

**DAYANAND ANGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, AIROLI**  
**QUESTION BANK (2017-18)**  
**STD- IX SUBJECT-CHEMISTRY**

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1. Give 2 examples of :

- i. Physical change
- ii. Chemical change
- iii. Solid –liquid heterogeneous mixture.
- iv. Compound
- v. Element

2. Write postulates of Dalton's atomic theory.

3. Write any one difference between atom and molecule.

4. In what form atoms exist in aqueous solution?

5. Calculate the number of moles of Mg present in the Mg ribbon weighing 12 g. atomic mass of Mg is 24 u.

6. Composition of the nuclei of two atomic species A and B are given as:

	A	B
Protons	17	17
Neutrons	18	20

(i) What is the mass number of A and B?

(ii) How are they related to each other?

7. Define diffusion with help of example.

8. Define Brownian motion

9. Why does temperature of water becomes constant at 373 K even if heat is supplied continuously?

10. Why is it possible to compress a sponge? Is it a solid?

11. A drop of dettol got evenly distributed in water. How?

12. How does evaporation causes cooling?

13. Give examples of mixtures which can be separated with help of fractional distillation.

14. What is dry ice? How is it prepared?

15. How is evaporation different from boiling?

16. Why are gases so easily compressible whereas it is impossible to compress a solid or a liquid?

17. Discuss the various factors which affect the rate of evaporation.

18. Discuss briefly effect of decreasing temperature and increasing pressure on gas?

19. Calculate the mass of glucose and mass of water required to make 250 g of 25% solution of glucose?

20. Write differences between simple distillation and fractional distillation.
21. Compare the following in three states of matter:
  - i. inter particle spaces
  - ii. Inter particle force of attraction
  - iii. Particle motion
22. What is crystallization? Write importance of crystallization. Give example.
23. What mass of potassium chloride would be needed to form a saturated solution in 150 g of water at 313 K? given the solubility of the salt = 40 g/100 g of water at this temperature. (i) what will happen if solution at this temperature is cooled. (ii) what will happen if more water is added? (iii) What will happen if solution at this temperature is heated?
24. In an experiment, 1.288 g of copper oxide was obtained from 1.03 g of Cu. In another experiment, 3.672 g of CuO gave, on reduction 2.938 g of Cu. Show that these figures verify law of constant proportions.
25. Verify by calculating
  - i. 5 moles of  $\text{CO}_2$  has higher mass than 5 mole of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
  - ii. 120 g of calcium and 120 g of magnesium have mole ratio of 3:5
26. What is the maximum number of electrons that can be accommodated in the outermost orbit of an atom?
27. Name the fundamental particle not present in the nucleus of an atom.
28. An ion  $\text{M}^{2+}$  has 10 electrons and 12 neutrons. What is the atomic number and mass number of M?
- 29.
30. Compare the properties of true solution, colloids and suspension.
31. Explain process to purify water for drinking.
32. How can you separate: i. coloured components of plants. ii. Cream from milk iii. Acetone and water  
iv. Salt and water v. sand and water
33. How will you show that black ink is mixture of various colored dyes? Explain.
34. How will you separate mixture of  $\text{KNO}_3$ , sulphur and carbon powder?

### **PRACTICAL BASED QUESTIONS:**

35. Name the type of reaction for reaction between barium chloride and sodium sulphate. How will you identify that reaction has taken place?
36. Give example of displacement reaction. Write chemical equation.
37. Write any 2 differences between mixture and compound.
38. What will happen if ammonium chloride is heated.
39. Why some porcelain pieces are added in water when determining boiling point of water?
40. Identify the suitable solvent for sulphur:
  - a.  $\text{CS}_2$
  - b.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
  - c. alcohol
  - d. none of the above.

41. Which of the following will show tyndall effect:

- a. sugar solution      b. milk      c. ink      d. all the above.

42. In smoke the dispersed phase and dispersion medium is :

- a. solid and gas      b. gas and solid      c. solid in liquid      d. liquid in solid

43. The solvent in dental amalgam is :

- a. silver      b. mercury      c. cement      d. gold

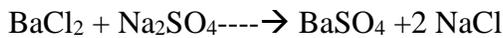
44. What will happen if Iron is reacted with sulphuric acid:

- a. hydrogen gas will evolve which turns lime water milky  
b. CO<sub>2</sub> gas will evolve which burns with popping sound  
c. hydrogen gas will evolve which burns with popping sound  
d. CO<sub>2</sub> gas will evolve which turns lime water milky.

45. Define latent heat of fusion.

46. Copper metal cannot displace zinc from zinc sulphate solution. Give reason.

47. In the given reaction identify true solution ,colloidal or suspension:



48. Give two observations for reaction between iron and CuSO<sub>4</sub> solution?

49. Define sublimation.

50. Differentiate colloids and solution on basis of tyndall effect.

DAYANAND ANGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL , AIROLI.

Question Bank [2017 -18]

STD – IX

SUB – MARATHI

प्रश्न 1  खालील प्रश्नांची एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा

1  विसूचा स्वभाव कसा होता

2  आयुष्याचे मोल कोण ठरवू शकत नाही

3  आत्महत्या हा पर्याय नाही ' या कवितेच्या कवीचे नाव लिहा

4  चंदू उखळीमागे काय करत होता

5  कोणती जिद्द ठेवण्याची अपेक्षा कवी करतात

6  शिक्षा ' या पाठाच्या लेखकाचे नाव लिहा .

प्रश्न 2  खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा

1  कर्वींनी प्रयत्नवादी विचार कसे मांडले आहेत

2  चंदूच्या उनाडक्यांचे वर्णन करा

3  जीवनाचा तोल सावरण्यासाठी काय करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे

4  मावशी चाणाक्षपणे चंदूला कोणते प्रश्न विचारते

प्रश्न 3  समानार्थी शब्द लिहा

1  बळ

2  जिगर

3  घर

4  मुद्रा

5  निरंतर

6  समस्या

7  ठोसा

8  शीळ

प्रश्न 4  विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा

1  जीवन

2  शिकणे

3  राग

4  कामसू

5  दुर्गम

6  नापास

7  ओला

8  धनी

प्रश्न 5  वचन बदला

1  हाक

2  खिसा

3  जीवन

4  संकट

5  उत्तर

6  धमकी

7  लाथ

8  परीक्षा

प्रश्न 6  खालील पदयपंक्तींचा संदर्भ देऊन सरळ अर्थ लिहा

1  प्रयत्नांच्या बळावर सर करता येते शिखर

‘ लाथ मारेन तिथे पाणी काढेन ’ ही ठेवा जिगर

2  नापास होण म्हणजे नाही आभाळ कोसळणं

जीवन म्हणजे असतं निरंतर शिकणं

प्रश्न 7  खालील विधाने पाठाच्या आधारे पूर्ण करा

1  वळकट्यांमागून मांजराने टुणकण उडी मारली आणि ते

2  मावशी जागच्या जागी खिळून राहिली आणि मग तिच्या दात पडलेल्या

प्रश्न 8  खालील वाक्यातील काळ ओळखा

1  आमच्या शाळेत नुकताच क्रीडामहोत्सव पार पडला

2) आम्ही उदया ‘ प्रकाश बाबा आमटेचा ’ सिनेमा पहायला जाणार .

3  मी चाचणी परीक्षेचा अभ्यास करत आहे

4  आमच्या शाळेत उदया रक्तदान शिबिराचे आयोजन केले आहे

प्रश्न 9  खालील प्रश्नांची एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा

1  कोणाशी वाद नको  असे कवयित्री म्हणतात

2  कोणत्या झाडाच्या फांदीवर पोपट बसले होते

3  गोपूसाठी आईने कोणत्या धान्याची भाकर आणली होती

प्रश्न 10  खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा

1  झाडाच्या ढोलीतले भात गोपूने कसे गोळा केले

2  पाणी नसल्यामुळे पक्षी झाडांची अवस्था कशी झाली आहे

प्रश्न 11  समानार्थी शब्द लिहा

1  शेत

2  तोंड

3  ओठ

4  पक्षी

प्रश्न 12  विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा

1  उगवणे

2  कडक

3  वेडा

4  पोकळ

प्रश्न 13  वचन बदला

1  कागद

2  दुकान

प्रश्न 14  लिंग बदला

1  बाप

2  क्रोयता

प्रश्न 15  खालील पदयपंक्तींचे संदर्भ देऊन सरळ अर्थ लिहा

1  “ पाणी आटलेले

डोळयातील आता

गीष्प जाता जाता

पेटलेला.”

प्रश्न 16  खालील प्रश्नांची एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा

1  आई शेतात काय वेचत होती

2  नदीकाठी कोण कासावीस झाले आहे

3  झाडे कशासाठी वेडी झालेली आहेत

प्रश्न 17  खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा

1  कवयित्रीने धरणीचे वर्णन कसे केले आहे

2  कापणी झालेल्या भातशेताचे वर्णन करा

प्रश्न 18  समानार्थी शब्द लिहा

1  पक्षी

2  खुषी

3  वसुधा

4  झाड

प्रश्न 19  विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा

1  बारीक

2  घट्ट

3  पेटणे

4  कोरडा

प्रश्न 20  वचन बदला

1  खडा

2  वोच

प्रश्न 21  लिंग बदला

1  चिमणा

2  देव

प्रश्न 22  खालील पदयपंक्तींचे संदर्भ देऊन सरळ अर्थ लिहा

1  “ भेगाळले ओठ

डोहाच्या काठाचे

पाणीही पाटाचे

दुभंगलेले.”

