



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL VISAKHAPATNAM ASSIGNMENT



Annual Examination Revision 2025-26

Class: IX

Date of Submission: on or before 02.02.2026

Subject: ENGLISH

PROSE - COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

1. The child forgets all his desires after getting separated from his parents. What does this suggest about human priorities during crisis situations? (The Lost Child)
2. Toto is described as mischievous but intelligent. Cite two incidents to justify this and explain whether keeping Toto as a pet was a wise decision. (The Adventures of Toto)
3. Ishwaran believed strongly in ghosts. How does belief shape fear? Support your answer using the text. (Ishwaran the Storyteller)
4. The foolish decisions of the king and minister lead to chaos. What message does the story convey about leadership? (In the Kingdom of Fools)
5. Why do the city officials fail to understand the Prince's value? What does this reveal about society? (The Happy Prince)
6. Behrman's final act is silent yet heroic. How does his sacrifice highlight the theme of hope? (The Last Leaf)
7. The story highlights emotional security over material possessions. Explain with examples. (A House Is Not a Home)
8. Lushkoff reforms himself after Olga's kindness. How does compassion lead to transformation? (The Beggar)
9. How does the story warn us about excessive dependence on technology? (The Fun They Had)
10. How does Evelyn Glennie's determination challenge society's definition of disability? (The Sound of Music)
11. The story explores fear born out of misunderstanding. Explain. (The Little Girl)
12. Einstein was not conventionally successful in school. What does this suggest about intelligence? (A Truly Beautiful Mind)
13. The narrator's arrogance nearly costs him his life. How does humour highlight this flaw? (The Snake and the Mirror)
14. Abdul Kalam's upbringing reflects values of unity and simplicity. How are these relevant today? (My Childhood)
15. What role does discipline play in achieving excellence? (Reach for the Top)
16. How does the flute-seller symbolise peace amid chaos? (Kathmandu)
17. Gerrard's intelligence saves his life. How does presence of mind matter in a crisis? (If I Were You)

POETRY – COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

18. Can a choice ever be completely right or wrong? Explain. (The Road Not Taken)
19. How is wind a symbol of challenges in life? (Wind)
20. Explain the relationship between nature and human emotions. (Rain on the Roof)
21. What does the poem suggest about inner peace? (The Lake Isle of Innisfree)
22. Why are legends effective tools for teaching moral values? (A Legend of the Northland)
23. Why is war described as self-destructive? (No Men Are Foreign)
24. Why is killing a tree shown as a violent act? (On Killing a Tree)
25. How does the poet portray death as peaceful? (A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal)

COMPETENCY-BASED GRAMMAR QUESTION

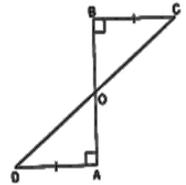
A. Voice (Active–Passive)

1. The teacher praised the student for honesty.

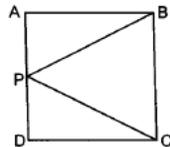
2. The workers are repairing the bridge.
- B. Reported Speech (Direct → Indirect)
1. The mother said, "I will wait for you."
 2. He asked, "Do you believe in ghosts?"
- C. Tenses
1. When I _____ (reach) the station, the train _____ (leave).
 2. She usually _____ (wake) up early, but today she _____ (sleep) late.
- D. Determiners
1. There isn't _____ milk left in the jug.
 2. _____ student must submit the project tomorrow.
- E. Subject-Verb Agreement
1. Each of the students _____ (has/have) submitted the assignment.
 2. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ (was/were) present.
- F. Integrated Grammar (Competency-Based)
- Hard work and discipline (1) _____ (be) essential for success. Many people who (2) _____ (appear) successful today once (3) _____ (face) failure.

Subject: MATHEMATICS

1. Is $(x + 1)$ is a factor of given polynomial $p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - (2 + \sqrt{2})x + \sqrt{2}$?
- 2 Write the quadrant in which it lies: $(-3, 8)$
- 3 Draw the graph of the equation represented by the straight line which is parallel to the x - axis and 3 units above it.
- 4 In how many lines two distinct planes can intersect?
5. AD and BC are equal perpendiculars to a line segment AB. Show that CD bisects AB.

