

एंजिल्स एकेडमी सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल
प्रथम पेन पेपर परीक्षा के लिए प्रश्न बैंक
कक्षा-IX : (2024-25)
विषय-हिंदी (002)

प्रश्न-1. निम्न प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर दीजिए।

1. कांजी हौस में कैद पशुओं की हाजिरी क्यों ली जाती होगी?
2. छोटी बच्ची को बैलों के प्रति प्रेम क्यों उमड़ आया?
3. कहानी में बैलों के माध्यम से कौन-कौन से नीति-विषयक मूल्य उभर कर आए हैं?
4. प्रस्तुत कहानी में प्रेमचंद ने गंधे की किन स्वभावगत विशेषताओं के आधार पर उसके प्रतिरुद्ध अर्थ 'मूर्ख' का प्रयोग न कर किसी नए अर्थ की ओर संकेत किया है?
5. किन घटनाओं से पता चलता है कि हीरा और मोती में गहरी दोस्ती थी?
6. "लेकिन औरत जात पर सींग चलाना मना है, यह भूल जाते हो।" – हीरा के इस कथन के माध्यम से स्त्री के प्रति प्रेमचंद के दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट कीजिये।
7. किसान जीवन वाले समाज में पशु और मनुष्य के आपसी संबंधों को कहानी में किस तरह व्यक्त किया गया है?
8. इतना तो हो ही गया कि नौ दस प्राणियों की जान बच गई। वे सब तो आशीर्वाद देंगे' – मोती के इस कथन के आलोक में उसकी विशेषताएँ बताइए।
9. दो बैलों की कथा में लेखक ने दुर्दशा के किन कारणों का चित्रण किया है?
10. सच्चे मित्रों की क्या पहचान होती है? क्या हीरा-मोती सच्चे मित्र हैं?
11. सिद्ध कीजिए कि हीरा-मोती क्रांतिकारी हैं?
12. हीरा ने बाड़े की दीवार का क्या किया?
13. भारत की तुलना में तिब्बती महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।
14. भारत के पहाड़ों की तुलना में तिब्बती पहाड़ों की यात्रा कितनी सुरक्षित है?
15. लेखक को भिखमंगे का वेश बनाकर यात्रा क्यों करनी चाहिए?
16. शेकर विहार में मंदिर में रखे बौद्ध ग्रंथों का परिचय दीजिए।
17. तिब्बत में ज़मीन की क्या स्थिति है?
18. तिब्बत में यात्रियों के आराम के लिए क्या-क्या बातें हैं?
19. तिब्बत में कानून व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा की क्या स्थिति थी?
20. पहाड़ के सर्वोच्च स्थान को किस तरह सजाया गया था?
21. थोड़ला के पहले के आखिरी गाँव पहुँचने पर भिखमंगे के वेश में होने के बावजूद लेखक को ठहरने के लिए उचित स्थान मिला जब कि दूसरी यात्रा के समय भद्रवेश भी उन्हें उचित स्थान नहीं दिला सका। क्यों?

22. उस समय के तिब्बत में हथियार का कानून न रहने के कारण यात्रियों को किस प्रकार का भय बना रहता था?
23. लेखक लङ्कोर के मार्ग में अपने साथियों से किस कारण पिछड़ गया?
24. लेखक ने शेकर विहार में सुमति को उनके यजमानों के पास जाने से रोका, परंतु दूसरी बार रोकने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं किया?
25. अपनी यात्रा के दौरान लेखक को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा?
26. प्रस्तुत यात्रा-वृत्तांत के आधार पर बताइए कि उस समय का तिब्बती समाज कैसा था?
27. 'मानसरोवर' से कवि का क्या अभिप्राय है?
28. कवि ने सच्चे प्रेमी की क्या कसौटी बताई है?
29. तीसरे दोहे में कवि ने किस प्रकार के ज्ञान को महत्त्व दिया है?
30. इस संसार में सच्चा संत कौन कहलाता है?
31. अंतिम दो दोहों के माध्यम से से कबीर ने किस तरह की संकीर्णता की ओर संकेत किया है?
32. किसी भी व्यक्ति की पहचान उसक कुल से होती है या कर्मों से? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए
33. मनुष्य ईश्वर को कहाँ-कहाँ ढूँढता फिरता है?
34. कबीर ने ईश्वर प्राप्ति के लिए किन प्रचलित विश्वासों का खंडन किया है?
35. कबीर के आधार पर प्रेम के स्वरूप पर प्रकाश डालिए।
36. कबीर हिंदू-मुस्लिम भेदभाव से ऊपर थे-सिद्ध कीजिए।
37. कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर कहाँ मिलता है और कहाँ नहीं?
38. कबीर के अनुसार काबा कब कासी हो जाता है?
39. हिंदुओं और मुसलमानों की कट्टरता किस बात से प्रकट होती है?
40. कबीर के पखापखी से क्या तात्पर्य है?

