1. (D) Officer
   Explanation: A circular or notice may be issued by only Officer designated for the purpose. Circulars are announcements that are distributed to small or selective groups of people within the organization, and notices are meant for a larger group of people

2.. (B) Formal
   Explanation: The language of the report should be Formal. Reports written in a university context tend to be structured, formal, objective, impersonal, complex and contain technical language.

3. (A) Salutation
   Explanation: Salutation is the vital part of the letter which to as good as wishing the person. A salutation is a greeting used in a letter or other written or non-written communication. Salutations can be formal or informal. The most common form of salutation in an English letter is Dear followed by the recipient's given name or title.

4. (C) Rectification of problem
   Explanation: In the writing of an apology letter, concentrate on rectification of problem. Your apology should be brief and to the point. Your reputation as a trustworthy customer and credit risk may be in question, so your immediate and thorough attention to the matter is important. Focus on your actions to correct the problem and offer assurance it won't happen again.

5. (D) Heading
   Explanation: In the structure of the business letter Heading comes first. The first and foremost part of the letter is the HEADING that contains the name and address of the sender firm. The name of the firm is usually written or printed in bold capital letters followed by the nature of business.

1. (D) Plagiarism
   Explanation: Effective paraphrasing avoids the risk of Plagiarism. Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work. Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics.

2. (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.

3. (D) All of the Above

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

4. (B) Heroes
   Explanation: The plural of hero is Heroes.

5. (B) A, An
   Explanation: 1. A is used before 'university'
   　　　　　　　2. An is used before 'hour'

1. (b) Each, Either
   Explanation: 1. Each of these belong to the landed gentry.
   　　　　　　　2. Either of the boys could get the prize.

2. (c) Either, or
   Explanation: Either you can take a horse to the pond, or can make it drink.

3. (d) Reading, Listening
   Explanation: Prior to note taking there is the aspect of reading or listening.

4. (d) Efficient, systematic
   Explanation: An effective strategy for note – taking includes an efficient and systematic approach.

5. (a) Clarity, organization
   Explanation: In making notes clarity and organization are of outmost importance.

1. (c) Blocked, Semi-blocked
   Explanation: Usually the business letter is drafted in Blocked or Semi-blocked.

2. (d) All of the Above
   Explanation: Resume must include your skill, your aims goals and your projects, researches.

3. (c) Both
   Explanation: The main parts of an agenda are heading and body.

4. (a) Internal, external
   Explanation: Reading for information may be both internal and external.

5. (a) Learning, studying
   Explanation: Professional reading is done when you need to continue learning and studying to develop thinking skills.

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1. (d) all of the above
   Explanation: There are greater chances of miscommunication and misunderstanding. Irrelevant information usually creeps into verbal discussion and is an unnecessary waste of time.

2. (b) vague
   Explanation: It can be easily observed that first message is vague and incomplete where the second message complete and clear in all regards.

3. (c) Minimal use jargon

   Explanation: use of too much jargon can complicate language to an extent that it is not understood.

4. (b) Complex sentence

Explanation: Complex sentence has a main clause and one or more dependent clause. For example although communication is an ongoing process, only a few people can communicate well.

5. (c) Physical

Explanation: Physical barrier to communication is the environment and nature act as barrier in communication.

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1. (a) Sitting at a place for long hours

Explanation: Some of the stress management technique are discussed yoga, meditation, nature walk, etc.

2. (d) Getting married

Explanation: In student life getting married not matter.

3. (a) Social

Explanation: Social context refers to the relationship between the sender and the receiver. The social environment, social context, sociocultural context or milieu refers to the immediate physical and social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops. It is the environment of people that surrounds something's creation or intended audience.

4. (d) cultural

Explanation: Cultural context refers to the similarity of backgrounds between the sender and the receiver. Cultural context looks at the society individuals are raised in and at how their culture affects behavior. It incorporates learned values and shared attitudes among groups of people. It includes language, norms, customs, ideas, beliefs and meanings.

5. (c) Physical

Explanation: Environmental barriers are the same as Physical noise. Environmental Barriers often limit or prevent a person with a disability from fully participating in social, occupational and recreational activities. For a wheelchair-user, environmental barriers may include stairs, narrow doorways, heavy doors, or high counter tops.

1. d) two roads diverging in a forest
    Explanation: The poet could see two roads branching off into the forest .

2. a) he would take the second road and leave the first one for some other day
    Explanation: The poet wanted to take the less travelled road.

3. d) None of the above
    Explanation: That morning no one had yet travelled on that road.

4. b) Indecisive
    Explanation: The poet was not sure whether he would ever be able to come back and travel on the first road.

5. b) choosing a less travelled road
    Explanation: The second road did not turn out to be fruitful.

1. a) Man's soul and spirit can not be destroyed by superpower.
    Explanation: Man's soul is deathless and his spirit is irrepressible

2. c) Advancing to the stage of war but not engaging in it.
    Explanation: They go to the brink but withdraw before the total hour.

3. d) There is a silver lining over the production of deadly weapons.
    Explanation: The superpowers are finding out how deadly weapons might never be used.

4. c) unrestrainable
    Explanation: This means Uncontrollable or to hold back from action.

5. a) Destruction of mankind is evitable.
    Explanation: The passage talks of how the destruction of mankind can be stopped.

1. b) The festival of Spring.
    Explanation: The story is set in spring season.The people were going to celebrate the festival of spring.

2. b) Daily
    Explanation: The people were ordinarily dressed.

