

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
BANGALURU REGION
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER, 2021-22
BLUE PRINT

CLASS –IX
MAX. MARKS-40

SUBJECT- ENGLISH LANG & LIT

SECTION	QUESTION TYPE	TESTING COMPETENCIES	VSAQ 1 mark	SAQ 30-40 words 2 marks	LAQ – II 100-120 words 4/5 marks	MARKS
A READING	1. Unseen Unseen passage (Discursive 350 – 400 words)	To test the local and global comprehension of the passage and vocabulary		(1*5)		5
	2. Unseen passage (CCT based 350 – 400 words)	To test inference, evaluation, analysis and vocabulary.		(1*5)		5
B WRITING & GRAMMAR	3. Diary entry (100 -120 words) OR 4. Story writing (one out of two)(150 – 200 words)	To express an opinion, justify, illustrate using appropriate format and fluency To use the given verbal input in a long sustained piece of writing in the form of a story			5	5
	5. Editing / Omission	To test the appropriate use of grammatical items	(1*3)			3
	6. Sentence transformation/	To test the knowledge of syntax. To use grammatical items accurately and appropriately.	(1*2)			2
	9. Short answer type questions from literature reader any SIX out of SEVEN questions(30-40words)	To test local and global understanding of the prose/ poetry / supplementary.(To test vocabulary& interpretation		2*6		12
	SECTION C LITERATURE	10. Two out of three long answer type question (Value based) (80-100words)	To test local and global understanding of the text.			4*2
			5	22	13	40

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SAMPLE PAPER

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, बेंगलूरु क्षेत्र

ब्लू प्रिंट (सत्र-2)

कक्षा -9

विषय : हिंदी (पाठ्यक्रम 'अ') कोड - 002

समय : 2 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 40

क्रमांक	विषय सूची	ज्ञानात्मक			बोधात्मक			रचनात्मक			कुल अंक
		अति लघु	लघु	दीर्घ	अति लघु	लघु	दीर्घ	अति लघु	लघु	दीर्घ	
1.	क्षितिज गद्य पाठ		4(2)			4(2)					8(4)
2.	क्षितिज काव्य पाठ		2(1)			2(1)			2(1)		6(3)
3.	कृतिका			3(1)			3(1)				6(2)
4.	अनुच्छेद लेखन									5(1)	5(1)
5.	पत्र लेखन	1(*)			1(*)					3(1)	5(1)
6.	दो विषयों पर संवाद लेखन									5(2)	5(2)
7.	लघु कथा लेखन									5(1)	5(1)
	कुल योग	1(*)	6(3)	3(1)	1(*)	6(3)	3(1)		2(1)	18(5)	40(14)

कोष्ठक में प्रश्न दिए गए हैं और बाहर अंक दिए गए हैं।

क्षितिज पाठ्यपुस्तक गद्य भाग- सांवले सपनों की याद

प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते

पद्य भाग- कैदी और कोकिला

बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं

कृतिका पाठ्यपुस्तक - मेरे संग की ओरतें

रीढ़ की हड्डी

माटीवाली

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN – BENGALURU REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER BLUE PRINT -TERM II : SESSION 2021-22

Class- IX

Subject- Mathematics

Marks: 40 Time- 2 Hours

SNO	Chapters	SA-1 (2MARKS)	SA2 (3MARKS)	LA (4MARKS)	TOTAL
1	Polynomials	2(1)	3(2)*	4(1)	12(4)
2	Quadrilaterals	2(1)*		4(1)	6(2)
3	Circles	2(1)		4(1)*	6(2)
4	Constructions		3(1)		3(1)
5	Surface area and volume	2(1)*	3(1)	4(1)	9(3)
6	Probability	2(2)			4(2)
Total		12(6)	12(4)	16(4)	40(14)

NOTE :

1. Numbers inside the brackets shows no of problems and outside the brackets shows number of marks.
2. * indicates internal choice.

Design of Question Paper

Type of question	Marks per question	Total Number of question	Total Marks
Short Answer -1	2	6	12
Short Answer -2	3	4	12
Long Answer	4	4	16
Total		14	40

SNO	Chapter	Total
1	Polynomials	12
2	Quadrilaterals	6
3	Circles	6
4	Constructions	3
5	Surface area and volume	9
6	Probability	4
Total		40

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
BENGALURU REGION
SAMPLE PAPER MARCH 2022

CLASS	IX
SUBJECT	SCIENCE

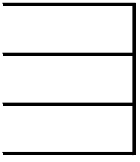
MAX MARKS:40

TIME:2hrs

BLUE PRINT

SL.NO	UNIT	CHAPTER	CCT(section C)	(SECTION N A)	(SECTION B) 3	TOTAL	TOTAL
I	MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS	ATOMS AND MOLECULES	1*4=4(1m+1m+2m*)		1(3)*	7	18
		STRUCTURE OF ATOM		1(2)	3(9) * for one	11	
II	ORGANIZATION IN THE LIVING WORLD	WHY DO WE FALL ILL?		4(8) * for 1 question		8	8
III	MOTION ,FORCE AND WORK	GRAVITATION	1*4=4(1m+1m+2m*)	1(2)*		6	14
		WORK AND ENERGY		1(2)*	2(6)	8	
			2 q * 4 m=8	7q*2m =14	6q*3m= 18	15q(40m)	40

*CHOICE



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
BENGALURU REGION
Social Science
Class IX (2021-22)
SAMPLE PAPER, CLASS: IX, TERM-II (40 Marks)
(Unit-wise Marks Distribution)

Sl No.	Units	Marks
1	India and the Contemporary World-I	10
2	Contemporary India-I	10
3	Democratic Politics	10
4	Economics	10
	TOTAL	40

CLASS: IX, SAMPLE PAPER, TERM-II, 2021-22, (40 Marks)
QUESTION DESIGN, (Unit-wise)

UNITS	SECTION-A 5(2) Marks (VSA)	SECTION -B 3(3) Marks (SA)	SECTION -C 2(5) Marks (LA)	SECTION -D Case Based 2(4)	SECTION -E Map	TOTAL
India and the Contemporary World-I	1(2)	1(3)		1(4=1+1+2)	1(1)	10
Contemporary India-I	2(2)			1(4=1+1+2)	Map-2(1)	10
Democratic Politics-I	1(2)	1(3)	1(5)		-----	10
Economics	1(2)	1(3)	1(5)		-----	10
TOTAL	10	09	10	08	03	40

CLASS: IX- SOCIAL SCIENCE-SAMPLE PAPER, TERM-II (40 Marks)
BLUEPRINT

SUB	Chapters	VSA (2)	SA (3)	LA (5)	CBQ	Map Skill	Chapter Total	TOTAL
H I S T	Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution	1(2)	1(3)				05	10
	Nazism and the Rise of Hitler				1(4=1+1+2)	1(1)	05	
G E O G	Drainage					1(1)	01	10
	Climate				1(4=1+1+2)		04	
	Natural Vegetation & Wildlife	2(2)				1(1)	05	
P O L	Electoral Politics			1(5)*			05	10
	Working of Institution	1(2)	1(3)*				05	

E C O	Poverty As a Challenge	1(2)	1(3)	1(5)			10	10
T O T A L		5(2) = 10	3(3) = 09	2(5) = 10	2(4)= 08	3(1) = 03	40	

Note:-

(i) Inside the Bracket-Marks

(ii) Outside the Bracket-Number of Question

(iii) (*) marked Questions are Application questions

केन्द्रीयविद्यालय संगठनम् ,बेङ्गलूरु सम्भागः

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

BENGALURU REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- TERM-II SESSION-2021-22

विषयः / Sub: संस्कृतम् (SANSKRIT)

कक्ष्या/CLASS: नवमी (IX)

प्रश्नपत्र-प्रारूपम् (BLUE-PRINT)

अङ्काः/ MARKS : 40

प्रश्न-संख्या	मुख्यप्रश्नाः	प्रश्न-प्रकाराः	अङ्कवितरणम्	अङ्काः
1	अपठित-अनुच्छेदः-प्रश्नाः -अ) एकपदेन	लघूत्तराणि -बोधात्मकम्	1x2=2	10
	आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-	पूर्णवाक्यात्मकम्-ज्ञानात्मकम्	2x2=4	
	इ) शीर्षक-लेखनम्	शीर्षकलेखनम् (पदम् / न्वाक्यम्)	1 x1-1	
	ई) भाषिकं कार्यम्	बहुविकल्पात्मकम्	1x3=3	
2	चित्राधारित-वाक्यरचना	अनुच्छेदात्मकं रचनात्मकं च	1x 5=5	5
3	पत्र-लेखनम्	अनुच्छेदात्मकं पूर्णवाक्यात्मकं च	½ x10 =5	5
4	संस्कृतेन अनुवादः / वाक्यरचना	पूर्णवाक्यात्मकं रचनात्मकं च	1x5 =5	5
5	गद्यांशः प्रश्नाः- अ) एकपदेन	लघूत्तराणि -बोधात्मकम्	½x 2=1	3
	आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-	पूर्णवाक्यात्मकम्-ज्ञानात्मकम्	1x2=2	
6	श्लोकः प्रश्नाः- अ) एकपदेन	लघूत्तराणि -बोधात्मकम्	½x 2=1	3
	आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-	पूर्णवाक्यात्मकम्-ज्ञानात्मकम्	1x2=2	
7	नाट्यांशः प्रश्नाः- अ) एकपदेन	लघूत्तराणि -बोधात्मकम्	½x 2=1	3
	आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-	पूर्णवाक्यात्मकम्-ज्ञानात्मकम्	1x2=2	
8	श्लोकः -अन्वयार्थः / भावार्थः	अनुच्छेदात्मकं पूर्णवाक्यात्मकं च	½x 4=2	2
9	घटनाक्रमः	अनुच्छेदात्मकं पूर्णवाक्यात्मकं च	½x 8=4	4
	Total No of Questions & Marks	(प्रश्नाः एवम् अङ्काः)	52-प्रश्नाः	40

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SAMPLE PAPER MARCH 2022

CLASS-IX

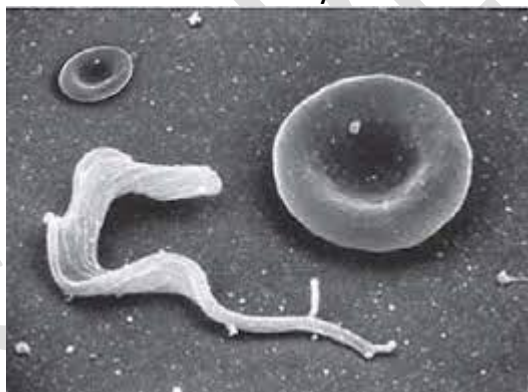
MAX.MARKS-40

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

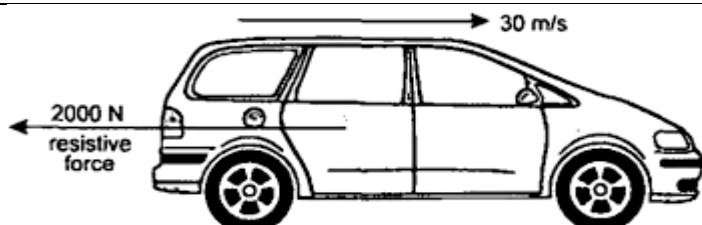
TIMING -2HRS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) The question paper has **three sections** and **15 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- iii) Section–A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section–B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section–C has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- iv) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

SECTION A		
1	Write names of three sub –atomic particles of an atom. Which of these practices determine the mass of an atom?	2
2	Identify and name the microorganisms given in the picture and the disease caused by it. 	2
3	Ravi is suffering from food poisoning. Doctor has prescribed him to take antibiotics for 3 days. How antibiotics help cure food poisoning? Give one example of antibiotic.	2
4	What are vectors? Name the vector for malarial parasite.	2
5	Write four ways through which HIV is transmitted OR Write any two differences between acute and chronic disease. Give example for each	2
6	Write any four differences between mass and weight.	2

	OR	
	A ball thrown up vertically returns to the thrower after 6 s. Find the velocity with which it was thrown up.	
7	A boy of mass 50 kg runs up a staircase of 45 steps in 9 s. If the height of each step is 15 cm, find his power. Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$. OR Derive $KE = 1/2mv^2$	2
	SECTION B	
8	In a farm house 10 bulbs of 50 W each and 5 fans of 70 W each operate for 12 hours daily. Calculate the units of electricity consumed. Also find the total expenditure if one unit costs Rs 2.	3
9	a) Identify the pair of isotopes from the following: ${}^{16}_8\text{X}$ ${}^{16}_7\text{X}$ ${}^{17}_8\text{X}$ b) Give two applications of isotopes. c) If $Z=10$, What would be the valency of the element? Also name the element OR a. ${}^{23}_{11}\text{X}$ Find number of neutron ,proton and electrons in above element.	3
10	Write observation and conclusion of Rutherford's Alpha Scattering Experiment.	3
11	a) What are isobars? Give example b) Draw the atomic structure of sodium atom and magnesium ion.	3
12	a. Calculate the molecular mass of : C_2H_6 b. Write the formula of ammonium sulphate c. Define atomicity OR Write any three postulates of Dalton's Atomic theory.	3
13	A car of mass 900 kg is travelling at a steady speed of 30 m/s against a resistive force of 2000 N, as illustrated in figure.	3



- (i) Calculate the kinetic energy of the car.
- (ii) Calculate the energy used in 1.0 s against the resistive force.
- (iii) What is the minimum power that the car engine has to deliver to the wheels?

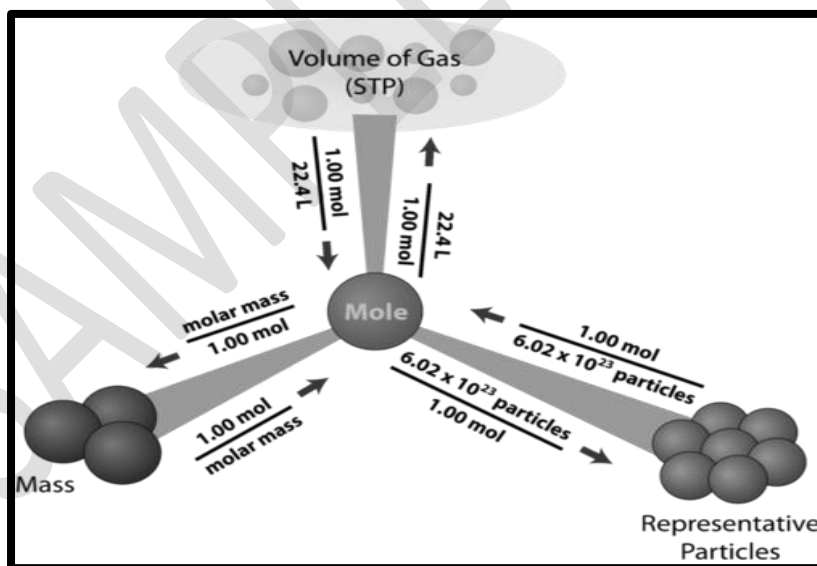
SECTION C

This section has 02 case-based questions (14 and 15). Each case is followed by 03 sub-questions (a, b and c). Parts a and b are compulsory. However, an internal choice has been provided in part c.

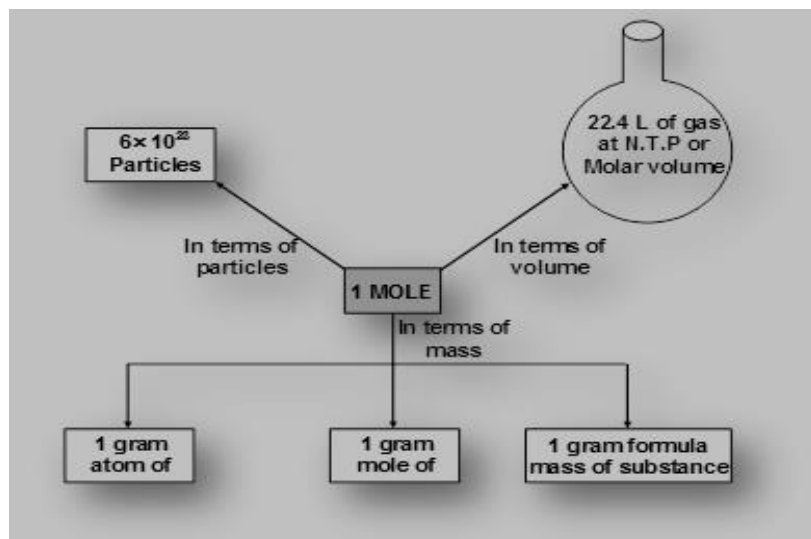
14

MOLE CONCEPT

The mole is the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon-12 isotope. Its symbol is mol.



