

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 27-04-2020**

### **1. (c) Think about all your accomplishment so far and feel good about it.**

**Explanation:** Positive thinking requires a person to look at the good in things, observe, understand and patiently work towards improving them rather than worrying and/or looking for the bad in things.

### **2. (d) Rahul learns from the feedback and makes his project work better.**

**Explanation:** Learn to take feedback in positive way for example, if someone gives you feedback objectively think how it will help you to improve and start working on it.

### **3. (b) Ignore them and move on in life.**

**Explanation:** if an individual has a positive attitude towards life and its challenges, he/she can overcome them and grow positively in life and work.

### **4. (a) smart**

**Explanation:** Dressing is the action of putting on clothes. Grooming is the process of making yourself look neat, tidy and smart. The way you dress, and groom can either send the message that you are confident, smart and sincere or possess opposite qualities.

### **5. (b) formal**

**Explanation:** A formal dress refers to the dress that is regarded to be suitable for event like wedding , garden, office school, party etc.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 28-04-2020**

### **1.(B) process**

**Explanation:** Communication is a non-stop process. The process of communication refers to the transmission or passage of information or message from the sender through a selected channel to the receiver overcoming barriers that affect its pace. The process of communication is a cyclic one as it begins with the sender and ends with the sender in the form of feedback.

### **2. (C) sender**

**Explanation:** The sender is the person who transmits the message. The person who transmits a message to the other person is called the sender, and the person who receives the message is called the receiver. With communication there is two-way traffic. This means that the receiver is a sender as well, because the receiver always reacts on the sender.

### **3. (A) receiver**

**Explanation:** Receiver is the person who notices and decodes and attaches some meaning to a message. The "receiver" is the listener, reader, or observer—that is, the individual (or the group of individuals) to whom a message is directed.

### **4. (B) nonverbal**

**Explanation:** Our dress code is an example of Nonverbal communication. Nonverbal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages without using words, either spoken or written. Also called manual language. Similar to the way that italicizing emphasizes written language, nonverbal behavior may emphasize parts of a verbal message.

### **5. (A) non verbal**

**Explanation:** Nonverbal communication includes tone of voice body language, facial expressions etc. Nonverbal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages without using words, either spoken or written. Also called manual language. Similar to the way that italicizing emphasizes written language, nonverbal behavior may emphasize parts of a verbal message.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 29-04-2020**

### **1.(B) Eight**

**Explanation:** Understanding eight different parts of speech forms the base of learning grammar. There are eight parts of speech they are noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection. Explanation: In order to study English language, all words are placed in classes or categories called the PARTS OF SPEECH.

### **2. (B) Noun**

**Explanation:** A Noun is defined as the name of a person place or thing. Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas. They are not actually people, places, things, or ideas.

### **3. (B) Capital**

**Explanation:** Proper nouns always begin with Capital letters. The word cat is a noun, which means there is more than one. The word Bob is a proper noun. All proper nouns must begin with capital letters. Countries all begin with a capital letter because they are also proper nouns.

### **4. (B) Oral**

**Explanation:** While talking to friends you do not pay attention to the skills of Oral Communication. Oral communication is the process of expressing information or ideas by word of mouth. Learn more about the types and benefits of oral communication, and find out how you can improve your own oral communication abilities.

### **5. (B) Indefinite**

**Explanation:** 'A' and 'an' are the Indefinite articles. The indefinite article (a, an) is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 30-04-2020**

### **1. (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.

### **2. (B) Indirect**

**Explanation:** The Indirect speech is also called as reported speech. In grammar, when you report someone else's statement in your own words without any change in the meaning of the statement, it is called indirect speech.

### **3. (A) Negative**

**Explanation:** A positive statement (in a question tag) takes a Negative tag. When we reply to a statement we can put an affirmative or negative tag at the end of our comment. This short tag takes the form of a question.

### **4. (B) Written**

**Explanation:** Reading comprehension means understanding a written text. Reading comprehension occurs when readers construct meaning as they interact with the written word in an exchange of ideas between themselves and the message in the text. Effort devoted to decoding words detracts from the ability to expend resources on understanding text.

### **5. (A) Tense**

**Explanation:** Tense refers to the time of action. TENSE refers to the absolute location of an event or action in time, either the present or the past. It is marked by an inflection of the verb.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 01-05-2020**

### **1. (B) employer-employer**

**Explanation:** Communication strengthens Employer & Employee relationship in an organization. Healthy communication between an employer and his or her employees is necessary for building a positive work culture. As an employer, don't hide important information from your staff or only grant it to a select group of workers. Being aware of how the company is performing and what new projects are coming up help employees see how their role fits into the organization. It also makes them more likely to respect and trust the company. Always keep all your team members in the loop about important goings on in the company.

### **2. (B) cultural**

**Explanation:** When there is similarity of background between the sender and the receiver such as age, language nationality, religion, gender then this is called Cultural context. Cultural context looks at the society the characters live in and at how their culture can affect their behaviour and their opportunities.

### **3. (D) Cross**

**Explanation:** The Christian sign of the Cross is a gesture pertaining to religion and spirituality. The sign of the cross (Latin: signum crucis), or blessing oneself or crossing oneself, is a ritual blessing made by members of some branches of Christianity.

### **4. (B) Listening**

**Explanation:** Hearing is only an important component of Listening. The key steps for listening are hearing, attending, and receiving.

### **5. (B) feedback**

**Explanation:** The response to a sender's message is called Feedback. Feedback can also be written like - replying to an e-mail, etc. Feedback is your audience's response; it enables you to evaluate the effectiveness of your message.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/IT/ 02-05-2020**

### **1. (C) Clause**

**Explanation:** A group of related words that contain both a subject and predicate and that functions as part of a sentence is Clause. In language, a clause is a part of the sentence that contains a verb. A typical clause consists of a subject and a predicate, the latter typically a verb phrase, a verb with any objects and other modifiers.

### **2. (C) Recalling**

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

### **3. (A) Fonts**

**Explanation:** Different types of letters used for printing are called Fonts. A font is the combination of typeface and other qualities, such as size, pitch, and spacing.

### **4. (A) Communication**

**Explanation:** People cannot interact with each other without Communication. Without being able to express themselves and listen to another, partners cannot achieve intimacy. By developing your communication skills, you and your partner will be able to establish and preserve a loving, respectful relationship between two people who love each other.

### **5. (D) All**

**Explanation:** Ability to interpret, Knowledge and Reason for reading is required as a skill while reading.

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## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 27-04-2020**

**1.(d)has changed**

**Explanation –** to express the action that began in the past still continuing.

**2.(c)delayed**

**Explanation –** to express an action completed in the past with reference to the time of speaking.

**3.(a)was caught**

**Explanation –** as past participle form of verb is put after was in the sentence of passive voice.

**4.(b)addressed**

**Explanation –** to express an action completed in the past.

**5.(c)have lived**

**Explanation –** to describe a past experience.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 28-04-2020**

**1.(b)was hit**

**Explanation –** to show the action completed by past participle form of verb after 'was' in passive voice.

**2.(a)is given**

**Explanation –** to express time and condition introduced by 'If'.

**3.(d)has been elected**

**Explanation –** to describe an action that began in the past is still continuing and may extend in future.

**4.(c)was taken**

**Explanation –** to express two actions where the first action leads instantly to the second action.

**5.(a)was celebrated**

**Explanation –** to express an action completed in the past with reference to the time of speaking.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 29-04-2020**

**1.(a)in**

**Explanation –** used with the names of big cities and countries.

**2.(d)while**

**Explanation –** used to compare two extremes.

**3.(b)is**

**Explanation –** to express the action in present form.

**4.(d)finds**

**Explanation –** to explain planned future action.

**5.(c)catching**

**Explanation –** to express an action that has become a habit for doing it over and over.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 30-04-2020**

**1.(b)into**

**Explanation –** into is used to denote movement.

**2.(a)to**

**Explanation –** to is used with indirect object.



**3.(c)among**

**Explanation –** use for more than two persons or things, when there is no definite number.

**4.(b)to**

**Explanation –** used as a part of indefinite.

**5.(b)for**

**Explanation –** the noun or pronoun before which a preposition is placed is its object.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 01-05-2020**

**1.(a)acted without thinking**

**Explanation –** as in the fifth line of the passage words like impulsive fools, negative reactions are given.

**2.(c)need to act**

**Explanation –** as the boys earned their living by making and selling kites, mechanical toys etc. Therefore, to earn their living it is a need to act.