3. d) All of the above
    Explanation: The people conveyed through different means to the fair.

4. c) With his father and mother
    Explanation: The little boy accompanied his father and mother to the fair.

5.d) Full of life and laughter
    Explanation: The little boy was happy and excited while going to the fare.

1. b) will be interviewed
    Explanation: Since the active voice is in future tense , the passive voice should also be in future tense.The other options are not in future tense.

2. d) carefully
    Explanation: `Carefully' is the adverb formed from the adjective `careful'. The other options are incorrect forms of adverbs.

3. d) during
    Explanation: We are looking for a preposition in relation to time and hence `During' is the appropriate preposition.

4. c) whose
    Explanation: `whose' is a relative pronoun used for persons.

5.a) often do you have to
    Explanation: `Often' is an adverb of frequency. In question form the adverb comes immediately after `How'.
    The other options do not have the right order.

1. c) pale like melting gold
   Explanation: The mustard field looked golden in colour due to the mustard flowers.

2. d) The little insects and worms
   Explanation: The little child was attracted to insects and worms.

3. c) A sweetmeat shop
   Explanation: At the entrance of the fair , a sweetmeat seller had set up a shop.

4. c) burfi
   Explanation: Burfi was his favourite sweet.

5. d) At the roundabout
   Explanation: While the child looked at the roundabout, his parents moved ahead and thus he got lost.

1. c) was there
   Explanation: The statement is in past tense and the question should be in past tense as well . Secondly
   `paper' is singular and the correct verb is `was' and not `were' which is used for plural.

2. a) much tougher
   Explanation: In comparative form , when there is a regular superlative for an adjective , we use that
    form and not the `more tough ' form

3. b) speak   c) talk
   Explanation: Both `speak' and `talk' are appropriate with reference to the context of the sentence .

4. a) was not
    Explanation: ` was not ' are the correct words as the sentence is complete in simple past tense .

5. c) have seen
    Explanation: ` Have seen ' is in present perfect simple tense

1.: (b) y=2
Explanation: The graph of the line y = 2is a line parallel to x-axis and passing the point(0,2)

2. (c) (2,0)
Explanation: The y- coordinates of every point on x- axis is zero. So, the coordinates of any point on x- axis are the form (x,0).

3. (b) (0,3)
Explanation: The x- coordinates of every point on y- axis is zero. So, the coordinates of any point on y- axis are the form (0,y).

4. (c) (3,5)
Explanation: (0,3) lies y-axis but (3,5) lies on Ist Quadrant(right to y- axis).

5. (b) 2y = 2x-6
Explanation: The given line is y= x-2. Parallel line must be of the form y= x+ k. So, when we simplify 2y=2x-6 we get y=x-3 which is parallel to the given line.

1.: b)Thales
Explanation: 'The circle is bisected by its diameter' was given by Thales.

2. b) Second axiom
Explanation: See the statement of Second Axiom.

3. a) Squares and circles
Explanation: The shapes of altars used for household rituals were Squares and circles

4.: c) 9
Explanation: The number of interwoven isosceles triangles in Sriyantra (in the Atharvaveda) is 9.

5. d) 465
Explanation: A mathematical treatise consisting of 13 books.The total number of propositions in Euclid's famous treatise "The Elements" is 465.

1. (a) yes
   Explanation: Yes, we can write 0 as p/q. As, 0 is a rational no.

2. (b)$\frac{13}{4}$, $\frac{14}{4}$, $\frac{15}{4}$
   Explanation: $\frac{3}{1} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{4}$; $\frac{4}{1} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{16}{4}$

$\frac{13}{4}$, $\frac{14}{4}$, $\frac{15}{4}$

3. (d) Real numbers
   Explanation: Every rational number is real number(includes all positive and negative integer).

4. (a)$\sqrt{23}$
   Explanation: $\sqrt{23}$ = Irrational number; $\sqrt{225}$ = 15(rational number); 0.3796 and 7.478478(terminating decimal so rational number)

5. (c)$\frac{x^6}{x^3}$
   Explanation: Using laws of power and exponent in every option if applicable

$\frac{x^6}{x^3} = x^{6-3}$=x³

1. (d) a=b=c
Explanation: Given a²+b²+c²-ab-bc-ca=0

 a³+b³+c³-3abc= (a+b+c)(a²+b²+c²-ab-bc-ca);

a³+b³+c³-3abc=0 then a=b=c

2. : (b)3, x-3, x+3
Explanation: Given, volume of a cuboid = 3x²-27;

$$= 3(x²-9) = 3\{(x)² - (3)^2\}= 3(x-3)(x+3)$$

3. (c) -224

Explanation: Given, a-b = -8 and ab= -12

(a-b)³= a³-b³-3ab(a-b)

Put the values

(-8)³=a³-b³ -3×(-12)×(-8) ; a³-b³= -512+288 = -224

4. (b) 4

Explanation: Given, $x= \sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt{3}}$; cube both sides

x³ = 2+√3;

$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4-3} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3} = 4$

5. (b)$\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$

Explanation: Let $x = \sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{6}}$; Squaring both sides

$x^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{6} = (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} = (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2$;

x= {($\sqrt{2}$ + $\sqrt{3}$)²}½; x= ($\sqrt{2}$ + $\sqrt{3}$)

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1. (d) $\sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{y}$

Explanation: $(xy)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{1}{2}}$ [use law of power exponent]

