

## **EAST POINT SCHOOL**

### **CLASS IX**

#### **ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT**

#### **THE LOST CHILD**

#### **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Mulk Raj Anand (12 December 1905 – 28 September 2004) was an Indian writer in English, notable for his depiction of the lives of the poorer castes in traditional Indian society. One of the pioneers of Indo-Anglian fiction, he, together with R. K. Narayan, Ahmad Ali and Raja Rao, was one of the first India-based writers in English to gain an International readership. Anand is admired for his novels and short stories, which have acquired the status of classics of modern Indian English literature; they are noted for their perceptive insight into the lives of the oppressed and for their analysis of impoverishment, exploitation and misfortune.

#### **TITLE**

“The Lost Child” describes an episode in the life of a child who gets lost in a fair. All the incidents in the story are about this child. The writer focuses his attention on the contrast in the behaviour of the child before and after getting lost. The writer’s understanding of the psychology of little children, especially during the absence of their parents, is reflected in this story. Hence, the title is very appropriate.

#### **THEME**

The story is based on the theme of the close bond that children share with their parents. The lost child forgets all about his desires and yearns deeply for his parents when he fails to find them. Everything else loses its significance and the only thing that matters is his wish to be reunited with his parents.

#### **MESSAGE**

The story conveys the message that children love their parents unconditionally. The lost child thinks of his father as a strict person when he demands toys from him. He does not press his parents for sweets or garlands etc because he accepts that they will never grant him his wish. However, he gets scared when he realises that he is lost. He cries inconsolably for his parents and forgets all about his cravings for sweets, garlands, snake-charmers show, and even the ride on a roundabout. This message of the story makes the reader understand the worth of parents in the life of a child.

## CHARACTERS

### The Lost Child

The child was very excited as he was to a fair with his parents. He was fascinated by many things like toys, many sweets, a garland, etc. in the fair. He asked his parents to buy something for him, but they refused him. He was an obedient child as he could see the refusal for his demands on his parent's face. He wanted to enjoy the roundabout. But as he moved back to request his parents for it, he found his parents nowhere. His face was convulsed with fear and tears rolled down from his eyes. A man from the crowd heard his cries and tried to console him by offering different things which previously he wanted to have. The fear is so predominant that the child did not show any interest. He was so innocent that he only wanted his parents.

### The Unknown Man

The unknown man was a very kind and generous man. In the crowd, he was the only one who came forward to help the lost child. First, he lifted up the lost child in his arms. He asked the child about him and his parents and got to know that he had lost his parents. He tried each and everything to console the lost and sobbing child. He offered every exciting thing in the fair to the child which earlier he wanted to buy. The unknown man is the symbol of humanity

who is ready to help the lost child in all aspects.

#### SUMMARY

It was a day of spring-festival and all the villagers were going brightly dressed to a fair. A little boy and his parents were also among them. The kid was excited and thrilled to see the small toy shops on the way and the flies and bees in the fields. His parents kept calling him over and reminded him to walk beside them.

At last, they reached the fair and a large crowd of people left the boy confused. He was happy and bewildered at the same time. He saw a sweetmeat seller at the entrance and was tempted to have the burfi displayed on the counter. He demanded the sweet half-heartedly because he knew that instead of buying it for him, his parents would term him greedy. So he moved on and soon came across a flower-seller. Fascinated by the gulmohur garlands, he again made a faint demand for flowers but knew well that his parents would not buy anything, for flowers were cheap in their opinion. Moving on, he saw a balloon-seller. He was thrilled to see the brightly coloured balloons but knew that his parents would not buy one for him because they thought that he was too old to play with balloons. Next, a snake-charmer playing the flute drew his attention. The child moved towards him a little but withdrew his steps because he knew that his parents had forbidden him to hear such rough music. On moving ahead the child was charmed by a roundabout in full swing. Failing to resist his desire, he made a bold request to his parents to let him go on the roundabout. The child did not get any reply, so he turned to look at his parents. They were not to be seen anywhere near him. He got extremely scared and started crying. He ran here and there but could not find them. He rushed in panic to a shrine which was crowded with people. He tried to make his way through the feet of this crowd but was knocked down and began crying loudly. A man heard his cries and rescued him from being trampled.

Lifting the little boy in his arms, the kind man asked him how had he got there and whose

baby he was. The scared child did not answer and kept crying and asking for his parents. The good man tried to soothe him and took him to the roundabout offering to get him a ride on the horse. But the child did not want anything else other than his mother and father. The man took the inconsolable child to the snake-charmer, the balloon-seller, and the flower-seller one by one. He offered to fulfil all wishes that he had made just a little while ago, but the child turned down all the offers. He just wanted his parents and nothing else.

#### VIDEO LINK

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJp604uUIQk&ab\\_channel=Teacher%27stricks](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJp604uUIQk&ab_channel=Teacher%27stricks)

#### QUESTION BANK

Answer the following questions in 30-40 words (2 Marks)

1. What was the father's reaction to child's demands?
2. Describe the path of the fair.
3. What did the child do in the grove?

Answer the following questions in 60-80 words ( 3 Marks)

1. How did the child behave at the shop of the sweet-seller? What does it show about the values of the child? Was he a considerate child?
2. "The child was running towards the shrine." Why? What would have happened if he was not lifted?
3. According to you, why was the child happy when he was on the way to fair? Was it the attraction of the fair or the natural beauty that he enjoyed on the way?
4. When did the child realise that he was separated from his parents? What was his response?

#### HOTS (4

Marks)

Answer the following in 80-100 words.

1. A little child's reactions to the immediate situation bears a universal ring when examined. superficially. Delving in depth, one can see that each child reacts to a situation according to his or her individual characteristics. Write a character sketch of the little child in the lesson 'The Lost Child', bringing out the child's individual traits as illustrated in the contents of the story.
2. Compare the attitude of the child before and after his separation from his parents. The company of parents is more important than the things of pleasure. Do you agree?

OMISSION ACTIVITY

In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and after it in your notebooks against the correct blank numbers. (1/2 x 6 = 3 marks)

Eg. Governments are starting programmes teach adults programmes to teach

1. how to read write, how to do their .....
2. jobs better, how to farm, and how to healthier .....
3. and take better care of the health their families .....
4. Programmes are also started to help adults finish .....
5. high school. Adult education programs under .....
6. way in Europe in Asia, in Africa, and in South and North America .....

