

परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय-3, मुंबई
प्रथम आवधिक परीक्षा-2025-26

कक्षा- नवीं

अंक-40

विषय- हिंदी (द्वितीय भाषा)

समय-1.30 घंटा

(प्रश्न-1) नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

मनुष्य का जीवन संसार के छोटे-बड़े सभी प्राणियों और पदार्थों में श्रेष्ठ माना गया है। वह इसलिए कि मनुष्य बड़ा बुद्धिमान और विचारवान प्राणी है। अपने विचारों के बल पर वह कुछ भी कर सकता है और बहुत ऊँचा उठ सकता है। परन्तु वे विचार सच्चे मनुष्य के व्यवहारिक जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सादे और पवित्र होने चाहिए। इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखकर ही सादे जीवन और उच्च विचारों को मानव जीवन की सफलता की सीढ़ी माना गया है।

(क) संसार के सभी प्राणियों और पदार्थों में श्रेष्ठ किसे माना गया है ?

(1 x 2 = 2)

(1) संसार को (2) मनुष्य को (3) पशुओं को (4) सभी को

(ख) मनुष्य किसके बल पर ऊँचा उठ सकता है ?

(1) रूपों के (2) धर्म के (3) विचारों के (4) रिश्तेदारों के

संक्षेप में उत्तर लिखिए-

(2 x 2 = 4)

(ख) मनुष्य के विचार कैसे होने चाहिए ?

(ग) सादा जीवन, उच्च विचार की महत्ता क्यों प्रकट की गई है ?

(प्रश्न-2) नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

अंबर बने सुखों की चादर, धरती बने बिछौना ।
मिट्टी से सोना उपजाओ, इस मिट्टी से सोना ॥
यह मिट्टी जगती की जननी, इसको करो प्रणाम ।
कर्मयोग के साधन बनना, ही सेवा का काम ॥
हाली उठा हाथ से हल को, बीज प्रेम के बोना ।
चना, मटर, जौ, धान, बाजरा और गेहूँ की बाली ॥
मिट्टी से सोना बन जाती, भर-भर देती थाली ।
दूध-दही पी-पी मुस्काए, मेरा श्याम सलौना ॥
हीरा, मोती, लाल, बहादुर, कह-कह तुम्हें पुकारें ।
खुशहाली हर घर में लाए, बिगड़ी दशा सुधारें ॥

(1) अंबर किसकी चादर बने ?

(1)

(क) (दुखों की (ख) (दास्तानों की (ग) (भावनाओं की (घ) (सुखों की

संक्षेप में उत्तर दीजिए -

(2 x 2 = 4)

(2) धरती को प्रणाम करने की बात क्यों कही गई है ?

(3) मिट्टी कब सोना बन जाती है ?

(प्रश्न-3) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

(1 x 4 = 4)

(क) 'अध्यक्ष' में कौन सा उपसर्ग है ?

- (ख) 'संग्राम' में उपसर्ग बताइए ।
(ग) 'भुलक्कुड' शब्द में प्रत्यय बताएँ ।
(घ) 'चुनाव' में प्रत्यय बताएँ ।

(प्रश्न-4) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

(1 x 4=4)

- (क) चौराहा में कौन सा समास है ?
(ख) भरपेट का सामासिक विग्रह क्या होगा ?
(ग) जीवन-मरण में कौन-सा समास है ?
(घ) तत्पुरुष समास का एक उदाहरण लिखिए ।

(प्रश्न-4) किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

(2 x 3 = 6)

- (क) छोटी बच्ची को बैलों के प्रति प्रेम क्यों उमड़ आया ?
(ख) 'दो बैलों की कथा' पाठ में कौन-कौन से नीति-विषयक मूल्य उभरकर सामने आए हैं ?
(ग) कांजीहौस में पशुओं की हाज़िरी क्यों ली जाती होगी ?
(घ) किन्हीं दो घटनाओं को लिखिए जिससे हीरा-मोती के बीच की गहरी दोस्ती का पता चलता हो ।

(प्रश्न-5) किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

(2 x 3 = 6)

- (क) इस संसार में सच्चा संत कौन कहलाता है ?
(ख) कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर का निवास कहाँ है ?
(ग) कबीर ने ज्ञान के आगमन की तुलना आंधी से क्यों की है ?
(घ) इन शब्दों के तत्सम रूप लिखिए-
पखापखी अनत जोग निरपख

(प्रश्न-6) विस्तार से उत्तर लिखिए – (कोई एक)

(1x 4 = 4)

- (क) बाढ़ की खबर सुनकर लोग किस तरह की तैयारी करने लगे ?
(ख) 'मृत्यु का तरल दूत' किसे कहा गया है और क्यों ?

(प्रश्न-7) अपने मित्र को किसी पर्वतीय स्थल की यात्रा के बारे में बताते हुए पत्र लिखिए ।

(5)

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO 3, MUMBAI
PERIODIC TEST 1 (2025-26) ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE (101)

CLASS 9

MM: 40

TIME-90 MINUTES

SECTION A - READING (10 MARKS)

Q1 Read the Passage given below.

