



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: PHYSICS**CLASS-9****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC: MOTION****Multiple Choices Questions:**

1. Distance covered by a body from velocity-time graph is
 - (A) Area under the graph
 - (B) Equal to the slope of the graph
 - (C) Is denoted by a line parallel to the time axis at any point on the distance axis
 - (D) Is denoted by a line parallel to the distance axis at any point on the time axis
2. The acceleration of a body from a velocity - time graph is
 - (A) Area under the graph
 - (B) Equal to the slope of the graph
 - (C) Is denoted by a line parallel to the time axis at any point on the distance axis
 - (D) Is denoted by a line parallel to the distance axis at any point on the time axis
3. An example of a body moving with constant speed but still accelerating is
 - (A) A body moving in a helical path with constant speed
 - (B) A body moving with constant speed on a straight road
 - (C) A body moving with constant speed in a circular path
 - (D) A body moving with constant speed on a straight railway track
4. SI Unit of measurement of acceleration is
 - (A) m/s^2
 - (B) m/s
 - (C) m
 - (D) m/hr
5. Formula to find the average velocity of a body is given by
 - (A) $V_{av} = (u + v)/2$
 - (B) $S_n = \{u + a/2(2n-1)\}$
 - (C) $S = u t + 1/2 a t^2$
 - (D) $V = u + at$
6. An object travels 20m in 5 sec and then another 40m in 5 se What is the average speed of the object?
 - (A) 2m/s
 - (B) 0 m/s
 - (C) 12m/s
 - (D) 6m/s
7. A farmer moves along the boundary of a square field of side 10 m in 40 sec. The magnitude of displacement of the farmer at the end of 2 minutes 20 seconds from his initial position is:
 - (A) $10\sqrt{2}$ m
 - (B) 30m
 - (C) 10m
 - (D) 40m

8. A man travels a distance of 20 km from his home to office, and 10 km towards his house back. Then the displacement covered by the man in the whole trip is
(A) 30 Km (B) 10 Km (C) zero Km (D) 50 Km
9. Acceleration is a vector quantity, which indicates that its value
(A) Can be positive, negative or zero
(B) Is always positive
(C) Is always negative
(D) Is zero
10. Rate of change of displacement is called
(A) Velocity (B) deceleration (C) Speed (D) acceleration
11. 180° plane angle is equal to
(A) $\pi/2$ radian (B) π radian (C) 2π radian (D) none of these
12. Suppose a boy is enjoying a ride on a merry-go-round which is moving with a constant speed of 10 m/s. It implies that the boy is:
(A) At rest (B) Moving with no acceleration
(C) In accelerated motion (D) Moving with uniform velocity
13. $1 \text{ km/h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m/s}$
(A) $3/50$ (B) $18/5$ (C) $50/3$ (D) $5/18$
14. Which of the following statement is correct regarding velocity and speed of a moving body?
(A) Velocity of a moving body is always higher than its speed
(B) Speed of a moving body is always higher than its velocity
(C) Speed of a moving body is its velocity in a given direction
(D) Velocity of a moving body is its speed in a given direction
15. If car A is at 40 km/h and car B is at 10 km/h in the opposite direction, what is the velocity of the car A relative to the car B?
(A) 40 km/h (B) 50 km/h (C) 10 km/h (D) 30 km/h
16. Which of the following is most likely not a case of uniform circular motion?
(A) Motion of the earth around the sun
(B) Motion of a toy train on a circular track
(C) Motion of a racing car on a circular track
(D) Motion of hours' hand on the dial of a clock

17. A man is moving with 36 kmph. The time of reaction is 0.9 seconds. On seeing an obstacle in the path, he applies brakes and decelerates at 5 m/s^2 , the total distance covered before he stops is:
(A) 19 m (B) 17 m (C) 16 m (D) 18 m
18. The numerical ratio of displacement to distance for a moving object is:
(A) Always less than 1 (B) Equal to 1 or less than 1
(C) Always more than 1 (D) Equal to 1 or more than one
19. A car goes from a town A to another town B with a speed of 40 km/h and returns back to the town A with a speed of 60 km/h. The average speed of the car during the complete journey is-
(A) 48 km/h (B) 50 km/h (C) zero (D) none of these
20. _____ describes how fast something is going, whereas, _____ describes how fast something is going in a certain direction.
(A) rate, velocity (B) rate, speed
(C) speed, velocity (D) speed, acceleration

