FIRST TERM EVALUATION - 2018
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Standard : IX
Scoring Key

1 Terrestrial radiation

2 Hanseatic League

3 Central statistical Agency

4 Right to Constitutional remedies, Right to Equality, Cultural and Educational Rights

5
A. Pacific Plate
B. North American Plate
C. South American Plate
D. African Plate

6

Micci Dominici	Counts
Suleiman	Al-Qanuni
Kankan Moosa	Mali
Genghis khan	Karakkoram

7 A net work of educational institutions were established under the leadership of Charlemagne
The resultant intellectual awaking was known as the Carolingian Renaissance

8 Charlemagne saved Pope Leo III from the tribal attack of the Lombards.
As a token of gratitude, the Pope crowned him as the Holy Roman Emperor and hence the empire came to be called Holy Roman Empire.

9 There is no official religion for India
India does not promote any religion and religious freedom as ensured by the constitution

10 Meteorologists measure the maximum temperature at 2 pm
The minimum temperature is taken just before the sunrise

11 Faulting, collapse of roofs of mines, pressure of reservoirs, Volcanic eruptions
Plate movements

12 Industrial sector
Service Sector

13 A – The book containing the laws prevailed in the Roman

	Empire B – The Digest C – The small book intended for the study of law
14	Introduction of postal system using horses The communication system know as courier He maintained a well organized Espionage
15	The rapid increase in production Diversity of products Construction of roads and bridges and effective steps to control thieves and robbers
16	Defining heat budget Incoming radiation Outgoing radiation
17	High clouds (20000 to 40000 ft) Medium clouds (7000 to 20000 ft) Low clouds (<7000 ft) Clouds with great vertical extent (2000 to 30000 ft)
18	Rise in the establishment of educational institution and hospitals Advancement in banking and insurance Telecommunication networks
19	Merchants from Venice, Granada and Genoa reached Timbuktu for marketing gold and ivory It was also a centre of slave trade The university of Timbuktu was a leading centre of knowledge and attracted students from all parts of the world The great Mosque at Timbuktu was a leading centre of Islamic studies
20	• University established by the Arabs in Spain had a library which contains thousands of manuscripts • During the period of Abbasid Caliphate primary educational institutions were started (Maktabs) where children between the age of 6 and 14 were educated. • There were facilities for women education in the Arab world and ladies were given the opportunity to become teachers by attaining the degree, Ijas • The universities of Baghdad and Damascus and the Al – Azhar University of Egypt
21	• Ensure equality before law • Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, sex, place of birth etc

- Ensure equality of opportunity in public employments
- Abolition of titles

22 Being Unable to resist the gravitational force of the earths, the water droplets get released from the clouds and fall on the earth in different forms. This process is called precipitation.
Rainfall – The common manifestation of precipitation is in the form of water drops.
Snowfall –When the temperature falls below 0°C, Precipitation reaches the earth in the form of tiny crystals of ice
If the water droplets releases from the clouds happen to pass through colder layers of the atmosphere, they may reach in the from of ice pellets – Hailstones

23 The difference between the maximum and minimum temperature in a day is called diurnal range of temperature
Diurnal range of temperature = maximum temperature – minimum temperature
The average temperature of a day is terms daily mean temperature

Daily mean temperature = $\frac{Max.Temp + Min.Temp}{2}$

24 Modern technological development
Information and communication technology
Educational development
Other innovations in knowledge economy

- The constitution proposes remedial measures if the fundamental rights are violated
- Right to constitutional remedies

25
- As per this right, if the fundamental rights are violated an individual can approach either the Supreme Court or the High Courts for enforcing them
- The order issued by such courts for the enforcement of fundamental rights are known as ‘writs’

26
- Lack of reliable statistical data creates difficulty in estimating national income
- Services of house wives is not included in national income
- The production of goods for self consumption is not included
- The practical difficulty in assessing the money value of service impede the correct estimation of national

income

Arab's contributions

- The numerals and zero from India were popularized in Europe.
- Chemistry, Algebra and optics
- Ibn-Sina – Medical scientist, philosopher
- Ibn – Al – Quasim – father of surgery

