CEP–2025–26
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (ਨੌਂਵੀਂ)
ਅਸਾਈਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੰ. 3

C1.1	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਲਈ ਚੁਕਵੀਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ਼ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਚਰਚਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਹਿਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿੱਟੇ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਹੈ।

1. 'ਤ੍ਰਿੰਞਣ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ
ਅ. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ
ੲ. ਦਲੀਪ ਕੌਰ ਟਿਵਾਣਾ
ਸ. ਅਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ।

2. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦੀ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਝਲਕ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਅੰਮੜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਹੜਾ
ਅ. ਅੱਜ ਆਖਾਂ ਵਾਰਸ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ
ੲ. ਤ੍ਰਿੰਞਣ
ਸ. ਅਹਿਦਨਾਮਾ।

3. ਤ੍ਰਿੰਞਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਇਕੱਠ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨਾਲ਼ ਉਪਮਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਕੂੰਜਾਂ ਨਾਲ਼
ਅ. ਚਿੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ਼
ੲ. ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ਼
ਸ. ਬੇੜੀ ਦੇ ਪੂਰ ਨਾਲ਼।

4. 'ਅਹਿਦਨਾਮਾ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਹਦਾ ਚਿਰਾਗ਼ ਬਾਲ਼ਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦਾ
ਅ. ਲੋਹੇ ਦਾ
ੲ. ਦਿਲ ਦਾ
ਸ. ਆਟੇ ਦਾ।

5. 'ਅਹਿਦਨਾਮਾ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਤ ਕਾਹਦੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸਰਦੀ ਦੀ
ਅ. ਨਫ਼ਰਤ ਦੀ
ੲ. ਗਰਮੀ ਦੀ
ਸ. ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣੀ ਦੀ।

6. 'ਧਰਮੀ ਬਾਬਲਾ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਫ਼ੀਰੋਜ਼ਦੀਨ ਸ਼ਰਫ਼
ਅ. ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ
ੲ. ਸ਼ਿਵ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬਟਾਲਵੀ
ਸ. ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਪਾਤਰ।

7. 'ਧਰਮੀ ਬਾਬਲਾ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸ ਦੇ ਭਾਵ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਬਾਬਲ ਦੇ
ਅ. ਜੁਆਨ ਧੀ ਦੇ
ੲ. ਪੇਕੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਦੇ
ਸ. ਨੂੰਹ ਦੇ।

8. 'ਧਰਮੀ ਬਾਬਲਾ' ਗੀਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੋ-ਜਿਹੇ ਭਾਵ ਅੰਕਿਤ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਰਹੱਸਮਈ
ਅ. ਕਰੁਣਾਮਈ
ੲ. ਬਿਰਹਾ ਭਰੇ
ਸ. ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਮਈ।

9. 'ਆਰਤੀ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਬੋਧਿਤ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ
ਅ. ਦੇਸ ਨੂੰ
ੲ. ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗ਼ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ
ਸ. ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ।

10.ਦੇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ਹਾਲੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਈ?

ੳ. ਮਹਿੰਗਾਈ ਕਾਰਨ
ਅ. ਬੇਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ ਕਾਰਨ
ੲ. ਵੱਧਦੀ ਅਬਾਦੀ ਕਾਰਨ
ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

11.'ਆਇਆ ਨੰਦ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ' ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਕਵੀ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸ਼ਿਵ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਬਟਾਲਵੀ
ਅ. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ
ੲ. ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਪਾਤਰ
ਸ. ਵਿਧਾਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੀਰ।

12.ਨੰਦ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਆਇਆ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਬਿਹਾਰ ਤੋਂ
ਅ. ਯੂ.ਪੀ. ਤੋਂ
ੲ. ਦਿੱਲੀ ਤੋਂ
ਸ. ਗੁਜਰਾਤ ਤੋਂ।

13.ਨੰਦ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਧੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਕੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ?

ੳ. ਹੇਮਾ
ਅ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦੇਵੀ
ੲ. ਮਾਧੁਰੀ
ਸ. ਪੂਨਮ।

14.ਮਾਧੁਰੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੱਟੀ ਪੋਚ ਕੇ ਕੀ ਲਿਖ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਊੜਾ, ਐੜਾ
ਅ. ਏ, ਬੀ, ਸੀ
ੲ. ਇੱਕ, ਦੋ, ਤਿੰਨ
ਸ. ਕਾ, ਖਾ, ਗਾ।

15.ਦਿਲ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਟੁੱਕੜੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਰੜਕਦੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਹੱਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ
ਅ. ਪੈਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ
ੲ. ਉਂਗਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ
ਸ. ਆਪਣੇ ਸੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ।

16.ਜੈਰਾਮ ਤੇ ਬੇਬੇ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ?

ੳ. ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ
ਅ. ਤਲਵੰਡੀ
ੲ. ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ
ਸ. ਬਟਾਲਾ।

17.ਨਵਾਬ ਦੌਲਤ ਖਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਦਿੱਤਾ?

ੳ. ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ ਤੇ ਨੌਕਰੀ
ਅ. ਨਜ਼ਰਾਨਾ
ੲ. ਰਬਾਬ
ਸ. ਘੋੜਾ।

18.ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ?

ੳ. ਮਰਦਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ
ਅ. ਦੌਲਤ ਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ
ੲ. ਬੀਬੀ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਨੂੰ
ਸ. ਜੈਰਾਮ ਨੂੰ।

19.ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨਵਾਬ ਅੱਗੇ ਕੀ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਹੋਏ?

ੳ. ਕੱਪੜੇ
ਅ. ਨਜ਼ਰਾਨਾ
ੲ. ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ
ਸ. ਗਹਿਣੇ।

20.ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਰਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਤਾਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ?

ੳ. ਹਿਸਾਬ-ਕਿਤਾਬ
ਅ. ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ
ੲ. ਕੀਰਤਨ
ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ।

21.ਨਵਾਬ ਦੌਲਤ ਖਾਂ ਕਿੱਥੋਂ ਦਾ ਨਵਾਬ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਤਲਵੰਡੀ
ਅ. ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ
ੲ. ਸਰਹਿੰਦ
ਸ. ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ।

22.ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਆਗਿਆ ਨਾਲ਼ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਬਾਹਰ ਆਏ?