## असाइनमेंट-30

### कक्षा 9

## विषय-हिंदी पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य पाठ्य सामग्री (उपलब्धकर्ता: मिस सुजाता परमार)

### ग्रुप 1

#### 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

शाहजहाँ जब मुगल सम्राट हुआ तब उसने निश्चय किया कि राज्य की राजधानी आगरा से पुराने स्थान पर दिल्ली स्थानान्तरित की जाए क्योंकि आगरा की गर्मी से वह परेशान था। उसने यमुना नदी के दाहिने किनारे, जहाँ सलीमगढ़ था। शाहजहाँनाबाद नामक नगर की नींव डाली। वह अपने रहने के लिए परकोटे के भीतर एक विशाल भवन बनवाना चाहता था- नगर के भीतर एक नगर। सन् 1638 ई. में उसने लाल रंग का प्रसिद्ध विशाल लाल किला बनवाना प्रारंभ किया, जिसके निर्माण में लगभग दस साल लगे और सन् 1648 ई. में वहाँ राजधानी आई। इस किले के भीतर शाहबुर्ज, रंगमहल, मुमताज महल, दीवाने आम, दीवाने खास, शाह मंडल आदि इमारतें बनाई गईं जिनकी देखरेख स्वयं शाहजहाँ ने की। दिल्ली का लाल किला इकतीस सौ फुट लम्बा और सोलह सौ पचास फीट चौड़ा है और उत्तर से दक्षिण तक फैला हुआ है। ज़मीन की ओर इसकी दीवार अत्यंत मोटी और विशाल है।

- (क) मुगल साम्राज्य की राजधानी को किसने स्थानान्तरित किया और कहाँ पर किया?  
(ख) यमुना नदी के किनारे किस नगर की नींव डाली गई? उसका नाम पहले क्या था?  
(ग) इसकी दीवार अत्यंत मोटी और विशाल है। 'रेखांकित शब्द को व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या कहेंगे?  
(घ) शाहजहाँ ने लाल किले के भीतर कौन-कौन सी इमारतें बनवाईं?  
(ङ) दिल्ली के लाल किले का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

### ग्रुप 2

#### (2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से अनुस्वार के उचित प्रयोग वाले शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए-

- (i) सयंम  
(ii) मंदाकिनी  
(iii) संगति  
(iv) हसना

#### (3) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर लगे अनुनासिक चिह्नों के प्रयोग वाले शब्द छाँटिए-

- (i) पूंजीपति  
(ii) मनोरंजन  
(iii) महँगाई  
(iv) सौम

#### (4) क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उपसर्ग व मूलशब्द को अलग-अलग कीजिए-

- (i) उनसठ  
(ii) अभियोग

#### (ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय व मूलशब्द को अलग-अलग कीजिए-

- (i) आर्थिक  
(ii) अकेलापन

#### (5) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

- (क) 'धर्म की आड़' पाठ के आधार पर गाँधी जी के धर्म सम्बन्धी विचार लिखिए।  
(ख) सेहपूर्वक मिलने के बावजूद लेखक अपने मित्र के आने पर आशंका से क्यों ग्रस्त थे?  
(ग) लेखिका के तम्बू में गिरे बर्फ-पिंड का वर्णन किस तरह किया गया है?

### ग्रुप 3

#### (6) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

- (क) अपनी बच्ची की बीमारी के कारण सुखिया के पिता की क्या दशा हुई? 'एक फूल की चाह' कविता के आधार पर लिखिए।  
(ख) विपत्ति में हमारा सहायक कौन बनता है? रहीम के दोहों के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।  
(ग) लेखक कुएँ से चिट्ठी निकालने का काम टाल सकता था, परन्तु उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। 'स्मृति' कहानी से उसके चरित्र की कौन-सी विशेषताएँ उभरकर आती हैं?

Please watch these videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=toicR2CcZU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSN4CetgtEY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xmJiQ3KyTdw&t=1s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W358pHDUsZo>

## **MATHEMATICS – REVISION ASSIGNMENT**

### **Chapter 1- Number System and Chapter 2- Polynomials**

#### **Chapter 1 Number System**

1. A number  $r$  is called a rational number, if it can be written in the form  $p/q$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q \neq 0$ .
2. A number  $s$  is called an irrational number, if it cannot be written in the form  $p/q$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q \neq 0$ .
3. The decimal expansion of a rational number is either terminating or non-terminating recurring.
4. The decimal expansion of an irrational number is non-terminating non-recurring.
5. For positive real numbers  $a$  and  $b$ , the following identities hold:

$$(i) \quad \sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$$

$$(ii) \quad \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$(iii) \quad (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) = a - b$$

$$(iv) \quad (a + \sqrt{b})(a - \sqrt{b}) = a^2 - b$$

$$(v) \quad (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b$$

6. Let  $a > 0$  be a real number and  $p$  and  $q$  be rational numbers. Then

$$(i) \quad a^p \cdot a^q = a^{p+q}$$

$$(ii) \quad (a^p)^q = a^{pq}$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{a^p}{a^q} = a^{p-q}$$

$$(iv) \quad a^p b^p = (ab)^p$$

#### **Solve the Following Questions:**

Q-1) Simplify:  $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11})^2 + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{11})^2$

Q-2) Express 0.4323232... in the form  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q \neq 0$

Q-3) Rationalize the denominator:  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{5}}$

Q-4) Show that  $0.4\bar{7}$  can be expressed in the form  $p/q$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q \neq 0$ .

Q-5) Simplify :  $(3 + \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{2})$

Q-6) Simplify:  $7^{\frac{1}{5}} \div 7^{\frac{1}{3}}$

## **Chapter 2 Polynomials**

1. A polynomial of one term is called a monomial.
2. A polynomial of two terms is called a binomial.
3. A polynomial of three terms is called a trinomial.
4. A polynomial of degree one is called a linear polynomial.
5. A polynomial of degree two is called a quadratic polynomial.
6. A polynomial of degree three is called a cubic polynomial.
7. A real number 'a' is a zero of a polynomial  $p(x)$  if  $p(a) = 0$ . In this case, a is also called a root of the equation  $p(x) = 0$ .
8. Every linear polynomial in one variable has a unique zero, a non-zero constant polynomial has no zero, and every real number is a zero of the zero polynomial.
9. Remainder Theorem: If  $p(x)$  is any polynomial of degree greater than or equal to 1 and  $p(x)$  is divided by the linear polynomial  $x - a$ , then the remainder is  $p(a)$ .
10. Factor Theorem:  $x - a$  is a factor of the polynomial  $p(x)$ , if  $p(a) = 0$ . Also, if  $x - a$  is a factor of  $p(x)$ , then  $p(a) = 0$ .
11.  $(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$
12.  $(x + y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x + y)$
13.  $(x - y)^3 = x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$

### **Solve the Following Questions:**

- Q-1) If both  $(x + 1)$  and  $(x - 1)$  are factors of  $ax^3 + x^2 - 2x + b$ , find 'a' and 'b'.
- Q-2) Calculate the perimeter of a rectangle whose area is  $25x^2 - 35x + 12$ .
- Q-3) If  $p(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 4$ , then find the value of  $p(2) + p(-2) - P(0)$ .
- Q-4) Factorise:  $(a - b)^3 + (b - c)^3 + (c - a)^3$
- Q-5) Factorise  $x^3 - 23x^2 + 142x - 120$ .
- Q-6) Factorise :  $125x^3 - 64y^3$
- Q-7) Factorise:  $64a^3 - 27b^3 - 144a^2b + 108ab^2$
- Q-8) Expand :
- $$(x - 2y - 3z)^2$$



**Biology – class-9**  
**REVISION - Assignment -2**

Q1. a. Define cellular diffusion

b. Name any two elements that are transported through cellular diffusion

c. Mention any two benefits of cellular diffusion

Q2. Explain the action of the antibiotic penicillin in disease prevention

Q3. Give four differences between bone and cartilage.

