



# D.A.V. Police Public School

(Under the direct control of D.A.V. College Managing Committee, New Delhi)  
Affiliated to CBSE New Delhi: 532059 (to be upgraded up to Senior Secondary)

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Class -IX

## Assignment 5

Subject-Social Science

SECTION –A MCQs (1X20=20)

- Q.1. Who wrote Social Contract  
(a) Voltaire. (b) Adam Smith. (c) Rousseau. (d) Gork
- Q.2. Who were 'Kalangs' of Java?  
(a) Dynasty of rulers. (b) Skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators  
(c) A community of moneylenders. (d) None of the above
- Q.3. Gujjar Bakarwals are pastoralists belonging to which region?  
(a) Himachal Pradesh. (b) Jammu and Kashmir. (c) Bihar. (d) Madhya Pradesh
- Q.4. Who crowned himself as the emperor of France in 1804?  
A Napoleon Bonaparte b. Maximilian Robespierre c. Louis XVI d. Tipu Sultan
- Q.5. Which meridian is fixed as a Standard Meridian of India?  
(a)  $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  E. (b)  $84\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  E. (c)  $86^\circ$  E. (d)  $81^\circ$  E Ans (a)  $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  E
- Q.6. Which one of the following lakes is a saltwater lake?  
(a) Wular Lake. (b) Sambhar Lake. (c) Barapani Lake. (d) Dal Lake
- Q.7. The term monsoon is originated from?  
(a) German. (b) Hindi. (c) Latin. (d) Arabic
- Q.8. What's the meaning of 'One person, one vote, one value' ?  
a) One person has one vote and each vote has one value b) One person is to be voted by all  
c) A person can vote only once in his life d) both (b) and (c)
- Q.9. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?  
a) Nawaz Sharif b) Pervez Musharraf c) Benazir Bhutto d) None of the above
- Q.10. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru. (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. (d) Abul Kalam Azad
- Q.11. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?  
(a) 1989. (b) 1979. (c) 1999. (d) 2001
- Q.12. For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money Bill?  
(a) 15 days. (b) 1 month. (c) 3 months. (d) 14 days
- Q.13. Which organ of the government has the power to interpret the Constitution?  
(a) Supreme Court. (b) District Court. (c) High Court. (d) Both (a) and (c)
- Q.14. Who led the 'Nyaya Yudh'?  
(a) Chaudhary Charan Singh. (b) Chaudhary Devi Lal. (c) Ajit Singh. (d) None of the above
- Q.15. Cultural and Educational Rights are safeguarded mainly for :  
(a) Women. (b) Minorities. (c) Children d) Men
- Q.16. Activities like agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, are included in \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
- A. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. None of the above
- Q.17. Food security includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
I. Availability of food  
II. Accessibility of food  
III. Affordability of food  
(a) I and II ( b). II and III (c) III and I ( d). I, II and III
- Q.18. Name the cooperative that provides milk and vegetables controlled rate decided by the Government of Delhi:  
(a) Amul. (b) Kendriya Bhandar. (c) Mother Dairy. (d) None of these
- Q.19. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AYY) and Annapurna Scheme (APS) are linked with :  
(a) public distribution system. (b) mid-day meal.  
(c) special nutrition programme. (d) none of the above
- Q.20. The main purpose of a buffer stock scheme is:

- (a) to solve the problem of shortage of food. (b) to support the farmers  
(c) to create the stock for a profit. (d) none of the above

Section-B.

- Q.21. What do you mean by ' Bloody Suny ' ?  
Q.22. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar.  
Q.23. Describe any three merits of democracy.  
Q. 24. Explain the term ' Secular '.

Section-C

- Q.25. What effect did Nazism have on the school system ? Explain.  
Q.26. Discuss the significance difference between the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers  
Q.27. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary , secondary and the tertiary sectors  
Q.28. How does the Election Commission ensure free and fair elections ?  
Q.29. Mention the main causes of poverty in India.

Section-D.

- Q.30.(a) Explain the factors which led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

Or

- (b) Write short note on:- I) Kulaks. (II) The Duma ( III) the Liberals

- Q.31. (a) Write short note on :- (i) Indian Desert. (ii). The Great Plains.

