

LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL, BEJAI, MANGALURU
MODEL PAPER (MID TERM EXAMINATION) – SEPTEMBER 2022
SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (Code No. 184)

CLASS: IX

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

DATE: 07/09/2022

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

General Instructions:

I The question paper is divided into three sections:

Section A	: Reading	20 marks
Section B	: Grammar and Writing	20 marks
Section C	: Literature	40 marks

II All questions are compulsory.

III You may attempt any section at a time.

IV All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

Section A Reading (20 Marks)

I Read the following passage carefully:

10 marks

1. One of the great values of punctuality is that it gives discipline to life. We have to get up in time. We have to do things at the appointed time. All these entail certain amount of sacrifice. It dispels laziness and removes our 'take-it-easy attitude'. A disciplined person always gets recognition and social acceptance. He is wanted and appreciated. Therefore, punctuality can make us socially acceptable people.

2. Another significant merit of punctuality is that it provides ample time to do our work correctly and properly. Doing things hurriedly or haphazardly can have disastrous consequences. When we do things in time there is every chance that they end up as fine works.

3. The virtue of punctuality is said to be the key to success. Look at the great world leaders who have achieved fame and success. Punctuality was their hallmark. They kept their promises. Punctuality is a virtue that is appreciated by all. Washington once took his secretary to task for being late. The secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington reported: "Then, Sir either you must get a new watch or I must get a new secretary." People like them are ideals whom we should follow in earnest.

4. When individuals are not punctual they cause a lot of inconvenience to others. People have to wait for them and waste their valuable time. Want of punctuality reveals want of culture and is discourteous to the person we fail. Unpunctuality invites trouble and worry. History is full of cases which show that lack of punctuality has caused defeat, loss of kingdom and golden opportunities. It is said that Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo in 1815 because one of his generals came late. Many people lose good opportunities of job or promotion when they reach late for appointment.

5. All of us are not born with the virtue of punctuality. We have to cultivate it painstakingly. Only constant vigil and practice can implant this virtue. It calls for great deal of sacrifice. It calls for courage to root out laziness and the 'take-it-easy attitude'. It demands a disciplined life. That is why very few individuals have the virtue of punctuality. But, know it for certain that it is the surest way to success.

1 Read the given questions and write the answer in about 30-40 words:

- What is the writer's concern in this passage?
- What would be the consequences of not maintaining punctuality in your work?
- Give some examples to show that lack of punctuality has caused trouble and worry.
- How did the great world leaders achieve fame and success in their life?

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following:

- A disciplined person always gets:
 - recognition
 - social acceptance
 - work done correctly and property
 - all of the above
- If you are not disciplined, you will:
 - Work hurriedly or haphazardly
 - You will be punctual

- iii) be appreciated by people
- iv) none of the above

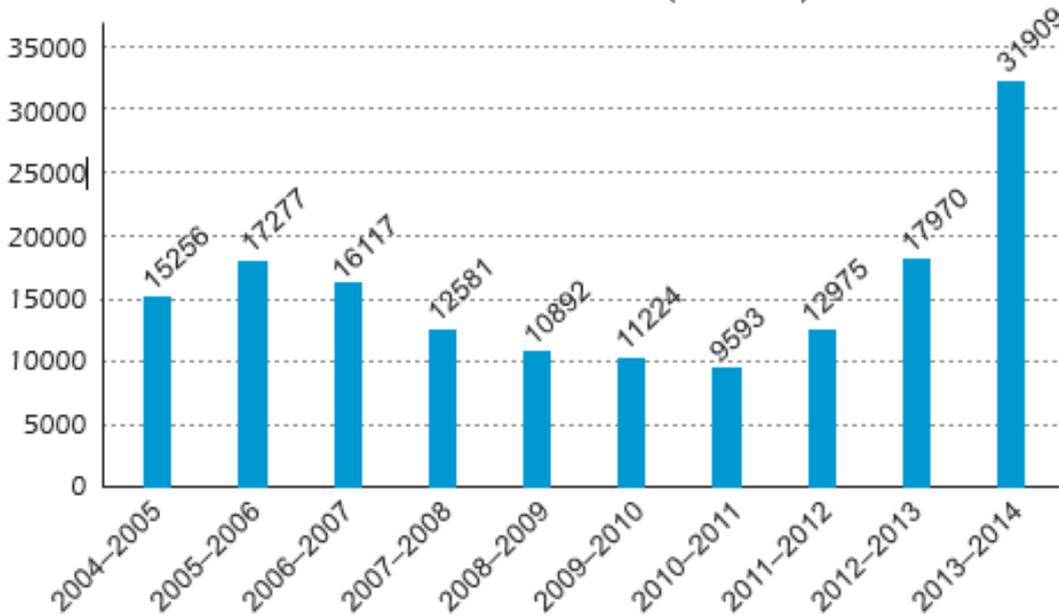
- (c) Punctuality was the hallmark of _____.
- (d) We are not born with the virtue of punctuality.(True or False)
- (e) Give one word from the passage which means the same as ‘to keep a strict watch’ (para 5)
- (f) Find the antonym of the word ‘methodically’ from the passage (para 2)

II Read the following passage carefully:

10 marks

1. The handicrafts sector is the most decentralized and unorganized sector of the Indian economy, yet it is an important source of foreign exchange revenue for the country. In India, handicrafts are not merely an industry; it also symbolizes the identity and aspirations of a community.
2. Most Indian handicrafts are associated with a specific community of artisans and crafts persons. The handicrafts are as varied as metal ware, pottery, basketry, woodwork and weaving. It is largely a home-based industry requiring minimum expenditure on resources, infrastructure, or training to set up. It uses pre-existing skills of people and locally available materials. Inputs are required more in terms of product adaptation than expensive investment.
3. An important feature of the Indian handicrafts industry is that it does not disturb the social balance of the home or the community. Agricultural and pastoral communities use their traditional craft skills as a secondary source of income in times of drought, floods, famine or bad harvest. Thus, there is a seamless connect between these occupations. In fact, the role of handicrafts in the rural economy is fast gaining importance. The organized sector in the country is quickly absorbing products

EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS (in crores)



4. The handicrafts sector plays an important role in the overall economic development of the country too. It not only generates employment but also earns a lot of foreign exchange through exports. The given chart shows the growth of handicrafts exports in India from 2004 to 2014.
5. Handicrafts were traditionally considered a cottage industry in India. But because of the great demand for them in domestic and foreign markets, some segments have become large-scale industries, such as carpet weaving, traditional textile, gem cutting and polishing, jewellery making and leather products.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions: (1×10 =10)

- a) The handicrafts sector is an important source of foreign exchange revenue though it is
 - i) cottage industry.
 - ii) a backward industry.

- iii) community-based.
- iv) not diverse in terms of articles produced.

b) Indian handicrafts

- i) is largely a home-based industry.
- ii) are very varied.
- iii) requires minimum expenditure on infrastructure and resources.
- iv) all of the above

c). Handicrafts is often a/an _____ source of income for rural people.

- i) attractive
- ii) seasonal
- iii) primary
- iv) secondary

d). The handicrafts industry does not require expensive investment because

- i) it uses locally available material.
- ii) it uses pre-existing skills of people.
- iii) products are adapted, not re-invented.
- iv) all of the above

e) One reason why handicrafts is gaining importance in the rural economy is

- i) the demand for handicrafts in urban markets.
- ii) the frequent occurrence of droughts, floods and bad harvests.
- iii) that it has become an organized sector.
- iv) that agriculturalists are becoming artisans.

f) According to the graph, which year showed a dramatic increase in the exports of handicrafts?

- i) 2005–2006
- ii) 2012–2013
- iii) 2013–2014
- iv) 2011–2012

g) In the time period shown, which year showed a nominal growth in the exports of handicrafts?

- i) 2009–2010
- ii) 2011–2012
- iii) 2012–2013
- iv) 2005–2006

h) Why is it said that the Indian handicrafts industry does not disturb the social balance of the home or the community?

- i) People do not have to change occupations to engage in the handicraft sector.
- ii) Artisans earn well by selling handicraft products.
- iii) The handicrafts industry requires very little investment.
- iv) The handicrafts industry is a changeless industry.

i) Which product is no longer a cottage industry?

- i) Wooden toys
- ii) Gem cutting and polishing
- iii) Paper mache products
- iv) Basketry

j) The role of handicrafts is important in the Indian economy because

- i) it is a foreign exchange revenue earner.

- ii)it generatesemployment.
- iii)it uplifts the rural economy.
- iv)all of the above

Section B Grammar and Writing Skills (20 marks)
Grammar

10 marks

III 1)Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow. **1×3=3**

Writing has always been the medium of expression for those (i) are shy and nervous. But, today, writing is more than that. It is one of the most important (ii) to judge the academic merit of a learner. No wonder, every learner has set his or her mind (iii) becoming a great ‘writer’.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) (i) which | (ii) who | (iii) that | (iv) whoever |
| b)(i) parameters | (ii) parameter | (iii) none of the above | (iv) both (i) and (ii) |
| c) (i) at | (ii) in | (iii) on | (iv) with |

2)The following passages have not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct question number **1×3=3**

	Incorrect	Correct
Kashmir is right called the	e.g right	rightly
‘Paradise in Earth’. The rivers, hills,	(a) _____	_____
mountains and gardens are the tourist attract.	(b) _____	_____
The snow –clad Mountains are a		
treat for the eyes.	(d) _____	_____

3)Read the conversation and report the paragraph with the correct options given: **1×4=4**

Doctor: Have you got the tests done?

Karna: No, I have not.

Doctor: Get them done today itself.

Karna: I will.