प्रश्न-2. निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों से नए शब्द बनाइए।

अति, अभि, अनु, उत्, परि, प्र, निर्, सम, वि, बिन, नि, बद, हर, कर, पर, उन, अन, अप, उप, परा, सह।

प्रश्न-3. निम्नलिखित प्रत्यय लगाकर नए शब्द बनाइए।

अंत, अक्कड़, आका, आलु, ति, अनीय, ना, नी, आऊ, आवट, इयल, इया, ऊ, वाला, कार, हारा, हार, गर।

ANGELS' ACADEMY SR. SEC. SCHOOL

QUESTION BANK FOR PPT-1

CLASS – IX (2024-25)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE (184)

1. Diary Entry (100 – 120 words)

- i. Write a short story in 100 – 120 words, with the help of the cues given below. Give a suitable title to the story.
Going to Mumbai by train to attend the marriage of a friend got stuck in a traffic jam reached the railway station late boarded a wrong train realised after two hours now you
- ii. Write a story, in about 100-120 words, endings:..... He touched his Guru's feet asked for an apology. Give a suitable title to your story.
- iii. Write a story, in about 100-120 words, that begins with the words "It was raining hard that night . In my hurry to get into the house, I didn't notice the black car parked across the road, I realized something was wrong when_____".

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable subject verb concord:-

- i. There _____ more calories in a bowl of chocolate-broccoli breakfast cereal than you might think. (are/is)
- ii. The boy who won the two medals _____ a friend of mine. (is/are)
- iii. The children of the man who works with me _____ broken the window this morning.(has/have)
- iv. None of my friends _____ there. (was/were)
- v. The price of the apples _____ very high. (was/were)

3. Fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate words from the given options-

- i. Father(a)_____ for office at 8 a.m. Today, he (b) _____ to Mumbai for a meeting. Therefore, he (c) _____ on his way to the airport now. He (d) _____ by a taxi and will reach there in an hour . He (e) _____ the Mumbai office about it. It is my birthday tomorrow. So , he already (f) _____ he returns tickets for tonight.
 - a. (i) leaving ii) leaves iii) leave iv) are leaving
 - b. (i) travels ii) travel iii) travelling iv) has been travelling
 - c. (i) is ii) are iii) has iv) does
 - d. (i) goes ii) is going iii) gone iv) has gone
 - e. (i) has informed ii) informs iii) is informing iv) has been informing
 - f. (i) books ii) is booking iii) has booked iv) has been booking

4. Read the given extracts and answer the questions-

- i) Today Tommy found a real book!"

It was a very old book. Margie's grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper. They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to-on a screen.

- i. The old book was found by
- ii. Margie was surprised to see the book because

iii. Pick out a word from the following which means 'small':

- a. Old b. once c. little d. very

iv. Why the pages of the book were yellow?

ii) *And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way
I doubted if I should ever come back."*

i. Why did the poet leave the first road?

- a) He left the first road as others too had done so.
- b) The first road did not seem attractive to the poet.
- c) He was in a hurry.
- d) He left the first road in the hope that he would travel on it on another day.

ii. What does 'both' refer to?

- a) The word 'both' refers to the grass and the leaves on the roads.
- b) 'Both' refers to the two roads that lay in front of the poet.
- c) 'Both' refers to the morning and the evening.
- d) 'Both' refers to no particular things.

iii. Why would the poet like to come back?

- a) He would like to come back to tell his friends about his experiences.
- b) He would like to correct his mistake in choosing the wrong road.
- c) He would like to come back to take a rest.
- d) He would like to travel by the first road and, so would like to come back.

iv. The expression 'leaves no step had trodden black' means _____.

iii) EMPEROR Aurangzeb banned the playing of a musical instrument called pungi in the royal residence for it had a shrill unpleasant sound. Pungi became the generic name for reeded noisemakers. Few had thought that it would one day be revived. A barber of a family of professional musicians, who had access to the royal palace, decided to improve the tonal quality of the pungi. He chose a pipe with a natural hollow stem that was longer and broader than the pungi and made seven holes on the body of the pipe. When he played on it, closing, and opening some of these holes, soft and melodious sounds were produced. He played the instrument before royalty and everyone was impressed. The instrument so different from the pungi had to be given a new name. As the story goes, since it was first played in the Shah's chambers and was played by a nai (barber), the instrument was named the 'shehnai'.

- i. What did Aurangzeb ban in his palace?
- ii. Why was playing Pungi in Aurangzeb's palace banned?
- iii. Who banned the playing of a musical instrument called Pungi in the royal residence for it had a shrill unpleasant sound?
- iv. Who thought of improving the sound of the Pungi?

iv) Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood

And looked down one as far as I could

To where it bent in the undergrowth;

- i) The Road Not Taken" was written by_____.
- ii) Here the road symbolizes the road of_____.
- iii) How many choice of roads were there?
- iv) The colour of the wood was _____
- v) What is the meaning of Diverged?

5. Answer the following questions in 40-50 words.

- i) What was the condition of the book that Tommy had found? What did children find funny about it?
- ii) Why was Margie disappointed?
- iii) What had one happened to Tommy's teacher?
- iv) Why does the poet want the way to blow gently?
- v) What is the central idea of the poem 'Wind'?
- vi) Who rescued the lost child? What did he offer to buy?
- vii) How does Toto come to Grandfather's private zoo?
- viii) Where and why was Grandfather going the next day?
- ix) Which road does the speaker choose? Why?
- x) Does the poet seem happy about his decision?