**3.(c)disliked by**

**Explanation –** as in the 13<sup>th</sup> line of the passage it is given. This idea was repellent to the wright brothers.

**4.(b)cancelled**

**Explanation –** as in the 20<sup>th</sup> line of the passage it is mentioned clearly.

**5.(a)force for moving forward**

**Explanation –** as mentioned in the passage that the inability to obtain enough lift power.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ENGLISH/ 02-05-2020**

**1.(a)future with virtual classroom**

**Explanation –** rest three options are wrong as per the lesson given.

**2.(d)the online teacher**

**Explanation –** as given in the lesson that Margie switches on her computer to get her lessons every day.

**3.(a)country inspector**

**Explanation –** according to the lesson, rest of the options are not valid.

**4.(d)the tests**

**Explanation –** Margie was afraid of her geography tests which were taken again and again.

**5.(b)17 May 2157**

**Explanation –** as mentioned in page: 7, second line of the lesson 'The Fun They Had'.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 27-04-2020**

### **1. (a) Linear Polynomial**

Degree means highest power of the polynomial. If a polynomial is having degree 1 is called Linear Polynomial.

### **2. (b) $y + \frac{3}{y}$**

$4x^2 + 2x - 1 = \text{degree } 2$ ; **(b)**  $y + \frac{3}{y} = y + 3y^{-1}$  power in polynomial cannot be negative.  
;(c)  $x^3 - 1 = \text{degree } 3$ ; (d)  $y^2 + 5y + 1 = \text{degree } 2$

### **3. (b) 0**

If we express in polynomial then,  $p(x) = \sqrt{3} x^0$

### **4. (d) 5**

Highest power is 5

### **5. (d) Biquadratic polynomial**

$F(x) = px^2 + qx + rx^4 + 5$  arrange the polynomial  $rx^4 + px^2 + qx + 5$ . So, highest power i.e degree 4

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 28-04-2020**

### **1. (d) $-\frac{5}{2}$**

$$p(x) = 2x + 5 ; p(x) = 0 ; 2x + 5 = 0 ; 2x = -5 ; x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

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

$P(x) = x^2 + 4x + 2$  ; Degree {highest power} = 2 ; So, number of solution is 2

### **3. (c) -3**

$(x - 1)$  is a factor of  $p(x)$ ;  $x - 1 = 0$  ;  $x = 1$

$$p(x) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + k ; p(1) = 0;$$

$$4(1)^3 + 3(1)^2 - 4(1) + k = 0 ; 4 + 3 - 4 + k = 0 ; 3 + k = 0 ; k = -3$$

**4.( c)1**

$$p(x) = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}; p(x) = x + (x^2 + 1)^{1/2}; \text{Degree \{highest power\} = 1}$$

**5. (d) 1**

$$p(x) = -9x + 9; p(x) = 0;$$

$$-9x + 9 = 0; -9x = -9; x = -9/9; x = 1$$

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 29-04-2020**

**1. (c) 2**

$$P(x) = 2x^2 + kx; x + 1 \text{ is a factor of } P(x)$$

$$x + 1 = 0; x = -1; \text{ put value of } x = -1 \text{ in } P(x), \text{ then } P(x = -1) = 0;$$

$$\text{i.e } P(-1) = 0; 2(-1)^2 + k(-1) = 0; 2 - k = 0; k = 2$$

**2. (b) 197**

$$\text{Use Identity } a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$99^2 - 98^2 = (99 - 98)(99 + 98) = 1 \times 197 = 197$$

**3. (a ) (3x+1)(2x+3)**

**Factorise by mid-term splitting;**

$$6x^2 + 11x + 3; 6x^2 + 9x + 2x + 3; 3x(2x + 3) + 1(2x + 3) = (3x + 1)(2x + 3)$$

**4. (b) -360**

**Use Identity  $a + b + c = 0$  then  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$**

$$\text{Given, } 3 + 5 + (-8) = 0 \text{ then } a = 3; b = 5; c = -8;$$

$$(3)^3 + (5)^3 + (-8)^3$$

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times (-8) = -360$$

**5. (a) 9984**

$$104 \times 96 = (100 + 4)(100 - 4) = 100^2 - 4^2 = 10000 - 16 = 9984$$

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 30-04-2020**

**1. (d)** 64

$$\times 5.63 + 11.26 \times 2.37 + 2.37 \times 2.37 = 5.63 \times 5.63 + 2 \times 5.63 \times 2.37 + 2.37 \times 2.37$$

$$(5.63)^2 + 2 \times 5.63 \times 2.37 + (2.37)^2 = (5.63 + 2.37)^2 = (8.00)^2 = 64$$

**2. (a)**  $(x-4)$

Given,  $(x + 5)$  is a factor of  $x^2 + x - 20$ . Factorise :  $x^2 + x - 20$

$$x^2 + 5x - 4x - 20 = x(x+5) - 4(x+5) = (x-4)(x+5). \text{ So, } (x-4) \text{ is the other factor.}$$

**3. (b)**  $(x+1)(x+9)$

Factorise:  $9x^2 + 10x + 1$

$$9x^2 + 9x + x + 1 = 9x(x+1) + 1(x+1) = (x+1)(x+9)$$

**4. (d)**  $14x$

$$(1 + 7x)^2 + (49x^2 - 1)$$

$$(1 + 7x)^2 + \{(7x)^2 - (1)^2\} = (1 + 7x)^2 + \{(7x+1)(7x-1)\}$$

$$= (7x+1)^2 + \{(7x+1)(7x-1)\} = (7x+1)\{(7x+1)+(7x-1)\}$$

$$= (7x+1)\{7x+1+7x-1\} = (7x+1)(14x)$$

**5. (d)** 96

$P(y) = y^{97} + 97$  Using the remainder theorem find the value

$$y+1=0; y=-1; p(-1)=(-1)^{97} + 97 = (-1) + 97 = 96$$

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 01-05-2020**

**1. b)  $2x+1$**

$$f\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)=0; x=\frac{-1}{2}; 2x=-1; 2x+1=0$$

