

101/IX/SA2/23/B1

Class - IX

**ENGLISH
(Communicative)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Total No. of Pages : 10

The Question Paper is divided into **four** sections :

Section A : Reading 20 Marks

Section B : Writing 20 Marks

Section C : Grammar 20 Marks

Section D : Literature 20 Marks

General Instructions :

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. You may attempt any section at a time.
3. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION - A
(Reading - 20 Marks)

1. **Read the poem given below and complete the summary by filling in the appropriate words. Supply only ONE WORD for each blank :** 5

He stalks in his vivid stripes
The few steps of his cage
On pads of velvet quiet
In his quiet rage.

He should be lurking in shadow,
Sliding through long grass,
Near the water hole
Where plump deer pass.

He should be snarling around houses
At the jungle's edge
Baring his white fangs, his claws
Terrorizing the village.

But he's locked in a concrete cell
His strength behind bars
Stalking the length of his cage
Ignoring visitors.

He hears the last voice at night
The patrolling cars
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars.

The poem talks of the (a) _____ condition of a tiger which is (b) _____ up in a zoo cage. The tiger is not in its natural habit at where it could lurk in shadow and wait for (c) _____. Instead of (d) _____ people with its growls , fangs and claws it only (e) _____ with his brilliant eyes at the brilliant stars from the cage.

2. **Read the passage and complete the sentences that follow.** 5

Whether out of curiosity, vanity, or a motive as yet unexplored, people, throughout ages have wanted to see their own reflection. As early as 2500 B.C. the Egyptians had mirrors of highly polished metal, usually of bronze, occasionally of silver or gold.

The first commercial glass mirrors were made in Venice in 1564; these were made of blown glass that was flattened and coated with an amalgam of mercury and tin. The Venetians proceeded to supply Europe with mirrors for centuries. It was until 1840 that a German chemist named Justus Liebig came up with the method of silvering that we use today. By this technique, silver-ammonia compounds are subjected to the chemical action of a reducing agent, such as invert sugar, Rochelle Salt, or formaldehyde and the resulting metallic silver is spread evenly over the back of a smooth pane of plane glass.

Although scarcely noticeable in everyday use, plane mirrors actually produce multiple images; a slight reflection from the front as well as the stronger reflection from the back. The distortion caused by smaller amounts of light passing through the glass, becomes extremely significant in scientific use for which precision is imperative. The mirrors used in telescopes, therefore, are coated on the front as well as on the back. Aluminium or Aluminium and chromium has replaced silver, which tarnishes rather easily. The coating is formed by vacuum deposition, a method in which the metal is heated on a coil in a vacuum chamber. The resulting vapour deposits a very thin film- a few millionths of an inch thick-onto glass ground to the proper spherical or paraboloidal shape.

- (1) First commercial glass mirrors were made of (a) _____
- (2) The mirrors used in telescopes are coated on the front as well as on the back because (b) _____
- 3) Silver has been replaced by Aluminium or Aluminium and chromium because (c) _____
- 4) Coating the mirrors used in telescopes is done by (d) _____
- 5) Rochelle Salt or Formaldehyde functions as (e) _____

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct answers from the given options.

5

HOW TO OVERCOME TROUBLE

Life is a mixture of the 'Pleasant' and the 'Unpleasant', of joy and sorrow. As the Psalmist declares - "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning"! Joy and sorrow follow each other as day follows night. But when suffering comes, the period appears to be long. A year of joy is but as a day; and a day of suffering appears longer than a year.

Suffering is a part of life. It is a teacher. We would miss some of the best lessons of life, if suffering did not come to us. Many of us do not recognise this truth and do all we can to avoid a painful experience. When trouble approaches, we try to run away from it; but trouble can never be avoided. The unpleasant experience recedes - only for a while - to return to us again. By avoiding trouble, we invite greater trouble at a later stage. There are some who knowing that trouble cannot be avoided, resign themselves to the experiences which fall to their lot. They do not resist; they become resigned. Often such persons are heard to say - "What cannot be cured must be endured".