6. Answer the following in 100-120 words.

- i) Compare the child's behaviour before and after he lost his parents.
- ii) The title 'The Road Not Taken' is an appropriate title for the poem. Comment.
- iii) Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think that the old kind of school must have been fun?
- iv) How does Evelyn hear music?

ANGELS' ACADEMY SR. SEC. SCHOOL

QUESTION BANK FOR PPT-1

CLASS-IX (2024-25)

MATHEMATICS (041)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.

2. The paper consists of 36 questions divided into 5 sections A, B, C, D & E.

Section- A comprises of 20 questions of 1 mark each, Section-B comprises of 3 questions of 2 marks each, Section –C comprises of 5 questions of 3 marks each and Section –D comprises of 1 question of 5 marks each. Section –E comprises of 1 case study include 4 questions of 1 mark each,

3. Work should be neat and clean.

SECTION – A

(1 MARK EACH)

- The number of rational numbers between the rational numbers $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ is
a. 1 b. 2 c. 6 d. infinitely many
- The value of $\frac{243^{-\frac{4}{5}}}{32}$
a. - 81/16 b. 16/81 c. - 16/81 d. 81/16
- The number $0.\overline{25}$ is equal to
a. 19/20 b. 37/99 c. 5/9 d. 25/99
- The number $0.\overline{27}$ is equal to
a. 2/11 b. 3/11 c. 4/11 d. 5/11
- Value of $(256)^{0.16} \times (256)^{0.09}$ is
a. 4 b. 16 c. 64 d. 256.25
- To rationalize the denominator of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$, we multiply and divide by
a. 7 b. $2\sqrt{2}$ c. $\sqrt{7}$ d. $2\sqrt{3}$
- On dividing $6\sqrt{27}$ by $2\sqrt{3}$, we get
a. $3\sqrt{9}$ b. 6 c. 9 d. none of these
- $\sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{15}$ is equal to
a. $6\sqrt{5}$ b. $5\sqrt{6}$ c. $\sqrt{25}$ d. $10\sqrt{5}$
- Simplified form of $3^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{5}}$ is
a. $3^{\frac{2}{15}}$ b. $9^{\frac{2}{15}}$ c. $3^{\frac{2}{3}}$ d. $3^{\frac{13}{15}}$
- If $p(x) = 2x - 3$, then $p(x) + p(-x)$ is equal to
a. 3 b. $2x$ c. 0 d. - 6
- One of the zeroes of the polynomial $2x^2 + 7x - 4$ is
a. 0 b. 1 c. k d. - 4
- $x + 1$ is factor of the polynomial
a. $x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$ b. $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ c. $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$ d. $x^4 + 3x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 1$
- Degree of zero polynomial is
a. 1 b. 0 c. not defined d. any natural number
- Degree of constant polynomial is
a. 1 b. 0 c. not defined d. any natural number
- Given a polynomial $p(t) = t^4 - t^3 + t^2 + 6$, then $p(-1)$ is
a. 6 b. 9 c. 3 d. - 1
- $\sqrt{2}$ is a polynomial of degree
a. 2 b. 0 c. 1 d. 3

17. The value of the polynomial $5x - 4x^2 + 3$, when $x = -1$ is

- a. - 6 b. 6 c. 2 d. - 2

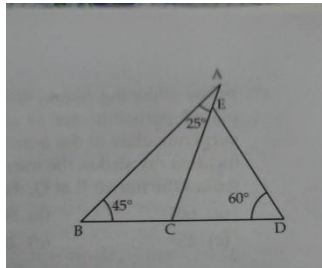
18. If $a + b + c = 0$, then $a^3 + b^3 + c^3$ is equal to

- a. 0 b. abc c. 3abc d. 2abc

19. If the sum of two adjacent angles is 110° and one of them is 55° , then the other is

- a. 70° b. 65° c. 135° d. 55°

20. In the adjoining figure, the measure of $\angle AED$ IS

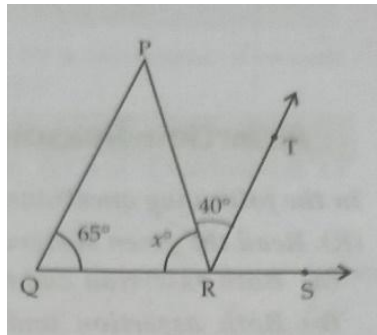


- a. 110° b. 120° c. 130° d. 140°

21. Angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 4 : 3. The smallest angle of the triangle is

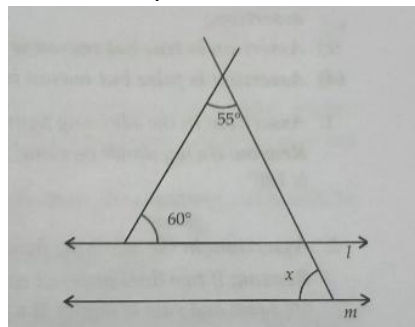
- a. 60° b. 40° c. 80° d. 20°

22. In the adjoining figure, if $QP \parallel RT$, then x is equal to



- a. 75° b. 70° c. 65° d. 55°

23. In the adjoining figure, if $l \parallel m$, then x is equal to



- a. 55° b. 65° c. 75° d. 155°

24. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 5 : 3 : 7. The triangle is