ੳ. ਜੈਰਾਮ ਦੀ
ਅ. ਨਵਾਬ ਦੌਲਤ ਖਾਂ ਦੀ
ੲ. ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ਰ ਦੀ
ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

23.ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੀ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ
ਅ. ਭਣੋਈਏ ਨੂੰ
ੲ. ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ
ਸ. ਮਰਦਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ।

24.ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਮਿਲ਼ਨ 'ਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾਉਣਾ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ
ਅ. ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ
ੲ. ਭੈਣ ਨੂੰ
ਸ. ਬੀਬੀ ਸੁੱਲਖਣੀ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ।

25.ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਅਸ਼ਟ ਗੁਰੂ ਚਮਤਕਾਰ
ਅ. ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਨੂੰ ਤਿਆਰੀ
ੲ. ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲਾ
ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

26.ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਦਾ ਲਈ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਸਪੁੱਤਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ
ਅ. ਪਤਨੀ ਤੋਂ
ੲ. ਸਕੇ-ਸੰਬੰਧੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ
ਸ. ਪਿਤਾ ਤੋਂ।

27.ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਦੇ ਵੈਰਾਗ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਪਰਮੇਸ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰੀ
ਅ. ਦੁੱਖ
ੲ. ਇਕੱਲਤਾ
ਸ. ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਾ।

28.'ਗਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ' ਲੇਖ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸ਼ਰਧਾ ਰਾਮ ਫਿਲੌਰੀ
ਅ. ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ
ੲ. ਪ੍ਰਿੰ. ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ
ਸ. ਗੁਰਬਖ਼ਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ।

29.‘ਗਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ’ ਲੇਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੀ ਗਲ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਜਲੰਧਰ
ਅ. ਪਟਿਆਲ਼ਾ
ੲ. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ
ਸ. ਲਾਹੌਰ।

30.ਗਲ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੌਣ ਆਇਆ?

ੳ. ਪਾਂਡਾ
ਅ. ਛਾਬੜੀ ਵਾਲ਼ਾ
ੲ. ਵਣਜਾਰਾ
ਸ. **auprokq** ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

31.ਵਹੁਟੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਛਾਬੜੀ ਵਾਲ਼ੇ ਤੋਂ ਸੌਦਾ ਖ਼ਰੀਦਣ ਲਈ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਕੀ ਲਮਕਾਇਆ?

ੳ. ਟੋਕਰੀ
ਅ. ਥੈਲਾ
ੲ. ਕੱਪੜਾ
ਸ. ਛਿੱਕੂ।

32.ਦੂਜੇ ਦਿਨ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲ਼ੇ ਇਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਇਕੱਠੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਗਈਆਂ?

ੳ. ਮੰਦਰ
ਅ. ਦਰਬਾਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ੲ. ਬਜ਼ਾਰ
ਸ. **auprokq** ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

33.ੜ੍ਹੀਮਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਕਥਾ ਸੁਣੀ?

ੳ. ਮਿਸਰਾਣੀ ਤੋਂ
ਅ. ਬੁੱਢੀ ਤੋਂ
ੲ. ਮਣਸੀ ਤੋਂ
ਸ. ਬਸੰਤੇ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਤੋਂ।

34.ਬੁੱਢੀ ਨੇ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਡਾਂਟਿਆ?

ੳ. ਪਾਂਡੇ ਨੂੰ
ਅ. ਛਾਬੜੀ ਵਾਲ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ
ੲ. ਵਣਜਾਰੇ ਤੇ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ
ਸ. ਮੂਲੇ ਨੂੰ।

35.ਦੰਦਾਸੇ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੌਣ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਪਾਂਡਾ
ਅ. ਵਣਜਾਰਾ
ੲ. ਬੁੱਢੀਆਂ
ਸ. ਕੁੜੀਆਂ।

36.ਪਾਠ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੌਣ ਹਿਣਕਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਘੋੜਾ
ਅ. ਹਾਥੀ
ੲ. ਬੱਕਰੀ
ਸ. ਖੋਤਾ।

37.ਗਲ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਭ ਤੋ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਕੌਣ ਆਇਆ?

ੳ. ਪਾਂਡਾ
ਅ. ਵਣਜਾਰਾ
ੲ. ਛਾਬੜੀ ਵਾਲ਼ਾ
ਸ. ਮੂਲਾ।

38.ਜਦੋਂ ਖੋਤਾ ਹਿਣਕਿਆ ਉਦੋਂ ੜ੍ਹੀਮਤਾਂ ਕਿੱਧਰ ਜਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਸਨ?

ੳ. ਬਜ਼ਾਰ
ਅ. ਦਰਬਾਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ੲ. ਵਿਆਹ ’ਤੇ
ਸ. ਮੰਦਰ।

Assignment :03 **Class : 9th** **Date :01/11/2025**

Competency: C-5.2: Visualises and uses mathematical thinking to discover formulae to calculate surface areas and volumes of solid objects

Cube/Cuboid

1. Which Solid is most Similar in Shape to a Shoebox?



   a) Cube b) Cylinder

   c) Cuboid d) Cone

2. A cube has an edge of 7 cm. Find its total surface area.

   a) 294 cm^2 b) 343 cm^2 c) 49 cm^2 d) 210 cm^2

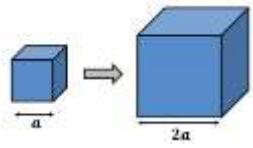
3. What is formula to find total surface area of cube with side a?