"But there is a third way of meeting trouble, it is the only right way. The first way - the way of avoiding trouble - is folly. The second - the way of becoming resigned - is avidya, ignorance. The third is the way of greeting every unpleasant experience as a friend. Do not try to run away from trouble; you cannot do it. Do not let in trouble, simply because you must. But move forward to meet trouble, to greet it with the words - "Welcome friend. What message do you bring to me from God ? " And you'll find that every trouble is a packet soiled outside - but which contains a precious gift . Every unpleasant experience is a package which hides a wealth of wisdom and strength. The person who knows this, greets suffering with a smile. He is a true victor, and his way is the way to victory.

About such a man, I read some years ago. He had a flourishing business. Suddenly, one night, when he was away from town, his shop and house caught fire, and all that he possessed were reduced to ashes. His property of several lakhs was lost. What did he do ? Shed tears ? No! On his face was a smile, and lifting up his eyes, he asked - "Lord! what would you like me to do next ?" And over the shambles, which once was his shop, he put up a signboard on which were the following words- Shop burnt ! House burnt! Goods burnt ! But faith not burnt ! Starting business tomorrow ! Here was the man who knew the right way to meet trouble.

(From : (Why Do Good People Suffer)

- (1) In the passage the author wants everyone to
 - (a) greet every unpleasant experience
 - (b) avoid every unpleasant experience
 - (c) become resigned to unpleasant experience
 - (d) All of the above options.
- (2) About whom had the author read some years back ?
 - (a) A man who had flourishing business
 - (b) A man whose shop caught fire
 - (c) A man whose shop and house caught fire
 - (d) A man who knew the right way to meet trouble.

- (3) Every trouble is a packet containing a
- victory
 - gift
 - experience
 - lesson
- (4) Who is a true victor ?.....
- The person who smiles always
 - The person who smiles at the face of adversity
 - The person who frets always
 - None of the above option.
- (5) The word in the 3rd para which means 'to bear' is.....
- resign
 - resist
 - endure
 - avoid

4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct answers from the given options. 5

PERICLES - ATHENIAN STATESMAN

Dominating the ancient city of Athens, in Greece, is a splendid temple called Parthenon. It stands on a hill called the Acropolis and it is a permanent memorial to the man who had built it - Pericles, the greatest of all ancient Greek statesman. This much loved man, reputedly handsome, kind, firm when necessary, courageous in battle and generous in victory rose to power as leader of the popular party in Athens in about 460 BC. He had been elected a member of the board of commoners, which governed the state in those days. Very soon he established a reputation for high political skill, for total honesty, and within two years he was the leading man in the government. Thus he remained for the next thirty years.

Pericles' rule was known for its peaceful achievements, although he had to go to war from time to time. The Greeks, by then were known for their experiments with variations of democratic government for a long time. Pericles tried to make it work still better. Elected members of the governing councils had to have their backgrounds examined to see if they were qualified to work. All those dealing with public money were carefully watched, so that the temptations to steal or to 'fiddle' the accounts was cut down. Pericles really believed that all men were good at heart, and only needed guidance.

At the same time, Pericles was determined to make his age a splendid one, and he adorned Athens with beautiful buildings like the Parthenon. He encouraged arts of all kinds and among his many friends was the sculptor, Pheidias and playwrights Aristophanes and Sophocles. He encouraged philosophers to speak their minds, however controversial they might want to be, like socrates whose troubles only began after Pericle's death. To the great grief of all Athenians, this splendid statesman died of plague in 429 B.C.

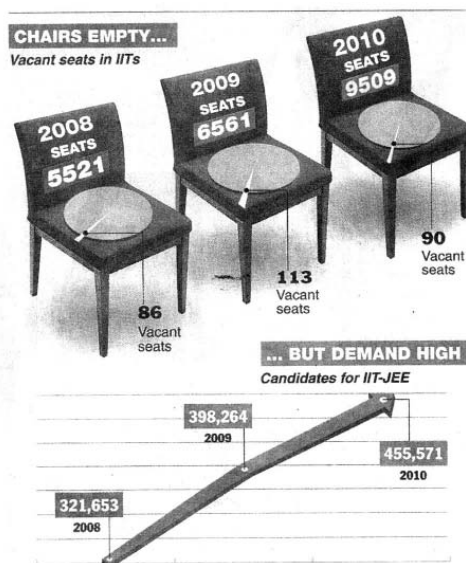
- (1) Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- Acropolis was built by Pericles on Parthenon
 - Parthenon was built by Pericles on Acropolis
 - Parthenon was built by Pheidias on Acropolis
 - Acropolis was built by Pheidias on Parthenon
- (2) Pericles was an ancient Greek _____ .
- physician
 - sculptor
 - play wright
 - politician