Q4. Give the functions of cartilage

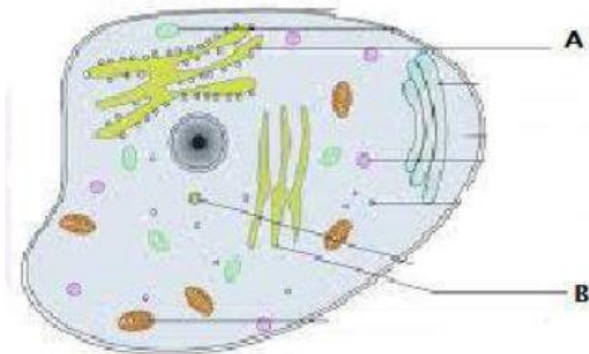
Q5. Mention the function of the following cell organelles:

i. Golgi apparatus      ii Mitochondria

Q6. i. Identify the cell organelles named A and B in the following animal cell diagram.

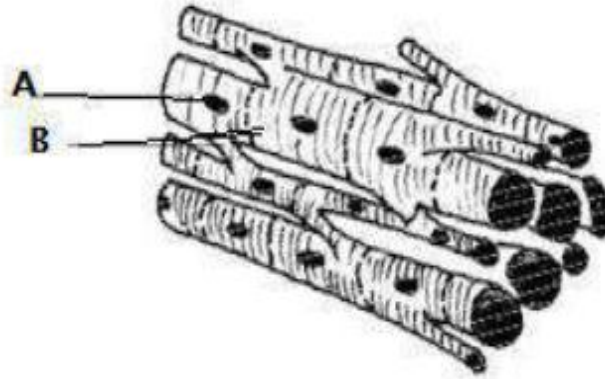
ii. Differentiate between A and B

iii. Mention one function of each A and B



Q7. a. Identify the following diagram and label the parts A and B.

b. What type of muscle cell is this?



**CLASS IX SUBJECT- PHYSICS**  
**CHAPTER- FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION**

**BELOW AVERAGE**

1. What do you mean by law of conservation of momentum?
2. Why do roads on mountains have inward inclination at sharp turns?
3. Why is it dangerous to jump out of a moving bus?
4. How do safety belts of cars help in preventing accidents?
5. Explain how momentum gets conserved in collision of two bodies?
6. How are Newton's three laws of motion related?
7. Explain inertia and momentum in detail.
8. Define force and its various types. What is its unit?
9. Give three examples exhibiting inertia in our daily life
10. What change will a force bring in a body?
11. From a rifle of mass 5kg, a bullet of mass 50gram is fired with an initial velocity of 50m/s. Calculate the initial recoil velocity of the rifle.
12. Explain how Newton's second law of motion is used in sports?
13. Why does one get hurt on jumping from a great height to the floor?
14. What is a balanced force?

**AVERAGE**

**1.** A goalkeeper in a game of football pulls his hands backwards after holding the ball shot at the goal. This enables the goalkeeper to:

- (a) Exert large force on the ball
- (b) Increases the force exerted by the ball on hands
- (c) Increase the rate of change of momentum

(d) Decrease the rate of change of momentum

**Answer:(d) Decrease the rate of change of momentum**

2. An object of mass 2 kg is sliding with a constant velocity of 4 m/s on a friction less horizontal table. The force required to keep the object moving with the same velocity is:

(a) 32 N

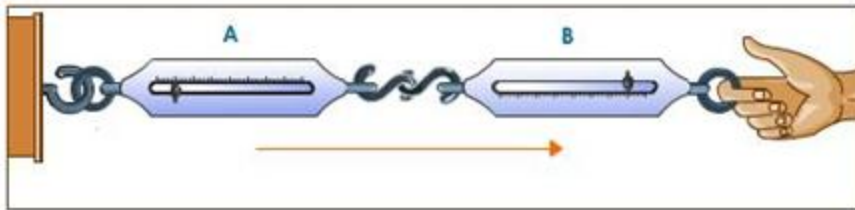
(b) 0 N

(c) 2 N

(d) 8 N

**Answer:(b) 0 N**

3. Newton's third law of motion explains the two forces namely 'action' and 'reaction' coming into action when the two bodies are in contact with each other. These two forces:



(a) Always act on the same body

(b) Always act on the different bodies in opposite directions

(c) Have same magnitude and direction

(d) Acts on either body at normal to each other

**Answer:(b) Always act on the different bodies in opposite directions**

4. In a rocket, a large volume of gases produced by the combustion of fuel is allowed to escape through its tail nozzle in the downward direction with the tremendous speed and makes the rocket to move upward.



Which principle is followed in this take off of the rocket?

- (a) Moment of inertia
- (b) Conservation of momentum
- (c) Newton's third law of motion
- (d) Newton's law of gravitation

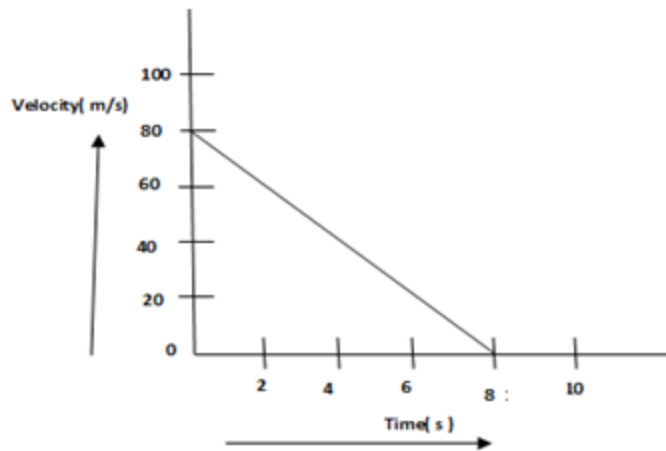
**Answer: (b) Conservation of momentum**

5. A water tank filled upto  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its height is moving with a uniform speed. On sudden application of the brake, the water in the tank would

- (a) Move backward
- (b) Move forward
- (c) Come to the rest
- (e) Be unaffected

**Answer: (b) Move forward**

6. Velocity versus time graph of a ball of mass 50 g rolling on a concrete floor is shown in the figure below. What will be the frictional force of the floor on the ball?