The doctor asked Karna (i)..... He replied that (ii) The doctor asked (iii) Karna assured the doctor (iv)

- (a)i) if he had got the tests done
 - ii)if he have got the tests done
 - iii)if he has been got the tests done
 - iv)if he should be got the tests done
- (b)i)he have been not
 - ii)he has not been
 - iii)he would be not
 - iv)he had not
- (c)i)her to get them done the same day
 - ii)have been to get them done the same day
 - iii)him to get them done the same day
 - iv)should have been to get them done the same day
- (d)i)that he should
 - ii)that he would

- iii)that he would need to
- iv)that he being

IV

Writing Skill

10 marks

I Write a descriptive paragraph on A Visit to a Historical Monument Or A Visit to the Red Fort in about 100-150 words based on the following cues:

Input : P.M. hoists flag – addresses nation from Red Fort – its'location – trench around – only, one gate for public – Meena Bazar – Diwan-e-aam, Diwan-e-khas, Hamams, Rang Mahal other parts – reflect Mughal art, culture etc.

II Complete the following story. Give a suitable title to your story.

I stopped my scooter in front of an old and dilapidated building. A haggard, skinny old man with drooping shoulders came towards me. "Don't go in, Sir", he whispered. "It is dangerous..."

Section C - Literature (40 Marks)

V Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

5 marks

I 'They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to – on a screen , you know. And then when they turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had when they read it the first time.'

(a) Name the Lesson

- i) A Truly Beautiful Mind
- ii)The Fun They Had
- iii) The Little Girl
- iv) The Lost Child

(b) Who are 'They' in the first line?

- i)Margie and her grandmother
- ii)Tommy and his grandmother
- iii)Tommy and Margie
- iv)None of these

(c) They had a 'screen' in their hand. (true/false)

(d)They had _____, when they turned back to the page before.

(e)Find the synonym of 'crinkly' from the extract.

- i) even
- ii) uneven
- iii) balanced
- iv) clean and clear

OR

'In 2001, Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharath Ratna. With the coveted award resting on his chest and his eyes glinting with rare happiness, he said,"All I would like to say is: Teach your child music, this is Hindustan's richest tradition; even the west is now coming to learn our music.

(a) Name the Lesson

- i) A Truly Beautiful Mind
- ii)The Sound of Music
- iii) The Little Girl
- iv) The Lost Child

(b) What did he want children to learn?

- i)Science
- ii)English
- iii)History
- iv)Music

(c) Bismillah Khan was awarded Padma Shree (true/false)

(d) _____, banned the playing of Pungi

(e) Find the synonym of 'glinting' from the extract.

- i) drab
- ii) dreary
- iii) sparkle
- iv) blunt

V Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

5 marks

II *Nine bean-rows will I Have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.*

(a) Name the poem and the poet.

- i) The Lake Isle of Innisfree /William Butler Yeats
- ii) The Lake Isle of Innisfree /Robert Frost
- iii) The Lake Isle of Innisfree /William wordsworth
- iv) None of the above

(b) 'Bee-loudglade' means

- i) an open area where sound of bees can be heard
- ii) a beehive
- iii) bees in a cabin
- iv) bees on an island

(c) A 'hive for the honeybee' is an example of alliteration (true/false)

(d) Nine-bean rows will I have there means-

- i) the poet will have nine beans
- ii) the poet's desire for greenery
- iii) the poet will buy nine-bean rows
- iv) the poet's desire to consume beans

(e) Find the antonym of the word 'alone'

- i) solitary
- ii) single
- iii) solo
- iv) none of the above

OR

*'Of a cottage-chamber bed
And lie listening to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead'*

(a) Name the poem and the poet.

- i) The Rain on the Roof /William Butler Yeats
- ii) The Rain on the Roof /Robert Frost
- iii) The Rain on the Roof /Coates Kinny
- iv) None of the above

(b) Patter is the

- i) sound of thunder
- ii) sound of feet
- iii) sound of the rain
- iv) sound of leaves

(c) The sound of the rain makes the poet nostalgic (true/false)

(d) The rain is called 'soft' because

- i) the roof is not affected by the rain
- ii) it makes no sound

iii) very little rain falls

iv) it is falling gently on the roof

(e) Identify the poetic device in the second line

i) personification ii) simile iii) alliteration iv) none of the above

VI Answer any THREE of the following questions in 40 – 50 words each:

3x3=9 marks

1. Write the theme of the poem 'The Road Not Taken'
2. When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?
3. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?
4. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office? Why?

VII Answer any THREE of the following questions in 40 – 50 words each:

3x3=9 marks

1. How does Toto come to grandfather's private zoo?
2. In what way is Iswaran an asset to Mahendra?
3. Describe the village scene when people were heading towards the fair?
4. Why does the disciple decide to stay in the kingdom of fools?

VIII Answer any ONE of the following in about 100-120 words:

6 marks

What are the things the child sees in the fair? What does he long for?

OR

How does Evelyn hear music?

IX Answer any ONE of the following questions in about 100-120 words:

6 marks

How does Toto take a bath?

OR

How does Iswaran narrate the story of the tusker? Does it appear to be plausible?

अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा कक्षा नवी बी -2022-23

समय : 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 80

- सामान्य निर्देश : (i) इस प्रश्न पत्र के दो खंड हैं— अ और ब।
(ii) दोनों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
(iii) यथासंभव प्रश्नों के उपभागों के उत्तर क्रमशः लिखिए।

खंड-'अ' (वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

अंक 40

1. नीचे दो गद्यांश दिए गए हैं। दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—

[1×5=5]+[1×5=5]

अपठित गद्यांश-1

श्रम की अवज्ञा के परिणाम का सबसे ज्वलंत उदाहरण है— हमारे देश में व्याप्त शिक्षित वर्ग की बेकारी। हमारा शिक्षित युवा वर्ग शारीरिक श्रमपरक कार्य करने से परहेज करता है। वह यह नहीं सोचता कि शारीरिक श्रम परिणामतः कितना सुखदायी होता है। पसीने के सिंचित वृक्ष में लगने वाला फल कितना मधुर होता है। 'दिन अस्त और मजदूर मस्त' इसका भेद जानने वाले महात्मा ईसा मसीह ने अपने अनुयायियों को यह परामर्श दिया था कि तुम केवल पसीने की कमाई खाओगे। पसीना टपकाने के बाद मन को संतोष और तन को सुख मिलता है, भूख भी लगती है और चैन की नींद भी आती है। हमारे समाज में शारीरिक श्रम न करना सामान्यतः उच्च सामाजिक स्तर की पहचान माना जाता है। यही कारण है कि ज्यों-ज्यों आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होता जाता है, त्यों-त्यों बीमारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जाती है। इतना ही नहीं बीमारियों की नई-नई किस्में भी सामने आती जाती हैं। जिस समाज में शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति हेय दृष्टि नहीं होती, वह समाज अपेक्षाकृत अधिक स्वस्थ एवं सुखी दिखायी देता है।

(क) गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।

1

(ख) 'सिंचित' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है?

1

(ग) ईसा मसीह ने अपने शिष्यों को क्या परामर्श दिया था?

1

(घ) मनुष्य के सामाजिक स्तर की पहचान किससे की जाती है?

1

(ङ) कौन-सा समाज अपेक्षाकृत अधिक स्वस्थ तथा सुखी होता है?

1

अपठित गद्यांश-2

गांधीजी ने अपने हर कार्य को गरिमामय मानते हुए किया। वे अपने सहयोगियों को श्रम की गरिमा की सीख दिया करते थे। दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीय लोगों के लिए संघर्ष करते हुए उन्होंने सफाई करने जैसे कार्य को भी कभी नीचा नहीं समझा और इसी कारण स्वयं उनकी पत्नी कस्तूरबा से भी उनके मतभेद हो गए थे।

बाबा आमटे ने समाज द्वारा तिरस्कृत कुष्ठ रोगियों की सेवा में अपना समस्त जीवन समर्पित कर दिया। सुंदर लाल बहुगुणा ने अपने प्रसिद्ध 'चिपको आंदोलन' के माध्यम से पेड़ों को संरक्षण प्रदान किया। फ्रांजर डेमियन ऑफ मोलोकाई, मार्टिन लूथर किंग और मदर टेरेसा जैसी महान आत्माओं ने इसी सत्य को ग्रहण किया। इनमें किसी ने भी कोई सत्ता नहीं प्राप्त की, बल्कि अपने जन कल्याणकारी कार्यों से लोगों के दिलों पर शासन किया। गांधीजी का स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष उनके जीवन का एक पहलू था। किंतु मानसिक क्षितिज वास्तव में एक राष्ट्र की सीमाओं में बंधा हुआ नहीं था। उन्होंने सभी लोगों में ईश्वर के दर्शन किए। यही कारण था कि कभी किसी पंचायत तक के सदस्य नहीं माने जाने वाले गांधीजी की जब मृत्यु हुई तो अमेरिका का राष्ट्रध्वज भी झुका दिया गया था।

- (क) सभी महान आत्माओं ने किस सत्य को ग्रहण किया ? 1
 (ख) गांधीजी का जीवन किसके लिए समर्पित था ? 1
 (ग) अमेरिकावासी गाँधीजी को क्या समझते थे ? 1
 (घ) 'राष्ट्रध्वज' में कौन-सा समास है ? 1
 (ङ) गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक लिखिए— 1

व्यावाहारिक व्याकरण

[16 अंक]

2.. निम्नलिखित भागों के उत्तर दीजिए—

- (i) वर्षा ऋतु में धरा हरी-भरी हो जाती है। रेखांकित को कहेंगे - 1
 (क) शब्द (ख) पद (ग) पदबंध (घ) क्रिया
 (ii) निम्नलिखित में से किस रेखांकित अंश को पद नहीं कह सकते ? 1
 (क) बच्चा (ग) सभी बच्चे घर चले गए
 (ख) रोते हुए बच्चे (घ) बच्चों को घर जाने दो