2. (b) 9

Explanation: $\sqrt{2^n} = 1024$, $(2^n)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{10}$; $\frac{n}{2} = 10$; n= 20;

$$3^{2\left(\frac{n}{4} - 4\right)} = 3^{2\left(\frac{20}{4} - 4\right)} = 3^{2(5-4)} = 3^2 = 9$$

3. (c) $25\sqrt{5}$

Explanation: $4^x - 4^{x-1} = 24$; $4^x - \frac{4^x}{4} = 24$; $4^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 24$;

$4^x \times \frac{3}{4} = 24$; $4^x = 24 \times \frac{4}{3}$; $4^x = 8 \times 4$; $2^{2x} = 2^5$; x = $\frac{5}{2}$

$(2x)^x \quad = (2 \times \frac{5}{2})^{\frac{5}{2}} = 5^{\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{5^5} = $ (c) $25\sqrt{5}$

4 (d) $\frac{1}{5}$

Explanation:

Given, $10^{2y} = 25$; $(10^y)^2 = 25$; $10^y = \sqrt{25}$; $10^y = 5$;

$\quad 10^{-y} = 5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}$

5 (a) 0.5

 Explanation: **Given,** $9^{x+2} = 240 + 9^x$; $9^x \cdot 9^2 = 240 + 9^x$; $9^x \cdot 81 = 240 + 9^x$;

Let 9^x = a then,

81a = 240 + a ; 81a - a = 240 ; 80a = 240; a = $\frac{240}{80}$; a = 3 ;

9^x = 3 ; 3^{2x} = 3; 2x = 1; x = $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.5

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/MATHEMATICS/ 23-05-2020

1. (c) 4
Explanation: : $\sqrt[3]{4} \times \sqrt[3]{16} = \sqrt[3]{4 \times 16} = 4$

2. (a) $3 + \sqrt{2}$

Explanation: Rationalisation Factor $\frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{3-\sqrt{2}}$ is conjugate of $3 - \sqrt{2}$ is $3 + \sqrt{2}$

3. (b) 9991
Explanation: 103×97 = (100+3)(100-3) = 100²-3² = 10000-9 = 9991

4. (b)x^{50} +6
Explanation: Binomial means two term ;
degree50 means highest power = 50

5. (d) 2
 Explanation: **Given,** $2(5^0 - 3^0 + 7^0) = 2(1-1+1) = 2(1) = 2$

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 18-05-2020

1. (c) In accelerated motion

   Explanation: The merry- go round moves in a circle with a constant speed but its direction changes continuously, so its velocity is variable and is in accelerated motion.

2. (b) Circular motion

   Explanation: Because this motion occurs when a particle moves on a circular path.

3. (c) 2r

   Explanation: Displacement after half circle = AB=OA+OB=R+R=2r.

4. (d) pascal

   Explanation: The unit, named after Blaise Pascal , is defined as 1 newton per square metre .

5. (d) speed

   Explanation: It has only magnitude no direction.

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1. (c) Isaac Newton

   Explanation: He was a key figure in the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century.

2. (d) 1 newton

   Explanation: Force=mass x acceleration

   1 newton=1kg x 1 m/s^2

3. (a) Friction

   Explanation: Because friction is the resistance to motion created by two objects.

4. (b) meter

   Explanation: A meter is slightly larger than a yardstick or just over 3 feet.

5. (c) decreasing mass

   Explanation: Because acceleration is inversely proportional
   to mass of a body, as mass decreases acceleration increases.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 20-05-2020

1. (d) Centripetal force
   Explanation: This force is directed at right angles to the motion and also along
   the radius of circular path.

2. (a) average speed
   Explanation: Based on the formula

3. (c) acceleration
   Explanation: Displacement over elapsed time is velocity and rate of change of
   velocity is an acceleration.

4. (b) velocity
   Explanation: Velocity is a vector that includes a speed and a direction.

5. (b) 25 pascal
   Explanation: Force= 50N
   Area= $2m^2$, pressure= Force/Area
   =$50N/2m^2$= 25 pascal or N/m^2.

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1. (d) force
   Explanation: Force is only the factor which can cause motion in any object.

2. (b) average velocity
   Explanation: As velocity is the rate at which displacement changes with time. So
   average velocity over some interval is the total displacement during that interval ,
   divided by the time.

3. (d) Camel
   Explanation: Their wide feet allow the weight of their body to act on a larger
   surface of land reducing pressure exerted on the land by the camel.

4.(b)   friction
   Explanation: The rubbing ,or friction , between any two moving objects can slows down them.

5. (b)   A push &pull
   Explanation: All forces are push or pull, when force moves an object away from something, is push and when moves it closer, is pull.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 22-05-2020

1. (d) displacement from origin changes
   Explanation: Because with uniform velocity position of body changes in a particular direction.

2. (c) zero
   Explanation: Man is in rest inside the car so its speed is 0.

3. (a) has zero acceleration
   Explanation: Because in this condition, all the instantaneous velocities will be equal to each other.

4. (c) Their strengths are added
   Explanation: Net force, when two forces act in same direction will be equal to $F=F_1+F_2$

5. (a) 200,000N/m^2

   Explanation: F=20000N

   A=1000cm^2=0.1m^2,P=F/A

   =20,000N/0.1m^2=200,000N/m^2

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/PHYSICS/ 23-05-2020

1. (b) might be accelerated
   Explanation: might be accelerated when its direction gets changed.