- (a) 0.5 N
- (b) 50 N
- (c) 5 N
- (d) 0.05 N

**Answer:(a) 0.5 N**

7. The seat belts are provided in the cars so that if the car stops suddenly due to an emergency braking, the persons sitting on the front seats are not thrown forward violently and saved from getting injured. Can you guess the law due to which a person falls in forward direction on the sudden stopping of the car?

- (a) Newton's first law of motion
- (b) Newton's second law of motion
- (c) Newton's third law of motion
- (d) Newton's law of gravitation

**Answer:(a) Newton's first law of motion**

8. When a balloon held between the hands is pressed, its shape changes. This happens because:

- (a) Balanced forces act on the balloon

(b) Unbalanced forces act on the balloon

(c) Frictional forces act on the balloon

(d) Gravitational force acts on the balloon

**Answer:(a) Balanced forces act on the balloon**

**9.** Which of the following situations involves the Newton's second law of motion?

(a) A force can stop a lighter vehicle as well as a heavier vehicle which are moving

(b) A force exerted by a lighter vehicle on collision with a heavier vehicle results in both the vehicles coming to a standstill

(c) A force can accelerate a lighter vehicle more easily than a heavier vehicle which are moving

(d) A force exerted by the escaping air from a balloon in the downward direction makes the balloon to go upwards

**Answer:(c) A force can accelerate a lighter vehicle more easily than a heavier vehicle which are moving**

**10.** The speed of a car weighing 1500 kg increases from 36 km/h to 72 km/h uniformly. What will be the change in momentum of the car?

(a) 15000 kg km/h

(b) 15000 kg m/s

(c) 54000 kg m/s

(d) 54000 g m/s

**Answer:(b) 15000 kg m/s**

**ABOVE AVERAGE**

**11.** A passenger in a moving train tosses a coin which falls behind him. Observing this statement what can you say about the motion of the train?

(a) Accelerated

(b) Retarded

(c) Along circular tracks

(d) Uniform

**Answer:(a) Accelerated**

**12.** Newton's first law of motion says that a moving body should continue to move forever , unless some external forces act on it. But a moving cycle comes to rest after some time if we stop pedaling it. Can you choose the correct reason for the stoppage of cycle?

i. Air resistance

ii. Gravitational pull of the earth

iii. Friction of the road

iii. Heat of the environment

Choose the correct option:

(a) (iii) and (iv)

(b) (i) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (ii)

(d) (ii) and (iii)

**Answer:(b) (i) and (iii)**

**13.** A man wearing a bullet-proof vest stands on roller skates. The total mass is 80 kg. A bullet of mass 20 g is fired at 400 m/s. It is stopped by the vest and falls to the ground. What is then the velocity of the man?

(a) 1 m/s

(b) 0.1 m/s

(c) 0.01 m/s

(d) 0 m/s

**Answer:(b) 0.1 m/s**

**14.** The unit of measuring the momentum of a moving body is:

(a) m/s

(b) kg.m/s

(c) kg.m/s<sup>2</sup>

(d) N m<sup>2</sup>/kg<sup>2</sup>

**Answer:(b) kg.m/s**

**15.** The inertia of a moving object depends on:

i. Mass of the object

ii. Momentum of the object

iii. Speed of the object

iv. Shape of the object

Choose the correct option:

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) only (i)

(c) only (ii)

(d) (iii) and (iv)

**Q16.** A truck starts from rest and rolls down a hill with a constant acceleration. It travels a distance of 400 m in 20 s. Find its acceleration. Find the force acting on it if it's mass is 7 tonnes (Hint: 1 tonne = 1000 kg.)



**Q17.** An 8000 kg engine pulls a train of 5 wagons, each of 2000 kg, along a horizontal track. If the engine exerts a force of 40000 N and the track offers a friction force of 5000 N, then calculate: (a) the net accelerating force and (b) the acceleration of the train

**Q18.** An automobile vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of  $1.7 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ?

**Q19.** Using a horizontal force of 200 N, we intend to move a wooden cabinet across a floor at a constant velocity. What is the friction force that will be exerted on the cabinet?

**Q20.** An automobile vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of  $1.7 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ?

**Q21.** A hockey ball of mass 200 g travelling at  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  is struck by a hockey stick so as to return it along its original path with a velocity at  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Calculate the magnitude of change of momentum occurred in the motion of the hockey ball by the force applied by the hockey stick.

**Q22.** A bullet of mass 10 g travelling horizontally with a velocity of  $150 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  strikes a stationary wooden block and comes to rest in 0.03 s. Calculate the distance of penetration of the bullet into the block. Also calculate the magnitude of the force exerted by the wooden block on the bullet.

**Chemistry**  
**Class 9**  
**Is matter around us pure?**

Level 1

**1.** Air is regarded as a mixture because:

- a) Its pressure may vary
- b) Its temperature may change
- c) Its volume changes under different conditions
- d) Its composition may vary

**2.** Which of the following is a suspension?

- a) Stainless steel
- b) Milk
- c) Chalk in water
- d) Soda water

**3.**The process used to separate oil and water is:

- a)Distillation
- b)Sublimation
- c)Separating funnel
- d)chromatography

**4.**In which of the following the constituents are present in any ratio?

- a)Mixture
- b)Compound
- c)Solution
- d)Colloid

**5.**Camphor can be purified by:

- a)Distillation
- b)Filtration
- c)Sedimentation
- d)Sublimation

**6.**Which one of the following will result in the formation of a mixture?

- a)Crushing of a marble tile into small particles
- b)Breaking of ice cubes into small pieces
- c)Adding sodium metal to water
- d)Adding milk in water

**7.**Purity of a solid substance can be checked by its:

- a)Boiling point
- b)Melting point
- c)Solubility in water
- d)Solubility in alcohol

**8.**Which of the following is an example of a heterogeneous substance?

- a)Bottled water
- b)Table salt
- c)Pieces of copper
- d)Candle

**9.**Which of the following is an example of a homogeneous substance?

- a)Granite
- b)Copper sulphate
- c) candy
- d)Muddy water

**10.**Melting points can separate materials because:

- a)Substances melt at different temperatures

- b)Molecules vibrate rapidly when heated
- c)Heat causes molecules to disintegrate
- d)May substances fuse at the melting point

Level 2

**Multiple Choice questions:**

Q1. Which among the following is not a mixture?