- a. an acute angled triangle b. an obtuse angled triangle
c. a right triangle d. an isosceles triangle

25. If one angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the other two angles, then the triangle is

- a. an isosceles triangle b. an obtuse triangle
c. a right triangle d. an equilateral triangle

26. If one angle of a triangle is equal to sum of other two angles, then the triangle is

- a. an obtuse angled triangle b. a right angled triangle
c. an isosceles triangle d. an equilateral triangle

In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R).

Read the given statements carefully and choose the correct option:

- (a). Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b). Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c). Assertion is true but the reason is false.
- (d). Assertion is false but the reason is true.

27. **Assertion:** If -3 is a zero of the polynomial $2x^2 + 11x - 3k$, then $k = 5$.

Reason: A real number α is a zero of the polynomial $p(x)$ if $p(\alpha) = 0$.

28. **Assertion:** An angle whose measure lies between 180° and 360° is called a reflex angle.

Reason: If the sum of two adjacent angles is 180° , then their non-common arms may not form a line.

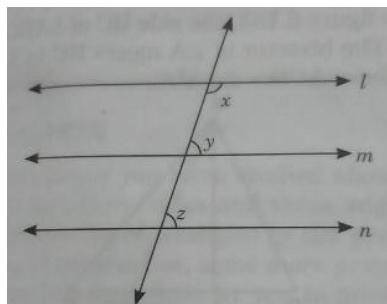
29. **Assertion:** If a right angle is added to an obtuse angle, then the resulting angle will be reflex angle.

Reason: The measure of an obtuse angle lies between 90° and 180° .

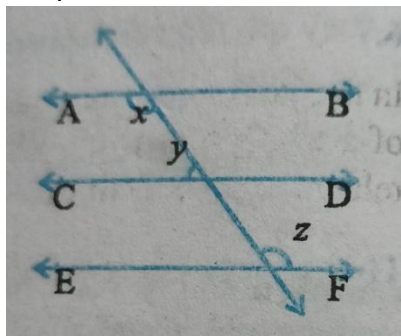
SECTION – B

(2 MARKS EACH)

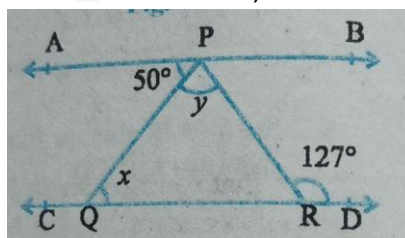
1. Express $0.\overline{001}$ as a fraction in the simplest form.
2. Express $0.\overline{023}$ as a fraction in the simplest form.
3. Simplify : $[(625)^{-\frac{1}{2}}]^{-\frac{1}{4}}$
4. Simplify : $\sqrt[4]{81} - 8\sqrt[3]{216} + 15\sqrt[5]{32} + 2\sqrt{225}$.
5. Simplify: $12\sqrt{18} - 6\sqrt{20} - 3\sqrt{50} + 8\sqrt{45}$.
6. If $x + 1$ is a factor of $ax^3 + x^2 - 2x + 4a - 9$, find the value of a .
7. Evaluate: 103×97 .
9. In the given figure, l is parallel to m and m is parallel to n . If $x : y = 3 : 2$, then find the value of z .



10. In figure, if $AB \parallel CD$, $CD \parallel EF$ and $y : z = 3 : 7$, find x .

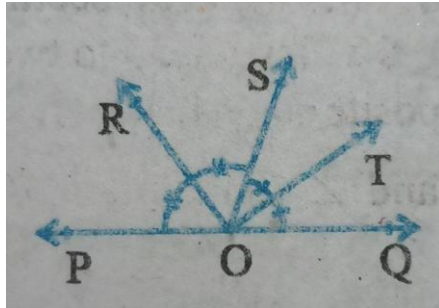


11. In fig. if $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle APQ = 50^\circ$ and $\angle PRD = 127^\circ$, find x and y .

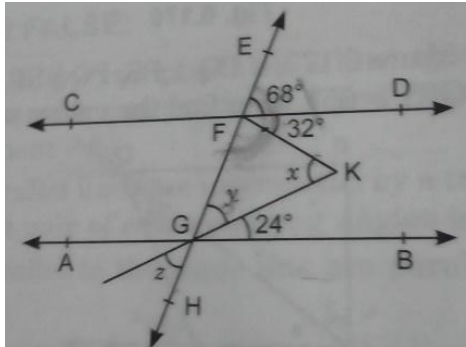


SECTION – C
(3 MARKS EACH)