The quality of education is closely linked to the infrastructure of educational institutes. A well-developed infrastructure provides a supportive learning environment, enhances academic performance, and encourages the overall growth of students. However, many schools and colleges in India, particularly in rural areas, still lack basic facilities.

One key area of improvement is classroom infrastructure. Many students study in overcrowded, poorly lit, and badly ventilated classrooms. Well-designed classrooms with comfortable seating, good lighting, and ventilation help maintain student focus and participation. Modern digital classrooms with smart boards and projectors can also make learning more engaging.

Sanitation and hygiene facilities need urgent attention. Many government schools lack clean and separate toilets for boys and girls, leading to absenteeism, especially among girls. Clean drinking water, handwashing stations, and regular maintenance of toilets should be ensured in every school.

Well-equipped libraries and science laboratories are essential for promoting reading habits and scientific thinking. Unfortunately, many schools lack these facilities. Access to books and practical experiments enhances curiosity and creativity in students. Sports and physical activity areas are also important for a child's development. Many schools lack proper playgrounds or sports equipment. Building playgrounds and providing sports facilities can help promote fitness and teamwork.

In today's digital world, computer labs and internet access are vital. Students need exposure to technology and online resources to keep up with modern education standards. To ensure inclusive education, schools must have facilities for students with disabilities, such as ramps, special toilets, and learning aids. Safety and security in schools is another priority. Boundary walls, CCTV cameras, fire safety tools, and emergency exits are important to keep students and staff safe.

Finally, proper staff rooms, training areas for teachers, and efficient administrative spaces contribute to the smooth functioning of educational institutions. In conclusion, improving educational infrastructure is essential for creating a safe, inclusive, and effective learning environment. With the right planning and investment, we can ensure that every student in India has access to quality education and opportunities for holistic development.

Based on the reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options. (1 x 10 = 10m)

1. Why is classroom design considered a key area of improvement in educational infrastructure?
 - A. To reduce the number of students in school
 - B. To make the school look attractive
 - C. To create a comfortable and focused learning environment
 - D. To keep students inside during recess

2. What is the likely impact of not having clean and separate toilets in schools, especially for girls?
 - A. Decrease in student enrolment and attendance
 - B. Improved discipline
 - C. Increased physical activity
 - D. Better sanitation awareness

3. How do well-stocked libraries and labs contribute to student development?
 - A. They help reduce the number of teachers required
 - B. They promote rote learning
 - C. They foster curiosity and creativity
 - D. They make students competitive with each other

4. What is the main reason for promoting digital classrooms in schools?
 - A. To replace teachers with technology
 - B. To reduce textbook usage
 - C. To reduce electricity consumption
 - D. To make learning more interactive and engaging

5. Why is infrastructure for students with disabilities important in schools?
 - A. To ensure inclusive education and equal opportunities
 - B. To meet government quota requirements
 - C. To gain media attention
 - D. To reduce the number of students

6. How can the lack of sports infrastructure affect students?
 - A. It helps them focus only on studies
 - B. It negatively impacts physical health and stress management
 - C. It reduces noise in school
 - D. It improves attendance

7. What role do safety and security measures play in educational institutions?
 - A. They increase the cost of schooling
 - B. They create a fear-based environment
 - C. They protect students and staff from potential risks
 - D. They reduce teacher-student interaction

8. Why is internet access and computer education necessary today in schools?
 - A. To reduce the need for books
 - B. To prepare students for the digital world
 - C. To entertain students

- D. To reduce homework
9. Which of the following best describes the aim of improving educational infrastructure?
- A. Creating spaces that support learning, inclusion, and safety
- B. Increasing the number of staff
- C. Building larger school buildings
- D. Reducing the number of holidays
10. What combination of improvements would most directly lead to holistic student development?
- A. New uniforms and strict discipline
- B. Libraries, sanitation, digital access, and sports facilities
- C. Longer school hours and more exams
- D. Monthly inspections and regular punishment

SECTION B - WRITING (08 MARKS)

Q2. You are Aarav/Aarushi, a student of Class 9 at Sunrise Public School, Jaipur. Write a formal letter to your Principal complaining about the frequent power cuts during school hours which are affecting studies, especially in the summer season. Request necessary steps to resolve the issue. Mention the problems faced by all, the effects it has, and suggest some solutions of your own as well. **(8m)**

SECTION C - GRAMMAR (6 MARKS)

Q3. Edit the following paragraph. There is one error in each line. Identify the incorrect word and write the correct word in. **(1/2 x 6 = 3m)**

	Incorrect	Correct
Reading books are a good habit that helps us grow.	_____	_____
It improves our knowledge and make us think.	_____	_____
People who reads regularly are more creative.	_____	_____
Books also teaches us important values.	_____	_____
In today's world, we must encourage the youth to reading.	_____	_____
Library should be made more attractive for students.	_____	_____

