I. Choose the correct option: 3x1=3

1. Assertion : Displacement cannot be zero.
   Reason: Its magnitude will greater than the distance travelled by the object.
   i. Both A and R are correct.
   ii. A and R both are wrong.
   iii. A is correct R is wrong.

2. Assertion: For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.
   Reason: As the sailor jumps in forward direction the boat moves in backward direction.
   i. Both A and R are correct.
   ii. A and R both are wrong.
   iii. A is correct R is wrong.

3. Assertion: when the card is flicked with the finger the coin placed over it falls in the tumbler
   Reason: Inertia of rest.
   i. Both A and R are correct.
   ii. A and R both are wrong.
   iii. A is correct R is explains A.

II. Fill Ups: 7x1=7

1. SI unit of average velocity _____.
2. SI unit of force_____.
3. Force of friction always opposes motion of _____.
4. The mass of an object is a measure of its _____.
5. In an isolated system (where there is no external force) the momentum remain_____.
6. The displacement of the body can be _____.
7. If a moving body comes to rest then its acceleration is ___.

III. Very short answer: 7x1=7

1. What does the path of an object look like when it is in uniform motion?
2. What is the quantity which is measured by the area occupied below the velocity time graph
3. Define conservation of momentum.
4. Give any one example for newton first law of motion (inertia of rest)
5. What is the momentum of an object of mass m, moving with a velocity v?
6. Using a horizontal force of 200 N we intent to move a wooden cabinet across a floor at a constant velocity. What is the friction force that will be exerted on the cabinent
7. Draw the graphs of uniform motion and non uniform motion.

IV. Answer in brief: 6x3=18

1. State Newton's second law of motion with illustrations
2. Derive mathematically the second equation of motion $S = ut+1/2 \ at^2$
3. Differentiate distance and displacement
4. When will you say a body is in i) uniform acceleration ii) non uniform acceleration
5. An object of mass 100 Kg is accelerated uniformly from a velocity of 5 m/s to 8m/s in 6s Calculate the initial and final momentum of the object. Also find the magnitude of the force exerted on the object.
6. A force of 5n gives a mass m_1 an acceleration of 10 ms^{-2} and a mass m_2 an acceleration of 20 m/s^2 what acceleration would it give if both of the masses were tied together.

V. Answer in Detail: 3x5=15

1. Derive the mathematical formulation of conservation of momentum.
2. A truck starts from rest and rolls down a hill with a constant acceleration It travels a distance of 400 m in 20s Find its acceleration. Find the force acting on it if its mass is 7 ton.
3. A train starting from rest attains a velocity of 72 Km/h in 5 minutes assuming that the acceleration is uniform, find acceleration and distance travelled by the train for attaining this velocity.

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

For millions of people in India, river Ganga is the most sacred river. It is considered as mother and goddess. It is also a lifeline to millions of Indians who live along its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River Ganga is the third largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it. It is the longest river in India. The river water of Ganga is used for irrigation, transport and fishing. The Gangetic plain formed by river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth. This is why almost 10% of the world population lives here and earns its livelihood. The Ganga, in India is the most worshipped body of water. The irony here is that inspite of being the most worshipped river, it is also the dirtiest one. It carries some metals thrown out by tanneries, waste produced by industries and urban waste from different cities. All this has made river Ganga the fifth most polluted river in the world. Another major reason that adds to the Ganga river pollution is the coal based power plants on its banks which burn tons of coal every year and produce tons of fly ash. This ash mixed with domestic waste water is released in the river. This bad situation calls for an urgent need to make efforts to reduce pollution and revive river Ganga. To achieve these objectives Government of India has started a programme named "Namami Gange Programme". The main pillars of this programme are sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestration , river front development and public awareness. The importance of the success of "Namami Gange Programme" can be seen through the following lines :

" If Ganga dies, India dies. If Ganga thrives, India thrives. No Ganga, No India."

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions in 30-40 each:
  a) For whom is river Ganga a lifeline?
  b) Why does almost 10% of the world population live in the Gangetic Plain?
  c) What are the main pollutants that make river Ganga very dirty?
  d) What is the irony of the Ganga being the most worshipped river?
  e) What are the main pillars of the "Namami Gange Programme"?

Answer the following with the help of the given options:
  a) The main purpose(s) of "Namami Gange Programme" is/are :

i)To irrigate land and increase in the income of the surrounding people
ii) To reduce pollution and revive Ganga's purity
iii) To worship Ganga and make it famous
iv) None of these
  b) Most people in India consider the Ganga as the _____
i)Mother
ii) Goddess
iii) Most sacred river
iv) All of these
  c) Which word in the passage means "scheme"?
i)lifeline
ii) irony
iii) programme
iv) treatment
  d) Which of the following river is the longest river in India?
i)Ganga
ii)Yamuna
iii)Brahmaputra
iv) Damodar
  e) Ganga is the third largest river in the world by _____
i)the amount of population
ii) the amount of pollutants

iii) the amount of water
iv) the amount of fertile lands.

SECTION-B : WRITING AND GRAMMAR

I.Diary Writing :

1. You are Abhimanyu of ABC public school, Gwalior. Your debut in a cricket match was a great event of year life. Make a diary entry on "My Debut in a cricket match"

II. The following passages have not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the correct blank space :

10× 1 = 10

1.We, here in India has so many   a) _____ _____
religions, we ate so many different   b) _____ _____
foods, we wear so much different   c) _____ _____
kinds of dresses. Still we are much   d) _____ _____
united than any other country on   e) _____ _____
the world.

