

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 11-05-2020**

1. (iv) Touch

**Explanation:** An interjection expresses strong emotion or feeling  
Most interjection does not have any meaning. If they are taken out of the message context.

Example: no! that is not fair.

2. (i) dog

**Explanation:** A noun name a person place or thing. for example ; India, America, honesty, hate, house etc.

3. (iv) blue

**Explanation:** Adjective are also called modifiers

For example: The child is cute

4. (iii) quickly

**Explanation:** Adverb qualifies or modifies a verb or adjective or another adverb.

For example: (i) he ran quickly.

(ii) next seminar will held here.

5. (iv) feedback

**Explanation:** Feedback is the process of ensuring that the receiver has received the message and understood in the same sense as sender meant it.

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## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 12-05-2020**

1. (c) You should follow your hand-wash routine — wash, rinse and dry

**Explanation:** Wash your hands as many times as needed — before and after eating, when dirty, etc.

2. (a) No, irrespective of the climate, one should take a bath regularly.

**Explanation:** Bathing are the most important ways of maintain good health and protecting ourselves from infection.

3. (b) She can leave it on at night and wash her hair every day before leaving home.  
**Explanation:** Comb hair neatly
  - Wash hair regularly to keep it clean
  - Get a haircut regularly
  - Wear simple hairstyles
4. (b) You know how to handle stress efficiently.  
**Explanation:** Understand the problem which giving stress to and finding the solution using step by step method to overcome from problem and stress.
5. (a) goal  
**Explanation:** Self confidence is believing in yourself that you can do any task that is given to you and not scared of taking risk.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 13-05-2020**

1. (a) social  
**Explanation:** Social context refers to the relationship between the sender and the receiver. The social environment, social context, sociocultural context or milieu refers to the immediate physical and social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops. It is the environment of people that surrounds something's creation or intended audience.
2. (b) noise  
**Explanation:** Noise refers to all these factors that disrupt the communication. Noise factors that affect communication are more than simply loud noises. The term refers to many kinds of roadblocks or types of interference that prevent people from effectively exchanging messages. Some noise factors are easily managed, but others are difficult to overcome.
3. (c) channel  
**Explanation:** Letter, e-mail telephone are examples of Channel. In the basic communication process, a sender puts a message in words and transmits it to a receiver who interprets the message. The medium the sender chooses to transmit the message is called the communication channel.

4. (b) decoding

**Explanation:** The receiver has to extract the meaning from the symbols sent by the sender and understand completely what he needs

5. (a) barrier

**Explanation:** The message may be misinterpreted because of Barriers. These include filtering, selective perception, information overload, emotional disconnects, lack of source familiarity or credibility, workplace gossip, semantics, gender differences, differences in meaning between Sender and Receiver, and biased language.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 14-05-2020**

1. (a) channel

**Explanation:** Once the message is encoded in a desired format it is transferred through a medium called Channel. A communication channel is a type of media that is used to transfer a message from one person to another. In business specifically, communication channels are the way information flows in the organization within, and with other companies.

2. (d) Compatible

**Explanation:** The environment in which the transmitter or receiver should be Compatible. Communication is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules.

3. (d) ies

**Explanation:** To get the plural of words ending in 'y', there is a rule to remember. If there is a vowel before the y, you just add 's'. If there is a consonant before the 'y', drop the 'y' and add 'ies'.

4. (b) background

**Explanation:** In oral presentation outside your organisation you must first give the audience a background of your organization. The background work that you undertook whilst planning your presentation is the key to handling questions effectively. If you have defined a precise focus for your presentation and have explored this thoroughly in your background research and planning, you are more likely to be able to respond to questions with precise answers.

5. (c) dialogic

**Explanation:** dialogic listening means learning through conversation. Dialogic listening focuses on the present, rather than primarily on future goals or on past events. Dialogic listening requires that one be fully present to the process and one's conversation partner. This attitude of being-in-the-present helps each party to unify his or her actions, intentions, and speech.

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**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 15-05-2020**

1. (D) All of the above

**Explanation:** self management skill are those characteristics that help an employee to feel more productive in work place .Problem solving, Understanding, self Confidence building, are some self management skill.

2. (b) lighting

**Explanation:** It is important to consider proper Lighting room where you are giving your presentation.

3. (d) !

**Explanation:** The ! is an exclamation mark. Exclamation marks were originally called the "note of admiration." They are still, to this day, used to express excitement. They are also used to express surprise, astonishment, or any other such strong emotion. Any exclamatory sentence can be properly followed by an exclamation mark, to add additional emphasis.

4. (a) predicate

**Explanation:** The Predicate is the action or description that occur in the sentence. The predicate is the part of a sentence (or clause) that tells us what the subject does or is. To put it another way, the predicate is everything that is not the subject. At the heart of the predicate is a verb.

5. (b) appreciative

**Explanation:** In Appreciative Listening the main intention is to seek certain information which will be appreciated. Appreciative listening is a type of listening behavior where the listener seeks certain information which they will appreciate, for example that which helps meet his/her needs and goals.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 16-05-2020**

### **1. (a) interrupting**

**Explanation:** Interrupting is an aggressive behavior and will most likely bring a negative response from the speaker. Interrupting is a problem for many reasons. First, it is an aggressive behavior and will most likely bring a negative response from the speaker being interrupted.

### **2. (b) Distraction**

**Explanation:** Distractions it can be another barrier of communication for people. People that are distracted can intake some information and rest of it will just flay thru there ears. When person is talking and cup of coffee will be spilling then he/her will get distracted and they can even get lost in what hey ware talking about. When your board you start to fidgeting or tapping on the table what could be annoying for people and it will distract them.

### **3. (c) satisfied**

**Explanation:** Satisfied Customer not only returns to your organization for a second time but also tells about his satisfaction others. Customer satisfaction is a term frequently used in marketing. It is a measure of how products and services supplied by a company meet or surpass customer expectation.