When the mole is used, the elementary entities must be specified and may be atoms, molecules, ions, electrons, other particles, or specified groups of such particles. This number of entities in 1 mol is so important that it is given a separate name and symbol. It is known as 'Avogadro constant', denoted by N_A in honour of Amedeo Avogadro



14a	Calculate the number of hydrogen atoms present in 0.25 moles of hydrogen gas	1
14 b	How many moles of iron are present in a pure sample weighing 558.45 grams?(atomic mass of iron 55.845u)	1
14 c	Calculate the mass of 3.011×10^{23} numbers of N atoms. OR How many molecules of water are present in 36 grams of water?	2
15	<p>Newton's universal Law of Gravitation:</p> <p>There is always a force of attraction between any two bodies in the universe.</p> <p>This force is directly proportional to the product of the masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance of separation.</p> <p>$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$</p>	
15 a	The earth and the moon are attracted to each other by	1

	gravitational force. Does the earth attract the moon with a force that is greater or smaller or the same as the force with which the moon attracts the earth?	
15 b	What happens to the gravitational force between two objects when the distance between them is doubled?	1
15 c	<p>If two objects of mass, m_1 and m_2 separated by distance, r. If m_1 is 10 kg, m_2 is 100 kg, and r is 10 m, what is the amount of gravitational force, F between them? (Use the value of G as $6.673 \times 10^{-11} \text{Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the magnitude of the gravitational force between the earth and a 1 kg object on its surface? (Mass of the earth is 6×10^{24} kg and radius of the earth is $6.4 \times 10^6 \text{m}$.)</p>	2

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BENGALURU REGION

SAMPLE PAPER – MARCH 2022

CLASS: IX

MAX MARKS: 40

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

TIME: 2 HRS

General Instructions:-

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) The question paper has three sections and 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- iii) Section–A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section–B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section–C has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- iv) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

SECTION- A		
1.	There is a ban on sale of junk food items in school canteens. A student notices that in his school canteen cold drink and chips and cup noodles were sold. He reports this matter to his teacher and school office. Thereafter the sale of junk food in canteen was stopped and monitored. (a) Why is balanced diet necessary for maintaining healthy body? (b) Name two diseases caused due to junk food.	2
2.	Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases. (any two)	2
3.	AIDS is spreading globally at very fast rate, a group of class – IX students made a module in its prevention and posted it on social networking site. (a) What is the cause of AIDS? (b) Give any two prevention for it.	2
4.	(a) J. Chadwick discovered a subatomic particle which has no charge and has mass nearly equal to that of a proton. Name the particle and give its location in the atom. Helium atom has 2 electrons in its valence shell but its valency is not 2. Explain.	2
5.	Classify the following diseases as infectious or non-infectious. (a) AIDS (b) Tuberculosis	2

	<p>(c) Cholera (d) High blood pressure</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is an antibiotic? Give two examples.</p>	
6.	<p>An object is thrown vertically upward with initial velocity of 20m/s. calculate total time it takes to return to the ground. (take $g=10 \text{ m/s}^2$)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Write two points of differences between mass and weight.</p>	2
7.	<p>Calculate the work required to be done to stop a car of 1500kg moving at a velocity of 36 km/h.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A person holds a bundle of hay over his head for 30 minutes and gets tired. Has he done some work or not? Justify your answer.</p>	2
SECTION – B		
8.	<p>(a) Give any two postulates of Bohr's model of an atom? (b) Write the electronic configuration of an element whose atomic number is 12.</p>	2+1=3
9.	<p>Calculate the number of particles in each of the following: (a). 46 g of Na atom (b). 32 g of O₂ molecules (c). 0.1 moles of carbon atom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) Write down the formulae of the following compounds. i. Aluminium chloride ii. Magnesium hydroxide (b) Write down the names of the compounds represented the following formulae: i. KNO₃ ii. Al₂(SO₄)₃ (c) Calculate the molar mass of the following substances. (Atomic mass of- H= 1u, C= 12u, N= 14u, O= 16u) i. HNO₃ ii. C₂H₂</p>	<p>1*3=3</p> <p>1+1+1=3</p>
10.	<p>(a) Explain with examples: (i) Atomic number (ii) Mass Number (iii) Isotopes (iv) Isobars</p>	0.5*4=2

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Give an example for each - diatomic and triatomic molecule of an element.</p>	
15.	<p>When objects fall towards the earth under the influence of the earth's gravitational force alone, then these are called freely falling objects and such a motion is called free fall.</p> <p>Whenever an object falls towards the earth, an acceleration is involved. This acceleration is due to the earth's gravitational pull and is called acceleration due to gravity. It is denoted by g.</p> <p>15a. The mass of a planet is twice that of the earth and its radius is four times that of the earth. What is the value of acceleration due to gravity on its surface?</p> <p>15b. What is the weight of an object at the centre of the earth of radius R?</p> <p>15c. Is the acceleration due to gravity acting on a freely falling body directly proportional to the</p> <p>(a) Mass of the body</p> <p>(b) Time of fall of the body</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A stone dropped from the roof of a building takes 4s to reach the ground. Calculate the height of the building.</p>	

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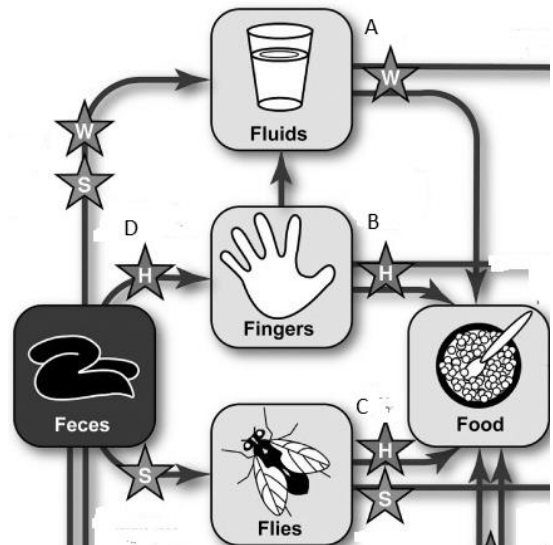
SUBJECT: SCIENCE



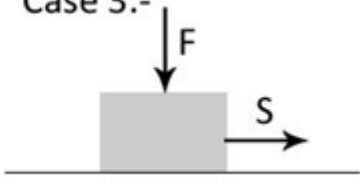
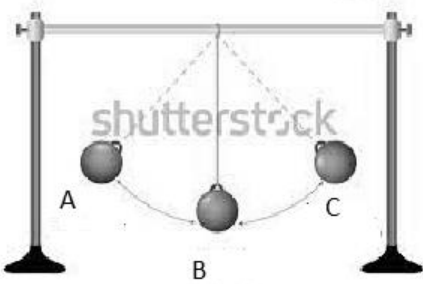
TIME: 2 HRS

General Instructions

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) The question paper has three sections and 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- iii) Section–A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section–B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section–C has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- iv) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

SECTION A		
1	In which of the cases do you think your health will show long term effects and why? a. You have common cold b. You have tuberculosis	2
2	How do vaccines protect us from diseases?	2
3	a. Write the main postulates put forth by Neils Bohr. b. How did this postulate help to clear the drawback of Rutherford’s model of an atom?	2
4	The picture shows how faeces can contaminate food, suggest one preventive measure you could take at steps A, B, C &D.	2



5	<p>What is the cause of inflammation? Mention any two of its symptoms OR Why are antibiotics ineffective against viruses?</p>	2
6	<p>Differentiate between (write two points of difference each) a. G and g b. Mass and weight OR Derive a mathematical expression for the universal law of gravitation.</p>	2
7	<p>Identify type of work done in case 1, case 2 and case 3 with reasons. Case 1:-  Case 2:-  Case 3:-  OR A family uses three 100W bulbs for 5 hours daily, calculate energy consumed in 20 days.</p>	
SECTION B		
8	<p>a. Draw the Bohr model of atom for the element sodium. b. What is the valency of the atom? c. How many electrons does it have in the valence shell?</p>	3
9	<p>Answer the following parts a. Write the formula of i. Calcium chloride ii. Magnesium sulphate b. Write the Latin name of i. lead ii. mercury c. What is the atomicity of i. oxygen ii. Argon OR Write the postulates of Dalton's atomic theory</p>	3
10	<p>A simple pendulum swings from A to B and C and comes back to A  a. At what point does it have maximum kinetic energy?</p>	3

	<p>b. At what point does it have maximum potential energy?</p> <p>c. At all points what will be the Mechanical energy present in the swinging pendulum?</p> <p>d. Which law does this swinging pendulum follow?</p> <p>e. State the law.</p>	
11	A person of mass 50 kg climbs a staircase with 30 steps, if the height of each step is 20cm, calculate potential energy gained by this person. ($g=10\text{m/s}^2$).	3
12	<p>Study the two species</p> <p>${}_8\text{X}^{16}$, ${}_8\text{X}^{18}$</p> <p>a. Give one term for both the species.</p> <p>b. Calculate the number of neutrons and electrons in both the species.</p> <p>c. Why are their mass numbers different?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Study rays A, B and C and write the main conclusion you can arrive at</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Rutherford's Experiment</p> </div>	3
13	Compare the proton, neutron and electron in terms of their mass, charge and location in an atom.	3
<p>SECTION C</p> <p>This section has 02 case-based questions (14 and 15). Each case is followed by 03 sub-questions (a, b and c). Parts a and b are compulsory. However, an internal choice has been provided in part c.</p>		
14	<p><u>Read the following passage and answer the questions below:</u></p> <p>A free-falling object is an object that is falling under the sole influence of gravity having an acceleration of 9.8 m/s^2, downward (on Earth). This numerical value for the acceleration of a free-falling object is such an important value that it is given a special name. It is known as the acceleration due to gravity - the acceleration for any object moving under the sole influence of gravity.</p>	

14a	What is the value of acceleration due to gravity in the upward direction?	1
14b	If an object is dropped from rest and is in free fall, what is its velocity at the end of 2seconds?	1
14c	If value of 'g' is same for objects of all mass, why does a flat paper fall slower than a paper ball of same mass on surface of earth? Will you observe the same phenomenon on moon? If not, why? OR Two objects of the same mass are dropped from the same height at the poles and at the equator. Which will reach the ground faster and why?	2
15	<p style="text-align: center;">MOLE CONCEPT</p> <p>Some atomic masses O=16u Ca=40u C=12u H=1u</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MM: molar mass</p>	
15a	If you are given two moles of oxygen atoms, what is its mass?	1
15b	What is the numerical value of Avogadro number?	1
15c	Can you suggest a formula to calculate number of moles of a substance from molecules? How many moles are there in 100 grams of hydrogen molecules? OR What is the molar mass of CaCO ₃ ? You are given half a mole of CaCO ₃ what is its mass?	2

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- TERM-II SESSION-2021-22

Class : IX

Max.Marks : 40

Subject : Sanskrit

Time : 1½hrs.

I. अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

10

मनुष्यः चिन्तनशीलः बुद्धिजीवी इति सर्वत्र मन्यते, किन्तु सर्वे विश्वासयोग्याः न भवन्ति। जीवने उन्नतिं प्राप्तुं न केवलं बुद्धिमत्ता किन्तु विश्वासपूर्णः व्यवहारः अपि आवश्यकः। प्राणिषु अधिकविश्वासपूर्णः प्राणी भवति श्वानः। श्वानस्य ग्रहणशक्तिः अधिकः प्रभावशाली भवति। सूक्ष्मातिसूक्ष्मं शब्दमपि श्रोतुं समर्थः भवति। गन्धग्रहणेन एव परिचयं प्राप्नोति श्वानः। श्वानस्य कुक्कुरः, श्वा, शुनकः इति अन्य-नामानि अपि सन्ति। शुनकः जागरूकतया गृहस्य रक्षणं करोति। रात्रौ अपि जागरूको भूत्वा चौरैः गृहं रक्षति। द्वारे शुनकः अस्ति चेत् अपरिचिताः गृहं प्रविष्टुं धैर्यं न कुर्वन्त। एवं मूकः प्राणी अपि कुक्कुरः स्वामिनिष्ठायां विश्वासपूर्णव्यवहारेषु च मनुष्यादपि श्रेष्ठः इति प्रतीयते।

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्न द्वयम्)

1x2 = 2

1. कः गन्धग्रहणेन एव परिचयं प्राप्नोति ?
2. मनुष्यः कीदृशः जीवी मन्यते ?
3. श्वानः रात्रौ कैः गृहं रक्षति ?

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

2x2 = 4

1. जीवने उन्नतिं प्राप्तुं कीदृशः व्यवहारः आवश्यकः ?
2. श्वानः कस्मिन् विषये मनुष्यादपि श्रेष्ठः ?
3. द्वारे शुनकः अस्ति चेत् के किं कर्तुं धैर्यं न कुर्वन्ति ?

इ) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।

1x1 = 1

ई) निर्देशानुसारं विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत। (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

1x3 = 3

1) 'परिचिताः'- अस्य विलोमपदम् अनुच्छेदे किं प्रयुक्तम् ?

क) चौराः ख) अधिकम् ग) अपरिचिताः घ) निष्ठः

2) 'मूकः प्राणी' - अनयोः विशेष्यं पदं किम् ?

क) मूकः ख) श्रेष्ठः ग) प्राणी घ) नरः)

3) 'जाग्रतः-अनुच्छेदे अस्य समानार्थकं पदं किं अस्ति ?

क) बुद्धिजीवी ख) चिन्तनशीलः ग) श्रेष्ठः घ) जागरूकः

4) धैर्यं न कुर्वन्ति – वाक्ये क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदम् अनुच्छेदे किं प्रयुक्तम् ?

क) श्वानः ख) प्राणी ग) अपरिचिताः घ) प्रविष्टम्

II. चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां दत्त-पदानां सहातया संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि रचयत-

1 x 5 = 5



मञ्जूषा→

विज्ञानस्य, प्रयोगशाला, छात्राः, प्रयोगाभ्यासं, अध्यापकः, मार्गदर्शनं, प्रयोगालयः, वातावरणं, स्वच्छम्, कृत्वा, विज्ञानस्य तत्त्वम्, अवगच्छन्ति, शान्तम्, कुर्वन्ति, करोति, मार्दर्शकरूपेण, पार्श्वे, सूचनां, ददाति, पश्यति, पश्यन्ति, प्रायोगिकी, धारयन्ति, आन्तरिक-परीक्षा, समवस्त्रं, धारयन्ति, रसायनशास्त्रस्य, उपरि, प्रकाशितः, अधः, अध्ययनम्, उत्पीठिका, आधारस्तम्भाः, पारदर्शक-नलिकाः, विद्युद्दीपः

III. पुत्रः प्रवीणः पितरं प्रति लिखितं पत्रम् अपूर्णम् अस्ति। मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तानां पदानां

साहाय्येन पत्रलेखनं पूर्णं कृत्वा पुनः लिखत-

½ x 10 = 5

(1)

शारदानिलयः, बेङ्गलूरु

दिनाङ्कः-

पूज्याः (2) साष्टाङ्गं (3)

अहम् अत्र (4) अस्मि । भवन्तः सर्वे तत्र कुशलिनः इति (5) । विचारः अयम् अस्ति यत्, अहं पादकन्दुक-क्रीडायां (6) क्रीडितुं (7) अस्मि । अतः अगामिनि मासे देहलीं गमिष्यामि । गमनागमनस्य व्ययार्थं (8) रूप्यकाणि प्रेषयन्तु । मात्रे मम प्रणामाः (9) । धन्यवादाः।

मञ्जूषा→

भवतां (10) पुत्रः प्रवीणः

आज्ञाकारी, राष्ट्रीयस्तरे, पितृपादाः, मन्ये, प्रणामाः, छात्रावासतः, चयितः, निवेदनीयाः, कुशली, पञ्चसहस्रम्

IV. वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन अनुवादं कृत्वा पुनः लिखत-

1 x 5 = 5

1. सभी छात्र विद्यालय में प्रवेश करते हैं। (Students are entering the School.)
2. सब का हार्दिक स्वागत है। (Welcome to all)
3. विद्यालय में गणराज्योत्सव का कार्यक्रम है। (Republic day program is there in the School)
4. मुख्यातिथि ध्वजारोहण करेंगे। (Chief Guest will hoist the Flag.)
5. छात्र पथसंचलन का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। (Students will present March Past.)

V) अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-3

अत एव प्रकृतिः अस्माभिः रक्षणीया। तेन च पर्यावरणं रक्षितं भविष्यति। प्राचीनकाले लोकमङ्गलाशंसिनः ऋषयो वने निवसन्ति स्मायतो हि वने एव सुरक्षितं पर्यावरणं उपलभ्यते स्म। विविधा विहगाः कलकूजितैः तत्र श्रोत्ररसायनं ददति। सरितो गिरिनिर्झराश्च अमृतस्वादु निर्मलं जलं प्रयच्छन्ति। वृक्षा लताश्च फलानि पुष्पाणि इन्धनकाष्ठानि च बाहुल्येन समुपहरन्ति। शीतलमन्दसुगन्धवनपवनाः औषधकल्पं प्राणवायुं वितरन्ति।

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) -

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

- 1) प्रकृतिः कैः रक्षणीया ?
- 2) के श्रोत्ररसायनं ददति ?
- 3) सरितो गिरिनिर्झराश्च अमृतस्वादु निर्मलं किं प्रयच्छन्ति ?

