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

CLASS: IX- SOCIAL SCIENCE-SAMPLE PAPER, SESSION ENDING BUEPRINT (40 Marks)

SUB	Chapters	VSA (2)	SA (3)	LA (5)	CBQ	Map Skill	Chapter Total	TOTAL
HISTORY	Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution	1(2)	1(3)				05	10
	Nazism and the Rise of Hitler				1(4=1 +1+2)	1(1)	05	
GEOGRAPHY	Drainage					1(1)	01	10
	Climate	1(2)			1(4=1 +1+2)		06	
	Natural Vegetation & Wildlife	1(2)				1(1)	03	
POLITICAL SCIENCE	Electoral Politics	1(2)	1(3)				05	10
	Working of Institution			1(5)			05	
ECONOMICS	Poverty As a Challenge	1(2)	1(3)	1(5)			10	10
T O T A L		5(2) =10	3(3) = 09	2(5) = 10	2(4)= 08	3(1) = 03	40	

CLASS - IX   **MAX. MARKS: 40**

SUBJECT - SOCIAL STUDIES   **MAX TIME: 2 HOURS**

सामान्य निर्देश

1. यह प्रश्न पत्र पांच खंडों मे विभाजित है- खंड ए, बी, सी, डी और इ ।

2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. . खंड-ए: प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 अति लघुउत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, जिनमे से प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

4. खंड-बी: प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 8 लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमे से प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

5. खंड-सी: प्रश्न संख्या 9 और 10 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमे से प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

6. खंड-डी: प्रश्न संख्या 11 और 12 केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं। जिनमे से प्रत्येक के 4 अंक हैं।

7. खंड-ई: प्रश्नसंख्या 13 और 14 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है।

8. प्रश्न पत्र मे कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालाकि , कुछ प्रश्नों मे आतंरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है।

9. ऐसे प्रश्नों मे से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है। इसके अलावा जहॉआवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

General Instructions:
1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section –E Question no 13 and 14 are map based questions.
8. There is no overall choice in question paper however internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choice in such questions have to be attempted .
9. In addition to this separate instructions are given with each section and questions wherever necessary.

	Very Short Answer Type (02 Mark each)	
QNo	Questions	Marks
1	रूस में ग्रींस तथा ह्वाईट्स कौन थे? Who were the 'greens' and 'whites' in Russia? <center>Or</center> रूस में 'खूनी रविवार' की घटना क्या थी? What was the "Bloody Sunday" incidence in Russia?	(2)
2	पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की दो विशेषताए लिखिए? State two characteristics of the Western Disturbances?	(2)
3	प्राकृतिक वनस्पति से क्या तात्पर्य है? What is meant by Natural Vegetation?	(2)
4	चुनाव फोटो पहचान पत्र का क्या महत्व है? What is the significance of Election Photo Identity Card?	(2)
5	गरीबी रेखा क्या है? What is Poverty Line?	(2)
Short Answer Type (03 Marks each)		
6	उदारवादी कौन थे? उनके राजनितिक और सामाजिक विचार क्या थे? Who were liberals? What were their political and social views?	(3)
7	भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रमुख कार्य क्या है? What are the main functions of the Election Commission of India? <center>Or</center> स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष चुनाव की चुनौतियॉ क्या है? What are the challenges to free and fair elections?	(3)
8	भारत में निर्धनता में अंतर–राज्य असमानताओं का विवरण प्रस्तुत करें। Give an account of the inter-state disparities in poverty in India	(3)
Case based questions 2 x 4 =8		
9	**दिये गये मूल पाठ को पढ़े और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नो के उत्तर दे।** नात्सी विचारधारा हिटलर के विश्व दृष्टिकोण का पर्यायवाची थी। हिटलर की नस्ली सोच चार्ल्स डार्विन और हरबर्ट स्पेंसर जैसे विचारकों के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित थी। डार्विन प्रकृति वैज्ञानिक थें, उन्होने विकास और प्रकृति चयन की अवधारणा के जरिए पौधों और पशुओं की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या का प्रयास किया था। बाद में हरबर्ट स्पेंसर ने ' अतिजिविता का सिंद्धान्त ' (Survival of the fitest) जो सबसे योग्य है वही जिंदा बचेगा विचार दिया। इस विचार का मतलब यह था कि जो प्रजातियॉ बदलती हुइ वातावरणीय पारिस्थितियों के अनुसार खुद को ढ़ाल सकती है, वही पृथ्वी पर जिंदा रहती है। हिटलर की विचारधारा का दूसरा पहलू लेबेंस्राउम या जीवन परीधि की भू–राजनीतिक अवधारणा से संबन्धित था वह मानता था कि अपने लोगो को बसाने के लिए नये इलाको पर कब्जा करना जरूरी है। Read the given Text and answer the following questions- Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's worldview. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was	