### **4. (c) thank**

**Explanation:** Always thank the customer for calling. Feeling unappreciated may prompt your customers to take their business elsewhere, in favor of a company that will value their business. Customer appreciation is important for many reasons. First and foremost, it can help make customers happy. Real appreciation stems from a feeling that we truly care for our customers.

### **5. (c) recalling**

**Explanation:** Recalling is to relate the content to that previous and future learning of the subject.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 11-05-2020**

1. a) they are overused

**Explanation -** antibiotics are often used

2. c) we cannot stop using antibiotics

**Explanation –** its use cannot be controlled

3. a) the antibiotics work miracles

**Explanation –** they are used as a miracle drug

4. c) antibiotics

**Explanation –** the passage is based on antibiotics

5. b) it is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics

**Explanation –** it is very commonly used by practitioners

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 12-05-2020**

1. d) could not

**Explanation –** shows ability

2. b) would

**Explanation –** expresses prediction usually within a past time frame

3. d) might

**Explanation –** used for possibility in the past

4. b) can

**Explanation –** shows ability

5. d) will be able to

**Explanation –** shows future reference

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 13-05-2020**

1. b) autumn

**Explanation –** as the leaves of the trees were yellow

2. c) not travel on both the roads

**Explanation –** the poet wanted to travel on both the roads

3. d) the second road

**Explanation –** the second road was attractive

4. a) less travelled road

**Explanation –** the poet chose the less travelled road

5. b) not happy

**Explanation –** the poet did not find his choice to be fruitful

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 14-05-2020**

1. b) she wanted to be friends with her

**Explanation-** Ruchira wanted to be friends with her new neighbour

2. d) she spend her time learning to read and write

**Explanation –** the girl spent her afternoon in reading

3. d) she had been writing letter which she wasn't supposed to

**Explanation –** the elderly woman did not want the girl to write a letter to her neighbour

4. c) the young girl had been wasting her time instead of working

**Explanation –** the elderly woman wanted the girl to work all the time

5. a) the young girl was very devout and prayed every day

**Explanation –** the young girl could be seen praying on the terrace

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 15-05-2020**

1. c) Local Maharaja

**Explanation:** The local maharaja was filled with delight with Bismillah's song.

2. a) RaagKafi

**Explanation:** Bismillah Khan played raagKafi on 15th August 1947.

3. b) Playing gillidanda

**Explanation:** Bismillah khan played gillidanda near a pond in his childhood.

4. d) Shrill unpleasant .

**Explanation:** Pungi's sound was not pleasant.

5. c) Persian carpet

**Explanation:** As mentioned in the lesson.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 16-05-2020**

1. c) choices we make in life .

**Explanation:** Two roads depict the choices we make in life.

2. d) He could ever come back to travel the first road.

**Explanation:** He had a doubt of coming back and travelling on the first road.

3. a) It had worn out by continuous use

**Explanation:** The first road was travelled by many people

4. b) Adventurous.

**Explanation:** The poet chooses a risky path.

5. b) At a crossing in the autumn season.

**Explanation:** The poet was standing where two roads diverged , and it was spring time .



## ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 11-05-2020

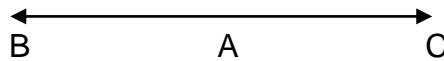
1. **Answer:** (a) points

The boundaries of solids having shape, size, position. While the boundaries of the lines are points.

2. **Answer:** (b) Greece

Euclid also known as Euclid of Alexandria was a Greek mathematician. He is also known as the "Father of Geometry".

3. **Answer:** (d)  $AB + AC = BC$



4. **Answer:** (b) triangle

The side (lateral) face of a pyramid are triangle in shape.

5. **Answer:** (c) always either intersect or parallel.

Two distinct lines either intersect or parallel.

## ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 12-05-2020

1. **Answer:** (a) Solids - surfaces – lines - points

The three steps from solids to points are Solids - surfaces – lines – points.

2. **Answer:** (a) Euclid's axiom 1

Euclid's axiom 1: Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

3. **Answer:** (a) 8

If B lies on AC, then

$$AB + BC = AC;$$

$$x + 3 + 2x = 4x - 5;$$

$$3x + 3 = 4x - 5;$$

$$3x - 4x = -5 - 3;$$

$$-x = -8; x = 8$$

4. **Answer :**(a) equal

The things which coincide with one another are equal to one another.

5. **Answer:** (a)13 chapters

Euclid divided his famous treatise "THE ELEMENT" into 13 chapters.

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### ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 13-05-2020

1. **Answer:**(c)  $3\sqrt{3}$

$$\text{Solution: } 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} = (2+1)\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

2. **Answer:**(b)  $5\sqrt{6}$

$$\text{Solution: } \sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{15} = \sqrt{10 \times 15} = \sqrt{2 \times 5 \times 3 \times 5} = 5\sqrt{6}$$

3. **Answer:** (a)  $\sqrt[5]{36}$

$$\text{Solution: } \sqrt[5]{6} \times \sqrt[5]{6} = \sqrt[5]{6 \times 6} = \sqrt[5]{36}$$

4. **Answer:** (a)  $2 - \sqrt{3}$

Solution: Rationalisation factor of  $2 + \sqrt{3}$  is  $2 - \sqrt{3}$ .