Q4. Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences. **(1 x 3 = 3m)**

- was /in /the /invention /the /telephone /a /communication /of /revolution /world /the /of
- is /protect /natural /every /it /responsibility /resources /to /citizen's /our
- their /parents /emotional /children's /well-being /significantly /affect /can

SECTION D - LITERATURE (16 MARKS)

Q5. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow. **(1 x 4 = 4m)**

*A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the **farthest Hebrides**.
Will no one tell me what she sings?
Perhaps the **plaintive numbers** flow*

*For old, unhappy, far-off things,
20 And battles long ago:*

1. The central idea of the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is _____
 - a) well sung songs give us happiness
 - b) melodious sounds appeal to all
 - c) beautiful experiences give us life-long pleasure
 - d) reapers can sing like birds
2. In the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' to whom does the poet say, 'Stop here or gently pass'?
 - a) to the people cutting corn
 - b) to himself
 - c) to the people who make noise
 - d) to all the passers by
3. 'The Solitary Reaper' is a narrative poem set to music. This form of verse is called a _____
 - a) ballad
 - b) soliloquy
 - c) monologue
 - d) sonnet
4. Why does the poet feel that the reaper was most likely singing sorrowful songs?
 - a) The poet himself was sad
 - b) The tune was melancholic
 - c) The surrounding was dismal
 - d) The reaper was weeping

Q6. Answer ANY FOUR of the following questions in brief.

(2 x 4 = 8m)

1. Could the grandmother succeed in accomplishing her desire to read? How?
2. 'Small wins help achieve big goals.' Support, with evidence from the text, to show how this applies to Chuck.
3. Duke was an extraordinary dog. What special qualities did he exhibit to justify this? Explain.
4. Which road does the speaker choose? Why did he choose that?
5. What "momentous decision" was made by Frost in 1912?
6. Why do you think that the poet feels overwhelmed by the song of the Solitary Reaper?

Q7. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in detail.

(4 x 1 = 4m)

1. "Good fiction's job is to comfort the disturbed and disturb the comfortable." How does this apply to the grandmother after she had finished reading Kashi Yatre? Explain with a reason.
2. Comment on the use of imagery in the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' and its impact on the readers.



PERIODIC TEST - 1 (2025 - 26)
CLASS 09 - MATHEMATICS

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions:-

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Section A contains 10 questions carrying 1 mark each, Section B contains 3 questions carrying 2 mark each, Section C contains 2 questions carrying 3 mark each, Section D contains 2 questions carrying 5 marks each,
3. Section E contains 2 case based questions carrying 4 marks each.

Section A

- 1 When simplified $(256)^{-\left(\frac{-3}{4^{\frac{-3}{2}}}\right)}$, is [1]
a) 8 b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 2
- 2 $\frac{\sqrt{32}+\sqrt{48}}{\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{12}}$ is equal to [1]
a) 8 b) 2 c) 4 d) $\sqrt{2}$
- 3 Which of the following is the value $(\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{7})$? [1]
a) - 4 b) 4 c) $\sqrt{7}$ d) $\sqrt{11}$
- 4 The possible expressions for the length, breadth and height of the cuboid whose volume is given by $3x^3 - 12x$ is [1]
a) $3x$, $(3x + 2)$ and $(3x - 2)$ b) x , $(3x + 2)$ and $(x - 2)$
c) x , $(x + 2)$ and $(3x - 2)$ d) $3x$, $(x + 2)$ and $(x - 2)$
- 5 The factorisation of $4x^2 + 8x + 3$ is [1]
a) $(2x + 2)(2x + 5)$ b) $(2x + 1)(2x + 3)$
c) $(x + 1)(x + 3)$ d) $(2x - 1)(2x - 3)$
- 6 The value of the polynomial $5x - 4x^2 + 3$, when $x = -1$ is [1]
a) 1 b) - 1 c) 6 d) - 6
- 7 The co - ordinates of the origin are [1]
a) (2, 0) b) (0, 2) c) (0, 0) d) (2, 2)
- 8 Points (- 4, 0) and (7, 0) lie [1]
a) In first quadrant b) on x - axis c) y - axis
d) In second quadrant
- 9 How many linear equations can be satisfied by $x = 2$ and $y = 3$? [1]
a) three b) many c) only one d) two
- 10 If (a, 4) lies on the graph of $3x + y = 10$, then the value of a is [1]
a) 4 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3

Section B

- 11 Simplify: $4\sqrt{28} \div 3\sqrt{7}$ [2]
- 12 Use factor theorem to show that $x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 3$ is exactly divisible by $(x + 3)$. [2]
- 13 Name the quadrant in which the following points lie: (i) A(2, 9) (ii) B(-3, 5) (iii) C(-4, -7) (iv) D(3, -2) [2]