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

- 1) के प्राणवायुं वितरन्ति?
- 2) प्राचीनकाले कीदृशाः ऋषयो वने निवसन्ति स्म ?
- 3) वृक्षा लताश्च कानि कानि च बाहुल्येन समुपहरन्ति?

VI) पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत- 3

जटायुस्तमतिक्रम्य तुण्डेनास्य खगाधिपः।

वामबाहून् दश तदा व्यपाहरदरिन्दमः॥

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

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

1. अत्र खगाधिपः कः ?
2. खगाधिपः केन अतिक्रमति ?
3. अरिन्दमः कः ?

अ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

1. जटायुः दश कान् व्यपाहरत् ?
2. कः तम् रावणम् अतिक्रमति ?
3. अरिन्दमः कस्य दशबाहून् व्यपाहरत् ?

VII) नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत-

3

पुरुषः- भोस्तपस्विन् ! कथं मामुपरुणत्सि। प्रयत्नेन किं न सिद्धं भवति ? कावश्यकता शिलानाम् ? सिकताभिरेव सेतुं करिष्यामि स्वसंकल्पदृढतया ।

तपोदत्तः- आश्चर्यम्! सिकताभिरेव सेतुं करिष्यसि? सिकता जलप्रवाहे स्थास्यन्ति किम्? भवता चिन्तितं न वा?

पुरुषः- (सोत्प्रासम्) चिन्तितं चिन्तितम् । सम्यक् चिन्तितम्। नाहं सोपानमार्गैरदृढमधिरोढुं विश्वसिमि । समुप्लुत्यैव गन्तुं क्षमोऽस्मि।

तपोदत्तः- साधु साधु! आज्ञनेयमप्यतिक्राम्यसि!

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

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

1. सर्वं कार्यं केन सिद्धं भवति ?
2. कावश्यकता शिलानाम् इति कः पृच्छति ?
3. पुरुषः भो तपस्विन् ! इति कं संबोधयति ?

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

$1 \times 2 = 2$

1. पुरुषः सोपानमार्गैः किं अधिरोढुम् न विश्वसिति?
2. सिकताः कुत्र न स्थास्यन्ति ?
3. तपोदत्तः पुरुषं त्वं कम् अतिक्राम्यसि इति वदति ?

VIII) श्लोकं पठित्वा अन्वयं पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत -

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

तस्य तीक्ष्णनखाभ्यां तु चरणाभ्यां महाबलः।

चकार बहुधा गात्रे व्रणान् पतगसत्तमः॥

अन्वयः - सः पतगसत्तमः १)तु २) चरणाभ्यां तस्य (रावणस्य)

३) बहुधा ४) चकार।

(व्रणान् , तीक्ष्णनखाभ्यां, गात्रे, महाबलः)

अथवा / OR

श्लोकं पठित्वा भावार्थं पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत -

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

यो मां पुत्रप्रीत्या पोषयति स्वामिनो गृहे तस्य ।

रक्षानियोगकरणान्न मया भ्रष्टव्यमीशदपि ॥

भावः - यः मां इव प्रीत्या , तस्य स्वामिनः गृहेकार्यं

त्यक्त्वा ईशदपि मया अन्यथा न ।

(रक्षणस्य , पुत्रः , भ्रष्टव्यम् , पोषयति)

IX) अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि घटना क्रमानुसारं योजयित्वा पुनः लिखत-

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

- तदा तेन सह क्रीडितुं तत्र कोऽपि न आसीत् ।
- एकदा कश्चन अलसः बालः विद्यालयगमन-समये क्रीडितुं बहिः गच्छति।
- किन्तु सा मधुमक्षिका मधु-संग्रहणे व्यस्ता आसीत् ।
- किन्तु सः पक्षी अपि नीडनिर्माणकार्ये मग्नः आसीत् ।
- बालः प्रथमं मधुमक्षिकां क्रीडितुम् आह्वयति ।
- पुनः बालकः पक्षिणं क्रीडार्थं आमन्तयति ।
- अन्ते यदा श्वानः न आगतवान्, तदा सः बालकः अपि अध्ययनार्थं विद्यालयं प्रति गच्छति ।
- बालः यदा श्वानं क्रीडितुम् आह्वयति सः अपि न आगच्छति ।

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
BENGALURU REGION**

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- TERM-II SESSION-2021-22

Class : IX

Max.Marks : 40

Subject : Sanskrit

Time : 1½hrs.

.....

1) अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत -

कश्चन निर्धनः कृषकः आसीत् । सः परिश्रमेण व्यवसायं करोति स्म । सः कृषकः प्रतिदिनं क्षेत्रं कर्षति, क्षेत्राणि जलेन सिञ्चति च । एवं परिश्रमेण उत्तमं फलं प्राप्य सपरिवारं सुखजीवनं यापयति स्म । एकदा क्षेत्रे खननसमये कृषकाय सुवर्णपेटिका अलभत । पेटिकायां धनकनकवस्तूनि बहूनि आसन् । कृषकः अतीव सन्तुष्टः अभवत् । सः कृषिकार्याणि त्यक्त्वा कानिचन वर्षाणि सुखेन गृहे कालहरणं करोति स्म । एकदा चौरैः कृषकस्य सर्वाणि धनानि अपहृतानि । दुःखितः कृषकः व्यवसायं कर्तुं पुनः क्षेत्रं प्रति आगच्छति।किन्तु सुदीर्घकालं कृषकस्य परिश्रमेण विना कृषिभूमिः मरुस्थलम् इव अभवत्। अतः सः पुनः पूर्ववत् फलं प्राप्तुम् असमर्थः अभवत् । अतः एव उच्यते - परिश्रमेण प्राप्तं धनं शाश्वतं सुखं ददाति । निरायासेन अथवा अन्यायेन प्राप्तं धनं दुःखस्य कारणं भवति ।

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत- (प्रश्न-द्वयमेव)

1 x 2 = 2

- 1) कृषकाय क्षेत्रे किं अलभत ?
- 2) कृषकस्य परिश्रमेण विना कृषिभूमिः कीदृशी अभवत् ?
- 3) कैः कृषकस्य सर्वाणि धनानि अपहृतानि ?

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (प्रश्न-द्वयमेव)

2 x 2 = 4

- 1) कृषकः कथं सुखी आसीत् ?
- 2) किं शाश्वतं सुखं ददाति ?
- 3) कृषकः प्रतिदिनं किं किं करोति स्म ?

इ) अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत- ?

1 x 1 = 1

ई) निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत- (प्रश्न-त्रयाणामेव)

1 x 3 = 3

1) धनिकः - अस्य विलोमार्थकं पदं चित्वा लिखत ।

क) सुखी ख) सन्तुष्टः ग) निर्धनः घ) धनम्

2) निरन्तरम् – अस्य समानार्थकं पदं चित्वा लिखत ।

क) एकदा ख) शाश्वतम् ग) दुःखस्य घ)क्षणिकम्

3) उत्तमं फलम् – अनयोः विशेषणं पदं किम् ?

क) फलम् ख) सुखम् ग) उत्तमम् घ) परिश्रमेण

4) व्यवसायं कर्तुं पुनः कृषकः क्षेत्रं प्रति आगच्छति – अनुच्छेदे क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदम् किम् अस्ति ?

क) व्यवसायम् ख) क्षेत्रम् ग) प्रति घ) कृषकः

2) मञ्जूषायाः सहायेन पञ्चसु वाक्येषु अधोदत्तं चित्रं वर्णयत –

1 x 5 = 5



मञ्जूषा→

बालकाः, बालिकाः, समुद्रतटः, कन्दुकेन, जलतरङ्गैः, केचन, आनन्देन, आकाशे, नौकाभिः, क्रीडन्ति, सन्ति, जले, जलविहारम्, जनाः, वेगेन, उड्डयन्ति, कुर्वन्ति, सन्ति, आगच्छन्ति, पक्षिणः, रचयन्ति, बालुकाभिः, बालुकागृहं, अनुभवन्ति, वायुविहारार्थम्

3) सुधाकरः स्वमित्रं प्रभाकरं प्रति लिखितं आमन्त्रण-पत्रमिदम् अपूर्णम् अस्ति ।

मञ्जूषायाः सहायेन पत्रं पूर्णं कुरुत-

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

(1)

बेङ्गलूरुः

दिनाङ्कः

प्रियमित्र (2) ! सस्नेहम् प्रणामाः

अहम् अत्र कुशली अस्मि, तत्रापि सर्वे (3) इति मन्ये । आगामिनि मासस्य

4)..... मम भ्रातुः मुकुन्दस्य 5)..... निश्चितः अस्ति । कन्यागृहं भवतः 6)..... समीपे एव अस्ति । वयं 7)..... दिने प्रातः एव तत्र आगमिष्यामः । भवानपि (8)..... आगच्छतु । भवतः वृद्धमातापितृभ्यां मम 9) निवेदनीयाः ।

धन्यवादाः |

भवतः अभिन्नं मित्रम्

मञ्जूषा→

सपरिवारम् , प्रणामाः , द्वादशदिनाङ्के , पूर्वस्मिन् , कुशलिनः ,
पद्मनाभनगरतः , विवाहमहोत्सवः , सुधाकरः , प्रभाकरः , ग्रामस्य

(10)

4) अधोलिखित-वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन अनुवादं कृत्वा पुनः लिखत-

1 x 5 = 5

1. सब का हार्दिक स्वागत है । (Welcome to all)
2. छात्र पाठ पढते हैं । (Students are reading lesson.)
3. सैनिक देश की रक्षा करते हैं । (Soldiers protect the country.)
4. मुख्यातिथि भाषण करता है । (Chief Guest gives speech.)
5. वह लडकी नर्तन करती है । (That Girl is Dancing .)

5) अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

भ्रान्तः कश्चन बालः पाठशालागमनवेलायां क्रीडितुं निर्जगाम । किन्तु तेन सह केलिभिः कालं
क्षेप्तुं तदा कोऽपि न वयस्येषु उपलभ्यमानः आसीत् । यतस्ते सर्वेऽपि पूर्वदिनपाठान् स्मृत्वा
विद्यालयगमनाय त्वरमाणा बभूवुः । तन्द्रालुः बालः लज्जया तेषां दृष्टिपथमपि परिहरन्नेकाकी
किमप्युद्यानं प्रविवेश ।

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (प्रश्न-द्वयमेव)

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

- 1) बालः किमर्थं निर्जगाम ?
- 2) बालः एकाकी कुत्र प्रविवेश ?
- 3) बालः कीदृशः आसीत् ?

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (प्रश्न-द्वयमेव)

1 x 2 = 2

- 1) तेन सह केलिभिः किं कर्तुं कोऽपि न आसीत् ?
- 2) सर्वे कुत्रगमनाय त्वरमाणा बभूवुः ?
- 3) बालः कस्यां वेलायां क्रीडितुं गच्छति ?

6) अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

ततः पर्वतशृङ्गाभस्तीक्ष्णतुण्डः खगोत्तमः ।

वनस्पतिगतः श्रीमान् व्याजहार शुभां गिरम् ॥

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (प्रश्न-द्वयमेव)

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

- 1) श्लोके जटायुः इति अर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम् ?
- 2) खगोत्तमस्य कीदृश तुण्डः आसीत् ?

3) श्रीमान् शुभां कां व्याजहार ?

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (प्रश्न-द्वयमेव)

1 x 2 = 2

- 1) श्रीमान् खगोत्तमः कुत्र गतः आसीत् ?
- 2) श्रीमान् खगोत्तमः कीदृशीं गिरं व्याजहार ?
- 3) पर्वतशृङ्गाभः सः कः आसीत् ?

7) अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -3

तपोदत्तः- (सव्यङ्ग्यम्) साधु साधु ! आञ्जनेयमप्यतिक्रामसि !

पुरुषः- (सविमर्शम्) कोऽत्र सन्देहः ? किञ्च,

विनालिप्यक्षरज्ञानं तपोभिरेव केवलम्।

यदि विद्या वशे स्युस्ते, सेतुरेष तथा मम॥

तपोदत्तः - (सवैलक्ष्यम् आत्मगतम्) अये! मामेवोद्दिश्य भद्रपुरुषोऽयं अधिक्षिपति। नूनं सत्यमत्र पश्यामि। अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यमवासुम् अभिलषामि। तदियं भगवत्याः शारदायाः अवमानना। गुरुगृहं गत्वैव विद्याभ्यासः मया करणीयः। पुरुषार्थैः एव लक्ष्यं प्राप्यते (प्रकाशम्) भो नरोत्तम! नाऽहं जाने यत् कोऽस्ति भवान्। परन्तु भवद्भिः उन्मीलितं मे नयनयुगलम्। तपोमात्रेण विद्यामवासुं प्रयतमानः अहमपि सिकताभिरेव सेतुनिर्माणं प्रयासं करोमि। तदिदानीं विद्याध्ययनाय गुरुकुलमेव गच्छामि।

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

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

1. साधु ! साधु ! – इति कः वदति ?
2. पुरुषः सिकताभिः किं प्रयासं करोति स्म ?
3. “कोऽत्र सन्देहः” इति कः वदति ?

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

1 x 2 = 2

1. अक्षरज्ञानं विनैव वैदुष्यप्रापणाभिलषा कस्याः अवमानना ?
2. कैः एव लक्ष्यं प्राप्यते ?
3. तपोदत्तः विद्याध्ययनाय कुत्र गन्तुम् इच्छति ?

8) अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा, विकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं पदं चित्वा अन्वयं पूर्णं कुरुत- $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

1. सा तदा करुणा वाचो विलपन्ती सुदुःखिता ।

वनस्पतिगतं गृध्रं ददर्शयितलोचना ॥

अन्वयः- सा १) (सीता) तदा सुदुःखिता २) वाचः विलपन्ती,
३) गृध्रं ४)

(ददर्श , आयतलोचना , वनस्पतिगतं , करुणा)

अथवा / OR

श्लोकं पठित्वा भावार्थं पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत -

½x 4=2

यो मां पुत्रप्रीत्या पोषयति स्वामिनो गृहे तस्य ।
रक्षानियोगकरणान्न मया भ्रष्टव्यमीशदपि ॥

भावः - यः मां इव प्रीत्या , तस्य स्वामिनः गृहेकार्यं
त्यक्त्वा ईशदपि मया अन्यथा न ।

(रक्षणस्य , पुत्रः , भ्रष्टव्यम् , पोषयति)

9) अधोलिखितानिवाक्यानिघटनाक्रमानुसारंयोजयित्वापुनः लिखत-

½ x 8 = 4

- गुरुकुले अध्ययनं विना अनधीतः अभवत् ।
- तपोदत्तः बाल्ये अध्ययनार्थं गुरुकुलं न गतवान् ।
- अनधीतः सः इदानीं बन्धुमित्रैः अपमानितः अभवत् ।
- तत्र नद्याः प्रवाहे कश्च पुरुषः सिकताभिः सेतुनिर्माणस्य व्यर्थप्रयासं करोति स्म ।
- अपमानितः सः नदीतटे तपोबलेन एव विद्यावान् भवितुम् इच्छति ।
- अन्ते लज्जितः तपोदत्तः अध्ययनार्थं पुनः गुरुकुलं प्रति गच्छति ।
- तेन पुरुषेण सह वादविवादं करोति तपोदत्तः ।
- वादविवादेन अवगच्छति यत् गुरुकुलाध्ययनं विना न विद्याप्राप्तिः इति ।

BENGALURU REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- TERM-II SESSION-2021-22

Class : IX

Max. Marks : 40

Subject : Sanskrit

ANS KEY

Time : 1½hrs.