Very short answer type Questions:

1. Which physical quantity corresponds to the rate of change of momentum?
2. Define one newton force.
3. What is the relationship between force and acceleration?
4. Name the principle on which a rocket works?
5. What is the force which produces an acceleration of 1 m/s^2 in a body of mass 1 kg.

Short answer type Questions:

1. To take the boat away from the bank of a river, the boatman pushes the bank with an oar. Why?
2. Why does a gunman get a jerk on firing a bullet?
3. Explain how a rocket works?
4. If a man jumps out from a boat, the boat moves backwards. Why?
5. How long will it take a force of 10 N to stop a mass of 2.5 kg which is moving at 20 m/s.

Long answer type Questions:

1. Explain, why a cricket player moves his hands backwards while catching a fast cricket ball.
2. State and explain Newton's second law of motion.
3. Explain why, when a fireman directs a powerful stream of water on a fire from a hose pipe, the hose pipe tends to go backwards.

Case based Study

1. There is no atmosphere on the moon. This is because gas molecules need a certain amount of force of attraction to be retained on a heavenly body. The force of attraction of the moon is less than the required force, hence no atmosphere can exist.
 - (I) The value of g on moon is times that of earth
 (A) $1/3$ (B) $1/4$ (C) $1/5$ (D) $1/6$
 - (II) Mass of the moon is that of earth
 (A) more than (B) less than (C) equal to (D) can't say
 - (III) If the weight of an object is 60 kg f on earth then, its weight on moon is
 (A) 10 kg f (B) 20 kg f (C) 30 kg f (D) 40 kg f
2. Doctor has advised Deepak to do some exercise in order to lose his mass. He went to market and purchased a dumbbell of mass 100 kg and started doing the exercise regularly. In mean while he was selected by ISRO for Moon. He went to the moon along with his dumbbell. He experienced that doing exercise in moon is relatively easy as compared to earth.
 - (I) Why Mr. Deepak loved doing exercise in Moon?
 (A) Moon has good gym
 (B) Moon has no gravity
 (C) In moon, mass becomes lighter due to gravity
 (D) Earth has No gym.
 - (II) What is the weight of dumbbell in Earth?
 (A) 100 N (B) 980 N (C) 500 N (D) 340 N
 - (III) What is the weight of dumbbell in Moon?
 (A) 100 N (B) 980 N (C) 500 N (D) 163.33 N

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	B	C	A	A	D	A	B	A	A
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	B	C	D	D	B	C	A	B	A	C



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY**CLASS-9****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC : MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. A few substances are arranged in the increasing order of 'forces of attraction' between their particles. Which one of the following represents a correct arrangement?
(A) Water, air, wind (B) Air, sugar, oil
(C) Oxygen, water, sugar (D) Salt, juice, air
2. Which of the following statement is correct?
(A) Matter has mass. (B) Matter occupies space.
(C) Matter has volume. (D) All of these
3. Spaces between particles of matter are called
(A) voids (B) atoms (C) molecules (D) density
4. Which of the following matter possesses fixed shape?
(A) Solid (B) Liquid (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Gas
5. Liquids do not have
(A) definite volume (B) indefinite shape (C) rigidity (D) one free surface
6. Identify the pair which does not show diffusion process.
(A) Water - Alcohol (B) Ink - Water (C) Oxygen- Nitrogen (D) Chalk – Water
7. Particles of matter
(A) are big enough in size (B) have no spaces between them
(C) repel each other (D) are continuously moving
8. How many of the following are examples of solid?
Wooden block, Rubber, Copper sulphate crystal, Milk, Oxygen, Cold-drink, Sponge
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 7
9. Consider the following statements:
a. Gases have high density.
b. Gases can be compressed more than solids.
c. Gases have very specific shapes.
d. Gases undergo diffusion fastest.
Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and c (B) a and d (C) b and d (D) a and c