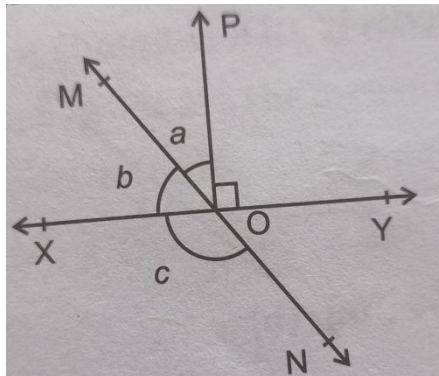
1. Rationalise the denominator: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}+2}$.
2. If a and b are rational numbers and $\frac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = a - b\sqrt{3}$, find the values of a and b.
3. Find the value of $\frac{4}{216^{-\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{1}{256^{-\frac{3}{4}}} + \frac{2}{243^{-\frac{1}{5}}}$.
4. If $p = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$ and $q = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$, then find $p^2 + q^2$.
5. If $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ is a zero of a polynomial $p(x) = 27x^3 - ax^2 - x + 3$, then find the value of 'a'.
6. Factorise: $3z^3 - 4z^2 - 12z + 16$
7. If 2 and 0 are zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + ax + b$, find the values of a and b.
8. Factorise: $2x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 1$
9. Express $0.5 - 0.\overline{32}$ in terms of p/q.
10. In figure, ray OS stands on a line POQ. Ray OR and ray OT are angle bisectors of $\angle POS$ and $\angle SOQ$, respectively. Find $\angle ROT$.



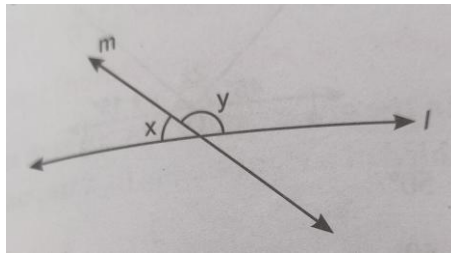
11. It is given that $\angle XYZ = 64^\circ$ and XY is produced to point P. Draw a figure from the given information. If ray YQ bisects $\angle ZYP$, find $\angle XYQ$ and reflex $\angle QYP$.
12. In the figure, $AB \parallel CD$. Find the values of x, y and z.



13. In the given figure, lines XY and MN intersect at O. If $\angle POY = 90^\circ$ and $a : b = 2 : 3$ find c.



14. In the given figure, if x is greater than y by one third of a right angle, find the values of x and y.



SECTION – D
(5 MARKS EACH)

1. If $p = \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{2+\sqrt{5}}$ and $q = \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2-\sqrt{5}}$, find the values of:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| i. $p + q$ | ii. $p - q$ |
| iii. $p^2 - q^2$ | iv. $p^2 + q^2$ |

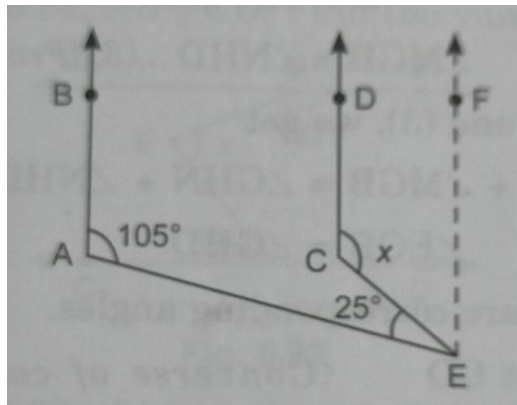
2. i. If $25^{x-1} = 5^{2x-1} - 100$, then find the value of x .

ii. If $a = 2$ and $b = 3$, then find the value of $(a^b + b^a)^{-1}$.

3. Find the value of k , if $(x + k)$ is the factor of the polynomials:

- i. $x^3 + kx^2 - 2x + k + 5$
- ii. $x^4 - k^2x^2 + 3x - 6k$

4. In figure, $AB \parallel CD$. Find the value of x .



ANGELS' ACADEMY SR. SEC. SCHOOL
QUESTION BANK FOR PPT-1
CLASS – IX (2024-25)
SCIENCE (086)

One Mark Questions:

1. In which state of matter, process of diffusion is fastest:
(A) Liquids (B) Gases (C) Solids (D) Semi-solids
2. Which of the following will not undergo sublimation:
(A) Camphor (B) Ammonium chloride (C) Iodine (D) Sodium chloride
3. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
(A) Matter is made up of particles (B) matter is continuous in nature
(C) Particles of matter attract each other (D) particles of matter are continuously moving
4. Which of the following is not matter?
(A) Air (B) Dust (C) Feeling of cold. (D) Humidity
5. On increasing the temperature of a gas?
(A) It's kinetic energy increases (B) It's kinetic energy decreases
(C) It gets converted into liquid (D) none of these
6. What is the physical state of water at 25 degree Celsius?
(A) Solid (B) Liquid (C) Gas (D) both solid and liquid
7. Particles of matter are continuously moving , that is they possessenergy.
(A) Potential (B) mechanical (C) chemical (D) Kinetic
8. Evaporation is a..... phenomenon whereas boiling is a..... phenomenon.
(A) Bulk , surface (B) surface , Bulk (C) Fast , slow (D) none of these
9. A vector quantity has:
(A) Direction (B) magnitude (C) Both magnitude and direction (D) none of these
10. Odometer of automobiles records:
(A) average speed (B) instantaneous speed (C) distance travelled (D) acceleration
11. The slope of velocity - time graph gives:
(A) the distance (B) the displacement (C) the acceleration (D) the speed
12. A particle is moving in a circular path of radius r the displacement after half a circle would be:
(A) Zero (B) πr (C) $2r$ (D) $2\pi r$