2. Work hard to improve your mind but body   a) _____ _____
Nourish your spirit. Do a things you fear   b) _____ _____
start to live with unbridled enery and limitlessly   c) _____ _____
enthusiasm. Be the person who dream of been   d) _____ _____
Turn your dreams in a reality.   e) _____ _____

SECTION-C : LITERATURE BOOKS

I.Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow in one or two lines:

He won't do what you tell him.
So, come, let's build strong homes,
Let's joint the doors firmly.
Practice to firm the body
Make the heart stead fast
Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.
The wind blows out weak fires
He makes strong roar and flourishes.
His friendship is good

a) Why does the poet ask us to make strong houses?
b) What should we do our hearts and bodies?
c) When will the wind be our friend?

d) What is the effect of the wind on the fire?
e) Name the poem and the poet?

II.Answer the following : (30-40 words)   5× 2 = 10

1.Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?
2. What made Kezia's Father punish her?
3.What does the poet, say the wind God winnows?
4. How does the poet contrast Innisfree with where he now stands?
5. What is the most powerful message or moral given by the story "The Happy Prince"?

III. Answer any one of the following questions: 5 marks

1.Desribe the changes that occurred in the child in the spring festival.

(or)

2. How does the title aptly suggest that the outward happiness of the prince is symbolic of the superficial joys in life?

IV. Answer in 80-100 words(Any one)   5 marks

1.How did Einstein react to the Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Why does the world consider Einstein as "World Citizen"?

2. "Peace comes dropping slow dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket things" What do these words mean to you?

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

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f) For whom is river Ganga a lifeline?

g) Why does almost 10% of the world population live in the Gangetic Plain?

h) What are the main pollutants that make river Ganga very dirty?

i) What is the irony of the Ganga being the most worshipped river?

j) What are the main pillars of the "Namami Gange Programme"?

Answer the following with the help of the given options:

f) The main purpose(s) of "Namami Gange Programme" is/are :

i)To irrigate land and increase in the income of the surrounding people

ii) To reduce pollution and revive Ganga's purity

iii) To worship Ganga and make it famous

iv) None of these

g) Most people in India consider the Ganga as the _____

i)Mother

ii) Goddess

iii) Most sacred river

iv) All of these

h) Which word in the passage means "scheme"?

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ii) irony

iii) programme

iv) treatment

i) Which of the following river is the longest river in India?

i)Ganga

ii)Yamuna

iii)Brahmaputra

iv) Damodar

j) Ganga is the third largest river in the world by _____

i)the amount of population

ii) the amount of pollutants

iii) the amount of water
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I.Diary Writing :

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1.We, here in India has so many	a) _____ _____
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2. Work hard to improve your mind but body	a) _____ _____
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Turn your dreams in a reality.	e) _____ _____

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I.Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow in one or two lines:

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Let's joint the doors firmly.
Practice to firm the body
Make the heart stead fast
Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.
The wind blows out weak fires
He makes strong roar and flourishes.
His friendship is good

    f) Why does the poet ask us to make strong houses?
    g) What should we do our hearts and bodies?
    h) When will the wind be our friend?

    i)   What is the effect of the wind on the fire?
    j)   Name the poem and the poet?

II.Answer the following : (30-40 words)   5× 2 = 10

1.Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?
2. What made Kezia's Father punish her?
3.What does the poet, say the wind God winnows?
4. How does the poet contrast Innisfree with where he now stands?
5. What is the most powerful message or moral given by the story "The Happy Prince"?

III. Answer any one of the following questions: 5 marks

1.Desribe the changes that occurred in the child in the spring festival.
        (or)
2. How does the title aptly suggest that the outward happiness of the prince is symbolic of the superficial joys in life?

IV. Answer in 80-100 words(Any one)   5 marks

1.How did Einstein react to the Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Why does the world consider Einstein as "World Citizen"?
2. "Peace comes dropping slow dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket things" What do these words mean to you?

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

The concept of the nineteenth Gentleman is a complex one, though it is one which is, as one recent critic has noted, "the necessary link in any analysis of mid-Victorian ways of thinking and behaving". The Victorians themselves were not certain what a gentleman was , of what his essential characteristics were , or of how long it took to become one. Why , then , were so many of them so anxious to be recognized as one?
Members of the British aristocracy were gentleman by right of birth (although it was also emphasized , paradoxically enough , that birth alone could not make a man a gentleman) , while the new industrial and mercantile elites , in the face of opposition from the aristocracy , inevitably attempted to have themselves designated as gentleman as a natural consequence of their growing wealth and influence. Other Victorians- clergy belonging to the Church of England , army officers, members of Parliament – were recognized as gentleman by virtue of their occupations , while members of numerous other eminently respectable professions such as engineers , chartered accountants , doctors etc.. were not considered as gentlemen
The concept of the gentleman was not merely a social or class designation. There was also a moral component inherent in the concept which made it a difficult and an ambiguous thing for the Victorians themselves to attempt to define , it relevantly and appropriately.
Answer the following questions briefly:

i)　　　When were the ways of thinking and behaving highlighted?
ii)　　Which people were considered gentlemen?
iii)　　What did people in Victorian period wished?
iv)　　By the virtue of occupation which people were not considered gentlemen?
v)　　Find the word from the passage which means the same as 'Royals'.
vi)　　Find the word from the passage which means the same as 'increasing'.
vii)　　Give the synonym for the word 'designation'
viii)　　Give the meaning of the word 'clergy'
ix)　　The concept of the gentleman was not _____.
x)　　The Victorians themselves were _____.