5. **Answer:** (b) 4

Solution:  $x = \sqrt{5} + 2$ ;  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + 2}$  Rationalising Factor is:  $\sqrt{5} - 2$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + 2} \times \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2}{\sqrt{5} - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2}{(\sqrt{5})^2 - (2)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2}{5 - 4} = \sqrt{5} - 2$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{5} + 2 - (\sqrt{5} - 2) = \sqrt{5} + 2 - \sqrt{5} + 2 = 4$$

## ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 14-05-2020

1. **Answer:** (d) -14

Solution:  $x=2$  and  $y=-2$

$$\begin{aligned}x - y^{x-y} &= 2 - (-2)^{2-(-2)} = 2 - (-2)^{2+2} = 2 - (-2)^4 \\&= 2 - 16 = -14.\end{aligned}$$

2. **Answer:** (b) 125

Solution:  $\{2 - 3(2 - 3)^3\}^3 = \{2 - 3(-1)^3\}^3 = \{2 - 3 \times (-1)\}^3 = \{2 + 3\}^3 = 5^3 = 125$

3. **Answer:** (c)  $^{42}\sqrt{x}$

$$\text{Solution: } \frac{^6\sqrt{x}}{^7\sqrt{x}} = x^{\frac{1}{6}} \div x^{\frac{1}{7}} = x^{\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7}} = x^{\frac{7-6}{42}} = x^{\frac{1}{42}} = ^{42}\sqrt{x}$$

4. **Answer:** (a)  $2^{\frac{1}{6}}$

$$\text{Solution: } \sqrt[4]{\sqrt[3]{2^2}} = \sqrt[4]{2^{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}} = 2^{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

5. **Answer:** (b) 4

$$\text{Solution: } (\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{7}) = (\sqrt{11})^2 - (\sqrt{7})^2 = 11 - 7 = 4$$

## ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 15-05-2020

1. **Answer:** (d)  $\sqrt{576}$  a rational number

$$\text{Solution: (a) } \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{(b) } \sqrt{24} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{(c) } \sqrt{48} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{(d) } \sqrt{576} = \sqrt{24 \times 24} = 24$$

2. **Answer:**(a) 6

$$\text{Solution: } (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 + 8 + 27)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (36)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (6^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6$$

3. **Answer:**(d)  $(3 + 2\sqrt{2})$

$$\text{Solution: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}-\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{9-8} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

4. **Answer:**(a) 0

$$\text{Solution: } p(y) = (y+2)(y-2)$$

$$p(0) = (0+2)(0-2) = 2 \times 0 = 0$$

5. **Answer:** (b) 2

$$\text{Solution: } p(x) = x^4 + 1 \text{ divided by } x-1$$

$$x-1 = 0; \quad x = 1$$

$$p(1) = (1)^4 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

## ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 16-05-2020

1. **Answer:** (b)  $\frac{-7}{48}$

$$\text{Solution: } \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^3$$

$$\text{A/Q, } a = \frac{1}{4}, \quad b = \frac{1}{3}, \quad c = \frac{(-7)}{12}$$

$$a+b+c = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{(-7)}{12} = \frac{3+4-7}{12} = \frac{0}{12} = 0$$

Using Identities: If  $a+b+c=0$ , then  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^3 = 3 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{-7}{12} = \frac{-7}{48}$$

2. **Answer:**(a) 997002999

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solution: } (999)^3 &= (1000 - 1)^3 = 1000^3 - 1^3 - 3 \times 1000^2 \times 1 + 3 \times 1000 \times 1^2 \\ &= 997002999 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2$$

3. **Answer:**(b) -1

Solution:  $a + b = -1$

Cube both the sides

$$(a+b)^3 = (-1)^3; a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b) = -1$$

put value of  $a+b = -1$

$$a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(-1) = -1;$$

$$a^3 + b^3 - 3ab = -1$$

4. **Answer:** (a) 16

Solution:  $(998)^2 + (994)^2 - 1996 \times 994$

$$(998)^2 + (994)^2 - 2 \times 998 \times 994 = (998-994)^2 = (4)^2 = 16$$

5. **Answer:**(d)  $-\frac{1}{a}$

Solution:  $p(x) = ax+1$

$$p(x) = 0; ax+1 = 0; ax = -1; x = \frac{-1}{a}$$

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 11-05-2020**

1. (b) gravitational force

**Explanation:** Due to the gravitational pull of earth

2. (d)all of above

**Explanation:** Because force is only responsible to change the any state of object.

3. (c)Newton

**Explanation:** Because it is named after Sir Isaac Newton due to his work on classical mechanics.

4. (d)speed

**Explanation:** Because gradient of the line is equal to the speed of the object.

5. (b)speed decreases

**Explanation:** Because car comes to rest, if brakes apply for a long time.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 12-05-2020**

1. (a)mass and distance

**Explanation:** If one of the masses is doubled, the force of gravity between the objects is doubled, increases, the force of gravity decreases.

2. (d) newtons

**Explanation:** The unit of weight is that of force. For example an object with a mass of one kg has a weight of about 9.8 newton.

3. (c) weight

**Explanation:**  $\text{weight} = mg$  (mass under the action of gravity).

4. (a)20N

**Explanation:** Because of equal and opposite force.

5. (c)rolling

**Explanation:** When the tires are in motion and touch the surface, the surface changes shape and causes deformation of the tire.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 13-05-2020**

1. (d) It will accelerate or decelerate depending upon the forces

**Explanation:** Because force is directly proportional to acceleration produced.

2. (a) friction

**Explanation:** Because Friction is that force which resists the relative motion between two objects or materials.

3. (b) 20 newtons

Explanation:  $w = m g$

$$W = 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ N}$$

4. (b) Electrostatic force

**Explanation:** Because the negative charge in balloon will make the electrons in wall move to other side of their atoms and leave the surface of the wall positively charged.

5. (d) A force

**Explanation:** Because when there's the interaction between two objects they exert a force on each other, these forces are equal in size but opposite in direction.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 14-05-2020**

1. (a)  $0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$

**Explanation:**  $u = 36 \text{ km/h} = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$$V = 54 \text{ km/h} = 15 \text{ m/s}, a = \frac{v - u}{t}$$

$$= \frac{15 - 10}{10} = 0.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

2. (b)105s

**Explanation:** total distance= 100+2000=2100 m

$$V=72 \text{ km/h}=20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t= 2100/20=105 \text{ s}$$

3. (b)energy

**Explanation:** The force imparts momentum and this gives rise to kinetic energy.

4. (a) a train speeding down a track

**Explanation:** Because train changes its direction during speeding down a track.

5. (d) time

**Explanation:** Based on formula.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 15-05-2020**

1. (d) Force

**Explanation:** If the force applied on the object is in the direction of its motion , the speed of object increases ,so state of motion can be changed.