   a) $4a^2$ b) $2a^2$ c) $6a^2$ d) $8a^2$

4. What will be the volume of a Cube having Side 6cm?

   a) 373 cm^3 b) 144 cm^3 c) 216 cm^3 d) 72 cm^3

5. The length of an edge of a cube is doubled. How does its volume change?



   a) 2 times b) 4 times

   c) 6 times d) 8 times

6. If the total surface area of a cube is 150 cm^2, find the length of its edge.

   a) 25 cm b) 5 cm^2 c) 5 cm d) 15 cm

7. Find the total surface area of a cuboid of dimensions 8 cm × 5 cm × 3 cm.

   a) 185 cm^2 b) 120 cm^2 c) 240 cm^2 d) 158 cm^2

8. If the height of a cuboid is doubled but base remains the same, how does the volume change?

   a) Becomes half b) Remains the same

   c) Becomes double d) Becomes four times

9. The volume of a cuboid is 192 cm^3 and its base area is 24 cm^2. Find its height.

   a) 7 cm b) 8 cm^2 c) 8 cm d) 9 cm

10. Cut a cube into two equal cuboids along one face. What remains the same in the two cuboids?

    a)Volume b) Surface Area

    c)Diagonal d) Height only

Cylinder

11. Which 2D Shape is rotated to form a cylinder?

    a) Square b) Triangle c) Rectangle d) Both a and c

12. A cylinder has radius 3cm and height 7cm. What is its volume?

    a) 189 cm^3 b) 178 cm^2 c) 198 cm^3 d) 178 cm^3

13. What is the formula to find the total surface area of a cylinder which is open from the top?

    a) $2\pi r^2$ b) $2\pi rh - \pi r^2$ c) $\pi r(2h+r)$ d) $2\pi r(h + r)$

14. The volume of a cylinder is 1540 cm^3 and height is 10 cm. Find its radius

    a) 7 cm b) 8 cm c) 9 cm d) 11 cm

15. A cylindrical tank of radius 3.5 m and height 10 m is full of water. Find the quantity of water in litres.

    a) 185litre b) 285 Litre c) 385 Litre d) 485 Litre

16. If the radius and height of a cylinder are both doubled, how does the voulume change?

    a) 2 times b) 4 times c) 6 times d) 8 times

17. The height of a cylinder is equal to its radius. Then the ratio of its curved surface area to volume is —

    a) 2 : r b) 2 : 1 c) 2 : r d) 2 : r

Cone

18. Which 2D Shape is rotated to form a cone?

    a) Square b) Triangle c) 6 Rectangle d) Both a and c

19. Diameter of the base of a cone is 10.5cm and its slant height is 10cm. Find its curved area.

    a) 165 cm^2 b) 145 cm^2 c) 175 cm^2 d) 185 cm^2

20. The slant height (l) of a cone is found using which relation?

    a) $l = \sqrt{(r^2 + h^2)}$ b) l = r + h c) l = r – h d)l = 2rh

19. The relationship between the volume of a cylinder and the volume of a cone having same base and radius of base is

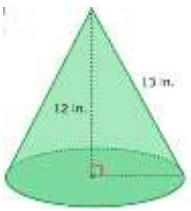
    a) volume of cylinder$= \frac{1}{3} \times$ volume of cone

    b) volume of cylinder$= 4 \times$ volume of cone

    c) volume of cone $= \frac{1}{3} \times$ volume of cylinder

    d) None of These

21. The slant height and height of a cone are 13 cm and 12 cm respectively. Find its radius.



a) 7 cm b) 5 cm

c) 9 cm d) 11 cm

22. A right triangle ABC with side 5cm, 12cm and 13cmis revolved about the side 12cm. Volume of the obtained Solid is:

a) 100π cm³ b) 120π cm³ c) 100π cm³ d) NOT

23. A cone and a cylinder have the same base radius and height. The ratio of their volumes is :

a) 1:2 b) 1:3 c) 2:3 d) 3:1

24. A jocker's cap is in the form of a right circular cone of base radius 7cm and height 24 cm. find the area of sheet required to make 5 caps?



a) 2750 cm² b) 5500 cm²

c) 2650 cm² d) 5300 cm²

Sphere/Hemi Sphere

25. Which of the given solids has no edges and vertices ?

a) Cube b) Sphere

c) Cone d) Cuboid

26. Which 2D Shape is rotated to form a Sphere?

a) Circle b) Triangle

c) Semi Circle d) Both a and c

27. The total surface area of hemi sphere with radius 7 cm is:

a) 362 cm² b) 147π cm² c) 240 cm² d) 358 cm²

28. If the surface area of a sphere increases, what happens to its radius.

a) Decreases b) Remains constant

c) Increases d) Becomes zero

29. If the surface area of a sphere is 5544 cm², what is its radius? (Take π = 3.14)

a) 18 cm b) 21 cm

c) 22 cm d) 19 cm

30. A sphere and a hemisphere have the same radius. What is the ratio of their surface areas?

a) 1 : 1 b) 2 : 1

c) 4 : 3 d) 2 : 3

31. The Radius of a spherical balloon increases from 7cm to 14cmas air is being pumped into it. The ratio of surface areas of the balloon in the two cases is :

a) 1 : 3 b) 3 : 1

c) 4 : 1 d) 1 : 4

32. Two spheres have radii in the ratio 2:3. What is the ratio of their volumes?

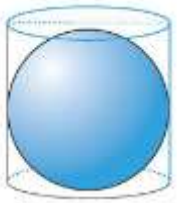
a) 4 : 9 b) 2 : 3

c) 8 : 27 d) 6 : 9

33. If the curved surface area of a hemisphere is 277.2 cm^2, Then its radius is:

a) 1.8 cm b) 2.1 cm c) 2.2 cm d) 1.9 cm

34. A spherical ball fits exactly inside a cylindrical box. If the radius of both is r, and height of cylinder is 2r, what is the ratio of volume of the sphere to that of the cylinder?



a) 1 : 1 b) 2 : 3

c) 4 : 3 d) 3 : 4

35. How many Litres of milk can a hemi sphere bowl of diameter 21 cm hold?

a) 2.4255litre b) 3.4255 Litre c) 4.4255 Litre d) 1.4255 Litre

36. Which of the following is NOT a correct match between the solid and its surface area formula?

a) **Sphere(CSA)** – $4\pi r^2$

b) **Cylinder (TSA)** – $2\pi r(h + r)$

c) **Cube(TSA)** – 6a

d) **Cone (CSA)** – πrl

37. The diameter of the moon is approximately one-fourth of the diameter of the earth. The fraction of the volume of the earth is the volume of the moon is:

a) $\frac{1}{32}$ b) $\frac{1}{16}$ c) $\frac{1}{64}$ d) NOT

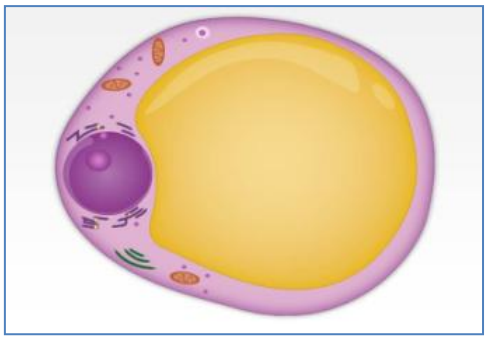
38. Match the column

Column A(Solid/Object)	**Column B (Formula/Value)**
A. Cube (Volume)	a. $2\pi r(h + r)$
B. Cylinder (Total Surface Area)	b. $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
C. Sphere (Volume)	c. . $\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$
D. Hemisphere (Volume)	d. a^3
E. Cone (Curved Surface Area)	e. πrl

Class: 9th- Science
Assignment-3

S No	Competency	Competency Detail
1	C-3.2	Distinguish the characteristics of living organism (need for nutrition, growth and development, need for respiration , response to stimuli, reproduction, excretion, cellular organization) from non living things.