Section C

- 14 Factorize: $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$ [3]
- 15 Find at least 3 solutions for the following linear equation in two variables: $2x - 3y + 7 = 0$ [3]

(1)

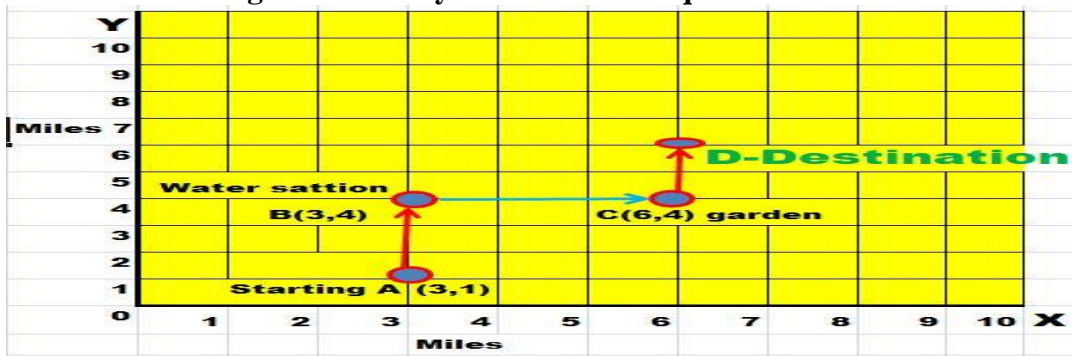
Section D

- 16 If x is a positive real number and exponents are rational numbers, [5]
simplify $\left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b+c-a} \cdot \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c+a-b} \cdot \left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a+b-c}$.

- 17 Show that $(x - 2)$, $(x + 3)$ and $(x - 4)$ are the factors of $x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x + 24$ [5]

Section E

- 18 Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]



Arun is participating in an **8 miles** walk. The organizers used a square coordinate grid to plot the course. The starting point is at A (3, 1). At B (3, 4), there's a water station to make sure the walkers stay hydrated. From water station, the walkway turns right and at C (6,4) a garden is situated to keep walkers fresh. From the garden, the walkway turns left and finally, Arun reaches at destination D to complete 8 miles.

- How far is the water station B from garden C? (1)
- What is the abscissa of destination point D? (1)
- What is the ordinate of destination point D? (2)

OR

- What are the coordinates of destination point D? (2)

- 19 Anil went to buy some vegetables, he bought 'x' kgs. of tomato and 'y' kgs. of potato. The total cost of vegetables comes out to be of Rs. 200. Now if the cost of 1 kg of tomato is Rs. 50 and 1 kg of potato is Rs. 20, then answer the following questions. [4]

(i) Which of the following equations represent the total cost.

- $5x - 2y = 20$
- $5y + 2x = 20$
- $5x + 2y = 20$
- $2x + 5y = 20$

(ii) If Anil bought 'x' kgs of tomato and 2.5 kgs. of potato, then find the value of 'x'.

- 5
- 2
- 3
- 4

(iii) The graph of $5x + 2y = 20$ cuts x-axis at the point.

- (10, 0)
- (4, 0)
- (0, 0)
- it is parallel to x-axis

OR

(iii) The graph of $5x + 2y = 20$ cuts y-axis at the point.

- (0, 10)
- (0, 4)
- (0, 0)
- it is parallel to y-axis

परमाणु ऊर्जा केंद्रीय विद्यालय-3 अणुशक्ती नगर, मुंबई.

प्रथम घटक चाचणी 2025-26

विषय :- मराठी (द्वितीय भाषा)

गुण :- 40

इयत्ता :- नववी.

वेळ :- 1.30 तास.

सूचना /Instructions:Instruction :

- 1) दिलेल्या वेळेतच सर्व प्रश्न सोडवणे आवश्यक आहे. 2) उजवीकडे अंक गुण दर्शवतात.

प्रश्न 1 अ) खालील उतारा काळजीपूर्वक वाचून त्याखाली विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांची योग्य उत्तरे लिहा.