	a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. The other aspect of Hitler's ideology related to the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum, or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement.	
	1. हरबर्ट स्पेंसर का मुख्य विचार क्या था? What was the main idea of Herbert Spencer?	1
	2. डार्विन ने पौधो तथा पशुओं कि उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या किस प्रकार किया? How Darwin explained the creation of plants and animals?	1
	3. नात्सी क्षेत्रीय विस्तार की निति का आधार क्या था? What was the basis of Nazi policy of territorial expansion?	2
10	**दिये गये मूल पाठ को पढ़े और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।** दक्षिण– पश्चिम मानसून का भारत में अतर्वाह यहाँ के मौसम को पूरी तरह परिवर्तित कर देता है। मौसम के प्रारम्भ में पश्चिम घाट के पवन मुखी भागों में भारी वर्षा होती है। दक्कन का पठार एवं मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भाग में भी वर्षा होती है। यद्यपि ये क्षेत्र वृष्टि छाया क्षेत्र में आते है। खासी पहाड़ी के दक्षिणी श्रृखलाओं मे स्थित मासिनराम विश्व में सबसे अधिक वर्षा प्राप्त करता है। राजस्थान एवं गुजरात के कुछ भागों में बहुत कम वर्षा होती है। The inflow of the South-west monsoon into India brings about a total change in the weather. Early in the season, the windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall. The Deccan Plateau and parts of Madhya Pradesh also receive some amount of rain in spite of lying in the rain shadow area. Mawsynram in the southern range of the Khasi Hills receives the highest rainfall in the world. Rajasthan and parts of Gujural get scanty rainfall.	
	1. पश्चिमी घाट के किस ओर अत्यधिक वर्षा होती है। Which side of Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall?	1
	2. मासिनराम कहाँ स्थित है? Where is Mawsynram situated?	1
	3. वृष्टि छाया प्रदेश से क्या तात्पर्य है? What is meant by 'rain shadow area'?	2

Long Answer Type (05 Marks each)

11	सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की शक्तियों और कार्यों की संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.	(5)
12	गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ उपायों की व्याख्या करें Explain some measures which have been taken by the government to remove poverty	(5)