प्रश्न 23  खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे कंसातील सुचनेनुसार लिहा

1  आमची शाळा इंग्रज सरकारकडून अनुदान घेत नव्हती  अधोरेखित शब्दाची जात ओळखा

2  हिमालय हा उंच पर्वत आहे  वाक्यातील नामे ओळखा

3  विनोबांची आई देवभक्त आणि दयाळू होती  अधोरेखित शब्दाची जात ओळखा

4. एकदा मी आंघोळ करून पाटावर बसलो  वाक्यातील क्रियाविशेषण ओळखा

5. या लहानशा मुलाने गतिशास्त्रातला नवा शोध लावला  वाक्यातील क्रियापद ओळखा

6. तुला काय हवे आहे  वाक्यातील सर्वनाम ओळखा

7. रोहन उंच मुलगा आहे  वाक्यातील विशेषण ओळखा

8. झाडावर माकड बसले होते  वाक्यातील शब्दयोगी अव्यय ओळखा

9. केवळप्रयोगी अव्ययाचे एक उदाहरण लिहा

10. वर्तमानकाळाचे एक वाक्य लिहा

प्रश्न 24. खालील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा

1. कवयित्रीने धरणीचे वर्णन कसे केले आहे

2. झाडाच्या ढोलीतील भात गोपूने कसे गोळा केले

प्रश्न 25. समानार्थी शब्द लिहा

1. बाण

2. शेत

3. वसुधा

4. झाड

प्रश्न 26. विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा

1. माप

2. बाहेर

3. पेटणे

4. कोरडा

प्रश्न 27. वचन बदला

1. दुकान

2. वच

प्रश्न 28. लिंग बदला

1. चिमणा

2. देव

प्रश्न 29. खालील पदयंपंक्तींचा संदर्भ देऊन सरळ अर्थ लिहा

1. 'भेगाळले ओठ

पाणीही पाटाचे

डोहाच्या काठाचे

दुभंगलेले."

प्रश्न 30  पुढील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे 50 ते 60 शब्दात लिहा

1) 'पोपटांनी वेचलेले भात आपण घेणे म्हणजे चोरी करणे होय' असे गोपूची आई का म्हणते

2)  लेखिकांनी आजच्या मध्यमवर्गीय माणसाच्या वागण्याचे वर्णन कसे केले आहे

3)  वंदू आणि गावात नवीन आलेल्या मुलाच्या कुस्तीचे वर्णन करा

4)  लेखकाच्या वनभोजन सहलीचा प्रसंग लिहा

प्रश्न 31  तुम्ही पाहिलेल्या शेतातील पिकाची माहिती तुमच्या शब्दात लिहा

प्रश्न 32  पुढील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे 30 ते 40 शब्दात लिहा

1)  स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचे कोणते विचार कवितेतून प्रकट झाले आहेत

2)  जीवनाचा तोल सावरण्यासाठी काय करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे

3)  कवयित्रींनी धरणीचे वर्णन कसे केले आहे

प्रश्न 33  पुढील प्रश्नांचे उत्तर योग्य पर्याय निवडून लिहा

1)  कवितेत कवीने स्त्रीला वाटेवर काय वेचण्यास सांगितले आहे

अ  दगड    ब  काचा    क  दुःख    ड  आनंद

प्रश्न 34  पुढील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे 60 ते 70 शब्दात लिहा

1)  वर्गात निकालपत्राचे वाटप होताना लेखकांच्या झालेल्या मनःस्थितीचे वर्णन करा

2)  उत्खननात सापडलेल्या सिझेरिया शहराचे वर्णन लेखकांनी कसे केले आहे

प्रश्न 35  पुढील दिलेल्या मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे कथालेखन करा व कथेस योग्य शीर्षक द्या

मुद्दे : वयोवृद्ध शेतकरी  शेताच्या कडेला आंब्याची रोपे लावणे  मगराच्या राजाचे आगमन

विश्रांती घेणे व गप्पा मारणे  झाडे का लावता  फळे कधी येणार  तुम्हाला काय उपयोग

मी आज ज्या झाडांची फळे खातो  माझ्या आजोबांनी माझ्यासाठी लावली होती  राजाला

आनंद  बक्षीस  तात्पर्य

प्रश्न 36  पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका विषयावर पत्रलेखन करा

1. विद्यार्थी प्रतिनिधी या नात्याने दूरदर्शन केंद्र पाहण्याकरिता परवानगी मागणारे पत्र व्यवस्थापक

दूरदर्शन केंद्र पाहण्याकरिता परवानगी मागणारे पत्र विद्यार्थी या नात्याने लिहा

2. शाळेजवळील अस्वच्छ कचरा पेटीबाबत तक्रार करणारे पत्र नगरपालिकेच्या अधिकार्यांकडे पाठवा

प्रश्न 37. खालील गद्य उतारा वाचून त्याखाली दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे तुमच्या शब्दात लिहा

‘श्यामची आई’ मराठी वाङ्मय अमर करणारे साने गुरूजी म्हणजे मूर्तिमंत मातृभक्त होते. देवकोटीला पोहोचल्या विभूतीपैकी अंतपैकी ते एक होते. बालकांवर अतिशय प्रेम करणारे ते वात्सल्यमूर्ती होते. प्रत्यक्ष जन्मदात्या आई बापांनीदेखील मुलांना निष्ठुरतेने वागविलेले त्यांना खपत नसे. मुलांची बाजू घेऊन ते आईबापांशी झगडायला देखील कमी करत नसत. जगातली दुःख नष्ट व्हावे अनाथ अपंगांना सुख मिळावे ही तळमळ साने गुरूजींच्या मनात अहर्निश उफाळत असे. आई ही सर्वात मोठी शिक्षक आणि घर हे उच्चतम विद्यामंदिर ही ‘श्यामची आई’ या पुस्तकाची मध्यवर्ती कल्पना आहे. आईने मुलांना कसे शिकवावे याचा आदर्श त्या कथेत त्यांनी सांगितलेला आहे. मुलांवर चांगले संस्कार करायचे असतील तर आईबापांनी आपले आचरण उदार आणि निर्मळ ठेवले पाहिजे. घरातच जातिभेदाला स्थान असेल तर त्याविरुद्ध बाहेर कोणी कितीही दाम्भिक बडबड केली तरी त्याचा तिळमात्रही परिणाम होणार नाही.

प्रश्न :

1. साने गुरूजींना लहान मुलांबद्दल काय वाटत असे

2. साने गुरूजींचे व्यक्तिमत्व थोडक्यात लिहा

3) ‘श्यामची आई’ या पुस्तकाची मध्यवर्ती कल्पना लिहा

4. साने गुरूजींना कोणत्या टोपण नावाने ओळखले जाई योग्य पर्याय निवडून लिहा

अ. बंडू

ब. वंदू

क. श्याम

ड. राम

5) ‘आई’ या शब्दाचा समानार्थी शब्द लिहा योग्य पर्याय निवडून लिहा

अ. जननी

ब. सखी

क. भगिनी

ड. सोबती

प्रश्न 38. खालील गद्य उतारा वाचून त्याखाली दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे तुमच्या शब्दात लिहा

माणसाच्या स्वभावाचे हे वैशिष्ट्य आहे की त्याला चटकन दुसऱ्याचे दोष दिसतात गुण दिसत नाहीत. म्हणून तर म्हणतात की ‘दुस-याच्या डोळ्यातील कुसळ दिसते.’ पण वृत्तीमुळेच कटुता येते. दुस-याला नावे ठेवण्याची वृत्ती वाढते आणि ही वृत्ती शेवटी संघर्षाला कारण होते.

प्रत्येक व्यक्तीत काही चांगल्या गोष्टी असतात. जशाच काही वाईट गोष्टी असतात. आपण या दुर्गुणांकडे

दुर्लक्ष करून नेहमी चांगल्याच गोष्टी पाहव्यात□थोर सज्जन दुसऱ्यांचे क्षुल्लक गुणही मोठे करून नावाजतात□  
त्यासाठी मनाचा मोठेपणा असावा लागतो□आपल्या देशात विविध धर्मांचे □पंथाचे □जातीचे लोक राहतात□  
त्यांच्यातील वाईट गोष्टी टाकून चांगल्यांचाच आपण स्विकार केला तर एक आदर्श जग निर्माण होईल□

आपल्या भोवतालच्या सृष्टीकडूनही आपल्याला नाना भूषणे मिळवता येतील वनश्री परोपकार शिकवते□  
तर मुंगी कामसू वृत्ती सांगते□मधमाशी संचयाचे पाठ देते तर चिमणी चिकाटीचा संदेश देते□या साऱ्यांच्यात  
दूषणे आहेतच पण ही वगळून भूषण घ्या □असेच कवी गोविंदाग्रजांना सांगावयाचे आहे□

प्रश्न :

- 1□आदर्श जग कसे निर्माण होईल □
- 2□माणसामधील कोणती वृत्ती संघर्षाला कारण होते□
- 3□आपल्या भोवतालच्या सृष्टीकडून आपण काय शिकले पाहिजे □
- 4) ' गोष्टी ' या शब्दाची जात ओळखा .