- a) Air
- b) Sodium Chloride
- c) Milk
- d) lemonade

Q2. 10% mass by mass solution of CuSO<sub>4</sub> means:

- a) 10 g of CuSO<sub>4</sub> dissolved in 10 g of water
- b) 10 g of CuSO<sub>4</sub> dissolved in 100 g of water
- c) 10 g of CuSO<sub>4</sub> dissolved in 90 g of water
- d) 1 g of CuSO<sub>4</sub> dissolved in 10 g of

water Q3. An example of True solution is:

- a) Mixture of sand and water
- b) Mixture of sugar and water
- c) Mixture of egg albumin and water
- d) All of these

Q4. What is not true for a Mixture?

- a) Made of more than one substance
- b) Retains the properties of constituent elements
- c) The constituents elements are present in a fixed ratio
- d) Requires energy changes for its formation

Q5. Which among the following is a Metal?

- a) Glucose
- b) Water
- c) Iron
- d) None of these

Q6. An example of Colloid is:

- a) Foam
- b) Cloud
- c) Gel
- d) All of these

these Q7. Which among the following is a Non Metal?

- a) Glucose
- b) Water
- c) Hydrogen
- d) Aluminium

Aluminium Q8. An example of Suspension is:

- a) Air
- b) Mixture of sand and water
- c) Mixture of alcohol and water
- d) All of these

Q9. Which among the following is a Physical Change?

- a) Burning of paper
- b) Evaporation of water
- c) Burning of wood
- d) Rusting of Iron

Q10.Choose the sublimable substance.

- a) Sugar
- b) Salt
- c) Camphor
- d) sand

Q11. Chemical changes are accompanied by:

- a) Energy changes                      b) Formation of new compounds    c) Both of these d)  
None of these

Q12. Which among the following is a Chemical Change?

- a) Burning of coal                      b) Vaporisation of alcohol            c) Melting of  
wax d) Painting of Aluminium

Q13. A mixture of Salt and Naphthalene can be separated by:

- a) Sublimation    b) Distillation    c) Crystallisation    d) Evaporation

Level 3

MCQ

1. Heterogeneous mixture in which the solute particles do not dissolve and remain suspended throughout the solvent and the solute particles can be seen with the naked eye is known as:

- (a) Colloidal solution  
(b) Super saturated solution  
(c) Sublimation  
(d) Suspensions

**Answer: (d) Suspensions**

2. In tincture of iodine, find the solute and solvent?

- (a) alcohol is the solute and iodine is the solvent  
(b) iodine is the solute and alcohol is the solvent  
(c) any component can be considered as solute or solvent  
(d) tincture of iodine is not a solution

**Answer: (b) iodine is the solute and alcohol is the solvent**

3. How one can separate ammonium chloride from a mixture containing ammonium chloride and sodium chloride?

- (a) Precipitation  
(b) Sublimation  
(c) Chromatography  
(d) Centrifugation

**Answer: (b) Sublimation**

4. The amount of solute present per unit volume or per unit mass of the solution/solvent is known as

- (a) Composition of solute  
(b) Concentration of a solvent  
(c) Concentration of a solute  
(d) Concentration of a solution

**Answer: (d) Concentration of a solution**

5. Air shows the property of

- (a)  $N_2$     (b)  $O_2$     (c) Both (a) and (b)            (d) None of these.

**Answer: c)**

6. Mixture can be

- (a) homogeneous            (b) heterogeneous            (c) Both (a) and (b)            (d) pure substance

**Answer: c)**

7. In sugar solution,

- (a) Sugar is solute, water is solvent
- (b) Sugar is solvent, water is solute
- (c) Both are solutes
- (d) Both are solvents.

**Answer: a)**

8. Heterogeneous mixture in which the solute particles do not dissolve and remain suspended throughout the solvent and the solute particles can be seen with the naked eye is known as:

- (a) Colloidal solution
- (b) Super saturated solution
- (c) Sublimation
- (d) Suspensions

**Answer: d)**

9. In tincture of iodine, find the solute and solvent?

- (a) alcohol is the solute and iodine is the solvent
- (b) iodine is the solute and alcohol is the solvent
- (c) any component can be considered as solute or solvent
- (d) tincture of iodine is not a solution

**Answer: b)**

10. Emulsion is a colloidal solution of liquid in

- a) liquid
- b) air
- c) solid
- d) none of these

**Answer: a)**

**QUALITY OF POPULATION**

Literacy rate, health and skills determine the quality of a population. Illiterate and unhealthy population can be a liability for the economy. Literate and healthy population can be made into an asset for the economy. Literate and healthy population contributes towards GDP of a country.

**Education:**

- ❖ Education enhances the literacy level and skill level of a person. It also helps in enriching the culture of the society. Presence of educated persons in the society indirectly benefits the illiterate persons as well.
- ❖ Government has taken various steps to spread education among the people. Government strives to provide universal access to education. It also makes various plans to increase the retention of students. Special emphasis is given on girl's education.
- ❖ The plan outlay on education in the first plan was Rs. 151 crore. It has increased to Rs. 43,825 crore in the tenth plan. The expenditure on education was 0.64% of the GDP in 1950-51 and has increased to 3.98% of the GDP in 2002-03.
- ❖ Due to constant efforts, the literacy rate has grown from 18% in 1951 to more than 70% in 2011. Literacy rate is higher among males compared to among females. Kerala is a state with more than 90% literacy, while some states have a very low literacy level.
- ❖ Government has recently launched Sarva Siksha Abhiyan to spread education to remotest parts of the country. Under this programme, all children under 6 to 14 years of age are given elementary education.
- ❖ Government also provides Mid-Day Meal in government schools so that children of poor people can attend the school. Mid-day Meal has helped many children from the poor family to attend school.

- ❖ The Tenth Plan has focused on increasing the enrolment in higher education from 6% to 9%. The strategy is to increase access, quality and adoption of state-specific curriculum to motivate enrolment in higher education. Vocational courses are also offered and use of Information Technology is being maximized to attain the goal. The Tenth Plan also focuses on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal and IT education.

## **Health**

- ❖ A healthy person can fully realize his potential and can be an asset for the economy. An unhealthy person shall not be able to realize his potential and can be a liability for the economy. The national health policy of India is aimed towards improving access to health services and improving nutrition; especially among the underprivileged classes.
- ❖ The government health system is composed of many tiers of hospitals. The Primary Health Centres are the bottom of this tier, and provide general medical care to rural people. This is followed by Community Health Centres in bigger Tehsils or Block level towns. The District Hospitals are at district level. Further, medical colleges are present in major cities where doctors of all specialties are present.
- ❖ The reach of healthcare services is still too little but reduction in infant mortality and improvement in life expectancy over the years have shown that the healthcare system has indeed helped in improving the quality of human resources.