So,  $2x+1$  is factor of  $f(x)$

**2. (a) 2**

$x-2$  is a factor of  $p(x) = x^2 - 3ax - 2a$ ;

$$x-2=0; x=2; p(2)=0$$

$$p(2)=(2)^2-3ax-2a=0; 4-6a-2a=0; 4-8a=0$$

$$4=8a; a=8/4; a=2$$

**3. (d)**

$$a-64a^3 = a(1-64a^2) = a\{(1)^2 - (8a)^2\} = a(1-8a)(1+8a)$$

**4.(b)  $(3x-4)(x+1)$**

$$3x^2-x-4=3x^2+3x-4x-4= 3x(x+1)-4(x+1) = (3x-4)(x+1)$$

**5. (b)  $1/2$**

$$P(x) = 2x^2+7x-4 = 2x^2+8x - x - 4 = 2x(x+4) - 1(x+4) = (2x-1)(x+4)$$

$$\text{For zeroes } P(x)=0; (2x-1)(x+4)=0; (2x-1)=0 \quad \text{OR } (x+4)=0$$

$$x=1/2 \quad \text{and } x=-4$$

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 02-05-2020**

### **1. (c) 120**

$$P(x) = 7x^4 + 3x^2 - 4 ; P(-2) = 7 \times (-2)^4 + 3 \times (-2)^2 - 4 = 7 \times 16 + 3 \times 4 - 4 \\ = 112 + 12 - 4 = 124 - 4 = 120$$

### **2. (a) 16380**

$$a=28; b=-15 ; c=-13 \quad a+b+c = 28+(-15)+(-13) = 28+ (-28) = 0$$

$$\text{If } a+b+c=0 \text{ then, } a^3+b^3+c^3 = 3abc$$

$$28^3+(-15)^3+(-13)^3 = 3 \times 28 \times (-15) \times (-13) = 16380$$

### **3. (b) 500**

$$\frac{361^3 + 139^3}{361^2 - 361 \times 139 - 139^2} = \frac{(361+139)(361^2 - 361 \times 139 - 139^2)}{361^2 - 361 \times 139 - 139^2} = 361+139 = 500$$

### **4. (a) $(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)$**

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = x^2(x-2) - 1(x-2) = (x^2-1)(x-2) = (x-1)(x+1)(x-2)$$

### **5. (b) $x^2-2x-80$**

$$(x+8)(x-10) = x(x-10) + 8(x-10) = x^2 - 10x + 8x - 80 = x^2 - 2x - 80$$

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## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 27-04-2020**

1.(b) speed

**Explanation:** Speed is defined as the total distance travelled by an object per unit time.

2. (b) 5 m/s

**Explanation:** Distance= 100 m

Time= 20sec, speed=  $100\text{m}/20\text{ sec}$

= 5 m/s.

3. (b) 100 m/s

**Explanation:** m/s is unit of velocity

4.(b) acceleration

**Explanation:** Think of accelerating in a car, when we hit the gas, we speed up,when we hit the brakes we slow down. Acceleration is generally associated with change in speed.

5.(a) zero

**Explanation:** If a car is stationary, it is not moving.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 28-04-2020**

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

**Explanation:**  $v_1 = 36 \times 5/18 = 10\text{m/s}$

$V_2 = 108 \times 5/18 = 30\text{ m/s}$

$t = 10\text{ s}$ , acceleration=  $(30-10)\text{m/s}/10\text{s} = 2\text{ m/s}^2$



2.(b) Constant speed

**Explanation:** Circular motion is a movement of an object along the circumference of a circle with a changing rate of rotation.

3.(b) equal to average speed

**Explanation:** Average speed= total distance/total time

Average velocity= total displacement/total time

When two objects are moving in a straight line then their time is equal as well as their distance is equal to their displacement.

4. (b)  $0.75 \text{ m/s}^2$

**Explanation:**  $u = 0, v = 54 \text{ km/h} = 54 \times 5/18 \text{ m/s}$

$= 15 \text{ m/s}$ , time = 20 sec

Acceleration =  $v - u / t$

$(15 - 0) \text{ m/s} / 20 \text{ s} = 15 \text{ m/s} / 20 \text{ s} = 0.75 \text{ m/s}^2$

5.(a) 200 m

**Explanation:**  $u = 0 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$ ,  $t = 10 \text{ s}$

$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

$= 0 \text{ m/s} \times 10 \text{ s} + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \text{ m/s}^2 \times (10 \text{ s})^2$

$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 100 \text{ m} = 200 \text{ m}$

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 29-04-2020**

1. (a) in uniform motion

**Explanation:** From above graph it is clear that velocity of the object remain constant throughout hence the object is in uniform motion.

2. (c) in accelerated motion

**Explanation:** Boy is moving in a circular motion and circular motion is an accelerated motion

3. (b) m

**Explanation:** Area given in the graph represents Displacement and its unit is meter.

4(b) Car B is the slowest.

**Explanation:** Graph shows that Car B covers less distance in a given time than A,C and D Cars.

5.(a)

**Explanation:** Distance in graph a is uniformly increasing with time hence it represents uniform motion.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 30-04-2020**

1.(b) 28m/s

**Explanation:**  $u = 20 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $v = ?$ ,  $a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$t = 2 \text{ s}, v = u + at$$

$$v = 20 + 4 \times 2 = 28 \text{ m/s}$$

2. (a) constant velocity

**Explanation:** Because acceleration is zero.

3. (c) distance travelled

**Explanation:** It is based on perimeter of the wheel as the wheel rotates.

4.(a) 3.07m/s

**Explanation:**  $v = 2 \pi r / T$

$$R = 42250 \text{ km} = 42250 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 24 \text{ hours} = 24 \times 3600 \text{ s}$$

$$V = 2 \times 3.14 \times 42250 \times 10^3 \text{ m} / 24 \times 3600 \text{ s} = 3.07 \text{ m/s}$$

5. (a) 12 m/s

**Explanation:**  $u = 0 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $v = ?$ ,  $a = 0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$t = 2 \text{ min} = 120 \text{ s}$$

$$v = u + at = 0 + 0.1 \times 120 = 12 \text{ m/s.}$$

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 01-05-2020**

1. (a) 900 m

**Explanation:** Distance = speed  $\times$  time =  $30 \text{ m/s} \times 30 \text{ s}$

$$= 900 \text{ m}$$

2 (b) Uniform circular motion

**Explanation:** As an object moves in a circle, it is constantly changing its direction. At all instances the object is moving tangent to the circle.

3. (c) constant speed

**Explanation:** Because there is no external force acting on it. Since acceleration is 0 so speed remains constant.

4. (b) 96 m

**Explanation:** Initial velocity  $u = 0$ , acceleration,  $a = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$ , time = 8 s

$$\text{Displacement, } s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$= 0 \times 8 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 8^2 = 96 \text{ m}$$

5.(c) Zero

**Explanation:** If it is a straight line, parallel to time axis, it represents that the position of the object does not change with respect to time. As the position does not change, the object is at rest. As the object remains at rest with respect to time, velocity is 0.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 02-05-2020**

1.(a) acceleration

**Explanation:** Acceleration of a body is defined as the change in velocity in unit time.

2.(b) average speed

**Explanation:** based on formula

3(b) non-uniform motion

**Explanation:** The speed of the body decreases with time.

4. (b) 5.33 m/s

**Explanation:** Average speed=  $s_1 + s_2 / t_1 + t_2$

$$= 16 \text{ m} + 16 \text{ m} / 4\text{s} + 2\text{s} = 32\text{m} / 6\text{s} = 5.33 \text{ m/s}$$

5.(b) 8.8sec

**Explanation:**  $v = 2 \pi r / t$

$$10 = 2 \times 3.14 \times 14 / t$$

$$t = 28 \times 3.14 / 10 = 8.8\text{s}.$$

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 27-04-2020**

1. (d) Evaporation

**Explanation:** The water kept in an earthen pot remain cool even in summer because earthen pot has many small holes. Water seeps out through them and evaporates from the surface of the pot. The energy needed for evaporation is taken from the water kept in the earthen pot. As a result, water kept in earthen pot become cool.