Or

- (b) Which are the major physiographic divisions of India ? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.

- Q.32. (a)' The Prime minister is the keystone of the Cabinet arch. ' Explain.

Or

- (b) What steps have been taken to make judiciary independent in India ?

- Q.33. (a) Write notes on:- i) MSP. (ii) Buffer Stock. iii Fair Price Shops

Or

- (b) Why is a Buffer Stock created by the government ?

Section- E Source based questions.

- Q.34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and mamed to the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette. Upon his accession the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain. The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres. Lenders who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans. So the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone. To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices or universities, the state was forced to increase taxes. Yet even this measure would not have sufficed, French society in the eighteenth century was divided into three estates, and only members of the third estate paid taxes.

1. In which year did Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascend the throne of France?

(a)1774. (b) 1784. (c) 1794. (d) 1724

2. At what age did Louis XVI marry to the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette?

(a) 30. (b) 25. (c) 20. (d) 18

3. France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy

(a) Egypt. (b) Britain. (c) South Africa. (d) US

4. government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone.

(a) Germany. (b) UK. (c) French (d) South Africa

- Q.35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Population density provides a better picture of the uneven distribution. Population density is calculated as the number of persons per unit area India is one of the most densely populated countnes of the world. The population density of India in

the year 2011 was 382 persons per sq km. Densities vary from 1,102 persons per sq. km in Bihar to only 17 persons per sq. km in Arunachal Pradesh.

Rugged terrain and unfavourable climatic conditions are primarily responsible for sparse population in these areas. Assam and most of the Peninsular states have moderate population densities. Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils have influenced population densities in these areas. The Northern plains and Kerala in the south have high to very high population densities because of the flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall. Identify the three states of the Northern Plains with high population densities.

1. Which of the following options defines the population density correctly?

- (a) Number of persons per unit area
- (b) Change in the number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specific period of time
- (c) Number of people in different age groups in a country
- (d) None of the above

2. Which of the following states have sparse population?

- (a) Tamil Nadu. (b) Assam. (c) Uttar Pradesh. (d) Arunachal Pradesh

3. Which of the following regions would have high density of population?

- (a) Regions with rough terrain. (b) Regions with flat plains and fertile soil
- (c) Hilly regions. (d) Regions with low rainfall

4. Which of the following factors influence the population density of an area or region?

- (a) Climatic conditions. (b) Soil. (c) Terrain. (d) All of the above

Q.36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. In these circumstances, there is a clear link between the questions that follow. Although there are many programmes which are formulated to affect poverty directly or indirectly, some of the top ones are worth mentioning. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of employment to 4.78 crore households. The share of SC, ST, women person days in the scheme are 23 per cent, 17 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively. The average wage has increased from 65 in 2006-07 to 132 in 2013-14. Recently, in March 2018, the wage rate for unskilled manual workers has been revised, state wise, the range of wage rate for different states and union territories lies in between 281 per day (for the workers in Haryana) to 168 per day (for the workers of Bihar and Jharkhand).

1. When was the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act enacted?

- (a) 2000. (b) 2005. (c) 2015. (d) 2010

2. The scheme of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act reserves one-third of the proposed jobs for.....

- (a) young men. (b) old men. (c) women. (d) Both (b) and (c)

3. Under the scheme mentioned in the extract, average wage rate for unskilled manual workers of Haryana was revised to

- (a) 160 per day. (b) 168 per day. (c) 281 per day. (d) 288 per day

4. What is the aim of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?

- (a) To provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.

- (b) Attain sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion.

- (c) Only (a)

- (d) Both (a) and (b)

#### Section- F. Map skills. (1x5=5)

Q.37. (i) Two places A and B have been marked on the given map. Identify them and write their correct names.

- A. One of the central powers in the First World War

- B. One of the allied powers in the First World War

(ii) On the outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols.

- (I) Corbett National Park. (ii) Sariska Wildlife sanctuary. (iii) Mount K2.