<b>Health Infrastructure</b>			
	<b>1951</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>SC/PHC/CHC</b>	725	57,363	163,181
<b>Dispensaries and hospitals</b>	9,209	23,555	43,322
<b>Beds</b>	117,198	569,495	870,161
<b>Doctors (Allopathy)</b>	61,800	268,700	503,900
<b>Nursing staffs</b>	18,054	143,887	737000

Source: National Health Policy, 2002.

SC: Sub Centre, PHC: Primary Health Centre, CHC: Community Health Centre

### Assignment

- 1) Name the factors on which the quality of population depends. (1)
  - 2) Which state has the highest literacy rate in India? (1)
  - 3) Define literacy rate. (1)
  - 4) Mention two factors determining quality of population. (1)
  - 5) Mention two things necessary for good health. (1)
  - 6) The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to \_\_\_\_\_ in 2010-11. (1)
  - 7) Mention the life expectancy in India as per 2014 survey. (1)
  - 8) Why is literacy rate being high amongst the male in India as compared to female? (1)
  - 9) "Education is an important input of human capital formation." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (5)
- OR**
- What is the role of education in human capital formation? (5)
  - 10) What is the role of health in human capital formation? (5)
  - 11) What is the aim of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan? (1)
  - 12) What do you know about 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'? Or Write a note on the universalisation of elementary education in India. (5)
  - 13) What is the mid-day meal scheme? Explain its purpose. (3)
  - 14) Explain the terms - Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Life Expectancy. (3)

### Video Link

<https://youtu.be/uCisz4yL9Ms>

[https://youtu.be/MgJ0O\\_maiMU](https://youtu.be/MgJ0O_maiMU)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8\\_ek](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_rcEI6bc38I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I)



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uPJV\\_HiY0TM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uPJV_HiY0TM)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8A-ipunSP4>

<https://youtu.be/uCisz4yL9Ms>

[https://youtu.be/MgJ0O\\_maiMU](https://youtu.be/MgJ0O_maiMU)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8\\_ek](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_rcEI6bc38I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8\\_ek](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_rcEI6bc38I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpm7vSTFdkc>

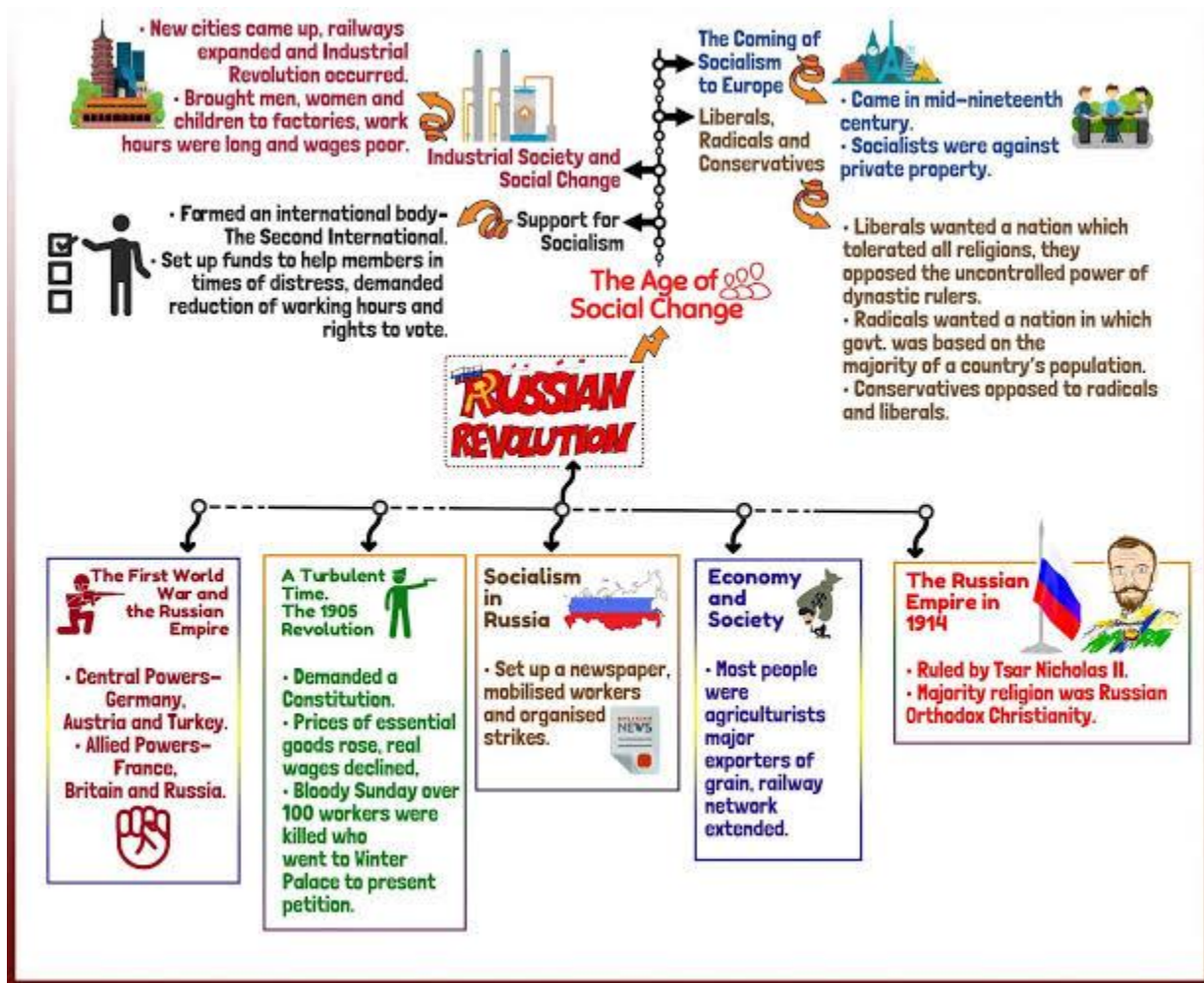
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrcRY1GzFDI>

## Assignment (January)2week

**Subject-History**

**Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak**

**Topic:- Revision on socialism in Europe and the Russian revolution**



Methodology:- word file and mind mapping

# The Russian Revolution

1922 - Lenin established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the control of the Communist Party

1929 - Stalin became the sole ruler of the USSR and created a totalitarian state

1900 - Tsar Nicholas II rules over the Russian Empire with absolute power

1904 - Russia suffered humiliating defeats in a war against Japan which led to protests and calls for reform

1918 - 1921 - Bolsheviks (Reds) fight and win a civil war against the White army

1905 - After Bloody Sunday, Nicholas II agreed to allow a Duma, or legislature for the people

Nov 1917 - Lenin and the Bolsheviks take control in Petrograd and overthrow the republic

March 1917 - Revolts in Petrograd forced the Tsar to abdicate and a provisional republic was established

1914 - Russia entered WWI and quickly suffered heavy losses in major defeats to Germany along the Eastern Front.