OR

27

- Romanesque style
- Gothic style
- Carolingian style
- The western style was Influenced by the eastern art and architecture
- Omar Khyyam – Rubaiyyat
- Al-Firdausi – Shahnama
- Thomas Aquinas – Summa Theology
- St. Augstine – City of god
- Kalhana – Raja Tharangini
- Jaya deva – Gita Govindam

Latitude
Altitude
Nearness of Ocean
Winds
Explain any three

28

OR

Dew
Cloud
Frost
Mist/fog

FIRST TERM EVALUATION 2018
STANDARD 9 – PHYSICS
ANSWER KEY

1. Viscous liquid
2. Density of the liquid is equal to that of the object
3. Impulsive force
4. Mass
5. 2
6. a) 2.4 N
   b)1.6 N
   c) 5 N
   d) 1.2 N
7. a) Correct definition
   b) Due to difference in volume of substances Or
   Density of substances
8 a) Zero
   b) moving with uniform velocity
9 a) 20 kg
   b) kg m/s
10. **A man Jumps from a boat to shore**
    A bullet is fired from the gun
    A boat is rowed
    Walking: While walking we push ground backwards, as a result the ground push us forward.
11. **Swimming**: We push water backwards while swimming, and then water takes us forward.
    a) water
12. b) Viscous force between the layers of water is very low. So it can flow very easily
    a) 2400 N/m^2
    b)The pressure applied at any point of a liquid at
13. rest in a closed system, will be experienced equally at all parts of the liquid.
    c) Excavator, Hydraulic press
14. a) Liquid B
    b) Cohesion :The force of attraction between molecules of same type
    Adhesion : The force of attraction between molecules of different types of substances
    c) inversely propotional
    a) v=0
    u=40 m/s
    $a=-5m/s^2$
    v=u+at
    0=40+-5xt
    t=8 s
    b)$S=ut+1/2\ at^2$

=40x8+ 1/2x-5x8x8
=160 m

15. a) E moves forward
b) D and E moves forward
c) law of conservation of momentum

16. a) Hydrometer
b) 1
c) Relative density of kerosene = $\frac{\text{Density of kerosene}}{\text{Density of water}}$
Density of kerosene = 0.81 x 1000 = 810 kg/m^3

17. a) No change in density
b) When the foil is made into a vessel it displaces water equal to its weight because it has more volume.When it is folded its volume becomes very low. So it cannot displace water equal to its weight.
c) Density of liquid is higher than aluminium.

18. a) zero
b)30 m/s
c) Displacement = Area
= 1/2 x 10 x 50
= 250 m

19. a) Centripetal force
b) velocity changes
c) Yes, It moves along a circular path and covers equal distance in equal intervals of time

20. a) Gravitational constant
b)Henry Cavendish
c) $F= Gm_1m_2/r^2$
$= 6.67x10^{-11}x50x60/2^2$
$=750x6.67x10^{-11}$
$=5.0025x10^{-8}$ N

FIRST TERMINAL EVALUATION 2018-2019

CLASS- 9. (HINDI)

ANSWER KEY

1. वह
2. पक्षी दीमक के बदले अपना पंख लेना चाहता है।
3. पटकथा

सीन-1

स्थान,समय और पात्र का जिक्र किया है। पात्रों की उम्र वेशभूषा आदि का विवरण है। दृश्य का वर्णन है। स्वाभाविक एवं पात्रानुकूल संवाद है।

।कट।

अथवा

संकेतों के आधार पर टिप्पणी लिखना चाहिए।

4. हम दुर्बल हो गए।
5. हम बदलते रहे अपने कंधे।
6. कवि का सूचित करता है। कवितांश का आशय समझकर लिखी है। अपना दृष्टिकोण व्यक्त किया है।
7. चुन्नी,लल्लू और गोपू मनोहर चाचा के घर में टी.वी देखने केलिए जा रहे हैं।
8. गोपू दौड़कर सड़क पार कर लेता है।
9. तारीख। विषयानुकूल डायरी लिखी है। डायरी की शैली है। आत्मनिष्ट भाषा का प्रयोग।
10. ब्राउन ने मिर्ज़ा ग़ालिब को घर छोड़ आने का आदेश दिया।
11. ब्राउन का चेहरा सुर्ख था और आंखें भी लाल-लाल थी।
12. अपना विचार प्रकट करता है।
13. इनको वापस छोड़ आओ।

