

CLASS: IX

Date: 01 – 05 – 2020

ASSIGNMENT

Multiple choice questions:

SUBJECT: IT

1. Communication strengthens _____ & _____ relationship in an organization.
(A) employer-father
(B) employer-employer
(C) mother-employer
(D) mother-child

2. When there is similarity of background between the sender and the receiver such as age, language, nationality, religion, gender then this is called _____ context.
(A) social
(B) cultural
(C) physical
(D) dynamic

3. The Christian sign of the _____ is a gesture pertaining to religion and spirituality.
(A) Plus
(B) Minus
(C) Division
(D) Cross

4. Hearing is only an important component of _____.
(A) Hearing
(B) Listening
(C) Talking
(D) Speaking

5. The response to a sender's message is called _____.
(A) feedback
(B) food bank
(C) food
(D) back

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

UNSEEN PASSAGE

Many great inventions are greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903, were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation. Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brother's interest in flight grew into a compulsion. Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts. After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for them to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than one thousand dollars. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsed wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for twelve seconds, however, and it flew one hundred twenty feet. By 1905 the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons or in hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

QUESTIONS

1. People thought that the Wright brothers had _____.
 - A. acted without thinking
 - B. been negatively influenced
 - C. been too cautious
 - D. had not given enough thought
2. The Wright's interest in flight grew into a _____.
 - A. financial empire
 - B. plan
 - C. need to act
 - D. foolish thought
3. Lilenthal's idea about controlling airborne vehicles was ___the Wrights.
 - A. proven wrong by
 - B. opposite to the ideas of
 - C. disliked by
 - D. accepted by
4. The old tables were ___ and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces.
 - A. destroyed
 - B. cancelled
 - C. multiplied
 - D. discarded
5. The Wrights designed and built their own source of _____.
 - A. force for moving forward
 - B. force for turning around
 - C. turning
 - D. force to going backward

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

1. Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial such that $f(\frac{-1}{2})=0$, then a factor of $f(x)$ is
 - (a) $2x-1$
 - (b) $2x+1$
 - (c) $x+1$
 - (d) $x-1$

2. If $x-2$ is a factor of $x^2 -3ax-2a$, then $a=$
 - (a) 2
 - (b) -2
 - (c) 1
 - (d) -1

3. The factorization of $a-64a^3$ is:
 - (a) $(1+8a)(1-8a)$
 - (b) $(8a+1)(8a-1)a$
 - (c) $a(1 + 8a)^2$
 - (d) $a (1 + 8a) (1-8a)$

4. Factors of $3x^2-x-4$ are:
 - (a) $(x - 1)$ and $(3x-4)$
 - (b) $(x+1)$ and $(3x-4)$
 - (c) $(x + 1)$ and $(3x+4)$
 - (d) $(x-1)$ and $(3x+4)$

5. One of the zeroes of the polynomial $2x^2+7x-4$ is:
 - (a) 2
 - (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - (c) $-\frac{1}{2}$
 - (d) -2

SUBJECT: PHYSICS

1. An electric train is moving with a velocity of 30 m/s. How much distance will it travel in 30 second?
 - (a) 90 m
 - (b) 900 m
 - (c) 9 m
 - (d) 30 m

2. What type of motion is described by a stone which moves in a circular path with constant speed?
 - (a) Uniform motion
 - (b) Uniform circular motion
 - (c) Non-uniform motion
 - (d) Uniform acceleration

3. When the distance travelled by a body is directly proportional to time, it is travelling with
 - (a) uniform acceleration
 - (b) non-uniform acceleration
 - (c) constant speed
 - (d) variable speed

4. A motorboat starting from rest on a lake accelerates in a straight line at a constant rate of 3.0 m/s^2 for 8.0 sec. How far does the boat travel during this time?
 - (a) 90 m
 - (b) 96 m
 - (c) 85 m
 - (d) 80 m

5. If the displacement-time graph of a particle is parallel to the time axis, the velocity of the particle is
 - (a) Unity
 - (b) Infinity
 - (c) Zero
 - (d) May be unity or zero

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY

1. The inter-particle forces are the strongest in:
 - (a) Ammonia
 - (b) Ethyl alcohol
 - (c) Carbon dioxide
 - (d) Sodium bromide

2. On increasing the temperature of a gas:
 - (a) Its kinetic energy increases
 - (b) Its kinetic energy decreases
 - (c) It gets converted into liquid
 - (d) Its particles come closer to each other

3. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
 - (a) Matter is made up of particles
 - (b) Matter is continuous in nature
 - (c) Particles of matter are always in state of motion
 - (d) Particles of matter attract each other

4. In which of the following conditions, the distance between the molecules of hydrogen gas would increase?
 - (I) Increasing pressure on hydrogen contained in a closed container
 - (II) Some hydrogen gas leaking out of the container
 - (III) Increasing the volume of the container of hydrogen gas
 - (IV) Adding more hydrogen gas to the container without increasing the volume of the container
 - (a) (I) & (II)
 - (b) (I) & (IV)
 - (c) (II) & (III)
 - (d) (II) & (IV)