**The First World War and the Russian Empire**

- Central Powers- Germany, Austria and Turkey.
- Allied Powers- France, Britain and Russia.

**A Turbulent Time. The 1905 Revolution**

- Demanded a Constitution.
- Prices of essential goods rose, real wages declined.
- Bloody Sunday over 100 workers were killed who went to Winter Palace to present petition.

**Socialism in Russia**

- Set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes.

**Economy and Society**

- Most people were agriculturists major exporters of grain, railway network extended.

**The Russian Empire in 1914**

- Ruled by Tsar Nicholas II.
- Majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity.

**Question/Answer:-**

**Question 1.**

Distinguish between the ideas of liberals and the radicals. or

Who were liberals? What were their political and social views?

Or

Liberals were not democrats. Explain.

**Answer:**

<b>Liberals</b>	<b>Radicals</b>
(i) They argued for ,i representative, elected parliamentary government, but did not believp in universal adult franchise.	They also argued for a representative elected parliamentary government, but believed in universal adult franchise.
(ii) They felt men of property should have the right to vote.	They felt all citizens should have the right to vote
(iii) They were in favour of giving privileges to the rich or the men of property.	They opposed the privileges of the rich or the men of property

**Question 2.**

Explain the views of different socialists and philosophers regarding the vision of the future or to transform the society.

**Answer:**

- Robert Owen, a leading English manufacturer and a socialist sought to build a cooperative community called the New Harmony, in Indiana (USA).
- Louis Blanc of France wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace the capitalists.
- Karl Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society, where all the properties were socially controlled.
- Friedrich Engels was also against capitalism

### **Question 3.**

Explain any three reasons which led to civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of non-Bolsheviks.

Or

What conditions led to the Russian Civil War in 1918 – 1920? Give any four points.

**Answer:**

- Impact of Land Redistribution Policy on Soldiers: When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted.
- Opposition from Greens and Whites: Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organized troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the reds).’ During 1918 and 1919, the greens (Socialist Revolutionaries) and whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.
- Outside Forces: The Greens and Whites were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops. All these forces were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.
- Use of Force: In many parts, Bolshevik colonists brutally massacred local nationalists in the name of defending socialism. In this situation, many were confused about what the Bolshevik government represented.

### **Question 4.**

‘A communist society was the natural society of the future.’ Explain.

Or

Explain the views of Karl Marx on capitalism.

Or

Explain the thoughts and beliefs of Karl Marx which convinced the workers to enter into conflict with the capitalists.

**Answer:**

- Marx was of the opinion that an industrial society was a ‘capitalist’ society.

- Capitalists earn profits because of workers.
- To increase his profits the capitalist uses two methods i.e., either by reducing wages or increasing the working hours.
- Marx believed that to free themselves from the capitalists, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all the properties were socially controlled.

**Question 5.**

Explain the economic condition of the workers before the Russian Revolution.

**Answer:**

- Most of the industries were the private property of the industrialists. Most of the workers were working for about 10 to 12 hours a day.
- They were paid very low wages.
- The working conditions were also very poor.
- Women workers made up about 31% of the factory labour, but they were paid less than men.

**Question 6.**

Mention four features of socialism.

**Answer:**

- Socialists were against private property.
- Under socialism, the means of production are under the control of the government.
- Socialists regarded the private property as the root cause of all social evils.
- Socialism encourages cooperatives.

**Question 7.**

Mention any four features of the Russian economy at the beginning of the 20th century.

Or

Describe the economic condition of Russia before 1905.

**Answer:**

- The vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.
- Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside craft workshops.
- Many factories were set up in the 1890s, when Russia's railway network was extended, and foreign investment in industry increased. Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled.
- In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties.

**Question 8.**

Mention any four features of the Russian society of the 20th century.

**Answer:**

- The vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.
- Workers were a divided social group. Some had strong links with the villages from which they came. Others had settled in cities permanently.
- Women made up 31 per cent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men (between half and three-quarters of a man's wage).
- In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. Nobles got their power and position through their services to the Tsar, not through local popularity.

### **Question 9.**

What were the main demands of April Theses?

Or

Explain the Lenin's 'April Theses'.

Or

Describe the three major demands of Bolshevik during 1917.

Answer:

Main demands of April Theses were :

- Lenin returned to Russia from exile and felt that it was time for Soviets to take over power. He declared that war be brought to an end, land be transferred to the peasants and banks nationalized. He also argued to rename Bolshevik Party as Communist Party.
- Started planning on uprising against government with the support of army.
- Military Revolutionary Committee was planned to seize the power and bring the city under control.

### **Question 10**

Why did 'the Kerenskii Government' in Russia fall?

Or

Why did the Kerenskii Government become unpopular in Russia? .

Answer:

- Lenin: In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He put forward the 'April Theses' due to which he got full support from the Russian workers. Bolsheviks supporters in the army, factories and peasants were brought together under one umbrella under his leadership.
- Trade Unions and Other Organisations: After the February revolution, workers were free to form associations and unions. So trade unions grew in number.



- Conflict between Bolsheviks and the Government: Regular conflicts between Bolsheviks and the government weakened the government. Bolsheviks were supported by Soviet army and factory workers.
- Non-fulfilment of Demands: The Provisional Government failed to meet any of the demands of the workers and the common people.
- **Question 11.**

Describe the events that led to 1905 Revolution of Russia.

Or

Write A note on the Bloody Sunday incident.

Or

Which incident came to be known as Bloody Sunday? What were its consequences? V3Q

**Answer:**

- The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that the real wages declined by 20%.
- When four members of the Assembly of Russian workers were dismissed, the workers became agitated.
- In January 1905, a large number of peaceful workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the Tsar.
- The workers were attacked by the police. Over 100 workers were killed, and about 300 wounded. Since the incident took place on Sunday, it is known as the 'Bloody Sunday'  
**Consequences:** Tsar under pressure from the masses was forced to announce his manifesto which led to the formation of Duma.

### **Question 12.**

Explain the major events that were responsible for the Russian Revolution of 1905.

Or

Why were there revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905?

What were the demands of the revolutionaries?

**Answer:**

- Autocratic Rule: Russia was under the autocratic rule of the Tsars. The Tsar Nicholas II was an inefficient and corrupt ruler.
- Role of Liberals and Socialists: Both Liberals and Socialists were against the dynastic rule. They worked with peasants and workers to demand a constitution. They were being supported by Jadidists.
- Strike of the Workers: The year 1904 was a bad year for the Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20%. So there was a strike by the workers. They demanded reduction in working hours, an increase in wages and improvement in the working conditions.
- Bloody Sunday : The incident of Bloody Sunday in which more than 100 workers were killed became the turning point. It led to an all Russia strike. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and others demanded constituent assembly.