| 13 | History Map Work: | (1) |

विश्व राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर इस धुरी शक्ति राष्ट्र को पहचानें
Identify this Axis power nation on world political map.
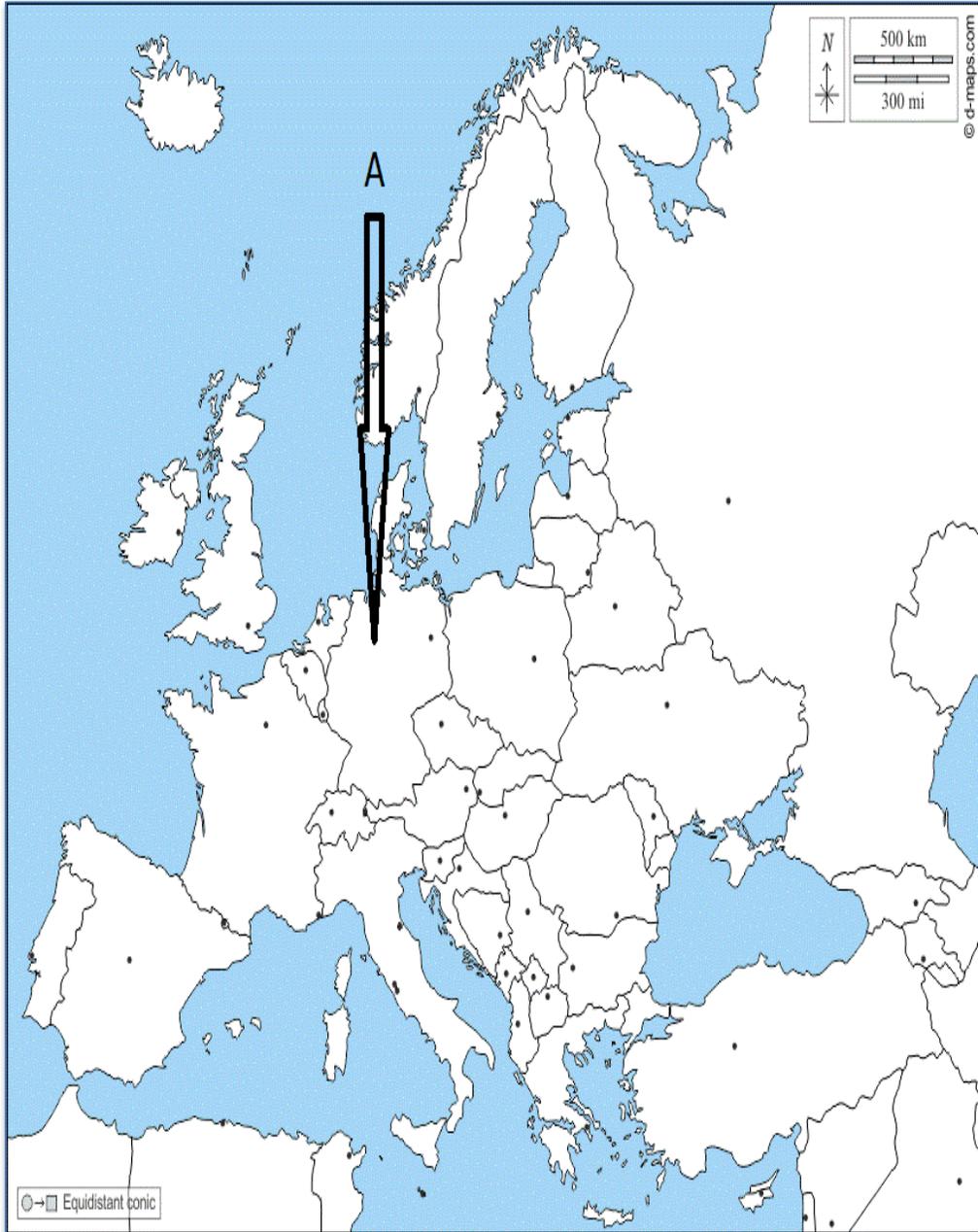
14	Geography Map Work:	
	A. ताजे पानी की इस झील को पहचानिए और नाम लिखिए	1
	Identify and write the name of this fresh water lake-	
	B. वन्य जीव अभ्यारण्य को पहचानिए और उसका नाम लिखिए।	1
	Identify and write the name of this wild life sanctuaries.	
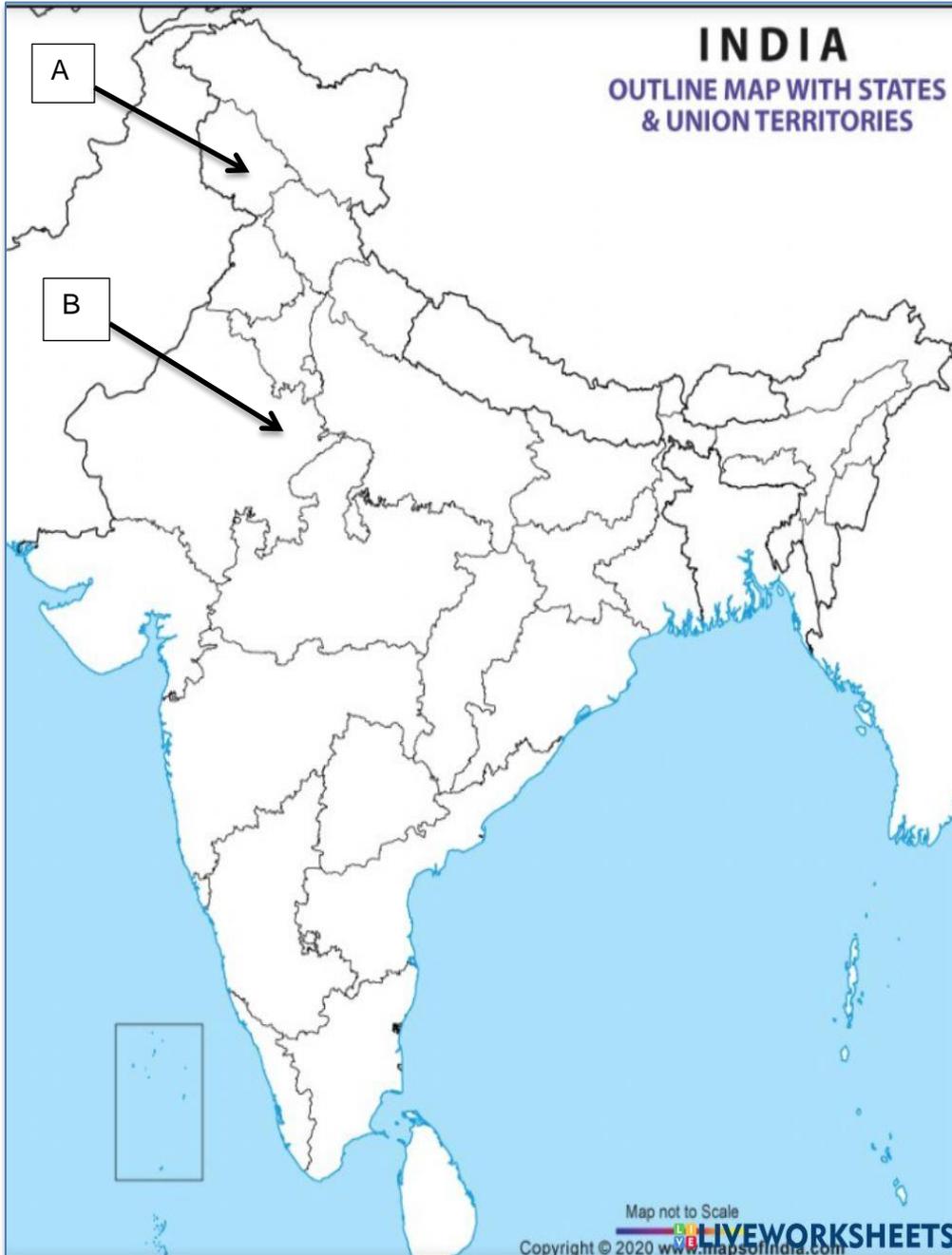
INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

A

B

Map not to Scale
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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

VARANASI REGION

SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2021- 22

CLASS - IX

SUBJECT - SOCIAL STUDIES

FULL MARKS: 40   **TIME: 2 HOURS**

_____

	Very Short Answer Type (02 Mark each)	
Q. No	**Questions**	**Marks**
1	They were the group of people who were against the Bolshevik Revolution. They started a civil war. They were supported by the French, American, British and the Japanese troops as these countries were worried about the growth of socialism in Russia. **Or** Up to 200 people were killed by rifle fire and Cossack charges. This event became known as Bloody Sunday and is seen as one of the key causes of the 1905 Revolution. The aftermath brought about a short-lived revolution in which the Tsar lost control of large areas of Russia.	**(2)**
2	● These originate over the east Mediterranean sea. ● These cause rain in North India	**(2)**
3	Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.	**(2)**
4	This card is given to every person on the voter's list. The voters are required to carry, this card when they go out to vote, so that no one can vote for someone else.	**(2)**
5	In India, the concept of Poverty line is used as a measure of absolute poverty. So BPL (Below Poverty Line) is a line which demarcate the people, who are living below the poverty from those, who are living above the poverty line.	**(2)**
	Short Answer Type (03 Marks each)	
6	Liberals : One of the groups which looked to change society were the liberals.	**(3)**