2. (c) friction

**Explanation:** Because it opposes the motion of the body and tries to stop.

3. (b) An equal force is being applied in opposite direction

**Explanation:** Because the magnitude and the direction of force are same.

4. (c) attractive force

**Explanation:** Because Earth exerts force of gravity which pulls object towards its centre.

5. (c) higher than

**Explanation:** Because of the weight of water on the body which is under water.



## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 16-05-2020**

- 1 c. Change the momentum

**Explanation:** because momentum is product of mass and velocity.

2. a. speed increases

**Explanation:** Because it is giving additional force to the bike.

3. d. Inertia

**Explanation:** Inertia is not a vector quantity because it does not have a direction.

4. c. Motion of a racing car on a circular track

**Explanation:** For a racing car ,speed of car is not constant.

5. d. Frictional force acts on it

**Explanation:** When this frictional force overcomes the force applied by peddling, the bicycle stops.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 11-05-2020**

1. (c) A compound and an element

**Explanation:** An element is a material that consists of a single type of atom. Each contains the same number of protons. A compound consists of two or more types of elements held together by covalent or ionic bonds.

2. (b) Iodine is solute and ethanol is solvent

**Explanation:** In tincture of iodine, potassium iodide or sodium iodide are dissolved in a mixture of ethanol and water. Tincture solutions are characterized by the presence of alcohol.

3. (d) Boyle

**Explanation:** Boyle coined the term element.

4. (b) 11

**Explanation:** At standard temperature and pressure, there are 11 elements, which are gasses. They are hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), helium (He), neon (Ne), argon (Ar), krypton (Kr), xenon (Xe) and radon (Rn).

5. (c) Ice and air

**Explanation:** A homogeneous mixture is a solid, liquid, or gaseous mixture, which has the same proportions of its components throughout any given sample.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 12-05-2020**

1. (b) Water

**Explanation:** A compound forms whenever two or more atoms form chemical bonds with each other. The chemical formula for water is  $H_2O$ , which means each molecule of water consists of one oxygen atom chemically bonded to two hydrogen atoms. Thus, water is a compound.

2. (a) Oxygen gas

**Explanation:** An element is a material that consists of a single type of atom. Each contains the same number of protons

3. (c) Starch solution

**Explanation:** A homogeneous mixture is a solid, liquid, or gaseous mixture, which has the same proportions of its components throughout any given sample.

4. (b)  $\text{CaO}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$  and sodium chloride

**Explanation:** Pure substances are defined as substances that are made of only one type of atom or molecule.

5. (b) (i) and (iii)

**Explanation:** Pure substances may be compounds or mixture, with same composition throughout.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 13-05-2020**

1. (c) (i) & (iv)

**Explanation:** A homogeneous mixture is a solid, liquid, or gaseous mixture, which has the same proportions of its components throughout any given sample.

2. (d) Iodine in alcohol

**Explanation:** In tincture of iodine, potassium iodide or sodium iodide are dissolved in a mixture of ethanol and water. Tincture solutions are characterized by the presence of alcohol.

3. (c) A homogeneous mixture

**Explanation:** A homogeneous mixture is a solid, liquid, or gaseous mixture, which has the same proportions of its components throughout any given sample.

4. (b) Sea water

**Explanation:** Boiling point of seawater is maximum in comparison to tap water, sugar solution and alcohol.

5. (b) It will decrease

**Explanation:** Melting point of ice will decrease. Ice in contact with salty water therefore melts, creating more liquid water, which dissolves more salt, thereby causing more ice to melt, and so on.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 14-05-2020**

1. (b) 78°C

**Explanation:** Boiling point is a fixed temperature.

2. (b) Compound

**Explanation:** A compound forms whenever two or more atoms form chemical bonds with each other.

3. (b) Chemical method

**Explanation:** Compounds can be broken down into smaller compounds or their basic elements by chemical change. Using electrolysis; we can break down water into its elements, hydrogen and oxygen.

4. (C) Homogeneous mixture

**Explanation:** A homogeneous mixture is a solid, liquid, or gaseous mixture, Which has the same proportions of its components throughout any given sample.

5. (d) Both (a) & (b)

**Explanation:** Mixtures can be homogeneous as well as heterogeneous.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 15-05-2020**

1. (a) Sugar is solute, water is solvent

**Explanation:** When you add sugar to water, the sugar dissolves and the mixture becomes a solution

2. (a) 200 mg

**Explanation:** 24 carat of diamond is equal to 200 mg.

3. (a) Temperature of a substance

**Explanation:** A thermometer is a device that measures temperature or a temperature gradient.

4. (c) Mercury

**Explanation:** Mercury is a metal, which is liquid at room temperature.

5. (d) Tungsten

**Explanation:** Tungsten is a greyish-white lustrous metal, which is a solid at room temperature.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 16-05-2020**

1. (d) It is mixed in any proportion by mass

**Explanation:** Compound is a pure substance composed of two or more elements, which cannot be separated by physical means.

2. (d) All of the above

**Explanation:** Pure substances are defined as substances that are made of only one type of atom or molecule.

3. (a) A compound

**Explanation:** A compound forms whenever two or more atoms form chemical bonds with each other.

4. (b) sodium chloride

**Explanation:** Pure substances are defined as substances that are made of only one type of atom or molecule.

5. (d) candle

**Explanation:** A heterogeneous mixture has components in which proportions vary throughout the sample.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 11-05-2020**

1. a)Tissues

**Explanation:** A group of cells having common origin, similar structure and perform definite function is called tissues. For example group of nerve cells or neurones form nervous tissues

2. a)Apical meristems

**Explanation:** Apical Meristem is a meristem at the tip of plant shoot or root that produces auxin( a plant hormone) and causes the shoot or root to increase in length.

3. a) Meristematic cells

**Explanation:** As a meristematic tissue has an immense potential for division.

4. a) Xylem

**Explanation:** As xylem is a water conducting vascular tissue which helps in ascent of sap in plants.

5. c)Stomata

**Explanation:** *Guard cells which are specialised plant cells in the epidermis of leaves that help to regulate the opening and closing of stomata or to control the gaseous exchange.*

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 12-05-2020**

1. d)Parenchyma

**Explanation:** Parenchyma are thin-walled living cells and usually isodiametric.

2. a) Collenchyma

**Explanation:** Collenchyma are simple tissues ,primarily composed of similar types of cells which are irregularly thickened at the corners. These provide tensile and mechanical strength to the plant.