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए —

- (i) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से सही अनुस्वार युक्त शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए - 1
 (क) चंचल (ख) चचल (ग) चँचल (घ) चन्चल
 (ii) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में कौन-सा अनुनासिक का सही प्रयोग है ? 1
 (क) बांटना (ग) बाँटना (ख) बाटँना (घ) बाटंना
 (iii) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में कौन-सा अनुनासिक का सही प्रयोग है ? 1
 (क) बासुरी (ग) बांसुरी (ख) बासुँरी (घ) बाँसुरी

4. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार भागों के विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए —

- (i) 'सुरक्षित' शब्द में उपसर्ग व मूल शब्द हैं - 1
 (क) सुर + अक्षित (ख) सुर + क्षित (ग) सु + रक्षित (घ) सुरअ + क्षित
 (ii) 'उपमान' में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है - 1
 (क) उपम (ख) उ (ग) उप (घ) उपमा
 (iii) 'धूमिल' शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय है - 1
 (क) अइल (ख) मिल (ग) इल (घ) मइल
 (iv) 'संपादकीय' में मूल शब्द व प्रत्यय है - 1
 (क) संपाद + कीय (ख) संपादकी + इय (ग) संपादक + ईय (घ) संपाद + इय
 (v) 'स्वच्छ' शब्द में मूल शब्द क्या है ? 1
 (क) स्व (ख) वच्छ (ग) अच्छ (घ) छ

5. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -

- (i) उचित संधि का भेद छाँटकर लिखिए - 'चंद्रोदय' 1
 (क) दीर्घ संधि (ख) गुण संधि (ग) यण् संधि (घ) अयादि संधि
 (ii) उचित संधि छाँटकर लिखिए - 'अधर+ओष्ठ' 1
 (क) अधरौष्ठ (ख) अधरोष्ठ (ग) अधरूष्ठ (घ) अधरूष्ठ
 (iii) उचित संधि-विच्छेद छाँटकर लिखिए - 'धनादेश' 1
 (क) धन+आदेश (ख) धना+आदेश (ग) धना+देश (घ) धन+देश
 (iv) 'दीक्षांत' में स्वर संधि का कौन-सा भेद है ? 1
 (क) दीर्घ (ख) यण् (ग) गुण (घ) वृद्धि

6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -

(i) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में उचित विराम-चिह्न प्रयुक्त है -

- (क) सीता; गीता; हेमा और राधा पढ़ रही हैं। (ग) सीता, गीता, हेमा, और राधा पढ़ रही हैं।
 (ख) सीता गीता हेमा और राधा पढ़ रही हैं। (घ) सीता, गीता, हेमा और राधा पढ़ रही हैं।

(ii) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में उचित-विराम चिह्न प्रयुक्त है -

- क) क्या तुम्हारे पिताजी, वकील हैं?
 ख) क्या तुम्हारे पिताजी वकील हैं।
 ग) क्या तुम्हारे पिताजी वकील हैं?
 घ) क्या तुम्हारे पिताजी वकील हैं।

(iii) (?) कोष्ठक में दिए विराम-चिह्न का नाम है -

- (क) निर्देशक (ख) विस्मयादिसूचक (ग) प्रश्नवाचक (घ) विवरण

(iv) कोष्ठक में अर्द्ध विराम-चिह्न है -

- (क) (;) (ख) (!) (ग) (:) (घ) (—)

7. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -

(i) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य छाँटकर लिखिए -

- (क) आज तुम्हारे साथ कौन था ? (ग) अमन नहीं खेलता।
 (ख) मोहन ने खाना नहीं खाया। (घ) परिश्रम करने पर राधा प्रथम आती है।

(ii) निम्नलिखित में से विस्मय वाचकवाक्य छाँटकर लिखिए

- क) रमा पत्र लिख रही है। ख) अरे! मेरा मित्र प्रथम आया है।
 ग) सदा सत्य बोलो। घ) भ्रम में क्या लिखा हुआ होगा।

(iii) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में विधानवाचक विकल्प का वाक्य चुनिए

- (क) आशंका निर्मूल नहीं थी ?
 (ख) ये कब तक टिकेंगे ?
 (ग) वह यहाँ सड़क पर बाजार में आकर खरबूजे बेचने बैठ गई।
 (घ) तुम लौट जाओ अतिथि! इसी में तुम्हारा देवत्व सुरक्षित रहेगा।

पाठ्य-पुस्तक

[14 अंक]

8. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प छाँटकर लिखिए- [5]

चित्रकूट में रमि रहे, रहि मन अवध-नरेस।
 जा पर बिपदा पड़त है, सो आवत यह देस ॥

(1) दोहे में किस नरेश की बात की गई है ?

- (क) श्रीराम (ख) रहीमदास (ग) राजा दशरथ (घ) कान्हा जी

(2) पद में किस विपदा की ओर संकेत है ?

- (क) सीता जी का हरण (ख) लंका दहन (ग) वनवास (घ) सीताजी पर दोषारोपण

(3) पद में श्रीराम के कहाँ रहने की बात की गई है ?

- (क) लंका में (ख) चित्रकूट में (ग) अयोध्या में (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(4) मनुष्य को विपत्ति की ओर कौन खींचता है ?

- (क) शिक्षा (ख) भाग्य (ग) दुर्भाग्य (घ) भ्रम

(5) 'आवत' का क्या अर्थ है ?

- (क) आने वाला (ख) आता है (ग) जाने वाला (घ) जाता है

9. स्पर्श-1 पद्य पाठों पर आधारित प्रश्नों के विकल्प को चुनकर लिखिए —

- (i) रैदास के अनुसार भगवान और भक्त की किन चीजों से तुलना नहीं हुई है? 1
(क) मोती और धागा (ग) सोना और सुहागा (ख) सोना और चाँदी (घ) दीपक और बाती
- (ii) रहीम के अनुसार पशु से हीन कौन है? 1
(क) जो प्रसन्न होकर अपना सब कुछ दे देता है
(ख) जो अपने बारे में सोचता है
(ग) जो किसी से प्रसन्न होने के पश्चात् भी उसे कुछ नहीं देता
(घ) जो दानी नहीं है

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प छाँटकर लिखिए— [5]

मेरी साँस मानो रुक गई थी। मुझे विचार कौंधा कि सफलता बहुत नज़दीक है। 23 मई 1984 के दिन एक बजकर सात मिनट पर मैं एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर खड़ी थी। एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर पहुँचने वाली मैं प्रथम भारतीय महिला थी। एवरेस्ट शंकु की चोटी पर इतनी जगह नहीं थी कि दो व्यक्ति साथ-साथ खड़े हो सकें। चारों तरफ़ हजारों मीटर लंबी सीधी ढलान को देखते हुए हमारे सामने प्रश्न सुरक्षा का था। हमने पहले बर्फ़ के फावड़े से बर्फ़ की खुदाई कर अपने आपको सुरक्षित रूप से स्थिर किया। इसके बाद, मैं अपने घुटनों के बल बैठी, बर्फ़ पर अपने माथे को लगाकर मैंने 'सागरमाथे' के ताज का चुंबन लिया। बिना उठे ही मैंने अपने थैले से दुर्गा माँ का चित्र और हनुमान चालीसा निकाला। मैंने इनको अपने साथ लाए लाल कपड़े में लपेटा, छोटी-सी पूजा-अर्चना की और इनको बर्फ़ में दबा दिया। आनंद के इस क्षण में मुझे अपने माता-पिता का ध्यान आया।

- (1) एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर सुरक्षा का प्रश्न क्यों उठा? 1
(क) एवरेस्ट की चोटी शंकु के आकार की नुकीली थी
(ख) वहाँ दो व्यक्ति एक-साथ खड़े नहीं हो पाते थे
(ग) हजारों मीटर लंबी ढलान थी जो असुरक्षित थी
(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
- (2) सुरक्षा के लिए उन्होंने क्या किया? 1
(क) वे एक-एक करके वहाँ खड़े हुए
(ख) अंगदोरजी और लेखिका ने फावड़े से खुदाई करके वहाँ खड़े होने की जगह बनाई
(ग) अंगदोरजी और लेखिका ने बारी-बारी शिखर पर चढ़ाई की
(घ) उन्होंने धरातल की खोज की, ताकि वे वहाँ खड़े हो सकें
- (3) 'सागरमाथे' पर बर्चेद्री ने क्या किया? 1
(क) उसने सागरमाथे के ताज का चुंबन लिया
(ख) उसने अपने थैले से दुर्गा माँ का चित्र तथा हनुमान चालीसा निकाला
(ग) छोटी-सी पूजा करके चित्र और हनुमान चालीसा को लाल कपड़े में लपेट कर चोटी पर बर्फ़ में दबा दिया
(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
- (4) आनंद के इस क्षण में लेखिका को किसकी याद आई? 1
(क) अपने अध्यापकों की (ग) अपने माता-पिता की
(ख) अपने दल के सदस्यों की (घ) दुर्गा माँ तथा हनुमान जी की
- (5) लेखिका ने क्या कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया? 1
(क) शिखर पर पूजा-अर्चना करने का
(ख) एवरेस्ट पर पहुँचने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला होने का
(ग) सबसे कम समय में एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ने का
(घ) शिखर पर भारतीय ध्वज फहराने का

11. स्पर्श-1 गद्य पाठों पर आधारित प्रश्नों के विकल्प को चुनकर लिखिए —

- (i) लालाजी को खरबूजे बेचने वाली बुढ़िया से इतनी घृणा क्यों थी? 1
- (क) बुढ़िया प्रतिदिन खराब खरबूजे बेचती थी
- (ख) बुढ़िया प्रतिदिन उसकी दुकान के सामने बैठती थी
- (ग) बुढ़िया जवान बेटे की मृत्यु के अगले दिन ही खरबूजे बेचने आ गयी थी
- (घ) बुढ़िया बहुत गंदे कपड़े पहनती थी
- (ii) कर्नल खुल्लर ने अभियान दल के उदास सदस्यों को किस तथ्य से परिचित करवाया? 1
- (क) एवरेस्ट की यात्रा बहुत कठिन है, आप नहीं कर पाओगे
- (ख) एवरेस्ट जैसे अभियान में खतरों को और कभी-कभी तो मृत्यु को भी सहज भाव से स्वीकार करना पड़ता है
- (ग) एवरेस्ट की यात्रा अत्यधिक कठिन तथा असंभव है
- (घ) एवरेस्ट की यात्रा को सहज रूप से किया जा सकता है