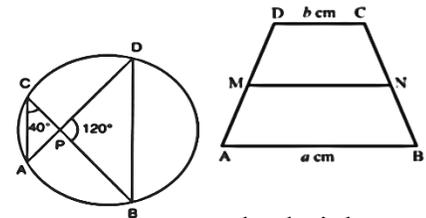


6. In given figure, ABCD is a square and P is the midpoint of AD. BP and CP are joined. Prove that $\angle PCB = \angle PBC$.

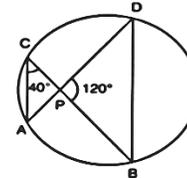


7. ABCD is a rectangle and P, Q, R and S are mid - points of the sides AB, BC, CD and DA respectively. Show that the quadrilateral PQRS is a rhombus.

8. In a trapezium ABCD , $AB \parallel DC$, $AB = a$ cm, and $DC = b$ cm. If M and N are the midpoints of the nonparallel sides, AD and BC respectively then find the ratio of $ar(DCNM)$ and $ar(MNBA)$.



- 9 In a given figure, if $\angle ACB = 40^\circ$, $\angle DPB = 120^\circ$, find $\angle CBD$.



10. If the area of an equilateral triangle is $81\sqrt{3}$ cm² , find its perimeter.
11. If the radius of the base of a right circular cone is halved keeping same, what is the ratio of the volume of the reduced cone to that of the original one?
12. The following data gives the value (in crores of rupees) of the Indian export of cotton textiles for

| Years | 1982 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 |
|---|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Value of Exports of Cotton Textiles (in crores of rupees) | 300 | 325 | 475 | 450 | 550 |

different years:

Represent the above data with the help of a bar graph. Indicate with the help of a bar graph the year in which the rate of increase in exports is maximum over the preceding year.

Subject: PHYSICS

1. The loudness or softness of a sound is determined basically by it's
 - a. frequency
 - b. pitch
 - c. timber
 - d. amplitude
2. The sensation of sound persists for 0.1 seconds in our brain. As a result, a clap near a tall building can be heard again. At what temperature of the air would the minimum distance required for

- differentiating the original sound of clap from its reflection be the greatest?
 a. 0°C b. 10°C c. 20°C d. 30°C
3. Which one of the following statement is incorrect?
 a. A sound of single frequency is called a tone
 b. The sound which is produced due to a mixture of several frequencies is called a note and is pleasant to listen to
 c. A pitch sound corresponds to more number of compressions and rarefactions passing a fixed point per unit time.
 d. The quality or timber of sound is that characteristic which enables us to distinguish one sound from another having the different pitch and loudness.
4. Assertion : light is a transverse wave but for light, the oscillations are not of the medium particles or their pressure or density. Reason: light is not a mechanical wave.
5. Assertion : To hear a distance echo the time interval between the original sound and the reflected sound must be at least 0.1 s. Reason: The sensation of sound persists in our brain for about 0.1 s
6. When we put our ear to a railway track, we can hear the sound of an approaching train even when the train is far off but its sound cannot be heard through air. Why?
7. i. what is a stethoscope? Name the principle on which a stethoscope works. ii. Why do we ear the sound produced by the humming bees while the sound of vibrations of pendulum is not heard?
8. What is energy? What is unit of energy? Give two uses of kinetic energy.
9. Why does a block of plastic released under water come up to the surface of water?
10. a bullet of mass 4 kg when fired with a velocity of 50 m/s, can enter a wall up to a depth of 10 cm. How much will be the average resistance force offered by the wall.