3. c)Sclerenchyma

**Explanation:** They are lignified dead cells as they devoid of protoplasm and their walls are greatly thickened with the deposition of Lignin.

4. a)Conduction of food

**Explanation:** Phloem is a vascular plant tissue which is responsible for transportation of food produced from leaves to other parts of plants.

5. a)Sclerenchymatous tissue

**Explanation :** Husk is present in mesocarp of fruit of coconut and yield a coir , a well-known fibre used for making mats, ropes,cords etc.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 13-05-2020**

1. (a)Meristematic tissue

**Explanation:** Permanent tissues are derived from meristematic tissues but their cells have lost the power of division and have attained their definite forms..

2. (b)Lateral meristem

**Explanation:** These are found below the bark and vascular bundles of dicot roots as thin layers.

3. (b)Collenchyma

**Explanation:** Collenchyma allow easy bending in various parts of a plant (leaf and stem) without breaking. It also provides mechanical support to plants.

4. a)Suberin

**Explanation:** Cells of bark are dead and compactly arranged without intercellular spaces. They have a chemical called suberin in their walls that make them impervious to gases and water.

5. b)Aerenchyma

**Explanation:** Basically aerenchyma is a parenchymatous tissue in aquatic plants. These air cavities provide buoyancy to the plant and hence plants can float easily in water.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 14-05-2020**

1. b)Phloem

**Explanation:** Companion cells and sieve tubes are sister cells. Companion cells maintain a proper pressure gradient in the sieve tubes for conduction of food .

2. d)Complex tissues.

**Explanation:** As they are made up of more than one type of cells.

3. d)All the roots.

**Explanation:** The root apical meristem( RAM) provides meristematic cells for future root growth.

4. a)Primary growth

**Explanation :** Intercalary meristem helps in primary growth of leaves and internodes.

5. b)Bast fibres

**Explanation:** It is a plant fibre collected from the phloem or bast surrounding the stem of dicots. It supports conductive cells of phloem and provide strength to the stem.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 15-05-2020**

1. a)Organ

**Explanation:** organs are structures that made up of two or more tissues organised to carry out a particular function.

2. d) Lignification

**Explanation:** Lignin is a complex polymer which acts as a cement and hardens cell wall.

3. a)Aerenchyma

**Explanation:** These parenchyma provides buoyancy to Hydrilla or Eichhornia.



4. c) Parenchyma

**Explanation:** Parenchyma is a simple permanent living tissue which is made up of thin walled similar isodiametric cells. They have small intercellular spaces for gaseous exchange.

5. a) Parenchyma

**Explanation:** Parenchymatous tissues are specialised for food storage.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 16-05-2020**

1. c) Tracheids

**Explanation:** Tracheids (a type of Xylem tissues) are chief elements of water conduction in gymnosperms.

2. b) Phloem fibres

**Explanation:** They are non-living components and provide tensile strength.

3. a) Xylem

**Explanation:** Except xylem parenchyma, all other xylem elements like tracheids, vessels and xylem fibres are dead and bounded by thick lignified walls.

4. b) Xylem

**Explanation:** As it is a complex tissue made up of more than one type of cells having a common origin.

5. a) Parenchyma

**Explanation:** Aerenchyma or air cavities provide buoyancy and chlorenchyma that contains chloroplasts are photosynthetic.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/HISTORY/ 11-05-2020**

1. (B) 1917

**Explanation-**The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most explosive political events of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The violent revolution marked the end of the Russian imperial rule.

2. (A)- Vote

**Explanation –** Suffragette movement means a movement to give women the right to vote.

3. (A )- Liberals

**Explanation-**The liberals were opposed to universal adult franchise.

4. (C) - Liberals

**Explanation-**Liberals felt that only men of property should have the right to vote.

5. (D )- Russia

**Explanation-** In France, Italy, Germany, and Russia, nationalist become revolutionaries and worked to overthrow existing monarch.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/HISTORY/ 12-05-2020**

1. (D) Both (a) and (b)

**Explanation-** Robert Owen was a leading English manufacturer and a socialist who believed in the idea of cooperatives.

2. (D)- All of the above

**Explanation –** French socialist Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. These cooperatives were to be associations of people who produce goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members.

3. (A)- Orthodox Christianity

**Explanation-**The majority religion in Russian empire was Orthodox Christianity.

4. ( C ) - Petrograd

**Explanation-** Petrograd was the new name given to St Petersburg.

5. ( A )- In 1920-22

**Explanation-** In 1920-22 the most devastating famines occurred in Soviet history.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/HISTORY/ 13-05-2020**

1. (C)- Tsar

**Explanation-** Tsar, title associated primarily with rulers of Russia.

2. (C)- Modernised Muslims should rule Russia.

**Explanation –** The Jadidists of Russia aimed that modernised Muslims should rule Russia.

3. (D)- Brest- Litovsk

**Explanation-** On March 1918, Bolsheviks signed a peace treaty with Germany at Brest- Litovsk.

4. ( B ) – poor advisors like the monk Rasputin

**Explanation-** Poor advisors like the monk Rasputin made the autocracy unpopular in Russia.

5. (C)- 7 Million

**Explanation-** Over seven million casualties were happened by 1917 during First World War.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/HISTORY/ 14-05-2020**

1. (A)-agriculturists

**Explanation-** At the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people was agriculturists.

2. ( D)- Both (a) and (B)

**Explanation –** Moscow and St Petersburg were the prominent industrial areas of Russia.

3. (D) - 1920s

**Explanation-** Russia's railway network extended in 1920s.

4. (A) – Metal workers

**Explanation -** Metal workers in Russia considered themselves aristocrats among other workers.

5. (C) - 1929

**Explanation-** From 1929, the Bolsheviks Party forced all peasants to cultivate in Collective farms.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/HISTORY/ 15-05-2020**

1. (B)- Bolsheviks

**Explanation-** The 'reds' were Bolsheviks.

2. (B)- Formation of Duma

**Explanation –** The three demands of Lenin's April Theses were –the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants and banks be nationalised.