प्रश्न 39□खाली दिलेल्या मुददयांच्या आधारे गोष्ट लिहा□तिला उचित शीर्षक देऊन तिचे तात्पर्य लिहा □

एक मुलगा □आईबरोबर झोपडीत राहणे □प्रावसाळ्याचे दिवस □भयंकर वारा व पाऊस □रुल्वेरूळ उखडणे □त्याच्या नजरेत  
येणे □अंगातला तांबडा शर्ट काढून आगगाडी थांबवणे □प्रवाशांचा संताप □झायव्हरची रूळांवर नजर पडणे □रूळ उखडलेले दिसणे □  
मुलामुळे प्रवाशांचे प्राण वाचणे □राष्ट्रपतीद्वारा मुलाचा सन्मान □

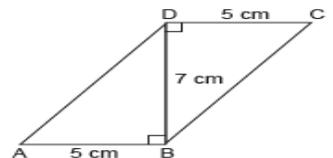
प्रश्न 40□तुमच्या शाळेतील क्रीडा विभागाला आवश्यक असणाऱ्या क्रीडा साहित्याची मागणी करणारे पत्र विद्यार्थी □प्रतिनिधी या नात्याने  
लिहा □

**DAYANAND ANGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, AIROLI.**  
**SUBJECT MATHEMATICS**  
**STD –IX (2017-18)**  
**QUESTION BANK**

**SECTION A (1 mark each)**

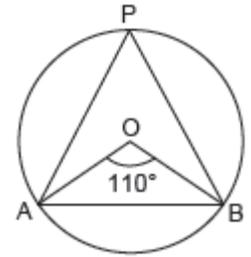
1. If one angle of a parallelogram is  $36^\circ$  less than twice its adjacent angle, then find the angles of parallelogram.
2. Three cubes are joined end to end forming a cuboid. If side of a cube is 2 cm, find the dimensions of cuboid thus obtained.
3. The surface area of two hemispheres are in the ratio 25 : 49. Find the ratio of their radii.
4. If the radius of sphere is doubled. Find the ratio of volume of the new sphere to the original sphere.
5. The mean of  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is 6 and mean of  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  is 7. Find the value of  $x_3$ .
6. The mean of the set of numbers 6, 3,  $x$ , 4, 3, 5 and  $y$  is given as 5. What is the value of  $x + y$ ?
7. Find the area of an equilateral  $2\sqrt{3}$  triangle with side cm.
8. In fig if ABCD is a quadrilateral in which  $AD = CB$ ,  $AB = CD$ , and  $\angle D = \angle B$ , then  $\angle CAB$  is equal to  
(A)  $\angle ACD$  (B)  $\angle CAD$  (C)  $\angle ACD$  (D)  $\angle BAD$
9. How many total number of rational numbers are there between any two non equal rational numbers ?
10. If  $(x + 1)$  is a factor of  $kx^3 + 2x^2 - x - 1$ , find the value of  $k$
11. If  $x^{34} + 34$  is divided by  $(x - 1)$ , find the remainder.
12. A point both of whose coordinates are negative will lie in
  - a. Third quadrant
  - b. Fourth quadrant
  - c. First quadrant
  - d. Second quadrant
13. Find the coordinates of points which lies on y-axis at a distance of 6 units from origin in the positive direction of y-axis.
  - a. (0, 6)
  - b. (6, 0)
  - c. (0, -6)
  - d. (-6, 0)
14. The value of the supplement of the complement of  $50^\circ$  is :
  - a.  $40^\circ$
  - b.  $130^\circ$
  - c.  $50^\circ$
  - d. none of these

15. In the given figure, ABCD is a parallelogram. Calculate the area of parallelogram ABCD.



16. What will be the ratio of areas of the two parallelogram which lie on same base and between the same parallels?

17. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle and AB is a chord of the circle. If  $\angle AOB = 110^\circ$ , find  $\angle APB$ .



**SECTION B ( 2 marks each)**

18. The inner diameter of a cylindrical vessel is 3.5 m. It is 100 m deep. Find the cost of polishing the inner curved surface area at the rate of 4 per  $m^2$ .

19. The volume of a cylindrical rod is  $628 \text{ cm}^3$ . If its height is 20 cm, find the radius of its cross section.

(Use  $\pi = 3.14$ )

20. A metal pipe is 77 cm long. The inner diameter of a cross section is 4 cm and thickness of metal is 2 cm.

Find its (i) inner curved surface area, (ii) outer curved surface area.

21. If the median of the observations:  $x, x + 3, x + 5, x + 7, x + 10$  is 9, find the last observation.

22. Express the following numbers in the form of  $\frac{p}{q}$  and reduce it to the lowest terms.

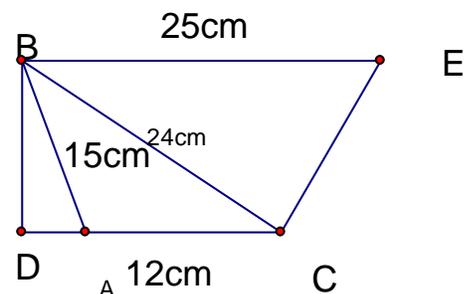
- a)  $0.\overline{7592}$                       b)  $0.\overline{96484}$                       c)  $12.\overline{34}$

23. If  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , and  $f(1) = 2$  and  $f(-1) = 7$ , then find the value of  $a + c$

24. The bisector AD of  $\Delta ABC$  is perpendicular bisector to the opposite side BC at D. show that  $\Delta ABC$  is isosceles?

25. The sides of a quadrilateral, taken in order are 27cm, 22cm, 15cm, and 8cm respectively. The angle

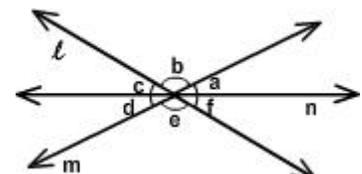
contained by the last two sides is a right angle. Find the area of the quadrilateral.



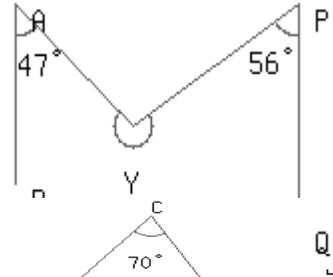
26. If in the figure below  $AB = 15\text{cm}$ ,  $BC = 24\text{cm}$ ,  $CA = 12\text{cm}$  and

$BE = 25\text{cm}$ , find the area of the trapezium BDCE.

27. In the figure three coplanar lines intersect in a common point, forming angles as shown. If  $a = 45^\circ$ ,  $e = 50^\circ$  then find angles  $b, c, d$  and  $f$ .

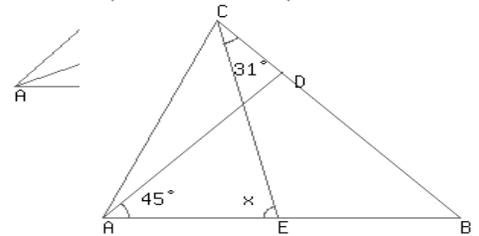


28. If AB and PQ are parallel, compute the angle Y,

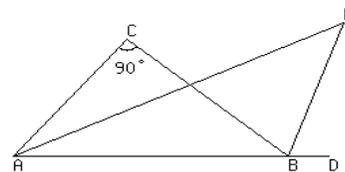


29. If AD and BD are bisectors of  $\angle CAB$  and  $\angle CBA$  respectively, find value of  $\angle ADB$ .

30. If  $\angle ADB$  is a right angle, find the value of angle x.

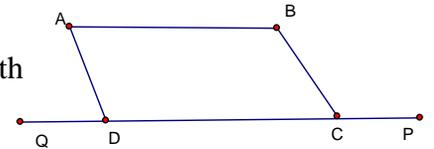


31. If AP and BP are bisectors of angles  $\angle CAB$  and  $\angle CBD$  respectively, find the angle  $\angle APB$ .



32. If  $3\angle A = 4\angle B = 6\angle C$  calculate  $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$  of triangle ABC

33. In the given figure, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral. Side CD is produced on both sides, such that  $\angle BCP = 110^\circ$  and  $\angle ADQ = 95^\circ$ . Find the values of  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$ .



34. In a circle of radius 5 cm having centre O, OL is drawn perpendicular to the chord AB. If  $OL = 3$  cm, find the length of AB.

**SECTION C (3/4 MARKS EACH)**

- 35. The mean of 20 observations is 17. If 25 is added to the sum of the observations, find the new sum of the observations.
- 36. The total surface area of a hollow metal cylinder open at both ends of external radius 8 cm and height 10 cm is  $338 \text{ cm}^2$ . Taking  $r$  to be inner radius, find the thickness of the metal in the cylinder.
- 37. Water is flowing at the rate of 3 km/hour through a circular pipe of 20 cm internal diameter into a circular cistern of diameter 10 m and depth 2 m. In how much time will the cistern be filled?
- 38. Solid spheres of diameter 4 cm are dropped into a cylindrical beaker containing some water and are fully

submerged. If the diameter of the beaker is 12 cm and the water rises by 24 cm, find the number of solid spheres dropped in the water.

39. A reservoir is in the form of a rectangular parallelepiped (cuboid). Its length is 20 m. If 18 kl of water is removed from the reservoir, the water level goes down by 15 cm. Find the width of the reservoir. (1 kl = 1 m<sup>3</sup>)

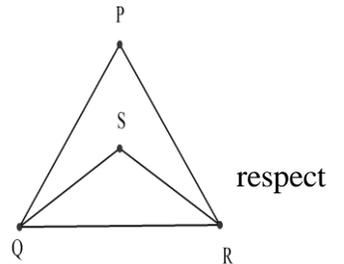
40. To solve a problem, time (in minutes) taken by students is as follows:

37, 31, 27, 18, 59, 45, 54, 40, 32, 43, 39, 49, 45, 40, 59, 53, 52, 50, 40, 59, 60, 23, 21, 20, 22.

(a) Construct a frequency distribution table using interval of 10.

(b) Draw a histogram to represent the distribution.

41. In given figure PQR is triangle and S is any point in its interior, show that 1)  $SQ + SR < PQ + PR$



42. Prove that sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than twice the median with respect to third side.

43. AD, BE, and CF, the altitudes of  $\Delta ABC$  are equal. Prove that  $\Delta ABC$  is an equilateral triangle.

44. If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal, then prove that the bisectors of the interior angles form a rectangle.