2. (a) $2.5 m/s^2$
   Explanation: Acceleration is given by
   a=v-u/t
   a=20−10/4
   So a=2.5 m/s2

3. (c) A straight line inclined at an acute angle to the time axis.
   Explanation: For an object moving with uniform positive acceleration, the graph shows an straight line as this is uniform acceleration.

4. (a) 5:9
   Explanation: Average speed=total distance/total time
   Average speed =500/10=50 km/hr
   Ratio of average speed to maximum speed= 50:90=5:9

5. (a) 200 m
   Explanation: As it comes down to the initial point
   Net displacement is zero
   Net distance=200 m

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 18-05-2020

1. (d) All of the above
   Explanation: By volume, dry air contains 78.09% **nitrogen**, 20.95% **oxygen**, 0.93% **argon**, 0.04% carbon dioxide

2. (b) Molten zinc
   Explanation: 'Brass' is a solution of molten copper in molten **zinc**. Brass is an alloy of 'copper and **zinc**'

3. (a) 200 mg
   Explanation: Carat is the unit of measurement used to describe the weight of diamonds. One carat is equal to **0.2 grams**

4. (d)Its refractive index is high
   Explanation: The **diamond** has a very bright **lustre** because of its ability to reflect the high percentage of light that strikes its surface.

5. (a) Residue will be left
   Explanation: carbon does not sustain burning easily unless it is held at very high temperatures pencil lead will not burn effectively for the first reason as clay is non-combustible and smokers any fire load if you did have purify to burn a simple frame would not be hot enough to combust it.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 19-05-2020

1. (c) Unit for measuring micro – distance
   Explanation: One **nanometre** is one billionth of a meter, so **nanometres** are certainly not **used** to measure long distances.

2. (b) Atmospheric pressure
   Explanation: A **barometer** is a scientific instrument that is used to measure air pressure in a certain environment.

3. (d) Wind speed
   Explanation: An **anemometer** is a device used for measuring wind speed and direction.

4. (d) Adding milk in water
   Explanation: Adding more water will not dissolve the suspended substance. A new mixture is formed by adding pure milk whose concentration is 40%.

5. (a) Substances melt at different temperatures.
   Explanation: Different substances have different melting point.

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1. (c) Entirely different
   Explanation: Mixture contains two or more substances that are chemically not combined. They only have physical interactions.

2. (c) Element
   Explanation: an element is a species of atom having the same number of protons in its atomic nuclei.

3. (a) Diamond
   Explanation: Diamond is an allotrope of carbon.

4. (b) Mixture
   Explanation: A mixture is the physical combination of two or more substances in which the identities are retained and are mixed in the form of solutions, suspensions and colloids.

5. (a) solids
   Explanation: Most chemical elements are solid at room temperature. Some elements exist as gases but only two elements, **mercury** (Hg) and **bromine** (**Br**) are liquids at room temperature.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 21-05-2020

1. (d) Calcium
   Explanation: Calcium is an element while others are compounds.

2. (a) Copper and tin
   Explanation: Bronze is an alloy consisting primarily of copper, commonly with about 12–12.5% tin and often with the addition of other metals (such as aluminium, manganese, nickel or zinc) and sometimes non-metals or metalloids such as arsenic, phosphorus or silicon.

3. (d) Both (b) and (c)
    Explanation: They are examples of non-metals, which are elements.
4. (b) Compound
    Explanation: Acetic acid and formic acid are examples of compounds.

5. (a) Cacl$_2$, H$_2$O, NaOH
    Explanation: Elements and compounds are pure substances.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 22-05-2020

1. (a) Element
    Explanation: They are examples of metals and metals are elements.

2. (a) Gold-Element
    Explanation: Element: Sulphur is non-metal, Air is a mixture, and water is a compound.

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

4. (a) Sodium chloride
    Explanation: Compounds contain ions while elements contain molecules.

5. (d) Bronze
    Explanation: Bronze is an alloy of iron, tin, zinc , nickel

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/CHEMISTRY/ 23-05-2020

1. (a) Tungsten
    Explanation: Tungsten has the highest melting point (**3,422 °C**, 6,192 °F), lowest vapour pressure and the highest tensile strength.

2. (a) Bromine
    Explanation: Bromine is a chemical element with symbol Br and atomic number 35. It is the third-lightest halogen, and is a fuming red-brown liquid at room temperature that evaporates readily to form a similarly coloured gas.

3. (a) Propane and Butane
    Explanation: Liquefied Petroleum Gas consists mainly of propane, propylene, butane, and butylene in various mixtures.

4. (a) Greyish white
    Explanation: It is a greyish silver in colour.

5. (b) Naphthalene
    Explanation: Naphthalene Balls are the solid white **balls** which are composed of crude oil, coal tar and other chemicals; are used as a preservative to protect clothes from the rodents.

1. a) Vessel
   Explanation: Vessl's end walls get dissolved and become perforated to allow easy passage of water and minerals.

2. d)All of these
   Explanation: In angiosperms xylem is made up of tracheids and vessels which are mainly responsible for water conduction. xylem also contains xylem parenchyma and fibre.

3. c) Collenchyma
   Explanation: Collenchymatous cells have thick deposits of cellulose in their cell walls .

4. c) Epidermis and cork
   Explanation: The main function of epidermis and cork is to protect the plant from desiccation (loss of water from plant body) and infection.

