NO_2

c)HNO_3

4.NO

5.N_2O_5

9. Explain: - (1×5=5)

A. Atoms combine to form compounds.

B. Isotopes have different physical properties.

C. Rutherford's atomic model failed to explain structural stability of an atom.

D. Cathode rays can only be produced under certain conditions.

E. HCl is a polar covalent compound.

10. Answer the following questions

 a) An element is represented as X^{24}_{12} (3)

i) What is the number of electron,proton and neutron?

ii) Write the electronic configuration

iii) Is it metal or non-metal?

b)'X' is a metal of valency 3 and 'Y' is a non-metal of valency 2   (2)

i) Write how X and Y form ions.

ii)If 'Y' has diatomic gas ,then write the equation for the direct combination of X and Y to form a compound.

c)For a compound sodium bisulphate   (1+4=5)

1.Write its chemical formula

2. Calculate the percentage composition of Na,H,S,O.

(Given atomic masses Na=23,H=1,S=32 ,O=16)

d)An atom X has 3 electrons in its M shell. Now answer the following questions based on this information :- (1+1+1+2=5)

1. Whether the element is metal or non metal & why?

2. Determine its valency.

3. What type of bonding will it participate in & why?

4. Draw an orbital diagram to exhibit its bonding with Y having 5 electrons in its N shell.

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(Full Marks -70)

Question No. 1. Choose the correct option :   (1x10)

i) The progeny obtained by cross-pollination -
   a) is healthy with better adaptability to the environment
   b) has the characters similar to the parents
   c) shows abnormal characters
   d) has few and non-viable seeds

ii) True fertilization in plants takes place between the male gamete and -
   a) egg cell   b) antipodal cell   c) polar nuclei   d) definitive nucleus

iii) Scutellum is another name for -
   a) endosperm in pea   b) seed coat of bean
   c) cotyledon of maize   d) sheath of radical

iv) Lenticels are the special structures of gaseous exchange in -
   a) succulent stems   b) soft stems   c) green stems   d) woody stems

v) The embryo present in a seed obtains oxygen through -
   a) funiculus   b) hilum   c) micropyle   d) cotyledon

vi) Soda lime is used in the experiments on respiration because it -
   a) creates a vacuum   b) absorbs moisture c) absorbs O_2 d) absorbs CO_2

vii) The stamens and the stigma of sweet pea are enclosed in -
   a) Winged petals   b) standard petals   c) keel   d) lateral petals

viii) Triple fusion is the fusion of -
   a) two male gametes with a female gamete
   b) two female gametes with a male gamete
   c) one male gamete with two polar nuclei
   d) two male gametes with one polar nucleus

ix) The optimum temperature range for seed germination is -
   a) 0^oC to 50^oC b) 25^oC to 50^oC c) 25^oC to 35^oC d) 15^oC to 40^oC

x) The process of glycolysis takes place
   a) in the mitochondria of the cell
   b) in the cytoplasm of the cell
   c) outside the cell
   d) in the nucleus of the cell

Question No. 2. Match the following -   (5)

A	B
a) Silky styles	Shoot
b) Seed coat	Closed flowers
c) Plumule	Integument
d) Mitochondria	Maize plant
e) Cleistogamy	Krebs cycle

Question No. 3. Fill in the blanks -   (5)

a) Leaves of plants have …………………………… for gaseous exchange.
b) The exalbuminous seeds store food in ………………………………….
c) …………………………………………...nucleus forms the male gametes.
d) A seed is a fertilized ……………………………………………………………
e) Cross-pollination always requires certain………………………………..

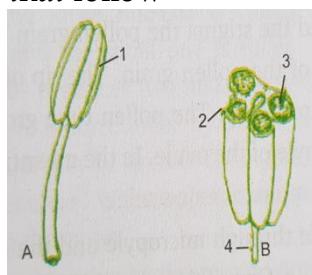**Question No. 4.** Differentiate the following -   (5)

a) Catabolism & anabolism
b) Epicotyl & hypocotyl
c) Intine & exine
d) Seed & fruit
e) Autogamy & allogamy

Question No. 5. Draw a well labeled diagram of an embryo sac & a pollen grain.   (5)

Question No. 6. The diagrams A and B given below show a certain part of a flower. Study the same and answer the questions that follow -   (5)
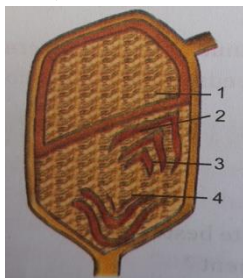

a) Label the parts 1 to 4.
b) How are the contents of the part 2 released?
c) What is the collective term for the part shown in diagram A?
d) Write any one disadvantage of self-pollination.