10. Based on the statements given here choose the correct answer.
a. Some sugar can be added to a full glass of water without causing overflow.
b. A liquid is continuous even though spaces are present between the molecules.
(A) Both a and b are true. (B) Both a and b are true.
(C) Only a is true (D) Only b is true.
11. Select the correct order of evaporation for water, alcohol, petrol and kerosene oil
(A) Water > alcohol > kerosene oil > petrol
(B) Alcohol > petrol > water > kerosene oil
(C) Petrol > alcohol > water > kerosene oil
(D) Petrol > alcohol > kerosene oil > water
12. The melting point temperature of the solid state of a substance is 40°C . The freezing point temperature of the liquid state of the same substance will be
(A) 35°C (B) 40°C (C) 45°C (D) Can't predict
13. Gases can be liquefied either by lowering the temperature or applying pressure. This shows that
a. Molecules of a gas repel each other.
b. There exists a kind of intermolecular attraction between molecules of a gas.
c. Molecules of a gas are in a state of random motion.
d. Intermolecular forces between gas molecules increases when distance between molecules decreases.
(A) a and b (B) a and d (C) b and d (D) a and c
14. The rate of evaporation decreases with
(A) increase in humidity (B) increase of temperature
(C) increase in wind speed (D) increase of surface area
15. A change of state directly from solid to gas without changing into liquid state (or vice versa) is called
(A) Evaporation (B) Sublimation (C) Diffusion (D) Condensation
16. Evaporation always causes
(A) thermal expansion (B) liquefaction
(C) cooling (D) All of these
17. What happens when a fixed amount of oxygen gas is taken in a cylinder and compressed at constant temperature?
a. Number of collisions of oxygen molecules per unit area of the wall of the cylinder increase.
b. Oxygen (O_2) gets converted into ozone (O_3).
c. Kinetic energy of the molecules of oxygen gas increases.
(A) a and c (B) b and c (C) c only (D) a only

18. Bromine has a melting point of -2°C and a boiling point of 59°C . Identify at what temperature will bromine have a definite volume but no definite shape?
(A) 65°C (B) 36°C (C) -26°C (D) 0 K
19. When we put some crystals of potassium permanganate in a beaker containing water, we observe that after sometime whole water has turned pink. This is due to
(A) Boiling
(B) melting of potassium permanganate crystals
(C) Sublimation of crystals
(D) diffusion
20. At what temperature on the Kelvin scale does liquid nitrogen boil? (Its boiling point is -196°C)
(A) 469 K (B) 237 K (C) 330 K (D) 77 K

Very short answer type Questions:

1. Mention two ways to liquefy atmospheric gases.
2. A sponge is a solid but can be easily compressed. Give reason.
3. Which property of gas is used in supplying oxygen cylinders to hospitals?
4. How does the smell of the cooked food reach our nostrils even without entering the kitchen?
5. How will you show the presence of water vapour in the air?

Short answer type Questions:

1. At normal temperature and pressure, a sample of water was found to boil at 102°C . Is the water drinkable? At 0°C , will this water freeze?
2. State any four characteristics of solids.
3. Predict the physical state of matter in each case from the following characteristics.
(a) It has a definite shape but no definite volume.
(b) It is rigid and highly incompressible.
(c) Kinetic energy of particles is the minimum in this state.
(d) It represents the most highly compressible form of matter.
4. (a) Convert -23°C into Kelvin (b) -273°C into Kelvin
5. Give reason for each of the following statements:
(a) Evaporation causes cooling.
(b) Heat is unbearable after rain in hot season.

Long answer type Questions:

- How does the following affect the rate of evaporation of a liquid?
(a) Nature of the liquid (b) Temperature (c) Humidity
- Distinguish between evaporation and boiling.
- What is meant by vapourisation?
 - Define latent heat of fusion.
 - Why should we spread out our clothes for drying?