- (iv) A state getting cyclonic rainfall in winter. (v) Tapi River

**Science  
SECTION-A**

### **Very short answer type questions :**

10. When do we say that work is done?
  11. What are Macronutrients?
  12. What would happen if the plasma membrane ruptures or breaks down?
  13. What is the range of frequency associated with infrasound?
  14. what do you mean by acceleration due to gravity?

**Directions (Q 15-Q 16):** In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and the reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from given alternatives.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - a. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
  - b. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
  - (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Q.15 Assertion (A): The action and reaction forces are always equal in magnitude.

Reason (R): This is because these forces produce accelerations of equal magnitude.

Q.16 Assertion (A): Liquids diffuse slowly as compared to gases.

Reason (R): Intermolecular forces are greater in gases.

## **SECTION-B**

- Q.17 Why is it not possible to see an atom with naked eyes?

Q.18 List the points of difference between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures.

Q.19 What is power? Write its formula and SI unit.

Q.20 How is ultrasound used for cleaning?

Q.21 What management practices are common in dairy and poultry farming?

Q.22 What are the constituents of xylem?

### **SECTION-C**

- Q.23 (a) Why are the functions of areolar tissue?  
(b) What is a tissue?

Q.24 Give reason (a) How a diver is able to cut through water in a swimming pool?  
(b) Why ice floats in water?

Q.25 Define First, Second and Third law of motion.

Q.26 Distinguish between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell.

Q.27 (a) How are simple tissue different from complex tissue?  
(b) Name types of simple tissue.

Q.28 Why do you fall in the forward direction when a moving bus brakes to a stop and fall backwards when it accelerates from rest?

Q.29 (a) Calculate the molecular masses of H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>.  
(b) What is meant by the term chemical formula?

#### SECTION-D

Q.30 How are sol, solution and suspension different from each other?

Q.31 (a) How do you differentiate between capturer fishing, mariculture and aquaculture.  
(b) What are the advantages of intercropping and crop rotation?

Q.32 Compare all the proposed models of an atom.

OR

Differentiate between striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles.

#### Hindi

**प्रश्न-1** निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तरों में से सही उत्तर का चयन करके लिखिए-

जितनी अनिच्छा से हम सलाह को स्वीकार करते हैं, उतनी अनिच्छा से किसी अन्य को नहीं। सलाह देने वाले के बारे में हम सोचते हैं कि वह हमारी समझ को अपमान की वजिट से देख रहा है अथवा हमें बच्चा या बुद्ध मानकर व्यवहार कर रहा है। हम उसे एक अव्यक्त सेंसर मानते हैं और ऐसे अवसरों पर हमारी भलाई के लिए जो उत्साह दिखाया जाता है, उसे हम एक पर्व धारणा या अष्टता मानते हैं। इसकी सच्चाई यह है कि जो सलाह देने का बहाना करता है, वह इसी कारण से हमारे ऊपर अपनी श्रेष्ठता स्थापित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त कोई और कारण नहीं हो सकता किंतु अपने से हमारी तुलना करते हुए, वह हमारे आचरण अथवा समझदारी में कोई दोष देखता है। इन कारणों से, सलाह को स्वीकार्य बनाने से कौठन कोई कला नहीं है और वास्तव में प्राचीन और आधुनिक दोनों युग के लेखकों ने इस कला में जितनी दक्षता प्राप्त की है, उसी आधार पर स्वयं को एक-दूसरे से अधिक विशेष प्रेमाणित किया है। इस कट पक्ष को रोचक बनाने के कितने उपाय काम में लाए गए हैं? कुछ सर्वोत्तम शब्दों में अपनी शिक्षा हम तक पहुँचाते हैं, कुछ अत्यंत सुसंगत ढंग से कछ वाकचातुर्य से और अन्य छोटे महावरों में। पर मैं सोचता हूँ कि सलाह देने के विभिन्न उपायों में जो सबसे अधिक प्रसन्नता देता है, वह गलत है। यह चाहे किसी भी रूप में आए। यदि हम इस रूप में शिक्षा देने या सलाह देने की बात सोचते हैं तो वह अन्य सबसे बेहतर है क्योंकि सबसे कम झटका लगता है।

क) गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक है-

(i) शिक्षा      (ii) समझदारी      (iii) सलाह      (iv) भलाई

ख) 'इच्छा' शब्द का विपरीतार्थक शब्द है-

(i) मन      (ii) दिल      (iii) भक्ति      (iv) अनिच्छा

ग) सलाह देने वाले के बारे में हम क्या सोचते हैं?