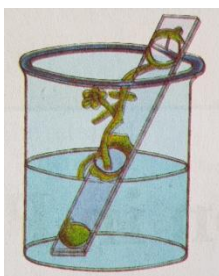**Question No. 7.** State one function of each of the following :-   (5)
a) Generative nucleus of pollen grain
b) Placenta of an ovule
c) Stigma of a carpel
d) Micropyle in an ovule
e) Egg cell in an embryo sac

Question No. 8. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :- (5)
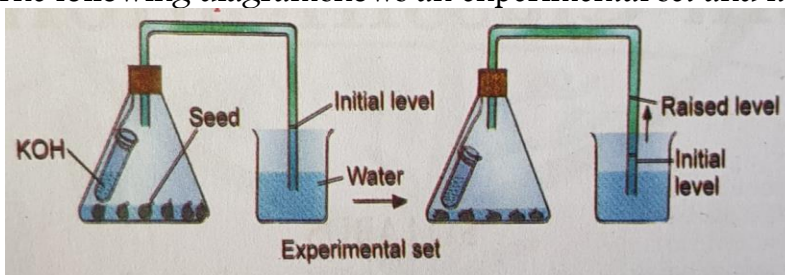

a) Identify the structure shown above.
b) Label the parts 1, 2 and 3.
c) Name the protective sheaths enclosing the parts 3 and 4.
d) Why this structure called a grain ?

Question No. 9. Study the experimental set-up given below and answer the questions that follow :- (5)
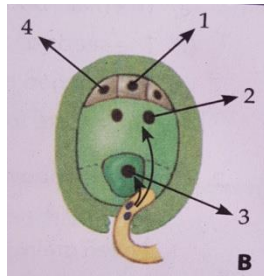

a) What are the conditions necessary for the germination of a seed ?
b) Why does only the middle seed germinate and not the other two ?
c) Name a solution which absorbs oxygen.

Question No. 10. The following diagram shows an experimental set and its result. (5)

a) What is aim of the shown experimental set ?
b) Why is KOH kept in the flask ?
c) What is the reason of rise of water level in the tube ?
d) Define alcoholic fermentation.

Question No. 11. Observe the figure carefully and answer the following questions : (5)
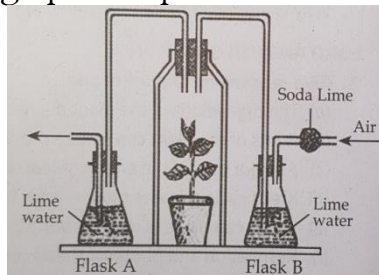
a) Identify the part of the plant.
b) Label the structural parts numbered 1 to 4.
c) Write the fate of each part.
d) Name the process described by the figure.
e) Write the significance of the above process.

Question No. 12. Observe the figure given below carefully and answer the following questions :   (5)

a) Identify the germination and label the parts of the germinating seed.
b) Name the other type of germination observed in plants.
c) Write two differences between the two types of germination.
d) Define epicotyle and hypocotyle.
e) Give two examples of plants where this germination can be observed.

Question No. 13. Given alongside is an experimental set-up by a candidate to study the process of respiration in plants. The candidate failed to get the expected results, as two mistakes were made while setting up the experiments :   (5)

a) Identify and state the two mistakes made by the candidate.
b) What is the role of soda lime in the experiment ?
c) What is the purpose of using lime water in flasks 'A' and 'B'.
d) Give the chemical equation to represent the process of respiration.

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SECTION A 10x1

Answer the following questions.

Q. 1. a) Which of the following is under the Primary Industry?
i) Manufacturing Industry
ii) Construction Industry
iii) Genetic Industry
iv) Extractive Industry.

b) Nature of utility of Industry is
i) Creates time and place utility
ii) Creates form utility
iii)Creates possession utility
iv) Creates right of the consumer

c) Which of the following is not under the aids to trade
i) Transportation
ii) Advertising
iii) Banking
iv) Wholesale trade

d) Secrecy of Sole proprietorships is:
i) Shared by partners
ii) Complete secrecy
iii) No secrecy
iv) None

e) Minimum number of members in public company is
i) 2   ii) 3   iii) 4   iv) 7

f) Minimum number of members in Partnership form of business is
i) 1 ii) 2 iii) 7.. iv) 4

g) Minimum number of members of Cooperative form of organisation is
i) 7 ii) 2 iii) 9 iv) 10

h) Main objective of Public Enterprises is
i) To serve the employees
ii) To serve the country
iii) To earn profit
iv) To maximize the profit

i) Which of the following is not under the Departmental Undertaking s
i) Railways
ii) Reserve Bank of India
iii) Telephone
iv) Broadcasting

j) Co-operative Organisations are established under the Indian Cooperative Society Act:
i) 1902   ii) 1905 iii) 1912 iv) 1915.