2. (b) They do not let the sweat evaporate

**Explanation:** Synthetic fabric are uncomfortable in summer because it does not allow air to pass through them. They do not absorb sweat from our body and evaporation process do not occur or occur slowly, and we feel lots of heat inside synthetic clothes.

3. (b) In hot and dry days

**Explanation:** A desert cooler cools better on a hot dry day because on a hot dry day, temperature is high and humidity is less, which helps in better evaporation. Due to the higher rate of evaporation, it gives better cooling effect.

4. (d) All of the above

**Explanation:** The given statements are correct, reverse of melting is freezing, reverse of evaporation is condensation and reverse of solid vapour is called sublimation.

5. (c) Low temperature and high pressure

**Explanation:** Gases can be compressed by applying pressure and lowering temperature.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 28-04-2020**

1. (c) Osmosis

**Explanation:** The diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane is called osmosis.

2. (a) Only solids

**Explanation:** The matter, which has negligible intermolecular space, is solid.

3. (a) Cotton

**Explanation:** Cellulose makes cotton absorbent and it contains a negative charge, which helps attract "dipolar" water molecules and absorb them.

4. (c) Inter molecular force

**Explanation:** Intermolecular forces are the forces, which mediate interaction between molecules, including forces of attraction or repulsion, which act between molecules and other types of neighbouring particles.

5. (a) An ideal gas

**Explanation:** Gas whose molecules occupy negligible space and do not interact and which consequently obeys the gas laws exactly.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 29-04-2020**

1. (d) Insoluble heavy impurities

**Explanation:** Factors that affect rate of evaporation are wind speed, surface area, temperature and humidity.

2. (a) Temperature

**Explanation:** Kinetic energy of molecules is directly proportional to absolute temperature.

3. (d) Insoluble heavy impurities

**Explanation:** An exothermic reaction is a chemical reaction that releases energy through light or heat. It is the opposite of an endothermic reaction.

4. (a) Purple

**Explanation:** When iodine sublimes, it forms a visible purple gas.

5. (a) At low pressure

**Explanation:** When we heat the water, the temperature of the water rises. Due to this the water molecule "gains kinetic energy", starts to move, and escapes to the atmosphere in the form of vapour.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 30-04-2020**

1. (a) From the surface

**Explanation:** Evaporation is surface phenomenon i.e. it takes places only from the surface of the liquid.

2. (b) Feeling of cold

**Explanation:** Feeling of cold is not a matter it is a feeling, it does not have mass and neither occupy space.

3. (d) Sodium chloride

**Explanation:** Sodium Chloride is an ionic solid and have high melting and boiling points. Therefore, it cannot change in vapour phase simply at atmospheric pressure hence it cannot sublime.

4. (b)  $22.6 \times 10^5 \text{ J/Kg}$

**Explanation:** It is defined as the heat required changing one mole of liquid at its boiling point under standard atmospheric pressure. It is expressed as kg/mol or kJ/kg.

5. (c) 308K, 329K, 391K

**Explanation:**  $K = 273 + ^\circ\text{C}$

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 01-05-2020**

1. (d) Sodium bromide

**Explanation:** Sodium bromide since it is ionic in nature rest all are covalent.

2. (a) It's kinetic energy increases

**Explanation:** As the temperature increases, the average kinetic energy increases, as does the velocity of the gas particles hitting the walls of the container.

3. (b) Matter is continuous in nature

**Explanation:** Matter is composed of very small particles called atoms; hence, matter is not continuous but particulate in nature.

4. (c) (II) & (III)

**Explanation:**

By increasing, the volume of the container also increases the distance between the molecules.

5. (a) It has weak forces of attraction

**Explanation:** The inter-molecular force of attraction between the molecules of carbon dioxide is very low.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 02-05-2020**

1. (a) Solid state

**Explanation:** The rate of diffusion is almost negligible in solids.

2. (c) Low temperature and high pressure

**Explanation:** Gases can be compressed by applying pressure and lowering temperature.

3. (a) Density

**Explanation:** The density, of a substance is its mass per unit volume.

4. (a) Plasma

**Explanation:** Plasma consists of super excited and super energetic particles. These particles are in the form of ionized gases.

5. (b) Latent heat of vaporisation

**Explanation:** It is defined as the heat required changing one mole of liquid at its boiling point under standard atmospheric pressure. It is expressed as kg/mol or kJ/kg.

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### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 27-04-2020**

1. b)Rice

**Explanation:** As it covers one third of the total cultivated area of India.It provides food to more than half of the Indian population. It is produced in almost all states.

2. d) Vermicompost

**Explanation:** Earthworms break down organic matter(kitchen wastes agricultural wastes etc.) into waste products called castings.

3. d)Weeds

**Explanation:** The unwanted plants in a crop field are known as weeds as they compete for water, space and nutrients with them and affect the productivity.

4. b)Water

**Explanation:** Plants obtain hydrogen from water which it absorbs from the soil through root.

5. d)All of the above

**Explanation:** Poultry fowls are susceptible to pathogens like Viruses(Bird flu, Ranikhet), Bacteria(Tuberculosis) and Fungi(Aspergillosis).

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 28-04-2020**

1. (b)Chemical fertilizers

**Explanation:** Organic farming is a type of agricultural practice that relies on techniques like crop rotation ,green manure and compost .

2. (a)White leghorn

**Explanation:** It is very popular exotic breed of fowl produces long white eggs.

3. (c)Herbicides

**Explanation:** A herbicide is a pesticide or a chemical used to kill unwanted plants or weeds.Examples:2,4-D,Atrazine etc.

4. (d) Sunflower

**Explanation :** The seeds of sunflower are used to extract oil which is used as cooking oil and biodiesel.

5. (c) Fibre

**Explanation :** Roughage are bulky feeds containing relatively less digestible material that is fibre. Example: straw of cereals and legumes like berseem and oat.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 29-04-2020**

1.(a) Culturing fish in fresh water.

**Explanation:** In such type of fisheries only river fishes like rohu, catla, catfish etc. can be cultured.

2.(d) Increasing fertility of soil.

**Explanation:** Crop rotation helps to maintain the nitrogen supply in the crop field when leguminous crops are alternated with other and hence increases the fertility of soil.

3.(d) Nitrogen

**Explanation:** Nitrogen is required in largest quantity by plants as it is a major component of chlorophyll and amino acids.

4.c) Intercropping

**Explanation:** In this method a few rows of one crop alternate with a few rows of a second crop. For example : Soyabean + Maize or finger millet + cowpea.

5.a) Biofertilizers

**Explanation:** Biofertilizer is a substance which contains living microorganisms help to restore the fertility of soil by supplying essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 30-04-2020**

1. a) Nerve cell

**Explanation:** Nerve cell is the largest or longest cell of human body reaching 90 cm in length .

2. d) Centrioles

**Explanation:** Plant cells without centrioles build special vesicles from their Golgi apparatus which are important for cell division.

3. d) Schleiden and Schwann

**Explanation:** In 1838 Schleiden first proposed the idea that all plants consist of cells and in 1839 Schwann independently asserted that all animals and plants are made up of cells.

4. c) Golgi apparatus

**Explanation:** The external elimination of substances like hormones and sweat produced by the cell is known as cell secretion which is done by Golgi apparatus.