Subject: CHEMISTRY

1. Gases are liquefied under
 a. High pressure and high temperature
 b. High pressure and low temperature
 c. Low pressure and high temperature
 d. Low pressure and low temperature
2. Which of the following statements is not true about an atom?
 a. Atoms are not able to exist independently
 b. Atoms are the basic units from which molecules and ions are formed
 c. Atoms are always neutral in nature
 d. Atoms aggregate in large numbers to form the matter that we can see, feel or touch.
3. Which of the following are chemical changes? i) Decaying of wood ii) Burning of wood
 iii) Sawing of wood iv) Hammering of a nail into a piece of wood
 a. i and ii b. ii and iii c. iii and iv d. I and iv
4. Rutherford's alpha scattering experiment showed that
 i) Electrons have negative charge ii) The mass and positive charge of the atom is stored in the nucleus
 iii) Neutrons are present in the nucleus iv) Most of the space in the atom is empty
 a. I and iii b. ii and iv c. I and iv d. iii and iv
5. Which is not the characteristic of matter?
 a. Particles of matter are continuously moving.
 b. Particles of matter move faster on increasing temperature.
 c. Particles of matter intermix with each other on their own
 d. Particles of all matter exist in the same state
6. In the Thomson's model of atom, which of the following statements are correct?
 i) The mass of the atom is assumed to be uniformly distributed over the atom.
 ii) The positive charge is assumed to be uniformly distributed over the atom.
 iii) The electrons are uniformly distributed in the positively charged sphere.
 iv) The electrons attract each other to stabilise the atom.
 v) The atom is either positively or negatively charged depending on the relative number of protons and electrons. a. I, ii and iii b. I,iii and v c. i, ii, iii and v d. All the above are correct
7. Two chemical species X and Y combine together to form a product P which contains both X and Y. $X+Y \rightarrow P$ X and Y cannot be broken down into simpler substances by simple chemical reactions. Which of the following concerning the species X,Y and P are correct?

- i) P is a compound with fixed composition ii) X and Y are compounds iii) X and Y are elements iv) P has a mixture of X and Y

- a. I,ii and iii b. I,ii and iv c. ii,iv and v d. I,iii and iv

8. Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds and calculate their molecular mass:

- i) Potassium carbonate ii) Ammonium sulphate

[Atomic mass of potassium=39, sulphur=32, nitrogen=14, carbon=12, oxygen=16]

9. a. Why does the temperature of a substance remain constant during its melting or boiling point?

b. How does the water kept in an earthen pot (matka) become cool?

c. Does diffusion occur more quickly in a gas than in a liquid? Why?

10. a. What is the concentration of a solution which contains 15g of urea in 120g of water?

b. How will you confirm that a colourless liquid given to you is pure water?

c. Name the solute and solvent in tincture iodine.

11. List 3 differences between colloids and suspensions.

12. A particle 'E' has 15 protons, 15 electrons and 16 neutrons. Find out its i) atomic number ii) mass number iii) valency iv) name & symbol v) diagram of the atom

13. According to Dalton's atomic theory, all matter, whether an element, compound or mixture is composed of small particles called atoms. Atoms are very small, smaller than anything that we can imagine or compare with. Dalton was the first scientist to use symbols for elements. Berzilius suggested that the symbols of elements be made from one or two letters of the name of the element. Atoms of the same element or different elements combine together to form molecules. Different laws of chemical combination have been put forward to explain these combination of atoms. The molecules of an element constitute same type of atoms while molecules of a compound contain different types of atoms. Metals and some other elements like noble gases are said to be monoatomic since their atoms can exist alone.

Now answer the following questions:

i) Which, among the following, is not correctly matched?

- a. Carbon- C b. Calcium-Ca c. Copper-Co d. Chlorine-Cl

ii) The atomicity of phosphorus is a. 1 b. 2 c. 4 d. 8

iii) Two molecules of nitrogen are represented by a. N b. N₂ c. 2N d. 2N₂

iv) All samples of carbon dioxide contain carbon and oxygen in the mass ratio of 3:8. This is in agreement with the law of a. Conservation of mass b. Constant proportions

c. Multiple proportions d. Reciprocal proportions

Subject: BIOLOGY

Assertion- Reason Questions

- a) Both Assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
b) Both Assertion and reason are correct and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

1. Assertion: Plasma membrane is selectively permeable.

Reason: Plasma membrane allows all molecules to pass through it.