खंड-‘ब’ (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न) 18 + 22 = 40 अंक

पाठ्य-पुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्य-पुस्तक [18 अंक]

12. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को पढ़कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 60 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए— [3×2=6]

- (i) ‘दुःख का अधिकार’ कहानी हमारे समाज में गरीब लोगों की मानसिक व आर्थिक स्थिति को उजागर करती है— स्पष्ट करें।
- (ii) एवरेस्ट यात्रा में क्या-क्या तैयारियाँ करनी पड़ती हैं? पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (iii) “मेरे अतिथि, मैं जानता हूँ कि अतिथि देवता होता है, पर आखिर मैं भी मनुष्य हूँ। मैं कोई तुम्हारी तरह देवता नहीं। एक देवता और एक मनुष्य अधिक देर साथ नहीं रहते। देवता दर्शन देकर लौट जाता है। “तुम लौट जाओ अतिथि” पाठ के आधार पर गद्यांश का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

13. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को पढ़कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 60 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए— [3×2=6]

- (i) रैदास कवि ने स्वयं को प्रभु के निकट किन-किन रूपों में पाया है?
- (ii) रहीम ने पशु से भी तुच्छ किसे माना है और क्यों?
- (iii) कवि रैदास, नामदेव, कबीर, त्रिलोचन और सधना की चर्चा क्यों करते हैं?

14. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को पढ़कर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के लगभग 60 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए— [3×2=6]

- (i) पशु-प्रेमी घर में पाले जानवर से बेहद प्रेम करते हैं। मगर आवारा जानवरों के प्रति उनमें घृणा उपजती है। ऐसे दोहरे मापदंड वालों को आप क्या सीख देना चाहेंगे?
- (ii) लेखिका को गुल्लू कहाँ मिला और उसका उपचार कैसे किया?
- (iii) गिल्लू और लेखिका के संबंध की घनिष्ठता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

लेखन (22 अंक)

15. दिए गए संकेत-बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए— 6

(क) भारत के गाँव—

- गाँवों का स्वरूप • आज के गाँव व उनकी स्थिति • गाँव में सुधार के प्रयास • उपसंहार

(ख) वृक्षारोपण—

- भूमिका • वन महोत्सव • वृक्षों से लाभ • उपसंहार

(ग) इंटरनेट का महत्त्व—

- विज्ञान का चमत्कार • अद्भुत क्रांति • विभिन्न जानकारी का स्रोत • लाभ तथा हानि

16. आप अपने मित्र के भाई के विवाह में सम्मिलित न हो सके, क्षमा-याचना करते हुए मित्र को पत्र लिखिए।

6

अथवा

सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के तहत आपके विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य ने आपको प्रौढ़ों को पढ़ाने के लिए नियुक्त किया है। अतएव इसकी जानकारी अपने पिताजी को दीजिए।

17. दिए गए चित्र को देखकर आपके मन में क्या विचार आ रहे हैं? उनका विवरण लगभग 100 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक वाक्य वर्तमान काल में हो। विचारों का वर्णन स्पष्ट रूप से चित्र से ही संबद्ध होना चाहिए।

5



18. परीक्षा के बाद पुत्र और पिता के मध्य होने वाला संवाद लिखिए।

5

अथवा

‘विज्ञान के बढ़ते चरण’ विषय पर छात्र और अध्यापक के मध्य होने वाला संवाद लिखिए।

LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL
MID-TERM EXAMINATION - 2022
Mathematics (Practice Paper)

9

Max Marks: 80.

Time: 3hrs

Section A (1 mark each)

- 1) What are irrational numbers? 1
- 2) Write the degree of polynomial $(x + 3)^2$ 1
- 3) If $x = 0$ and $y < 0$, in which quadrant or axis will the point (x, y) lie? 1
- 4) Write an example for each of the following. 1
 - a) A binomial with degree 5
 - b) A monomial of degree 20
- 5) Is $(-\sqrt{25} + 25)$ an irrational number? Verify 1
- 6) Two adjacent angles stand on a straight line, if one angle measures 100° , what is the measure of other angle? 1
- 7) Find the value of $(2^\circ + 7^\circ) / 5^\circ$ 1
- 8) Write an example for a rational number lying between 3 and 5 which has non-terminating decimal form. 1
- 9) Define quadratic polynomial. 1
- 10) In a frequency distribution, the mid value of a class is 10 and the width of the class is 6. What is the upper limit of this class interval? 1
- 11) Write the decimal form of $\frac{2}{3}$ 1
- 12) If $p(x) = x^2 + 3$, find $p(-3)$ 1
- 13) The width of each of five continuous classes in a frequency distribution is 5 and the lower class-limit of the lowest class is 10. What is the lower class-limit of the last class interval? 1
- 14) The difference between two numbers is 48. Write a linear equation in two variables representing the above statement. 1
- 15) State Euclid's 4th axiom 1
- 16) What are complementary angles? 1
- 17) State Euclid's 2nd postulate 1
- 18) Two lines drawn in a plane always intersect at a point. True or False? 1

19) Find the value of $(101)^2$ using identity 1

20) Write $3x = 17y - \sqrt{5}$ in standard form 1

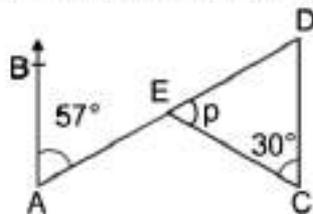
Section B (2 marks each)

21) In which quadrant or axis will the following points lie?
A(6, 3), B(16, -7), C(-7, -2), D(0, -9) 2

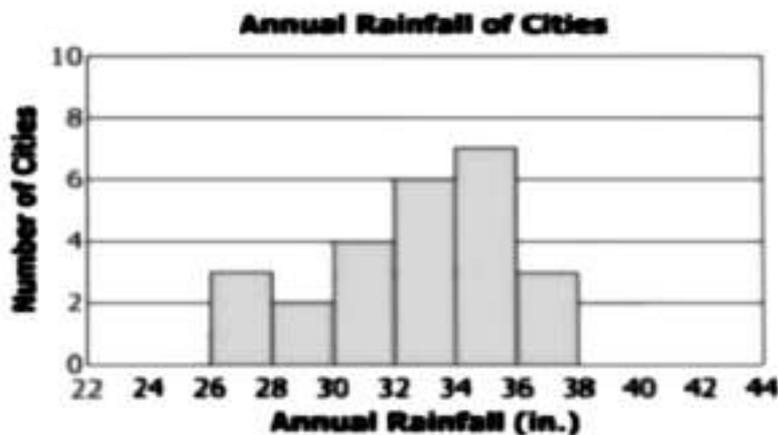
22) Simplify $(16^{-\frac{1}{5}})^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 2

23) Solve using identity: $(60)^3 - (6)^3$ 2

24) In the adjoining figure if $AB \parallel CD$ what is the value of p . 2



25) Read the histogram and answer the questions 2



- a) How many intervals could represent an annual rainfall of 30 in – 36 in?
b) Write the scale of x-axis and y-axis.

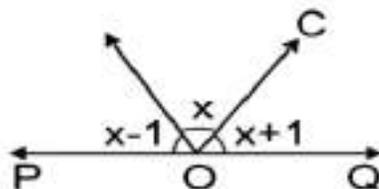
Section C (Three marks each)

26) If two lines intersect at a point, prove that the vertically opposite angles formed are equal 3

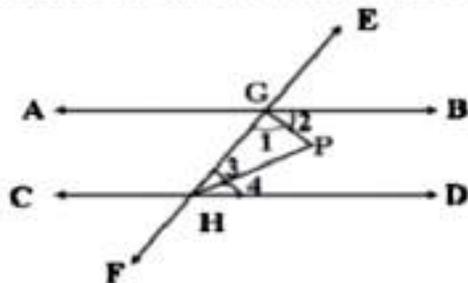
27) Express $0.4323232\dots$ in the form p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$. 3

28) Represent $\sqrt{10}$ on a number line 3

- 29) Using remainder theorem, find the remainder when $10y^2 + 10y - 50$ is divided by $y - 4$ 3
- 30) Factorise $a^4 - b^4$ 3
- 31) Simplify using identity $(2p - 3)^3 + (p + 3)^3$ 3
- 32) In the figure POQ is a straight line. The three adjacent angles consecutive numbers. What are the measure of these angles. 3



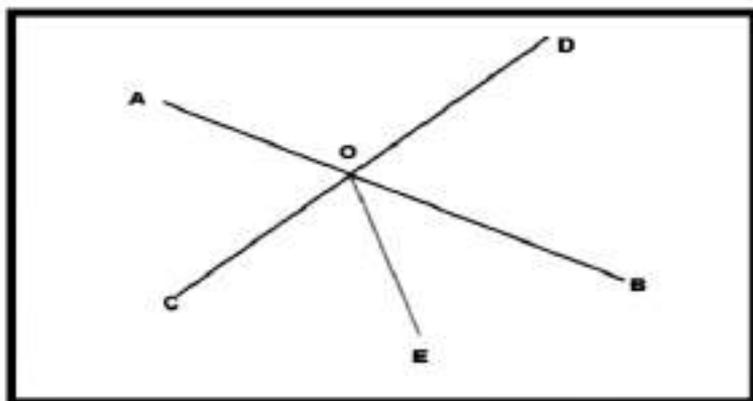
- 33) Write an equation of line passing through the point D(-8, 10). If the graph of equation $3x - ky = 20$ passes through the point D, find the value of k 3
- 34) Simplify : $4\sqrt{12} \times 7\sqrt{6} + 8\sqrt{19} - 3\sqrt{20} \times 5\sqrt{40}$ 3
- 35) In the figure, AB and CD are parallel lines. The bisectors of the interior angles on the same side of transversal EF intersect at P. Prove that measure of angle GPH is 90° 3