5. c) Cytoplasm

**Explanation:** Endoplasmic reticulum is an irregular , interconnected network of intracellular membrane bound tubes and vesicles that occupies most of the cytoplasm in almost all Eukaryotic cells.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 01-05-2020**

1. d) Nucleus

**Explanation:** It is the brain of the cell as it has the information needed to conduct most of the cell's function.

2. c) Protoplasm

**Explanation:** In 1839 Purkinje coined the term ' Protoplasm' for the fluid substance of the cell.

3. d)Leucoplasts

**Explanation:** Leucoplast are colourless plastids which serve various functions like storage of starch, lipids or proteins.

4. a)Cytoplasm

**Explanation:** Cytoplasm is the site of glycolysis because in cytoplasm glucose and other related enzymes can be found in high concentration.

5. c) Smooth Endoplasmic reticulum

**Explanation:** Enzymes in SER help to detoxify both lipid soluble drugs and various harmful compounds produced by metabolism .

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 02-05-2020**

1. c) Virus

**Explanation:** Virus is an exception to cell theory as it is not regarded as a true cell or doesn't have cellular machinery.

2. d) Modifies and packages proteins.

**Explanation:** Golgi apparatus modifies and packages proteins coming from ER into membrane bound vesicles inside the cell.

3. b)Nucleus

**Explanation:** Prokaryotes do not have well defined nucleus while Eukaryotes have true nucleus.

4. c) Cytoplasm

**Explanation:** Membrane bound structures inside the cell like mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, chloroplast etc. which are embedded in the cytoplasm.

5. c) Endosmosis

**Explanation:** When a plant cell is kept in hypotonic solution and endosmosis will occur. Endosmosis is a process in which water molecules move from surrounding solution to the cell through cell membrane. Due to this, the plant cell becomes turgid.

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### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CIVICS/ 27-04-2020**

- 1) b) Parvez Musharraf

**EXPLANATION:-** In Pakistan Parvez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999.

- 2) a) 3000

**EXPLANATION:-** The National People's Congress consisting of about 3000 members, has the power to appoint the President of the country.

- 3) b) Institutional Revolutionary Party.

**EXPLANATION:-** PRI managed to win elections always because they used many unfair means to win elections.

- 4) a) Robert Mugabe

**EXPLANATION:-** He was the leader of ZANU-PF (political party) of Zimbabwe.

- 5) a) Saudi Arabia

**EXPLANATION:-** Saudi Arabia cannot be a democratic country as in this country women do not have the right to vote.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CIVICS/ 28-04-2020**

- 1) a) 1999

**EXPLANATION:-** In Pakistan, General Musharraf led a military coup in 1999 and overthrew a democratically elected government.

- 2) d) Five years.

**EXPLANATION:-** In China elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament.

- 3) b) 1958- 1961

**EXPLANATION:-** China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in the world history. Nearly 3 crore people died in this famine.

- 4) c) India

**EXPLANATION:-** In India right to vote is equally enjoyed by all adult men and women.

- 5) c) The dignity of citizens is enhanced.

**EXPLANATION :-** It means democracy is based on political equality, right to vote is available to all adult citizens.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CIVICS/ 29-04-2020**

- 1) a) absence of democracy.

**EXPLANATION:-** this famine was the worst recorded famine in world history.

- 2) d) to amend the Constitution of Pakistan.

**EXPLANATION:-** This order was aimed at giving extensive power to military and dismissed provincial Legislative assemblies.

- 3) a) 2002

**EXPLANATION:-** He issued this order to amend the Constitution of Indian.

- 4) b) It has always won elections.

**EXPLANATION:-** This is because this party uses many unfair means to win elections.

- 5) a) Those elected by the people.

**EXPLANATION:-** The final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people because this government is made by people.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ECONOMICS/ 30-04-2020**

- 1) a) farming

**EXPLANATION:-** Farming is the main activity of Palampur as nearly 75% people are engaged in farming.

- 2) b) Rs. 60

**EXPLANATION:-** The minimum wages for farm labourers set by the government is Rs. 60 per day, but the labourers of Palampur get only Rs.35-40

- 3) c) 25.

**EXPLANATION:-** Only 25% of the people are engaged in non-farm activities as 75% are engaged in farming.

- 4) d) Jowar and Bajra

**EXPLANATION:-** In rainy season farmers of Palampur grow Kharif crops such as Jowar and bajra.

- 5) d) Sowing

**EXPLANATION:-** Sowing is not a non-farm activity because it is related with farming.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ECONOMICS/ 01-05-2020**

- 1) b) High Yielding Variety

**EXPLANATION:-** High Yielding Variety produced much greater yield than the traditional seeds.

- 2) a) 450

**EXPLANATION:-** About 450 families belonging to several different castes live in Palampur.

- 3) c) In the late 1960's

**EXPLANATION:-** The Green Revolution introduced in the late 1960's introduced modern farming methods and use of HYV seeds.

- 4) a) Working capital.

**EXPLANATION:-** Raw materials and money in hand required for production is called working capital.

- 5) d) Machines

**EXPLANATION:-** Machines can be used in production over many years called Fixed capital.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ECONOMICS/ 02-05-2020**

- 1) a) Village money lender

**EXPLANATION:-** Small farmers borrow money from village money lenders as don't have their own savings from farming.

- 2) c) The village has a well developed system of irrigation.

**EXPLANATION:-** Because of the availability of well developed irrigation system in Palampur, farmers grow three different crops in a year.

3) d) Rainfall

**EXPLANATION:-** Fair requirement of production of goods and services are land, labour, physical capital and human capital.

4) a) Transport

**EXPLANATION:-** Transport is a non-farm activity.

5) a) Two.

**EXPLANATION:-** There is one high school and two primary schools.

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## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 27-04-2020**

1. (A) Mizoram

**Explanation:** Bangladesh is situated in the western side of Mizoram and Myanmar in the eastern side .

2. (C) Himachal Pradesh

**Explanation:** Jammu and Kashmir(U.T.), Punjab ,Rajasthan and Gujarat share land boundary with Pakistan in the western side of India.

3. (C) Peninsula

**Explanation:** Peninsula is an area of land almost completely surrounded by water bodies on its three sides.

4. (D) 2004

**Explanation:** The southernmost point of the Indian Union-‘Indira Point’ got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami.

5. (A) Rajasthan

**Explanation:** Rajasthan is the largest state of India and total area of this state is 342,239 square km.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 28-04-2020**

1. (A) Goa

**Explanation:** Goa is the smallest state of India and its total area is 3,702 square km.

2. (D) Australia

**Explanation:** Total area of India is 3.28 million square km and Australia area is 7.69 million square km

3. (A) Madhya Pradesh

**Explanation:** Madhya Pradesh is situated almost in the central part of India.

4. (C) 2

**Explanation:** There were two types of states in India before 1947.

1. Provinces- These states were ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy.

2. Princely- these states were ruled by local hereditary rulers.

5. (C) Chandigarh

**Explanation:** Chandigarh is the capital of the twin northern Indian states 1. Punjab and 2. Haryana.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 29-04-2020**

1. (B) West Asia

**Explanation:** Indian architecture is influenced by West Asian architectural styles of dome and minarets.

2. (C) Kanyakumari

**Explanation:** The southernmost place of mainland of India is Kanyakumari that is situated on the tip of Indian landmass.

3. (A) Pakistan

**Explanation:** The western neighbour of India is Pakistan. The longitude of this country is 69° 34' E.

4. (B) Kavaratti

**Explanation:** Kavaratti island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.

5. (A) Arunachal Pradesh

**Explanation:** In Arunachal Pradesh sun rises first because this state is situated in the easternmost side of India.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 30-04-2020**

1. C) Bangladesh

**Explanation:** Bangladesh is bounded by 5 Indian states namely  
1.Assam,2.Meghalaya, 3.Tripura,4. Mizoram and 5. West Bengal.