Case based Study

- The pressure of gas above a liquid affects the boiling point. In an open system, this is called atmospheric pressure. The greater the pressure, the more is the energy required for liquids to boil, and the higher the boiling point.
Higher Atmospheric Pressure = More energy required to boil = higher boiling point
In an open system, this can be visualized as air molecules colliding with the surface of the liquid are creating pressure. This pressure is transmitted throughout the liquid and makes it more difficult for bubbles to form and for boiling to take place. If the pressure is reduced, the liquid required less energy to change to a gaseous phase, and boiling occurs at a lower temperature.
 - The boiling point of a liquid is very high. What does that indicate?
 - Why does steam cause more severe burns than boiling water at the same temperature?
- The molecules leaving a liquid through evaporation create an upward pressure as they collide with air molecules. This upwards push is called the vapour pressure. Different substances have different vapour pressure and therefore different boiling points. This is due to differing intermolecular forces between molecules.
The vapour pressure of a liquid lowers the amount of pressure exerted on the liquid by the atmosphere. As a result, liquids with high vapour pressures have lower boiling points. vapour pressure can be increased by heating a liquid and causing more molecules to enter the atmosphere. At the point where the vapour pressure is equal to the atmospheric pressure boiling will begin. In effect, without any external pressure the liquid molecules will be able to spread out and change from a liquid to a gaseous phase. The gas, as bubbles in the liquid, will rise to the surface and be released into the atmosphere.
 - Define evaporation.
 - How does increase in surface area affects the rate of evaporation? Explain with an example.

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	D	A	A	C	D	D	B	C	C
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	D	B	C	A	B	C	D	B	D	D



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: Mathematics**COURSE: Class-9**
Topic: Number System**DPP NO. 1****Multiple Choices Questions:**

1. The rational form of $2.74\overline{35}$ is
(A) $\frac{27161}{9999}$ (B) $\frac{27}{99}$ (C) $\frac{27161}{9900}$ (D) $\frac{27161}{9000}$
2. If $x = 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$, then the value of $\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ is
(A) 8 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
3. An irrational number is
(A) A terminating and non-repeating decimal
(B) A non-terminating and non-repeating decimal
(C) A terminating and repeating decimal
(D) A non-terminating and repeating decimal
4. The product of rational and irrational number is always
(A) Rational (B) Irrational (C) Both (1) and (2) (D) Can't say
5. Rational number between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ is
(A) $\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{2}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}}{2}$ (C) 1.5 (D) 1.8
6. $0.\overline{23} + 0.\overline{22} =$
(A) $0.\overline{45}$ (B) $0.\overline{43}$ (C) $0.\overline{45}$ (D) 0.45
7.
$$\frac{(x^{a+b})(x^{b+c})(x^{c+a})^2}{(x^a \cdot x^b \cdot x^c)^4} =$$

(A) -1 (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) None of these
8. If $x = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ then the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ and $x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ is
(A) $14, 8\sqrt{3}$ (B) $-14, -8\sqrt{3}$ (C) $14, -8\sqrt{3}$ (D) $-14, 8\sqrt{3}$
9. If $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$ then the value of $4x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x + 7$ is
(A) 10 (B) 8 (C) 6 (D) 4