एखाद्या गोष्टीप्रती मनात भक्तीची भावना असेल तर तेथे श्रद्धा आहे असे म्हणता येते, तर एखाद्या गोष्टीप्रती मनात भीती निर्माण झाल्यास माणूस श्रद्धेकडून अंधश्रद्धेकडे खेचला जातो. श्रद्धा आणि अंधश्रद्धा या दोहोमध्ये एक पुसटशी रेषा आहे, त्यातील श्रद्धेची बाजू ही अभयातून तर अंधश्रद्धेची बाजू भयातून निर्माण होताना दिसते. आज विज्ञानावर आधारित तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने अनेक विविध बदल घडून आले आहेत. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण जगाचा कायापालट झाला आहे. तरीदेखील बहुतांश समाज आजही या अंधश्रद्धेच्या पूर्णपणे आहारी जाऊन सारासार बुद्धीचा वापर न करता मिंधा झालेला दिसतो. कोणत्याही गोष्टीमागचे सत्य समजून न घेता भीतीपोटी किंवा अविचारापोटी माणूस ती गोष्ट अनुसरतो. यातून अंधश्रद्धा वाढते. एखाद्या गोष्टीकडे चिकित्सकपणे व डोळसपणे पाहिल्यास त्यामागील सत्याचा उलगडा होतो. परिणामी माणूस आंधळेपणाने दुसऱ्यांचे अनुकरण करणे थांबवतो. हीच प्रवृत्ती प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने अंगीकारल्यास प्रत्येक घडणा-या घटनेमागील कार्यकारणभाव लक्षात घेऊन त्या घटनेमागील सत्यता आपल्याला पटते. यातून अंधश्रद्धेने समाजावर बसवलेला आपला प्रभाव समूळ नष्ट होऊन या विचारांचे सावट समाजावरून पूर्णपणे दूर सारले जाऊ शकते.

प्रश्न : विचारलेल्या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराचा योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

7

1. श्रद्धेसाठी काय आवश्यक आहे?
A) नियमित तीर्थयात्रेची भावना B) दानधर्म करण्याची भावना
C) मनात भक्तीची भावना D) मन तृप्ततेची भावना
2. माणूस अंधश्रद्धेकडे केव्हा खेचला जातो?
A) मनात अभय असला की B) माणूस गरीब असला की
C) अशिक्षित असला की D) मनात भय निर्माण झाला की
3. जगाचा कायापालट कशामुळे झाला?
A) निसर्ग चक्रामुळे B) विज्ञानावर आधारित तंत्रज्ञानामुळे
C) मनातल्या श्रद्धा भावनेमुळे D) अनुकरणामुळे
4. सत्याचा उलघडा होण्यासाठी काय आवश्यक आहे?
A) चिकित्सकपणा व डोळसपणा B) आत्मविश्वास
C) समयसूचकता D) प्रामाणीकपणा
5. सारासार बुद्धीचा वापर न केलेला माणूस ----- होतो.
A) बहिरा B) आंधळा C) लंगडा D) मिंधा
6. 'कार्यकारणभाव' चा अर्थ-----
A) कोणतीही घटना घडण्यामागे कारण असणे B) प्रत्यक्ष घटना घडण्यासाठी कार्य करणे
C) घटना घडण्यामागे कारण नसणे D) कारणासाठी घटना घडणे
7. 'भय' चा विरुद्धार्थी शब्द ---
A) भीती B) अभय C) भयभित D) डर

प्रश्न २ रा – सूचनेनुसार उत्तरे लिहा.

अ) खालील वाक्यांतील अधोरेखित शब्दांच्या जाती ओळखा. (कोणतेही दोन) 2

1. शिरीषला गाण्याची आवड होती.
2. तिचा खेळात पहिला क्रमांक आला.
3. चला बसस्थानकापर्यंत चालत जाऊया.

ब) कंसात दिलेल्या सूचनेप्रमाणे करा. (कोणतेही दोन) 2

1. शाब्बास! किती छान खेळलास तू ! (वाक्यप्रकार ओळखा)
2. आजकाल सिनेमागृहात लोकांची प्रचंड गर्दी असते. (उद्गारवाचक वाक्य करा)
3. तीर्थाटनास काही कमी लोक जात नाहीत. (होकारार्थी वाक्य करा)

क) कंसात दिलेल्या सूचनेप्रमाणे करा. (कोणतेही दोन) 2

1. माझे नाना एकेकाळी उत्कृष्ट गवई होते. (काळ ओळखा)
2. सूर्याभोवती फिरतांना पृथ्वी स्वतःभोवती फिरते. (भविष्यकाळ करा)
3. बगळ्याने शेवटी मासा पकडला. (काळ ओळखा)

ड) खाली दिलेल्या सामासिक शब्दांचा विग्रह करून समासाचे नाव लिहा. (फक्त 3) 3

1. पुरणपोळी - 2. आईवडील - 3. अंथरूणपांघरुण - 4. दिवसेंदिवस -

प्रश्न ३ रा – सूचनेनुसार उत्तरे लिहा.

अ) खालील शब्दांचे समानार्थी शब्द लिहा. (फक्त 2) 2

1. कोलाहल - 2. उद्युक्त - 3. महती -

आ) खालील शब्दांचे विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा. (फक्त 2) 2

1. हजर × 2. सुंदर × 3. स्तुती ×

इ) शब्दाचे लिंग बदला. (फक्त 2) 2

1. कवी - 2. धोबी - 3. राज्ञी -

ई) शब्दाचे वचन बदला. (फक्त 2) 2

1. एक - 2. भाकरी - 3. शाळा -

प्रश्न ४ रा- अ. पुढील प्रश्नांची एका वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही 5) 5

1. कोणाचे वडील कशामुळे बहिरे झाले ?
2. शिरीष वडिलांना कोणत्या नावाने आवाज देत?
3. जी. आय. पी. रेल्वे म्हणजे काय?
4. रेल्वेच्या इंजिनावर कोणाचे निशाण फडकत होते?
5. पूर्वी गाडी ओढण्याचे काम कोण करायचे ?
6. संगीत शिक्षकाचे नाव काय होते?
7. वारकरी संप्रदायरुपी इमारत कोणामुळे फळास आली?