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given below:

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

Today eating flowers is catching (a) _____ in a big way. Apart from cauliflower and broccoli , there are (b) _____ other edible flowers too. (c) _____ countries , lavender flowers (d) _____ have (e)_____ users. They are used for (f) _____ lavender water as well as crustards and ice creams.

(a) i) in　　　　ii) on　　　　iii) of　　　　iv) with
(b) i) all　　　　ii) some　　　iii) few　　　iv) hardly
(c) i) in　　　　ii) all　　　　iii) from　　　iv) like
(d) i) few　　　ii) little　　　iii) some　　　iv) minute
(e) i) much　　ii) many　　　iii) different　iv) varied
(f) i) for　　　ii) as　　　　iii) by　　　　iv) making

III. Rearrange the following words/ phrases to form make meaningful sentences:　　　　　$4 \times 1 = 4$
(a) have/obesity/changing lifestyles/among/contributed to/children
(b) fast foods/their/making/children/are/staple diet
(c) causing/is/among/a great alarm/health experts
(d) need/that/get/healthy food/we/to ensure/our children

IV.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　5 marks
You paid a visit to an 'Old Age Home' with other N.C.C volunteers. Write your experience of the visit in a diary entry in 80 words.

V. Explain with reference to the context: 5× 1 = 5

"And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black
Oh! I kept the first for another day !
Yet knowing how way leads on to way
I doubted if I should ever come back"

1. What did the poet keep for another day?
2. What was the doubt of the poet?
3. What is meant by 'trodden black' ?
4. What laid equally in the morning?
5. What do you mean by 'Way leads on the way' ?

VI. Answer the following: 5× 2 = 10

1. How did Peter punish her?
2. Why did Margie's mother send for the County Inspector?
3. How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?
4. What characteristics does he say he had inherited from his parents
5. Which country or countries do you think 'The Northland' refers to?

VII. Answer in detail (Any one)   5 marks

1. Narrate two incidents that show how differences can be created, and also how they can be resolved. How can people change their attitudes?
2. How does the woodpecker got its food? Do you think that the old lady would have been so ungenerous if she had known who saint peter really was? What would she have done then

VIII. Answer in detail:(80-100 words) (Any one)   5 marks

1. Comment on the aptness of the title ' In the Kingdom of Fools'
2. Write a short summary of ' In the Kingdom of fools'

அ. பின்வரும் பத்தியைப் படித்து அதனைக் தொடர்ந்து வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு
　　விடையைத் தேர்வு செய்து எழுதுக:　　　　　　　　　(5)

மதுரைத் தமிழ்ச் சங்கத்தின் தலைவராய்த் திகழ்ந்தவர் நக்கீரர் என்ற நற்றமிழ்ப் புலவர் ஆவார். இவர் இயற்றிய "திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை" பத்துப்பாட்டு என்னும் தொகை நூலின் முதற்பாட்டாய் இலங்குகிறது. முருகப் பெருமான் கோயில் கொண்ட ஆறுபடை வீடுகளின் பெருமைகளை அழகாகக் கூறுகின்ற அந்நூல் அருள் நூலாகவும் கருதப்படுகின்றது. இறையனால் களவியல் என்னும் அகப்பொருள் நூலுக்கு இவர் எழுதிய உரை, சங்க காலத்து உரைநடைக்கு ஓர் எடுத்துக்காட்டாகும். படைய இலக்கிய இலக்கணங்களுக்கு உரை செய்த ஆசிரியர்களுள் ஒருவராகிய நச்சினார்க்கியரும், மதுரை மாநகரைச் சேர்ந்தவர். ஐம்பெருங்காவியங்களுள் ஒன்றாகிய சிந்தாமணிக்கும் கற்றறிந்தோர் ஏத்தும் கலி, என்று புகழப்பட்ட கலித்தொகைக்கும், பத்துப்பாட்டிற்கும் தொல்காப்பியத்திற்கும் சிறந்த உரை செய்த நச்சினார்க்கினியரின் பெருமை தமிழ் உள்ளளவும் அழியாததாகும்.

வினாக்கள்:
1. பத்துப்பாட்டு என்னும் தொகை நூலின் முதற்பாட்டு எது?
2. ஆறுபடை வீடுகளில் எழுந்தருளியிருக்கும் இறைவன் ....
3. ஐம்பெருங்காப்பியங்களுள் ஒன்று ....
4. மதுரைத் தமிழ்ச்சங்கத்தின் தலைவராய் விளங்கியவர் யார்?
5. அருள் நூலாகக் கருதப்படுவது எது?