2. (A) 22°N

**Explanation:** India begins to taper From about 22° N latitude and extends towards the Indian Ocean.

3. (B) Telangana

**Explanation:** Telangana is not sharing international boundary with any countries. It shares boundary with 1. Andhra Pradesh (east and south), 2. Karnataka (west) ,  
3. Maharashtra (north and north – west).

4. (C) Puducherry

**Explanation:** The Union Territory Puducherry lies in the southern part of The Indian Peninsula in Tamil Nadu.

5. (B) 2

**Explanation:** Sri Lanka separates from India by two water bodies namely -1. Palk Strait and 2. Gulf of Mannar.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 01-05-2020**

1. (A) Jharkhand

**Explanation:** Jharkhand shares boundary with West Bengal (east), Bihar ( north), Odisha (south –east) Chhattisgarh ( south –west) and Uttar Pradesh(west).

2. (A) Laddakh

**Explanation:** Laddakh is an Union Territory that lies in northern side of India.

3. (D) China

**Explanation:** China is situated beyond (north of) the Himalaya that is why it is known as trans Himalayan neighbour of India.

4. (C) 2.4%

**Explanation:** India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.

5. (A) Strait

**Explanation:** Strait is a narrow stretch of water which separates two land masses. For example - Palk Strait between India & Sri Lanka.

## ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/GEOGRAPHY/ 02-05-2020

1. (B) Bhutan

**Explanation:** Bhutan is situated in the north-eastern side of India, Arunachal Pradesh in the east, Sikkim in west and Assam lies to the south of Bhutan.

2. (D) Meghalaya

**Explanation:** Meghalaya is situated in the north of Bangladesh.

3. (A) Daman

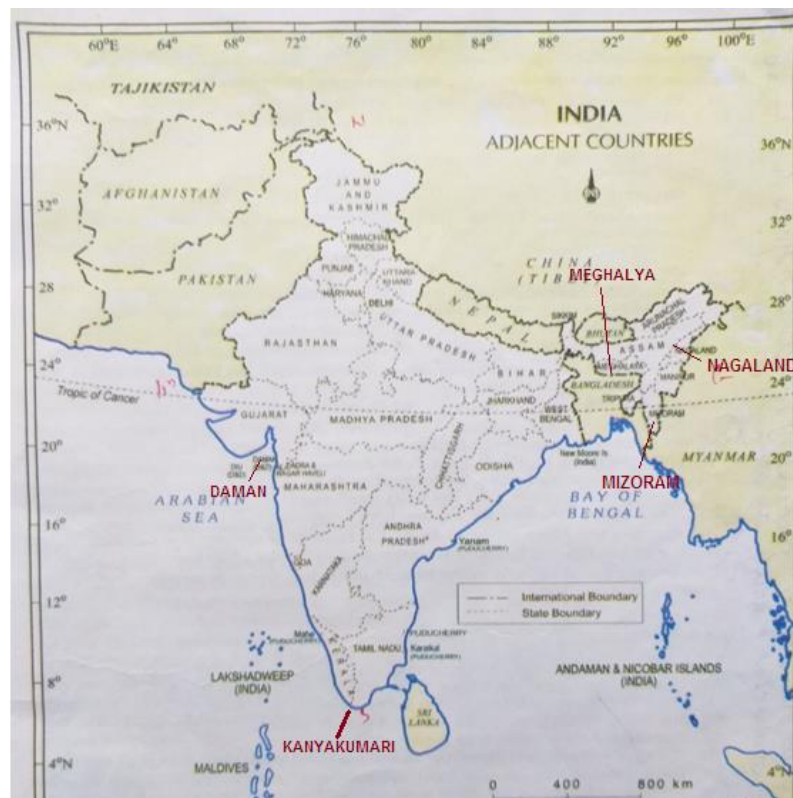
**Explanation:** From 26th January 2020 Daman is the capital of Daman-Diu-Dadra-Nagar and Haveli.

4. (A) The Trans Indian Ocean Route

**Explanation:** Because of central location of India and southward extension The Trans Indian route connects countries of Europe in the West to the countries of East Asia.

5. (A) Nagaland

**Explanation:** Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram share land boundary with Myanmar.





ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS..9 SUBJECT... HINDI DATE...27.04.2020

प्रश्नों के उत्तर व्याख्या सहित.....

प्रश्न १ उत्तर ख :सुमति को

लेखक ने सुमति को दूर के गांव में न जाने के लिए राजी कर लिया क्योंकि सुमति गांव में जाकर अपने मित्रों को कंडे( ताबीज) बांटने लगता था, जिसके कारण उसे वापस आने में दो-तीन दिन लग जाते थे, इस कारण लेखक नहीं चाहते थे कि वह गांव जाए।

प्रश्न २: उत्तर ग : हथियार के बारे में

तिब्बत में हथियार के लिए कोई कानून नहीं था, जिसके कारण वहां के लोग खुलेआम हथियार बंदूक लेकर घूमा करते थे और लूटपाट की घटनाएं होती रहती थी। इस कारण लोगों में भय व्याप्त रहता था।

प्रश्न३: उत्तर घ :एक बौद्ध भिक्षु

सुमति एक बौद्ध भिक्षु था। जिसने लेखक को उनकी तिब्बत की यात्रा में बहुत मदद की थी और वह लेखक के अभिन्न मित्र थे।

प्रश्न ४: उत्तर ग: शराब(छड)

तिब्बत में शाम के समय लोग शराब(छड) पीकर मस्त हो जाते थे और पूरे दिन का थकान दूर करते थे।

प्रश्न ५: उत्तर ग: 103

तिब्बत के एक मंदिर में कंजुर की हस्तलिखित 103 पोथियां रखी हुई हैं ,जिसमें बौद्ध धर्म के विषय में विस्तार से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS..9 SUBJECT... HINDI DATE...28.04.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर व्याख्या सहित

प्रश्न१: उत्तर ग : चीनी

नेपाल तिब्बत मार्ग पर चीन के फौज का कब्जा है ।

प्रश्न २: उत्तर क: नमक -मक्खन

तिब्बत में चाय तैयार हो जाने पर नमक और मक्खन डाला जाता है ताकि उसका स्वाद और रंग बरकरार रहे ।

प्रश्न ३: उत्तर ख : किसानों ने

दुर्ग के एक भाग में किसानों ने अपना बसेरा बना लिया है ।

प्रश्न ४: उत्तर ग : डंडे

डाकुओं के लिए तिब्बत में सबसे अच्छी जगह डंडे है क्योंकि वहां पर हथियार का कोई कानून नहीं, खुलेआम हथियार बिकते हैं जिसके कारण वह वहां आने जाने वाले लोगों से लूटपाट करके अपना भय व्याप्त कर पाते हैं ।

प्रश्न ५: उत्तर ग : बेगार मजदूरों से

तिब्बत का हर एक जागीरदार बेगार मजदूरों से खेती कराता है क्योंकि वह उन्हें कम मजदूरी दे पाए और ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा पाए।

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS..9 SUBJECT... HINDI DATE...29.04.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर व्याख्या सहित

प्रश्न 1 उत्तर c: यात्रा वृत्तांत

ल्हासा की ओर पाठ एक यात्रा वृत्तांत है। यात्रा वृत्तांत में लेखक अपनी रचना में अपनी यात्रा के विषय में अर्थात् उनकी यात्रा में उन्हें क्या परेशानियां हुई, कौन से अविस्मरणीय क्षण थे, इन सभी का वर्णन करते हैं।