10. The irrational numbers between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$ are
 (A) $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 6^{\frac{1}{4}}$ (B) $3^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{6}}$ (C) $6^{\frac{1}{8}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{4}}$ (D) None
11. If $9^{x-1} = 3^{2x-1} - 486$, then the value of x is
 (A) 3.5 (B) 2.5 (C) 1.5 (D) 0
12. The value of $\sqrt[3]{24} + \sqrt[3]{81} - \sqrt[3]{192}$, is
 (A) $\sqrt[3]{3}$ (B) $\sqrt{3}$ (C) 3 (D) None of these
13. If $2^{2x-y} = 32$ and $2^{x+y} = 16$, then $x^2 + y^2$
 (A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 13
14. If $a = \frac{1}{3-2\sqrt{2}}$, $b = \frac{1}{3+2\sqrt{2}}$ then the value of $a^2 + b^2$ is
 (A) 34 (B) 35 (C) 36 (D) 37
15. If $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$, $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$, then the value of
 (A) 10.905 (B) 11.904 (C) 11.905 (D) None
16. The value of $\frac{(25)^{5/2} \times (243)^{2/5}}{(16)^{3/4} \times (8)^{5/3}}$ is
 (A) $\frac{5625}{128}$ (B) $\frac{5615}{256}$ (C) $\frac{5625}{256}$ (D) None
17. Two irrational numbers between 2 and 2.5 are
 (A) $\sqrt{5}$ and $\sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{5}}$ (B) and (C) and (D) None of these
18. The exponential form of $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}$ is
 (A) $6^{1/2}$ (B) $6^{1/3}$ (C) $6^{1/4}$ (D) 6
19. If $x = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$ find the value of $x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x + 5$ is
 (A) 1 (B) 1 (C) 0 (D) 3
20. If $x = 1 - \sqrt{2}$, find the value of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3$.
 (A) 8 (B) 7 (C) 9 (D) 2

Very short answer type Questions

1. Write three irrational numbers between $\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{5}$.
2. Represent $\sqrt{8.3}$ on the number line.

3. Find the rationalising factor of
(I) $\sqrt[3]{49}$
(II) $\sqrt[4]{5}$
4. Simplify by rationalising the denominator : $\frac{7\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{18} + \sqrt{18}}$
5. Given that $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$, find the value of $\sqrt{75} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{192}$

Short answer type Questions:

1. Simplify : $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{3}} - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15} + 3\sqrt{2}}$
2. If $x = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}}$ and $y = \frac{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}$, find the value of $x^2 + y^2 - 6xy$
3. Find the rational number and b such that $\frac{2 + 5\sqrt{7}}{2 - 5\sqrt{7}} = a + \sqrt{7}b$
4. If x and y are rational numbers and $\frac{5 + \sqrt{11}}{3 - 2\sqrt{11}} = x + y\sqrt{11}$, find the values of x and y.
5. Find the values of a and b is $\frac{7 + 3\sqrt{5}}{3 + \sqrt{5}} - \frac{7 - 3\sqrt{5}}{3 - \sqrt{5}} = a + \sqrt{5}b$

Long answer type Questions:

1. Simplify : $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}} - \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}$
2. If $\frac{9^n \times 3^2 \times (3^{-n/2})^{-2} - 27^n}{3^{3m} \times 2^3} = \frac{1}{27}$, prove that $m - n = 1$.
3. The value of $\sqrt[l+m]{\frac{x^{l^2}}{x^{m^2}}} \cdot \sqrt[m+n]{\frac{x^{m^2}}{x^{n^2}}} \cdot \sqrt[n+l]{\frac{x^{n^2}}{x^{l^2}}} =$
4. The possible values of p and q for the equation $\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = p + q\sqrt{3}$.

Case based Study

1. Rohan was given a task by his sport teacher to complete 5 rounds of the school ground. The distance of one round is $2\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3}$ km. He takes 10 minutes to complete one round.



- (I) Is $2\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3}$ a rational number?
 (A) Yes (B) No
- (II) Total distance Rohan has to cover is ____
 (A) $4 \times (2\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3})$ (B) $5 \times (2\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3})$
 (C) $3 \times (2\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3})$ (D) $5 \times (2\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{2})$
- (III) Total time taken to complete the rounds
 (A) 2 minutes (B) 40 minutes (C) 50 minutes (D) 60 minutes

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	D	B	C	C	A	C	C	B	C
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	A	A	B	A	B	C	D	C	D	A

Case Based Study

- (I) (B)
 (II) (B)
 (III) (C)



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY**CLASS-9****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC: THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE****Multiple Choices Questions:**