ஆ. பின்வரும் பாடலைப் படித்து பொருளுணர்ந்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து வரும்
　　வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்.　　　　　　　3x1=3

"நல்லிசை நிறுத்தல் வேண்டினும் மற்று அதன் தகுதி கேள்"

வினாக்கள்
1. இப்பாடல் அடிகள் இடம் பெறும் நூல்...............
2. "நல்லிசை" என்பதன் இலக்கணக்குறிப்பு ....
3. இந்நூல் ஆசிரியர் பெயர் ....

இ . ஏதேனும் ஒரு பகுதியிலுள்ள குறிப்புகளைக் கொண்டு கட்டுரை ஒன்று
　　எழுதுக.　　　　　　　　　　　　　1x6=6

அ) நூல்கள் நம் நண்பர்கள் - நூல்களின் பயன்கள்- நூலகங்களின் தேவை-
　　நூலக வகைகள்- முடிவுரை.

ஆ) ஒழுக்கத்தின் மேன்மை ____ ஒழுக்கப் பண்புகள் - வாய்மையின் சிறப்பு-
　　அரிச்சந்திரன் கதை- புற ஒழுக்கம்- முடிவுரை.

ஈ. பின் வரும் இலக்கண வினாக்களுக்கு உரிய விடையளிக்கவும்.　　7x1=7
1. சொற்றொடர் எழுவதற்கு அடிப்படையாக அமைந்த பெயர்சொல்லே .... எனப்படும்.
2. "மெல்ல வந்தான்" .... தொடர்.
3. புணர்ச்சி .... வகைப்படும்.
4. பகுபத உறுப்புகள் .... வகைப்படும்.
5. செயப்படுபொருளை முதன்மைப்படுத்தும் வினை .... எனப்படும்.
6. பகுதிக்கும், விகுதிக்கும் இடையில் நின்று காலம் காட்டுவது ....
7. விகாரப்புணர்ச்சி .... வகைப்படும்.

உ. பின்வரும் செய்யுட் வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் மூன்றனுக்கு மட்டும்
　　விடையளிக்கவும்.　　　　　　　　　　　3x4=12
1. தூது அனுப்பத் தமிழே சிறந்தது- என தமிழ் விடு தூது காட்டும் காரணங்கள் யாவை?
2. நிலையான வானத்தில் தோன்றி மறையும் காட்சிக்குப் பெரியபுராணம் எதனை ஒப்பிடுகிறது.
3. நிலைத்த புகழைப் பெறுவதற்குக் குடபுலவியனார் கூறும் வழிகள் யாவை?
4. (i) "ஈரோடு தமிழன்பன்" ___ குறிப்பு வரைக.
　(ii) புதுக்கோலம் புனைந்து தமிழ் வளர்ப்பாய். உங்கள் பங்கினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

ஊ. பின்வரும் உரைநடை வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் இரண்டனுக்கு
　　மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்:　　　　　　　　2x5=10
1. திராவிட மொழிகளின் பிரிவுகள் யாவை?அவற்றுள் உங்களுக்குத் தெரிந்த மொழிகளின் சிறப்பியல்புகளை விளக்குக.
2. அடுத்த தலைமுறைக்கும் தண்ணீர் தேவை- அதற்கு நாம் செய்ய வேண்டியவற்றை எழுதுக.
3."நீரின்றி அமையாது உலகு" என்னும் வள்ளுவரின் அடி உணர்த்தும் பொருள் ஆழத்தை விளக்குக.

　எ. நிரப்புக:　　　　　　　　　　　　　4x½=2
1. அகழ்வாரைத் தாங்கும் .... தம்மை இகழ்வார்ப் .... தலை.
2. .... இன்னாது மன்னோ வினைவேறு .... பட்டார் தொடர்.

ஏ. துணைப்பாடம் (ஏதேனும் ஒன்று)　　　　　　　　(5)
　1. வளரும் செல்வதம்
　2. தண்ணீர்.
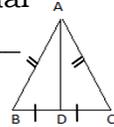
I.Answer the following :   11× 1 = 11

1. In a triangle, side opposite to larger angle is _____
2.Two circles of same radii are _____
3. Euclid divided his famous treatise "The Elements" into _____ chapters.
4. Two planes intersect each other to form a _____
5. In △ABC, if ∠C > ∠B then AB is _____than AC
6. A point equidistant from two given points lies on the _____ of the line segment joining the two points
7. The base of a pyramid is _____
8. In a right angled triangle _____ is the greatest side
9. If equals are subtracted from equals the _____ are equal
10.In the figure if AB=AC and BD=DC , then ∠ADB = _____

11. The number of dimensions , a solid has _____

II. Answer the following :   4× 2 = 8

12.Solve the equation m-5=15 and state the axiom that you use here

13. In the figure △PQR PQ=PR and ∠Q = 65° then find ∠R
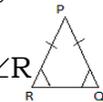
14. If A, B and C are three points on a line and B lies between A and C then prove that AB+BC=AC (see figure)
15. In quadrilateral ACBD , (see figure) AC=AD and AB bisects∠A. Show that △ABC ≅ △ABD What can you say about BC and BD.
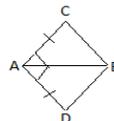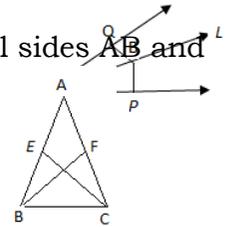
III. Answer the following :   5× 3 = 15
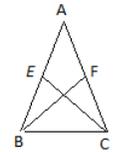
16. Line l is the bisector of an angle ∠A and B is any point on l. BP and BQ are perpendicular from B to the arms of ∠A (see figure) Show that i) △APB ≅ △AQB ii) BP=BQ or B is equidistant from the arms of ∠A
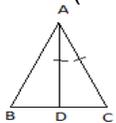
17. E and F are respectively the mid-points of equal sides AB and AC of △ABC (see figure). Show that BF=CE