ब. खालील प्रश्नांच्या उत्तराचा योग्य पर्याय निवडून लिहा.

5

1. शिरीषने काय वाजवायला सुरुवात केली?
a. व्हायोलीन b. तबला c. संतूर d. टाळ
2. रेल्वेच्या इंजिनला किती डबे जोडून सजवले होते?
a. अकरा b. बारा c. तेरा d. चौदा
3. वाफेची गाडी ही विंग्रेजांची विलायती -----आहे, अशा अफवा पसरल्या होत्या.
a. भुताटकी b. मोटार c. बैल-बंडी d. जादू
4. माझे नाना एकेकाळी उत्कृष्ट ----- होते.
a. संगीतकार b. वादक c. गवई d. लेखक
5. वारकरी संप्रदायाचा पाया कोणी रचला?
a. तुकाराम b. ज्ञानेश्वर c. संत बहिणाबाई d. संत नामदेव

प्रश्न ५ अ. पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे थोडक्यात उत्तर लिहा.

3

1. शिरीषला संगीत का शिकावे लागले ?
2. रेल्वेचा प्रवास थोडक्याचा नाही हे पटवण्यासाठी रेल्वेच्या कारभाऱ्यांनी काय काय केले?

ब. पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका काव्यपंक्तीचा आशयसौंदर्य स्पष्ट करा.

3

1. संतकृपा झाली । इमारत फळा आली ॥
 2. तुका झालासे कळस । भजन करा सावकाश ॥
-

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL-3, MUMBAI

PT 1 2025-26

CLASS: IX

DURATION: 1 Hr.

SUBJECT: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

MAX. MARKS: 25

=====

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (2 marks)

1. Which of the following is not a type of nonverbal communication:
a) Facial expression b) posture c) gesture d) group discussion
2. Which of these can make a communication fall?
a) Noise b) prejudice c) cultural differences d) all of the listed options

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (1 mark each)

3. _____ is known as father of AI.
4. _____ is a self-driven car.
5. _____ is the language commonly used for AI programming.
6. Pattern recognition is a part of which AI domain?
7. _____ is a social humanoid developed by Hanson Robotics.
8. Google lens is an example of _____ domain.
9. Chatbot is a part of _____ domain of AI
10. AI can exhibit human emotions as of now. True or False?
11. NLP stands for _____, in AI

Answer the following. Any one. (2 marks each)

11. Differentiate Verbs and Nouns.
12. Discuss any one advantage and one disadvantage of non-verbal communication.

Answer the following. Any 2 (2 marks each)

13. What is AI? Define.
14. Differentiate between AI and NON –AI machines.
15. Identify the domain of AI of the following games:

1) Rock Paper, Scissors 2) Semantris 3) Quick draw 4) Akinator

Answer the following. Any 2 (4 marks each)

- 16) Explain any two advantages and any 2 disadvantages of AI, which you see around you.
- 17) Draw out the difference between the three domains of AI with respect to the types of data they use, with the help of an example each.
- 18) Explain the AI project cycle with the help of a diagram.



ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL - 3, MUMBAI

ANUSHAKTINAGAR

PERIODIC TEST - 1 (2025 - 26)