### **Question 13.**

What is meant by 'October revolution'?

**Answer:**

- It was the revolution which occurred in October 1917. It was led by Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin.
- A military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotskii to organise the seizure.
- The uprising began on 24th October. Though Prime Minister Kerenskii resisted but the seizure was complete within a day.
- The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the assembly.
- In the years that followed, Bolsheviks took full control over the government and Russia became one party state.

### **Question 14.**

Explain any three major effects of the Russian Revolution of October 1917 on Russian economy.

**Answer:**

- **No Private Property:** Private property in the means of production was abolished. Land and other means of production were declared the property of the entire nation. Labour was made compulsory for all and economic exploitation by capitalists and landlords came to an end.
- **Nationalisation of Industries:** The control of industries was given to the workers. All the banks, insurance companies, large industries, mines, water transports and railways were nationalised.
- **Centralised Planning:** A process of centralised planning was introduced. Officials assessed how the economy could work and set targets for a five-year period. On this basis they made the Five Year Plans.

### **Question 15.**

How did Russia's participation in the World War-I become a cause for the fall of Tsar? Explain.

Or

Explain any four reasons why Russian people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the First World War.

**Answer:**

- **Loss of Soldiers:** In the First World War, Russia lost more than 7 million soldiers. So there was a discontent among the masses.
- **Destruction of Crops:** The war led to the destruction of crops, homes and industries. So over 3 million people became refugees.
- **Impact on Industries:** Russian industry was dependent on other countries, and was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods.

- Shortage of Workers: There was shortage of workers as most of the workers were sent to the army.

## **Class IX**

### **Geography**

### **Revision**

#### **Ch 1: India- Size and Location**

##### **Group 1**

1. State the types of states India had before 1947 .( 1 mark)
2. What influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from south to north ?( Mark).
3. How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia ?( 3 marks )
4. Why Is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?(3 marks)
5. Critically examine the contribution of land routes to India in ancient times? (5marks)

##### **Group 2**

1. Which canal has reduced India's distance from Europe by 7,000 km ?(1 mark)
2. Which states does not share any international boundary ?(1 mark)
3. What is the name of the southernmost point of India ? Why is it not visible today ?(3 marks)
4. How have been mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain.(3marks )
5. How has the long coastline been beneficial to India?(5 marks)

##### **Group 3**

1. Name the Indian states which are situated on the western coast of India.(1mark)
2. In which year did the Indira Point get submerged under the sea water ?(1 mark)
3. Describe the implications of India's longitudinal extent.(3 marks)
4. How is India's geographical location favourable for international trade?(5 marks)
5. What is meant by the Indian Standard Time? What is its importance?( 3 marks)

#### **Video link :**

<https://youtu.be/HvCvANs7O7k>

[https://youtu.be/Of4en9\\_qoRM](https://youtu.be/Of4en9_qoRM)

**Activity:** on the political map of India locate and label

Patkai hills

Jaintia hills

Zaskar range

Konkan, Kannad, Malabar and Coromandel coast

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### REVISION ASSIGNMENT

### SHORT QUESTIONS

Define the following

Q1 Democracy

Q2 Impeachment

Q3 Name the leader of Zimbabwe ZANU-PF political party

### LONG QUESTIONS

Q1 Discuss the merits of democracy?

Q2 Why do we need an independent Judiciary?

Q3 Critically examine democratic form of government.

Q4 Explain the system of PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION.

Q5 Describe judicial review.

# SANSKRIT

[https://youtu.be/AuXFr11d\\_x](https://youtu.be/AuXFr11d_x)

अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकेषु प्रदत्तेन क्रियापदेन रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत ।

(नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में कोष्ठकों में दिए गए क्रिया के उचित शब्दों से खाली स्थान भरिए ।)

(Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the suitable form of the bracket verb.)

- (i) अहम् तु गृहं ..... । (गम्-लृट्लकारे)  
(क) गमिष्यामि (ख) गच्छिष्यामि (ग) गमिष्यावः (घ) गमिष्यथः  
(लभ्-लट्लकारे)
- (ii) ये परिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति ते सफलतां ..... ।  
(क) लभन्ति (ख) लभते (ग) लभेते (घ) लभन्ते  
(अस्-लङ्लकारे)
- (iii) ह्यः मम गृहे विवाहोत्सवः ..... ।  
(क) आसीत् (ख) अस्ति (ग) आस्ताम् (घ) आसन्  
(पच्-लङ्लकारे)
- (iv) अम्बा भोजनम् ..... ।  
(क) पचत् (ख) अपचत् (ग) अपचन् (घ) अपचम्  
(√दद्-लट्लकारे)
- (v) विद्या विनयं ..... ।  
(क) यच्छति (ख) ददाति (ग) दास्यति (घ) ददातु  
(√गम्-लृट्लकारे)
- (vi) निशा सुलभा च तत्र ..... ।  
(क) गमिष्यतः (ख) गमिष्यथः (ग) गमिष्यन्ति (घ) गमिष्यति  
(√पा-लृट्लकारे)
- (vii) शिशुः दुग्धं ..... ।  
(क) पिबिष्यति (ख) पास्यतः (ग) पास्यति (घ) पिबिष्यसि  
(√अस्-लङ्लकारे)
- (viii) भोजः एकः प्रतापी राजा ..... ।  
(क) अस्ति (ख) अभवत् (ग) आसीत् (घ) भविष्यति  
(अस् धातु-लट्लकारे)
- (ix) मोहनः नवमकक्षायाः छात्रः ..... ।  
(क) अस्ति (ख) आसीत् (ग) भविष्यति (घ) अस्तु  
(गम् धातु-लङ्लकारे)
- (x) मोहनः मित्रेण सह आपणम् ..... ।  
(क) अगच्छत् (ख) अगच्छत (ग) अगच्छताम् (घ) अगच्छन्  
(प्रति + वस् धातु-लट्लकारे)
- (xi) एकस्मिन् वने एकः सिंहः ..... ।  
(क) प्रतिवसति (ख) प्रतिवसति (ग) प्रतिवससि (घ) प्रतिवसथः  
(भू धातु-लृट्लकारे)
- (xii) श्वः रविवासरः ..... ।  
(क) आसीत् (ख) अस्ति (ग) भवेत् (घ) भविष्यति

उत्तराणि-

- (i) (क) (ii) (घ) (iii) (क) (iv) (ख) (v) (ख) (vi) (क)  
(vii) (ग) (viii) (ग) (ix) (क) (x) (क) (xi) (ख) (xii) (घ)