5. CO₂ can be easily liquefied and even solidified because:
 - (a) It has weak forces of attraction
 - (b) It has comparatively more forces of attraction than other gases
 - (c) It has more intermolecular space
 - (d) It is present in atmosphere

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

1. The brain of the cell is called
 - a)Mitochondria
 - b)Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - c) Ribosomes
 - d)Nucleus

2. Purkinje identified the fluid substance of the cell and named it as
 - a)Nucleolus
 - b)Cytoplasm
 - c)Protoplasm
 - d)Nucleoplasm

3. The cell organelle in which materials such as starch ,oils and protein granules are stored is
 - a)Golgi apparatus
 - b)Chloroplasts
 - c)Chromoplasts
 - d)Leucoplasts

4. The site of Glycolysis is
 - a)Cytoplasm
 - b)Mitochondria
 - c)Golgi apparatus
 - d)Nucleolus

5. A crucial role in detoxifying many poisons and drugs is performed by
 - a)Nucleus
 - b)Golgi apparatus
 - c)Smooth Endoplasmic reticulum
 - d)Rough Endoplasmic reticulum

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

- 1) HYV means
 - a) High yogurt variety
 - b) High yielding variety
 - c) Highly yellow variety
 - d) Highly young variety

- 2) How many families live in Palampur?
 - a) 450
 - b) 460
 - c) 465
 - d) 475

- 3) When did Green Revolution take place in India?
 - a) In the early 1960's
 - b) In the mid 1960's
 - c) In the late 1960's
 - d) In the late 1970's

- 4) What are raw materials and 'money in hand' called?
 - a) Working capital
 - b) Fixed capital
 - c) Physical capital
 - d) Human capital

- 5) Which one of the following is called fixed capital?
 - a) Clay
 - b) Money
 - c) Raw material
 - d) Machines

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

1. Which of the following states of India doesn't share its land boundary with Nepal?
 - A. Jharkhand
 - B. Sikkim
 - C. West Bengal
 - D. Bihar

2. Which Union Territory is situated in the northern India?
 - A. Ladakh
 - B. Yanam
 - C. Mahe
 - D. Diu

3. Which neighbouring country of India is trans Himalayan neighbour?
 - A. Pakistan
 - B. Afghanistan
 - C. Myanmar
 - D. China

4. What is the total geographical area (in percentage) of the world that is occupied by India?
 - A. 2.5
 - B. 2.7
 - C. 2.4
 - D. 2.6

5. What is the name of water body that separates two land masses ?
 - A. Strait
 - B. Bay
 - C. Gulf
 - D. Channel

ASSIGNMENT..5 CLASS..9 SUBJECT.. HINDI..DATE..01.05.2020

MCQ

Q 1. 'अभि' उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द है:-

क. अनुभव

ख. अभिशाप

ग. अनुपलब्ध

घ. अविकारी

Q 2. 'स्व' उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द है :-

क. स्वागत

ख. स्वेच्छा

ग. स्वप्न

घ. स्वकर्म

Q 3. 'पन' प्रत्यय वाला शब्द है :-

क .अपनत्व

ख. अपनापन

ग. असफलता

घ .अपना

Q 4. कथनीय शब्द का सही विकल्प है :-

क. कथन + ईय

ख. कथ + नीय

ग. कथ + अनीय

घ. कथ + उनीय

Q 5. 'वि' उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द चुनिए:-

क. बेबश

ख. वैभव

ग. बदकिस्मत

घ. विवश

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Date:- 01.05.20

Subject:- Sanskrit

Class- 9

प्रदत्त विकल्पेभ्यः उचितान् उत्तरं चित्वा सन्धिं सन्धिचर्चदं
या कुरुत -

प्रश्न:-1 कवीश्वरः कालिदासः आसीत् ।

(क) कवी + ईश्वरः

(ग) कवि + ईश्वरः

(ख) कवीश + वरः

(घ) कच + ईश्वरः

प्रश्न:-2 सर्वना मतेभ्यः भवितव्यात् ।

(क) मते + स्वभावात्

(ग) मत + अभावात्

(ख) मत + स्वभावात्

(घ) मते + स्वभावात्

प्रश्न:-3 सदैव मार्गं विचार्य स्व कर्तव्यात् ।

(क) सदा + स्व

(ग) सद् + स्व

(ख) सदा + सैव

(घ) सद् + सैव

प्रश्न:-4 महेशः नकुल दृष्ट्वा तं व्यापादितवान् ।

(क) मह + ऐश

(ग) महा + ईशः

(ख) महा + ऐशः

(घ) मह + ऐशः

प्रश्न:-5 सः अतीव कुशलः अस्ति ।

(क) अती + इव

(ग) अत + इव

(ख) अति + इव

(घ) अति + ईव