45. The sides of the triangular field are 41m, 40m, 19m. Find the number of rose beds that can be prepared in the field, if each rose bed on an average needs 900 cm<sup>2</sup> space.

46. The perimeter of an isosceles triangle is 42 cm and its base is  $\frac{3}{2}$  times each of equal sides. Find the area and height of triangle.

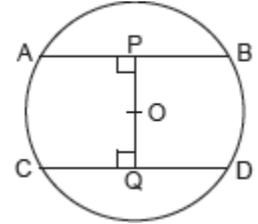
47. The field is in the shape of trapezium whose parallel sides are 35m and 20 m. The non parallel sides are 14 m and 13 m. Find the area of the field.

48. ABCD is the square. P is the midpoint of AD. BP and CP are joined. Prove  $\angle PCB = \angle PBC$

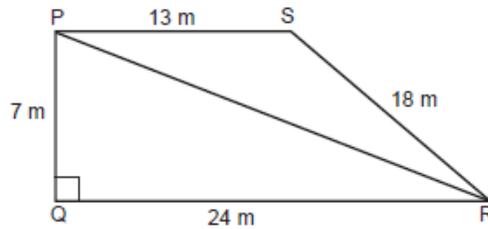


49. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. Prove that  $x + y = z$

50. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle with radius 5 cm.  $OP \perp AB$ ,  $OQ \perp CD$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ ,  $AB = 6$  cm and  $CD = 8$  cm. Determine  $PQ$ .



51. The students of a school staged a rally for cleanliness campaign. They walked through the lanes in two groups. One group walked through the lanes  $PQ$ ,  $QR$  and  $RP$ ; while the other group walked through  $PR$ ,  $RS$  and  $SP$  as shown in figure:



These two groups cleaned the area enclosed within their lanes. If  $PQ = 7$  m,  $QR = 24$  m,  $RS = 18$  m,  $SP = 13$  m and  $\angle Q = 90^\circ$ ;

- (i) Which group cleaned more area and by how much?
- (ii) Find the total area cleaned by the students (neglecting the width of the lane).
- (iii) What values are depicted here by these students? (Use  $\pi = 3.74$ )

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**QUESTION BANK 2017-18**  
**SUB. – HINDI**  
**STD.- IX**

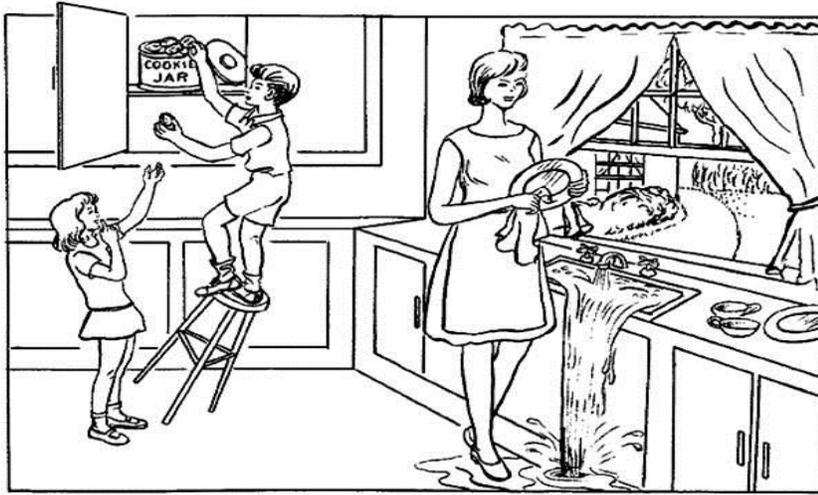
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**निर्देशानुसार कीजिए**

- 1  घर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए  संस्कृति  तीक्ष्ण  भंडार  ककव्यूह  प्रदर्शन
- 2  संधि कीजिए  भाव अर्थ  नग इन्द्र  सर्व उत्तम  अभि उदय
- 3  संधि विच्छेद कीजिए  एकैक  धर्माध  अन्वेषण  प्रायन
- 4  उपसर्ग तथा मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए  सुजन  संबोधन  परिवार  प्रवर्तन
- 5  प्रत्यय तथा मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए  बोली  महिमा  बंदरिया  झालाना
- 6  उपसर्गों से एक  एक शब्द बनाइए  उप  आ  अभि  पर  ऊत्  प्रति
- 7  प्रत्ययों से एक  एक शब्द बनाइए  ई  आवट  एता  हार  आवना  ऊ
- 8  उपसर्ग  प्रत्यय तथा मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए  अमानवीय  विषमता  निर्धनता  अभिमानी  अनुदारता  बदचलनी  बेचैनी  मिलंबित  मिर्दयी
- 9  विरामचिह्नों के नाम लिखिए- ? , : - । ‘ ’
- 10  उपर्युक्त सभी विराम चिह्नों के एक  एक वाक्य बनाइए।
- 11  माँकी अपनी तबीयत ठीक न होने के बारे में पत्र लिखिए।
- 12- अनुच्छेद लिखिए - ‘विज्ञापनों की दुनिया’ तथा ‘संगणक मेरा साथी’
- 13  आपको रेल्वे स्टेशन जाने के लिए ऑटो रिक्शा लेना है। इस संबंध में होने वाली संभावित बातचीत को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।
- 14- ‘ओट बिस्कट’ बनाने वाली कंपनी तथा पौधे बेचने वाली वाटिका के लिए दो अलग  अलग आकर्षक विज्ञापन बनाइए।
- 15  चित्र के आधार पर कहानी लिखिए या वर्णन कीजिए।



16 चित्र के आधार पर कहानी लिखिए या वर्णन कीजिए।



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17 चित्र के आधार पर कहानी लिखिए या वर्णन कीजिए।



18. चित्र के आधार पर कहानी लिखिए या वर्णन कीजिए।



अपठित गद्यांश □ निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर विकल्प में से चुनिए।

डॉक्टर साहब की मोटर चली गई। बूढ़ा कई मिनट तक मूर्ति की भांति निश्चल खड़ा रहा। संसार में ऐसे मनुष्य होते हैं जो इतने कठोर और निर्मम हो सकते हैं इसका उसे अब तक विश्वास नहीं आ रहा था। ऐसे लोग भी हो सकते थे जो सिर्फ अपनी ही खुशी-अपना आनंद देखते थे। उस बूढ़े को ऐसा मर्मभेदी अनुभव अब तक नहीं हुआ था। वह उन पुराने जमाने के चीजों में से था जो लगी आग बुझाने-मुर्दे को कंधा देने-किसी कलह झगड़े को शांत कराने और हर एक की मदद करने के लिए हमेशा तत्पर रहते थे। जब तक बूढ़े को मोटर दिखाई दे रही थी वह देख रहा था-शायद उसे डॉक्टर के लौट आने की आशा थी। फिर उसने कहारों से अपने बीमार बेटे की डोली उठाने को कहा। चारों ओर से वह निराश हो कर इस डॉ. के पास बड़ी उम्मीद से आया था। वह यहाँ से किसी और डॉक्टर के पास नहीं गया-बस अपनी किस्मत टोक कर रह गया।

1. बूढ़े को क्या विश्वास नहीं आता था □

क. कोई लापरवाही क्यों करता है।

ग. कोई इतना कठोर और निर्मम हो सकता है।

ख. कोई इतना मस्त हो सकता है।

घ. कोई इतना कर्तव्यहीन हो सकता है।

2) बूढ़ा देर तक मोटर क्यों देखता रहा  
क) उसे मोटर दिखाई दे रही थी  
ग) उसने कभी मोटर नहीं देखी थी।

ख) उसे डॉक्टर वापस आने की आशा थी।  
घ) उसे डॉक्टर की हरकत पर दुःख हो रहा था।

3) वह फिर किसी और डॉक्टर के पास क्यों नहीं गया  
क) केवल वही एक डॉक्टर थे  
ग) उसे केवल उसी डॉक्टर को दिखाना था।

ख) बूढ़े के पास फीस के पैसे नहीं थे  
घ) उसने निराश हो कर अपनी किस्मत टोक ली

4) 'किस्मत टोकना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है

क) किस्मत को मानना      ख) त्नीर मानना  
ग) बदकिस्मती को मान लेना      घ) पुरुषार्थ करना

5)

बूढ़े जैसे पुराने जमाने के लोग क्या नहीं करते थे  
क) किसी की जान की परवाह न करना  
ग) मुर्दे को कंधा देना

ख) लगी आग को बुझाना  
घ) किसी का कलह झगडा शांत करना।

**अपठित गद्यांश** निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर विकल्प में से चुनिए।

निंदा का उद्गम ही हीनता व कमजोरी से होता है। मनुष्य अपनी हीनता से दबता है। वह दूसरों की निंदा करके ऐसा अनुभव करता है कि वे सब निष्ठ है और वह उनसे अच्छा है। इससे उनके अहं की तुष्टी होती है। अहम् बेबुनियाद होने के कारण पिलपिला होता है। बड़ी लकीर को मिटाकर ही छोटी लकीर बड़ी बनती है। ज्यों ज्यों कर्म क्षीण होता है त्यों त्यों निंदा की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जाती है। कठिन कर्म ईर्ष्या द्वेष और इससे उत्पन्न निंदा को मारता है। स्वर्ग में देवताओं को सब कुछ बैठे बिठाए मिलता है। अकर्मण्यता में उन्हें अप्रतिष्ठित होने का भय बना रहता है इसलिए कर्मशील मनुष्य से देवता भी ईर्ष्या करते हैं।