		Political and Social Views of Liberals :	
		● **Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.** ● **Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.** ● **They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.** ● **However, they were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote.** ● **They also did not want the vote for women.**	
7		**Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of election. It implements code of conduct. It orders the government to follows the guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its win elections, or to transfer some government officials. If Election Commission feels unfairness in polling, it orders a re-poll.** **Or** Challenges to free and fair elections The challenges to free and fair elections in India include: (I) Money power of candidates and political parties (ii) Criminal elements entering the political fray (iii) Family politics (iv) Similarity of parties in policies and practice (v) Disadvantages of smaller parties and independent candidates.	**(3)**
8		● **States with poverty ratio more than the national average: Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are the most poverty ridden states of India. The poverty ratio in these states is much higher than the national average. Orissa and Bihar are the poorest states with poverty ratio of 47 and 43 respectively. Most of these states are facing rural as well as urban poverty.** ● **States with poverty ratio less than the national average: Recent studies show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. There has been a significant decline in poverty ratio in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.** ● **States with low poverty ratio: States like Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir have very low**	**(3)**

		percentage of population living below the poverty line.	
9	**1.** survival of the fittest **2.** through the concept of evolution and natural selection **3.** The geopolitical concept of Lebensraum, or living space		
10	**1.** The windward side of the Western Ghats **2.** Southern range of the Khasi **3.** The area which are located lee ward side of monsoon winds and they receive a very little amount of rainfall.		

Long Answer Type (05 Marks each)

11	**Original Jurisdiction :** The original jurisdiction extends to those cases which the Supreme Court has the authority to hear and decide in the first instance. **Between citizens of the country;** **Between citizens and government;** **Between two or more state governments; and** **Between governments at the union and state level.** **Appellate Jurisdiction:** It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts. **Advisory Jurisdiction :** As the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court gives legal advice to the President of India on any legal or constitutional matter referred to it. However, the advice is not binding on the Supreme Court. **Guardian of the Constitution:** The Supreme Court acts as the guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is in violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law or order unconstitutional. **Guardian of Fundamental Rights:** The Supreme Court also acts as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. When a fundamental right of any citizen is violated by the government or any individual he can seek the protection of the Supreme Court.	**(5)**

12	o remove poverty government has adopted two approaches:	**(5)**

- **Indirect approach: This covers achieving high economic growth rate, promotion of small scale industry, promotion of agriculture. This approach is also referred as trickle down effect. It was assumed that the development of industry and agriculture would create employment opportunities and income, which would lead to rapid economic development.**
- **Direct approach: Under direct approach government has launched various poverty alleviation programmes and food schemes to target the poor directly.**

The government has launched various poverty alleviation schemes to control poverty.

(i) National Rural Employ-ment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005: It was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

(ii) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP): It was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural poor, who are in need of wage employment, and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, and food grains are provided free of cost to the states. Once the NREGA is in force, the NFWP will be subsumed within this programme.

(iii) The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY): It was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.

(iv) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP): It was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Map Question		
13	**History Map Work:** **13.1 GERMANY**	**(2)**

14	**Geography Map Work:**
	
	   A. Wular lake
	   A. Sariska .
		(2)

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, VARANASI REGION

BLUE PRINT

TERM II (2021-22)

Class - IX

SCIENCE (086)

S.N.	Unit	Topic	Short Answer (2marks)	Short Answer (3 Marks)	Case Study Type (4 Marks)	Total Marks
1.	Matter – Its Nature & Behaviour	ATOMS AND MOLECULES	1x2	1x3	1x4	9
2.		STRUCTURE OF ATOM	3x2	1x3		9
3.	Motion, Force & Work	GRAVITATION		2x3		6
4.		WORK AND ENERGY	1x2	2x3		8
5	Organization in the Living World	WHY DO WE FALL ILL	2x2		1x4	8
		No. of Questions	7	6	2	40

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, VARANASI REGION

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Class - IX

SCIENCE (086)

TERM II (2021-22)

Max. Marks:40   Time allowed: 2 hours

General Instructions:

i) All questions are compulsory.

ii) The question paper has three sections and 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.

iii) Section–A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section–B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section–C has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.

iv) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

SECTION A

1. The atomic number of three elements A, B and C are 9, 10 and 13 respectively. Which of them will form a cation?

2. Compute the number of ions present in 5.85 g of sodium chloride.

3. a) Write the correct representation of an element 'X' which contains 15 electrons and sixteen neutrons.

   b) In the atom of an element X, 6 electrons are present in the outermost shell. If it acquires noble gas configuration by accepting requisite number of electrons, then what would be the charge on the ion so formed?

4. An element 'Z' forms the following compound when it reacts with hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen and phosphorous.
   ZH_3, ZCl_3, Z_2O_3 and ZP
      (a) What is the valency of element 'Z'?
      (b) Element 'Z' is metal or non-metal?

5. a) Define one Joule of work?

   b) A force of 7 N acts on an object. The displacement is, say 8 m, in the direction of the force. Let us take it that the force acts on the object through the displacement. What is the work done in this case?

   OR

   Calculate the kinetic energy of a car of mass 500kg moving with a velocity of 36km/h. Find the kinetic energy if the velocity of car doubles?

6. What is an antibiotic? Give two examples

Why are we normally advised to take bland and nourishing food when we are sick?

7. Name any three diseases transmitted through vectors.

Differentiate between infectious and non-infectious diseases with example.