5. a)Phloem fibres
   Explanation: They are only the dead elements found in phloem and provide tensile strength.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 19-05-2020

1.c) Simple tissue
   Explanation: The meristematic tissue is a simple tissue composed of only one type of cells while permanent tissue may be simple tissue or complex tissue containing more than one type of cells. For example : xylem and phloem.

2. c) Vascular cambium
   Explanation: Vascular cambium is a thin layer of cells found in plants, separating vascular tissues like xylem and phloem.It is responsible for increasing the growth of stems and roots and for forming woody tissues.

3. b)Secondary growth
   Explanation: As lateral meristem causes organ (stem or root) to increase in diameter and girth.

4. d)Parenchyma
    Explanation: The chloroplast containing parenchyma which is called chlorenchyma performs photosynthesis.

5. d)Water absorption
   Explanation : The epidermal tissues present in root hairs maximize the surface area over which absorption of water from the soil can occur.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/BIOLOGY/ 20-05-2020

1.b) Phellogen
   Explanation: Phellogen or cork cambium gives of new cells on its both sides thus   forming cork on the outer side and phelloderm on the inner side.

2.a)Parenchymatous cells
   Explanation: Parenchymatous tissues have isodiametric cells that is equally expanded on all sides.The cell wall is thin and encloses a dense cytoplasm that contains small nucleus and surrounds a large central vacuole.

3. c) Collenchyma
   Explanation: Collenchyma is living mechanical tissue with cell wall thickening. It provides mechanical support and elasticity to plants.

4. a) Chlorenchyma
   Explanation: If chloroplast or chlorophyll containing plastid is present, parenchymatous tissue is called chlorenchyma which performs photosynthesis.
         .
5. b)Sclerenchyma
   Explanation: Cells of sclerenchyma are of two types: sclereids and fibres. Sclereids are also called as stone cells which form gritty part of the most of the ripe fruits and contribute hardness to the seed coat and nutshells.

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1.a) Vessel wall

   Explanation: Bordered pits are cavities in the lignified cell walls of xylem vessels that are essential components in the water transport system.

2.b) Wood fibres

   Explanation: Xylem fibres are also known as wood fibres. They are non -living sclerenchymatous cells. They provide support to the xylem as well as the whole plant.

3.c) Grasses

   Explanation: Intercalary meristems are located at the base of leaves orinter nodes of stem of grasses.

4.b) Simple tissue

   Explanation: Simple tissues are composed of single type of cells. For example: meristematic tissues, parenchyma, collenchymas and sclerenchyma.

5.c) Gymnosperms

   Explanation: A vessel element is one of the cell types found in xylem, the water conducting tissues of plant. Vessels are typically found in the all flowering (angiospermic) plants but are absent in gymnosperms.

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1. c) Histology

   Explanation: The tissue is a group of cells from the common origin and perform specific function and its detail study is called Histology.

2. c)Tracheids

   Explanation: Tracheids are elongated tube like cells with tapering end with hard and lignified walls. They help in conducting water.

3. a)Fibres
   Explanation: Sclerenchyma fibres provide maximum support to a plant.

4. c) Fatty substance
   Explanation: Suberin is a waterproofing waxy substance present in the cell walls of cork tissue.

5. d) Translocate water, minerals and provide mechanical strength
   Explanation: Vessels are elements of xylem which help in conduction of water and minerals .

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1. d)Cambium
   Explanation: Cambium belongs to meristematic tissues. These are the tissues which are capable of active division.

2. b)Sclereids
   Explanation: Cells of sclereids are highly thickened with lignified cell wall which is responsible for hardness of the fruits and seed coats.

3. a)Sieve tube
   Explanation: Sieve tubes are long tubular constituents of phloem. They are living cells but have lost nuclei to become specialised for translocation.

4. a)Parenchyma
   Explanation: Water storage tissue is aquiferous parenchyma that is modified to store water in xerophytes. These are thin walled with large vacuoles that store water.

5. b)Cork cambium
   Explanation: In woody plants cork cambium is the outermost lateral meristem . It produces cork cells which contain a waxy substance called suberin which make them Impermeable to water and gases.

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1. (B)-Chief executive
    Explanation- General Pervez Musharraf overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself ,the Chief executive of the country.

2. (C)- Myanmar
    Explanation – Myanmar is not a democratic country.

3. (D)- President
    Explanation- In China, the National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country.

4. (C) - General Musharraf
    Explanation – In August, 2002, Musharraf issued a Legal Framework Order that amended the Constitution of Pakistan.

5. (D)- Zimbabwe
    Explanation- Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980.

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1. (D)- Citizens taking part in politics
    Explanation- It is one of the important feature of Democracy.

2. (D)- 2002
    Explanation – In 2002, he held a referendum in the country that granted him a five year extension.

3. (D)- Decision taken by discussion and consultation
    Explanation- Democracy is based on discussion and consultation which reduces the possibility of taking rash and irresponsible decisions.

4. (C) – any sphere of life
    Explanation – Democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.

5. (B)- Representative Democracy
    Explanation- The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of a representative democracy.

1. (B)- Demokratia
   Explanation- The word democracy comes from the Greek word Demokratia.

2. (C)- Army rule
   Explanation – Army rulers of Myanmar are not elected by the people.

3. (B)- One person has one vote and each vote has one value
   Explanation- In a democracy , each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

4. (C) – Abraham Lincoln
   Explanation – According to Abraham Lincoln , 'Democracy is government of the people , by the people, for the people'.

5. (D)- hungry to bed
   Explanation- In context of an ideal democracy, "True democracy will come to this country only when no one goes hungry to bed".