1. **A Student observed a plant cell under a microscope. He observed a thick outer wall. Of which of the following is this wall made?**
   1) Protein 2) Fat
   3) Cellulose 4) Nucleic Acid
2. **Identify the following cell.**



   1) Ovum 2) Sperm
   3) Fat Cell 4) Blood Cell
3. **Sunita placed a piece of apricot in water for some time. Which of the following observations would she notice after some time?**
   1) Apricot will swell up 2) Apricot will shrink
   3) No change will take place 4) Apricot will swell up firstly and then will shrink
4. **When a plant cell loses water by osmosis, cell membrane and celll wall get separated. Name this event.**
   1) Plasmolysis 2) Osmosis
   3) Photosynthesis 4) None of these
5. **Which of the following statements are true?**
   (i) The fundamental organisational unit of life is cell
   (ii) Plastids are known as power House of cell
   (iii) Lysosomes are called suicidal bags
   (iv) Cell wall is present in animal cell

   1) (i) and (ii) 2) (ii) and (iii) 3) (iii) and (iv) 4) (i) and (iii)
6. **Match the following**

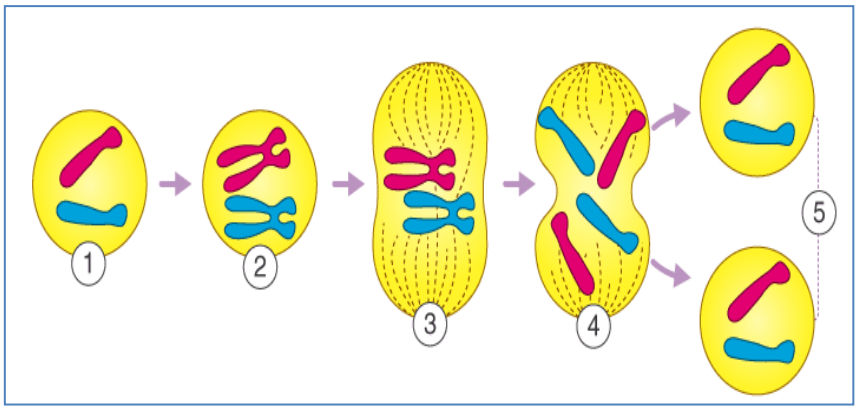
Cell organelles	Function
(a) Ribosomes	**(i) Storage sacs for solid and liquid**
(b) Lysosomes	**(ii) Power house of cell**
(c) Vacuoles	**(iii) Helps in photosynthesis**
(d) Mitochondria	**(iv) Waste disposal system**

   1) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii 2) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
   3) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii 4) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

7. **Camillo Golgi carried out revolutionary method of staining individual nerve and cell structures. This method is known as _____**

1) Pink reaction 2) Black reaction
3) Green reaction 4) Red reaction

8. **Identify the following cell division**



1) Mitosis 2) Meiosis
3) Mycosis 4) None of these

9. **Amritpal wants to observe cell organelles. To observe cell organelles like mitochondria and rbosome in detail which of the following instrument is best suited?**

1) Convex lens 2) Compound microscope
3) Electron microscope 4) Telescope

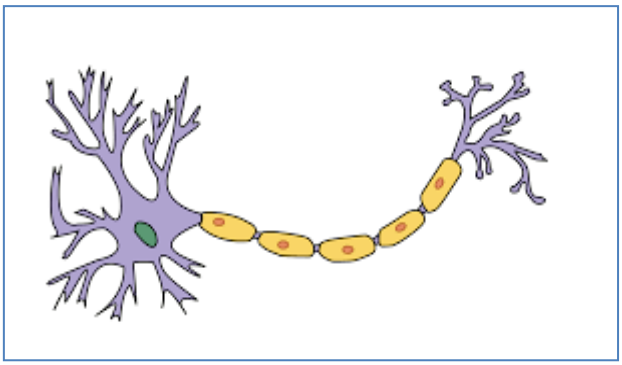
10. **Sukhpal observed a slide in laboratory and noticed that the nucleus of cell is absent. Which of the following specimen might this slide show?**

1) Onion peel 2) Amoeba
3) Nerve ce 4) Bacteria

11. **If you put flowers in fresh water then the flowers remain fresh for a long time. Which of the following scientific phenomenon is responsible for this?**

1) Water diffuses into the cell 2) Water moves out from the cell
3) Cell wall shrinks 4) Rate of photosynthesis increases

12. **Identify the cell shown.**



1) Neuron 2) Blood cell
3) Fat cell 4) Ovum

13. **If a person does not drink water for a long time, why his face appears dry and tired?**

1) Water diffuses into cell 2) Water moves out from cell
3) Cell wall shrinks 4) Rate of photosynthesis increases

14. Who discovered cell?

1) Robert Brown 2) Robert Hooke
3) Newton 4) J.E Purkinje

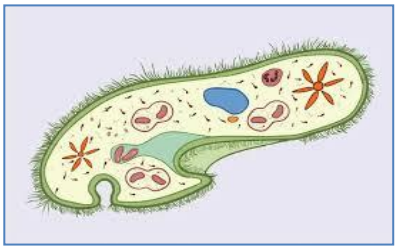
15. Which of the following is fundamental organisational unit of life?

1) Atom 2) Tissue 3) Cell 4) Nucleus

16. Which of the following process is responsible for movement of water molecules in cell?

1) Osmosis 2) diffusion 3) Separation 4) None of these

17. In the following diagram a paramecium is shown. Under which of the following category does it fall?



1) Unicellular organism 2) Multi cellular organism
3) Non living 4) Dead organism

18. Which scientist coined the term Protoplasm for the fluid substance of the cell?

1) Robert Brown 2) Robert Hooke
3) Virchow 4) J.E Purkinje

19. Nisha placed some dried raisins in solution A for some time and then in solution B. She observed that the resins swelled in solution A and shrank in solution B. Based on above observations, what is the nature of solution A and B respectively?

1) Isotonic solution, Hypertonic solution
2) Isotonic solution, Hypotonic solution
3) Hypertonic solution, Hypotonic solution
4) Hypotonic solution, Hypertonic solution

20. Which of the following statements about the plasma membrane is incorrect?

1) It is flexible 2) It can be seen with a simple microscope
3) It is selectively permeable 4) It is made up of fat and protein.