कखण्डः-अपठित-अवबोधनम् 10

प्र.। अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरं लिखत -(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2=2

i)महात्मनांii) हासःiii)मन्दहासेन

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरं लिखत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 2x2=4

i)परेषां शान्तिम् अट्टहासः अपनयति। ii) मृगाः वा पक्षिणः वा हसन्तः न दृश्यन्ते ।

iii) वैद्याः हासः एव परमम् औषधम् इति कथयन्ति ।

इ. हासः, मन्दहासस्य महत्त्वम्, इत्यादि 1x1=1

ई. यथानिर्देशमुत्तरं लिखत- (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) 1x3=3

i) प्राणिनः ii) वैद्याः iii) हसन्तःiv) परमम्

खखण्डः-रचनात्मककार्यम् 15

प्र.।। पत्रलेखनम् 1½ X10=5

i)राजेश ! ii) अस्माकं iii)वार्षिकोत्सवः iv) अनेके v)अन्ते vi)प्रथमस्थानं vii)पुरस्कारं

viii)भवान् ix)आगमनस्य x)दिलीपः

प्र.।।। चित्रं दृष्ट्वा प्रदत्तपदानां साहाय्येन संस्कृतभाषया पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत - 1x5=5

छात्रैः रचितानि वाक्यानि दृष्ट्वा स्वयं मौल्यमापनं कुर्वन्तु।

प्र.।।।। अधो दत्तानि वाक्यानि संस्कृतभाषया अनुवादं कृत्वा पुनः लिखत । 1x5=5

i) एषः बालकः मम मित्रम् अस्ति।ii) सः पठने बुद्धिमान् अस्ति।

iii) तस्य पिता सैनिकः अस्ति।iv) माता भोजनं पचति ।v) बालाः कन्दुकेन क्रीडन्ति।

प्र.V. गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत ।

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

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

i) ग्रामेषु ii) स्वार्थान्धो iii) नदीजलम्

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

i) स्वल्पलाभाय जनाः बहुमूल्यानि वस्तूनि नाशयन्ति ।

ii) विषाक्तेन जलेन मत्स्यादीनां जलचराणां च क्षणेनैव नाशो भवति ।

iii) मानवः व्यापारवर्धनाय वनवृक्षान् निर्विवेकं छिन्दन्ति ।

प्र.VI. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत -

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

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

i) गृध्रम् ii) सीता iii) गृध्रः/जटायुः

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

i) अवसुप्तः जटायुः। ii) जटायुः वैदिहीं ददर्श ।

iii) "शीघ्रम्" इत्यर्थे श्लोके क्षिप्रम् इति पदमस्ति।

प्र.VII. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत ।

अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

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

i) प्रयत्नेन ii) जलप्रवाहे iii) पुरुषः

आ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (प्रश्नद्वयमेव)

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

i) पुरुषः सिकताभिः सेतुं कर्तुम् इच्छति ।

ii) तपोदत्तः सब्यङ्ग्यं साधु साधु! आज्ञेयमप्यतिक्रामसि ! इति वदति।

iii) पुरुषः सोपानसहायतया अधिरोढुं न विश्वसिति ।

प्र.VIII. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा, विकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं पदं चित्वा अन्वयं पूरयत - $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

अन्वयः- शिलाभिः, मकरालये, विदधद्, यासि

भावः- अक्षराणां, तपसा, समर्थः, निर्माणस्य

प्र.IX. अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि घटनाक्रमानुसारं योजयित्वा पुनः लिखत- $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

अयं क्रमः - iii. ii. v. vii. viii i.vi.iv.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, BANGALORE REGION

Sample Question Paper – Term II: Session-2021-22

Class- IX

Max.Marks: 40

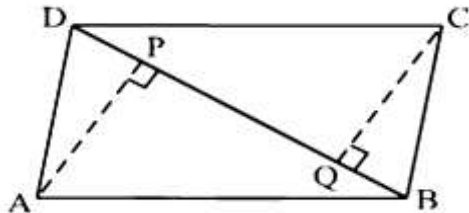
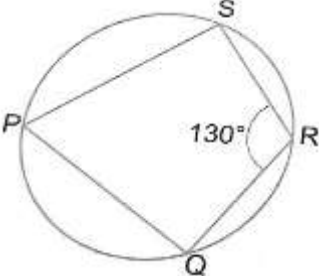
Time : 2 hours

Subject: Mathematics

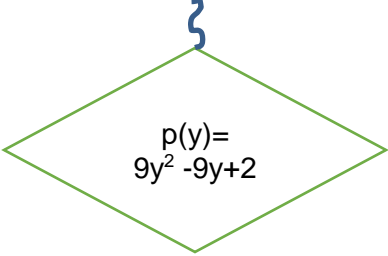
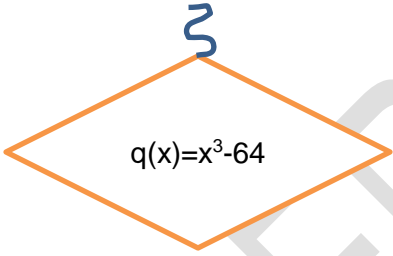

SET 1

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
3. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
4. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.

SECTION A		
1	Check whether -2 and 2 are zeroes of the polynomial $x+2$ OR Find the value of the polynomial $3x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - 5$ when $x=-3$	2
2	ABCD is a parallelogram and AP and CQ are perpendicular from vertex A and C on diagonal BD Show that (i) $\Delta APB \cong \Delta CQD$. (ii) $AP=CQ$	2
		
3	PQRS is a cyclic quadrilateral, if $\angle QRS = 130^\circ$ then find $\angle SPQ$	2
		

4	A cube and a sphere are of the same height. Find the ratio of their volume, in terms of π . OR The curved surface area of a right circular cylinder of height 14 cm is 88 cm^2 . Find the diameter of the base of the cylinder.	2
5	Eleven bags of wheat flour, each marked 5 kg actually contained the following weights of flour (in kg) 4.97, 5.05, 5.08, 5.03, 5.00, 5.06, 5.08, 4.98, 5.04, 5.07, 5.00 Find the probability that any of these bags chosen at random contains more than 5 kg of flour.	2
6	A coin is tossed 1000 times with the following frequencies: Head: 455, Tail: 545 Compute the probability for each event.	2
Section-B		
7	Evaluate 105×108 without multiplying directly. OR Evaluate $(998)^3$ using suitable identities.	3
8	Find the value of k , if $x - 1$ is a factor of $p(x)$ in each of the following cases: (i) $p(x) = x^2 + x + k$ (ii) $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$	3
9	Construct a triangle PQR in which $QR = 6 \text{ cm}$, $\angle Q = 60^\circ$ and $PR - PQ = 2 \text{ cm}$.	3
10	The height of a cone is 16 cm and its base radius is 12 cm. Find the curved surface area and the total surface area of the cone (Use $\pi = 3.14$).	3
Section-C		
11	ABC is a triangle right angled at C. A line through the mid-point M of hypotenuse AB and parallel to BC intersects AC at D. Show that (i) D is the mid-point of AC (ii) $MD \perp AC$ $CM = MA = \frac{1}{2} AB$	4

12	<p>A school organized a mathematical exhibition in the school premises. To make the decoration more attractive children made hangings related to mathematics. One of the students made 2 hangings with polynomials written on them.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$p(y) = 9y^2 - 9y + 2$</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$q(x) = x^3 - 64$</p> </div> </div> <p>Based on above information answer the following questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) What type of polynomials are $p(y)$ and $q(x)$? ii) Write the degree of given polynomials $p(y)$ and $q(x)$. iii) What is the value of $p(-2)$? iv) Write the coefficients of y^2 and x^3. 	4
13	<p>Prove that Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the Centre</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>If two equal chords of a circle intersect within the circle, prove that the segments of one chord are equal to corresponding segments of the other chord.</p>	4
14	<p>Feeding the birds is always a pleasing task. To give water to free birds, Amar planned to make a bird water feeder to be kept in his balcony. He made a rectangular open box for this purpose having dimensions 40cm x 30cm x 20cm.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  </div> <p>Based on the above information answer the following questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) What is the volume of that the container can hold? ii) Calculate the surface area of container to be painted iii) How many number of boxes of dimension 8cm x 6cm x 5cm, that can be kept inside the box? iv) Express the capacity of container in liters. 	4

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, BANGALORE REGION

Sample Question Paper – Term II: Session-2021-22

Class- IX

Max.Marks: 40

Time: 2 hours

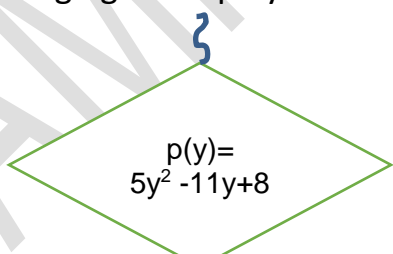
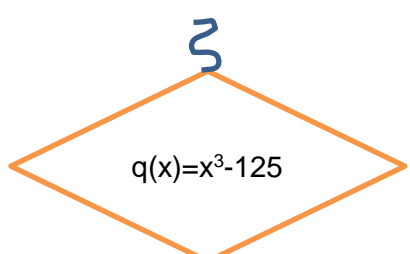
Subject: Mathematics

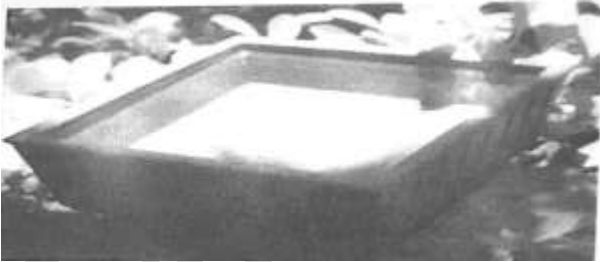
SET 2

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
3. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
4. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study-based questions.

SECTION A		
1	If $x + y = 9$ and $xy = 20$, then find the value of $x^2 + y^2$ OR Find the value of the polynomial $3x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - 5$ when $x = -3$	2
2	IF ABCD and AEFG are two parallelograms. If $\angle C = 55^\circ$, determine $\angle F$	2
3	PQRS is a cyclic quadrilateral, if $\angle QRS = 130^\circ$ then find $\angle SPQ$	2

4	The radius of a spherical balloon increases from 7 cm to 14 cm as air is being pumped into it. Find the ratio of surface areas of the balloon in the two cases. OR Find the volume of a sphere of radius 11.2cm	2
5	In the word MATHEMATICS, what is the probability of choosing a vowel.	2
6	A coin is tossed 1000 times with the following frequencies: Head: 455, Tail: 545 Compute the probability for each event.	2
Section-B		
7	Evaluate 104×96 without multiplying directly. OR Evaluate $(102)^3$ using suitable identities.	3
8	Find the zero of the polynomials in each of the following cases: (i) $p(x) = x + 5$ (ii) $p(x) = x - 5$ (iii) $p(x) = 2x + 5$	3
9	Construct a right triangle whose base is 12cm and sum of its hypotenuse and other side is 18cm.	3
10	A conical pit of top diameter 3.5 m is 12 m deep. What is its capacity in kilolitres?	3
Section-C		
11	A school organized a mathematical exhibition in the school premises. To make the decoration more attractive children made hangings related to mathematics. One of the students made 2 hangings with polynomials written on them. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$p(y) = 5y^2 - 11y + 8$</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$q(x) = x^3 - 125$</p> </div> </div> <p>Based on above information answer the following questions</p> <p>i) What type of polynomials are $p(y)$ and $q(x)$?</p> <p>ii) Write the degree of given polynomials $p(y)$ and $q(x)$.</p> <p>iii) What is the value of $p(-2)$?</p> <p>iv) Write the coefficients of y^2 and x^3.</p>	4

12	<p>ABC is a triangle right angled at C. A line through the mid-point M of hypotenuse AB and parallel to BC intersects AC at D.</p> <p>Show that</p> <p>(i) D is the mid-point of AC</p> <p>(ii) $MD \perp AC$</p> <p>$CM = MA = \frac{1}{2} AB$</p>	4
13	<p>Prove that Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>If two equal chords of a circle intersect within the circle, prove that the segments of one chord are equal to corresponding segments of the other chord.</p>	4
14	<p>Feeding the birds is always a pleasing task. To give water to free birds, Amar planned to make a bird water feeder to be kept in his balcony. He made a rectangular open box for this purpose having dimensions 40cm x 30cm x 20cm.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Based on the above information answer the following questions</p> <p>i) What is the volume of that the container can hold?</p> <p>ii) Calculate the surface area of container to be painted</p> <p>iii) How many number of boxes of dimension 8cm x 6cm x 5cm, that can be kept inside the box?</p> <p>iv) Express the capacity of container in liters.</p>	4

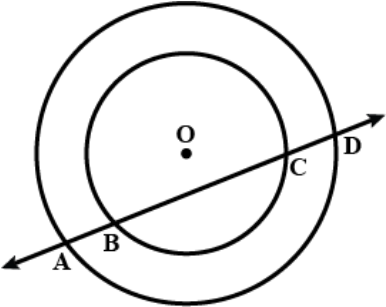
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN – BENGALURU REGION

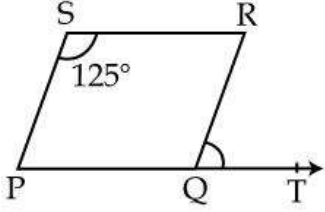
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -TERM II : SESSION 2021-22

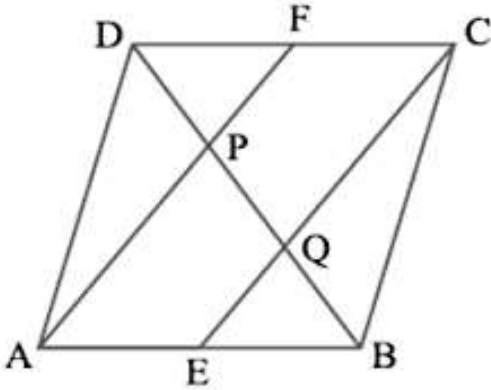
Class- IX Subject- Mathematics SET -3 Max .Marks: 40 Time- 2 Hours

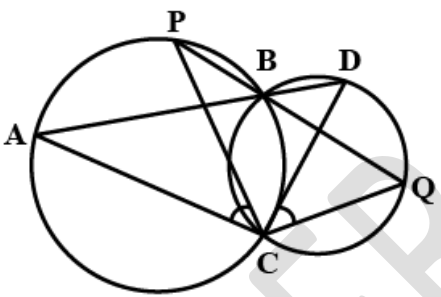

General instructions.


- The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
- All questions are compulsory.
 - Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
 - Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has been provided in one question.
 - Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each. An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions

Q NO	SECTION – A	Marks
1	Find the volume of a sphere whose radius is “ $2r$ ”. OR Find the ratio of surface area and volume of the sphere of unit radius.	2
2	If a line intersects two concentric circles (circles with the same centre) with centre O at A, B, C and D, prove that $AB = CD$ (see the below figure). 	2

3	<p>In fig., PQRS is a parallelogram in which $\angle PSR = 125^\circ$, then find the measure $\angle RQT$:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are in the ratio 4:5 . Find the angles of a parallelogram.</p>	2						
4	Find the value of 'k': If $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $p(x) = 2x^2 + kx + \sqrt{2}$.	2						
5	<p>Find the probability of the following when dice is rolled out:</p> <p>i. getting even prime number</p> <p>ii. getting a number more than 5.</p>	2						
6	<p>To know the opinion of the students about the subject statistics, a survey of 200 students conducted. The data is recorded in the following table.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="298 1461 1308 1682"> <thead> <tr> <th>Opinion</th> <th>Number of students</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Like</td> <td>135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dislike</td> <td>65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Find the probability that a student chosen at random</p> <p>a. likes statistics b. does not like statistics</p>	Opinion	Number of students	Like	135	Dislike	65	2
Opinion	Number of students							
Like	135							
Dislike	65							

SECTION – B		
7	Find the value $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, if $x - \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$.	3
8	Factorise : $64m^3 - 343n^3$ (OR) Expand : $(x + 2y + 4z)^2$	3
9	Construct a triangle ABC in which $BC = 8\text{cm}$, $\angle B = 45^\circ$ and $AB - AC = 3.5\text{cm}$.	3
10	A cylindrical tube opened at both the ends is made of iron sheet which is 2 cm thick. If the outer diameter is 16 cm and its length is 100 cm, find how many cubic centimeters of iron has been used in making the tube?	3
SECTION – C		
11	In a parallelogram ABCD, E and F are the mid-points of sides AB and CD respectively. Show that the line segments AF and EC trisect the diagonal BD. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	4

12	<p>Two circles intersect at two points B and C. Through B, two line segments ABD and PBQ are drawn to intersect the circles at A, D and P, Q respectively (see the figure). Prove that $\angle ACP = \angle QCD$.</p>  <p>(OR)</p> <p>Prove that a cyclic parallelogram is a rectangle.</p>	4
13	<p>CASE STUDY : 1</p>	
	<p>Once four friends Rahul, Arun, Ajay, and Vijay went for a picnic at a hill station. 'Due to peak season, they did not get a proper Hotel in the city. The weather was fine so they decided to make a conical tent at a park. They made the conical tent with a height of 8 m and a diameter of 12m.</p>  <p>i. Find the area of the cloth used for making the tent ?</p> <p>iv) What was the volume of the tent?</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>

14	CASE STUDY : 2	
	 <p>Shivani's mother Renuka fond of working in the garden, since she is interested in mathematics she developed her garden with geometrical shapes. One day shivani took her friends to show mathematical garden at her home . Shivani's mother wanted to test the mathematical knowledge in polynomials and gave the following problems .</p> <p>i. If the area of circular part of the garden is $49\pi x^2 + 70\pi x + 25\pi$ then write the algebraic expression for its radius?</p> <p>II. If the area of the rectangular part of the garden is $x^2 - 5x + 6$, then write the possible dimensions of the rectangular garden.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, बंगलूरु संभाग

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न - पत्र (सत्र-2)

कक्षा -9

विषय : हिंदी (पाठ्यक्रम 'अ')

समय : 2 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 40

खंड - क

1. क्षितिज गद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए 2x4=8

- (क) किस घटना ने सालिम अली के जीवन की दिशा को बदल दिया और उन्हें पक्षी प्रेमी बना दिया?
- (ख) प्रस्तुत पाठ सालिम अली की पर्यावरण के प्रति चिंता को भी व्यक्त करता है। पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए आप कैसे योगदान दे सकते हैं?
- (ग) हरिशंकर परसाई ने प्रेमचंद का जो शब्दचित्र हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उससे प्रेमचंद के व्यक्तित्व की कौन-कौन सी विशेषताएँ उभरकर आती हैं?
- (घ) आपकी दृष्टि में वेश-भूषा के प्रति लोगों की सोच में आज क्या परिवर्तन आया है? 'प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

2. क्षितिज पद्य खण्ड के आधार पर निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:- 2x3=6

- (क) 'कैदी और कोकिला' कविता के आधार पर पराधीन भारत की जेलों में दी जाने वाली यंत्रणाओं का वर्णन कीजिए।
- (ख) कवि को कोयल से ईर्ष्या क्यों हो रही है?
- (ग) सुविधा और मनोरंजन के उपकरणों से बच्चे वंचित क्यों हैं? 'बच्चे काम पर जा रहे हैं' कविता के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए ।

3. कृतिका के पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्ही दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए 3x2=6

- (क) 'शिक्षा बच्चों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है।' - इस दिशा में लेखिका के प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (ख) शंकर जैसे लड़के या उमा जैसी लड़की - समाज को कैसे व्यक्तित्व की ज़रूरत है? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।
- (ग) 'शहरवासी सिर्फ माटी वाली को नहीं, उसके कंटर को भी अच्छी तरह पहचानते हैं।' आपकी समझ से वे कौन से कारण रहे होंगे जिनके रहते 'माटी वाली' को सब पहचानते थे?