- 13.** A boy walks 10 m in straight path moving away from a lamp pole in a garden and walks 5 m back on the same path . What is the displacement of the boy from the lamp pole?
- (A) 0 m (B) 5 m (C) 15 m (D) 10 m
- 14.** A physical quantity which cannot be negative is:
- (A) Displacement (B) velocity (C) acceleration (D) distance
- 15.** If the velocity of a body is reducing, it is said to have :
- (A) Negative acceleration (B) Retardation
(C) Positive acceleration (D) Both (a) and (b)
- 16.** Suppose a boy is enjoying a ride on a merry - go - round which is moving with a constant speed of 10 m/s. It implies that the boy is :
- (A) at rest (B) moving with no acceleration
(C) in accelerated motion (D) moving with uniform velocity
- 17.** The area under the velocity - time graph gives the value of :
- (A) distance travelled (B) velocity (C) acceleration (D) none of these
- 18.** A car accelerates uniformly from 18 km/h to 36 km/h in 5 second.
Calculate the acceleration.
- (A) 1 meter per second square (B) 5 m per second square
(C) 8 meter per second square (D) none of these
- 19.** Which plastids are called colorlessplastids
- (A) Chromoplast (B) Chloroplast (C) Leucoplast (D) All the above
- 20.** Which cell organelle is known as powerhouse of the cell
- (A) Lysosomes (B) Plastids (C)Mitochondria (D) Ribosomes
- 21.** What is the composition of cell wall
- (A) Lipids (B) Cellulose (C) Proteins (D) Both A and C
- 22.** Which scientist coined the term “cell”
- (A) Leeuwenhoek (B) Robert Hooke (C) Robert Brown (D) Scheldien and Schwann
- 23.** Lysosomes are called suicide bags of the cell because of
- (A) Presence of digestive enzymes (B) Parasitic activity
(C) Presence of food vacuole (D) Hydrolytic activity
- 24.** Cell wall is present in
- (A) Plant cell (B) Animal cell (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above

25. Amoeba takes in food by which process
 (A) Exocytosis (B) Endocytosis (C) Absorption (D) None of the above
26. Centriole is present in which cell
 (A) Animal cell (B) Plant cell (C) Both plant and animal cell (D) None of the cell
27. Which of the plastids helps in synthesis of food
 (A) Leucoplast (B) Chromoplast (C) Chloroplast (D) Both A and B
28. In which process exchange of gases takes place in and out of the cell
 (A) Osmosis (B) Diffusion (C) Endocytosis (D) Exocytosis

Directions : Question No. 29-33 consist of two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. **Assertion(A):** A body can have acceleration even its speed is constant.

Reason(R): In uniform circular motion, speed of body is constant but its velocity continuously changes.

30. **Assertion(A):** Displacement is the shortest distance from one point to another.

Reason(R): Displacement can never be greater than distance traveled.

31. **Assertion(A):** When sugar crystals dissolve in water, the level of water does not change.

Reason(R): Sugar particles occupy the intermolecular space between the water molecules.

32. **Assertion (A):** Dry ice is solid carbon dioxide.

Reason(R): Dry ice is same as ice.

33. **Assertion(A) :** The endoplasmic reticulum which lacks ribosomes is called smooth endoplasmic reticulum

Reason(R) : SER is mainly involved in protein synthesis.

Two Marks Questions:

34. Write the difference between distance and displacement.

35. An artificial satellite is moving in a circular orbit of radius 42250 km. Calculate its speed if it takes 24 hours to revolve around the earth.

36. An object travels 16 m in 4 seconds and then another 16 m in 2 seconds . What is the average speed of the object?
37. When will you say a body is in...,
- (i) uniform acceleration
 - (ii) non-form acceleration
38. Give an example where the object is at rest and also in motion at the same time.
39. Under which condition do the displacement and distance have the same magnitude?
40. Can a body have constant speed but variable velocity?
41. What is the quantity which is measured by the area occupied below the velocity - time graph.
42. The odometer of a car reads 2000 km at the start of a trip and 2400 km at the end of the trip. If the trip took 8 hour. Calculate the average speed of the car in km/h and m/s.
43. What is uniform acceleration?
44. Give four properties of Liquid.
45. Define melting point and boiling point.
46. Convert (i) 300 k , (ii) 573 k into Celsius scale.
47. What is sublimation and diffusion ?
48. Sponge is solid but still it can be compressed . Why?
49. Why do solids generally lack the property of diffusion?
50. Which of the following are matter? chair, air , love, hate , almonds , smell of perfume.
51. The smell of hot sizzling food reaches you several metres away, but to get the smell from cold food you have to go close.(Give reason)
52. Why does a desert cooler work better on a hot dry day?
53. Write the unit and symbol of following quantities:
- (Length and mass)**
54. Why is cell called structural and functional unit of life?
55. Why is plasma membrane called selectively permeable membrane?
56. Define the following terms:
- (i) Diffusion
 - (ii) Osmosis
57. How digestion takes place in Amoeba? Explain.
58. Differentiate between cell wall and cell membrane.
59. What is nucleus? Write any two functions of nucleus.