- (3) Other than Pericles how many Greek Personalities' name/s has/have been used in the passage.
- (a) One
 (b) two
 (c) three
 (d) four
- (4) Pericles rose to eminence for his _____
- (a) chivalric achievements in war fronts.
 (b) political wisdom.
 (c) encouragement to art and literature.
 (d) controversial philosophical ideas.
- (5) Which one of the following words is not an appropriate synonym to the word 'splendid' used in the 3rd para ?
- (a) abominable
 (b) admirable
 (c) awe-inspiring
 (d) spectacular

SECTION - B
 (Writing - 20 Marks)

5. The following visual shows the admission data for the last three years in the IITs. Despite having a rush among students to make the IITs, at the end of every admission season it has been observed that there is a trend of seats lying vacant in the elite tech -institutes. 4

On the basis of information given in the visual below write a paragraph in about 80 words about the current trend in IITs.



6. Read the following newspaper article. 8

BOAT CAPSIZED - STUDENTS DROWNED
 Divers could find no trace of 20 students and five teachers who drowned in the swollen Ganges when their excursion boat suddenly developed a leak as it was leading towards Kakdwip from Kidderpore dockyard on Tuesday morning.

You are K. Gajapathy, a student of Class IX ; You feel that such a tragedy could have been prevented had the children been given basic swimming lessons. In many western countries swimming lessons have been given a prominent role in school curriculum. Combining the hints given above with your own ideas and ideas from the unit `Sports and Games' write a letter to the editor of a national daily in about 120 words expressing the need for students to have swimming lessons as a compulsory part of school curriculum.

7. Look at the picture given below and write in about 150 words a story that begins. 8

"Long ago a man was alone in the wilderness. All around him were wild beasts, thick forests, black night and from time to time there were howling storms. He felt very strange and very alone



SECTION - C

(Grammar - 20 Marks)

8. Choose the most appropriate option from the ones given below to complete the following passage. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. Do not copy the whole passage. 4

Doublespeak (a) _____ to the misuse of words (b) _____ politicians, bureaucrats (c) _____ other professionals who are either insensitive to language or who (d) _____ it deliberately to deceive people. (e) _____ chief characteristics are obscurity, duplicity and meaningless jargon (f) _____ of which contribute to (g) _____ polluted semantic environment in America and (h) _____ people to distrust words.

- (a) (i) referred (ii) refer
 (iii) refers (iv) is referring
 (b) (i) of (ii) to
 (iii) through (iv) by
 (c) (i) and (ii) or
 (iii) but (iv) as well as

- (d) (i) are using (ii) have used
 (iii) uses (iv) use
- (e) (i) It's (ii) It
 (iii) its (iv) it is
- f) (i) little (ii) much
 (iii) all (iv) the few
- (g) (i) an (ii) the
 (iii) a (iv) none of above
- h) (i) cause (ii) caused
 (iii) causes (iv) causing

9. Given below is a conversation. Complete the dialogue by filling in the gaps with the most suitable options. 4

Manager : Why did you not turn up yesterday ?
 Employee : Actually, sir, I (a) _____ the bus.
 Manager : That is no excuse madam. You (b) _____ a taxi.
 Employee : Sir, I (c) _____ at home.
 Manger : So, what did you do then ?
 Employee : I (d) _____ the day there.

- (a) (i) woke up late and miss
 (ii) wake up late and miss
 (iii) have woken up late and missed
 (iv) had woken up late and missed
- (b) (i) could have hired
 (ii) can have hired
 (iii) may have hired
 (iv) might have hired
- (c) (i) forgot the purse
 (ii) have forgotten the purse
 (iii) had forgotten the purse
 (iv) forgotten the purse
- (d) (i) was going to a friend's place nearby to spend
 (ii) went to a friend's place nearby to spend
 (iii) went to a friend's place nearby to spent
 (iv) had gone to a friend's place nearby to spend