1. Which of the following is related to the study of cell, its types, structure, functions and its organelles
(A) Cell biology (B) Microbiology (C) Biotechnology (D) Physiology
2. The process which occurs when raisins are soaked in water is called as
(A) Endosmosis (B) Exosmosis (C) Endocytosis (D) Phagocytosis
3. A cover slip is placed over the specimen to:
(A) prevent the tissue from drying (B) prevent glycerine from leaking out
(C) remove extra stain only (D) crush the cells in order to see the organelles clearly
4. Under a microscope while viewing cheek cells, which of the following will not be visible
(A) Chloroplast (B) Mitochondria (C) Nucleus (D) All of the above
5. Non-membranous cell organelle is
(A) Chloroplast (B) Mitochondria (C) Ribosome (D) Nucleus
6. Identify the common feature of mitochondria and plastids?
(A) Presence of single membrane only (B) Presence of DNA and ribosomes
(C) Presence of green pigment (D) Deeply folded inner membrane
7. Given below are four operations for preparing a temporary mount of human cheek cells:
(i) Taking a scraping from the inner side of the cheek and spreading it on a clean slide
(ii) Putting a drop of glycerin on the material
(iii) Adding two or three drops of methylene blue
(iv) Rinsing the mouth with fresh water and disinfectant solution
Identify the correct sequence of these operations.
(A) (i)—(ii)—(iii)—(iv) (B) (ii)—(i)—(iii)—(iv)
(C) (iv)—(i)—(iii)—(ii) (D) (i)—(iii)—(ii)—(iv)
8. In which of the following the cell wall is present
(A) Fungi (B) Bacteria (C) Plant (D) All of the above
9. Which of the following is not a function of golgi body
(A) Formation of lysosomes (B) Storing and packaging of materials
(C) Detoxification of drugs (D) Production of complex sugars
10. All the functions of cell are controlled by
(A) Mitochondria (B) Cytoplasm (C) Nucleus (D) chloroplast

11. Types of ribosomes present in cytoplasm of eukaryotic cell is
(A) 50 S (B) 60 S (C) 80 S (D) 70 S
12. The components of ER are
(A) Cisternae (B) tubules (C) vesicles (D) All of these
13. The new cell generates from
(A) Pre-existing cell (B) Ribosome (C) Nucleus (D) Lysosome
14. Mitochondria is concerned with
(A) Krebs cycle (B) C_4 cycle (C) glycolysis (D) none of the above
15. Cell organelle taking part in photorespiration is
(A) Glyoxysomes (B) Peroxisome (C) Dictyosome (D) E.R.
16. Cell organelle found only in plant cells are
(A) Mitochondria (B) Nucleus (C) Lysosome (D) Plastids
17. The plasma – membrane is made up of
(A) $CaCO_3$ (B) Phospholipids
(C) Starch (D) Phospholipids and proteins
18. Match the following

(i)	Mitochondria	(a)	Suicidal bag
(ii)	chromosomes	(b)	Head quarter of cell
(iii)	Nucleus	(c)	Genetic information
(iv)	leucoplast	(d)	Power house of cell
(v)	Lysosome	(e)	storage

- (A) (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(e), (v)-(a) (B) (i)-(d), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(a), (v)-(e)
(C) (i)-(d), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(c), (v)-(e) (D) (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(e), (iv)-(b), (v)-(a)

19. Match the following

(i)	Golgi complex	(a)	Blue green algae
(ii)	Nucleoid	(b)	Membrane Biogenesis
(iii)	Mitochondria	(c)	Packaging
(iv)	Endoplasmic reticulum	(d)	Kitchen of plant cell
(v)	Chloroplast	(e)	Energy production

- (A) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(c), (v)-(d) (B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(e), (iv)-(b), (v)-(d)
(C) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d), (v)-(e) (D) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b), (v)-(e)

20. Match the following

(i)	Cell membrane	(a)	cellulose
(ii)	Cell wall	(b)	endosmosis
(iii)	Hypotonic solution	(c)	Selectively permeable
(iv)	Hypertonic solution	(d)	exosmosis
(v)	Middle lamella	(e)	Pectate

(A) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(d), (v)-(e)

(B) (i)-(a), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(d), (v)-(e)

(C) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b), (v)-(e)

(D) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(e), (v)-(d)

Very short answer type Questions:

- What is plant cell wall is made up of?
- Why is lysosome called as suicidal bag of the cell?
- Why is mitochondria called the powerhouse of the cell?
- Define Prokaryotes.
- Name the different kinds of plastids and also name the plastid important for the process of photosynthesis.