SECTION B
Answer any six of the following

Q.2. a) Discuss the features of Public Corporation.   .   5

. b) Distinguish between Cooperative Society and Partnership business.
5

Q.3. Discuss the features of Sole-proprietorship form of business. 5
b) Distinguish between Sole proprietorship and Joint Hindu Family business. 5

Q.4. a) Discuss the characteristics of Joint Hindu Family Business. 5
b) Discuss the features of Partnership form of business.   5

Q.5. a) Discuss the chief characteristics of a limited liability partnership. 5
b) Distinguish between sole proprietorship and partnership form of
business...   5

Q.6. a) Discuss the features of Joint stock company.   5
b) Distinguish between Company and Partnership form of business 5

Q.7. a) Discuss the features of One Person Compay.   5
b) Distinguish between Company and Cooperative form of business 5
Q.8.a) Discuss the features of Public Enterprise.   5
b) Discuss the features of Government Company. .. . 5
 .

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SECTION   A   10x1

Q.1. a) A mother teaching her kids is the example of
i) Economic Activity
ii) Non- Economic Activity
iii) Business Activity
iv)None

b) Which of the following is under the Primary Industry?
i) Tertiary Industry
ii) Construction Industry
iii)Extractive Industry
iv) Manufacturing Industry

c) Wholesale trade is under which type of trade.
i) Foreign Trade
ii) Home Trade
iii) Entrepot Trade
iv) Import Trade

d) Registration of company form of organisation is
i) Not Compulsory
ii) Compulsory
iii) Not at all required
iv)None

e) Minimum number of members in public company is
i) 2   ii) 5   Iii) 7   iv) 9

f) Maximum number of members in private company is
i) 100. ii) 200   iii) 300. iv) 400

g) Transfer of interest of partnership business is
i) Allowed
ii) Not allowed
iii) Optional
iv) Compulsory

h) Number of member in One Person company is
i) 1   ii)   2. iii)   3 . iv) . 4

i)Minimum number of members in cooperative Organisation is
i) 7   ii) 8   iii) 9   iv)   10

j) Registration of Cooperative Society is
i) Not Compulsory
ii) Compulsory
iii) Not required
iv) None

SECTION   B   4x15
Answer any four of the following

Q.2. a) Classify the primary industry and explain each.   5
b) Discuss the aids to trade.   5

c) Distinguish between Organisation, Firm and Company. 5

Q.3.a) Discuss the features of joint stock company.   5
b) Distinguish between company and cooperative form of organisation.
          5
c)Discuss the features of cooperative form of organisation. 5

Q.4. a) Discuss the features of Departmental Undertaking.   5
b) Discuss the functions of production department in a large manufacturing
firm.   5
c) Discuss the features of Finance and Accounts Department.   5

Q.5. a)Discuss the characteristics of government company.   . 5
b)Discuss the features of public Corporation. 5
c) Distinguish between Business, Profession and Employment.   5

Q6. a) Discuss the functions of Marketing and Sales department.5
b) Discuss the functions of Human Resource Department.   5
c) Discuss the functions of Purchase Department in a large business
concern.   5
    . -----------------------------

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Question 1: Choose the correct answers. [10x1=10]

1. Which of the following option leads to the portability and security of Java?
   A. Bytecode is executed by JVM
   B. The applet makes the Java code secure and portable
   C. Use of exception handling
   D. Dynamic binding between objects

2. Which of the following is not a Java features?
   A. Robust
   B. Architecture Neutral
   C. Use of pointers
   D. Object-oriented

3. The \u0000 article referred to as a
   A. Unicode escape sequence
   B. Octal escape
   C. Hexadecimal
   D. Line feed

4. What does the expression float a = 35 / 0 return?
   A. 0
   B. Not a Number
   C. Infinity
   D. Run time exception

5. Evaluate the following Java expression, if x=3, y=5, and z=10:
   ++z + y - y + z + x++
   A. 24
   B. 23
   C. 20
   D. 25

6. Which keyword is used for accessing the features of a package?
   A. package
   B. import
   C. extends
   D. export

7. What is the range of short data type in Java?
   A. -128 to 127
   B. -32768 to 32767
   C. -2147483648 to 2147483647
   D. None of the mentioned