इनको घर वापस छोड़ आओ।

14. तिरस्कार करना।
15. विषयानुकूल संवाद। वार्तालाप की शैली।
16. मातृभूमि, देशभक्ती जैसे
17. कवितांश का आशय समझकर लिखी है।
18. आग।
19. घर में आग लगने से - आदमी परेशान था।

प्रचंड आग बुझाने में - आदमी असफल था।

आग बुझाने की कोशिश में थे - आदमी और पत्नी।

पेट की आग को - हम देख नहीं पाते।

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ഉത്തര സൂചിക

രസതന്ത്രം

std:9

1)8

2)നിരോക്സീകരണം

3)മാസ്സ് സംരക്ഷണ നിയമം

4)ഇലക്ട്രോൺ സ്വീകരിക്കുമ്പോൾ

5)ഡ്യൂറീരിയം **(4x1=4)**

6)

ഇലക്ട്രോണുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	**13**
ന്യൂട്രോണുകളുടെ എണ്ണം	**14**

7)N_2 ,O_2
ഇലക്ട്രോ നെഗറ്റിവിറ്റി തുല്യമായതിനാൽ

8) ടോബറിനെർ-----ത്രികങ്ങൾ

ന്യൂലാൻഡ് ----അഷ്ടകം

9)a)7
b)1

10)
```
  x x
 xOx
  x x
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(4x2=8)

12)a)D
b)B,C

13)a)17
b)17
c)3

14)a)ഇലക്ട്രോണിനെ കൊടുക്കുകയും വാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഉണ്ടാവുന്ന ബന്ധനം

b)Na

c)1

15)a)x=2e y=F^-

b)$1S^2$ $2S^2$ $2P^6$

c)F (4x3=12)

16) a)K_2O $CaCl_2$

b)അയോണിക സംയുക്തം ----1)ഖര അവസ്ഥയിൽ കാണുന്നു

2)ജലത്തിൽ ലയിക്കുന്നു

സഹസംയോജക സംയുക്തം -----1)ഖര,ദ്രാവക, വാതക അവസ്ഥകളിൽ കാണുന്നു

2)ജലത്തിൽ ലയിക്കുന്നില്ല.

17)a)അറ്റോമിക് മാസ്സിനെ

b)ഗ്രൂഷിൽ

c)മേന്മ --മൂലകങ്ങളെ സമഗ്രമായി വർഗീകരിച്ചു

പോരായ്മ --ഹൈഡ്രജന് വ്യക്തമായ സ്ഥാനം നല്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ല

18)a)റൂഥർ ഫോർഡ്

b)ഗോൾഡ് ഫോയിൽ പരീക്ഷണം

c)ആറ്റത്തിലെ ഭൂരിഭാഗം സ്ഥലവും ശൂന്യമാണ് .

അറ്റത്തിനുള്ളിൽ പോസിറ്റീവ് ചാർജ് ഉണ്ട് .ഇത് ചെറിയ സ്ഥലത്തു ക്രമീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു

19)a)+3

b)ഓക്സിജൻ മാറ്റുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനമായതിനാൽ

c)Fe

d)Al_2O_3

20)

A	B	C
ചാഡ്‌വിക്ക്	ന്യൂട്രോൺ	ചാർജില്ല
റൂഥർ ഫോർഡ്	പ്രോട്ടോൺ	പോസിറ്റീവ് ചാർജ്
ബോർ	ഷെൽ	$2n^2$
തോംസൺ	ഇലക്ട്രോൺ	നെഗറ്റിവ് ചാർജ്

(4x4=16)

FIRST TERM EVALUATION 2018
STANDARD 9 – BIOLOGY
SCORING KEY

1. Lysozyme

2. (a) A and B correct

3. (c) Bile makes the food alkaline

4. Pancreatic lipase

5. (b) Structure of vein.

6. RBC

7. A - Oesophagus
   B - Liver
   C - Stomach
   D - Rectum

8. (a) - Donate blood - Donate life
   (b) - Donation of blood does not cause any health problem to the donor

9. (a) Sucrose
   (b) Fructose
   (c) Protein
   d) Oil seeds

10. (a) Maintaining immunity
    (b) Transporting Oxygen and carbon dioxide
    (c) Carrying hormones to their target tissues.
    (d) Transportation of excretory materials.

11. (a) A - Grana B - Stroma
    (b) Formation of ATP and splitting of H_2O

12. (a) Tongue compress the food into balls with the help of the palate.
    (b) Posterior part of the tongue allows food to move over the epiglottis into the oesophagus