खंड - ख

4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

- (क) बहुमूल्य समय

(संकेत बिंदु : समय का महत्व, समय सारिणी, समय निरंतर गतिमान।)

(ख) सत्संगति का प्रभाव

(संकेत बिंदु: सत्संगति का अर्थ, सत्संगति से लाभ, विद्यार्थी जीवन में सत्संगति का महत्व।)

(ग) बाल मजदूरी

(संकेत बिंदु : बाल मजदूरी : एक गंभीर समस्या, बाल मजदूरी के कारण, इसके निवारण के उपाय, बाल मजदूरी रोकने में प्रशासन की भूमिका।)

5. अपनी बहन की शादी में सम्मिलित होने के लिए प्राचार्य को दो दिनों की छुट्टी के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिए। 5

अथवा

आप अपनी माता जी को अपनी कुशलता के बारे में बताते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए।

6. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो विषयों पर लगभग 30-40 शब्दों में संवाद लिखिए। $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$

(क) गाँव और नगर की तुलना करते हुए दो छात्रों के बीच संवाद

(ख) फलवाला और ग्राहक के बीच संवाद

(ग) छात्र और शिक्षक के मध्य एक संवाद

7. 'अक्ल बड़ी या भैंस' को शीर्षक बनाकर लगभग 120 शब्दों में एक लघु कथा लिखिए। 5

अथवा

आप कोई एक रोचक लघु कथा लिखिए जिसमें सच्चाई की जीत दर्शाई गई हो। 5

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, बेंगलूरु संभाग
प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न - पत्र (सत्र-2)
कक्षा -9
विषय : हिंदी (पाठ्यक्रम 'अ')

समय:2 घंटे

पूर्णांक:40

1. क्षितिज गद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। $2 \times 4 = 8$
 - क. किस घटना ने सालिम अली के जीवन की दिशा को बदल दिया और उन्हें पक्षी प्रेमी बना दिया ?
 - ख. सालिम अली ने चौधरी चरण सिंह के सामने पर्यावरण का कौन-सा चित्र प्रस्तुत किया होगा जिससे उनकी आँखें नम हो गयी होंगी ?
 - ग. 'प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते' पाठ के द्वारा लेखक क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं?
 - घ. 'टीले' शब्द का प्रयोग किन संदर्भों को इंगित करने के लिए किया गया होगा?
2. क्षितिज पद्य खण्ड के आधार पर निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - $2 \times 3 = 6$
 - क. 'कैदी और कोकिला' कविता के आधार पर भारत की जेलों में दी जाने वाली यंत्रणाओं का वर्णन कीजिए।
 - ख. हथकड़ियों को गहना क्यों कहा गया है ?
 - ग. कवि ने बच्चों का काम पर जाना खतरनाक क्यों माना है ?
3. कृतिका के पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए $3 \times 2 = 6$
 - क. 'मेरे संग की औरतें' पाठ के आधार पर बताइये कि जीवन में कैसे इन्सानों को अधिक श्रद्धा भाव से देखा जाता है?
 - ख. 'माटीवाली' कहानी में गरीब आदमी के प्रति सरकार का कैसा रवैया प्रकट होता है? आप गरीबों के स्तर को उँचा उठाने के लिए क्या-क्या करेंगे ?
 - ग. 'शिक्षा बच्चों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है।' - इस दिशा में लेखिका के प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। $5 \times 1 = 5$
 - क. अनुशासन सफलता की कुंजी है (संकेत बिन्दु - भूमिका, समस्त प्रकृति में अनुशासन, अनुशासन की आवश्यकता, अनुशासनहीनता से उत्पन्न समस्याएँ, सफलता हेतु अनुशासन आवश्यक है)

- ख. मेरे सपनों का भारत (संकेत बिन्दु - सर्वगुण सम्पन्न, धन धान्य से युक्त, भारत के चरित्रवान नागरिक, देशहित सर्वोपरि)
- ग. विद्यार्थी जीवन में परिश्रम का महत्व (संकेत बिन्दु - भूमिका, कर्मशील जीवन की सार्थकता, सफलता पाने के लिए अनिवार्य, परिश्रम व प्रगति का संबंध)
- घ. राजभाषा हिन्दी (संकेत बिन्दु - हिन्दी का महत्व, राजभाषा और राष्ट्रभाषा, हिन्दी का प्रचार, संचार साधनों का हिन्दी के प्रचार में योगदान)

5. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए - $5 \times 1 = 5$

- क. तालाबंदी के समय चली ऑनलाइन कक्षाएं पढ़कर आपको कैसा लगा, अपने मित्र को इसके बारे में बताते हुए पत्र लिखें ।
- ख. सड़क किनारे खुले मेनहोल किसी भी समय दुर्घटना का कारण बन सकते हैं। इसके बारे में सूचित करते हुए नगर पालिका के अध्यक्ष को एक पत्र लिखें।

6. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो विषयों पर लगभग 30-40 शब्दों में संवाद लिखिए। - $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 5$

- क. किसी शिक्षक की प्रशंसा करते हुए दो मित्रों के बीच हुए वार्तालाप पर संवाद लिखें ।
- ख. समय के महत्व के विषय में पिता-पुत्र में मध्य हुए वार्तालाप पर संवाद लिखें ।
- ग. विद्यालय में विलंब से पहुँचने पर शिक्षक और छात्र के मध्य हुए वार्तालाप पर संवाद लिखें ।

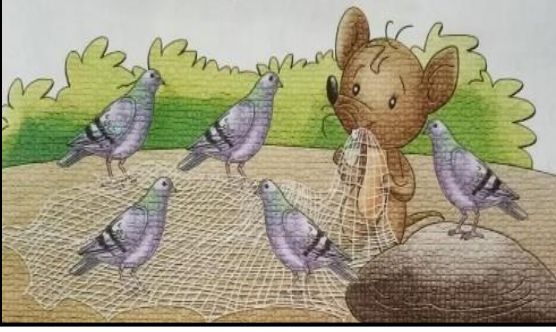
7. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 120 शब्दों में लघुकथा लिखिए - $5 \times 1 = 5$

क.



संकेत बिन्दु - जंगल में सियार नील टंकी में गिरना..... राजा बनना.....भेद खुल जाना.....सिंह द्वारा मार दिया जाना... कहानी का शीर्षक ।

ख.



क. संकेत बिन्दु - जंगल में कबूतरों का झुंड जमीन पर गेहूं के दाने देखकर लालच करना.....सरदार कबूतर द्वारा गड़बड़ की आशंका.....नौजवान कबूतरा द्वारा ध्यान न देना और दाने चुगना.....जाल में फंसना....सरदार कबूतर द्वारा एक साथ उड़ाने का उपाय सुझाना....चूहे मित्रा द्वारा सहायता मिलना.....जाल से मुक्ति.....बड़ों की बात मानने का प्रण.....कहानी का शीर्षक ।

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, बेंगलूरु संभाग
प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र (सत्र-2)

कक्षा -9

समय:2 घंटे

विषय:हिंदी (पाठ्यक्रम 'अ')

पूर्णांक:40

सामान्य निर्देश :इस प्रश्न पत्र में दो खंड हैं - खंड 'क'और खंड 'ख'।
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
खंड 'क' के अंतर्गत कुल तीन प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।
खंड 'ख' के अंतर्गत कुल 4 प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के साथ विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए इनके उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

खंड 'क'

1.क्षितिज गद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 2x4=8

क. सालिम अली प्रकृति की दुनिया में एक टापू बनने की बजाए अथाह सागर बनकर उभरे थे - आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

ख. लॉरेस की पत्नी फ्रीडा ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा कि "मेरी छत पर बैठने वाली गौरैया लॉरेस के बारे में मुझसे ज्यादा बातें जानती हैं?"

ग. प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते पाठ में 'टीले' शब्द का प्रयोग किन संदर्भों को इंगित करने के लिए किया गया होगा?

घ. "जिसे तुम घृणित समझते हो, उसकी तरफ हाथ की नहीं, पांव की अंगुली से इशारा करते हो?" - इस पंक्ति में निहित व्यंग्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2. क्षितिज पद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए (2x3=6)

क. कोयल की कूक सुनकर कवि की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी?

ख. कवि ने कोकिल के बोलने के किन कारणों की संभावना बताई?

ग. बच्चों का काम पर जाना धरती के एक बड़े हादसे के समान क्यों है?

3. कृतिका के पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। (3x2=6)

क. लेखिका ने अपनी नानी को कभी देखा भी नहीं फिर भी उनके व्यक्तित्व से वे क्यों प्रभावित थीं?

ख. शंकर जैसे लड़के या उमा जैसी लड़की-समाज को कैसे व्यक्तित्व की ज़रूरत है? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।

ग. 'भूख मीठी कि भोजन मीठा' से क्या अभिप्राय है?

खण्ड 'ख'

4. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। 5x1=5

क. बाल मजदूरी (संकेत बिंदु: बाल मजदूरी: एक गंभीर समस्या, बाल मजदूरी के कारण, निवारण के उपाय, रोकने में प्रशासन की भूमिका।)

ख. वन और पर्यावरण का सम्बन्ध (वन प्रदूषण निवारण में सहायक -वन संरक्षण की आवश्यकता,वन संरक्षण के उपाय)

ग. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग (तापमान में होने वाली वृद्धि - ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव-रीसाइक्लिंग को प्रोत्साहित करना-पर्यावरण के अनुकूल वाहनों की बिक्री)

5. अपने छोटे भाई को परीक्षा की तैयारी के लिए उचित सलाह देते हुए पत्र लिखिए। 5x1=5

अथवा

आपने दसवीं की परीक्षा में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया है, अतः फीस माँफी के लिए प्राचार्य को पत्र लिखिए ।

6. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो विषयों पर लगभग 30-40 शब्दों में संवाद लिखिए। 2.5x2 =5

(क) मोबाइल से बच्चों पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभाव पर दो मित्रों के बीच में संवाद लिखिए

(ख) आज आपकी अंतिम परीक्षा है। पढ़ाई से चिंता मुक्त होकर आप अपने मित्र के साथ मस्ती से छुट्टियाँ बिताना चाहते हैं। इस स्थिति पर संवाद लिखिए

(ग) यात्री तथा टिकट निरीक्षक के मध्य होने वाले संवाद को लिखिए ।

7. दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में कोई एक लघुकथा लिखिए 5x1=5

क)शिक्षा सबसे बड़ा धन है ।

संकेत - (आलसी लड़का, पैसो से भरा एक थैला, बिना प्रयास के ही इतने सारे पैसे, व्यर्थ खर्च, कार्य करने की कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं, क्रद और उपयोगिता)

ख) चालाक चिड़िया

संकेत- (पालतु चिड़िया, ताज़ा पानी और दाना, चालाक बिल्ली डॉक्टर का वेश धारण कर वहाँ पहुंची, स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण, बिल्ली की चाल को तुरंत समझ गयी, दुश्मन बिल्ली, मायूस होकर बिल्ली वहाँ से चली गई।

Sample Paper

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

BENGALURU REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- TERM II SESSION 2021-22

CLASS: IX

MAX. MARKS: 40

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANG&LIT

TIME: 2 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. This paper carries THREE sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.**
- 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.**

SECTION A – READING (10 marks)

I. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY: 5 MARKS

1. Have you ever caught yourself scratching your head, twitching your ears, tapping your foot or playing with keys or pens? If you have, you are a sure fidgeter. And it is very likely that the habit has carried over from childhood, when your wriggling probably exasperated – and sometimes amused – your parents and teachers. It is not a pleasant sight to see a grown – up person fidgeting; in fact it is a distraction.
2. Recently, some doctors in Britain have discovered that not only is fidgeting quite normal, it even does you good.
3. Almost everybody fidgets when hot, cold, hungry, and thirsty or tired. Being kept waiting also brings on the fidgets. Most of this is normal but then with some of this translates into exaggerated mannerisms and that is where we have a problem. When the British wired up volunteers to an electric ‘fidgetmeter’, followed by a gruelling interview, some stayed almost completely still. Others made up to 57 movements in half a minute. Since the rate went up when disturbing topics were raised, it seemed that those who fidgeted were the anxious types, needing more to release nervous energy.
4. This is what led to the conclusion that fidgeting has its uses too – since it helps get rid of stress that could sometimes lead to headaches, muscle pain or even ulcers. Fidgeting is also believed to fight the flab. Add up all those little movements made by fidgeters during their waking hours and they burn up as much energy as a jog, the report said.
5. While British doctors may feel that fidgeting is an expression of anxious behaviour, doctors here do not necessarily agree.

6. Meanwhile a former assistant professor in Los Angeles opines that fidgeting is a sign of “some underlying tension which is causing anxiety”. While one cannot make generalized statements, some experts feel that pencil – suckers, teeth – grinders and fist clencher seem to be holding back their aggression, foot tappers wish to be on the move and people who scratch may wish to injure themselves.

7. A leading psychiatrist gives a positive side to the anxiety angel. According to him, “a bit anxiety is not harmful since it induces one to do better. It often brings out the best in people – while meeting deadlines. Submitting reports or at interviews and examinations”. He gives the example of tennis players who play with “manageable anxiety”, but warns when the fidget turns to restlessness, it might affect performance. Often, he says, a person suffering from neurological illness ends up fidgeting deliberately, “mainly to distract his companion from his actual problem. It could be something as harmless as the shaking of the hand or the twitching of the eye.”

8. Refuting this, another psychiatrist insists that fidgeting in no way should be considered good. “It may be innocuous unless it is harming the fidgeter or annoying others, but what fidgeting really reveals is a lack of confidence and even social phobia, besides of course anxiety. It, in fact, sends non – verbal messages to people who then treat the person accordingly – as nervous or anxious individuals.” He adds.

9. Unfortunately fidgeters often find it hard to kick the habit, even when it is socially unacceptable. While those fidgeting are themselves perturbed by the habit, efforts in controlling it could cause other problems, because, the person could get hyper tense or worried about being unable to tackle it and get more fidgety in the process.” Experts, in the meantime, keep suggesting remedies or ‘tricks’ to get out of fidgeting habits, like playing with a coin in the pocket or glove, or wearing a ring which you can rub without others noticing. In Greece, many taxi drivers carry worry- beads which they click while waiting to combat fidgeting.

On the basis of reading of the passage, answer any five the following questions: (1*5=5marks)

- a. What are some of the things a fidgeter does?
- b. Mention two reasons when almost everyone tends to fidget.
- c. What, according to the doctors, are the advantages of fidgeting?

- d. Mention any two ways in which you can stop yourself from fidgeting.
- e. Find words from the passage which conveys the antonyms of the following:
 - (i) Attention (para 1)
 - (ii) Undisturbed (para 9)
- f. Find a word from para 8 which means the as **harmless**.