10. In the paragraph given below one word has been omitted from each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the one that comes after it after it against correct blank number in your answer sheet. Underline the word you think has been omitted. Do not copy the paragraph. $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

	word that comes before	Missing word	Word that comes after
In ancient times people engraved inscriptions seals, rocks,	(a) _____	_____	_____
Copper plates, temple walls and bricks. Their study called	(b) _____	_____	_____
epigraphy. Earliest inscriptions are found on the Harappa	(c) _____	_____	_____
seals dating back to 2500 BC.			
They written in	(d) _____	_____	_____
pictographic script which ideas were expressed in the form of old pictures.	(e) _____	_____	_____
The oldest inscription deciphered sofar were issued by Ashoka in third	(f) _____	_____	_____
century B.C.			
These inscriptions were initially written in Prakrit.			
Sanskrit was adopted epigraphic medium in the second	(g) _____	_____	_____
Century A.D. and its use became widespread in the fourth fifth	(h) _____	_____	_____
centuries			

11. Read the following conversation and complete the passage given below. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Swathi : Our new English Teacher is a very nice lady.
 Selvi : Does she give homework very often ?
 Swathi : At times she gives but they are all very thought provoking.
 Selvi : How nice! In our school we get only the same, old, boring exercises.
 Swathi informed Selvi that (a)_____. Selvi wanted to know (b)_____.
 Swathi replied (c) _____. Selvi exclaimed that it was indeed very nice of Swathi's teacher and asserted with disgust that (d)_____.

12. Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences. Write only the correct sentences in your answer sheet. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Ex : Of/handles/Indian Air Force/the/air defence/the/the country

The Indian Air Force handles the air defence of the country.

- (a) offers/Air Force / career/adventurous/an/and/challenging
 (b) combat aircrafts/helicopters/major tasks/flying/its/one of/is/and
 (c) the/branch/Air Force/prime/of/the /the flying branch/is
 (d) maintenance/aeronautical engineer/all/ensures of/aircrafts/the/proper

SECTION - D
(Literature - 20 Marks)

13. A Read the extract and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options.

1x3=3

“And then the lover
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress ‘eyebrow’.

- (a) Out of all the Seven stages of man which stage is described in the above lines ?
(i) First (ii) Second
(iii) Third (iv) Fourth
- (b) Which poetic device is used in the second line of the given extract ?
(i) Personification (ii) Simile
(iii) Metaphor (iv) Alliteration
- (c) Lover’s ballad is ‘woeful’ because _____ .
(i) it is ill-versed
(ii) The lover has lost his beloved
(iii) The lover pines for the love of his beloved
(iv) his beloved is faithless and insincere.

OR

“ I was a man once, I’m a beast now and they made me what I am.”

- (a) Who is the convict speaking to ?
(i) Bishop (ii) Persome
(iii) Bailiff (iv) Sergeant
- (b) “I’m a beast now” means _____ .
(i) he has become a beast
(ii) he is treated like a beast
(iii) he is just a number now
(iv) he does not want to reform himself
- (c) What did ‘they’ do to ‘him’ ?
(i) Converted him to a beasts
(ii) Lashed him like a hound
(iii) Gave him a devil in its place
(iv) All of the above

- B. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

1x3=3

So I lay in the old dentist’s chair,
And I gaze up his nose in despair,
And his drill it do whine
In these molars of mine
“Two amalgum,” he’ll say “for in there”.

- (a) What made the poet feel upset ?
(b) What did the dentist do to the poet’s teeth ?
(c) What does ‘two amalgum’ mean ?

14. Answer any four of the following questions (30-40 words each.) 2x4=8
- (a) What made Harold frown when his mother referred to herself in 3rd person?
 - (b) How does the rain cure the ailment of the cloud ?
 - (c) 'Its all a matter of intelligent reading'. What does Private Quelch mean by intelligent reading ?
 - (d) In what sense Pescud resembled 'Trevelyan', the hero of the best seller, "The Rose Lady and Trevelyan" ?
 - (e) Why did Shakespeare term the last stage of man 'as' 'Second Childishness'?

15. Suppose you are John A. Pescud. Write a diary entry in about 120 words expressing the experience you had on meeting the colonel and how you won over his daughter in no time. 6

OR

Suppose you are the convict in the play 'The Bishop's' Candlesticks '. After going to Paris you sell the silver candlesticks given by the good Bishop and start a business. Very soon you begin to prosper. Write a letter in about 120 words to the bishop expressing your gratitude.

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