(i) वह समझ को सम्मान की नजर से देख रहा है।

(ii) वह समझ को अपमान की नजर से देख रहा है।

(iii) वह समझ को कूटनीतिक नजर से देख रहा है।

(iv) इनमें से सभी विकल्प।

**प्रश्न-2.** अग्रलिखित काव्यांशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर किसी एक के नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तरों के विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प का चुनाव करके लिखिए-

जीवनका श्रम-ताप हरो, हे!  
सुखसुषमा के मधुर स्वर्ण से  
सने जैग-गृह-द्वार भरो, हे!  
लौटे गृह सब श्रोत चराचर,  
नीरव तरु-आधरों पर मर्मर  
करुणानत निज कर पल्लव से  
विश्व-नीड़ प्रच्छाय करो, हे!  
जीवन का श्रम-ताप हरो, हे!

उदित शुक्र, अब अस्त भानु-बल,  
स्तब्ध पवन, नत नयन पदम्-दल  
तहिल पलकों में निशि के शोशि !  
सुखद स्वप्न बन कर विचरो, है!

- 1) कवि किससे प्रार्थना कर रहा है?  
 i) साहुकारों से ii) देश के कर्णधारों से iii) जग के रचयिता से iv) माता-पिता से
- 2) इस कविता में कैसे लोक की कल्पना की है?  
 i) एक आदर्श लोक की ii) परी लोक की iii) एक दिव्य लोक की iv) ये सभी
- ग) कवि ईश्वर से क्या प्रार्थना कर रहा है?  
 i) गरीबी और अभावों को मिटाने की ii) कष्टों को सहने की iii) सुख- शांति से रहने की iv) ये सभी

प्रश्न-3. व्याकरण के विषय 'अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद' से सम्बन्धित अग्रलिखित चार प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का चयन करके लिखिए-

क) 'तुम जल्दी स्वस्थ हो जाओ' अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद होगा-

- i) विस्मयवाचक ii) इच्छावाचक iii) संदेशवाचक iv) प्रश्नवाचक
- ख) तुम इतनी जल्दी कैसे आ गए? वाक्य का सही विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य बनेगा -  
 ii) अरे! तुम इतनी जल्दी कैसे आ गए। ii) ओह! तुम इतनी जल्दी कैसे आ गए।
- iii) वाह! तुम इतनी जल्दी कैसे आ गए। iv) हाय! तुम इतनी जल्दी कैसे आ
- ग) 'अगर साहब आ जाते तो मेरा काम बन जाता - मैं वाक्य भेद है-  
 1) विधानवाचक ii) इच्छावाचक iii) संकेतवाचक iv) आजावाचक
- घ) जब एक वक्ता किसी से कोई बात पूछे तो वहाँ पर कौन-सा वाक्य होता है?  
 1) आजावाचक ii) प्रश्नवाचक iii) विस्मयवाचक iv) संदेहवाचक
- ड.) शायद वह चोरी करना छोड़ दें- वाक्य में कौनसा भेद है?  
 1) विधानवाचक ii) निषेधवाचक iii) संदेहवाचक iv) संकेतवाचक
- ड.) वाक्य के अंग होते हैं-  
 i) आठ ii) तीन iii) दो iv) चार

प्र. 4 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प का चुनाव करके लिखें-