प्रश्न 2 उत्तर d :उपर्युक्त सभी

लेखक लङ्कोर के मार्ग में अपने साथियों से इस कारण बिछड़ गए क्योंकि उनका घोड़ा धीरे चल रहा था और घोड़े के सुस्त पड़ने के कारण वह अकेले रह गए थे ।वह जगह उनके लिए अनजान थी अतः वह रास्ता भटक गए और डेढ़ दो किलोमीटर दूर आगे जाकर उन्हें उन्होंने वापस आकर सही रास्ता अपनाया।

प्रश्न 3 उत्तर b :लेखक का

'मैं अब पुस्तकों के भीतर था',यह कथन लेखक का है ,जब वह कंजूर की हस्तलिखित पोथियां पढ़ रहे थे।

प्रश्न 4 उत्तर c: भिक्षु का

लेखक ने अपनी प्रथम तिब्बत यात्रा में भिक्षु का वेश बनाया था क्योंकि उस समय तिब्बत यात्रा पर अनेक प्रकार की पाबंदियां थी और तिब्बत क्षेत्र में वहां के लोग भिक्षुओं को बिना किसी रोक-टोक के आने जाने दिया करते थे। इस कारण लेखक को अपनी पहली यात्रा में बहुत परेशानी नहीं उठानी पड़ी क्योंकि भिक्षु के रूप में उन्हें लुटेरों का भी भय नहीं था।

प्रश्न 5 उत्तर a: बोधगया

सुमति अपने यजमानों को बोधगया से लाए हुए गंडे बांटता था क्योंकि बौद्ध धर्म मानने वालों के लिए एक अत्यंत ही पवित्र स्थल है और वहां से जुड़ी हुई हर चीज उन सभी सभी के लिए बहुत पवित्र है।

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS..9 SUBJECT... HINDI DATE...30 .04.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

प्रश्न १ उत्तर क : 17 से 18 हजार फीट

समुद्र तल से डांडी की ऊंचाई 17 से 18 हजार फीट है।

प्रश्न २ उत्तर घ: भर वाहक

भरिया से अभिप्राय है भार वाहक यानी भार ढोने वाला।

प्रश्न 3 उत्तर ख : मठों के पास

तिब्बत में जागीरो का अधिकतर भाग मठों के पास रहता है।

प्रश्न 4 उत्तर ग : एक विशेष प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थ

थुक्पा का एक विशेष प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थ हैं जो तिब्बत के लोग प्रयोग में लाते हैं।

प्रश्न 5 उत्तर ग : व्यापार +इक

मूल शब्द...व्यापार

प्रत्यय.... इक

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS..9 SUBJECT... HINDI DATE...01 .05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

प्रश्न १ उत्तर ख : अभिशाप

उपसर्ग :आभि

मूल शब्द : शाप

प्रश्न २ उत्तर ख : स्वेच्छा

उपसर्ग : स्व

मूल शब्द : इच्छा

प्रश्न ३. उत्तर : ख :अपनापन

प्रत्यय : पन

मूल शब्द : अपना

प्रश्न ४.उत्तर क: कथनीय

मूल शब्द : कथन

प्रत्यय: ईय

प्रश्न ५. उत्तर घ: विवश

मूल शब्द :वश

उपसर्ग : वि

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS..9 SUBJECT... HINDI DATE...02 .05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

प्रश्न १: उत्तर ख : प्रहार

मूल शब्द: हार

उपसर्ग : प्र

प्रश्न २: उत्तर क : निरोग

मूल शब्द: रोग

उपसर्ग : नि

प्रश्न 3 उत्तर ग : लघुता

मूल शब्द :लघु

प्रत्यय : ता

प्रश्न 4 उत्तर घ: उपहार

मूल शब्द : हार

उपसर्ग : उप

प्रश्न 5 उत्तर ग : बुद्धिमान

मूल शब्द: बुद्धि

प्रत्यय : मान

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Date: — 27-04-2020  
[MONDAY]

Class — IX [SNK]

उचित धातुरूपैः रिक्त स्थानाणि पूरयत —

प्रश्न — 1. आवाम् संस्कृतवाचनं

उत्तर — (ख) कुर्याव

व्याख्या — 'इह' धातु का रूप विधिलिङ् लकार में उत्तमपुरुष द्विवचन में 'कुर्याव' रूप हुआ है।

2. ह्यः मम जन्मदिवसः —

उत्तर — आसीत्

व्याख्या — 'अस' धातु का रूप लङ् लकार प्रथमपुरुष एकवचन में 'आसीत्' रूप हुआ है।

3. अहम् परीक्षाविषये निश्चिन्तः —

उत्तर — अस्मि

व्याख्या — यहाँ कर्ता 'अहम्' उत्तमपुरुष एकवचन है। अतः क्रिया 'अस' धातु का उत्तमपुरुष एकवचन में 'अस्मि' रूप हुआ है।

4. युवाम् अद्य किम् —

उत्तर — (ख) अपठतम्

व्याख्या — इस वाक्य में कर्ता 'युवाम्' मध्यमपुरुष द्विवचन है। यह वाक्य लङ् लकार में है। अतः क्रिया 'पठ' धातु की म०पु० द्विवचन में लङ् लकार में 'अपठतम्' हुई है।

5. भोजनालये पाचकाः —

उत्तर — (ख) सन्ति

व्याख्या — इस वाक्य में कर्ता 'पाचकाः' है। वाक्य लट् लकार में है, कर्ता प्रथमपुरुष बहुवचन में है, अतः क्रिया 'अस' धातु की प्रथमपुरुष बहुवचन में 'सन्ति' हुई है।



# MCQ Question

Answer with Explanation  
Class - IX Subject - Sanskrit.

Date - 28-04-20 [Tuesday]

प्रश्न 1. रमेशः प्रतिदिनं अम्बां प्रणम्य विद्यालयं गच्छति।

उत्तर - ग) प्र + नम + ल्यप्

व्याख्या - 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय का 'य' शेष बचता है। 'प्र' उपसर्ग है, 'नम' धातु है। अतः 'प्रणम्य' शब्द बना।

प्रश्न 2. भक्ताः रामकथाम् श्रोतुं देवालयं गच्छन्ति।

उत्तर - श्रु + तुमुन्

व्याख्या - 'श्रु' धातु है। 'तुमुन्' प्रत्यय है। 'के लिए' के अर्थ में 'चतुर्थी' विभक्ति के स्थान पर इसका प्रयोग हुआ है।

प्रश्न 3. प्रतापोऽपि स्वदेशं परित्यज्य वनं गतः।

उत्तर - क) परि + त्यज + ल्यप्

व्याख्या - 'परि' उपसर्ग है, 'त्यज' धातु है, तथा 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय है। 'ल्यप्' का 'य' शेष बचता है। 'त्याग कर' के अर्थ में बना है।

प्रश्न 4. सः क्रीडित्वा विज्ञानं करिष्यति।

उत्तर - क्रीड + क्त्वा

व्याख्या - यहाँ 'क्रीड' धातु है। 'क्त्वा' प्रत्यय है। 'करके' अर्थ में 'क्त्वा' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है।

प्रश्न 5. राघवः शीघ्रं विद्यालयं गन्तुम् इच्छति।

उत्तर - घ) गम् + तुमुन्

व्याख्या - यहाँ 'गम्' धातु है, 'तुमुन्' प्रत्यय है। 'तुमुन्' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग 'के लिए' के अर्थ में होता है। 'जाने के लिए' के अर्थ में प्रयोग हुआ है।