21. The main function of leucoplasts is…….

1) Storage 2) Reproduction
3) Digestion 4) Energy production

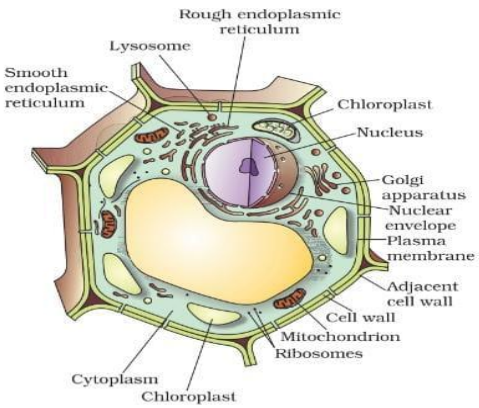
22. The functional part of DNA is called……

1) Chromosome 2) Nucleus
3) Plastid 4) Gene

23. Why is a robot not considered alive even though it behaves like a human?

1) It can't see 2) Its surface is hard
3) It is powered by electricity 4) It does not have biological activities

24. The figure below shows a plant cell. Which of its organelles is not present in an animal cell?



1) Cell Wall
2) Cell Membrane
3) Nucleus
4) Mitochondria

Class: 9th (Social Science) CEP Worksheet-3

Competency	Competency Details
C-3.3	Draws inter-linkages between various components of the physical environment such as relief and climate, climate and vegetation, agriculture and wildlife.
C-8.1	Gathers, comprehends, and analyses data related to poverty and unemployment in one's locality and at the national level
C-6.1	Analyses how people across the world have mobilised and safeguarded their rights.
C-5.2	Analyses the root causes of all kinds of discrimination against disadvantaged sections of our society and traces its roots in history.

1. What is called the average weather condition of a place over about 30 years or more?

a) Weather b) Climate c) Temperature d) Rainfall

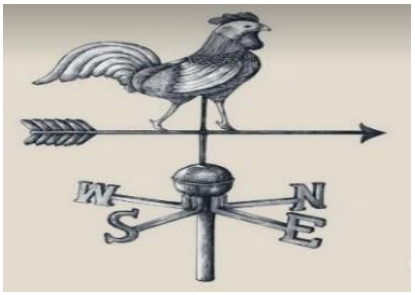
2. In Punjab and nearby states, winter rainfall is beneficial for the cultivation of which crop?

a) Wheat b) Paddy c) Maize d) All of the above

3. Because India has a monsoon climate, it experiences various seasons. Based on this climate, into how many main seasons is India divided?

a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five

4. Identify the instrument shown in the figure:



a) Thermometer

b) Barometer

c) Rain gauge

d) Wind vane

5. Some natural disasters (earthquake, tsunami, volcano, flood, drought, etc.) cause severe damage. Which of the following are their adverse effects?

a) Loss of lives

b) Financial loss

c) Destruction of crops and animals

d) All of the above

6. Which of the following statements is correct?

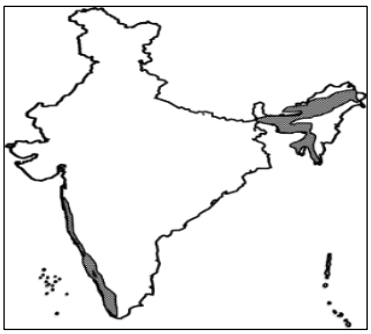
a) The southern part of India is close to the Equator.

b) The Tropic of Cancer passes through nearly centre of India.

c) Places near the sea coast experience moderate climate.

d) All of the above

7. On the map of India, which region is shown in the shaded area?



a) Mountainous area

b) Coastal area

c) Area of heavy rainfall

d) Area of Fish Farming/ Pisciculture

8. During which months does the air pressure start decreasing in the northern and northwestern parts of India, weakening the monsoon winds?

a) January–February b) October–November c) May–June d) June–July

9.Forests with tall, pointed trees having needle-like leaves to withstand dry and snowy conditions, and which are economically valuable, belong to which type of vegetation?

a) Coniferous forests b) Evergreen forests c) Deciduous forests d) Tidal forests

10. Natural vegetation differs across various regions of the world. This difference is mainly due to which geographical factors?

a) Soil and land b) Temperature and rainfall

c) Duration of sunshine d) All of the above

11. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

a) There are about 3,000 tigers in India.

b) There are 2,000 species of fish in the country.

c) There are more than 89,000 species of animals in our country.

d) Gaur or wild oxen is found in the forests of central India.

12. The Wildlife Protection Act, enacted for the conservation and protection of endangered species, was implemented in which year?

a) 1952 b) 1962 c) 1972 d) 1982

13. Ram got injured on his hand and went to an Ayurvedic doctor. The doctor gave him an ointment made from a plant also called "Sarvarog Nivarak." What is the name of this plant?

a) Sarpagandha b) Neem c) Sandalwood d) Tulsi

14. India has a rich heritage of vegetation and wildlife because of:

i) Different types of soil **ii) Temperature variation**

iii) Varying amount of Rainfall **iv) Relief** **v) Climatic conditions**

Choose the correct option:

a) (i) and (ii) b) (ii) and (v) c) All except (v) d) All of the above

15. Forests that remain green throughout the year and never shed their leaves at the same time, is known as ?

a) Mountainous forests

b) Tidal forests

c) Tropical Evergreen forests

d) Mangrove forests

16. Which soils are shown on the map of India?



a) Red and Alluvial

b) Laterite and Black

c) Black and Alluvial

d) Alluvial and Laterite

17. Which statement is incorrect?

a) Kerala has focused more on human resource development.

b) West Bengal reduced poverty through land reform measures.

c) Poverty reduced with high agricultural growth rate in Punjab state.

d) Odisha and Bihar emphasized food security through Public Distribution System.

18. Even a long time after independence, India is still facing the problem of poverty. According to the 2011–12 survey, about 270 million people in India still live in poverty. Do you know what fraction of the world's poor lives in India?

a) More than 1/3 part

b) More than 1/4 part

c) More than 1/5 part

d) More than 1/6 part

19. Ramu is working at a farmer's house in Punjab. Now he gets guaranteed employment near his home for 100 days. Under which scheme is this employment provided?

a) Pradhan Mantri Gramodya Yojana

b) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

c) Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

d) Antyodaya Anna Yojana

20. Which statement is correct?

Which of the following statements is correct?

Statement 1- Increase in unemployment and Partial Unemployment is the result of continuous increase in population.

Statement 2 - The poor are not affected by continuous rise in prices.

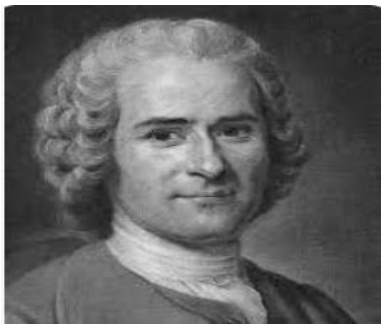
a) Statement 1 is correct

b) Statement 2 is correct.

c) Statement 1 and 2 are correct.

D) Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect

21. The person in the picture raised his voice against arbitrary and propounded the concept of democracy. He emphasized social freedom and equal rights in his book Social Contract. Identify the person in the picture



a) Voltaire

b) Rousseau

c) Montesquieu

d) Trotsky

22. The Bastille was an ancient fortress in Paris which had been used for long to house political prisoners. During the French Revolution, revolutionaries attacked this fort. That day is celebrated as Bastille Day. Which date is this?

a) 12 July b) 13 July c) 14 July d) 15 July

23. Suppose you lived in France during the rule of Maximilien Robespierre. What is this period called in history?

a) Golden Period b) Reign of Terror c) Dark Period d) Blue Period

24. After defeating Napoleon Bonaparte at the Battle of Waterloo, the British imprisoned him on which island?

a) Voltaire b) Rousseau c) St. Helena d) Trotsky

25. On which day did the Third Estate begin its meeting at the indoor tennis court?

a) 20 June 1789 b) 20 July 1789 c) 8 June 1790 d) 8 July 1790

Contribution by: Hardevinder Singh (Lec. English) SOE (G) Chamkaur Sahib, Roopnagar, Ranjit Kaur (Lec. History) G.S.S.School Chhina Bet, Gurdaspur & Mandeep Kaur (S.S Mistress) G.G.S.S. School Dakha, Ludhiana

CEP 2025-26
Class 9th Subject: English
Worksheet -3

Sr. No.	Competency	Competency Detail
1.	C-1.1	Identifies main points and summarises from careful listening or reading of the text (news articles, reports, editorials)

Questions (1–6): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

A farmer had three sons who always quarrelled among themselves. One day, he brought a bundle of sticks and asked each son to break it. No one could do it. Then the farmer untied the bundle and gave one stick to each son. They broke them easily. The farmer said, "When you are united, you are strong. But if you fight among yourselves, you will be weak." The sons understood their father's message. From that day, they worked together and brought peace and prosperity to their family. Teamwork is important not only in families but also in schools, workplaces, and communities. When people cooperate, even big tasks become easy.

Q1. What did the farmer ask his sons to do?

a) to collect sticks
b) to quarrel
c) to break the bundle
d) to break the sticks

Q2. Could the sons break the bundle together?

a) Yes b) No c) Only one could d) All did easily

Q3. What lesson did the farmer teach?

a) Obedience b) Unity is strength c) Money is power d) Work is fun

Q4. Where else is teamwork important?

a) Only in games b) Only at home
c) In families, schools, and communities d) Only in offices

Q5. What is the moral of the story?

a) Unity brings strength and success b) We should live alone
c) People should compete d) Sticks are strong

Q6. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on how teamwork helps in school life.

……

……

Questions (7–12): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Health is the greatest wealth of a person. A healthy body and mind allow us to enjoy life fully and achieve success. Exercise plays a key role in maintaining good health. It improves blood circulation, strengthens muscles, and keeps diseases away. Simple activities such as walking, jogging, or cycling every day are enough to keep the body active. Yoga and meditation are also important because they bring peace to the mind and reduce stress.

Students often spend long hours sitting in classrooms or using mobile phones. This lack of movement can lead to obesity, weak eyesight, and laziness. To avoid such problems, students should develop the habit of playing outdoor games like football, cricket, or badminton. These games not only make the body strong but also teach teamwork and discipline. A balanced diet is equally important. Eating too much junk food can cause serious health issues, while fruits, vegetables, and milk give real strength. A person who exercises regularly, eats properly, and sleeps on time is always more energetic and productive than one who neglects health. Good health is the foundation of a happy and successful life.

Q7. We can enjoy life only if we have healthy _____.

a) Body and muscles b) Mind and body c) Mind and family d) Muscles and mind

Q8. What does exercise improve?

a) Sleep b) Laziness c) Anger d) Blood circulation

Q9. What can lack of movement cause?

a) Obesity b) Happiness c) Success d) Discipline

Q10. Which games help in maintaining health?

a) Outdoor games b) Indoor games c) Mobile games d) Video games

Q11. What is equally important along with exercise?

a) Reading books b) Money c) Balanced diet d) Watching TV

Q12. Textual Question: Write two ways in which students can stay healthy.

……

……

Questions (13–18): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Pollution has become one of the most serious problems of modern society. It affects the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land we live on. Air pollution is caused by smoke from factories, vehicles, and burning of fuels. It makes the air dirty and leads to diseases such as asthma, lung cancer, and other respiratory problems. Water pollution is equally dangerous. Waste from industries, untreated sewage, and plastic waste make rivers and ponds unfit for drinking and even harm aquatic animals. Land pollution is caused when people throw garbage carelessly or use harmful chemicals in farming. Noise pollution is another form of pollution. Loudspeakers, traffic horns, and construction work disturb the peace of life. This kind of pollution affects hearing and also causes stress. Scientists warn that pollution is slowly damaging our planet. If we do not act quickly, it will become difficult for human beings to survive in the future. Students can play an important role in controlling pollution. Planting trees, reducing the use of plastic, and spreading awareness are simple but powerful steps. Everyone must realise that protecting the environment is the duty of every citizen.

Q13. What does air pollution cause?

a) Respiratory diseases b) Headache c) Strong lungs d) Happiness

Q14. What makes rivers and ponds unfit for drinking?

a) Fresh air b) Rainwater c) Fish d) Plastic and sewage waste

Q15. What is the effect of noise pollution?

a) Happiness b) Stress and hearing problems c) Good sleep d) Healthy life

Q16. What role can students play in reducing pollution?

a) Plant trees b) Waste water c) Burn plastics d) Use more vehicles

Q17. According to the passage, what is the duty of every citizen?

a) Cutting trees b) Building factories c) Protecting the environment d) Playing games

Q18. Textual Question: Write in your own words how water pollution is caused.

……

……

Questions (19-24): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Ravinder Nath Tagore, known as Gurudev, contributed to the field of literature with his numerous forms of poems, stories, dramas and songs. Tagore completed a set of major works by 1877, one of them being a long poem in the Maithili style of Vidya Pati. Tagore was homeschooled all his young life. Gurudev was then sent to England to receive formal education when he turned 17, but did not complete his education. It was then that he started studying the works of William Shakespeare and was inspired by English, Irish, and Scottish folk tunes. Tagore returned to his homeland in 1880 and continued his literary carrier. In 1940, Tagore was awarded an honorary doctorate by Oxford University. In 1913, Tagore was awarded the noble prize in literature for his great literary contribution to the West. He was also awarded a knighthood by King George V in 1915.

Q19. Tagore completed a set of major works by_____.

a) 1871 b) 1870 c) 1876 d) 1877

Q20. Tagore received his early education.