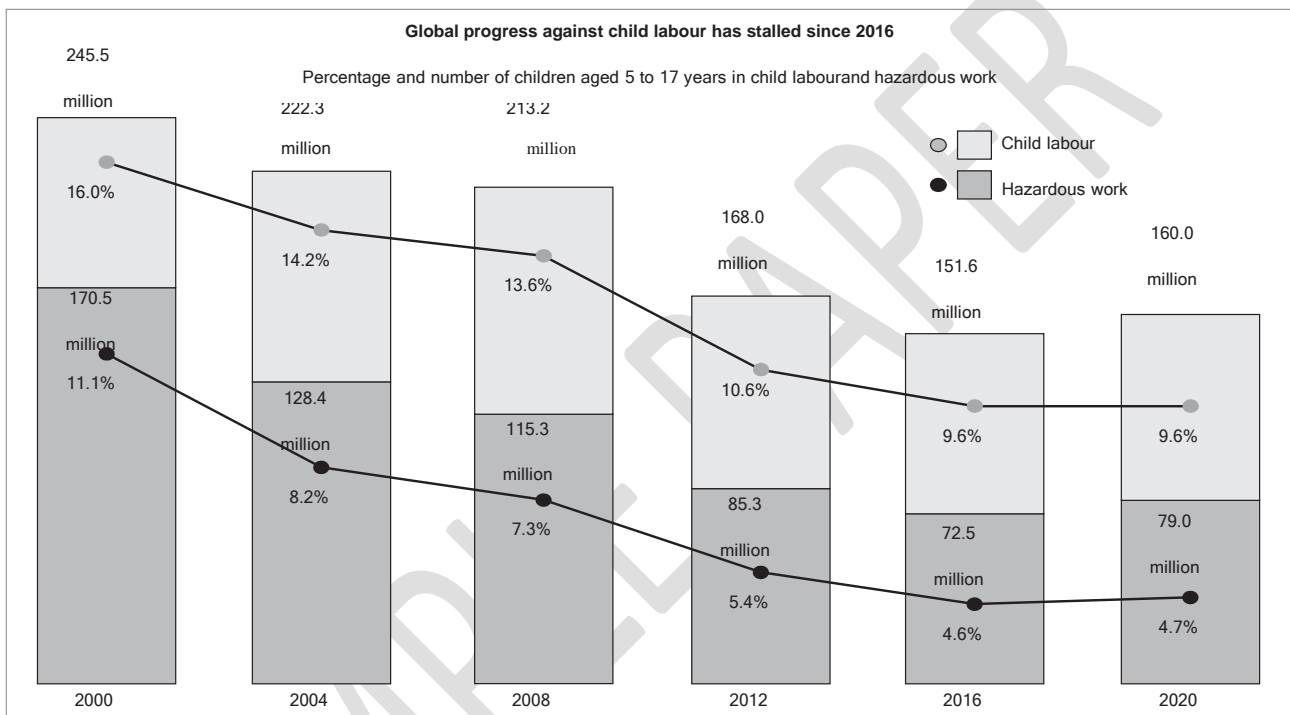
II. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY: 5 MARKS

1. The term 'child labour' is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or - interferes with a child's ability to attend and participate in school fully by obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

2. There are many inter-linked factors contributing to the prevalence of child labour. Child labour is both a cause and consequence of poverty. Household poverty forces children into the labour market to earn money. Some perform child labour to supplement family income while many also are in it for survival. They miss out on an opportunity to gain education, further perpetuating household poverty across generations, slowing the economic growth and social development. Child labour impedes children from gaining the skills and education they need to have opportunities of decent work as an adult. Inequality, lack of educational opportunities, slow demographic transition, traditions and cultural expectations all contribute to the persistence of child labour in India. Age, sex, ethnicity, caste and deprivation affect the type and intensity of work that children perform.

3. Child labour remains a persistent problem in the world today. The latest global estimates indicate that 160 million children – 63 million girls and 97 million boys – were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide. Seventy-nine million children – nearly half of all those in child labour – were in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety and moral development.

4. Global progress against child labour has stagnated since 2016. The percentage of children in child labour remained unchanged over the four-years period while the absolute number of children in child labour increased by over 8 million. Similarly, the percentage of children in hazardous work was almost unchanged but rose in absolute terms by 6.5 million children.



Based on your understanding of the passage, answer **any five** out of the seven questions by choosing the correct option.

- What has the author highlighted in the above passage?
- What does the statement “Global progress against child labour has stagnated since 2016.” mean in the passage?
- According to the data provided in the above passage, how many children are engaged in labours which are hazardous?
- Mention some of the severe effects of child labour.

- e. What does child labour do to the young minds?
- f. How does the passage explain the word 'child labour' and its affect?

SECTION - B (Writing & Grammar) 10 marks

WRITING – 5 marks

III. Answer any one of the two questions: 5

You recently attended a wedding. The ostentatious display of wealth made you reflect on the disparity existing in society. Make a diary entry in 100-150 words expressing your feelings.

OR

Write a story based on the following beginning in 150-200 words. Give a suitable heading.

It so happened that when I was 12 years old I thought of travelling in a train/ bus without a ticket.....

GRAMMAR : 5 marks

IV. In the passage given below, there is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word you have supplied. (1*3=3marks)

Children is fond of coconut. It is the biggest of all the nuts and are indeed a wonderful fruit. (a) _____

It grow in a tall palm tree and is found in tropical countries round a seashore. The name coconut is given for it by the Portuguese. (b) _____

(c) _____

V. Read the conversation given below and complete the blanks.(1x2=2 Marks)

Dilip : I've been watching the sea and there hasn't been any trace of a ship.

Ralph : I told you yesterday too that we'll be rescued, so have patience.

Dilip : Why do you ask me to keep quiet whenever I say something?

Ralph : Have you ever said anything sensible?

Dilip said (a) Ralph replied that he had told him the day before that they would be rescued and asked him to have patience. Dilip angrily asked Ralph (b) to which Ralph wanted to know if he had ever said anything sensible.

SECTION –C (LITERATURE) 20 MARKS

VI. Answer **ANY SIX** questions in 30 to 40 words each. (2*6= 12 marks)

- a. What were the problems Sharapova faced during her training? How did she react?
- b. How did the narrator's wife react after Bruno left?
- c. How did the dog spoil three lemons?
- d. Explain the use of 'harvest' and 'war' in the poem 'No Men are Foreign'.
- e. Is it easier to chop off a tree and grow a new one? Why?
- f. Why did Sergei's anger vanish?
- g. What is the significance of the ivy leaves?

VII. Answer **any two** of the following in 120 words. (4*2= 8 marks)

- a. Intelligence, presence of mind and sense of humour are required to outwit others in the situation of danger. Explain how did these traits help Gerrard to outwit the Intruder?
- b. It is very important to plan your packing before you plan for a trip. Elucidate this statement with reference with the lesson 'Packing'.
- c. As Prashanth write a letter to the Red Cross, thanking them for their timely help in providing relief in the survivors of the devastating cyclone.

SAMPLE PAPER

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

BENGALURU REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- TERM II SESSION 2021-22

CLASS: IX

MAX. MARKS: 40

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANG&LIT

TIME: 2 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. This paper carries THREE sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.**
- 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.**

SECTION A READING -10 MARKS

I. Read the passage given below carefully:

1. Although everybody has a creative spark, the potential is not always fully utilised. How does one recognise those who are developing their creative energies to the fullest? Mad painters and tormented poets are only comic stereotypes of the creative personality. The essential traits of creativity are found among a wide variety of less conspicuous creators, people in all walks of life. Unfortunately, the structure of our social and educational environment does not always promote its growth.
2. Generally speaking, creative people often believe that their purpose in life is to discover and implement the interrelatedness of things, to make order out of disorder. They also see problems where others see none and question the validity of even the most widely accepted answers. Creative persons are compulsive problem seekers, not so much because they thrive on problems, but because their senses are attuned to a world that demands to be put together, like a jigsaw puzzle scattered on a table.
3. Several tests now in use reveal that highly creative people are much more open and receptive to the complexities of experience than the less creative people. The creative temperament has a tendency to break problems down into their most basic elements and then reconstruct them into whole new problems, thereby discovering new relationships and new solutions.

4. Highly creative people aren't afraid to ask what may seem to be naive or silly questions. They ask questions like, "Why don't spiders get tangled up in their own webs?" and, "Why do dogs turn in circles before lying down?" Such questions may seem childlike, and in a way they are. Children have not yet had their innate creative energies channelled into culturally acceptable directions and can give full rein to their curiosity - the absolute prerequisite for full creative functioning, in both children and adults.

5. Unlike children, creative people appear to have vast stores of patience to draw upon. Months, years, even decades can be devoted to a single problem.

6. The home that encourages inquisitiveness contributes to creative development. The teacher who stresses questions rather than answers and rewards curiosity rather than restricting it is teaching a child to be creative.

7. To be extremely intelligent is not the same as to be gifted in creative work . The Quiz Kids are often referred to as geniuses. They would undoubtedly score high in memory functions...but it is doubtful whether they are also fluent in producing ideas.

8. Contrary to popular myths that glorify youth, more creative achievements are likely to occur when people grow older. While memory may falter with age, creativity is ageless. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions by choosing the correct option.

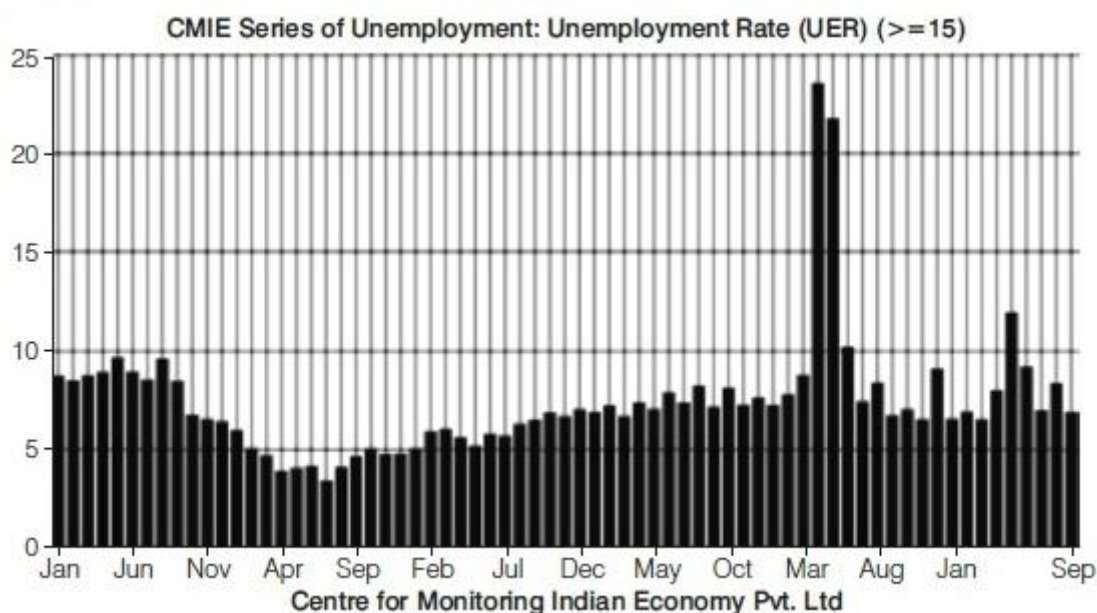
On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer ANY FIVE of the following questions. (1*5= 5 marks)

- a. What is the attitude of the creative persons toward the complexities of life?
- b. What are the traits of creative people?
- c. How can teachers promote creativity among children?
- d. What according to the passage is one of the qualities that can be attributed to a genius?
- e. Why Creative persons' compulsive problem seeking attitude is compared to a jigsaw puzzle scattered on the table?
- f. Find out the word from the passage synonymous with 'obligatory'.

II. Read the passage given below carefully.

1. On the eve of International Youth Day, which is observed globally every year on 12th August, experts and policy commentators in India have called for more steps by the government to create employment opportunities.
2. According to a 2011 Census, people aged 15-24 comprise one-fifth or 19% of India's total population. Multiple reports, however, indicate that the number of unemployed youth in the South Asian country is rising.
3. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, a think tank, said India's labour participation rate in May was 40%, with 15 million jobs lost in the month. "May 2021 is also the fourth consecutive month of a fall in employment. The cumulative fall in employment since January 2021 is 25.3 million. Employment in January 2021 was 400.7 million. This has dropped to 375.5 million," said the report published in June.
4. Similarly, The Financial Express, a leading business daily, recently reported that according to the International Labour Organisation's database, India's unemployment rate rose to 7.11% in 2020 – the highest in at least three decades.
5. "High rates of unemployment are dangerous. If you have so many unemployed people, it means they are neither saving nor consuming. This has a direct impact on economic growth and the country's economic potential," Rajrishi Singhal, a policy consultant who has also worked at the country's top financial newspapers, told Anadolu Agency. Ritu Dewan, vice president of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, said the situation has further worsened due to COVID-19.
6. "Unemployment was there even before the pandemic, but now the situation has turned from bad to worse," Dewan, who is also a former director of the Department of Economics at the University of Mumbai, told Anadolu Agency. She said that several reports of late have pointed out that unemployment among both men and women is very high in the country and "we need to take steps urgently."
7. The government has acknowledged that virus lockdowns have affected economies across the globe, including that of India. Earlier this month, Prime

Minister Narendra Modi asked industry representatives to look at ways to increase exports, a move that could help boost employment.



Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE out of the six questions. (1*5= 5 marks)

- What is the purpose of above passage?
- What is the meaning of the following statement?
“This has a direct impact on economic growth and the country’s economic potential.”
- What according to the ILO report, India’s unemployment rate is?
- Who did comment on the problem of youth unemployment, according to the passage?
- What did PM Modi ask the industry representatives to do?
- The passage mentions that the unemployment rate in India rose to in 2020. Fill in the blank with correct figure.

SECTION B- 10 MARKS

WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR

III. You are Naresh/Nilima. You happened to go to Agra on a crowded bus on a hot summer day. Record your experience in 100-150 words in your diary. 5

OR

Complete the story by using given opening line in about 120-150 words, give a suitable title to your story.

Hari drove fast. He was already late for the office. He had got up late and it was his first day of work.....

IV. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. (1*3 = 3 marks)

		Error	Correction
An one-eyed man was traveling by a bus	e.g.	An	A
a bus one day. He were carrying	(a)	_____	_____
a huge bag on him shoulder.	(b)	_____	_____
Anyone sitting next to him said	(c)	_____	_____
“Why don’t you keep your bag under the seat?”			

V. Read the conversations and complete the passages that follow:

(1*2=2 marks)

Madan : Hi! How are you? What a surprise?

Sanjay : I am surprised to see you here in Delhi. When did you come?

Madan : I came here yesterday. I have been offered a job here.

Sanjay : Congratulations! All the best...

Sanjay told Madan (a)and asked when he had come. Madan replied that(b)..... and added that he had been offered a job there.

SECTION C- LITERATURE- 20 MARKS

VI. Answer any six question in 30-40 words. (2*6= 12 marks)

- a) On two occasions Bruno drank something that should not be eaten. What happened to him on those two occasions?

- b) Where was the snake before anyone saw it and chased it away? Where does the snake disappear?
- c) What was the 'highest aim and object' of Montmorency according to the narrator?
- d) Mention any two ways in which people living in other countries are similar to us.
- e) What is the meaning of "bleeding bark"? What makes it bleed?
- f) The beggar was a liar. What two lies did he tell Sergei?
- g) "I knew what she was after". Why does Zan make this observation?

VII. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.

(4*2=8 marks)

- a) The best way to deal with a crisis is not to lose your calm. Discuss this statement with reference to the behaviour of Gerrard in the play 'If I Were You'.
- b) "If I chose correct and a rational path, the others around me had to change, not me". Said Santosh Yadav. How is this statement relevant in day to day life? How does her life justify her words?
- c) "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Do you think the story 'The Last Leaf' supports this proverb? Explain with reference to Sue.

SAMPLE PAPER

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

BENGALURU REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER- TERM II SESSION 2021-22

CLASS: IX

MAX. MARKS: 40

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANG&LIT

TIME: 2 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. This paper carries THREE sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.**
- 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.**

SECTION – A (READING) 10 marks

I. Read the passage given below. 5 MARKS

I was one of a party who hired an up-river boat one summer, for a few days' trip. We had none of us ever seen the hired up-river boat before; and we did not know what it was when we did see it. We had written for a boat - a double sculling skiff; and when we went down with our bags to the yard, and gave our names, the man said, "Oh, yes; you're the party that wrote for a double sculling skiff. It's all right. Jim, fetch round THE PRIDE OF THE THAMES."