60. Why is mitochondria called powerhouse of the cell

61. Differentiate between plant cell and animal cell.

Three Marks Questions:

62. Name the factors on which evaporation depends.

63. Define :

solidification, freezing point, boiling, boiling point.

64. Differentiate between solids, liquids, and gases with respect to :

(a) fluidity (b) density (c) rigidity (d) compressibility

65. What is the physical state of water at :

(i) 250 degree Celsius, (ii) 100 degree Celsius, (iii) zero degree Celsius.

66. Identify and explain the factor responsible for changed rate of evaporation in the following situations:

(i) While putting clothes for drying, we spread them out.

(ii) Water coolers are not effective on a rainy day.

67. (a) How does evaporation cause cooling?

(b) Why do we see water droplets on the outer surface of a glass containing ice - cold water ?

68. It is a hot summer day. Priyanshi and Rakesh are wearing cotton and nylon clothes, respectively. Who do you think would be more comfortable and why ?

69. Describe an activity to show that particles of matter have space among them.

70. (a) Define matter and write its three states.

(b) Arrange the following substances in increasing order of forces of attraction between the particles- water, sugar , oxygen.

71. Which gas is called dry ice? why ?

72. Distinguish between Speed and Velocity.

73. A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of 0.1 m/s^2 for 2 minutes. Find (a) the speed acquired , (b) the distance travelled.

74. State which of the following situations are possible and give an example for each of these :

(a) an object with a constant acceleration but with zero velocity .

(b) an object moving in a certain direction with an acceleration in the perpendicular direction.

75. Define speed and velocity. Write their SI units. A body is moving with a velocity of 15 m/s . If the motion is uniform, what will be the velocity after 10 second ?

76. (a) What is negative acceleration?

- (b) What do you mean by average speed? What is its unit?
77. Write the three questions of motion.
78. A trolley, while going down an inclined plane has an acceleration of 2 cm per second square. What will be its velocity 3 second after the start?
79. Rohit completes one round of a circular track of diameter 200 m in 40 s. What will be the distance covered and the displacement at the end of 2 minutes 20 second?
80. Draw labelled diagram of plant cell and animal cell.
81. What are plastids ? Explain its types.
82. Explain hypertonic hypotonic and isotonic condition of the cell .
83. What will happen if there will no Golgi apparatus in cell? Write any two functions of Golgi apparatus .
84. Describe the two types of Endoplasmic Reticulum with one function of each.
85. What is chromatin material? When does it called chromosome?
86. What are unicellular and multicellular organisms? Give two examples of each.
87. (a) What is plant cell wall made up of?
 (b) What is plasmolysis?
 (c) Write one function of cell wall.

Case Study Based Questions:

88. The word 'matter' refers to everything in the universe that has mass and takes up space. Matter that feels hard and maintains a fixed shape is called a solid, matter that feels wet and maintains its volume but not its shape is called a liquid. Matter that can change both shape and volume is called a gas.
- (a) In which form do the water molecules have less kinetic energy? (1)
 (Water or Steam)
- (b) Give Reason: gases are easily compressed but liquid cannot be compressed. (2)
- (c) Give one property of solid. (1)
89. Suppose the boy first runs a distance of 100 m in 50 seconds in going from his home to the shop in the east direction and then runs a distance of 100 m again in 50 seconds in the reverse direction from the shop to reach back home from where he started.
- (a) Calculate the displacement. (1)
- (b) Find the speed of the boy. (2)
- (c) Distance is a scalar quantity or vector quantity. (1)
90. Plant cells, in addition to the plasma membrane, have another rigid outer covering called the cell wall. The cell wall lies outside the plasma membrane. The plant cell wall is mainly composed of cellulose. Cellulose is a complex substance and provides structural strength to plants. When a living plant cell loses water through osmosis there is shrinkage or contraction of the contents of the cell away from the cell wall. This phenomenon is known as plasmolysis.
- (a) What is plant cell made up of? (1)
- (b) What is plasmolysis? (1)
- (c) What is the reason behind structural strength of plant cell? (2)

ANGELS' ACADEMY SR. SEC. SCHOOL

QUESTION BANK FOR PPT-1

CLASS – IX (2024-25)

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. In which hemisphere India is located?
2. Which line divides India into approximately 2 equal parts?
3. What is the northernmost latitude of India?
4. What is the latitudinal extent of India?
5. Which country has the longest coastline along the Indian Ocean?
6. With which country does India share its Northern boundary?
7. Which Strait separates India from Sri Lanka?
8. Which neighbouring country would you reach if you sail across the Palk Strait?
9. How much distance of India from your country is reduced by the opening of the Suez Canal?
10. By which geographical feature is India bounded in the North-west, North and North-East?
11. Who elects the rulers in a democracy?
12. When did General Pervez Musharraf lead a military coup in Pakistan?
13. In whose hands is the final decision-making power in a democracy?
14. Which party always forms a government in China?
15. In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?
16. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?
17. Which type of government is considered as an accountable form of government?
18. What is the most common form of democracy that exists in our time?
19. Which body in the Indian political system is an example of direct democracy?
20. When did Zimbabwe attain independence from white minority rule?
21. In how many Estates was French society divided in the 18th century?
22. The members of which estate enjoyed privileges by birth?
23. When did Louis XVI call an assembly of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes?