CLASS 9 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 90 minutes

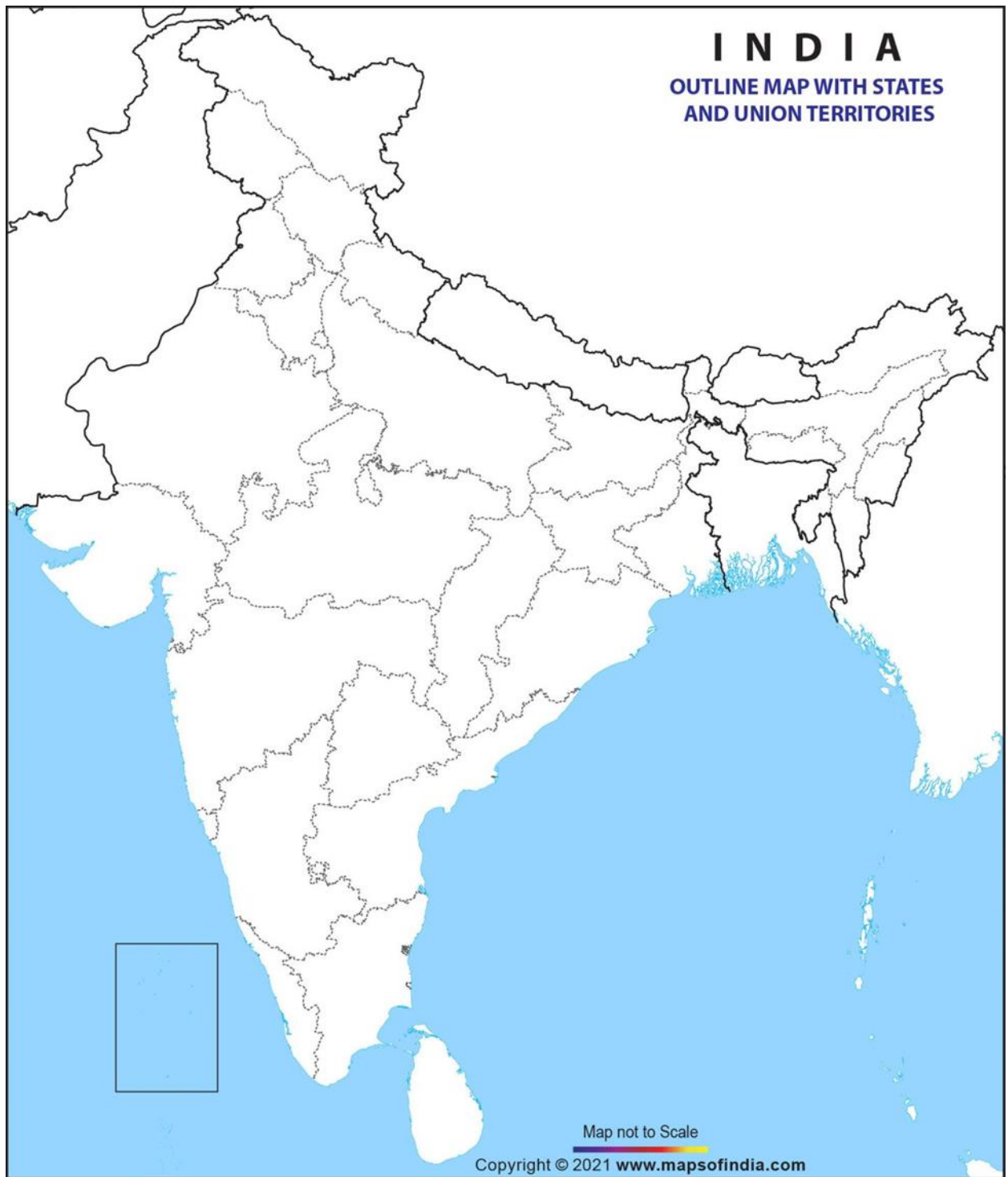
Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises 19 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions number 1 to 10 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Question no. 11 and 12 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.
4. Question number 13 to 15 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each.
5. Question no. 16 is the case based question with three sub questions and is of 4 marks.
6. Questions no from 17 and 18 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
7. Question no. 19 is map based, carrying 3 marks.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such question has to be attempted.

1	Strength lies in unity is portrayed by which political symbols? a) Scepter c) The bundle of rods or fasces b) The Law tablet d) The broken chain	[1]
2	Reign of Terror ended with the end of which person? a) Robespierre c) Louis XVI b) Napoleon d) John Locke	[1]
3	Taille was to be paid directly to? a) Kings c) Landlords b) State d) Church	[1]
4	The southernmost point of the Indian mainland is a) Kanyakumari C) Indira Point b) Rameswaram d) Thiruvanthapuram	[1]
5	If you intend to visit Port Blair, which of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to? a) Puducherry c) Chandigarh b) Lakshadweep d) Andaman and Nicobar	[1]
6	What is the significance of the right to freedom of speech in a democracy? a) It allows citizens to criticise the government without consequences b) It ensures that government can control public opinion c) It grants unlimited power to the media d) It limits the power of the judiciary.	[1]
7	Multiple cropping means growing a) up to four crops C) Growing different crops at the same time on the same piece of land b) only three crop d) more than one crop in a year on the same piece of land	[1]
8	Democracy improves the quality of decision - making because: a) Decisions are taken over a long period of time b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion	[1]

	c) All decisions are approved by judiciary d) Decisions are taken by educated people	
9	Which one of the following is a demerit of democracy? a) Free and fair election b) Democracy leads to delays in decision making c) Rule of law d) Equality	[1]
10	Assertion (A): Land distribution is highly uneven in Palampur. Reason (R): Land is distributed according to the hard work and efforts a farmer puts in. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.	[1]
11	Distinguish between working capital and fixed capital.	[2]
12	Mention any four demerits of democracy. Or What is representative democracy?	[2]
13	The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?	[3]
14	Explain the legacy of the 'French Revolution' to the world society. Or Explain the 'rule of Directory' in France in 1794.	[3]
15	Mention some harmful effects of using modern methods of farming.	[3]
16	Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh - largest country in the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km. India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north, and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east - west extent appears to be smaller than the north - south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north. 1. What is the value of the Standard Meridian of India? (1) 2. How far does the mainland's coastline extend, including the Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep Islands? (1) 3. What is the India's mainland latitudinal and longitudinal extent? (2)	[4]
17	Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791. Or What were the main causes of the French revolution? Write in detail.	[5]
18	Write major features of democracy. Or Why democracy is considered the best form of government?	[5]
19	On an outline map of India label and locate the following (any three) A. The Standard Meridian of India B. Palk Strait B. The Southern neighbour of India C. The capital of Madhya Pradesh	[3]





ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL - 3, MUMBAI

ANUSHAKTINAGAR

PERIODIC TEST - 1 (2025 - 26)

CLASS 09 - SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

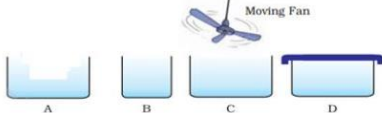
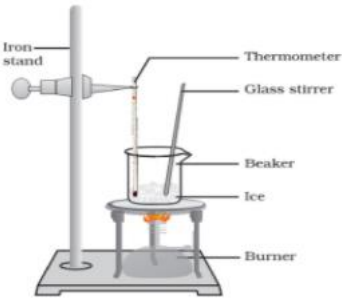
Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions:

This question paper consists of 14 questions in 5 sections.

1. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
2. Section A consists of 3 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B consists of 3 Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
4. Section C consists of 3 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
5. Section D consists of 2 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
6. Section E consists of 3 source - based/case - based units of assessment of 04 marks each with sub - parts.

	Section A	
1	What would be the displacement of a particle moving in a circular path of radius r after a displacement of half a circle? a) π b) 2π c) Zero d) $2r$	[1]
2	What happens to a plant cell when it is placed in a hypotonic solution? a) It shrinks b) It swells up c) It remains the same d) It dies	[1]
3	A desert cooler gave comfort due to cooling caused by the evaporation of water. Under which one of the following conditions it work more effectively? a) On a rainy day b) Hot and dry weather c) Hot and rainy weather d) A hot and humid day	[1]
	Section B	
4	Why does steam cause more severe burns than boiling water at the same temperature?	[2]

5	What is the function of Endoplasmic Reticulum in cell?	[2]
6.	An object travels 50 m in 8 sec and then another 50 m in 2 sec. What is the average speed of the object?	[2]
	Section C	
7	<p>Suggest which of the vessels A, B, C or D in Fig. will have the highest rate of evaporation? Explain.</p>  <p>OR</p> <p>Distinguish between :Liquid state and gaseous state.</p>	[3]
8	Define a) uniform motion b) displacement c) average velocity	[3]
9	What is prokaryotic cell? Differentiate between prokaryotic cell & eukaryotic cell?	[3]
	Section D	
10	What are Plastids? Write the functions of Plastids. Write one similarity between Plastids and Mitochondria.	[5]
11	A car accelerates from 36 km/hr. to 54 km/hr. in 5 seconds. What is the acceleration and how much distance is covered in 5 seconds?	[5]
	Section E	
12	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The minimum temperature at which solid melts to become a liquid at the atmospheric pressure is called its melting point. The energy supplied by heat overcomes the forces of attraction between the particles. The particles leave their fixed positions and start moving more freely. A stage is reached when the solid melts and is converted to a liquid. The process of melting, that is, change of solid state into a liquid state is also known as fusion. The temperature of the system does not change after the melting point is reached, till all the ice melts.</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Define fusion? (1) What is melting point ? what is the melting point of Ice? (1) 	[4]

	<p>3. What is latent heat of fusion? (2)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What do you mean by latent heat? (2)</p>	
13	<p>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Leeuwenhoek discovered the free - living cells in pond water for the first time. Robert Brown discovered the nucleus in the cell. A single cell may constitute a whole organism as in Amoeba. These organisms are called unicellular organisms. On the other hand, many cells group together in a single body and assume different functions in it to form various body parts in multicellular organisms. The shape and size of cells are related to the specific function they perform. Each living cell has the capacity to perform certain basic functions that are characteristic of all living forms. Each kind of cell organelle performs a special function, such as making new material in the cell, clearing up the waste material from the cell and so on.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who first discovered cells? (1) Is Chlamydomonas a unicellular or multicellular organism?(1) Who suggested that all cells arise from pre - existing cells?(2) <p>OR</p> <p>Which organelle a) clears up waste material from cell (b) Is protein factory of cell</p>	[4]
14	<p>A car is moving on a straight line road with uniform acceleration. The given graph of speed versus time is drawn at various instant of time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p>	[4]
	<p>i) From the given graph, determine the speed value at $t = 35$ seconds. [1]</p>	
	<p>ii) Find out the distance travelled by the car in 50 seconds. [2]</p>	

	iii) What is the acceleration of the car? [1]	
--	---	--