Short answer type Questions:

- Why plastids and mitochondria are different from other cell organelles?
- Enumerate various functions of the nucleus.
- How is the cell wall different from the cell membrane?
- Enumerate various functions of RER and SER.
- Define nucleoid.
 - Name the only cell organelle present in Prokaryotes.
 - How is virus different from prokaryotes.

Long answer type Questions:

- In detail differentiate between plant cell and animal cell.
- Who discovered Golgi body?
 - Golgi body is called as 'middle man of cell'. Justify
 - Why are the Golgi bodies found in large numbers in the cells which secrete digestive enzymes.
- Can you think why during cooking of vegetables a little salt is added?
 - Why are some pulses and beans like kidney beans soaked overnight before cooking?
 - What will happen to RBC's when soaked in:
 - sea water
 - tap water.

Case based study

1. Plasma membrane is the outermost covering of the cell that separates the contents of the cell from its external environment. The plasma membrane is flexible and is made up of lipids and proteins, and some amount of carbohydrates too. The flexibility of the cell membrane also enables the cell to engulf in food and other material from its external environment. Such process is known as endocytosis. The plasma membrane allows or permits the entry and exit of some materials in and out of the cell. It also prevents movement of some other materials. The cell membrane is, therefore, selectively permeable in nature. There is spontaneous movement of a substance from a region of high concentration to a region where its concentration is low, across the plasma membrane. Water also follows the principle of diffusion. The movement of water molecules from the area of higher concentration of water to the area of lower concentration of water is called Osmosis.

- (I) The movement of a substance from the region of higher concentration to the region where its concentration is lower is called as _____
 (A) Osmosis (B) Diffusion
 (C) Excretion of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) (D) All above
- (II) Why is cell membrane known as selectively permeable membrane?
- (III) What would happen if the plasma membrane becomes impermeable?

2. Ria, a student of class IX was studying two different specimens (**Specimen A** and **specimen B**) in a microscope.

She noted the following characters in **Specimen A**:

- i. The specimen lacked cell wall
- ii. It had all cell organelles like Golgi, ER, lysosomes, etc.
- iii. It lacked plastid, but had a large central nucleus

She noted the following characters in **Specimen B**

- i. The cell wall was present in the specimen.
- ii. It lacked cell organelles, the only cell organelle that was present in the cell was Ribosome.
- iii. The specimen also lacked the presence of well defined nucleus.

On the basis of the above observations answer the following questions.

- (I) The specimen A could be:
 (A) Plant cell (B) Animal cell (C) Bacterial cell (D) Fungal cell
- (II) The specimen B could be:
 (A) Plant cell (B) Animal cell (C) Bacterial cell (D) Fungal cell

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	A	A	A	C	B	C	D	C	C
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	C	D	A	A	B	D	D	A	B	A

Case based study

1. (I) (B)
2. (I) (B) (II) (C)



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: HISTORY**CLASS- 9****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC : THE FRENCH REVOLUTION****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The Third Estate comprised
 - (A) Poor servants and small peasants, landless labourers
 - (B) Peasants and artisans
 - (C) Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers etc.
 - (D) All the above
2. Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention?
 - (A) Declared France a constitutional monarchy
 - (B) Abolished the monarchy
 - (C) All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote
 - (D) Declared France a Republic
3. Who wrote the pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'?
 - (A) Mirabeau, a nobleman
 - (B) Abbe Sieyes
 - (C) Rousseau, a philosopher
 - (D) Montesquieu
4. A guillotine was _____
 - (A) a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded
 - (B) a fine sword with which heads were cut off
 - (C) a special noose to hang people
 - (D) none of the above
5. The word livre stands for:
 - (A) unit of currency in France
 - (B) tax levied by the Church
 - (C) tax to be paid directly to the state
 - (D) none of these