3. (B)- 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 1917

**Explanation-** On 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 1917 the Tsar abdicated from the Russian throne.

4. (C) – Capitalist

**Explanation –** Karl Marx argued that industrial society was Capitalist.

5. (B) - Private Property

**Explanation-** Private property was the root of all social ills of the time according to socialism.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/HISTORY/ 16-05-2020**

1. (C)- Karl Marx

**Explanation-** He believed that to overthrow capitalism, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

2. ( B)- In 1905

**Explanation –** By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed 'Labour Party' in Britain.

3. (D )- All of the above

**Explanation-** During the Civil War, the Bolsheviks kept industries and banks nationalised. Officials made Five Year Plans for the improvement of economy.

4. (A ) – In the mid- 1920s

**Explanation –**In the mid- 1920s the Communist Party was formed in India.

5. (A)- Giuseppe Mazzini

**Explanation-** Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian nationalist was conspired by nationalists, liberals and radicals to achieve the overthrow of monarchy in Italy after 1815

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 11-05-2020**

1. a) difference in rock formations

**Explanation-** The colour of soil varies from one place to the other because soil is formed out of different types of rocks.

2. d) glaciations

**Explanation-** The movement of the plates result in the building up of stresses within the plates and the continental rocks, leads to folding, faulting and volcanic eruption.

3. c) Peninsula

**Explanation-** Peninsula is a landmass bounded by sea on all the three sides.

4. c) sedimentary rocks accumulated in the Tethys Geosynclines were form

**Explanation-** The convectional current split the crust into a number of pieces thus leading to the drift of Indo- Australian plate towards north. Due to this collision the Sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosynclines known as the Tethys were folded to form the Himalayas.

5. a) The Himalayas mountains

**Explanation-** Himalayas are a tectonic active region so it experiences earthquake frequently. Therefore it is an unstable zone.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 12-05-2020**

1. c. The Himalayas

**Explanation-** The Himalayas are known as the young fold mountain because they have been formed only few million years ago. They were formed because of folding of earth's crust due to tectonic activity.

2. c. pass

**Explanation-** A mountain pass is a navigable route through a mountain range or over a ridge.

3. a.the Himalayas

**Explanation-** Due to the collision and drift of the tectonic plates the sedimentary deposition of the Tethys got folded to form the Himalayas.

4. b. passes

**Explanation-** The Nathula Pass is a mountain pass in Himalayan mountain range. It links the State of Sikkim in India with the Tibetan region in China.

5. d. Kamet

**Explanation-** Kamet comes under the middle Himalayan ranges. So they are not included under the Lesser Himalayan Range

### ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 13-05-2020

1. c The Shivaliks

**Explanation-** The outermost range of the Himalayas is called Shivaliks. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located further north.

2. b. The Himachal

**Explanation-** Himachal or Lesser Himalayas. The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system known as the Himachal. These ranges comprise of the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu.

3. c. Khyber

**Explanation-** The Khyber pass is a mountain pass in the Northwest of Pakistan, on the border with Afghanistan.

4. b. Himachal

**Explanation-** Lying to the south of the Great Himalayas is the Himachal or the Middle Himalayas or the Lesser Himalayas.

5. a Himadri

**Explanation-** The mountain peaks in the Himadri region is periodically snow bound because of their proximity to the tropics. Moreover they form sources of the rivers like Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 14-05-2020**

1. d. The Himalayas

**Explanation-** Himalayas are the natural barriers because they are becoming hindrances in the path of airs blowing from north towards India.

2. a. K<sub>2</sub>

**Explanation-** K<sub>2</sub> located on the Pakistan Chinese border is the second highest mountain in the world.

- 3 b. China

**Explanation-** Mount Everest is located on the border between Nepal and Tibet.

4. d. Theory Of Plate Tectonics

**Explanation-** Origin of The Himalayas are explained with the help of the Theory Of Plate Tectonics.

5. a.

**Explanation-** From West to east the Himalayas stretch from Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 15-05-2020**

1. b. 7756 m

**Explanation-** The height of Namcha Barwa, a peak lying in the Himadri is 7756 m.

2. a. 3700 – 4500 m

**Explanation-** The altitude of the peak lying in Himachal ranges extend between 3700-4500 m.



3. a . thick gravel and alluvium

**Explanation-** These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by the rivers. These valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.

4. c. river valleys

**Explanation-** On the basis of region from west to east the Himalayas have been demarcated by river valleys.

5. c. Satluj and Kali

**Explanation-** Satluj and Kali are the two main rivers which separates the Kumaon Himalayas from Punjab and Nepal Himalayas.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 16-05-2020**

1. c. Purvanchal

**Explanation-** Purvanchal or eastern hills and mountains. These hills run through the north east states of India.

2. a .Shiwalik

**Explanation-** Purvanchal comprises of all the above mention hills. They lie in the north eastern states.

3. b . Loftiest

**Explanation-** Loftiest because all the peaks lying here are very tall and impressive.

4. c. alluvial

**Explanation-** The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposit brought down by the three major rivers system namely the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra with their tributaries.

5. a. 7817 m

**Explanation-** Nanda Devi lying on the Himadri ranges have a height of 7817 m.

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I. वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर.....