जानवरों में गधा सबसे बुद्धिहीन समझा जाता है। हम जब किसी आदमी को पहले दरजे का बेवकूफ़ कहना चाहते हैं तो उसे गधा कहते हैं। गधा समचुच बेवकूफ़ है, या उसके सीधेपन, उसकी निरापद सहिष्णुता ने उसे यह पदवी दे दी है, इसका निश्चय नहीं किया जा सकता। गायें सींग मारती हैं, ब्याही हुई गाय तो अनायास ही सिंहनी का रूप धारण कर लेती है। कुत्ता भी बहुत गरीब जानवर है, लेकिन कभी-कभी उसे भी क्रोध आ ही जाता है, लेकिन गधे को कभी क्रोध करते नहीं सुना, न देखा। जितना चाहे उस गरीब को मारो, चाहे जैसी खराब सड़ी हुई घास सामने डाल दो, उसके चेहरे पर कभी असंतोष की छाया भी न दिखाई देगी। बैशाख में चाहे एकाध बार कुलेल कर लेता हो; पर हमने तो उसे कभी खुश होते नहीं देखा। उसके चेहरे पर एक स्थायी विषाद स्थायी रूप से छाया रहता है। सुख-दुःख, हानि-लाभ किसी दशा में भी बदलते नहीं देखा। ऋषियों-मुनियों के जितने गुण हैं, वह सभी उसमें पराकाष्ठा को पहुँच गए हैं, पर आदमी उसे बेवकूफ़ कहता है। सदगुणों का इतना अनाचार कहीं नहीं देखा।

- क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में किसके सीधेपन के बारे में बताया गया है?  
 i) बैल के ii) गधे के iii) भैंस के iv) कुत्ते के
- ख) 'निरापद' में कौन-सा उपसर्ग है?  
 i) नि ii) निर iii) निर iv) नीर

प्रश्न-5. अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तक क्षितिज के पाठों से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तरों में से सही उत्तर को चुनें-

- 1) छोटी लड़की बैलों को क्या खिलाने आती थी?  
 i) हरा चारा ii) खल- चोकर iii) चावल iv) रोटियाँ
- ख) 'दो बैलों की कथा' पाठ के लेखक है-  
 i) कबीर ii) प्रेमचंद iii) मन्नु भंडारी iv) फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु

**प्रश्न-6.** निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तरों के विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन करके लिखिए-

ॐ कुल का जनमिया, जे करनी ॐ न होइ।  
सुबरन कलस सुरा भरा, साधू निंदा सोइ ।

क) प्रस्तुत काव्य- पंक्तियों के कवि हैं-

- i) रसखान
  - ii) लालदयद
  - iii) सर्वश्वर दयाल सक्सेना
  - iv) कबीरदास
- ख) मनुष्य किससे महान बनता है -
- i) ॐ कुल में जन्म लेने से
  - ii) अपने कर्मों से
  - iii) पैसों से
  - iv) लंबे कद से

**प्र.7.** पाठ्य पुस्तक 'क्षितिज' के काव्यखंड से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तरों में से सही उत्तर का चयन करके लिखिए-

1) कबीर ने ज्ञान की उपमा किससे दी है-

- i) हाथी से
  - ii) कालीन से
  - iii) स्वान से
  - iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
- 2) 'दिन- रात मुक्ताफल किसे चुगने को मिल रहे हैं-
- i) कबीर से
  - ii) भूकृत को
  - iii) शिष्य को
  - iv) हंस को

**प्र.8.** क्षितिज के गदय खंड से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग **25-30 शब्दों** में लिखिए-

- 1) कांजीहौस में कैद पशुओं की हाज़िरी क्यों ली जाती होगी?
- 2) झूरी कौन था? उसका बैलों के प्रति कैसा लगाव था?

**प्र.9.** क्षितिज के काव्य- खंड से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग **25-30 शब्दों** में लिखिए-

- क) कवि ने सच्चे प्रेमी की क्या कसौटी बताई है?  
ख) मनुष्य ईश्वर को कहाँ- कहाँ ढूँढता है?

**प्र.10.** पाठ्यपुस्तक 'कृतिका' के पाठों से संबंधित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग **50 से 60 शब्दों** में लिखें-

- (1) खरीद- बिक्री बंद हो चकने पर भी पान की बिक्री अचानक क्यों बढ़ गई?
- (2) बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र में कौन- कौन सी बीमारियों के फैलने की आशंका रहती है?