1) in a local school
2) in a missionary School
3) at home
4) none of these

Q21. Tagore completed his education in England.

a) true b) false c) not sure d) not given

Q22. Given below is a flowchart of life events in Tagore's life. Put them in the correct order.

a) received noble prize b) returned to homeland
c) received honorary doctorate d) completed, major set of works

Q23. Complete the following table about Rabindranath Tagore.

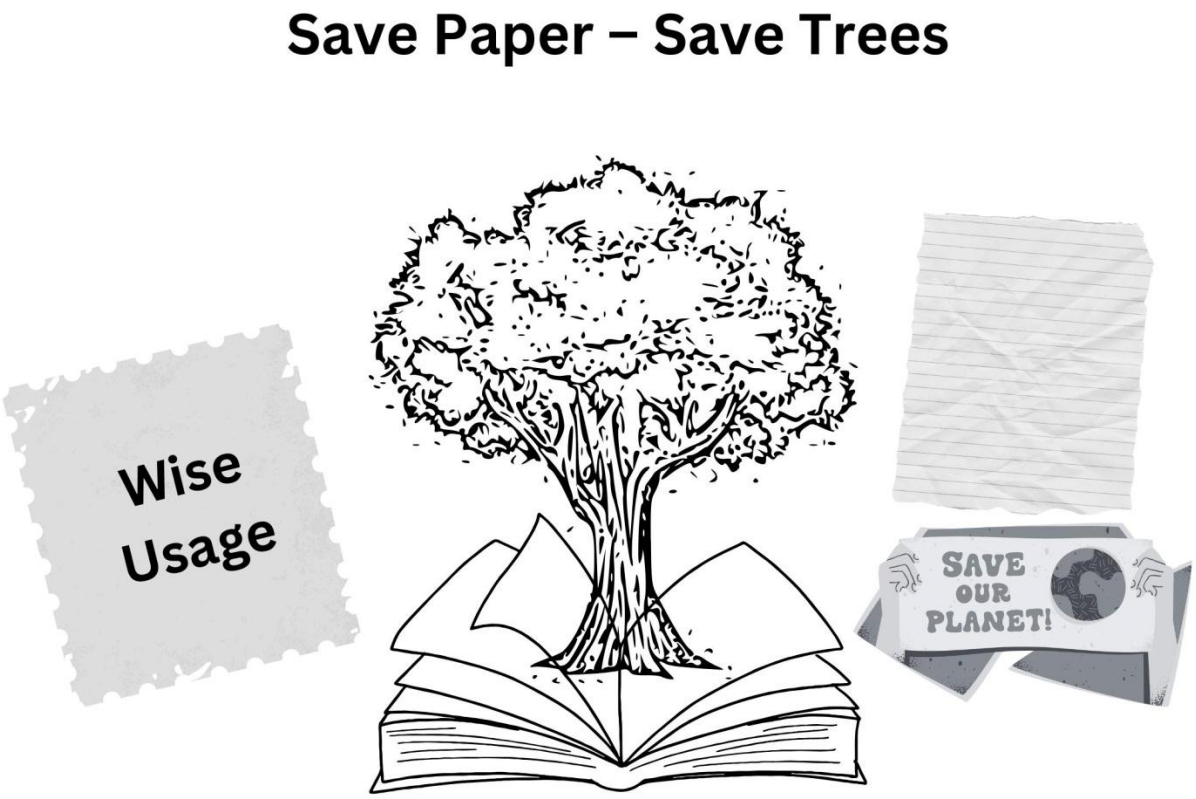
a) popular name b) awards by British government
c) place of higher education d) famous work

Q24. Read the statements and decide which statement(s) is/are correct:

i) Tagore was inspired by William Shakespeare
ii) Tagore was inspired by English folk tunes
iii) Tagore was inspired by English, Irish and Scottish folk tunes
iv) Tagore was inspired by William Shakespeare only

a) i b) i & ii c) i & iii d) iv

Questions (25–30): Study the poster carefully and answer the questions.



Q25. What is the theme of the poster?

a) Save Energy
b) Save Paper – Save Trees
c) Save Water
d) Save Animals

Q26. What is shown in the image?

a) A notebook and a green tree
b) A factory
c) A house
d) A bulb

Q27. What does the poster suggest?

a) Use paper carelessly
b) Cut more trees
c) Avoid reading
d) Use paper wisely

Q28. What happens when we waste paper?

a) Trees are saved
b) Paper becomes free
c) Trees are cut
d) Forests grow

Q29. Suggest another name for this poster.

Q30. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on Why saving trees is important for our future?

……

……

Worksheet-3
विषय:हिंदी
कक्षा-नौवीं

C-1.1: विभिन्न पाठों को समझने के लिए अनुमान लगाना (inferring) और पूर्वानुमान (predicting) जैसी रणनीतियाँ अपनाता/अपनाती है।

1. 'तत्सम' शब्द किन्हें कहा जाता है ?

(क) अंग्रेजी भाषा से विकसित होने वाले शब्द
(ख) हिंदी भाषा से विकसित होने वाले शब्द
(ग) संस्कृत से हिन्दी में प्रयोग होने वाले मूल शब्द
(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी।

2. 'अग्नि' शब्द का तद्भव रूप क्या होगा ?

(क) आग
(ख) आधा
(ग) अंधेरा
(घ) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं।

3. 'पत्थर' शब्द का तत्सम रूप क्या होगा?

(क) पादप
(ख) पाषाण
(ग) कूप
(घ) काष्ठ

4. 'भारतीय' शब्द में से प्रत्यय छाँटें-

(क) इय
(ख) ईय
(ग) य
(घ) तीय

5. 'अदृश्य' शब्द में से उपसर्ग छाँटें-

(क) अदृ
(ख) अ
(ग) श्य
(घ) दृश्य

6. 'अपमान' शब्द में से मूल शब्द छाँटें-

(क) मान
(ख) अप
(ग) अ
(घ) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं।

7. हिंदी में प्रत्यय के कितने भेद पाए जाते हैं?

(क) चार
(ख) तीन
(ग) दो
(घ) पाँच

8. हिंदी में उपसर्ग के कितने भेद पाए जाते हैं?

(क) चार
(ख) तीन
(ग) दो
(घ) पाँच

9. उपसर्ग शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़ने वाले शब्द
(ख) शब्द के मध्य जुड़ने वाले शब्द
(ग) शब्द की समाप्ति में आने वाले शब्द
(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी।

10. कृत् प्रत्यय के कितने भेद होते हैं?