प्रश्न १: उत्तर घ वाक्यों का विभाजन दो दृष्टि से किया जाता है। रचना की दृष्टि से और अर्थ की दृष्टि से अर्थ की दृष्टि से, वाक्य के आठ भेद होते हैं।

प्रश्न २: उत्तर ख

वाक्य सार्थक शब्दों का समूह होता है। व्याकरण में निरर्थक शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

प्रश्न ३: उत्तर ग

'सुमन ने स्वेटर बुन लिया होगा।' 'सुमन द्वारा स्वेटर बुनने का काम पूरा होने की संभावना होने के कारण यह संदेह वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ४: उत्तर ख

'हाय! चोरों ने सारा सामान साफ कर लिया'

इस चिन्ह '!' के प्रयोग के कारण यह विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ५: उत्तर क 'बच्चों इन पौधों को नष्ट होने और सूखने से बचाओ'।

यह एक आज्ञा वाचक वाक्य है। क्योंकि इस वाक्य में आदेश/आज्ञा दिया जा रहा है।

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वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर .....

प्रश्न १: उत्तर ख

'सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने देश के लिए सर्वस्व निछावर कर दिया।'

वाक्य में कार्य के होने की निश्चित सूचना मिलने के कारण, यह एक विधान वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न २: उत्तर ग

'देर से पहुंचने पर सुमति शायद नाराज हो जाएंगे ।'

कार्य के पूरा होने में शंका/संदेह हैं इसलिए यह एक संदेह वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ३: उत्तर घ

'यदि घोड़ा तेज चलता तो मैं जल्दी पहुंच जाता ।'

वाक्य का एक दूसरे पर निर्भरता होने के कारण यह एक संकेतवाचक वाक्य है ।

प्रश्न ४: उत्तर क

'मेरी इच्छा है कि हम बौद्धिक दासता न स्वीकारें।'

वाक्य में कर्ता की आकांक्षा ,इच्छा ,कामना व्यक्त होने के कारण यह एक इच्छा वाचक वाक्य है ।

प्रश्न ५: उत्तर क

'गया ने भागते हीरा- मोती को कैसे पकड़ा?'

प्रश्न पूछने के कारण / प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगने के कारण यह एक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य है

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III.ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS...9 SUBJECT.... HINDI DATE....13.05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर.....

प्रश्न १ :उत्तर क

' यदि खाने के लिए कुछ हो तो इस भिखारी को दे दो ।'

एक दूसरे पर निर्भर होने के कारण यह एक संकेतवाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न २: उत्तर ख

'तुम दिन प्रतिदिन सफलता की सीढ़ी चढ़ो।'

कर्ता की इच्छा व्यक्त होने के कारण यह एक इच्छा वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ३: उत्तर घ

'स्त्रियों की दशा में सुधार नहीं आया है।'

नकारात्मक वाक्य होने या वाक्य में नहीं के प्रयोग के कारण यह एक निषेधवाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ४: उत्तर ग

'वाह! कितना सोच समझकर बहाना बनाया है।'

यह एक विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य है। इसमें ! चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

प्रश्न ५: उत्तर ख

'कृपया जूते उतारकर अंदर जाइए।'

आग्रह/कृपया जैसे शब्दों के प्रयोग के कारण यह एक आज्ञा वाचक वाक्य है।

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IV. ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS...9 SUBJECT.... HINDI DATE....14.05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर .....

प्रश्न १. क) अब मुझे चलने की अनुमति दें।

वाक्य में अनुमति या आग्रह करने के कारण यह वाक्य आज्ञा वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न २: ग) शायद वह इस साल परीक्षा ना देगा।

वाक्य शायद से शुरू होने और पूरा होने में संदेह होने के कारण वाक्य संदेह वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ३: क) सीता काम करती है।

वाक्य में संपूर्णता होने के कारण वाक्य विधान वाचक है।

प्रश्न ४: घ) वाह! यह उपहार बहुत कीमती और सुंदर है।

विस्मयादिबोधक चिन्ह होने के कारण यह विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ५: ख) क्या राम की पत्नी बहुत बीमार है?

प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह उपस्थित होने के और प्रश्न पूछने के कारण वाक्य प्रश्न वाचक वाक्य है।

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS...9 SUBJECT.... HINDI DATE....15.05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर .....

प्रश्न १: उत्तर ख

'झूरी बैलों को मारता पीटता नहीं था।'

क्रिया के निषेध के कारण यह एक निषेधवाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न २: उत्तर घ

'मैं चाहता हूँ कि चारों ओर उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर जोर हो।'

इस बात के मैं वक्ता द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की जा रही है इसलिए इच्छा वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ३: उत्तर

'यदि बड़े आशीर्वाद देते हैं तो खुशहाली आती है।'

इसमें यह संकेत दिया जा रहा है कि एक क्रिया संपन्न होगी तब दूसरी क्रिया का होना संभव है।

प्रश्न ४: उत्तर ग

'परिश्रम करो और सफलता प्राप्त करो।'

इस वाक्य में वक्ता द्वारा या आज्ञा दी जा रही है अतः यह आज्ञा वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ५: उत्तर ख

'क्या आपने पाठ याद कर लिया?'

प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के साथ खत्म होने के कारण यह वाक्य एक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य है।

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VI. ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS...9 SUBJECT.... HINDI DATE....16.05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर.....

प्रश्न १: उत्तर ख

'वाह !तुमने खूब पढ़ाई की।' यह वाक्य विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य है क्योंकि इसमें '!' का प्रयोग किया गया है।

प्रश्न २: उत्तर घ

'उपज अच्छी प्राप्त करने के लिए किसान फसल बोता है'

यह एक विधान वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ३: उत्तर ख

'क्या जाने अनजाने में आज के माहौल में हमारा चरित्र बदल रहा है ?'