8. What is the range of byte data type in Java?
   a) -128 to 127
   b) -32768 to 32767
   c) -2147483648 to 2147483647
   d) None of the mentioned

9. Which of these can not be used for a variable name in Java?
   a) identifier
   b) keyword
   c) identifier & keyword
   d) none of the mentioned

10. Which of these literals can be contained in float data type variable?
    a) -1.7e+308
    b) -3.4e+038
    c) +1.7e+308
    d) -3.4e+050

Question 2:

a) State three differences between Procedure Oriented Language and Object-Oriented Languages. [2]
b) Why is a class called a user-defined data type? [2]
c) Give a real-life example of Polymorphism. [2]
d) How are symbolic constants represented in Java? [2]
e) What does the Robust feature in Java mean? [2]

Question 3:

   a) State with reasons why are the following initializations incorrect:
      int a=01238;   [2]
   b) Name the functions of the Scanner that is used to:
      a. Accept a number of long data type
      b. Accept a number of float data type.   [2]
   c) State the value a, b and c after the execution of each of the following statements where a=12, b=13 and c=11:
      i)   b=b++ + ++b + c++ + ++a;   [2]
      ii)   c=a++ + ++a/7 + b++;   [2]
      iii)   c=++a + a++/3 + ++b;   [2]

Question 4:
Write a program to initialize three int variables a, b and c with 234, 456 and 712 and store the sum of the last digits of the variables into d and display it.   [7½]

Question 5:
Write a program to input two integers using Scanner and find the product of their sum and difference.   [7½]

Question 6:
Write a program to input the length and breadth of a rectangle and find its area and perimeter.
Note: Area of a rectangle=length*breadth
Perimeter of a rectangle=2*(length + breadth)   [7½]

Question 7:
Write a program to input the temperature in Fahrenheit and change it to Celsius.
Note: The relation between Fahrenheit and Celsius is given by the formula:
                      C=(F–32)*5/9;
Where C=Celsius and F=Fahrenheit   [7½]

Question 8:
Write a program to input a floating-point number and round it off to the nearest integer.
For Example:
     INPUT: Enter a floating-point number: 12.3
     OUTPUT: Rounded off to nearest integer:12
     INPUT: Enter a floating-point number: 14.5
     OUTPUT: Rounded off to two places of decimal:15   [10]

Krishnagar Academy

Part 1
MCQ(10 Marks)

Question-1

1)Tourism falls under
a) Private Sector
b) Primary Sector
c) Public Sector
d) None of these

2) Population is increasing because of
a) High birth rate
b) High death rate
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of these

3)Australia is a
a) Developed economy
b) Underdeveloped economy
c) Developing Economy
d) None of these

4) Water supply falls under
a) Tertiary sector
b) Secondary Sector
c) Primary Sector
d) None of these

5) Railways fall under
a) Telecommunication service
b) Transportation
c) Technology
d) Telegraph Service

6)Wholesale and Retail Trade falls under
a) Primary Sector
b) Private Sector
c) Public Sector
d) Secondary Sector

7) Health and Hygiene falls under
a) Social Overhead
b) Economic Overhead
c) both (a) and (b)
d) none of these

8) Natural resources include
a) mineral resources
b) marine resources
c) fisheries
d) all of these

9) Indian Economy is a developing economy.Which of the following statements is incorrect
about Indian economy:
a) Share of agricultural sector in national income is rising
b) Per Capita Income is rising

c) Economic Infrastructure is improving
d) Poverty is declining.

10) Logging falls under
a) Private Sector
b) Tertiary Sector
c) Primary Sector
d) Secondary Sector

Part 2
Answer the following questions:

Question 2:
a) Give a few characteristics of developed economy.
b) State four features of a mixed economy.   (7+8=15)

Question 3:
a) Mention the reasons behind low productivity in Indian Agriculture.
b) Mention four ways how industrialisation helps in boosting up Indian economy. (7+8=15)

Question 4:
a) Mention the ways in which transport and communication network helps in bringing economic development.
b) Mention four factors on which labour productivity depends.   (7+8=15)

Question : 5
a) Mention the ways by which banks and insurance services helps in mobilisation of savings and channelising the same in productive activities.
b) Define :
1.Public Sector
2. Private Sector
3. Rural Sector
4. Urban Sector   (7+8 = 15)

                          (Sem 1:10 marks
                          Sem 2: 10 marks
                          Sem3: 10 marks)