1) निंदा का उगम किससे होता है

क) अर्ध नफरत से  
ग) अभिमान गर्व से

ख) हीनता कमजोरी से  
घ) चिढ़ खीझ से

2) निंदा की प्रवृत्ति कब बढ़ती है

क) जब सद्भावना कम होती है।  
ग) जब उसका कर्म क्षीण हो जाता है

ख) जब आदमी स्वयं को श्रेष्ठ मानता है।  
घ) जब आदमी बातों पर विश्वास करता है।

3) अकर्मण्यता में क्या भय बना रहता है

क) संपत्ति जाने का  
ग) बिदनाम होने का

ख) अप्रतिष्ठित होने का  
घ) लोकप्रियता में कमी का

4) अहं को पिलपिला क्यों कहा गया है

क) बेबुनियाद होने के कारण  
ग) विहम के कारण

ख) मनुष्य अक्षम होने से  
घ) झूठा होने के कारण

5) 'ईर्ष्यालु' का अर्थ है

क) ईर्ष्या करने वाला

ख) ईर्ष्या करने वाला

गर्भार्प्या के आलु बेचनेवाला

घर्भप्रशंसा करने वाला

अपठित काव्यांश 1 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर विकल्प में से चुनिए।

जन्म दिया माता 1 जिसने 2 क्रिया सदा लालन 3 पालन 4  
जिसने मिट्टी 5 जल से है रचा गया हम सबका तन।  
गिरिवर नित रक्षा करते है 6 उच्च उठा के श्रृंग महान 7  
जिसके लता दुमादित करते हमको अपनी छाया दान।  
माता केवल वाल काल में निज अंक में धरती है 8  
हम अशक्त जब तलक तभी तक पालन पोषण करती है।  
मातृभूमि करती है सबका लालन पालन सदा मृत्यु पर्यन्त 9  
जिसके दया 10 प्रवाहों का होता न कभी सपने में अंत।  
मर जाने पर कण देहों के इसमें ही मिल जाते है 11  
हिंदू जलते 12 अवन 13 ईसाई शरण में पाते है।  
ऐसी मातृभूमि मेरी है स्वर्णलोक से भी प्यारी 14  
उसके चरण कमल पर मेरा तन 15 अन 16 धन सब बलिहारी।

क गिरिवर लता आदि का हमारे जीवन में क्या योगदान है 1

- 1 गिरिवर हमारे रक्षक है तथा लताएं 2 हमें शीतल छाया प्रदान करती है।
- 2 इनसे हमें विभिन्न प्रकार की खाद्य सामग्री और औषधियां 3 प्राप्त होती है
- 3 उपर्युक्त दोनों सही है 4 उपर्युक्त कोई सही नहीं है।

ख माता की अपेक्षा मातृ भूमि का हमारे पालने में अधिक महत्व है। क्यों 1

- 1 क्योंकि मातृ भूमि से हमें पोषणाहार आजीवन मिलता है जबकि माता सीमित समय तक पोषणाहार देती है।
- 2 क्योंकि मातृ भूमि जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक हर कदम पर हमारा पालन 3 पोषण करती है जबकि मा 4 ब्यावस्था तक ही 'पालन 5 पोषण करती है
- 3 उपर्युक्त दोनों सही है 4 उपर्युक्त दोनों गलत है।

ग मृत्यु के उपरांत मातृभूमि का मानव के लिए क्या महत्व है 1

- 1 मृत्यु के उपरांत मातृभूमि का मानव को अपनी गोद में सुला लेती है।
- 2 मानव शरीर को अपनी मिट्टी में मिला लेती है।
- 3 उपर्युक्त दोनों सही है।
- 4 उपर्युक्त दोनों गलत है।

घ हमारे तन के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त पदार्थ है।

- 1 मिट्टी 2 जल 3 ईवा 4 उपर्युक्त सभी

ङ पद्यांश का उपर्युक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा 1

- 1 मातृभूमि 2 मातृभूमि का महत्व 3 मातृभूमि और जीवन 4 मातृभूमि का पोषण

अपठित काव्यांश  निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर गए प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर विकल्प में से चुनिए।

तन समर्पित  न समर्पित और यह जीवन समर्पित  
चाहता हूँ देश की धरती  तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ   
'माँ तुम्हारा ऋण बहुत है, मैं अकिंचन  
किंतु इतना कर रहा फिर भी निवेदन  
थाल में लाऊ सजाकर भाल जब भी   
कर दया स्वीकार लेना समर्पण।  
गान अर्पित  प्राण अर्पित  रक्त का कर्ण कण समर्पित  
चाहता हूँ देश की धरती  तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ   
माँ  दो तलवार को लाओ न देरी   
बाँध  दो कसकर  कमर पर ढाल मेरी   
भाल पर मल दो  चरण की धूल थोड़ी   
शीश पर आशीष की छाया घनेरी।  
स्वप्न अर्पित  प्रश्न अर्पित  आयु का क्षण  क्षण समर्पित।  
चाहता हूँ देश की धरती  तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ   
तोड़ता हूँ मोह का बंधन  क्षमा दो   
गाँव  मेरे  द्वार  घर  आग  न  क्षमा दो   
आज सीधे हाथ में तलवार दो  और बाएँ  हाथ में ध्वज को थमा दो।  
ये सुमन लो  यह चमन लो  जोड़ का तृण  तृण समर्पित।  
चाहता हूँ देश की धरती  तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ

उपर्युक्त काव्यांश के आधार पर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए विकल्पों में से छाँटकर लिखिए।

- 1  काव्यांश का उपर्युक्त शीर्षक होगा   
क  ऋण समर्पित      ख  थाल समर्पित      ग  कुछ और भी दूँ       घ  तलवार समर्पित
- 2  कवि किसे सब कुछ समर्पित कर रहा है   
क  देश की पताका को      ख  देश की भूमि को  
ग  देश की जनसंख्या को      घ  देश की सरकार
- 3  कवि थाल में क्या सजाकर लाना चाहता   
क  छप्पन भोग      ख  मुष्प      ग  अपना माथा      घ  माला
- 4  कवि अपने दोनों हाथों में क्या देने के लिए कहता है   
क  दाएँ  हाथ में ध्वज और बाएँ  तलवार      ख  दाएँ  हाथ में तलवार और बाएँ  झंडा  
ग  सीधे हाथ में झंडा और बाएँ  हाथ में ध्वज      घ  सीधे हाथ में तलवार और बाएँ  सुमन
- 5  सब कुछ समर्पित करने के बावजूद कवि क्या कहता है   
क  मेरे पास अब कुछ नहीं बचा ख  सब कुछ जो तुमने दिया था वह तुम्हें वापस कर दिया  
ग  सब कुछ समर्पित करने पर ही मेरा ऋण समाप्त हुआ घ  तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ

# DAYANAND ANGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, AIROLI

## QUESTION BANK (2017-18)

**STD: IX**

**SUBJECT: BIOLOGY**

- Name the following tissues:
  - found in the iris of the eye
  - That connects two bones
- List two similarities between Mitochondria and plastids.
- Why does the growth of a plant occur in specific regions? Where are the following found?
  - Intercalary Meristem
  - Lateral Meristem
- What is endoplasmic reticulum?
  - Describe its structure.
  - Name the two types of endoplasmic reticulum.
  - What crucial role does it play in the liver of vertebrates?
  - What is membrane biogenesis?
- What is cell? Why a cell is called the structural and functional unit of life?
  - Why is the plasma membrane called a selectively permeable membrane?
- Name the cell organelle which is able to destroy a damaged cell.
- Name any two functions of smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
- What are the characteristics of the cell of meristematic tissue?
- How is meristematic tissue classified on the basis of its location? Draw a labelled diagram to show the location of meristematic tissue in plant body.
- Draw a labeled diagram of neuron.
  - Differentiate between tendon and ligament.
- Draw a neat labelled diagram of an animal cell.
- Write any two functions of the following tissues:
  - Areolar tissue
  - Phloem
  - Adipose tissue
  - Blood
- Give a difference between lizards and snakes.

b. Name the type of nutrition in fungi

14. Differentiate between cryptogamae and phanerogam.

15. To which group do the following organisms belong and give one reason for each: a. Cyanobacteria b. Euglena  
c. Ulothrix

16. a. What is immunization?

b. Categorise the following into acute/ chronic / infectious / non-infectious diseases: typhoid, TB, Goitre, Elephantiasis, asthma, malaria

17. Give cause and remedy of:

a. Hepatitis b. AIDS c. Malaria d. Chicken pox

18. What are the different means by which infectious diseases can spread?

19. Give any three distinguishing characteristics of collenchyma and parenchyma.

20. Describe any three functions of Golgi complex.

21. . All mammals give birth to young ones.

a. Name two mammals which lay eggs.

b. Between which two class to they serve as connecting link.

c. Name a mammal which gives birth to poorly developed young one.

22. Differentiate between communicable and non-communicable diseases in two points. Give one example of each.

23. What conventions are followed while writing the scientific names?

24. Give three differences between Monocot and Dicot.

Give the outline of the classification of plants on the basis of various features.

25. What is disease? How do we know that a person is diseased? What can be the various causes for a person getting diseased?

26. With the help of neat labelled diagram and suitable examples, describe the characteristic features of the kingdom Monera.