2. The boy went, and re-appeared five minutes afterwards, struggling with an antediluvian chunk of wood, that looked as though it had been recently dug out of somewhere, and dug out carelessly, so as to have been unnecessarily damaged in the process. My own idea, on first catching sight of the object, was that it was a Roman relic of some sort, - relic of WHAT I do not know, possibly of a coffin.

3. The neighborhood of the upper Thames is rich in Roman relics, and my surmise seemed to me a very probable one; but our serious young man, who is a bit of a geologist, pooh-poohed my Roman relic theory, and said it was clear to the meanest intellect (in which category he seemed to be grieved that he could not conscientiously include mine) that the thing the boy had found was the fossil of a whale; and he pointed out to us various evidences proving that it must have belonged to the preglacial period.

4. To settle the dispute, we appealed to the boy. We told him not to be afraid, but to speak the plain truth: Was it the fossil of a pre-Adamite whale, or was it an early Roman coffin? The boy said it was THE PRIDE OF THE THAMES. We thought this a very humorous answer on the part of the boy at first, and somebody gave him two pence as a reward for his ready wit; but when he

persisted in keeping up the joke, as we thought, too long, we got vexed with him. "Come, come, my lad!" said our captain sharply, —"Don't let us have any nonsense. You take your mother's washing-tub home again, and bring us a boat".

5. The boat-builder himself came up then, and assured us, on his word, as a practical man, that the thing really was a boat - was, in fact, THE boat, the—double sculling skiff selected to take us on our trip down the river. We grumbled a good deal. We thought he might, at least, have had it whitewashed or tarred - had SOMETHING done to it to distinguish it from bit of a wreck; but he could not see any fault in it.

6. He even seemed offended at our remarks. He said he had picked us out the best boat in all his stock, and he thought we might have been more grateful. He said it, THE PRIDE OF THE THAMES, had been in use, just as it now stood (or rather as it now hung together), for the last forty years, to his knowledge, and nobody had complained of it before, and he did not see why we should be the first to begin.

7. We argued no more. We fastened the so-called boat together with some pieces of string, got a bit of wall-paper and pasted over the shabbier places, said our prayers, and stepped on board. They charged us thirty-five shillings for the loan of the remnant for six days; and we could have bought the thing out-and-out for four-and- six pence at any sale of drift-wood round the coast.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any five from the following questions: (1*5=5 marks)

1. Why were the author and his friends not happy with the boat they had got?
2. What made the owner of the boat feel offended?
3. Before starting out on their journey the author and his friends said a prayer. What do you think is the most probable reason for doing so?
4. 'We argued no more' (Para 7). Why did the author make this comment?
5. Find words from the passage that mean the same as: hurt (Para 6)
6. Find out one word for 'an object surviving from an earlier time, especially one of historical interest' from the passage.

II. Read the following passage carefully: 5 marks

1. Celebrities advertising products are nothing new. In fact it has been part of our lives. Back in the 2000's you could not sit through a commercial break without seeing the teen pop icon of that time, Britney Spears , endorsing Pepsi. The Pepsi legacy was later continued by the most famous celebrity

we know of, Beyonce. She was paid millions to promote the carbonated drink which outraged health advocacy groups. Many concerned people questioned her ethics as to why she was supporting a drink that plays a major role in causing obesity.

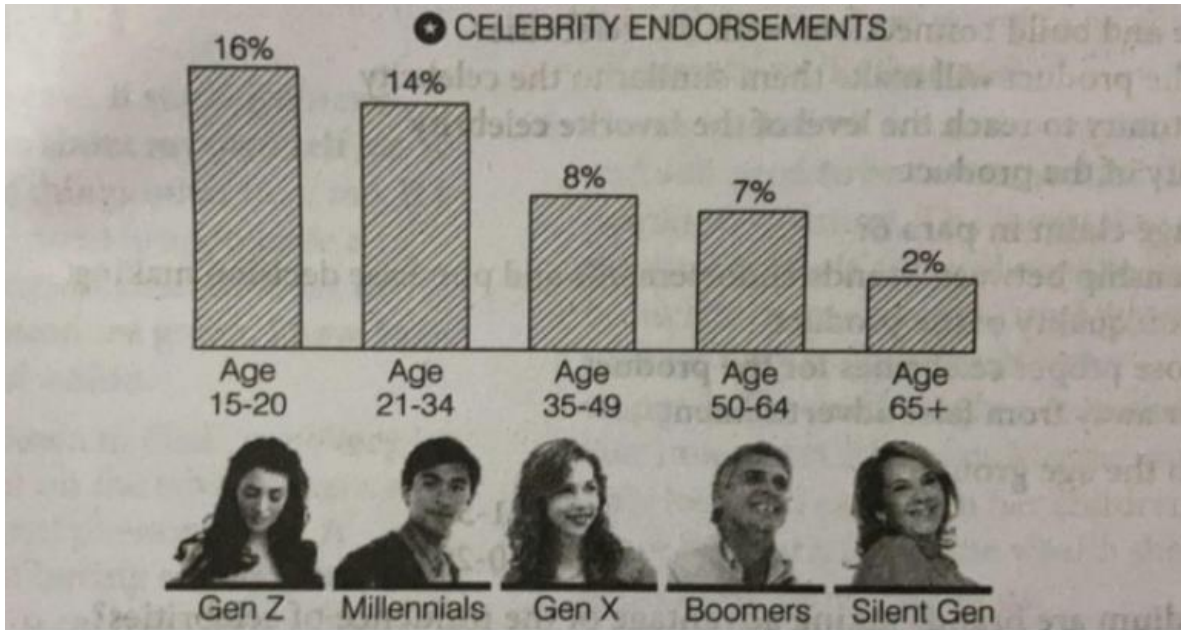
2. With growing importance of social media in a shopper's purchase journey, companies are evolving and stepping up the endorsement game across different channels. With celebrities vouching for promoting their products, brands can increase awareness, trust and familiarity, which are important variables in the purchase making decision process.

3. Consumers feel more sympathetic towards a brand, if their products are promoted by a celebrity they admire or relate to. It is simple psychological effect. People believe that purchasing a product that is promoted by a celebrity they admire, will allow them to emulate the celebrity's desired traits or attract similar people into their lives. They will associate the celebrity's success, beauty aesthetic skills etc. with a particular product.

4. A research by Nelson conducted in 2015 broke down the level of trust in advertising formats by different generations. It found that celebrity endorsements resonate more strongly with Generation Z (ages 15 to 20) and Millennial (ages 21-34), audiences. Brands are taking advantage of that by increasingly utilizing the social media communities of celebrities. Social media is away for consumers particular those of younger demographics to enlarge and build intimate connections with the celebrities they follow, making the place for these celebrities to plug a company or a product on their personal social media accounts.

5. While celebrity endorsements certainly help to attract consumers its direct influence on the consumers' purchasing decisions is inconclusive. As consumers are becoming better educated and have faster access to information, blind faith in celebrity endorsement is beginning to wane. They will be attracted to a brand because of a celebrity but they will quickly move away if the product does not perform. It is the quality of your product that will keep consumers coming back, not a celebrity link.

6. A brand needs to tell consumer why a product makes sense for them as individuals and what problem they can solve with it, not solely rely on a real-life Barbie doll, athlete or pop culture icon. If they can't their products will lose value over time and consumers will be the first one to turn their backs.



On the basis of the understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below. (1*5=5 marks)

1. According to the passage, why are celebrities questioned for brand endorsements?
2. Why did big brands start hiring big celebrities to endorse their brands?
3. What is the psychological effect of celebrity brand endorsements?
4. According to the passage, which category people were more influenced by celebrities while buying a product?
5. How does Social Media help in the endorsement of a brand?
6. Which word in para 5 means 'decrease'?

SECTION B – WRITING AND GRAMMAR (10 MARKS)

III. Writing – 5 marks

Attempt any one

1. Today while going to school you happened to get caught in a massive traffic jam to a VIP movement. You also saw that an ambulance with a critical patient was also halted. Write a diary entry in about 100- 120 words expressing your feelings.

OR

2. Write a story in about (100 to 120) words based on the inputs given below: It was late night. Anjali was about to switch off the light and go to bed when she saw a light outside the window. On close observation she realized that it was a fire

IV. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you.

(1*3=3 marks)

One day a wonderful plate full in gold
fell from Heaven into a courtyard of
a temple at Benaras; so on the
plate these word were inscribe.

Error	Correction
e.g. in	of
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____

“A gift from Heaven to one who loves better.”

V. Read the given comic strip and complete the passage given below.

(1*2=2marks)



The child called out to his mother to (a) The mother replied that she couldn't go then as she was cooking. She asked her son if (b)

SECTION C-LITERATURE (20 marks)

VI. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each. (2*6 = 12 marks)

1. Why was Santhosh Yadav not content with a traditional way of life?
2. The poem 'The Snake Trying' has a deep moral lesson. Which moral values comes out of it?
3. In the lesson 'Packing' the author says, "I never saw two men do more with one-and-two pence worth of butter in my whole life." Which incident is mentioned here?
4. 'Patriotism does not mean hating the people of other country.' State with reference to the poem 'No Men Are Foreign'.
5. Behrman sacrificed his life for someone he did not know. It was a supreme sacrifice, a selfless service. Comment.

6. Lushkoff is earning thirty five roubles a month. How is he obliged to Sergie for this?
7. Describe the healing power of a tree that does not allow it to die soon.

VII. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.

(4*2=8marks)

1. Cheating by impersonation, misappropriation of money and blackmailing have become common crimes nowadays. But soon the offenders are caught and punished. Tell this fact to your friend by writing a letter to him. Give the example of the intruder who tried to be smart.
2. In adversity people get extraordinary determination and power to fight. Explain with reference to the lesson 'Weathering the Storm in Ersama'.
3. How does the story 'The Bond of Love' illustrate that animals love human beings as humans love them?

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन/ KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHANबेंगलुरु क्षेत्र/ BENGALURU REGIONप्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र/ SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERटर्म II / TERM IIसत्र 2021-22/ SESSION 2021-22कक्षा: IX/ Class: IXअधिकतम अंक: 40/ Max. Marks: 40विषय: सामाजिक विज्ञान / Subject: Social Scienceसमय: 2 घंटे / Time: 2 hrs.**सामान्य निर्देश:**

यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच खंडों में विभाजित है- खंड ए, बी, सी, डी और ई।

1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. खंड-ए: प्रश्न संख्या। 1 से 5 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
3. खंड-बी: प्रश्न संख्या। 6 से 8 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
4. खंड-सी: प्रश्न संख्या। 9 और 10 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. खंड-डी: प्रश्न संख्या। 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
6. खंड-ई: प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है।
7. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है।
8. ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है। इसके अलावा, जहां आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.

7. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a 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.

	खंड-ए/ SECTION: A	2x5= 10
1	बोल्शेविक क्रांति के पश्चात क्या मुख्य बदलाव हुए? What were major changes after the Bolshevik Revolution	1x2
2	प्राकृतिक वनस्पति से आप क्या समझते हैं? What do you mean by 'Natural Vegetation'?	2
3	पौधों तथा पशुओं के वितरण हेतु कौन से मुख्य कारण जिम्मेवार होते हैं? What are the major factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?	1x2
4	गठ-बंधन की सरकार से आप क्या समझते हैं? What do you understand by 'Coalition Government'?	2
	अथवा/OR विधान मंडल से आप क्या समझते हैं? What do you understand by Legislature?	
5	गरीबी से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है? What do you mean by 'Poverty'?	2
	खंड-बी /SECTION: B	3x3= 9
6	क्रांति के पूर्व रूस की सामाजिक , आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक अवस्था कैसी थी? What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before the Revolution	1x3
	अथवा/OR रूसी क्रांति के मुख्य कारण क्या रहे थे ? What were the major factors that led to the Russian Revolution?	
7	प्रजातंत्र में न्यायपालिका की स्वतन्त्रता क्यों आवश्यक मानी जाती है? What makes independence of Judiciary necessary in a democracy?	1x3
8	'गरीबी रेखा' का निर्धारण किस प्रकार क्या जाता है? How 'Poverty Line' is estimated?	3

	खंड-सी/ SECTION: C	5x2=10
9	भारतीय चुनाव क्या लोकतान्त्रिक बनाती है? What makes elections in India democratic?	1x5
10	भारत में गरीबी के कारणों की व्याख्या करें Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India. अथवा/OR महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 का वर्णन करें Describe about the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005'.	1x5
	खंड-डी/SECTION: D	4x2=8
11	<p><u>दिए गए मूलपाठ (केस स्टडी) को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।</u></p> <p>नात्सी विचारधारा हिटलर के विश्व दृष्टिकोण का पर्यायवाची थी। हिटलर की नस्ली सोच चार्ल्स डार्विन और हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर जैसे विचारकों के सद्धांतों पर आधारित थी। डार्विन प्रकृति विज्ञानी थे जिन्होंने विकास और प्रकृति चयन की अवधारणा के जरिए पौधों और पशुओं की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या का प्रयास किया था। बाद में हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर ने 'अति जीविता का सिद्धांत' (सरवाइवल ऑफ द फ़िटेस्ट)- जो सबसे योग्य है, वही जिंदा बचेगा- यह विचार दिया। इस विचार का मतलब यह था कि जो प्रजातियाँ बदलती हुई वातावरणीय प्रस्थितियों के अनुसार खुद को ढाल सकती है वही पृथ्वी पर जिंदा रहती है। हिटलर की विचारधारा का दूसरा पहलू लेबेन्स्राउम या जीवन परिधि की भू-राजनीतिक अवधारणा से संबंधित था। वह मानता था कि अपने लोगों को बसाने के लिए नए इलाकों पर कब्जा करना जरूरी है।</p> <p>Read the given Text and answer the following questions</p> <p>Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's worldview. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on</p>	

	earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. The other aspect of Hitler's ideology related to the geopolitical concept of <i>Lebensraum</i> , or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement.	
11.1	हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर का मुख्य विचार क्या था? What was the main idea of Herbert Spencer?	1
11.2	डार्विन ने पौधों तथा पशुओं की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या किस्त प्रकार किया? How Darwin explained the creation of plants and animals?	1
11.3	नाज़ी क्षेत्रीय विस्तार की निति का आधार क्या था? What was the basis of Nazi policy of territorial expansion?	1x2
12	<u>दिए गए मूलपाठ (केस स्टडी) को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।</u> दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून का भारत में अंतर्वाह यहाँ के मौसम को पूरी तरह परिवर्तित कर देता है। मौसम के प्रारंभ में पश्चिम घाट के पवान्मुखी भागों में भारी वर्षा होती है। दक्कन का पठार एवं मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भाग में भी वर्षा होती है, यद्यपि ये क्षेत्र वृष्टि छाया क्षेत्र में आते हैं। खासी पहाड़ी के दक्षिणी श्रृंखलाओं में स्थित मासिनराम विश्व में सबसे अधिक वर्षा प्राप्त करता है। राजस्थान एवं गुजरात के कुछ भागों में बहुत कम वर्षा होती है। <u>Read the given Text and answer the following questions</u> The inflow of the South-west monsoon into India brings about a total change in the weather. Early in the season, the windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall. The Deccan Plateau and parts of Madhya Pradesh also receive some amount of rain in spite of lying in the rain shadow area. Mawsynram in the southern range of the Khasi Hills receives the highest rainfall in the world. Rajasthan and parts of Gujural get scanty rainfall.	
12.1	पश्चिमी घाट के किस ओर अत्यधिक वर्षा होती है? Which side of Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall?	1
12.2	मौसिनराम कहाँ स्थित है? Where is Mawsynram located?	1
12.3	से क्या तात्पर्य है? What do understand by 'rain shadow area'?	1x2

	खंड-ई /SECTION: E	1x3=3
13 13.1	<p>दिए गए यूरोप के मानचित्र पर 'A' से चिन्हित देश को नीचे दिए गए जानकारी की मदद से पहचानें और बगल की रेखा पर उसका सही नाम लिखें </p> <p>On the given outline political map of Europe, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.</p> <p>(A) हिटलर ने सितम्बर में इस देश पर हमला किया और द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ गई </p> <p>The country Hitler attacked and led to the start of World War II.</p>	1
13.2	<p>दिए गए भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएँ </p> <p>On the given outline map of India, locate the following :</p> <p>(I) नर्मदा नदी River Narmada अथवा/OR चिलिका झील Chilika Lake</p> <p>(II) काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान Kaziranga National Park</p>	1x2

प्रश्न संख्यां-13.1/Question No. 13.1



प्रश्न संख्या-13.2 /Question No. 13.2

(I) & (II)



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN / केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन**BENGALURU REGION / बेंगलुरु क्षेत्र****SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER / प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र****TERM II / टर्म II****SESSION 2021-22 / सत्र 2021-22****Class: IX / कक्षा: IX****Max. Marks: 40 / अधिकतम अंक: 40****Subject: Social Science / विषय: सामाजिक विज्ञान Time: 2 hrs. / समय: 2 घंटे****सामान्य निर्देश:**

यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच खंडों में विभाजित है- खंड ए, बी, सी, डी और ई।

1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. खंड-ए: प्रश्न संख्या। 1 से 5 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
3. खंड-बी: प्रश्न संख्या। 6 से 8 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
4. खंड-सी: प्रश्न संख्या। 9 और 10 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. खंड-डी: प्रश्न संख्या। 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
6. खंड-ई: प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है।
7. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है।
8. ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है। इसके अलावा, जहां आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:

This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.