-
6. The term 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe
(A) France before 100 B.C.
(B) Society of France after 1789 A.D.
(C) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.
(D) None of the above
7. Which of these books was written by John Locke?
(A) The Spirit of the Laws (B) Two Treatises of Government
(C) The Social Contract (D) All the above
8. A kind of tax called Taille was a/an:
(A) Direct tax (B) Indirect tax (C) Indiscriminate tax (D) Custom duty
9. The population of France rose from _____ in 1715 to _____ in 1789:
(A) 20 million to 30 million
(B) 23 million to 28 million
(C) 18 million to 24 million
(D) 13 million to 18 million
10. The National Assembly completed the drafting of constitution in-
(A) 1791 (B) 1779 (C) 1782 (D) 1792
11. To qualify as an elector and then as member of the assembly a man had to belong to the-
(A) Lowest bracket of taxpayers
(B) Middle bracket of taxpayers
(C) Highest bracket of taxpayers
(D) Not to be a taxpayer
12. The constitution begins with a declaration of the-
(A) Rights of Church (B) Rights of the king
(C) Rights of feudal lords (D) Rights of Man and Citizen
13. After signing the constitution, the king of France entered into secret negotiations with the-
(A) King of Russia (B) King of England (C) King of Prussia (D) King of Italy
14. Which of following was a patriotic song of France during revolution?
(A) Long live king (B) Long live Robespierre
(C) Versailles (D) Marseillaise
-

15. Which of the following are the examples of individual who represented the ideas from revolutionary France?
- (A) Gandhi and Nehru (B) Tilak and Gokhale
(C) Tipu Sultan and Raja Ram Mohan Roy (D) Tagore and Vivekananda

Very short answer type Questions:

1. What is a Guillotine? Who invented it?
2. State any two laws passed by Napoleon.
3. What was the most important privilege enjoyed by the first two estates ?
4. What made France a constitutional monarchy ?
5. Why did Louis XVI want to raise taxes ?

Short answer type Questions:

1. What was the subsistence crisis? Why did it occur in France during the Old Regime?
2. What were 'natural and inalienable rights'?
3. Who were Jacobins? What role did they play in emergence of republic in France?
4. What was Directory? What were its consequences?
5. Explain the role of philosophers in the French Revolution?

Long answer type Questions:

1. Write short notes on
 - (i) French slave trade
 - (ii) Reign of Terror
 - (iii) Fall of Napoleon.
2. Discuss the impact of abolition of censorship in France.
3. Discuss the role of women in the revolutionary movement in France. When did women gain political equality in France?

Case based Study

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the lords of the manor had hired band of brigands who were on their way to destroy the ripe crops. Caught in a frenzy of fear, peasants in several districts seized hoes and pitchforks and attacked chateaux. They looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues. A large number of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighbouring countries.

- (I) Manor is an estate consisting of _____.
 (A) Countryside and nearby areas (B) Monarch's palaces
 (C) Lord's land and his mansion (D) Assembly hall
- (II) _____ was the castle or stately residence belonging to the king or a nobleman.
 (A) Palace (B) Mahal (C) Versailles grounds (D) Chateaux
- (III) What factor forced the king Louis XVI to recognize the National Assembly?
 (A) Military was forcing him (B) In the fear of his nobles
 (C) His subjects were revolting powerfully (D) His ministers were building pressure on him.
- (IV) King's powers was checked by _____ after the National Assembly was recognized.
 (A) People (B) Constitution (C) Estate General (D) Ministers

2. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow :

The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation. On 20 June they assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. They were led by Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes.

- (I) Who was Mirabeau ?
- (II) Why did the members of the third estate assemble in the hall of an indoor court in the ground of Versailles ?
- (III) Who was Abbe Sieyes?

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	D	B	A	A	C	B	A	B	A
Que.	11	12	13	14	15					
Ans.	C	D	C	D	C					