Date - 29-04-2020 class - IX. [Sanskrit]  
[Wednesday]

उचित संख्यावाची शब्द : रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

प्रश्न - 1. अस्मिन् स्थूते — पुस्तके स्तः ।  
उत्तर → द्वे

व्याख्या → इस वाक्य में विशेष्य पद 'पुस्तके' है चूंकि हम जानते हैं कि संख्यावाची शब्द विशेषण होते हैं उनके लिंग, विभक्ति तथा वचन विशेष्य के अनुसार होते हैं। इस वाक्य में 'पुस्तके' पद नपुंसक लिंग द्विवचन है अतः 'दो' संख्या का नपुंसक लिंग में 'द्वे' रूप हुआ है।

2. मालाकारः उद्याने — पुष्पाणि पश्यति ।

उत्तर - त्रीणि ।

व्याख्या → यहाँ विशेष्य पद नपुंसक लिंग बहुवचन में 'पुष्पाणि' पद है। अतः नपुंसक लिंग बहुवचन में 'त्रीणि' रूप हुआ है।

3. — मदानगरेषु दिल्ली एवं भारतस्य राजधानी ।

उत्तर - चतुर्षु ।

व्याख्या → यहाँ विशेष्य पद 'मदानगरेषु' में सप्तमी विभक्ति बहुवचन [नपुं] है अतः 'चार' संख्यावाची शब्द रूप सप्तमी वि० बहुवचन में 'चतुर्षु' रूप हुआ है।

4. सरोवरे — कमलानि सन्ति ।

उत्तर → 'त्रीणि' ।

यहाँ विशेष्य पद 'कमलानि' नपुंसक लिंग बहुवचन है। अतः 'तीन' शब्द रूप का नपुंसक लिंग बहुवचन में 'त्रीणि' रूप हुआ है।

5. तस्य — पुत्राः सन्ति ।

उत्तर - 'चत्वारः' ।

व्याख्या → यहाँ विशेष्य पद 'पुत्राः' है जो पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन है। अतः 'चार' शब्द का पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन में 'चत्वारः' रूप हुआ है।



Date - 30-04-2020 · Class - IX [Sanskrit]  
[THURSDAY]

प्रश्न: - विकल्पेभ्यः उचित शब्द उपचिन्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

1. कक्षायाम् बालिकाः पठन्ति।

उत्तर - कक्षायाम्

व्याख्या → यहाँ 'कक्षायाम्' शब्द में सप्तमी विभक्ति रक्तवचन [स्त्री०] हुई है। अतः किम् शब्द का [स्त्री०] रूप सप्तमी वि० रक्तवचन में 'कक्षायाम्' हुआ है।

2. माता सह निवसति।

उत्तर - बालकेन।

व्याख्या: - उपपद वि० के नियमानुसार सह (साथ) के योग में तृतीया वि० होती है, अतः यहाँ तृतीया वि० रक्तवचन में 'बालकेन' रूप हुआ है।

3. शिष्याः पुष्पाणि आनयन्ति।

उत्तर - गुरुभ्यः।

व्याख्या: → यहाँ सामान्य विभक्ति के अनुसार 'के लिए' के अर्थ में चतुर्थी विभक्ति बहुवचन 'गुरुभ्यः' रूप हुआ है।

4. विद्वांसः प्रवचनम् अकुर्वन्।

उत्तर - सत्रायाम्।

व्याख्या → 'आचार्य अधिकरणं भवति' इस नियम के अनुसार 'सत्रायाम्' पद अधिकरण कारक है। अतः यहाँ सप्तमी विभक्ति हुई है।

5. कोऽपि छात्रः विना विद्यालयं न आगच्छतु।

उत्तर - पुल्लिङ्गं।

व्याख्या → 'विना' के योग में द्वितीया, तृतीया एवं पंचमी विभक्ति होती है। विकल्प में केवल द्वितीया विभक्ति होने के कारण 'पुल्लिङ्गं' उत्तर हुआ है। विकल्प में तृतीया एवं पंचमी वि० के पद नहीं हैं।



Date - 01-05-2020 class - IX . Sanskrit .

[FRI DAY]

प्रदत्त विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं उत्तरं चित्वा सन्धि सन्धि विच्छेदं वा कुरुत -

प्रश्न - 1 . कवीश्वरः कालिकायः आसीत् ।

उत्तर - कवि + ईश्वरः

व्याख्या - यह दीर्घ सन्धि का उदाहरण है।  
यहाँ इ + ई = ई नियमानुसार हुआ है।

प्रश्न - 2 . सर्वथा मत्तैः न्यम मणितव्यम् ।

उत्तर - मत + ऐन्यम् ।

व्याख्या - यह वृद्धि सन्धि का उदाहरण है। यहाँ  
अ + ऐ = ऐ नियमानुसार हुआ है।

प्रश्न - 3 . सदैव कार्यं विचार्यैः स्व कर्तव्यम् ।

उत्तर - सदा + स्व

व्याख्या → यह वृद्धि सन्धि का उदाहरण है। यहाँ  
आ + ए = ऐ नियमानुसार हुआ है।

प्रश्न - 4 . महेशः नकुलं दृष्ट्वा तं व्यापादितवान् ।

उत्तर - महा + ईशः ।

व्याख्या → यह गुण सन्धि का उदाहरण है। यहाँ  
आ + ई = ऐ नियमानुसार हुआ है।

प्रश्न - 5 . सः अतीव कुशलः अस्ति ।

उत्तर - अति + इव ।

यहाँ - इ + इ = ई हुआ है। यह

दीर्घ सन्धि का उदाहरण है।



Date - 02-05-2020 Class - IX. [Sanskrit]  
[SATURDAY]

गद्यांश पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत -

प्रश्न सं. - 1. सेतुनिर्माणम् के अकुर्वन् ?

उत्तर - वानराः ।

व्याख्या: - गद्यांश के अवलोकन से सेतुनिर्माण कार्य वानरों के द्वारा हुआ। यहाँ 'के' प्रश्नवाची शब्द है जो पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन है। यह 'किम्' शब्द का रूप है। 'वानराः' शब्द भी पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन है।

प्रश्न सं. - 2. वानराणां सेना कुत्र प्राविशत् ?

उत्तर → लंकाम् ।

व्याख्या: - इस वाक्य में 'लंका' में प्रवेश की। 'लंका' कर्म कारक है इसमें द्वितीया विभक्ति हुई है।

प्रश्न सं. - 3. कः मृतः अभवत् ?

उत्तर - रावणः

व्याख्या: - राम-रावण युद्ध में राक्षसराज 'रावण' की मृत्यु हुई थी अतः 'रावणः' उत्तर सही है। यहाँ 'कः' शब्द में प्रथमा वि० एकवचन हुई है तथा उत्तर 'रावणः' में भी प्रथमा वि० एकवचन हुई है।

प्रश्नसंख्या →

4. 'बन्धुभिः' इति पदे विभक्ति किम् ?

उत्तर - तृतीया विभक्ति ।

व्याख्या: - 'बन्धु' शब्द उकारान्त पुलिङ्ग है। इसका रूप 'साधु' की तरह चला है। यहाँ तृतीया वि० बहुवचन होकर 'बन्धुभिः' रूप हुआ है।

5. 'लंकाम्' इति पदे विभक्ति किम् ?

उत्तर - द्वितीया विभक्ति ।

व्याख्या → 'लंकाम्' शब्द उकारान्त स्त्री० है, इस पद का रूप 'लता' की तरह चलकर द्वितीया वि० एकवचन रूप हुआ है।