24. What was the main objective of the Constitution of 1791 in France ?
25. When was Bastille demolished?
26. Who wrote the National Anthem of France?
27. Which tax was paid directly to the state in France?
28. What was the unit of currency in France?
29. Who wrote ' The Spirit of Laws'?
30. When was slavery abolished in French colonies?
31. Who defeated in the battle of Waterloo?
32. When did Napoleon Bonaparte crown in self as emperor of France?
33. Which were the national colours of France during the French Revolution?

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS:

34. Discuss the causes of French revolution of 1789.
35. What were the causes for the empty treasure of France under Louis XVI?
36. What was the subsistence crisis? Mention factors responsible for this in France.
37. State the events that led to the formation of the National Assembly.
38. What were the Jacobin Clubs? Who was their leader?
39. How did France become a constitutional monarchy?
40. Discuss the impact of abolition of censorship in France.
41. Highlight the political reasons behind French Revolution.
42. Which period in French history is known as “region of terror”? Give reasons.
43. Evaluate the condition of women before revolution in France.
44. Evaluate the condition of women after revolution in France.
45. How was slavery abolished in France?
46. Explain the achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte of France.
47. What is meant by Indian Standard Time? What is its importance?
48. Why is the central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean considered of great significance?
49. Describe the location and size of India.
50. How has the location of India contributed to exchange of ideas and commodities? Explain.

51. What is latitudinal extent of India? How is the latitudinal spread in India advantageous to her?
52. Distinguish between democratic and non democratic elections.
53. Is it good to elect President for life or is it better to hold regular elections after every 5 years. Express your views with reason to support them.
54. How does democracy improves the quality of decision making?
55. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.' Explain.
56. How does democracy enhance the dignity of citizens?
57. Explain the major arguments against democracy.
58. Why Zimbabwe cannot be considered a democratic country?
60. How did General Parvez Musharraf become the President of Pakistan?

ANGELS' ACADEMY SR. SEC. SCHOOL
QUESTION BANK FOR PPT-1
CLASS – IX (2024-25)
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (402)

1. What do you mean by the term Communication? List the features of effective communication.
2. You need to prepare for a classroom presentation of 10 minutes. How will you ensure effective communication while presenting?
3. Describe any 2 communication barriers.
4. You are conversing with your friend about something important in a roadside open café in a crowded market. Your friend has to rush to receive his mother from the airport also. What are the communication barriers in this scenario? How these could have been taken care of?
5. Describe communication cycle with a simple example.
6. How is oral communication different from written communication?
7. List the advantages of written communication
8. List any 4 body language features that influence our communication.
9. You have to make a presentation on your achievements in school to a global audience including students of other cities over video conferencing. How will you take care of your effective communication?
10. What are the disadvantages of non-verbal communication?
11. Explain the importance of gestures and eye contact while you speak to someone in person.
12. How does our attitude determine the effectiveness of our communication?
13. Describe any two factors that influence our perspective in communication.
14. What care should we take while we meet and talk to a person for the first time?
15. Ravi met a few people in a party and was mixing up well with those wearing expensive clothing and fair complexion. Which factors are influencing Ravi's perspective towards the people?
16. How do our past experiences shape our communication perspective? Cite an example.
17. How is a phrase different from a sentence? Give 2 examples.
18. Write about 7Cs of effective communication.
19. Explain the verbal method of communication.
20. Describe 3Ps method for speak confidently in public.
21. Write the importance of non- verbal communication.
22. Write capitalization rules for writing sentences.

- 23.** Give the difference between open ended and close ended questions.
- 24.** Write a short note on the factors influencing self management.
- 25.** List any 05 self-management skills
- 26.** Draw an outline of your right hand and label each finger with different factors that influence you in managing yourself.
- 27.** Write three steps to building self-confidence.
- 28.** list the qualities of self-confident people.
- 29.** Define positive attitude.
- 30.** Define SMILE method to keep your thinking positive?
- 31.** List three things you will do for personal grooming in each of CARE, WASH and AVOID to keep clean.
- 32.** list the benefits of maintaining personal hygiene.
- 33.** list the habits you need to avoid to maintain a good hygiene.
- 34.** Demonstrate the techniques to wash your hands effectively.
- 35.** list the benefits of personal grooming.
- 36.** Differentiate between Home Keys and Guide Keys.
- 37.** What do you understand by Guide Keys?
- 38.** Name the Guide keys of a (a) computer keyboard (b) typewriter
- 39.** Explain the role of typing ergonomics.
- 40.** Mention the finger allocation of keys of the Bottom Row of computer keyboard.