18. Write Euclid's Definition (any 3)
19. D is a point on side BC of △ABC. Such that AD=AC (see figure). Show that AB > AD
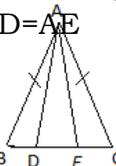
20. Prove that an equilateral triangle can be constructed on any given line segment
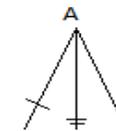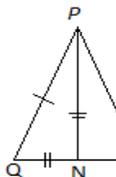
IV. Solve :   4× 4 = 16

21. In an isosceles triangle ABC with AB=AC , D and E are points on BC. Such that BE=CD (see figure) . Show that AD=AE

22. Two sides AB and BC and median AM of one triangle ABC are respectively equal to sides PQ and QR and median PN of △PQR (see figure). Show that
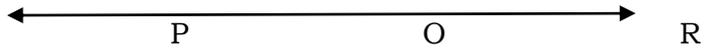i) △ABM ≅ △PQN

ii) △ABC ≅ △PQR

23. If a point O lies between two points P and R such that PO = OR
then prove that PQ = ½ PR

P   O   R

24. Prove that the sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are
equal.

I. Answer the following :   11× 11 = 11
1. Monika has the same height as Sonia Radhika also has the same height as Sonia Euclid's axiom that illustrates the relative ages of Monika and Radha is _____.
2. Boundaries of solids are _____.
3. In a triangle difference of any two sides is _____ than the third side.
4. Two squares of the same sides are _____.
5. Is it possible to construct a triangle with lengths of its sides as 7cm, 8cm and 5cm? Give reason for your answer.
6. State Euclid's fourth postulate.
7. _____ opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal.
8. It is known that if a + b=100 then a + b + c = 100+C. The Euclid's axiom thet illustrates this statement is _____.
9. Each angle of an equilateral triangle is of _____.
10. Perimeter of a triangle is greater than sum of its three _____.
11. The whole is _____ than the part.

II. Answer the following: 4x2=8
12. ABC is a right angled triangle in which ∠A=90° and AB = AC. Find ∠B and ∠C.
13. Define perpendicular lines.
14. AB is a line segment and line l is its perpendicular bisector if a point P lies on l, show that p is equidistant from A and B.
15. In the figure if ∠1 = ∠3, ∠2 = ∠4 and ∠3 = ∠4, write the relation between ∠1 and ∠2 using euclid's axiom.
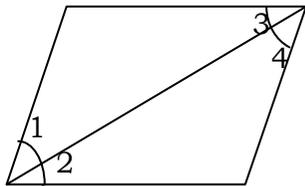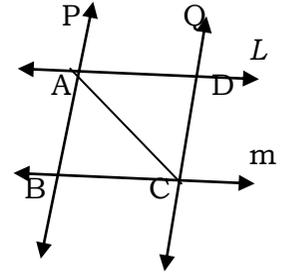

III. Answer the following: 5x3=15
16. In the figure sides AB and AC of Δ ABC are extended to point P and Q respectively. Also ∠PBC < ∠QCB. Show that AC > AB.
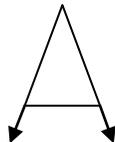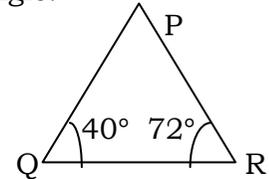

17. l and m are two parallel lines intersected by another pair of parallel lines p and q (see figure). Show that ΔABC ≅ ΔCDA

18. Write Euclid's axiom [any 3]
19. In the figure Δ PQR, If ∠Q = 40° and ∠R = 72°, then find the shortest and the largest sides of the triangle.

20. If P,Q and R are three points on a line and Q is between P and R then prove that PR – QR = PQ.

IV. Solve: 4x4=16
21. BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a triangle ABC. Using RHS congruence rule, prove that the triangle ABC is isosceles.
22. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD = BC and ∠DAB = ∠CBA (see figure). Prove that
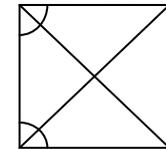
i) ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC
ii) BD = AC
iii) ∠ABD = ∠BAC
23. If a point N lies between two points L and M, such that LN = MN then prove that LN = $\frac{1}{2}$ LM. Explain by drawing the figure
24. P is a point equidistant from two lines l and m intersecting at point A (see figure). Show that the line AP bisects the angle between them.