Section D (4 marks each)

- 36) Find the factors of $x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$ using factor theorem. 4
- 37) If $\frac{3 - 2\sqrt{5}}{2 + 3\sqrt{5}} = a - b\sqrt{5}$, find the value of a and b 4
- 38) Find three integral solutions of the equation $2y = 30 - 4x$ and draw the graph using a suitable scale 4

- 39) Maths teacher draws a straight line AB shown on the blackboard as per the following figure. 4



Now he told Raju to draw another line CD as in the figure

The teacher told Ajay to mark $\angle AOD$ as $2z$

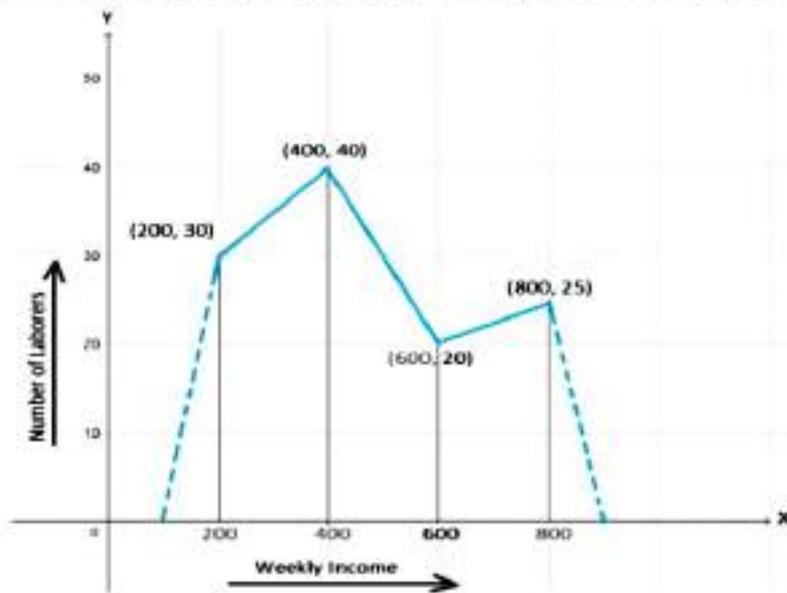
Suraj was told to mark $\angle AOC$ as $4y$

Clive Made and angle $\angle COE = 60^\circ$

Peter marked $\angle BOE$ and $\angle BOD$ as y and x respectively

1. What is the value of x ?
(A) 48°
(B) 96°
(C) 100°
(D) 120°
2. What is the value of y ?
(A) 48°
(B) 96°
(C) 100°
(D) 24°
3. What should be the value of $x + 2z$?
(E) 148°
(F) 360°
(G) 180°
(H) 120°
4. What is the relation between y and z ?
(I) $2y + z = 90^\circ$
(J) $2y + z = 180^\circ$
(K) $4y + 2z = 120^\circ$
(L) $y = 2z$

- 40) The following frequency polygon displays the weekly incomes of laborers of a factory. 4



- 1) Identify the class interval whose frequency is 25.
(A) 800 – 1000 (B) 700 – 900 (C) 25 – 800. (D) none of these
- 2) How many sides does this frequency polygon have?
(A) 4. (B) 3. (C) 6. (D) none of these
- 3) What is the class size of the class intervals?
(A) 200 (B) 100. (C) 5 (D) none of these
- 4) What is the total number of workers?
(A) 40. (B) 95. (C) 115. (D) none of these.

LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL
Midterm Examination
Model Question Paper
Science - 086

Max. Marks: 80

Class: IX

Duration: 3 Hours

General Instruction:

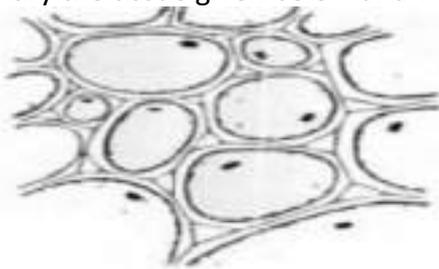
Question paper comprises three sections; Section A:(27 Marks), Section B (27 Marks) and Section C (26 Marks). Answer the sections separately

Section A (Physics)

1	The value of G on the moon is _____ a. One sixth of 9.8m/s^2 b. 9.8m/s^2 c. $6.673 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$ d. zero	1
2	The physical quantity measured by the area under velocity time graph is _____ a. velocity b. time c. displacement d. acceleration	1
3	The sparks produced during sharpening of a knife against a grinding wheel leaves the rim of the wheel tangentially. This is due to a. Inertia of rest b. Inertia of motion c. Inertia of direction d. force applied	1
4	What is the force acting on an object of mass 10kg moving with a uniform velocity of 10ms^{-1} a. 100N b. 10 N c. 0 d. 1N	1
5	A cyclist completes 5 rounds of a circular track of radius 21m in 12 minutes? Calculate his speed and displacement?	2
6	Define Gravitational constant. Write S. I Unit of it.	2
7	What happens to the gravitational force between two objects if a mass of	2

	one object is doubled and distance between them is also doubled	
8	Draw velocity time graph for a uniformly accelerated object. Write velocity - position relation equation.	3
9	A train is travelling at a speed of 72km/h. The driver applies brakes so that uniform acceleration of -0.2m/s^2 is produced. Find the distance travelled by the train before it comes to rest.	3
10	A javelin throw is marked foul if an athlete crosses over the line marked for throw. Explain why the athletes' often fail to stop themselves before the line.	3
11	Define momentum. Calculate the momentum when a 10-kg object move with a speed of 5 m/ss. What will be momentum when 10 kg object is at rest?	3
12	State Newtons second law of Gravitation and explain with derivation. A constant force acts on an object of mass 5kg for a duration of 2sec, it increases the objects velocity from 3m/s to 7m/s. Find the magnitude of the applied force. Now if the force was applied for duration of 5sec. What would be the final velocity of the object?	5
SECTION B (Chemistry)		
1	Give an example for each of the following: (a) Solid-liquid homogeneous mixture (b) Gas-gas homogeneous mixture	1
2	Write the value of 100°C in kelvin.	1
3	Which one of the following is not a pure chemical substance? a) Hydrogen b) Carbon c) Ice d)Ice cream	1
4	Name the three physical states of matter.	1
5	Explain the following: i)The doctors advise to put strips of wet cloth on the forehead of a person having high fever. ii)Wet clothes dry more quickly in the sun than in the shade.	2
6	Classify the following into elements and compounds: Potassium, iron sulphide, graphite, common salt, oxygen, iron, copper sulphate.	2

7	Name the processes involved in the following cases. a) Solid into liquid b) Liquid in to vapour below boiling point c) Solid into vapour/Gas d) Gas/Vapour into liquid	2
8	Classify the following as physical or chemical changes: (i) Cooking of food (ii) Boiling of water (iii) Cutting of trees (iv) Dissolving salt in water	3
9	a) Why does temperature remain constant during melting of ice? b) When salt is dissolved in water, there is no increase in the volume. Which characteristic of matter is illustrated by this observation? c) Just a few crystals of potassium permanganate can colour a large volume of water (about 1000 L). Which characteristic of particles of matter is illustrated by this observation?	3
10	What is sublimation? Give two examples. Write the differences between evaporation and boiling.	3
11	Read the passage and answer any four questions: Gases are highly compressible as compared to solids and liquids. The liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinder that we get in our home for cooking or the oxygen supplied to hospitals in cylinders is compressed gas. Compressed natural gas (CNG) is used as fuel these days in vehicles. The liquid takes up the shape of the container in which they are kept. Liquids flow and change shape, so they are not rigid but can be called fluid. Solids and liquids can diffuse into liquids. The aquatic animals can breathe underwater. The rate of diffusion of liquids is greater than solid. i) Why Compressed natural gas (CNG) is used as fuel these days in vehicles? Or How do aquatic animals can breathe underwater? ii) The property of flow is unique to fluids. Which one of the following statements is correct? a. Only gases behave like fluids b. Gases and solids behave like fluids c. Gases and liquids behave like fluids d. Only liquids are fluids iii) The rate of diffusion of liquids is greater than solid due to a. liquid particles move freely b. liquid have greater space between each other c. both (a) and (b) d. none of these	3
12	i) Classify the following into solutions, suspensions and colloids: Soda water, Milk, Brine, Blood, Smoke in air, Chalk-water mixture, Milk of magnesia, Shaving cream ii) Identify the dispersed phase and dispersing medium in the following colloids.	5

	(a) Fog (b) Cheese (c) Coloured gemstone iii) Write the differences between elements and compounds.	
SECTION C (Biology)		
1	Cells with evenly thickened, hard, lignified walls are a) Parenchyma b) collenchyma c) sclerenchyma d) xylem	1
2	To prepare a temporary mount of a onion peel a student must take the material from: a) Green leaf of spring onion b) crushed pulp of onion b) Dry scale leaf of onion c) thin layer of fleshy leaf base of onion	1
3	Name the elements of phloem which i) helps to store food ii) provides mechanical support	1
4	Name the plastid which stores starch, oils and protein granules.	1
5	How do substances like carbon dioxide and water move in and out of the cell?	2
6	Differentiate between rough and smooth endoplasmic reticulum.	2
7	Identify the tissue given below and write its function. 	2
8	Why are lysosomes known as suicide bags?	2
9	Name the following: a) Tissue that transports food in plants --- b) Girth of stem increases due to --- c) Water conducting tissue ----	3
10	Plant and animal cells have several differences and similarities. For example, animal cells do not have a cell wall or chloroplasts but plant cells do. Animal cells are mostly round and irregular in shape while plant cells have fixed, rectangular shapes. Plant and animal cells are both eukaryotic cells so they have several features in common, such as the presence of a cell membrane, and cell organelles, like the nucleus, mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. a) Name two cell organelles that have their own genetic materials.	3

	b) Name a cell organelle found only in a plant cell. c) What are eukaryotic cells?	
11	Draw a neat diagram of a plant cell and label the following parts: i) vacuole ii) cell wall iii) mitochondria iv) chloroplast	3
12	a) State two main functions of Golgi apparatus. b) List three differences between plant cell and animal cell	5

LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL, BEJAI, MANGALURU
MODEL PAPER (MID TERM EXAMINATION) – SEPTEMBER 2022
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (Code 087)

CLASS: IX

DATE: 07/09/2022

DURATION: 3 Hours

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper comprises of five sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E.
2. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A – Question no. 1 to 15 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
4. Section B – Question no. 16 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Section C – Question no. 24 to 27 are Source Based Questions carrying 4 marks each.
6. Section D – Question no. 28 to 31 are Long Answer Type Questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
7. Section E – Question no. 32 is Map Based carrying 5 marks, with 2 parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks), and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in this question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

SECTION A

(1X15=15)

1. Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the Third Estate'? 1
a. Mirabeau b. Abbe Sieyes c. Jean-Paul Marat d. Olympe de Gouges
2. What is a guillotine? 1
a. A fine sword with which heads were cut off
b. A special snooze to hang people
c. A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded.
d. None of the above
3. Tsarina Alexandra was of _____ origin. 1
a. Russian b. French c. German d. Dutch
4. How many members are elected to the National People's Congress from all over China? 1
a. 3050 b. 3000 c. 4000 d. 2000
5. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because: 1
a. Decisions are taken by educated people
b. Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
c. Decisions are taken over a long period of time
d. All decisions are approved by judiciary
6. Name the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation. 1
a. African People's Congress b. Congress of Africa
c. African National Congress d. None of these
7. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950.
Reason (R): 26 January is celebrated as Republic Day.
Mark the option which is most suitable:
(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) Both assertion and reason are false.

8. Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly? 1
 a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Dr Rajendra Prasad
 c. T T Krishnamachari d. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

9. Which one of the following lakes is a saltwater lake? 1
 a. sambhar b. Wular c. Govind Sagar d. dal

10. Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with: 1
 a. China b. Nepal c. Pakistan d. Bhutan

11. Which of the following is included in the primary sector? 1
 a. manufacturing b. tourism
 c. forestry d. communication

12. Multiple cropping refers to: 1
 a. cultivation of wheat and rice
 b. cultivation of two crops in alternate row
 c. cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year
 d. cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm.

13. Why is Literacy Rate low in the females? 1
 a. lack of equal educational opportunities
 b. lack of transport facilities
 c. lack of infrastructure
 d. lack of income

14. How many families live in village Palampur? 1
 a. 150 b. 250 c. 350 d. 450

15. Which one of the following sectors face the problem of seasonal unemployment? 1
 a. agriculture b. service sector
 c. trade d. IT sector

SECTION B

(3X8=24)

16. Explain the incident that sparked the French Revolution. 3
 17. What changes did industrialization bring to the then society in Europe? 3
 18. What are the features of democracy? 3
 19. Why do we need a constitution? 3
 20. Differentiate between Eastern and Western Ghats. 3
 21. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the West, but the watches show the same time. How does this happen? 3
 22. Mention the three sectors of economic activities with examples. 3
 23. State the importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of land. 3

SECTION C

(4X4=16)

24. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4

When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted. Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south

Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'reds'). During 1918 and 1919, the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops – all those forces who were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia. As these troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war, looting, banditry and famine became common.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option:

24.1 Who condemned the Bolshevik uprising? 1

- a. Non-Bolshevik Socialists
- b. Liberals
- c. Supporters of Autocracy
- d. All of the above

24.2 Who were the 'greens' and 'whites'? 1

- a. Socialist Revolutionaries and Pro-Tsarists
- b. Bolsheviks and Non-Bolsheviks
- c. Liberals and Radicals
- d. Radicals and Conservatives

24.3 The troops and the Bolsheviks fought a _____ war. 1

- a. First World War
- b. Second World War
- c. Civil War
- d. None of these

24.4 Why did the French, American, British and Japanese troops support the 'greens' and 'whites'? 1

- a. They were worried at the growth of Communist Party in Russia.
- b. They were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.
- c. They were worried at the growth of Mensheviks in Russia.
- d. They were worried at the growth of Comintern in Russia.

25. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organizations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So, Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. But let us focus on one of these. Can we say that the rulers are elected by the people in Pakistan? Not quite. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option:

25.1 What is the meaning of 'referendum'? 1

- a. A form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people
- b. A system where the majority or elected representatives are allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people

- c. Direct vote in which the entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal
- d. All of these

25.2 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Pakistan should not be called a democracy even after having elections.

Reason (R): Despite elections to the national and provincial assemblies, the final powers rested with General Musharraf and military officers.

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

25.3 According to which of the following, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies? 1

- a. Military Rule
- b. Legal Framework Order
- c. Referendum
- d. Both (b) and (c)

25.4 The above passage explains which feature of democracy? 1

- a. Democracy must be based on a free and fair election.
- b. In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.
- c. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote.
- d. Democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.

26. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: **4**

The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affect the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing its volume. On the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self - cleansing capacity of the water. For example, given the adequate streamflow, the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 km of large cities. But the increasing urbanization and industrialization do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been increasing. Concern over rising pollution in our rivers led to the launching of various action plans to clear the rivers.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option:

26.1 The water is drained out of the rivers because of: 1

- a. the rise in the number of the birds and animals
- b. heavy rains and floods
- c. growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demands.

26.2 The self - cleansing effect of the rivers is affected by: 1

- a. untreated sewage and Industrial effluents
- b. influence of ocean
- c. influence of people
- d. monsoon next

26.3 Say whether the following statements are true or false. (1+1)

- a. Industrialization and urbanization allow the rivers to self - clean.
- b. Concern over rising pollution in rivers led to the launching of various action plans.

27. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4

In this kind of crops grown and facilities available, Palampur would resemble a village of the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle. During the rainy season (Kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December. In the winter season (rabi) fields are sown with wheat. From the wheat produced, farmers keep enough for the family's consumption and sells surplus wheat at the market at Raniganj. A part of the land area is also devoted to sugar cane in its raw form, or as Jaggery, is sold to the traders in Shahpur.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option:

27.1 Say whether the following statement is true or false: 1

a. All land is not cultivated in Palampur.

27.2 The village Palampur resembles: 1

- a. Village of Gujarat.
- b. Village in the western part of Punjab
- c. Village in the Eastern part of Karnataka
- d. A village of the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh

27.3 The surplus wheat is sold at the village of: 1

- a. Raniganj b. Shahpur c. Palampur d. Sholapur

27.4 The Kharif crops grown in Palampur are: 1

- a. Wheat and rice b. Bajra and Dal c. Jowar and Bajra d. Sugarcane and wheat

SECTION D (5X4=20)

28. Discuss the laws introduced and the changes brought about by Robespierre's government. 5

OR

What were the changes brought about by the Bolsheviks after October 1917?

29. Are the elections held in Mexico fair or unfair? Explain. 5

30. Mention a few steps which have been taken by the government to promote education. 5

OR

State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.

31. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Name the three major divisions of Himalayas from North to South. 5

OR

Write a short note on the island groups of India.

SECTION E – MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

32.1 Two features (A) and (B) are marked on the Political Outline Map of France. **Identify** them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: 2

A. Name the port city.

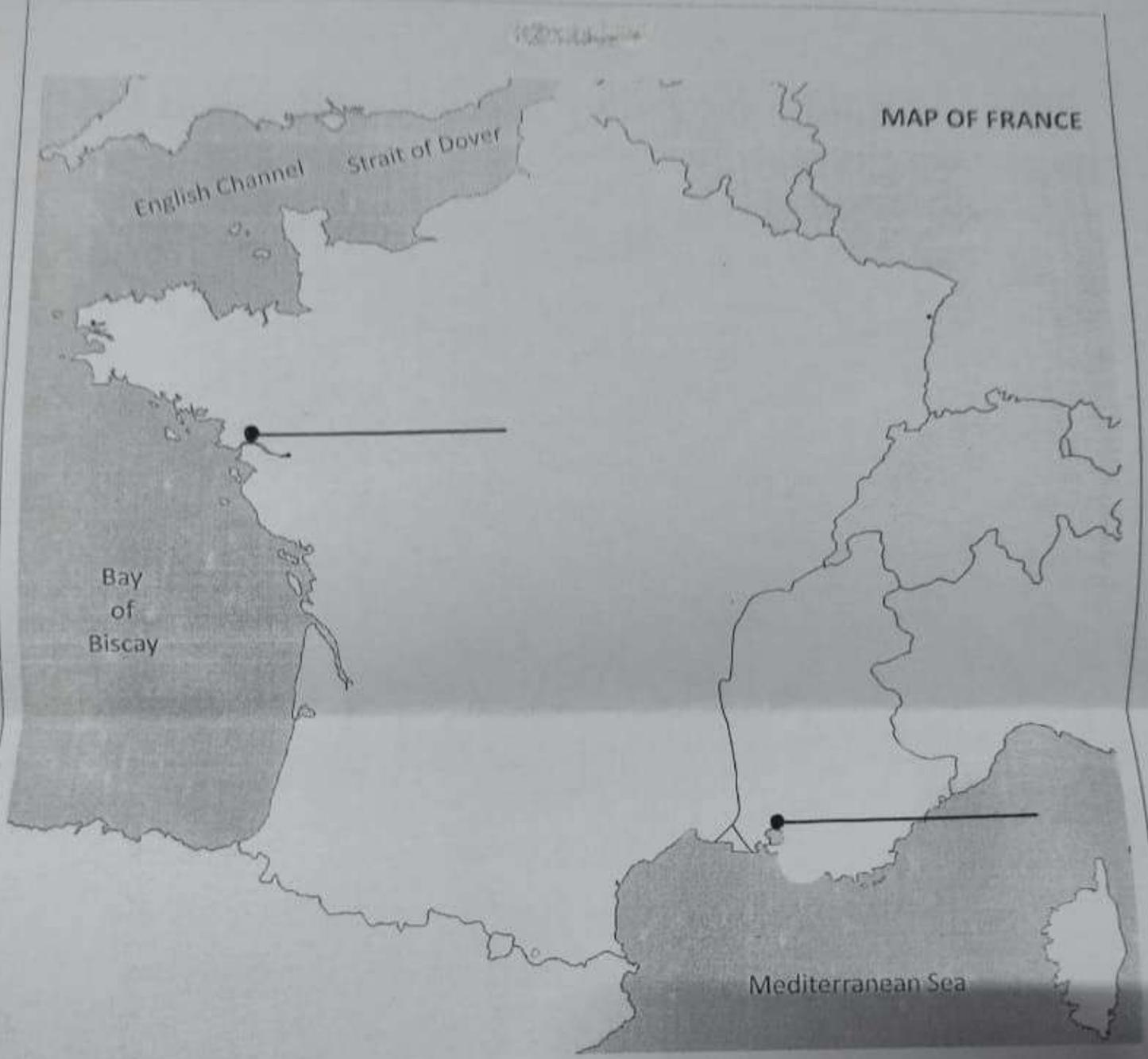
B. The province in the South of France from where the volunteers marched into Paris.