1. (b)- Free and fair election
   Explanation- A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

2. (a)- Provisions given in the Constitution
   Explanation – Constitutional law is the provisions given in the Constitution.

3. (b)- From White Minority Rule
   Explanation- Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980.

4. (d) – In 2017
   Explanation – In 2017, Robert Mugabe was forced out of his office and Emmerson Mnangagwa became the new President.

5. (c)- Saudi Arabia
   Explanation-   Until 2015, in Saudi Arabia women did not have the right to vote.

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1. (d) Transport
   Explanation- Transportation is included in the tertiary activities of economy.

2. (a) 75%
   Explanation – 75 per cent of the working people in Palampur are dependent on farming for their livelihood ; either they are farmers or farm labourers.

3. (b) It decreases soil fertility
   Explanation- Soil fertility has been lost due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. The chemicals have killed the bacteria which used to keep the soil fertile earlier.

4. (a) Punjab
   Explanation – Punjab has the highest consumption of chemical fertilisers.

5. (b) Agriculture
   Explanation- Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the Indian Economy.

ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 9/ECONOMICS/ 23-05-2020

1. (a) Haryana
   Explanation- Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.

2. (a)- Yield
   Explanation – The amount of crop produced in a given piece of land during a single season is known as yield.

3. (a)- Hectare
   Explanation- The standard unit of measuring land is hectare. One hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100 meters.

4. (a) jowar and bajra
   Explanation – During the rainy season, farmers grow jowar and bajra, which are used as cattle feed.

5. (d)- both (a) and (b)
   Explanation- The concept of Green Revolution is associated mainly with the production of wheat and rice.

1c. Alluvial deposits

Explanation: The Northern Plains have been formed by the interplay of three main rivers The Ganga, The Brahmaputra and the Indus. They carry a large amount of alluvial soil which is deposited in the Northern Plains.

2 b. Bhangar
Explanation: Bhangar is an old alluvial soil region lying above the flood plains and presenting a terrace like feature.

3 b. 2400 km
Explanation: The Northern Plains stretch for 2400 km from Punjab to Assam

4c. 240-320km
Explanation: The Northern Plains are 240-320km broad.

5d. Distributaty
Explanation: The river in its lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries.

1c. 7 lakh sq.km
Explanation: The Northern Plains stretch over an area of 7 lakh sq.km

2.b. Three
Explanation: The Northern Plains have been formed by the interplay of three major river systems namely, The Ganga, The Indus and The Brahmaputra.

3.a. Northern plains
Explanation : Northern Plains is an agriculture productive part of India with a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate.

4. a. Majuli
Explanation: Majuli is a riverine island located in River Brahmaputra (Assam). It is the largest inhabited riverine in the world.

5. a. Riverine Island
Explanation: Majuli is a riverine island located in River Brahmaputra (Assam). It is the largest inhabited riverine in the world.

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1.b. Three
Explanation: The Northern Plains is divided into three section based on the demarcation of rivers

2.a. Punjab Plains
Explanation: Punjab Plains is formed by the Indus and its tributaries. The larger part of the Plain lies in Pakistan.

3.c. Doab
 Explanation: Doab is made up of two words do means two and ab means water

4.d. Five
Explanation: Punjab is also made up of the word 'Punj' meaning five and 'ab' meaning water. Therefore Punjab is a land of five rivers.

5.c. Ghaggar and Teesta
Explanation: The Ganga Plains extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It spread over the state of North India.

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1.b. Haryana, Delhi, UP
Explanation: The Ganga Plains spread over the states of Delhi, Haryana, UP. It spread over the states of North.

2.c. Assam
 Explanation: Towards the Eastern part of the country lies the state of Assam which is watered by the Brahmaputra river. Therefore it is known as the Brahmaputra Plains.

3.b. Four
Explanation: the vast Northern Plains have derived relief features. According to its relief the Northern Plains are derived into four regions.

4.c. depositional
Explanation: They are involved in depositional work. In this course due to gental slope, the velocity of the river decreases. Deposition is rapid.

5.a. Indus (west) – Ganga Brahmaputra (east)
Explanation: The Northern Plains extend from the North with River Indus lying towards the west and till Assam covered by Ganga Brahmaputra river system.

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1.a. Soil
Explanation: The colour of soil varies from one place to another because soil is formed out of different types of rocks

2.c. Earth scientist
Explanation: earth scientist have explained the formation of physical features with the help of some theories based on evidences

3.d. Peninsula
Explanation: the oldest landmass, (the peninsula part), was a part of Gendeoanaland.

4.c. 7728 m
Explanation: the height of Gurla Mandhata is 7728 m and lie in Nepal

5.b. The Northern Plains
Explanation: with a rich soil covered, adequate water supply and favorable climate, so Northern Plains is an agriculturally productive part of India.

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1.b. Population density
Explanation: this is a human factor

2.b. divergent boundary
Explanation: when two plates move always from each other

3.c. Europe

Explanation: Europe was a not a part of the Gondwanaland. It was a part of the Northern Hemisphere and belonged to the Angara land.

4.d. Himalayas

Explanation: Himalayas lie towards the Northern part of India and act as a barrier against the cold winds coming from the North.

5.c Shiwalik

Explanation: They form the lesser Himalayas and are made up of unconsolidated sediments. Therefore they are prone to landslides.

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वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर........