A
C

STD:IX   Comprehensive Revision Programme – I   Marks:50
Sec :Cap, Dyn, Maj   SCIENCE – Part II   Time :1hr45mins

I. Answer and Reasoning: 3x1=3
1.[A] A liquid generally flows easily:
[R] The ability to flow is called fluidity.
(i) [A] & [R] are in correct (ii) [A] & [R] are connect
(iii) [A] is wrong & [R] is connect [iv] [R] is wrong and [A] is correct.
2. [A] On dissolving chalk powder in water, a suspension is obtained.
  [R] the chalk particles cannot be seen by naked eye.
(i) [A] & [R] are correct (iii) [A] & [R] are wrong.
(ii) [A] is correct [R] is wrong (iv) [R] is wrong [A] is correct.
II. Fill in the blanks: 7x1=7
1. Conversion of liquid to vapour is called_____.
2. Solid carbon Dioxide is also called as _____.
3. Acetone, Petrol, Perfume are called _____ liquids.
4. Boiling of water to form steam is _____ change.
5. The particle size of suspension is more than ____.
6. Liquid in Gas is a _____ type of colloid.
7. Metalloids are _____ conductors of heat and electricity.
III. Very short answers: 7x1=7
1. Write the dispersed phase and dispersion medium of emulsion.
2. List two conditions essential for using distillation as a method for separation of the components from a mixture.
3. Identify the solute and solvent in Tincture of Iodine
4. Why does ice float on water?
5. People sprinkle water on open ground (or) roof on a hot sunny day. Why?
6. Arrange the three states of matter in the increasing order of (i)Rate of diffusion (ii) Particle Motion
7. What is evaporation?
IV. Answer in Brief: 6x3=18
1. Differentiate between evaporation and boiling. Given any four differences.
2. Give reasons for the following.
(i) A liquid generally flows easily.
(ii) Ice at 0^0c appears colder to the mouth than water 0^0c .why?
(iii) Doctors advice to put strips of wet cloth on the forehead of a Person having high temperature.
3. Define the following
a) Sublimation
b) Deposition
c) Melting (or) Fusion
4. Write any two application of chromatography. Also write a condition necessary for chromatography.
5. List three difference between metals and non metals.
6. A solution contains 50g of common salt in 350g of water. Calculate the concentration of solution.
IV. Answer in detail: 3x5=15
1.a) Write the differences between element and a compound with two
   points and one eg for each.
b) Give the flow diagram showing the process of obtaining gasses from air.
2. Explain the different processes involved in the flowchart given below:
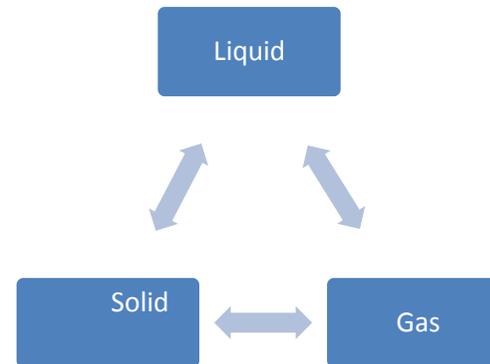
  Define A to F and explain the same.
3. a) Give any one point of difference between true solution, colloidal solution and suspension.
b) 20g of Nacl is dissolved in 100ml of water. How will you test whether the given solution is saturated (or) unsaturated at the given temperature.

29.08.19   EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM   e) Southern most tip of India.

Std:IX (FN)   CRP – I   Marks:50

(CON,BRI,EXC)   SOCIAL SCIENCE (PART III)   Time:1½hrs)

I. Answer in one word: 8× ½ = 4

1. Name the chairman of the constitution Drafting committee of India

2. When did South Africa got independence from the rule of the white
   minority?

3. _____ is known as the Tsang Po in Tibet.

4. _____ is the largest state in India.

5. Which narrow channel separates SriLanka and India?

6. Which union territory of India is located in Arabian Sea?

7. The headwaters of the Ganga called the _____ is fed by the Gangotri
   glacier

8. The world's largest drainage basin is of _____

II. Answer the following (Any 7)   7× 3 = 21

1. List the economic importance of rivers

2. Discuss the location of India

3. Why has Mirzapur been chosen as the standard Meridian of India?

4. Name the countries who share boundary with India with their location

5. Why has the Indian Ocean been named after the country India? Give
   reason

6. What is meant by Apartheid? How was it oppressive for the blacks?

7. Define – a) Constitution b) Preamble c) Secular

8. What does Drainage mean? What is a drainage basin?

III. Answer in detail (Any 4)   4× 5 = 20

1. How did India's contact with the rest of the world contribute in the
   exchange of ideas and commodities. Explain?

2. What is a river pattern? Briefly discuss the four patterns formed by the
   river

3. What were the circumstances at the time of making of the Indian
   constitution

4. Write about the main ideals enshrined in the preamble of the Indian
   constitution?

5. Which river is known as Dakshin Ganga? State the characteristic
   of it.

IV. Map: Mark the following areas in India political map: 5× 1 = 5

a) Eastern most tip of India   b) Western most tip of India

c) Northern most tip of India   d) Tropic of Cancer

Std: IX (AN)   CRP – I   Marks:50
(CHE)   SOCIAL SCIENCE (PART III)   Time:1½hHrs

I. Answer in one word: 8× ½ = 4
1. Which union territory of India is located in Arabian Sea?
2. _____ is the smallest state in India
3. Name the President of Constituent Assembly
4. Which party fought the liberation movement of South Africa?
5. Name the leader who used to write in the magazine "Young India" in 1931.
6. India and Sri Lanka is separated by a narrow channel of sea by ____ and ____.
7. _____ is known as the Tsang Po in Tibet
8. Mention the longitudinal extent of India.