SECTION B

8. a) If Z= 7, what would be the valency of the element? Name the element.

   b) Write the molecular formulae for the following compounds:
      (a) Copper (II) bromide
      (b) Aluminium (III) nitrate
      (c) Calcium (II) phosphate

9. Calculate the molecular mass of the following:
   (a) H_2CO_3
   (b) C_2H_5OH
   (c) $MgSO_4$

   Calculate the atomicity of the following.
   (a) F_2
   (b) NO_2
   (c) $CO2^{-3}$
   (d) C_2H_6
   (e) CO
   (f) H_2O_2

10. a) An object thrown at a certain angle to the ground moves in a curved path and falls back to the ground. The initial and the final points of the path of the object lie on the same horizontal line. What is the work done by the force of gravity on the object?

    b) Can a body possess energy even if it is not in motion?

11. Calculate the electricity bill amount for a month of 31 days, if the following devices are used as specified:
    (a) 3 bulbs of 40 W for 6 hours.
    (b) 4 tube lights of 50 W for 8 hours,
    (c) A TV of 120 W for 6 hours.
    Given the rate of electricity is Rs 2.50 per unit.

OR

(a) What is meant by mechanical energy? State its two forms. State the law of conservation of energy. Give an example in which we observe a continuous change of one form of energy into another and vice-versa.

(b) Calculate the amount of work required to stop a car of 1000 kg moving with a speed of 72 km h"1.

12. An object is thrown vertically upwards and rises to a height of 10m.

    a) Calculate the velocity with which object is thrown upwards.

    b) The time taken by the object to reach the highest point.

13. A ball is dropped from a height of 20m., at the same instant another ball is thrown up from the ground with a speed of 20m/s. When and where the balls meet?

SECTION – C

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

14. Soumya and Raunak are very excited to perform experiments in the chemistry laboratory. Soumya took 5 moles of carbon atoms in a container and Raunak also took 5 moles of sodium atoms in another container of same weight.
(a) Whose container is heavier?
(b) Whose container has more number of atoms
(c) How many molecules are present in 9g of water?

    OR

A flask contains 4.4g of CO_2 gas. How many moles of CO_2 gas does it contain.?

15. Tapan a 15 years old boy and his parents were afraid of getting vaccine against COVID. Their family doctor told them that getting vaccinated could save your life. COVID-19 vaccines provide strong protection against serious illness, hospitalization and death. There is also some evidence that being vaccinated will make it less likely that you will pass the virus on to others, which means your decision to get the vaccine also protects those around you.
Even after getting vaccinated, keep taking precautions to protect yourself, family, friends and anyone else you may come into contact with.
    a) What is immunisation?
    b) What do you mean by disease symptoms? Explain giving two examples.
    c) What precautions will you take to justify "prevention is better than cure."

        OR

    Why are antibiotics not effective for viral disease?

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan ,Varanasi Region
Session Ending Exam, 2021-22
Sample question paper Term -II

CLASS-IX   **SUBJECT-MATHS**   **MARKS: 40**   **Time-2 Hours**

Blue Print

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

NOTE :

1. Numbers inside the brackets show number of questions and outside thebrackets show

   number of marks.

2. * Indicates internal choice.

Design of Question Paper

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

| SNO	Chapter	Total
1	Polynomials	12
2	Quadrilaterals	6
3	Circles	6
4	Constructions	3
5	Surface areas and volumes	9
6	Probability	4
Total		40

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

General instructions:

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

Q No.	SECTION-A	Marks
1	Find the amount of water displayed by a solid spherical ball of radius 14 cm. (use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) OR Find the radius of sphere whose surface area is 314 cm^2. (Take $\pi=3.14$)	2
2	In Fig, ∠PQR=100^0, where P, Q and R are points on a circle with centre O. Find ∠OPR. 	2
3	The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 3:4:4:7. Find all angles of the quadrilateral. OR Two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are in the ratio 4:5.Find the angles of the parallelogram.	2
4	Find zeros of the polynomial p(x)= (x-2)^2 - (x+2)^2	2
5	A die is thrown 200 times and outcomes 1,2,3,4,5,6 have frequencies as follows: <table><tr><td>Outcome</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Frequency</td><td>40</td><td>38</td><td>43</td><td>29</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr></table> Find the probability of the following events. (i) getting 6 (ii) getting 1	2
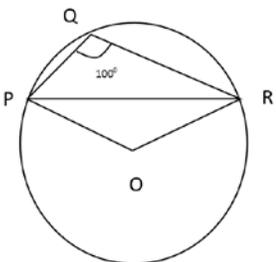
6	In a cricket match, a batswoman hits a boundary 6 times out of 30 balls she plays. Find the probability that she did not hit a boundary.	2
	SECTION-B	
7	Give possible expressions for the length and breadth of the following rectangle in which its area is given: Area: $35y^2+13y-12$	3
8	Factorise : $27y^3+125z^3$ OR Factorise :$125X^3-27Y^3$	3

9	A right circular cylinder just encloses a sphere of radius r (see Fig).Find
	    (i) Surface area of the sphere,
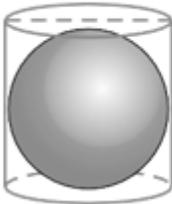	
	    (ii) Curved surface area of the cylinder
	    (iii) Ratio of the areas obtained in (i) and (ii)
		3