प्रश्न १: उत्तर ग:

' यदि हम पश्चिमी संस्कृति का अंधानुकरण करेंगे तो बौद्धिक दासता के शिकार होंगे।'

 इस वाक्य में यदि और तो का उपयोग किया गया है जो पूरे वाक्य को दो भाग में बांटती है ।

एक मुख्य वाक्य और एक उपवाक्य ।

अतः यह एक संकेतवाचक वाक्य है।

 प्रश्न २ उत्तर क:

'राम चित्र बनाएं ।'

इस वाक्य में वक्ता की इच्छा प्रगट हो रही है ।

अतः यह इच्छा वाचक वाक्य है ।

प्रश्न ३ उत्तर क :

'किसानों की जमीन छीन ली जाती है ।यह एक विधान वाचक वाक्य है ।

प्रश्न ४ उत्तर ख :

' क्या यात्री डाकुओं से भयभीत रहते हैं? '

यह एक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य है क्योंकि यह वाक्य प्रश्नवाचक शब्द क्या से शुरू हो रहा है और प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह से अंत हो रहा है ।

प्रश्न ५ उत्तर ग:

शरीर के नष्ट होने पर आत्मा नष्ट नहीं हो जाती है' इसमें क्रिया का निषेध है

, अतः यह निषेधवाचक वाक्य है।

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT।   CLASS 9   SUBJECT...... HINDI   DATE....19.05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर............

प्रश्न १ उत्तर ग:

' जब प्रात: होता है तब पक्षी कलरव करते हैं ।'

यह एक संकेतवाचक वाक्य है क्योंकि इसमें एक मुख्य वाक्य और एक उपवाक्य है।

प्रश्न २ उत्तर ख:

' क्या प्रदूषण बढ़ने के कारण जीना मुश्किल हो जाएगा ?'

यह एक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य है क्योंकि इस प्रश्न इस वाक्य का आरंभ क्या शब्द जो एक प्रश्न सूचक शब्द और प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न से अंत हो रहा है।

प्रश्न ३: उत्तर ग:

'अंदर आने के लिए जूते उतारिए ।'

यह एक विधान वाचक वाक्य है ।

प्रश्न ४ उत्तर ख:

' संभवत इस साल यह पुल बन जाएगा।'

 यह एक संदेहवाचक वाक्य है क्योंकि इसमें क्रिया के संपन्न होने पर संदेह है ।

प्रश्न ५ उत्तर ग:

'छी: !कैसा घृणित कार्य किया है तुमने।'

 यह एक विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य है क्योंकि इसमें विस्मय वाचक चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया गया है।

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वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न के उत्तर......

प्रश्न १ उत्तर घ:

कवियत्री की बेटी के मुंह पर इस कारण से गर्व झलक रहा था क्योंकि वह स्वयं मिट्टी खाकर आई थी

और अपनी मां को खिलाने की कोशिश कर रही थी ।

प्रश्न २ उत्तर ख:

कवियत्री ने अपने बचपन को अपनी बेटी के रूप में पुन: पा लिया ।

प्रश्न ३ उत्तर ग:

कवियत्री वर्षों से अपने बचपन को खोज रही थी।

प्रश्न ४ उत्तर क:

'दृग ' शब्द का अर्थ आंख होता है ।यह पर्यायवाची शब्द भी है

प्रश्न ५ उत्तर ग:

प्रस्तुत काव्यांश का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त शीर्षक 'मेरा नया बचपन 'हो सकता है।

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वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर............

प्रश्न १ उत्तर ख :

क्षमा उसे शोभा देती है जो शक्तिशाली हो अर्थात जो शक्तिशाली होता है वह किसी को क्षमा करता है और वह दंड भी दे सकता है अत: उसके क्षमा का ज्यादा महत्व है ।

प्रश्न २उत्तर ख:

श्रीराम ने सागर से रास्ता मांगने के लिए 3 दिनों तक सागर से प्रार्थना की ।

प्रश्न ३ उत्तर घ:

सागर द्वारा रास्ता ना दिए जाने पर श्रीराम ने अग्निबाण से उसे सुखा देने का निश्चय किया ।

प्रश्न ४ उत्तर ग:

भुजंग शब्द का अर्थ होता है सर्प ।

प्रश्न ५ उत्तर ग:

संसार में उसी व्यक्ति का संधि वचन पूज्य माना जाता है जो शक्ति और वीरता के साथ विजय प्राप्त करते हैं।

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS ......9 SUBJECT..........HINDI DATE........... 22.05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर ....

प्रश्न १ उत्तर क: कवि के अनुसार उमंगे किसी कारण और इशारों पर ही उठती हैं कारण कोई भी उमंग मन में नहीं उठती ।

प्रश्न २उत्तर ख:

द्वार खुले देखकर मंदिर में मूर्ति का श्रृंगार करना चाहिए। ।

प्रश्न ३ उत्तर क:

कविता में बढ़ा पग का आशय है आगे बढ़कर कार्य करो अर्थात् किसी भी कार्य को करने की पहल करनी चाहिए ।

प्रश्न ४ उत्तर ख:

प्रेरणा स्रोत का मतलब है कार्य का कारण अर्थात कार्य करने के लिए जो प्रेरित करता हो जो उस कार्य का कारण हो ।

प्रश्न ५ उत्तर ग:बाढ़ तभी आती है जब कहीं वर्षा हुई होती है।

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ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT CLASS ......9 SUBJECT..........HINDI DATE........... 23.05.2020

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर ....