II. Answer in short (Any 7)   7× 3 = 21
1. Name the three Himalayan river system. Give two tributaries for each.
2. Why are lakes important for human life?
3. Write about the Provinces and the Princely states.
4. Name the countries that share land boundaries with India.
5. What do you mean by the word constitution? How was the Indian constitution drafted?
6. Write about the landmass of India
7. What is Preamble? What is the significance of the phrase "We the people of India" in the Preamble?
8. What do you meant by "Constituent Assembly Debates"?

III. Answer in detail (Any 4)   4× 5 = 20
1. Define water divide. What are the different patterns of flow made by a river?
2. Describe briefly about the size and location of India.
3. Write about the main ideals enshrined in the preamble of the Indian Constitution
4. What is a river pattern? Briefly discuss the four patterns formed by the river
5. Briefly discuss about the neighbouring country of India.

IV. Map: Mark the following areas in India political map: 5× 1 = 5
   a) Northern tip of India   b) Southern most tip of India
   c) Tropic of Cancer   d) Mirzapur   e) Gujarat.

STD: IX [FN]   CRP- I Tamil (Part-I)   Time : 1.30 hrs
Blissful

அ. பின்வரும் உரைநடைப் பகுதியைப் படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து   5
   வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு உரிய விடையைத் தேர்வு செய்க:-
            தன்னலமற்ற தலைவர் - கர்ம விரர், கல்விக் கண் திறந்த முதல்வர்,
ஏழைப்பங்காளர் என்னும் புகழுரைகளுக்கெல்லாம் உரியவர் காமராசர். விருதுநகரில்
குமாரசாமி, சிவகாமி இணையர்க்கு மகனாய் 1903 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலைத் திங்கள் 15
ஆம் நாளன்று தோன்றினார் காமராசர். நாட்டாண்மைக்காரராக இருந்த காமராசரின்
தாத்தா, பல சமயங்களில் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கூட்டங்களுக்குத் தன் பேரன் காமராசரையும்
அழைத்துச் செல்வார். காமராசர் ஓர் ஓரமாக காமராசரின் பண்பைப் பாராட்டினார்.
            காமராசர் தனது ஏழாம் வயதில் சுவரொட்டியில் "வந்தே மாதரம்" என்று
எழுதப்பட்டிருந்ததைக் கண்டார். அந்த வார்த்தை அவரது மனதில் ஆழமாகப் பதிந்து
விட்டது. விடுதலைப் போராட்ட உணர்வும் அவரது உள்ளத்தில் மெல்ல மெல்லச்
சுடர்விட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தது. பன்னிரண்டு வயதிலேயே பள்ளிப்படிப்பில்
நாட்டமில்லாமல் போயிற்று.
வினாக்கள் :-
1. காமராசர் பிறந்த ஊர் ----------
2. காமராசரின் தாத்தா -------- இருந்தார்.
3. காமராசர் தனது ஏழாம் வயதில் சுவரொட்டியில் கண்டது ----------
4. காமராசருக்கு --------- வயதிலேயே பள்ளிப் படிப்பில் நாட்டமில்லாமல் போயிற்று.
5. காமராசரின் பெற்றோர் ---------------

ஆ. பின்வரும் பாடலைப் படித்து பொருளுணர்ந்து வினாவிற்கு ஏற்ற விடையளிக்கவும்.
            "பழயவை எல்லாம் பழமை அல்ல
            பண்பும் அன்பும் பழையவைதாம்"
வினாக்கள்:-
1. இப்பாடல் எழுதிய நூலாசிரியர் -----------
2. "பண்பும் அன்பும்" இலக்கணக்குறிப்பு ---------
3. இப்பாடலாசிரியர் பிறந்த ஊர் ------------------

அ. வாகன விபத்துகள் அதிகரிக்கும் இந்நாளில் விபத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த இந்நாளில்
   வபத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமாறு காவல்துறை நடவடிக்கை
   எடுக்குமாறு காவல் துறை ஆணையருக்கு கடிதம் வரைக.
                        (அல்லது)
ஆ. கீழுள்ள பத்தியைப் படித்து பொருள் மாறாமல் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காகச் சுருக்கி
வரைக.
            உயிர்க்கோளம் தன்னகத்தே பல இயற்கைக்காட்சிகளைக் கொண்டுள்ளது.
உயிர்களின் வாழ்க்கை இயற்கைச் சூழ்நிலைகளாகிய நீரையும் காற்றையும் கொண்டு
நடைபெற்றுவருகிறது. இங்குப் பலவித இயற்கைக்காட்சிகள் நிலவியுள்ள போதிலும்,
அவையாவும் மாற்றத்திற்கு உட்பட்டவை மலைகள், ஆறுகள், சமவெளிகள் முதலியன
அன்றிருந்து போல் இன்றில்லை. அவை பல மாற்றங்களைப் பெற்றுள்ளன.

பூம்புகாரும், தனுஷ்கோடியும் இன்று மறைந்து விட்டன. கடற்கரைக் கோயில்களில் மாமல்லபுரம் மட்டும் எஞ்சியுள்ளது. எரிமலைகள் மற்றும் நிலநடுக்கங்களால் நிலப்பகுதிகள் கடலில் மூழ்கிவிடுவதும், புதியநிலத் தோற்றங்கள் உருவாவதும் உண்டு.