27. Draw a neat labelled diagram of Carbon cycle and explain it.

28. Review the table and infer accordingly

<b>FEATURES</b>	<b>PISCES</b>	<b>AMPHIBIAN</b>	<b>REPTILE</b>	<b>AVES</b>	<b>MAMMALIA</b>
Exo-skeleton	Scales	absent			
Organ for Respiration	Gills			Lungs	Lungs
Laying of Eggs	In water		On Land	On Land	
No. of Heart chambers		Three			Four

29. What are phanerogams?

30. Write any two distinctive features of phylum Porifera.

31. The antibiotic Penicillin is effective against many bacteria. State reason.

32. Explain what is organ specific manifestation?

33. Prawn, Housefly and Spider belong to one group.

a. Name the phylum

b. Write any three features of the phylum

34. What does the word health mean?

35. How does the health of an organism depend upon the surroundings?

36. What do we mean by “disease”?

37. What are symptoms?

38. How do you distinguish between acute and chronic diseases?

39. What are the various causes of diseases?

40. Name some common infectious diseases

41. Explain the effect of antibiotic penicillin on bacterial cells.

42. Why are human cells not affected by penicillin?

43. Why are antibiotics ineffective against viruses?

44. How do communicable or infectious diseases spread?

45. How does AIDS spread?

46. What are vectors? Name some vector transmitted diseases.

47. The disease-causing microbes enter the body through different means. Where do they go then? Do all microbes go to the same tissue or organ, or do they go to different ones?

48. The signs and symptoms of a disease depend upon the tissue or organ targeted. Explain.

49. How does HIV damage our body?

50. What feature of our body protects us from catching infectious diseases?

**DAYAYANAND ANAGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, AIROLI**  
**QUESTION BANK (2017-18)**  
**SUB- ENGLISH**  
**CLASS- IX**

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Read the given extract and answer the following questions-

**1. Then took the other, as just fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same,**

- i. What do the roads stand for here?
- ii. What does the phrase 'wanted wear' mean here?
- iii. 'Then took the other' says the poet. Why did the poet decide to take 'the other' road?

**2. 'You are an exception. Frenchmen usually have to consult about ten people before they get a move on.  
Listen! Do you or don't you want to sell this house?'**

- i. What is the speaker's attitude towards the listener?
- ii. What opinion does the speaker have of the Frenchmen?
- iii. What idea do you form of the speaker's character after reading the above extract?

**3. "Pokin' and fusin'**

**Didn't seem worthe the time- I could bite"**

- i. Name the poem and the poet.
- ii. Why is the poet 'poking and fussing'?
- iii. What is the meaning of the last line?

**4. 'Whatever the theme, the maiden sang  
As if her song could have no ending.'**

- i. Whose song is being referred to here?
- ii. Why can't the poet understand the theme of the song?
- iii. Name the poem and the poet.

**5. 'Unfortunately for Kannada literature, she died very young. Even now, after forty years, people continue to appreciate her novels.'**

- i. Who is the narrator of the above lines?
- ii. 'She' in the first line here is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. Why are 'Her' novels still read by the people?

**6. 'I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,  
Among my skimming swallows;  
I make the netted sunbeam dance  
Against my sandy shallows.'**

- i. Who is 'I'? Why has the poet called the narrator 'I'?
- ii. Name the poetic device used in line 2?
- iii. What does 'the netted sunbeam' mean? How does it dance?

**7. "All the world's a stage**

**And men and women merely players:"**

- i) Name the poem and the poet.
- ii) Which figure of speech is used in these lines?
- iii) What does the poet mean by the first line?

**8. “Duke finally couldn’t take it. From a motionless coil on the floor he’d spring to his feet, quivering with patience.”**

i)What does ‘it’ refer to?

ii)What does ‘motionless coil’ mean?

iii)What made Duke impatient?

**9. “So I lay in the old dentist’s chair,  
And I gaze up his nose in despair.”**

i)Name the poem and the poet.

ii)Why is the poet sitting in the dentist’s chair?

iii)Why is the poet scared?

**10. “I am beautiful pearls, plucked from the  
Crown of Ishtar...”**

i)Name the poem and the poet.

ii)Which figure of speech is used in the first line?

iii)Who was Ishtar?

**11. “The fields and clouds are lovers  
And between them I am a messenger of mercy.”**

i)Name the poem and the poet.

ii)Which figure of speech is used in the second line?

iii)Why is the field called a ‘messenger of mercy’?

**12. “There’s a wolf in me...”**

i. Name the play.

ii.Who is the speaker?

iii.What does wolf symbolize here?

**Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each:**

13. Compare and contrast the characters of Persome and the Bishop.

14. How is the journey of brook similar to human life?

15. What are the probable themes of the song being sung by the solitary reaper?

16. Justify the title ‘The Bestseller’.

17.What was the nickname given to Private Quelch and why?

18.Justify the title of the story ‘The Dog Named Duke’.

19. “Teeth are your best friends.” Justify it by giving examples from the poem- ‘Oh I wish I’d looked after me teeth’.

20.How are the fields and hills embellished by the rainfall in the poem-The song of the rain.

21. “It’s never the right time to sell.” Why did Juliette say so?

22.‘Corporal Turnbull was a man not to be trifled with.’ Justify this statement by giving examples from the lesson-  
The Man Who Knew Too Much.

23.Write the characteristics of a soldier as mentioned in the poem- “The Seven Ages”.

**Answer the following in 80-100 words-**

24. “Success comes to those who strive hard for it.” Justify this statement. (How I Taught My Grandmother)

25. “Honesty is the best policy.” Do you agree? Justify it by giving examples from the lesson- Keeping it from Harold.

26. You are Gaston. You feel elated after having made a huge profit by duping Juliette. Write your feelings in your diary in about 150 words.

27. “All the world’s a stage.” Do you agree with this statement? Justify it by giving examples from the poem- The Seven Ages.

28. Suppose you are Private Quelch. Write a diary entry describing the incident when you offended Corporal Turnbull.

29. “Rain is a divine gift to human beings and is the source of all the joys and beauty in the world.” Justify this statement by giving examples from the poem- The Song of the Rain.

30. The convicts are the products of the society we live in.” Justify it by giving examples from the play- The Bishop’s Candlesticks.

31. ‘It’s we who are always responsible for the choices and decisions we make in our life and those choices ultimately decide our future. ‘Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer by quoting examples from the poem ‘Road Not taken’.

### NOVEL

32. ‘Three Men in a Boat’ is not only a kind of travelogue but also a humorous and an adventurous tale with a lot of satire where the author has exaggerated the normal situations of everyday life. Discuss by giving suitable examples.

33. Write the character sketches of all the three friends and Montmorency from the novel.

34. What problems does the pungent cheese create for Tom? What does he do to get rid of them?

35. What is the general rule of life? How do people attach value to their experiences to shape their character for a better life?

36. Describe the feelings of the narrator when he consulted the medical dictionary in the British Museum.

37. Why is Jerome highly critical of weather forecasts?

38. What happens when both Harris and J wait for the cab with their packed things?

39. What happened to Harris in the maze at Hampton Court Place?

40. Describe how J. caused humour when a German singer Slossenn Boschen sang a ‘comic’ song.

41. Describe how J. and a young lady cousin lost their way once and reached late for supper.

42. Write the character sketch of Uncle Podger.

43. Write a character sketch of Mrs. Poppet.

44. Describe the incident of making the Irish Stew.

45. Illustrate the writer’s love of nature by describing what he says about:

(i) The river when sunlight is shining on it.

(ii) When it rains, and sun is not seen shining on the river.

46. How did the dog Montmorency make a fool of himself?

47. ‘The society is sometimes very cruel towards women.’ Justify this statement by highlighting the sad tale of a woman’s corpse the three friends found in their trip.

48. According to the narrator, many fishermen were habitual liars. How did he prove it?

49. What troubles did the men face when they went to Datchet?

50. What shock did the three friends receive in a meadow near the Wargrove, where they had come to lunch?

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**Answer the following:**

**A. 1 mark questions:**

- i) 'Plant more wheat, wheat will win the war.' Who said these words & when.
- ii) Who was the inventor of first mechanical reaper in USA?
- iii) Why peasant protested against the threshing machines?
- iv) What was the reason for the enclose movement during 16<sup>th</sup> century?
- v) What were the occupations of the Native Americans?
- vi) What is NREGA?
- vii) What do you mean by the term vulnerability to poverty?
- viii) Name some important factors of production.
- ix) Who is poor person according to World Bank?
- x) Who constitutes an important segment of the food insecure population?
- xi) Which part of India is formed due to the collision of two continental plates?
- xii) What are corals?
- xiii) Which type of vegetation is present in Thar Desert of India?
- xiv) Define the term Monsoon.
- xv) What percentage of Indian population belongs to working population?
- xvi) Why all the decisions in democracy by political Executives?
- xvii) Which political party gave the slogan 'save democracy'.
- xviii) 'Prime minister is the leader of the cabinet or the house' -Justify the statement.
- xix) Which of the guiding value of the constitution of India means that people have the Supreme right to make decisions?
- xx) Name the political party of South Africa who fought against apartheid.

**B. 3 marks questions:**

1. Highlight three reasons for the dramatic increase in wheat production in USA in late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
2. What do you know about Stalin's Collectivisation Programme?
3. What was Nazi propaganda effective in creating a hatred for the Jews?
4. What were the causes of the revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905?
5. Explain the westward movement of the white settlers.
6. What are the objectives of India's National Policy on health?
7. Evaluate the differences between Physical and human capital.
8. "Non-Market activities can be converted to market activities if they are paid for". Explain the statement.
9. What are the major features of Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana?
10. "Unemployment have a detrimental effect on the overall growth of an economy". Why?
11. Explain the specific measures taken by President Mugabe to subvert democracy in Zimbabwe.

12. State and explain the four ideals on which the Indian Constitution was based.
13. What are the challenges to free and fair elections?
14. Distinguish between political and permanent Executive. Who tends to be more powerful and why?
15. Describe the features of Right against Exploitation.
16. Distinguish between the Indus basin & the Ganga basin Of India in Tabular form.
17. Explain the statement ‘India’s land routes have been important from ancient time’
18. How do diverse physical features of India Contribute to the development of india.
19. Name the major vegetation type to which Pine & oak trees belongs to. Explain any two major features of such vegetation type.
20. Explain any three Climatic controls of India.