यह एक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य है क्योंकि इसमें प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया गया है।

प्रश्न ४: उत्तर क

'मैं स्कूल जा कर पढ़ाई करता हूँ।'

यह एक विधान वाचक वाक्य है।

प्रश्न ५: उत्तर ख

'शायद वह कल यहां आए ।'

यह एक संदेह वाचक वाक्य है क्योंकि इसमें शायद शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है जो संदेह उत्पन्न करता है।

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## वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर तथा व्याख्या

कक्षा - नवम , विषय - संस्कृत

तिथि - 11.05.2020

प्रश्न- स्वर सन्धि के सात भेद होते हैं - दीर्घ, गुण, वृद्धि, यण, अयादि, स्वररूप और प्रकृतिभाव ।

1. दीर्घसन्ध्या सन्ध्यां सन्ध्याविच्छेदं वा कुरुत -

1. क. विद्यालये , [दीर्घ सन्धि के अनुसार अ, आ + अ, आ = आ]
2. ख. विद्या + अर्था [दीर्घ सन्धि → अ, आ + अ, आ = आ]
3. ख. महती + इच्छा [दीर्घ सन्धि में इ, ई + इ, ई = ई होता है]
4. क. मानु + उदय; [दीर्घ सन्धि में उ, ऊ + उ, ऊ = ऊ होता है]
5. ख. पितृणम् सही है [दीर्घ सन्धि → ऋ, ॠ + ऋ, ॠ = ॠ होता है]

तिथि - 12.05.2020

प्रश्न- गुणसन्ध्या रेखाङ्कित पदानां सन्ध्यां सन्ध्याविच्छेदं वा

1. क. वार्षिक + उत्सव;  
गुण सन्धि के अन्तर्गत जब अ, आ + उ, ऊ = औ होता है अतः क + उ = को हुआ।
2. क. राजर्षिः सही उत्तर है क्योंकि  
अ, आ + ऋ, ॠ = अर् (ऌ) होता है अतः आ की मात्रा का लोप हुआ और "ऋ" अर् (ऌ) बना।
3. सुर + ईशः (क) सही है क्योंकि गुण सन्धि में  
अ, आ + इ, ई = ए बनता है।
4. क. सदा + एव सही है क्योंकि  
अ, आ + ए, ऐ = ऐ होता है।
5. ख. परमेश्वरः सही है [अ, आ + इ, ई = ए हुआ है]

नोट :- दीर्घ सन्धि

1. अ, आ + अ, आ = आ
2. इ, ई + इ, ई = ई
3. उ, ऊ + उ, ऊ = ऊ
4. ऋ, ॠ + ऋ, ॠ = ॠ

2. गुण सन्धि

- अ, आ + इ, ई = ए  
अ, आ + उ, ऊ = औ  
अ, आ + ऋ, ॠ = अर् (ऌ)



तिथि - 13.05.2020

प्रश्न -

वृद्धि - यण् सन्धिभ्याम् रेखाङ्कित पदानां सन्धिं सन्धिविच्छेदं वा कुरुत -

1. क. सु + आगतम् सही है क्योंकि यण् सन्धि में उ, ऊ + असमान स्वर = व् होता है।
2. क. महा + औषधिः सही है क्योंकि वृद्धि सन्धि में अ, आ + ओ, औ = औ होता है।
3. क. अनु + अयः सही है [ उ, ऊ + असमान स्वर = व् ]
4. ख. लोकैषणा सही है क्योंकि वृद्धि सन्धि में अ, आ + ए, ऐ = ऐ होता है।
5. क. प्रति + स्क्ल सही है क्योंकि यण् सन्धि में इ, ई + असमान स्वर = य् होता है।

तिथि - 14.05.2020

प्रश्न उचितधातुरूपैः रिक्तस्थानां निरूपयत -

1. घ. मक्षयामि होगा क्योंकि अद्य (कर्ता) उत्तम पुलष एकवचन में है अतः क्रिया भी उत्तमपुलष एकवचन की होगी।
2. क. पठामः वयं (कर्ता) उत्तम पुलष बहुवचन में है अतः क्रिया पठामः भी उत्तम पुलष बहुवचन में है।
3. ख. अभजताम् - इस वाक्य में कर्ता द्विवचन में है अतः क्रिया भी द्विवचन की होगी।
4. क. पचति - अम्बा कर्ता एक वचन में अतः क्रिया भी एकवचन प्रथम पुलष में होगी, अम्बा शब्द स्त्रीलिंग है।
5. ग. गमिष्यसि - त्वं (कर्ता) मध्यम पुलष एकवचन में है अतः क्रिया भी गमिष्यसि मध्यम पुलष एकवचन में है।

नोटः - कर्ता जिस पुलष वचन में होगी क्रिया भी कर्ता के अनुसार उसी पुलष वचन में रहती है।



तिथि - 15.05.2020

प्रश्न- पठितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानां उत्तराणि लिखत-

1. घ. दुहिता ,  
पुत्री का पर्यायवाची शब्द है, दुहिता - पुत्री, बेटी
2. ग. काकः विशेष्यपद है।  
विशेषण विशेष्य में समान विभक्ति होता है।
3. क. आतपे , आतपे का अर्थ - चूप तथा शैत्ये → ठंड  
दोनों विलोमपद है।
4. घ. तत् , तत् शब्द का रूप स्त्रीलिंग में तस्याः होता है  
तथा षष्ठी एकवचन है, यह सर्वनाम शब्द है।
5. किञ्चित्कालात् + अनन्तरम् सही है क्योंकि सन्धिनिगम के  
प्रथम अक्षर के बाद कोई भी स्वर, किसी वर्ग का  
दूसरा, तीसरा, चौथा अक्षर, य, र, ल, व, ह होने पर  
प्रथम अक्षर को तृतीय अक्षर में परिवर्तन होता है।  
अतः - त् का द हुआ है।

तिथि - 16.05.2020

1. ग. प्राक् होगा, पूर्वत्र का पर्यायवाची शब्द है, दोनों  
का अर्थ "पहले" होता है।
2. ख. बालिका, क्योंकि कर्तृपद का अर्थ कर्ता होता है  
इस वाक्य में रोने का काम कर्ता अर्थात् "बालिका" है।
3. ख. बालिका सही है। इस वाक्य में "लेभे" क्रिया है  
तथा कर्ता बालिका होगी।
4. घ. ल्यप् सही है, वि + लोक् + ल्यप्  
वि उपसर्ग, लोक् भूल धातु तथा ल्यप् प्रत्यय है।
5. घ. न + स्तादृशः , वृद्धि सन्धि के अनुसार,  
अ, आ + इ, ए = ऐ होता है। अतः  
न् का अ और इ जुड़कर ऐ बना है।

—X—