10	Construct a triangle ABC in which BC=7cm, ∠B=75^0 and AB+AC=13cm	3
	SECTION-C	
11	ABCD is a trapezium in which AB ǁ DC, BD is a diagonal and E is the mid-point of AD. A line is drawn through E parallel to AB intersecting BC at F (see Fig). Show that F is the mid-point of BC. 	4
12	Prove that equal chords of a circle(or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the centre (or centers) OR Prove that equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre.	4
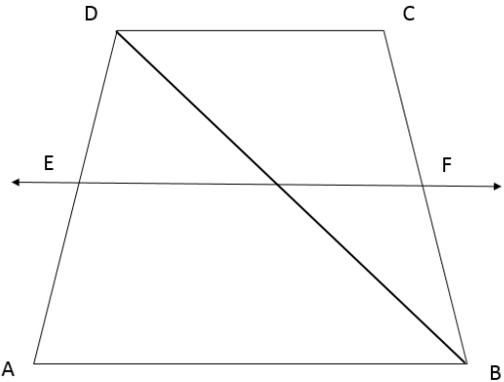
13		
	shutterstock.com · 2029084775	
	Radhika's mother gave her some money to buy Papaya from the market at the rate of p(x) = x² – 12x – 220 per kg.	
	(i) Find the factors of the given polynomial.	2
	(ii) if she purchase 5kg papaya, what money she have to pay?	2
14		
	A farmer has a water tank for cows in the shape of a cylinder with radius of 1.4 m and height of 2 m. The tank comes equipped with a sensor to alert the farmer to fill it up when the water falls to 20% capacity.	
	(i) Find the curve surface area of tank	2
	(i) What is the volume of the tank when the sensor turns on? (use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)	2

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन वाराणसी संभाग

सत्रांत परीक्षा– 2021–22
प्रश्न पत्र प्रारूप एवं अंक योजना

कक्षा – नवीं   समय – 2 घंटे

विषय – हिन्दी (पाठ्यक्रम-अ) कोड-002   अधिकतम अंक – 40

क्रम संख्या	विषय वस्तु	ज्ञानात्मक			बोधात्मक			रचनात्मक			कुल
		अ. ल.	ल.	दी.	अ.ल.	ल.	दी.	अ. ल.	ल.	दी.	
खण्ड (क)											
1	गद्य खण्ड के प्रश्न (4)		(1) 2			(1) 2			(2) 4		(4) 8
2	पद्य खण्ड के प्रश्न (3)		(1) 2			(1) 2			(1) 2		(3) 6
3	कृतिका भाग 1 से (2) प्रश्न						(1) 3			(1) 3	(2) 6
खण्ड (ख)											
4	अनुच्छेद लेखन (1)									(1) 5	(1) 5
5	पत्र लेखन (1)									(1) 5	(1) 5
6	संवाद लेखन (2)		(1) 2.5							(1) 2. 5	(2) 5
7	लघु कथा लेखन (1)									(1) 5	(1) 5
	कुल		(3) 6. 5			(2) 4	(1) 3		(4) 8. 5	(4) 18	(14) 40

नोट–

- कोष्ठक में प्रश्न संख्या और कोष्ठक के बाहर अंक दिये गये हैं ।
- प्रश्न नम्बर 4 से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गये संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लेखन ।
- प्रश्न नम्बर 5 में औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर पत्र लेखन ।
- प्रश्न नम्बर 6 में किन्ही दो स्थितियों पर 40 शब्दों में संवाद लेखन । (विकल्प सहित)
- प्रश्न नम्बर 7 में किसी एक विषय पर 120 शब्दों में लघु कथा लेखन । (विकल्प सहित)

निर्धारित समय - 2 घंटे   **अधिकतम अंक - 40**

सामान्य निर्देश:-

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में 2 खण्ड है- खण्ड क और ख।
2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार ही लिखिए।
3. लेखन कार्य में स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान रखिए।
4. खण्ड क में कुल 3 प्रश्न है । दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए इनके उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
5. खण्ड -ख में कुल चार प्रश्न है, आवश्यकतानुसार प्रश्नों के साथ विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं । निर्देशानुसार विकल्प का ध्यान रखते हुए चारों प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

खण्ड-क (पाठ्य पुस्तक व पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक)

प्रश्न- 1 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए-   (2×4=8)

क- किस घटना ने सलीम अली के जीवन की दिशा को बदल दिया और उन्हें पक्षी प्रेमी बना दिया?

ख- सांवले सपनों की याद पाठ , सालिम अली की पर्यावरण के प्रति चिंता को भी व्यक्त करता है।

   पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए आप कैसे योगदान दे सकते हैं? उसे अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

ग- `प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते ,पाठ में टीले शब्द का प्रयोग किन संदर्भों को इंगित करने के लिए किया गया है?

घ- "तुम पर्दे का महत्व नहीं जानते, हम पर्दे पर कुर्बान हो रहे हैं। इस पंक्ति में निहित व्यंग्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न -2 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए-   (2×3=6)

क- `कैदी और कोकिला 'कविता के आधार पर पराधीन भारत की जेलों में दी जाने वाली यंत्रणाओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

ख-"देख विषमता तेरी -मेरी" पंक्ति के माध्यम से , कवि कैदी और कोकिला कविता में किस विषमता की ओर संकेत
   किया है?

ग-बच्चों का काम पर जाना एक बड़े हादसे के समान है, क्यों?