32.2 On the outline map of India **locate and label** any three of the following. 3

- i) The largest freshwater lake in India
- ii) Cut off Lake (any one)
- iii) The capital of Madhya Pradesh
- iv) The outermost range of Himalayas
- v) Western Ghats

Q. 32.1

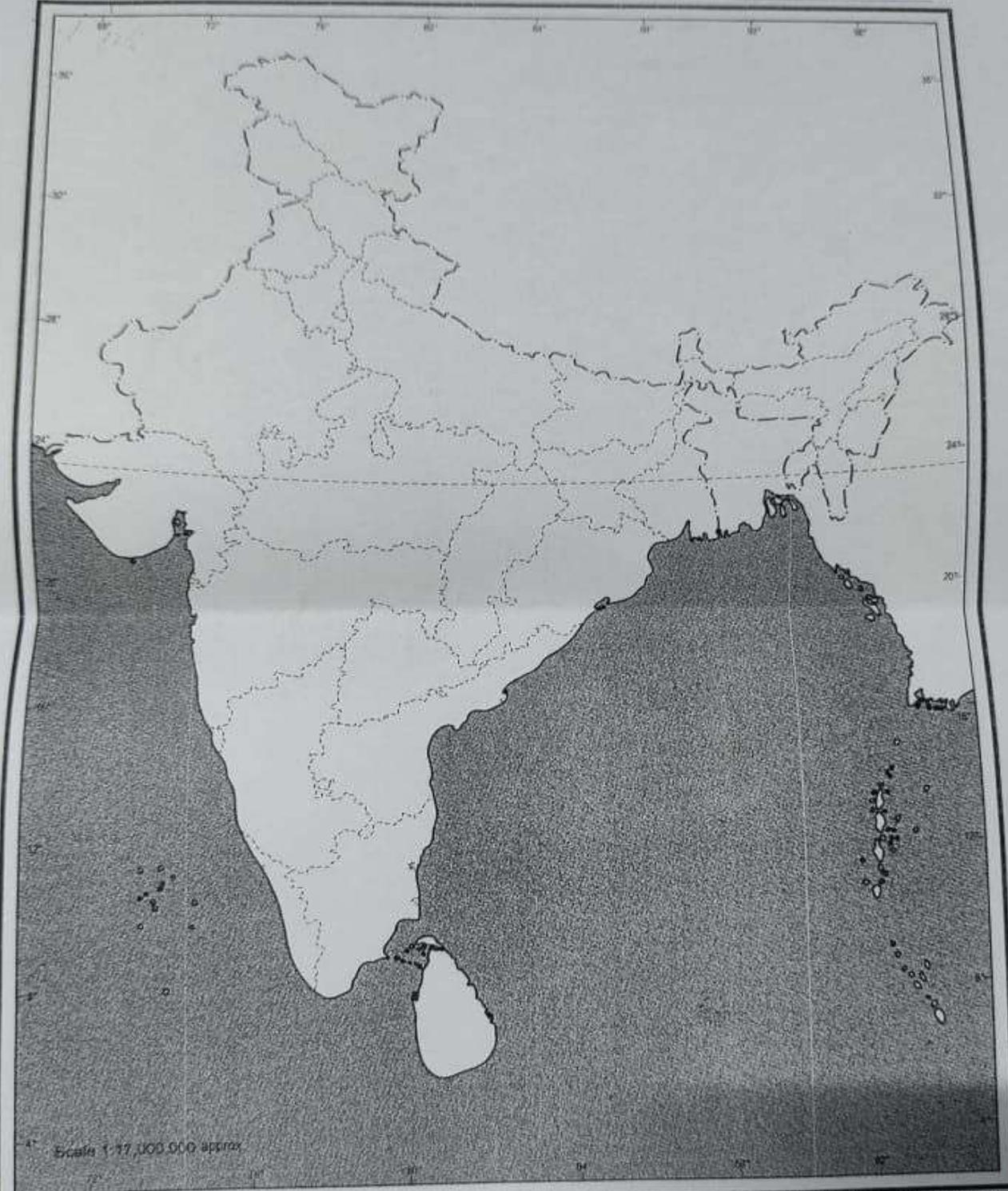
class: X





INDIA - POLITICAL

NAME _____
 CLASS _____
 DATE _____



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 The territorial waters of India extend from the low water mark of ordinary high tides seaward from the appropriate base line.
 The approximate boundaries of Chandigarh, Puducherry and National Capital Territory of Delhi are shown.

The boundaries shown on this map are those of India as they are at present. The boundaries shown on this map are those of India as they are at present. The boundaries shown on this map are those of India as they are at present. The boundaries shown on this map are those of India as they are at present.

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ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು :

- ೧) ಮಂಡೇಲರು ಯಾರ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಂಕಣ ತೊಟ್ಟರು? ೧
- ೨) ಮಂಡೇಲರು ಏನನ್ನು ಹೋರಾಟದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು? ೧
- ೩) ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಲಾಯಿತು? ೧
- ೪) ಮಂಡೇಲರು ಯಾವುದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು? ೧
- ೫) ದೇಶವು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿತು? ೧

೧.೨ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಗದ್ಯಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಅದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದ ತುಂಗಾ ನದಿಯ ಎರಡೂ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಜೋಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳೇ ಮತ್ತೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ. ಇವೆರಡೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸಂಕೇತಿ' ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಅರಸರಿಂದ ಯಜ್ಞ - ಯಾಗಾದಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವೇದಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮೂಲಕ ವೇದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ದಾನವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆತ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಗಳು. ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ವೇದ , ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ , ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ , ಗಮಕ , ಸಂಗೀತ , ಕೃಷಿ - ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ರೂಢಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಇಂದಿನ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಯುಗವೆಂಬ ಮರಳು ಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ಓಯಿಸಿಸ್' ನಂತಿವೆ. ಕನ್ಯಾಕುಮಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದವರೆಗೂ ಅವೆಷ್ಟೋ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು , ಗುರುಕುಲಗಳು ವೇದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ , ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಜೋಡಿಗ್ರಾಮಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸಂಗತಿ.

ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ 'ಗಮಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ' ಎಂದೇ ಹೆಸರು. ಗಮಕ ವಾಚನ ,ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗಲೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಗಮಕಿಗಳು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು:

- ೧) ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಅರಸರು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ದಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು? ೧
- ೨) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಯಾವುದು? ೧
- ೩) ಈ ಊರಿನ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಗಮಕಿಗಳು ಯಾರು? ೧
- ೪) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ೧
- ೫) ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಯಾವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ , ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ? ೧

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

2

ಆ) ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ - ೧೫ ಅಂಕಗಳು

ಆ. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

೧. ಗಾದೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ೨
"ಊರಿಗೆ ಅರಸನಾದರೂ : ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಮಗ."
೨. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಬರೆದು ಸಂಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ : ೨
ಅ) ಕಂಬನಿ ಆ) ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ

- ೩) ಕೆಲಗಿನ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಸಮಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ : ೨
- ಅ) ನಾಲ್ವಡಿ ಆ) ಹೆಜ್ಜೆನು
- ೪) ಕೆಲಗಿನ ಪದ / ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ : ೨
- ಅ) ಮನ್ವಂತರ ಆ) ನಿಭಾಯಿಸು
- ೫) ಈ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ : ೨
- ಅ) ಬೆಡಗು ಆ) ನಭ
- ೬) 'ಬೇಡ' ಪದದ ನಾನಾರ್ಥಕ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ : ೨
- ೭) ಕೆಲಗಿನ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ತತ್ಸಮ / ತದ್ಭವ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ : ೧
- ಅ) ತಾಣ ಆ) ಯುದ್ಧ
- ೮) ಈ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧಾರ್ಥಕ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ : ೧
- ಅ) ಶಬ್ದ ಆ) ಸಂದೇಹ
- ೯) 'ಪ್ರಧಾನ'- 'ಪ್ರದಾನ' ಈ ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ : ೧
- ೧೦) ಈ ಕೆಲಗಿನ ಪದಗಳ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ : ೧

ಸಿ - ವಿಭಾಗ

3. ಅ) ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಶಲಾಧಾರಿತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ೧೦+೪ - ೧೪ ಅಂಕಗಳು

- ೧) ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೌಲ್ವಿಯ ಮಾತೃಭಾಷೆ-----
- (ಕನ್ನಡ , ಉರ್ದು , ಹಿಂದಿ , ತಮಿಳು)
- ೨) ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ----- ಊರಿನವರು.
- (ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ , ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು , ಹಾಸನ , ಉಡುಪಿ)
- ೩) ಹುಸೇನ್ ಸಾಬಿ ----- ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.
- (ರಾಮ , ಹನುಮ , ಭೀಮ , ಕೃಷ್ಣ)
- ೪) ಮಿತ್ರ ರೈಗಳ -----ವಂದನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆವು.
- (ಆತಿಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ , ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ , ಸತ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ , ಪ್ರೀತಿಗೆ)
- ೫) ಜಯಪುರವು ಬಣ್ಣಗಾರರ -----.
- (ಮನೆ , ತವರೂರು , ಶಾಲೆ , ಮೈದಾನ)
- ೬) ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ ಅವರು ಉತ್ತಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯ -----.
- (ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ , ಧರ್ಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ , ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ , ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ)

೭) ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನೊಬ್ಬನ ಗೌರವವು----- ಯಿಂದಲೇ ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಕಲಿಕೆ , ಅನುಭವ , ತರಬೇತಿ , ಬೋಧನೆ)

೮) -----ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಗೌರವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೇಟ್ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು.