2. Assertion: Bone and cartilage are rigid connective tissue.

Reason: Blood is fluid connective tissue.

3. Which cells are responsible for carrying messages?

- a) Blood b) Neuron c) muscle fibre d) RBCs

4. A person met with an accident in which two long bones of the hand were dislocated. What could be the reason?

5. Describe the structure and function of stomata.

6. What are plastids? Which plastid would you expect in: a) Papaya b) Grass

7. Draw a neat labelled diagram of : a) Nerve cell b) Animal cell

8. Describe the main irrigation systems that are adopted in India.

9. What are weeds? Enlist the methods employed to control weeds.

10. Epicardial adipose tissue is a type of visceral fat in the heart. Unlike subcutaneous fat, which is under your skin, visceral fat surrounds your organs and cause health problems.

i) Which substance is present in adipocytes? What role do they play?

ii) Animals of colder regions and fishes of cold water have thicker layer of subcutaneous fat. Describe why?

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. In what ways did the Nazi state seek to establish total control over its people?
2. What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking?
3. What were the events proceeding the 1905 Revolution in Russia?
4. What was the events and effects of October Revolution?
5. What led to subsistence crisis in the France?
6. Explain the events which lead to the outbreak French Revolution.
7. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.
8. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers
9. Describe the distribution of population in India. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?
10. Why is the monsoon considered a unifying bond?
11. Define democracy. What are the features of democracy?
12. Explain the three categories of the Council of Ministers.
13. What are rights? Why do we need rights in a democracy? Explain the Right to Equality.
14. What are the challenges to free and fair election?
15. Why National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has been established by the Government of India?
16. What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment? Explain with two examples of each.
17. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.
18. Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains?
19. Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India? Do you think that the present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?
20. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?
21. What has our government done to provide food security to the poor? Discuss any two schemes launched by the government?

Subject: हिंदी (द्वितीय भाषा)

1) (अ) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:
महात्माओं और विद्वानों का सबसे बड़ा लक्षण है आवाज़ को ध्यान से सुनना। यह आवाज़ कुछ भी हो सकती है। कौओं की कर्कश आवाज़ से लेकर नदियों की छलछल तक। मार्टिन लूथर किंग के भाषण से लेकर किसी पागल के बड़बड़ाने तक। अमूमन ऐसा होता नहीं। सच यह है कि हम सुनना चाहते ही नहीं। बस बोलना चाहते हैं। हमें लगता है कि इससे लोग हमें बेहतर तरीके से समझेंगे। हालांकि ऐसा होता नहीं। हमें पता ही नहीं चलता और अधिक बोलने की कला हमें अनसुना करने की कला में पारंगत कर देती है। मनोवैज्ञानिक ने अपने अध्ययन में पाया कि जिन घरों के अभिभावक ज्यादा बोलते हैं, वहाँ बच्चों में सही-गलत से जुड़ा स्वाभाविक ज्ञान कम विकसित हो पाता है, क्योंकि ज्यादा बोलना बातों को विरोधाभासी तरीके से सामने रखता है और सामने वाला बस शब्दों के जाल में फंसकर रह जाता है। बात औपचारिक हो या अनौपचारिक, दोनों स्थिति में हम दूसरे की न सुन, बस हावी होने की कोशिश करते हैं। खुद ज्यादा बोलने और दूसरों को अनसुना करने से जाहिर होता है कि हम अपने बारे में ज्यादा सोचते हैं और दूसरों के बारे में कम। ज्यादा बोलने वालों के दुश्मनों की भी संख्या ज्यादा होती है। अगर आप नए दुश्मन बनाना चाहते हैं, तो अपने दोस्तों से ज्यादा बोलें और अगर आप नए दोस्त बनाना चाहते हैं, तो दुश्मनों से कम बोलें। अमेरिका के सर्वाधिक चर्चित राष्ट्रपति रूजवेल्ट का अपने माली तक के साथ कुछ समय बिताते और इस दौरान उनकी बातें ज्यादा सुनने की कोशिश करते। वह कहते थे कि लोगों को अनसुना करना अपनी लोकप्रियता के साथ खिलवाड़ करने जैसा है। इसका लाभ यह मिला कि ज्यादातर अमेरिकी नागरिक उनके सुख में सुखी होते, और दुख में दुखी।