प्रश्न-3 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-   (3×2=6)

क- `शिक्षा बच्चों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है'- इस दिशा में लेखिका मृदुला गर्ग के प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

ख- समाज में महिलाओं को उचित गरिमा दिलाने हेतु आप कौन-कौन से प्रयास कर सकते हैं? उसे अपने शब्दों में
   लिखिए।

खण्ड -ख (रचनात्मक लेखन)

प्रश्र-4 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदु के आधार पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए -

(1×5=5)

क- बेरोजगारी की समस्या

संकेत बिंदु-

* बेरोजगारी की भयावह स्थिति

* बेरोजगारी के कारण

* निवारण

ख-कोविड-19 एक वैश्विक महामारी है

संकेत बिंदु-

* शुरुआत

* प्रभाव

* लक्षण

* उपाय

ग- जीवन में व्यायाम का महत्व

संकेत बिंदु-

* शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य आवश्यक

* व्यायाम के लाभ

* मन पर अनुकूल प्रभाव

प्रश्न- 5 निबंध प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम आने पर अपने छोटे भाई को बधाई देते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए।   (5)

अथवा

अपने क्षेत्र की टूटी-फूटी सड़कों को पुनः बनवाने का आग्रह करते हुए नगर -निगम के उपायुक्त को पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न- 6 निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में से किन्हीं दो पर लगभग 40 शब्दों में संवाद लिखिए   (2x2.5=5)

क- करोना महामारी में जनता की लापरवाही पर दो मित्रों में हुई बातचीत को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

ख- पुस्तक विक्रेता की दुकान पर किताबें खरीदने आए छात्रा और दुकानदार के बीच हुई बातचीत को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

ग- ऑनलाइन कक्षा पर दो विद्यार्थियों के बीच हुई बातचीत को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

प्रश्न -7 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में लघुकथा लिखिए-   (5)

(क) ऑनलाइन शिक्षा का महत्व

(ख) जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी

****

			KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN							

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
VARANASI REGION
BLUE PRINT SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION (2021-22)
CLASS-I X   SUB:ENGLISH

TYPOLOGY	NAME OF THE CHAPTER	Learning outcomes to be judged by the questions given	DISCRIPTION	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS FROM EACH CHAPTER /TYPOLOGY						
				1 Marks	2 Marks	4MARKS	5 MARKS	10MARKS	1/2MARK	TOTAL MARKS
READING		To judge the ability of comprehending locally and globally along with understanding of vocabullary	(Unseen Passage-1)	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	N/A		(Unseen Passage-2)	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
		TOTAL								**10**
WRITING AND GRAMMAR	N/A		Descriptive writing	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
	N/A	To judge the ability of writing short composition like application	story writing	0	0	0	1	10	0	5
	N/A			0	0	0	0	0		
	Miscellaneous	To judge the knowledge of grammar	Editing	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Reported Speech	To judge the knowledge of narration	Gap filling of dialogue	2	0	0	0	0	8	2
										10
		TOTAL								**20**
LITERATURE (BEEHIVE & MOMENTS)	Packing	To judge the critical/thinking faculty to read between the lines and beyond the lines along with the	One extract from this lesson		1	0	0	0	0	2
	Weathering the storm in Ersama		One Extract from each of the two, out of which one wiil be done	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	The Beggar	To judge the understanding of central idea,characters,events etc.of the chapters taught	One Short Answer Type Question, from each of these,to test local and global comprehension	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	A House is not a Home			0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	On Killing a Tree			0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Reaching for the Top			0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	The Bond Of Love			0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL									12
	The Snake Trying	To judge the understanding of central idea,characters,events etc.of the chapters	One Short Answer Type Question, from each of these,to test local and global comprehension.	0		4	1	0	0	4
	Reaching for the Top			0		4	0	0	0	4
	The Last Leaf			0		4	0	0	0	4
	TOTAL									**8**
		TOTAL								**20**
		TOTAL		1 x (15)=15	2 x(6) =12	4X(2)=8	5x(1)=5	0	0	**40**

SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION (2021-22)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Sub.: ENGLISH – Language and Literature   **CLASS-IX**
Time allowed: 2 Hrs.   **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

Q1-Read the passage given below:

Su means number and Duko means single. The game of Sudoku has many similarities with the game of life. Sudoku is a puzzle game designed for a single player much like crossword puzzle. The puzzle itself is nothing more than grid of little boxes called cells''. They are stacked nine high and nine wide making 81 cells in total.

The roots of the Sudoku puzzle are in Switzerland. Leonhard Euler created çarre latin in the 18th century which is similar to a Sudoku puzzle. The first real Sudoku was published in 1979 and was invented by Howard Garns, an American architect. The real world wide popularity started in Japan in 1986 where it was published and given the name Sudoku by Nikoli.

In life, too you start with a given set of notions and then work from there on. In Sudoku, you need to follow a set of rules to build up the grid, filling each row, column and box with numbers ranging from one to nine, so much like in life where you have to go on your way without hurting anyone else. Respect every number (person) and things would be fine.

While playing, you never think of the end (the result) you just keep working on the numbers and the final result (fruits of action) comes on its own. Extremely difficult puzzles may take hours. Similarly, to achieve the desired results in life, may also take years. The game of Sudoku and the game of life are best played in calm but in a focused state.

Everything has to go together in a Sudoku grid the rows, columns and squares. Exactly as in life your duties towards your family, teachers, society and country, all go on simultaneously in Sudoku the arrangement of the given numbers is symmetrical. This is instructive in life, on how to maintain steadfast faith, poise and equanimity despite situations when everything turns topsy-turvy.