(c) Uvula closes the nasal cavity that opens into the pharynx

(d) Trachea raises up and closed by epiglottis

13. Accumulation of fat roughens the wall of blood vessels, RBC may clump together to form thrombus.

14. (a) A - Pulmonary artery
B - Pulmonary vein
C - Aorta
D - Venacava

(b) Aortic valve prevent backward flow of blood.

15. (a) Light reaction

(b) Oxygen is released by plants.
glucose.

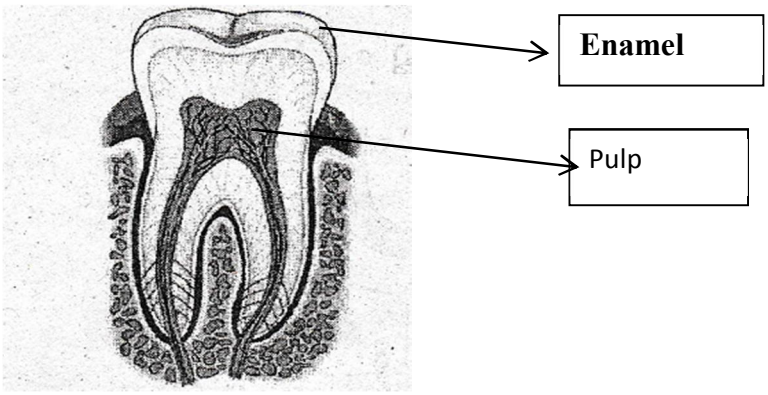
(c) Yes, ATP production. Conversion of light energy to Chemical energy.

16. 70 to 80 % oxygen in atmosphere is contributed by algae in the ocean.
Provide food and oxygen to both aquatic and terrestrial organisms, relevant message.

17. (a) Villus

(b) Glucose, fructose, galactose and amino acids are absorbed into the blood vessels (any two) and fatty acids and glycerol into lacteal.

18. (a)



(b) **Pulp**
Enamel

19. (a) Colour turns in first expt.
Presence of starch

There is no colour difference in the second experiment because salivary amylase convert starch into maltose.

20. (i) Blood reaches the atrium from the lungs and other parts of the body. Blood fills in atria. Atria dilate fully.

(ii) Atria contract. The remaining blood in the atria flows completely to the ventricles. Ventricles dilate fully.

(iii) Ventricles contract completely. Cuspid valves close. Blood flows out through aorta and pulmonary artery.

21. a. Tissue fluid

b. Glucose, O_2 and water from the blood goes to the cell through tissue fluid CO_2 and waste from the cell to blood goes through the tissue fluid.

c. The tissue fluid that enteres the lymph vessel is lymph. Helps in the absorption and transport of fatty acid and glycerol.

22. A. To prove that O_2 is released during photosynthesis.

B. There will be no air bubble in the set up placed in dark room. No photosynthesis occur.

C. O_2 is released during photosynthesis
O_2 comes from water.

23. (a) A - Osmosis B - Diffusion

(b)

- Diffusion is the movement of molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration
- By diffusion, molecules move across the cell through the cell membrane.
- Osmosis is the movement of water molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration across a semi - permeable membrane.
- This process continues till the concentration becomes equal.

(c) Need energy

FIRST TERM EVALUATION - 2018
MATHEMATICS ANSWER KEY
STD IX

1
(a) PB = 4 cm
(b) AB = 2 x 4 = 8 cm

2
(a) Area of Triangle ABP = 8 x $\frac{1}{2}$= 4 cm^2
(b) Area of Triangle ABC = 4 + 8 + 4 = 16 cm^2

3
(a) 7
(b) $2\sqrt{7}$

4
(a) $\frac{1}{4}$= 0.25