ஈ. பின்வரும் இலக்கண வினாக்களுக்கு உரிய விடையளிக்கவும்.

1. தனி வினையடிகளைக் கொண்ட வினைச்சொற்களைத் -------- என்பர்.

2. "பார்த்திருந்தோம்" என்பதில் உள்ள வினையடி -------- ஆகும்.

3. துணை வினையே -------- ------------- --------- காட்டும் விகுதிகளைப் பெறும்.

4. "பின்பற்று" ---------- வினை.

5. கூட்டு வினைகள் ------ வகைப்படும்.

6. ---------- , ------------- என்னும் சுட்டுப்பெயர்களில் வல்லினம் மிகாது

7. "மகளே தா" ---------- தொடர்.

8. "இரவு பகல்" இலக்கணக் குறிப்பு ---------.

ஈ. பின்வரும் செய்யுள் வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் மூன்றனுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

1. "ஓ என் சமகாலத் வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் மூன்றனுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

2. "திருக்குறள்" - நூற்குறிப்புத் தருக.

3. "உங்கள் ஊரில் நடைபெறுகின்ற விழா முன்னேற்பாடுகளை இந்திரவிழா நிகழ்வுகளுடன் ஒப்பிடுக.

4. அ. பட்டி மண்டபம், பட்டி மன்றம் இரண்டும் ஒன்றா? விளக்கம் எழுதுக.
   ஆ. "மணிமேகலை" நூற்குறிப்புத் தருக.

உ. பின்வரும் உரைநடை வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் இரண்டனுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளக்கவும்.

1. அ. ஏறுதழுவுதல் நிகழ்விற்கு இலக்கியங்கள் காட்டும் வேறு பெர்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
   ஆ. ஏறுதழுவுதல் குறித்துத் தொல்லியல் சான்றுகள் கிடைத்த இடங்களைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

2. அன்றாட வாழ்வில் பயன்படுத்தும் இணைய வழிச் சேவைகள் குறித்து விரிவாகத் தொகுத்து எழுதுக.

3. ஏறுதழுவுதல், தணைநிலை வாழ்வுடன் எவ்வாறு பிணைந்திருந்தது?

ஊ. நிரப்புக:-

1. ---------- பிறன்கேடு சூழற்க சூழின் அறஞ்சூழும் ---------- கேடு.

2. ---------- குற்றமும் நாடி அவற்றுள் மிக்கக் கொளல்

எ. துணைப்பாடக் கட்டுரை (ஒன்றனுக்கு)   5

1. அகழாய்வுகள்   2. விண்ணையும் சாடுவோம்.

SECTION- A   3x1=3

I. Direction (Q1 to Q3): In the following Questions, the assertion and reason have been put forward. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:

a) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)

b) The Assertion (A) and the Reason(R) are correct but the reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

c) Assertion (A) is true but the Reason (R) is false

d) Assertion (A) is false but the Reason (R) is true.

e) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

1. Assertion: Plant tissues are mostly dead.
   Reason: Dead tissues can provide mechanical strength and need less maintenance.

2. Assertion: Due to cell membrane, plant cells withstand very dilute external media without bursting.
   Reason: Cell membrane is made up of cellulose which provides structural strength to plants.

3. Assertion: Spirogyra, Ulothrix, ulva etx., are examples of terrestrial plants.
   Reason: Spirogyra, Ulothrix and Ulva grow on land.

II. Fill in the blanks: (7×1=7)

1. Amphibians of the plant kingdom are the _____.
2. A reptile with four Chambered heart _____.
3. The substance which makes the cell wall of fungi_____.
4. Lysosome is called sucidal bag of the cell because _____.
5. The organelle which provides area for ATP generating _____.
6. The tissue present in the hard covering of seeds _____.
7. Girth of stem increases due to _____.

III. Answer in one word (OR) sentence: (7×1=7)

1. Which cell organelle plays a crucial role in detoxifying many poisons and drugs in a cell?
2. Mention the commonly used name of cell membrane.

3. Name the cell organelle which is generally small sized in animal cells and large in plant cells.
4. How is permanent tissue formed in plants?
5. Name the type of parenchyma tissue present in aquatic plants.
6. Identify the animal group having jointed legs.
7. Mention the scientist who proposed two kingdom classification of living organisms.

SECTION B

IV. Answer in brief: 6×3=18

1. In a temporary mount of a leaf epidermis, we observe small pores.
(i) What are these pores present in leaf epidermis called?
(ii) How are these pores beneficial to the plant?
2. Write four Characteristic features of parenchyma tissue.
3. Which organelle is known as the power house of the cell? Why?
4. State the three main functions of the cell membrane.
5. Write three characteristic features of organisms belonging to kingdom Monera.
6. One day Disha Went to vegetable shop where she found some umbrella like structures being sold. She could immediately identify them.
 a) What is that structure?
 b) To which kingdom does that belong?
 c) Write two characteristic features of organisms belonging to this kingdom

V. Answer in Detail: (3×5=15

1. Explain in detail what do you know about the structure of nucleus.
2. a) Draw a diagrammatic labelled sketch of stem tip to show the location of meristematic tissue.
   b) Write the functions of meristematic tissue in plants.
3. Draw a flow-diagram to show the five kingdom classification
a) Which division has the primitive organism?
b) To which division protozoa belong?