**C. 5mark questions.**

- a. Evaluate the adverse effect of the dust storms in USA.
- b. Why was Robespierre’s reign termed as reign of terror?
- c. Explain two advantages and three disadvantages of Enclosure movement in England.
- d. Explain the impact of Russian Revolution on Russia and in world in general.
- e. How did the common people react to Nazism?
- f. “Human resource is an indispensable factor of production”. Justify.
- g. Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?
- h. In what ways are the sources of capital required for farming by large farmers different from the capital sources for small farmers?
- i. State the importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of land,
- j. Describe five main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- k. Mention five demerit of electoral competition.
- l. Explain the three function of Election Commission of India along with two provisions which ensures its independency.
- m. Discuss the emergency power of the President.
- o. Explain the main provision of the right to equality.
- p. What are the disadvantages of the democratic form of government?
- q. What are reserved constituencies. Explain the concept by giving three suitable arguments.
- r. Explain the mechanism of Monsoon.
- s. Give an account of the biodiversity of India.
- t. What is the migration? Which are the two types of Migration? Describe the trends of migration in India.
- u. ‘India has characteristics both of tropical & temperate types of climate.’ Discuss how climate influences diversity in India.

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SUBJECT – SANSKRIT

प्रश्न 1  चित्रम् आधृत्य पञ्च वाक्यानि लिखत

चित्रवर्णनम् 1

मञ्जूषा  प्राणीसभा  वनराज  मयूर  गज  पिक  वानर  तिष्ठति  चलति  जृत्यति  वृक्षा



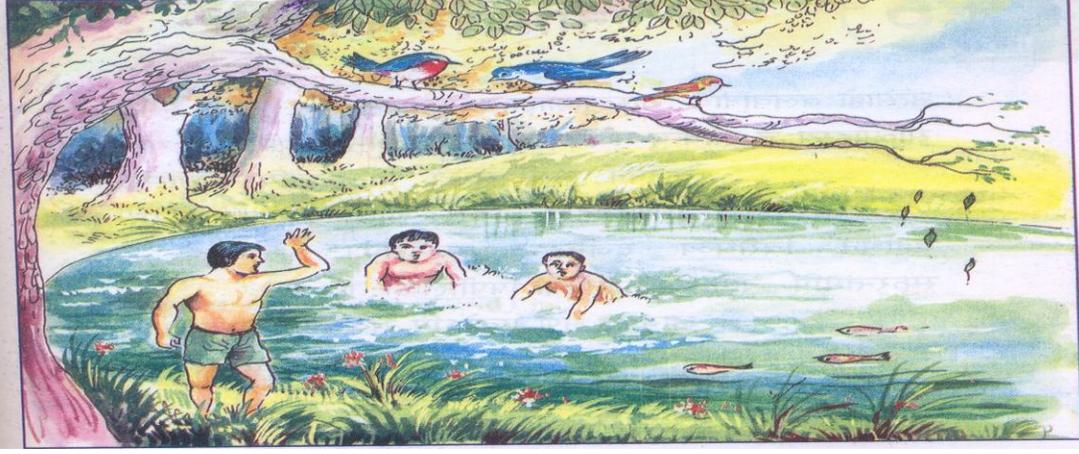
चित्रवर्णनम् 2

मञ्जूषा  उद्यानम्  सरोवरम्  वृक्षा  बालका  बालिका  कन्दुकम्  हंसन्ति  शिडन्ति  वार्तालापं



### चित्रवर्णनम् 3

मञ्जूषा  सर  वनस्य  वृक्षा  पक्षिण  मोना  बालका  पुष्पाणि  जल  डीडा  आसम्



प्रश्न 2  अधोलिखितं अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत

एकदा वने एकलव्य  धनुर्विद्याया  अभ्यासं करोति स्म  तत्रैव पाण्डवानां कुक्कुर  आगच्छत् तं च दृष्ट्वाऽभपत्  एकलव्य  बाणै  कुक्कुरस्य मुखं तथा असीव्यत् यथा स  भित्तुमसमर्थ  अभवत्  दु  गिरित  कुक्कुर  पाण्डवानां समीपेऽगच्छत्  पाण्डवा  कुक्कुरस्य मुखं बाणै  विध्दम् अपश्यन्  तै चकिता  आसन् यत् ईदृश  क  धनुर्धर  अस्ति  अ  बाणै  कुक्कुरस्य मुखम् असीव्यत्  ते गुरुं द्रोणाचार्यमुपागच्छन् अवदन् च - “ गुरो , अत्र कश्चित् महान् धनुर्धर  अस्ति  अस्य बाणै  कुक्कुरस्य मुखं पूर्णत  विध्दम् अस्ति ।” भवान् तु कथयति यत् वयं धनुर्विद्याया  सर्वेभ्य  श्रेष्ठा  स्म

#### I एकपदेन उत्तरत

- 1  एकदा वने क  अभ्यासं करोति स्म
- 2  कुक्कुर  केषाम् आसीत्
- 3  एकलव्य  वने कस्या  अभ्यासं करोति स्म
- 4  दु  गिरित  कुक्कुर  कुत्र गत

#### II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

- 1  पाण्डवा  किमर्थं चकिता  आसन्
- 2  पाण्डवा  द्रोणाचार्यं किम् अवदन्

#### III अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत

#### IV प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्य उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत

- (1) ‘सुखी’ अस्य पदस्य विपर्यायपदं गद्यांशे किं प्रयुक्तम्

अ दु गित् ब ईदृशं क महान् व यथा

(2) 'अपश्यन्' अस्य पदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्

अ एकलव्य ब पाण्डवा क कुक्कुर व ति

(3) 'सर्वेभ्यः श्रेष्ठाः' अत्र विशेषणपदं किम् अस्ति

अ सर्वेभ्य ब श्रेष्ठा क स्म व घयम्

4 गद्यांशे वयं धनुर्विद्यायां श्रेष्ठाः स्म | अत्र 'वयं' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् ?

अ द्रोणाचार्याय ब पाण्डवाय क कुक्कुराय व वाणाय

प्रश्न 3 भवत भगिन्या विवाह मार्चमासस्य पंचमीतिथौ भविष्यति तदर्थं मित्राय लिखितं निमन्त्रणपत्रं पूर्यत

128 कल्याणपुरी

1

तिथि

प्रिय मित्रम्

सप्रेम 2

अत्र 3 तत्रास्तु अहम् इदं प्रसन्नतापूर्वकं 4 यत् मम 5 विवाह मार्चमासस्य पञ्चम्यां 6 अस्ति अस्मिन् अवसरे तव 7 आवश्यकता अस्ति अहं त्वां 8 एव सूचयामि येन त्वम् त्रिचतुर्दिनानि पूर्वम् एव प्राप्त स्यात् तव पत्रोत्तरं 9

भवदीय 10

अमोल

मञ्जूषा तिथौ मित्रम् भगिन्या दिल्लीत पूर्वम् कुशलं नमोनम सूचयामि प्रतीक्षमान अहायताया

प्रश्न

4

निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत

1 इन्तोष्य वर्ण क अस्ति

क व ख क ग ह घ च

2 कण्ठोष्ठौ वर्णौ कौ स्त

क अ आ ख उ ऊ ग ओ औ घ इ ई

3 'त्' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं लिखत

क मूर्धा ख कण्ठ ग तालु घ दन्त

4) 'र' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम् अस्ति

क मूर्धा ख कण्ठ ग तालु घ दन्त

5) 'क' वर्णस्य उच्चारणस्थानं लिखत

क ओष्ठ ग कण्ठ ग तालु घ दन्त

6) 'इ' इत्यस्य उच्चारणस्थानं लिखत ।

क मूर्धा ग कण्ठ ग तालु घ दन्त

7) 'श ष ह ज' पदेषु कः नासिक्यः वर्णः

क न ग श ग प घ ह

8) 'ष फ य म' पदेषु कः नासिक्य वर्णः

क फ ग म ग य घ प

9) 'ङ ञ ऋ र' पदेषु कः नासिक्य वर्णः

क म ग र ग स घ ङ

10) 'छ ज ढ ण' पदेषु कः तालव्य वर्णः

क छ ग ल ग ह घ न

11) 'व ज र म' पदेषु कः तालव्यः वर्णः

क र ग म ग व घ ज

12) 'ल र ग म' पदेषु कः मूर्धन्य वर्णः

क म ग ल ग म घ र

13) 'ट ष ह क' पदेषु कः मूर्धन्य वर्णः

क ट ग ह घ ष

प्रश्न 5 अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु रेखांकितपदेषु सन्धिं सन्धिविच्छेदं वा कुरुत

1 सुखार्थी कुत विद्या

क सुखा + अर्थी ग सुखा + र्थी घ सुख + आर्थी

2 प्रातः भानु + उदय भवति

क भानूदय ग भानुउदय घ भानूदाय

3 अद्यैव मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा

क अद्ये + एव ग अद्य + एव घ अद्यै + व

4 सर्वे पितृ + आज्ञा पालनीया

क पितृज्ञा ग पितरज्ञा घ पित्रज्ञा

5 अत्र जनेषु मतैक्यं नास्ति

क मत + ऐक्यम् ग मते + ऐक्यम् घ मते + ऐक्यम्

6 एतत् + चित्रम् पश्य

क एतच्चित्रम् ग एतत्चित्रम् घ एतत्तच्चित्रम्

7 नियमस्य उल्लङ्घनम् मा कुरु

क॒उत् + उलङ्घनम्    ख॒उत् + लङ्घनम्    ग॒उल् + लङ्घनम्    घ॒उत् + ल्लङ्घनम्

8 वृक्षा॑ छा॒यामन्यस्य॑ कुर्वन्ति ।

क॒छाया + मन्यस्य    ख॒छायाम् + न्यस्य    ग॒छायाम् + अन्यस्य    घ॒छायया + मन्य

9 म॑ अहं ब॒लाका + इति॑ ।

क॒बलाकेति॑    ख॒बलाकाति॑    ग॒बकालेति॑    घ॒बलाकीति॑

10 क्रोऽ॑हं वदतु साम्प्रतम् ।

क॒क्रो + हम्    ख॒क्रो + म्    ग॒क्र॑ + अहम्    घ॒क्र॑ + हम्

6 प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्य॑ उचितम् उत्तरम् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत ।