(b) 0.734

5
(a) Perimeter = 2 ($\sqrt{8}$+ $\sqrt{2}$) , Area = 4 cm^2
(b) AC = $\sqrt{10}$

6
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$= 0.333.... , $\frac{1}{9}$= 0.111.....
(b) $(0.333.....)^2 = (\frac{1}{3})^2 = \frac{1}{9}$= 0.111...

7
(a) 1 : 3
(b) 80 x $\frac{3}{4}$= 60 cm^2

8
(a) 66
(b) x + y = 12
y = 2x -3
x = 5 y = 7
The number = 57

9
(a) $\frac{7}{14}$
(b) $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{p}{q}$; aq = bp
$\frac{aq}{pq}=\frac{bp}{pq}$; $\frac{a}{p}=\frac{b}{q}$

10
(a) 59 cm^2
(b) 29 cm^2
(c) 59 cm^2

11
(a) PQ = 12 cm
(b) BC = 6 cm
OB = 10 cm

12
(a) $\frac{5+25}{5x6}$= 1
(b) $\frac{n+n^2}{nx(n+1)}$= 1

13
(a) 25 cm^2
(b) 50 cm^2
(c) For drawing triangle and dividing into 4 equal triangles.

14
(a) $\angle ADC = 90^0$
(b) CD = $\sqrt{3}$, AC = $2\sqrt{3}$
(c) $6\sqrt{3}$

15
(a) Age of child = x
Age of Father = y
3x + y = 110
x + 3y = 170
4x + 4y = 280
x + y = 70
2x = 40
x = 20 , y = 50

16
(a) $\angle B = 90^0$
(b) 3 cm
(c) BC is parallel to OP
So $\angle P = 90^0$
The circle with diameter AO passes through P.
P is the mid point of AB.

17
(a) 24 cm^2
(b) 48 cm^2
(c) Ap = $\frac{48}{10}$= 4.8 cm

18
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{6}$
(d) $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{42}$

19
(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}$
= 1.732 – 1.414 = 0.318 = 0.32
(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})}$
= 1.732 + 1.414 = 3.146 = 3.15

20
(a) $\frac{2}{9}$
(b) $\frac{1}{4}$($\frac{x}{2x+2}=\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{3}{8}$
(c) $\frac{3}{8}$

21 (a) $\frac{7}{8}$
(b) $\frac{6}{5}$
(c) $\frac{17+a}{18+a}, \frac{18}{17}$

22 (a) For drawing triangle
(b) For Drawing triangle of equal area
(c) For writing sides
(d) For finding area of triangle (appoximately 24)

23 (a) $\frac{1}{2}$
(b)$\frac{1}{6}$
(c) $\frac{1}{12}$
(d) $1 - \frac{1}{11} = \frac{10}{11}$

24 (a) $3\sqrt{2}$

(b) $3\sqrt{3}$

(c) $3\sqrt{3} - 3 = 0.732$

25 (a) 208
(b) 96 cm^2
(c) $(x + y)2 = 400$, $(x + y) = 20$
$(x - y)2 = 16$, $(x - y) = 4$
$x = 12$, $y = 8$

26 (a) $\frac{a+b}{a} + \frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{b(a+b)+a(a+b)}{axb}$
$= \frac{ba+b^2+a^2+ab}{axb} = \frac{(a+b)x(a+b)}{axb}$
(b) For finding the sum and product are equal
(c) $\frac{5}{2}$and $\frac{5}{3}$

27 (a) For Drawing circle and triangle
(b) For identifying triangle as right triangle
(c) For drawing right triangle and its circumcircle

28 (a) 4 : 3
(b)4 : 3
(c)For dividing the line in the ratio 4 : 3

29 (a) 210
(b) 155
(c) 99
(d) 100
(e) 100 x 101