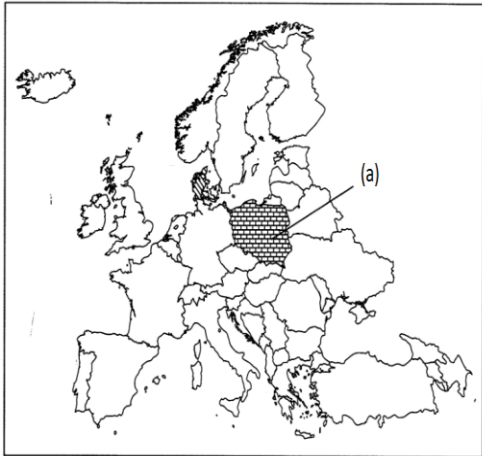
1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
3. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
5. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
6. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

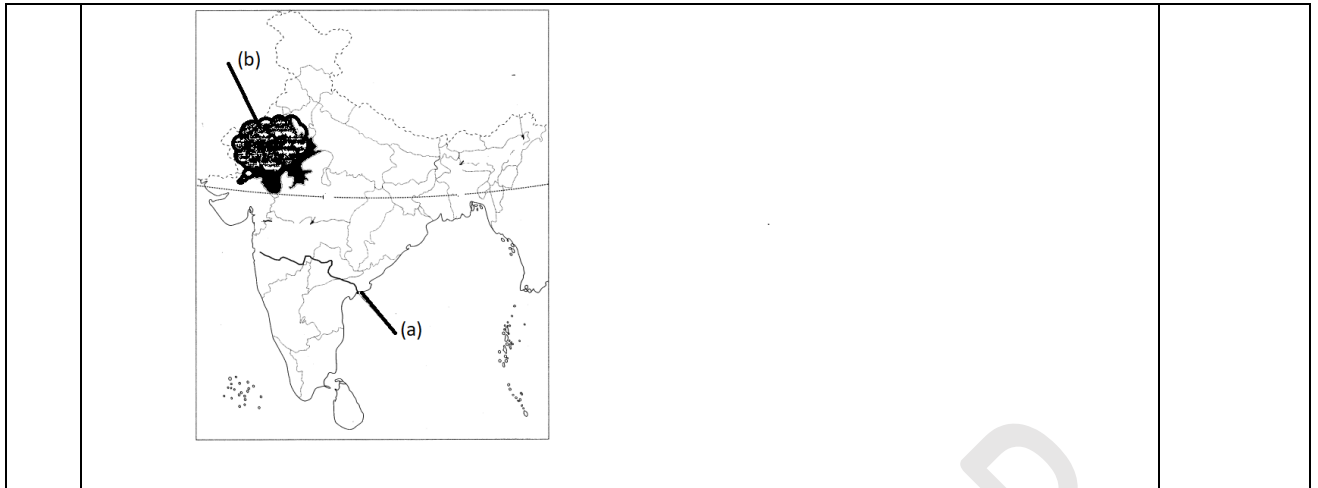
SECTION-A

1	उदारवादी और कट्टरपंथी कौन थे? Who were liberals and radicals?	2
2	आप 'वनस्पति' और 'जीव' के बारे में क्या जानते हैं? What do you know about 'Flora' and 'Fauna'?	2
3	जैव-भंडार क्या हैं? दो उदाहरण दीजिए। What are bio-reserve? Give two examples.	2
4	कानून बनाने में संसद की क्या भूमिका है? What is the role of Parliament in law making?	2
5	गरीबी की असुरक्षित समूह क्या है? What is the vulnerability of poverty?	2
SECTION-B		
6	1905 से पहले रूस में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियां क्या थीं? अथवा 1917 में जारशाही निरंकुशता का पतन क्यों हुआ? What were the Social, Economic and Political Conditions in Russia Before 1905? OR Why Did the Tsarist Autocracy Collapse in 1917?	3
7	भारत में प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता कौन हैं? Who are the major Functionaries in India?	3
8	मानव निर्धनता से आप क्या समझते हैं ? What do you understand about human poverty?	3
SECTION-C		
9	(अ) भारत निर्वाचन आयोग की दो शक्तियों और कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए. क्या राजनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा करना अच्छा है? कारण बताएं (कोई तीन बिंदु)? अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन क्या है? (ईवीएम). भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के लिए क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (कोई तीन बिंदु लिखें)? (a) Mention and two powers and functions of the Election Commission of India. Is it good to have political competition? Give reason in favour of .(any three point)? OR What is electronic voting machine? (EVM) What are the challenges	5(2+3)

	to free and fair elections in India? (Any three point)?	
10	भारत में गरीबी के प्रमुख कारणों पर चर्चा करें? Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India?	5
	SECTION-D	
11	<p>निम्नलिखित केस स्टडी को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।</p> <p>30 जनवरी 1933 को, राष्ट्रपति हिंडनबर्ग ने हिटलर को चांसलरशिप, मंत्रियों की कैबिनेट में सर्वोच्च पद की पेशकश की। अब तक नाजियों ने रूढ़िवादियों को उनके उद्देश्य के लिए एकजुट करने में कामयाबी हासिल कर ली थी। सत्ता हासिल करने के बाद, हिटलर लोकतांत्रिक शासन के ढांचे को खत्म करने के लिए निकल पड़ा। फरवरी में जर्मन संसद भवन में एक रहस्यमयी आग ने उनके कदम को आसान बना दिया। 28 फरवरी 1933 के अध्यादेश ने भाषण, प्रेस और सभा की स्वतंत्रता जैसे नागरिक अधिकारों को अनिश्चित काल के लिए निलंबित कर दिया, जिसकी गारंटी वीमर संविधान द्वारा दी गई थी। फिर उसने अपने कट्टर शत्रुओं, कम्युनिस्टों को चालू कर दिया, जिनमें से अधिकांश को जल्दबाजी में नए स्थापित एकाग्रता शिविरों में पैक कर दिया गया था।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. किसने मंत्रियों के मंत्रिमंडल में सर्वोच्च पद हिटलर को चांसलरशिप की पेशकश की है? 2. अध्यादेश से आप क्या समझते हैं? 3. अध्यादेश का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? सत्ता में आने के बाद हिटलर ने दुश्मनों के साथ क्या किया? <p>Read the following case study carefully and answer the questions.</p> <p>On 30 January 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers, to Hitler. By now the Nazis had managed to rally the conservatives to their cause. Having acquired power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule. A mysterious fire that broke out in the German Parliament building in February facilitated his move. The Fire Decree of 28 February 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution. Then he turned on his archenemies, the Communists, most of whom were hurriedly packed off to the newly established concentration camps.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who has offered the Chancellorship to Hitler, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers? 2. What was the Fire Decree? 3. What was the impact of the Fire Decree? After coming into power, what did Hitler do with enemies? 	4(1+1+1+2)

12	<p>नीचे दिए गए स्रोतों को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: जैसे-जैसे समुद्र से दूरी बढ़ती है, इसका मध्यम प्रभाव कम होता जाता है और लोग अत्यधिक मौसम की स्थिति का अनुभव करते हैं। इस स्थिति को महाद्वीपीयता के रूप में जाना जाता है। तटवर्ती हवाओं के साथ महासागरीय धाराएँ तटीय क्षेत्रों की जलवायु को प्रभावित करती हैं, उदाहरण के लिए, कोई भी तटीय क्षेत्र जिसके पास से गर्म या ठंडी धाराएँ बहती हैं, यदि हवाएँ तटवर्ती हैं तो वह गर्म या ठंडा हो जाएगा। अंत में, राहत भी किसी स्थान की जलवायु को निर्धारित करने में एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाती है। ऊँचे पहाड़ ठंडी या गर्म हवाओं के लिए अवरोध का काम करते हैं; वे वर्षा का कारण भी बन सकते हैं यदि वे पर्याप्त ऊँचे हैं और वर्षा वाली हवाओं के मार्ग में झूठ बोलते हैं।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. एक उदाहरण के साथ व्याख्या करें कि तटवर्ती हवाओं के साथ महासागरीय धाराएँ तटीय क्षेत्र की जलवायु को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं। 2. महाद्वीपीय क्या है? 3. किसी स्थान की जलवायु के निर्धारण में 'राहत' विशेषता किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है? <p><u>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</u></p> <p>As the distance from the sea increases , its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known as continentality. Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas, for example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore. Finally, relief too plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds; they may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds</p> <p>(a) Explain with an example how ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal area.</p> <p>(b) What is continental</p> <p>(c) How do 'relief' feature play an important role in determining the climate of a place?</p>	4(1+1+1+2)

SECTION-E		
13	<p>यूरोप के रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर बिंदु को अंकित किया गया है। उन्हें पहचानें। (a) यह वे देश हैं जो कभी जर्मन विस्तार के तहत क्षेत्र थे। On the outline map of Europe, point is marked. Identify them. (a) This is the countries that was once territories under German expansion.</p>	1
		
14	<p>भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक मानचित्र में विशेषताओं को संख्याओं द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं की सहायता से इन लक्षणों को पहचानिए तथा मानचित्र में अंकित उनके सही नाम लिखिए। A. दक्षिण भारत की सबसे बड़ी नदी B. एक प्रकार की वनस्पति Features are marked by numbers in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names marked in the map. A. The largest river of South India. B. A type of vegetation.</p>	



SAMPLE PAPER

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN / केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन**BENGALURU REGION / बंगलुरु क्षेत्र****SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER / प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र****TERM II / टर्म II****SESSION 2021-22 / सत्र 2021-22****Class: IX / कक्षा: IX****Max. Marks: 40 / अधिकतम अंक: 40****Subject: Social Science / विषय: सामाजिक विज्ञान** **Time: 2 hrs. / समय: 2 घंटे****सामान्य निर्देश:**

यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच खंडों में विभाजित है- खंड ए, बी, सी, डी और ई।

1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. खंड-ए: प्रश्न संख्या। 1 से 5 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
3. खंड-बी: प्रश्न संख्या। 6 से 8 लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
4. खंड-सी: प्रश्न संख्या। 9 और 10 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
5. खंड-डी: प्रश्न संख्या। 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
6. खंड-ई: प्रश्न संख्या 13 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है।
7. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालांकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है।
8. ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है। इसके अलावा, जहां आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:


This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
3. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
5. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
6. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A		Marks
1.	<p>कार्ल मार्क्स मजदूरों से किस वर्ग का तख्ता पलटवाने चाहते थे? क्यों? या भविष्य के लिए समाजवादियों के दो अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण क्या थे?</p> <p>What did Karl Marx want workers to overthrow? Why? or What were the two different visions of the socialists for future?</p>	2
2.	<p>उष्ण कटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वनों की दो प्रमुख विशेषताएँ लिखिए।</p> <p>Write two main characteristics of Tropical Deciduous Forests.</p>	2
3.	<p>भारत के किन्हीं दो औषधीय पौधों के नाम लिखिए और उनके उपयोगों का उल्लेख कीजिए।</p> <p>Name any two medicinal plants of India and mention their uses.</p>	2
4.	<p>राष्ट्रपति शासन प्रणाली क्या है? ऐसे देश का एक उदाहरण दीजिए।</p> <p>What is the Presidential Form of Government? Give an example of such country.</p>	2
5.	<p>गरीबी क्या है? भारत में गरीबी का एक कारण बताइए।</p> <p>What is Poverty? Mention one reason for Poverty In India.</p>	2
SECTION B		
6.	<p>रूस के ज़ार के शासन को दमनकारी क्यों कहा जाता है?</p> <p>Why is Tsarist Russia termed as repressive society?</p>	3
7.	<p>लोकतंत्र में संसद के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। या भारत में राजनीतिक संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Examine the significance of the Parliament in a Democracy. or Describe the need of political institutions in India.</p>	3
8.	<p>भारत में 'गरीबी रेखा' की गणना के तरीके क्या हैं?</p> <p>What are the methods of calculating 'Poverty Line' in India?</p>	3
SECTION C		
9.	<p>भारत में चुनाव को क्या लोकतांत्रिक बनाता है?</p> <p>What makes an election democratic in India?</p>	5

10.	'महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005' का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005'.	5
SECTION D		
11.	<p><u>नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:</u></p> <p>1923 में ही हिटलर ने बवेरिया पर कब्जा करने, बर्लिन पर चढ़ाई करने और सत्ता पर कब्जा करने की योजना बना ली थी। इन दुस्साहसिक योजनाओं में वह असफल रहा। उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उस पर देशद्रोह का मुकदमा भी चला लेकिन कुछ समय बाद उसे रिहा कर दिया गया। नात्सी राजनीति खेमा 1930 दशक के शुरुआती सालों तक जनता को बड़े पैमाने पर अपनी तरफ आकर्षित नहीं कर पाया। लेकिन महामंदी के दौरान नात्सीवाद के एक जन आंदोलन का रूप ग्रहण कर लिया। जैसा की हम पहले देख चुके हैं, 1929 के बाद बैंक दिवालिया या हो चुके थे, काम-धंधे बंद होते जा रहे थे, मजदूर बेरोजगार हो रहे थे और मध्यवर्ग को लाचारी और भुखमरी का दर सता रहा था। नात्सी प्रोपेगेंडा में लोगों को एक बेहतर भविष्य की उम्मीद दिखाई देती थी। 1929 में नात्सी पार्टी को जर्मन संसद-राइख्स्टाग के हुए चुनावों में महज 2.6 फीसदी वोट मिले थे। 1932 तक आते-आते यह देश सबसे बड़ी पार्टी बन चुकी थी और उसे 37 फीसदी वोट मिले।</p> <p><u>Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions:</u></p> <p>In 1923, Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria, march to Berlin and capture power. He failed, was arrested, tried for treason, and later released. The Nazis could not effectively mobilise popular support till the early 1930s. It was during the Great Depression that Nazism became a mass movement. As we have seen, after 1929, banks collapsed and businesses shut down, workers lost their jobs and the middle classes were threatened with destitution. In such a situation Nazi propaganda stirred hopes of a better future. In 1928, the Nazi Party got no more than 2.6 per cent votes in the Reichstag – the German parliament. By 1932, it had become the largest party with 37 per cent votes.</p>	
11.1	<p>हिटलर का जन्म कब और कहाँ हुआ था? When and where was Hitler born?</p>	1
11.2	<p>उनके द्वारा बनाई गई पार्टी का नाम बताइए। Name the party formed by him.</p>	1
11.3	<p>जर्मनी पर महामंदी का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? What was the impact of Great Depression on Germany?</p>	2
12	<p><u>नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:</u></p> <p>भारत की जलवायु को मानसूनी कहा जाता है। एशिया में इस प्रकार की जलवायु मुख्यतः दक्षिण तथा दक्षिण-पूर्व में पाई जाती है। सामान्य प्रतिरूप में लगभग एकरूपता होते हुए भी देश की जलवायु - अवस्था में स्पष्ट प्रादेशिक भिन्नताएं हैं। आइये, हम दो महत्वपूर्ण तत्व तापमान एवं वर्षण को लेकर देखें की एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर तथा एक मौसम से दूसरे मौसम में इनमें से किस प्रकार की भिन्नता है।</p>	

	<p><u>Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions:</u></p> <p>The climate of India is described as the 'monsoon' type. In Asia, this type of climate is found mainly in the south and the southeast. Despite an overall unity in the general pattern, there are perceptible regional variations in climatic conditions within the country. Let us take two important elements – temperature and precipitation, and examine how they vary from place to place and season to season.</p>	
12.1	<p>जलवायु से आप क्या समझते हैं ?</p> <p>What do you mean by Climate?</p>	1
12.2	<p>'मानसून' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं?</p> <p>What do you mean by the word 'Monsoon'?</p>	1
12.3	<p>'मौसम' 'जलवायु' से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?</p> <p>How is 'Weather' different from 'Climate'?</p>	2
	SECTION E	
13		
13.1	<p>चिह्नित यूरोपीय देश की पहचान करें।</p> <p>Identify the marked European country.</p>	1

		
13.2	<p>भारत के दिए गए मानचित्र पर अंकित करें :</p> <p>i) सांभर साल्ट लेक</p> <p>ii) उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वन:</p> <p>On the given map of India, mark :</p> <p>a) Sambhar Salt Lake</p> <p>b) Tropical Evergreen Forest:</p>	1+1