There is a subtle difference between the two, as well. Make a mistake and you can erase it and begin all over again in Sudoku. Not so in life you can learn a lesson through it and avoid making the same mistake in future. What most people don't know is that Sudoku is not a mathematical game. It requires absolutely no arithmetic skills, but it does require logical reasoning. As you learn to arrange the numbers correctly your logical thinking skills improve.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below: 1*5=5 marks

 i)   When was the first real Sudoku published?
ii)   Where did it gain first worldwide popularity?
iii) Our duties towards our--------- should go on simultaneously.
iv) Which skill is developed playing Sudoku?
v) The game of Sudoku can best be played in ---------------- state.
vi) The number in the boxes range from-----------------------.

Q2-Read the passage given below:

The most characteristic feature of spiders is their ability to produce silken threads. Spiders normally have six finger-like silk glands, called 'spinnerets' located beneath their abdomen. To spin a web, the spider squeezes the silk out of its body through two small holes. The liquid silk is thicker than water and dries into a fine thread as soon as it comes in contact with air. Spider silk is much stronger than steel and resists breakage because of its elasticity. It can stretch up to 140 per cent of its original length. The diameter of these silken threads is about 10,000 of an inch. Spiders use this silk to make webs to trap their prey. The egg sacs of some spiders are also made of silk which pretreats the unborn progeny. Sometimes the spider can also use its silk as a safety feature. A certain species of spider 'phidippus apacheanecs' trails a safety line of fine silk as it jumps. It uses the silk line to recover if it misses its target. The silk of 'Naphils Spider' is the strongest natural fibre known.

The spinning of webs is a remarkable example of instinctive behaviour. A spider does not have to learn how to make a web, although spinning itself can be adopted to unique circumstances. For example, 'orb' webs are circular in shape and take an hour to build. Funnel spiders spin a net-like entrance to their homes, which helps to trap food. Similarly, trap door spiders dig their homes and spin a trap door out of their silk for trapping insects.

As integral components of our biosphere, spiders have an intrinsic existence value. They are efficient predators that play an important role in controlling the pests of cotton. They are also a source of food for other creatures, such as birds and wasps. Thus, the presence of spiders is an ecological indicator signalling the health of natural

ecosystem.

Black and Yellow Garden Spider	Fisher Spider
Typically found in fields and gardens during daytime.	Do not need webs to catch prey, track down insects and pounce on them.
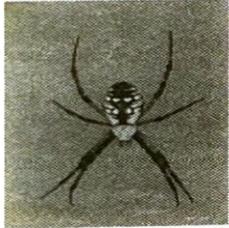
Common House Spider Found in houses, sheds and garages; Typically weave their webs in ceilings and window corners	**Woodlouse Hunting Spider** Spotted outside in leaves, wood or rock pill bugs

	Grass Spiders Webs are weaved in grass, visible in morning dew.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below:

   1*5=5 marks

i)   Where are Spinnerets located in a spider?

ii)   What important role do spiders play as a predator?

iii)   Why are spiders important for birds and wasps?

iv)   Which spider does not weave a web to catch its prey?

v)   Where can the woodlouse hunting spider be spotted?

vi)   Which spider's web is visible in morning dew?

SECTION B - WRITING AND GRAMMAR (10 marks)

Q3-Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.   5 marks

i) Write a short descriptive paragraph on the famous Indian scientist Sir CV Raman in 100-120 words on the basis of the following inputs:

Born on 7 November 1888 in Madras—Physician by profession—
 worked in the field of light scattering—the discovery is known as Raman Effect'—won Nobel Prize in 1930 for his discovery—elected Fellow of the Royal Society' in 1924—in 1954 India honoured him with its height civilian award 'Bharat Ratna'—breathed his last on 21   . November 1970.

ii) Write a story in about 100-120 words with the following beginning:

My mother asked me to go to the market in the evening. Initially I wanted to avoid but then thinking she needed milk for my little brother, I left home

reluctantly. I reached the market and was about to pay money for the milk, when suddenly I saw a…………………

Q4- The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you.
(1*3=3marks)

		Error	Correction
The Davis Cup is a beautiful trophy. It was	e.g.	is	was
Gifted to a United States Lawn Tennis --	(a)	-------	-------
Association by the well known American			
Tennis player, D.F. Davis on 1890. The	(b)	………..	………
Davis Cup is a world Championship who	(c)	………..	………..
goes on practically throughout the year.			

Q5-Read the conversation between mother and father and complete the passage that follows:

Mother: Our son picks up money wherever I hide it.

Father: Hide it in his books. He will never find it there.

A worried mother told her son's father that (a) …………………wherever she hid it. Her husband advised her (b) ……………. because he would never find it there.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)
Q 6-. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.
(2*6=12 marks)
 i)" I rather pride myself on my packing". Why did the author think so?
 ii) How did the villagers make the helicopters drop regular supplies of food?
 iii) Why did Sergei feel that he had seen the beggar before?
iv)When and how did the author get back his cat?
v)Why is the bark bleeding? What will happen when it heals?
vi) What was Maria's reaction to the humiliation and insults?

vii)Which tricks had Bruno or Baba learnt?

Q7- Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each: (4*2=8 marks)

i) In the poem 'The Snake Trying' what is the snake trying? Is he successful? What does the poet tell us about him?
ii)How did Santosh develop an interest in mountaineering? What were her major achievements?
iv)   Give the character sketch of Sue?

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