(क) पाँच (ख) तीन

(ग) चार (घ) दो

11. 'फूला न समाना' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) बहुत खुश होना (ख) फूल खिल जाना

(ग) प्रतिष्ठा नष्ट होना (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी।

12. 'लोहे के चने चबाना' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) वीरगति को प्राप्त होना (ख) अकड़ दूर करना

(ग) बहुत कठिनाई से सामना करना (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी।

13. 'पत्थर पर लकीर' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) पत्थर पर चित्र बनाना (ख) पक्की बात

(ग) कच्ची बात (घ) उपर्युक्त में से कोई भी नहीं।

14. 'हाथ को हाथ न सूझना' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) कुछ समझ न आना (ख) कुछ दिखाई न देना

(ग) कुछ सुनाई न देना (घ) अकेले होना।

15. 'हाथ को हाथ न सूझना' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) कुछ समझ ना आना (ख) कुछ दिखाई ना देना

(ग) कुछ सुनाई ना देना (घ) अकेले होना।

16. 'मुँह मोड़ना' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) मुँह तोड़ना (ख) खुश होना

(ग) अपेक्षा करना (घ) बहुत दुखी होना।

17. हिन्दी में तद्धित प्रत्यय के कितने भेद पाए जाते हैं?

(क) दो (ख) तीन

(ग) चार (घ) पाँच

18. 'एक अंतहीन चक्रव्यूह' में नशे की लत के किस नतीजे का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है?

(क) सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि (ख) स्वास्थ्य और मानसिक स्थिति का नुकसान

(ग) शिक्षा में प्रगति (घ) खेलों में सफलता

19. नशे की लत का व्यक्ति के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

(क) केवल मानसिक स्थिति में सुधार (ख) केवल शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव

(ग) आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों नुकसान (घ) कोई असर नहीं

20. 'एक अंतहीन चक्रव्यूह' में लेखक का मुख्य संदेश क्या है?

(क) नशे से दूर रहकर जीवन सुरक्षित बनाएँ (ख) नशा एक हल्की आदत है

(ग) नशा शिक्षा में मदद करता है (घ) नशा केवल मनोरंजन के लिए है

21. नशे की लत से बचाव के लिए कौन-सा उपाय सुझाया गया है?

(क) पैसे खर्च कर नशा खरीदना (ख) लगातार नशा करना

(ग) अकेले रहना और नशे का आनंद लेना (घ) परिवार और समाज का सहयोग

22. नशे के चक्रव्यूह में फँसा आदमी क्या कुछ लुटा देता है ?

क) मित्र और सगे संबंधियों को। ख) अपनी धन-दौलत को।

ग) अपने स्वास्थ्य को। घ) उपरोक्त सभी।

23. व्यसन या ड्रग एडिक्शन किसे कहते हैं ?

क) मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से नशे पर निर्भर हो जाना। ख) नशा बेचने की आदत।

ग) नशीले पदार्थों का उत्पादन। घ) नशा मुक्ति।

24. नशे के अंतहीन चक्रव्यूह में कौन फँस जाते हैं ?

क) जो अवसाद और तनाव में रहते हैं। ख) जो बार-बार विफल होते हैं।

ग) परिस्थितियों को देखकर जिनका मन कमज़ोर होता है। घ) उपरोक्त सभी।

25. 'झाँसी की रानी की समाधि पर' कविता की रचयिता कौन हैं?

(क) महादेवी वर्मा (ख) सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

(ग) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी (घ) जयशंकर प्रसाद

26. झाँसी की रानी का नाम क्या था?

(क) रानी दुर्गावती (ख) रानी पद्मिनी

(ग) रानी लक्ष्मीबाई (घ) रानी सावित्रीबाई

27. कविता में कवयित्री ने रानी की समाधि के सामने क्या किया?

(क) गीत गाया (ख) मौन प्रार्थना की

(ग) प्रणाम किया (घ) नृत्य किया

28. 'झाँसी की रानी की समाधि पर' कविता की रचयिता कौन हैं?

(क) महादेवी वर्मा (ख) सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

(ग) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी (घ) जयशंकर प्रसाद

29. रानी लक्ष्मीबाई का संबंध किस क्रांति से था?

(क) 1930 का नमक सत्याग्रह (ख) 1857 की क्रांति

(ग) 1920 का असहयोग आंदोलन (घ) 1942 का भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन

30. झाँसी की रानी ने किस युद्ध में वीरगति पाई?

(क) पानीपत का युद्ध (ख) प्लासी का युद्ध

(ग) झाँसी का युद्ध (घ) ग्वालियर का युद्ध

31. कहानी 'दो हाथ' की मुख्य पात्र कौन है?

(क) रानी (ख) नीरू

(ग) रीमा (घ) अंजली

32. नीरू की दिनचर्या क्या थी ?

(क) नाचना और गाना (ख) घर का काम और कॉलेज की पढ़ाई

(ग) कपड़े सिलाई करना (घ) सहेलियों के साथ घूमना

33. घर का मुखिया कारोबार करने कहाँ गया हुआ था ?

(क) अमरीका (ख) अफ्रीका

(ग) चीन (घ) कनाडा

34. अज्जू बड़ा होकर क्या बनना चाहता था?

(क) डॉक्टर (ख) इंजीनियर

(ग) कलाकार (घ) अध्यापक

35. परिवार वाले हर रोज़ किसकी राह देखते थे ?

(क) रंग-बिरंगे पत्र वाली टिकट की (ख) रंग-बिरंगे पक्षियों की

(ग) रंग-बिरंगे मौसम की (घ) रंग-बिरंगे टिकटों वाले पत्र की

36. अज्जू को नैरोबी में मिला वृद्ध व्यक्ति कौन था?

(क) उसके पिता जी (ख) उसका मित्र

(ग) उसके पिता जी के मित्र (घ) उसके मित्र के पिता

37. नीरू को प्रायः किसका अभाव खलता था?

(क) अपनी दादी का अभाव (ख) अपनी सखियों का अभाव

(ग)अपनी मां का अभाव (घ)इन सभी का

38. कॉलेज की लड़कियां हफ्तों से किसकी सजावट में जुटी हुई थी ?

(क) अपने कॉलेज की सजावट में (ख)अपने नाखूनों की सजावट में

(ग) अपने घर की सजावट में (घ)अपनी चुनरी की सजावट में

39. पिता का दुलार पा कर नीरू क्या भूल जाती थी ?

(क)अपनी सखियों को भूल जाती थी (ख) घर का कामकाज करना भूल जाती थी

(ग) कॉलेज की पढ़ाई (घ) अपनी मां की कमी

40. नशा करने से आर्थिक जीवन पर क्या असर पड़ता है ?

(क)सामाजिक समस्याएं आती हैं (ख)धार्मिक समस्याएं आती हैं

(ग) आर्थिक समस्याएं बढ़ती हैं (घ)यह सभी

तैयार कर्त्ता:
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