1 अहं सर्वाधिकान् [ ] प्राप्य उत्तीर्णं [ ] जातः [ ]

क॒अड्कैः    ख॒अड्कान्    ग॒अड्काः    घ॒अड्कस्य

2 वयम् कठिनविषयम् च सविनयम् [ ] पृच्छामः [ ]

क॒शिक्षकम्    ख॒शिक्षकाय॑    ग॒शिक्षकः    घ॒शिक्षकेन॑

3 आश्रमे वन्य [ ] निर्वैराः [ ] भ्रमन्ति ।

क॒पशुन्    ख॒पशुभ्यः    ग॒पशवः    घ॒पशुनाम्

4 [ ] सत्रं हवनं कुर्वन्ति ।

क॒ऋषयः    ख॒ऋषेः    ग॒ऋषये    घ॒ऋषिना॑

5 जनाः [ ] प्रणमन्ति ।

क॒मुनेः    ख॒मुनये    ग॒मुनिना॑    घ॒मुनिम्

6 मृप [ ] फलानि यच्छन्ति ।

क॒मुनीः    ख॒मुनिभ्यः    ग॒मुनीम्    घ॒मुनिभिः

7 [ ] अरुणं विम्बं दर्शनीयम् ।

क॒रविम्    ख॒रविना॑    ग॒रवेः    घ॒रविः

8 रामायणस्य [ ] नाम महर्षिः [ ] ब्राह्मीकिः [ ]

क॒रचयिता॑    ख॒रचयितुः    ग॒रचयितारः    घ॒रचयित्रा॑

9 राष्ट्रस्य [ ] शिक्षकाः [ ] सम्मान्याः [ ]

क निर्मातार ख निर्माता ग निमातु घ निर्मात्रा

10 वयम् अपि प्रश्याम

क शोभायात्रा ख शोभायात्रया ग शोभायात्राम् घ शोभायात्रा

11 अध्यापिका पुस्तकम् यच्छति

क बालिकाम् ख बालिकाया ग बालिकया घ बालिकायै

12 इदानीम् आवाम् सह आपणं चलाव

क कीर्त्या ख कीतिम् ग कीर्त्यै घ कीत्यौ

13 भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठा अस्ति

क संसृजे ख संसृजौ ग संसृतिम् घ संसृतीनाम्

14 विद्वांसं घन्नाम् कुर्वन्ति

क सरस्वतीम् ख सरस्वत्याम् ग सरस्वत्या घ सरस्वत्यै

15 यत्र पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता

क नार्यं ख नारी ग नारीषु घ नारीणाम्

प्रश्न 7 प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्य ऊचितम् सर्वनाम उत्तरम् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत

1 महिला ऊच्यै हसन्ति

क महिला ख महिला ग महिलाया घ महिले

2 यस्य तृष्णा विशाला तु दरिद्र भवति

क तस्य ख कस्य ग स घ ति

3 बालिके वार्तालापं कुरुत

क इद्म् ख इमौ ग इमे घ अयम्

4 देवदत्त अस्ति



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1. Is it possible that displacement and distance of a body be equal to each other? Give one example to support it.
2. What is the weight of a body of mass 1 kg on earth?
3. The relative density of mercury is 13.6. What does this statement mean?
4. Mass of a body is doubled. What happens to its acceleration under a given force?
5. Why does a gunman get a jerk on firing a bullet?
6. Can a body have weight but no mass? On what factors does weight of a body depend?
7. What is the cause of buoyant force? Give the factors on which buoyant force depends.
8. What kind of energy transformation takes place in an electric fan and loudspeaker?
9. Draw velocity time graph of a body moving with (a) uniform acceleration (b) uniform retardation.
10. A body has started from rest. During the 1<sup>st</sup> 4sec. it acquires a velocity of 8 m/s. For the time period of 4 sec. to 12 sec. it moves the same velocity of 8 m/s after which the velocity reduces to zero for which the time taken is 20 sec. Plot the v-t graph for the body and find the distance travelled by the body during the whole journey.
11. A boy after going around a circular track of radius r and comes back to the starting point. What is the a) displacement of the body b) total distance covered by him.
12. An object of mass m and velocity v has kinetic energy = 900 J. Find the new kinetic energy if the velocity of the object becomes one third.
13. Differentiate between thrust and pressure. Also write their units.
14. **A solid weights 100g in air, 75g in water and 70g in oil. Calculate the relative density of the oil and solid.**
15. **A cube of side 5cm is immersed in water and then in saturated salt solution. In which case will it experience a greater buoyant force. If each side of the cube is reduced to 4cm and then immersed in water compare the force experienced by the cube, as compared to the first case. Give reasons for each case.**
16. Can an object have mechanical energy even if its momentum is zero, explain.
17. What is power. Differentiate between kilowatt and kilowatt hour.
18. A rocket is moving with velocity V. If its velocity is suddenly tripled, what is the ratio of two kinetic energies?
19. Calculate the value of 'g' on the surface of moon. Given , mass of moon =  $7.4 \times 10^{22}$  kg, radius of moon =  $1.75 \times 10^6$  m.
20. A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of  $0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$  for 2 minutes. Find  
a) the speed acquired b) the distance covered.
21. a) State Archimedes principle. Give its two applications.  
b) When an object is immersed in the fluid, name the two forces acting it.
22. a) A truck and a car are moving with the same velocity. Which of the two has less kinetic energy ?  
b) Give example of electrical energy converted to light energy.

23. Prove that If earth attracts two bodies P and Q placed at same distances from the centre of earth with same force, then their masses are equal.
24. What is the momentum of man of mass 75 kg when he walks with uniform speed of 25 m/s.
25. A ship is moving with speed of 56 km/h. 1 second later it is moving with 58 km/h. What is its acceleration?
26. Draw distance-time graph for following: What kind of motion is represented by the body?

Time (s)	Distance(Km)
0	0
2	1
4	4
6	9
8	16
10	25

27. An athlete runs some distance before taking a long jump, Why?
28. Give two examples of effects of force.
29. A man throws a ball weighing 500 g vertically upwards with a speed of 20 m/s.
- (a) What will be its initial momentum?
- (b) What would its momentum at the highest point of flight?
30. Glasswares are wrapped in straw during their transportation. Justify with reason.
31. Water sprinkler used for grass lawns begins to rotate as soon as water is supplied. Give reason.
32. Force of 10 N is applied to mass  $m_1$  to produce an acceleration of  $5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  and when applied to mass  $m_2$ , produces an acceleration of  $15 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ . How much acceleration will the same force produce when the masses are tied together?
33. A 2m high person is holding a 25-kg trunk on his head and is standing at a bus terminus. How much work is done by the person?
34. A horse of mass 210 kg and a dog of mass 25 kg are running at the same speed. Which of the two possesses more kinetic energy? How?
35. a) Do all bodies immersed in a fluid experience same buoyant force?  
 b) A  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  block has a mass of 395 gm. Find its relative density. (Density of water =  $1 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ ).
36. a) Name the type of waves that travel through gases.  
 b) Name the type of waves that travel through solids, liquids and gases.  
 c) At any instant, a compression is formed at a point. After how much time period will  
 1) a compression (2) a rarefaction be formed?
37. When a body of mass 'm' is thrown up with velocity 'v', its kinetic energy decreases progressively and after reaching maximum height 'h', it comes downwards. Explain the transformation of energy during the whole journey of the body.
38. a) What is ultrasound? Name two animals that produce ultrasound.  
 b) How are moths of certain families able to escape capture from bats?
39. Why does the stage of auditorium have curved background, curtains, carpets and false ceiling?
40. When is the work done by a force said to be negative? Give one situation in which one of the forces acting on the object is doing positive work and other is doing negative work.
41. Define power. Give its SI unit.

42. An electric bulb is rated at 15 watts. What does it mean? What is the energy consumed in joules if it is used for 10 minutes?
43. A light and a heavy object have the same momentum. What is the ratio of their kinetic energies? Which one has higher kinetic energy?
44. a) Why are railway tracks laid on large sized concrete sleepers?  
b) While drawing water from well, the bucket appears heavier as it comes out of water. Why?
45. a) Name the physical quantity that determines pitch of the sound.  
b) A sound wave travels at a speed of 399 m/s. If its wavelength is 1.5 m, what is its frequency? Will it be audible to us?
46. State the type of work in each case giving reasons.  
a) A person pushing a rock but rock does not move.  
b) A bullock pulling a cart up to 1 km on the road.  
c) A girl pulling the trolley for 2 m distance.  
d) A person standing with a heavy load on his head.
47. An electric geyser of 1.5 kW works for 2 hours. Find the electric energy units consumed in a day.
48. Distinguish between a) music and noise      b) tone and note.
49. A child hears an echo from a cliff, 4sec after the sound from a cracker is produced. How far is the cliff from the child? (take velocity of sound in air as 330 m/s).
50. Lead has greater density than iron and both are denser than water. Is the buoyant force on lead object greater than or less than or equal to the buoyant force on iron object of same volume?