**प्रश्न-11** अपने नगर के जलापूर्ति अधिकारी को पर्याप्त और नियमित रूप से पानी न मिलने की शिकायत करते हुए शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए।

#### Subject - English

**Q1. Read the Passage carefully:**

1 Bamboo is perhaps the most useful plant in the world. It grows in almost all tropical and subtropical countries. The only continents in which bamboo does not grow are Europe and Antarctica. In India, it grows extensively in the north-east and in the Western Ghats. There are varieties of bamboo that grow to a height of 40 metres, and others that reach a height of only a metre. Bamboo is among the fastest-growing plants of the world, one plant in Japan recorded a growth of 121 centimetres in one day! You could almost see it growing!

2 The bamboo is a variety of grass, with a woody, many-jointed stem. The stem itself is hollow and is connected to a rhizome network which spreads out beneath the surface of the soil. Roots grow out of this network of rhizomes and help the plant to absorb and distribute food and water from the soil. Many species of bamboo flower once in several years and then die. One species flowers regularly once in 120 years; bamboos of that species all over the world flower together in the same year, and then die.

3 Bamboo is a versatile plant. Men have found several uses for it. Bamboo shoots are staple diet in many Asian countries. The shoots are pickled or stewed, and served as delicacies. The fleshy fruits of one species of bamboo in Assam are eaten raw or cooked. When there is a drought, bamboo seeds are used as a substitute for rice.

4 The commercial uses of a bamboo are astonishing. India produces over 3 million tonnes of bamboo annually, and nearly half of it is turned into paper. Another important use of bamboo is in housing. Instead of costly timber, bamboo can be used in the construction of houses. In Columbia, bamboo used in house structures is covered with plaster. Bamboo can even replace steel in many of its uses. Concrete reinforced? with bamboo has sufficient strength for most uses. In Assam, suspension bridges have been built using bamboo. Scientists at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, are working on the extraction of diesel fuel from the jointed stem of bamboo. With its network of rhizomes and roots, bamboo plays an important role in the prevention of soil erosion.

**Answer the following questions briefly**

1. Where does the bamboo grow?
2. What are the only continents in which the bamboo does not grow?
3. Where does the bamboo grow extensively in India?
4. What type of a stem does the bamboo have?
5. How do the roots of the bamboo help it?
6. "Bamboo is a versatile plant. What does it mean?
7. What are the scientists at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, working on?
8. What important role can the bamboo rhizomes and roots play?

**Q.2 Complete the following Passage by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below**

It must have (a) ..... around midnight when I drove home. As I approached the gates of the bungalow ,I switched off the headlights of the car so that (b) ..... beam wouldn't swing in through the window of the side bedroom (c) ..... wake my papa.

- |             |           |              |          |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| (a) (i) be  | (ii) been | (iii) being  | (iv) is  |
| (b) (i) the | (ii) a    | (iii)an      | (iv)at   |
| (c) (i)or   | (ii) but  | (iii)despite | (iv) and |

**Q. 3 Re-arranged to form meaningful sentences:**

- (i) and / numberless/ sizes / birds / shapes / have  
(ii ) Prey / are/owls / of /birds.

**Q 4. Edit the following passage:**

The world for technology is .....  
one area in what science is .....  
isolating us. Expert predicted .....  
that very soon much people .....  
well be able to work from home .....

**Incorrect**

**Correct**

**Q 5. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

"Johnsy it seems has made up her mind that is not going to get well.

If she does not want to leave, medicine well not help her".

- (i) What was doctor's belief?
- (ii) What was. Johnsy's illness?
- (iii) Give the meaning of the idiom "made up her mind ".

**Q.6 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words.**

- (i) Narrate the theme of the poem "The Lake Isle of Innisfree".
- (ii) In what ways did Kezia's grandmother encourage her to get to know her father better? (The Little Girl)
- (iii) Describe in brief the efforts made by Einstein after he realized how atomic bombs will be used as weapons of destruction. (A Truly Beautiful Mind)
- (iv) What message is conveyed by the poet in the poem "The Road Not Taken"?
- (v) Who were Abdul Kalam's school's friends? What did they later become? (My Childhood)

**Q.7 Answer the questions in about 100-120 words.**

A fearful situation makes us lose our senses. Express your views with reference to 'The Snake And The Mirror' on the doctor's reaction.