प्रश्न १उत्तर ख:

'आंधियों ने गोद में हमको खिलाया ',का भाव यह है कि हमारे द्वारा अनेक आक्रमणों का सामना किया गया ।

प्रश्न २उत्तर ग:

'कंटकों ने सिर हमें सादर झुकाया ',मे कंटकों का प्रतिकार्थक है, बाधाएं और विपत्तियां अर्थात
जिस प्रकार कांटे तकलीफ पहुंचाते हैं, ठीक उसी प्रकार जीवन में आने वाली बाधाएं और विपत्तियां भी हमें दुख देती हैं।

प्रश्न ३ उत्तर क:

भारतीयों की हुंकार से सदा संपूर्ण भूमि कांपती रहती है।

प्रश्न ४ उत्तर ग :

भारतीय सभ्यता संपूर्ण विश्व पर अपनी छाप छोड़ चुकी है। ।

प्रश्न ५उत्तर क:

भारतीय सभ्यता इस कविता का उपयुक्त शीर्षक होगा।

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वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर तथा व्याख्या

कक्षा- नवम, विषय- संस्कृत

तिथि:- 18.05.2000

प्रश्न प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य निर्भुज्य वा कृत्वा लिखत.

1. घ. कृत्वा सही उत्तर है, क्योंकि

कृत्वा प्रत्यय में क्त का लोप होता है तथा त्वा शेष बचता है।

2. घ. गम् + तुमुन

तुमुन् प्रत्यय में "उन्" का लोप होता तथा तुम् धातु के साथ जुड़ता है।

3. ख. आ + गम + ल्यप्

आ उपसर्ग, गम धातु तथा ल्यप् प्रत्यय जुड़ा है।

4. ख. उपनिश्य

उप उपसर्ग, विश धातु तथा ल्यप् प्रत्यय जुड़कर शब्द बना।

5. ग. विहस्य

वि उपसर्ग, हस् धातु तथा ल्यप् प्रत्यय जुड़कर शब्द बना।

तिथि - 19.5.2020

प्रश्न- उपपद विभक्तिभिः अनुसारेण वाक्यपूर्ति कुरुत -

1. क. रामम् - विना के योग में द्वितीया का प्रयोग हुआ है।

2. ख. नेत्रेण - "येनाइ्गं विकारः" सूत्र के आधार पर, शरीर के अंग में विकार उत्पन्न होने पर तृतीया विभक्ति होती है।

3. क. ग्रामं - समया के योग में द्वितीया विभक्ति लगी है।

4. घ. वृक्षस्य- अधः के योग में षष्ठी विभक्ति लगी है।

5. ग. दात्राय- जुप् धातु के योग में चतुर्थी विभक्ति का प्रयोग हुआ है।

<u>तिथि - 20.05.2020</u>

प्रश्न - उपसर्गः मूल शब्द पृथक् कृत्वा लिखत-

1. क. सम् + वेदना, अतः सम् उपसर्गे है।
2. च. परि - परि + वाद, अतः परि उपसर्ग है।
3. ग. उप - उप + हार, अतः उप उपसर्ग है।
4. रव. अनु - अनु + राग, अतः अनु उपसर्ग है।
5. क. प्रति - प्रति + स्पर्धा, अतः प्रति उपसर्ग है।

<u>तिथि- 21.05.2020</u>

प्रश्न- संख्यावाचिपदैः पूरयत-

1. च. द्वे, स्वग शब्द पुलिंग है अतः 2 की संख्या पुलिंग होगी।
2. क. चतस्रः, भगिन्यः स्त्रीलिंग होने के कारण स्त्रीलिंग की संख्या है।
3. ग. तिस्रः, रात्रयः स्त्रीलिंग है अतः संख्या स्त्रीलिंग की होगी।
4. क. पञ्च, पञ्च की संख्या स्त्रीलिंग, पुल्लिंग, नपुंसकलिंग में समान चलती है।
5. ग. स्त्रं, निमन्त्रणपत्रं नपुंसकलिंग है अतः संख्या नपुंसकलिंग में है।

<u>तिथि - 22.05.2020</u>

प्रश्न- शब्दरूपं चित्वा लिखत

1. ग. मुनेः सही है क्योंकि "वशिष्ठस्य" शब्द का विशेषण पद है।
2. ग. पत्रिकायाम् -, पत्रिका में अर्थ है। अतः कारक विभक्ति के अनुसार सप्तमी विभक्ति का प्रयोग हुआ है।
3. रव. प्रवपाणि - विशेषण विशेष्य में समान विभक्ति का प्रयोग हुआ है।
4. रव. राधायाः - षष्ठी विभक्ति का प्रयोग हुआ है।
5. क. कलानि - प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन का प्रयोग है। क्योंकि क्रिया "पतन्ति" बहुवचन में है।

तिथि - 23. 05. 20

प्रश्न - धातुरूपैः वाक्यानि रचयत

1. रव - सीतं
   "बालकाः" बहुवचन में है अतः क्रिया
   भी बहुवचन की होगी।

2. ग - करिष्याम:
   वयं शब्द उत्तम पुरुष बहुवचन में है अतः
   क्रिया भी उसी पुरुष वचन में होगी।

3. क - अस्ति
   जन्मदिवस: प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन में है।

4. क - द्वद्योति
   दात्र: प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन में है।

5. रव - पचथ
   प्रथम मध्यम पुरुष बहुवचन में होने के कारण
   क्रिया "पचथ" भी मध्यम पुरुष बहुवचन में है।

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