(ಅಮೇರಿಕ , ರಷ್ಯಾ , ಕೆನಡಾ , ಬ್ರಸೆಲ್ಸ್)

೯) 'ಹೊಸಹಾಡು' ಪದ್ಯದ ಆಕರ ಗ್ರಂಥ -----

(ಕೊರಗ , ಚೇತನ , ಪುನರ್ನವ , ಶತಮಾನದ ಗಾನ)

೧೦) ----- ಧರ್ಮಪಾಶಗಳ ಕಡಿದೊಗೆದು ಎದೆಹಿಗ್ಗಿ ಹಾಡಬೇಕು .

(ಮೇಲು - ಕೀಳು , ಬಡವ - ಬಲ್ಲಿದ , ಹಳ್ಳಿ - ಪಟ್ಟಣ , ಜಾತಿ - ಕುಲ - ಮತ)

ಆ) ಪದ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:

೧೧) ಧನ : ಹಣ :: ದನ : -----

೧೨) ಯುಗ : ಜುಗ :: ಧ್ವನಿ : -----

೧೩) ಯೋಗವಾಹಗಳು : ೨ :: ಸ್ವರಗಳು : -----

೧೪) ಲೋಪ , ಆಗಮ : ಸ್ವರ ಸಂಧಿ :: ಆದೇಶ : -----

ಭಾಗ -ಬಿ

4) ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

೨x೪ = ೮

೧) ಮೌಲ್ವಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಯಾವುದು?

೨) ಬಾನು ಬುವಿ ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗಬೇಕು?

೩) ಪಂಥರಿಬಾಯಿ ಅವರ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರೇನು?

೪) ಪಂಥರಿಬಾಯಿಯವರು ಯಾರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮರರಾದರು?

5) ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂರು / ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

೩x೪ = ೧೨

೧) ಬೇಡ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದನು?

೨) ಜಯಪುರದ ಬೀದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮನೆಗಳ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ.

೩) " ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪದತಾಳ ಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಿಡಿ ಕೆರಳಬೇಕು".

೪) " ಅವರು ನಿಮ್ಮೆದುರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ,ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀ?".

6) ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂಟು / ಹತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ:

೪x೨ = ೮

೧) ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ? ವಿವರಿಸಿ

ಅಥವಾ

ಜಂತ್ರ - ಮಂತ್ರದ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಿ

೨) ಹೊಸಹಾಡು ಪದ್ಯದ ಸಾರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ..

ಅಥವಾ

ಜೋಡಿ ಪಾರಿವಾಳಗಳ ದುಡುಕಿನ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು?

7)

ಬರವಣಿಗೆ ಕೌಶಲ - ೧೨ ಅಂಕಗಳು

೧) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು **ಪ್ರಬಂಧ** ವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ೪

ಅ) ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.

ಆ) ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ.

ಇ) ನಾನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾದರೆ?.

೨. 'ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸಿದ **'ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ'**ಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ. ೪

೩. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಬಳಿಯಿರುವ ಮರವೊಂದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕಡಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಮರವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ೪

LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE 402)
MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR MID TERM EXAMINATION
(CLASS IX)

Time: 1¹/₂ Hour

Marks: 50

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Please read the instructions carefully.
- 2) This question paper is divided into three sections – Section A, Section B and Section C.
- 3) Section A is of 10 marks on Employability Skills.
- 4) Section B is of 20 marks on Subject Specific Skills.
- 5) Section C is of 20 marks consisting of short and long questions.

SECTION A

1) Answer the following:

(1x10=10 Marks)

- 1) The means by which the message is sent is called _____.
a) Channel b) Receiver c) Messenger d) Sender
- 2) Since people have different learning styles, _____ might be more helpful for some to consume ideas and information.
a) written communication b) visual communication
c) nonverbal communication d) verbal communication
- 3) Realistic belief and trust of an individual in one's own judgement, capabilities and worthiness is _____.
a) Self-motivation b) Over confidence
c) Self Confidence d) Team Player
- 4) _____ refers to management of oneself; taking of responsibility for one's own behaviour and wellbeing.
a) Time Management b) Personality Management
c) Self-Management d) Self confidence
- 5) A _____ is a series of sentences that are organized and coherent, and are all related to a single topic.
a) sentence b) paragraph c) punctuation d) declarative

- 6) _____ sentence ends with a period.
a) interrogative b) declarative c) exclamatory d) imperative
- 7) _____ communication is the act of writing, typing or printing symbols to convey Information.
a) non-verbal b) written c) verbal d) visual
- 8) An individual who is full of _____ for every small blessing in his life feels contented.
a) Negativity b) gratitude c) stress d) issues
- 9) _____ factors comprise of values, beliefs and customs.
a) social b) cultural c) physical d) positive
- 10) _____ refers to trusting one's capabilities and potentialities to achieve necessary goals.
a) stress management b) self-confidence
c) team player d) personality management

SECTION B

Answer the following:

(1x20=20 Marks)

- 11) We use this in our everyday life. What does IT stand for?
a) Telecommunication b) Internet Technology
c) Information Technology d) Information Tool
- 12) Computer Aided Design (CAD) or Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) applications are used for
a) Designing b) Typing c) Browsing d) Chatting
- 13) MRI machines are used to give the digital impression of internal organs of the body by using strong magnetic fields and _____ waves.
a) Electric b) Radio c) Strong d) Smooth
- 14) A lot of _____ happen through Internet called e-commerce
a) Business transactions b) Teaching c) Cooking d) Booking

- 15) _____ refers to the fact or raw material, which are processed to get the information.
a) Information b) Data c) Input d) Processed Data
- 16) _____ services means performing business operations through an outside service provider.
a) BPM b) MNC c) ISP d) BPO
- 17) What is the full form of LMS in context to IT?
a) Learning Management Software b) Learner Manufacturing Software
c) Learning Model system d) Learning Management System
- 18) Arrow keys are used to move the cursor. Which of the following is not an arrow key?
a) top (^) b) down (↓) c) right (→) d) left (←)
- 19) Typing _____ is defined as the percentage of correct entries out of the total entries typed.
a) speed b) skill c) accuracy d) none of these
- 20) In Rapid Typing Tutor _____ is the virtual keyboard that will help you to learn touch typing with all 10 fingers.
a) Keyboard b) control panel c) text panel d) none of the above
- 21) Which option should be used to type H₂O, to get 2 at its proper place?
(a) Bold (b) Superscript (c) Underline (d) Subscript
- 22) Keyboard shortcut to italicise the selected text is
(a) Ctrl + U (b) Shift + U (c) Ctrl + I (d) Shift + I
- 23) Which of the following is the default extension of the writer file?
(a). obt (b) .doc (c). odt (d) .docx
- 24) Which of the following is not a component of the Office Suite?
(a) Writer (b) Impress (c) Internet Explorer (d) Base
- 25) Vrinda is drawing an image in MS Word. She wants to insert it into the table she has created in the same file. Please guide her to shift the image.
a) double click b) right click c) drag and drop d) scroll

- 26) Dr. Akshat is a medical practitioner. He needs to perform a surgery for his patient. For that, he is required to monitor the heartbeat of the patient. Which device would be most suitable for this purpose?
 a) ECG b) MRI c) EEG d) CAT
- 27) Namita's teacher asked her to practice the keystrokes of numeric keypad. She noticed that the keypad works in dual mode. Identify the key that helps in changing the mode from numeric to arrow keys.
 a) Scroll Lock b) Num Lock c) Caps Lock d) Alt key
- 28) Aravind was typing the document given by his boss. He was taking a long time. He observed that same letters were being typed repeatedly. Find the committed by him.
 a) keyboard was not in working condition
 b) pressing and holding the keys for long time
 c) very fast at typing
 d) none of these
- 29) 18) Viji is working as a data entry operator in a super market. Daily she has to type the data of sales made in M S Excel. She uses the numeric keypad. Which is the guide key here?
 a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 8
- 30) Typing is a skill. An average professional typist types usually in speeds _____ .
 a) of 50 to 80 wpm b) of 40 to 70 wpm
 c) of 20 to 50 wpm d) of 10 to 30 wpm

SECTION C

- 31) What is Body language? What does body language include? (2+2)
- 32) Write the difference between verbal and nonverbal communication. (2)
- 33) Briefly explain Self-Management. (3)
- 34) Write the steps to (i) Move and copy text (ii) Copy and Paste. (3)
- 35) How to apply Superscript and Subscript? (2)
- 36) Describe any three type of keys of a computer keyboard? (3)
- 37) What do you understand by the term ITeS? (1)
- 38) Write a note on Home keys and Guide keys. (2)