1. अनसुना करने की कला क्यों विकसित होती है?
2. अधिक बोलने वाले अभिभावकों का बच्चों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है और क्यों?
3. अधिक बोलना किन बातों का सूचक है?
4. रूजवेल्ट की लोकप्रियता का क्या कारण बताया गया है?
5. अनुच्छेद का मूल भाव तीन-चार वाक्यों में लिखिए।

2) व्याकरण

- क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थानों पर चंद्रबिंदु का प्रयोग कीजिए: दूढ़ना, पूछ
ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थानों पर नुक्ते का प्रयोग कीजिए : गजल, फितरत
ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थानों पर बिंदु का प्रयोग कीजिए : कगन, हस
प्र. 3 क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित प्रत्यय पहचानिए : टोकरी, तीसरा
ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित उपसर्ग पहचानिए : दुर्गुण, कुख्यात
ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय को अलग कीजिए : भटका, रेती

प्र. 4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग करें :

1. महा कवि तुलसीदास ने सत्य कहा है पराधीन सपनेहु सुख नहीं 2. वनों से निम्न लाभ हैं 3. नहीं ऐसा नहीं हो सकता
प्र5-निम्नलिखित शब्दों के सही संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए : ज्ञानोपदेश, सदैव, स्वागत, पवित्र

6) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

क) भगवाना अपने परिवार का निर्वाह कैसे करता था?

ख) बाज़ार के लोग खरबूजे बेचनेवाली स्त्री के बारे में क्या-क्या कह रहे थे? अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

ग) कविता में कितने तरह के हाथों की चर्चा हुई है?

घ) 'नट' किस कला में सिद्ध होने के कारण ऊपर चढ़ जाता है?

ड) 'अग्नि पथ' कविता का मूलभाव क्या है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्र.7 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

क) आज-कल लोगों में त्योहारों के प्रति उत्साह एवं आस्था के अभाव का बढ़ना

ख) पुस्तक की आत्मकथा

प्र.8. अपने पिता जी को छात्रावास में रहते हुए अपनी दिनचर्या और पढ़ाई के बारे में पत्र लिखिए।

प्र. 9. दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन करें:

प्र. 10 दो मित्र के मध्य व्यायाम के महत्त्व को लेकर हो रहे संवाद लिखिए।



Subject: తెలుగు (ద్వితీయ భాష)

1. ఈ కింది పద్యాలకు ప్రతిపదార్థాలు రాయండి.

అ) నుతజల పూరితంబు.....

ఆ) రెక్కలు దువ్వి, వీపు.....

2. వ్యాసాలు: అ) గ్రంథాలయం ఆ) విద్యార్థులు రాజకీయాల్లో పాత్ర

3. దేశంలో అవినీతి నిర్మూలన చేయాలంటే మన వంతు బాధ్యతను వివరిస్తూ మిత్రునకు లేఖ రాయండి..

4.. గుణ, యనాదేశ సంధులు ఉదాహరణలతో రాయండి.

Subject: संस्कृतम् (द्वितीय भाषा)

1. शेमुषी – 10 सन्धिपदानि लेखनम् ।

2. पञ्च अङ्गल् – हिन्दी भाषा 10 वाक्यानां संस्कृते अनुवाद लेखनम् ।

3. शेमुषी – 10 प्रत्यय पदानां लेखनाभ्यसः (क्त्वा – तुमुन् – ल्यप् – क्तवतु – शतृ – शानच्) ।

4. धातुः – 5 धातु वाक्यानि (केवलं परस्मैपदीनाम्) , 5 कारक उपपद वाक्यानि लिखत ।

5. पाठेषु एकैकं घटनाक्रमस्य लेखनम्। (स्वर्णकाकः – गोदोहनम् – सिकतासेतुः – वाङ्मनः प्राण)