901117- C2

Class - IX

ENGLISH (Communicative)

Maximum Marks: 80 Time: 3 hours

Total No. of Pages: 12

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. Marks are indicated against each question.
- 3. An additional **15** minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper only.

1 P.T.O.

SECTION - A

(Reading - 20 Marks)

1. Read the passage / poem carefully.

There goes the alarm again. I guess I should get up, but I am dreading this day. I always hate going back to school after a holiday break. I am not sure why. I am anxious to see my friends, I don't have any overdue school assignments, but I still get that funny feeling in the pit of my stomach. Has something changed? Do all my friends still feel the same way? What clothes should I wear today? Everyone will wear something new, I am sure of that.

5

My biggest conflict is in my head. Part of me says, "Be your own person!" Another part of me just wants to fit into the crowd. My mom says that high school is like this, but college will be the opposite. She says I'll meet many people with different interests, and find groups that I want to be with. I am looking forward to that freedom, but I have one more year of high school and this is my reality right now.

As much as my friends and I like to think we are above all the peer pressures and social "rules" of our school, we all know we are very much controlled by it. We wear our hair the same way, wear the same brand clothes, and even have to use the same perfume. We basically clone ourselves because we don't want to be different. Yet, deep down we would like to shout, "Look at me! This is who I am!" Sigh, there goes the alarm again. What should I wear today?

Complete the statement from the options given.

- (a) The author describes her body's reactions to her uneasiness about returning to school by saying that :
 - (i) She has a horrible headache.
 - (ii) Her eyes are burning
 - (iii) She has a funny feeling in the pit of her stomach.
 - (iv) She has an awful earache.
- (b) Which of the following did the author state would be for sure when she returns to school?
 - (i) She will meet new and interesting people in high school.
 - (ii) Everyone feels strange now.
 - (iii) Everyone will be wearing something new.
 - (iv) She wants to make sure she is different from everyone else.
- (c) Which of the following is NOT true?
 - (i) Most high school students want to be exactly like their peers.
 - (ii) High school students have more freedom than college students do.
 - (iii) The author has one more year of high school.
 - (iv) Most high school students are controlled by peer pressure.

- (i) closet
- (ii) friends
- (iii) school
- (iv) head
- (e) The narrator feels that to be accepted by her peers she must _____.
 - (i) take a holiday break in Bermuda
 - (ii) be a clone of her classmates
 - (iii) make exceptional grades
 - (iv) none of these

2. Read the passage / poem carefully.

Hibernation

Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters. Hibernation is like a very deep sleep that allows animals to save their energy when there is little or no food available. The body functions of 'true hibernators' go through several changes while they are hibernating. Body temperature drops, and the heart rate slows. For example, a hibernating woodchuck's body temperature drops by more than 30 degrees Celsius, and its heart rate slows from 80 to 4 beats per minute! Other true hibernators include the jumping mouse, little brown bat, eastern chipmunk, and several ground squirrels. Other animals, such as the skunk and raccoon, are not considered true hibernators, as they wake up in the winter to feed, and their body functions do not change as much. Since they only sleep for a little bit at a time, the term *dormancy* or 'light sleeping' is used to describe their behavior. The largest animals to hibernate are bears. Their heart rate may slow down from a usual 40-50 beats per minute to 8-12 beats per minute, but their body temperature changes very little, so they are able to wake up quickly.

Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called *hibernation inducement trigger*, or HIT. This substance becomes active in the fall, when the days become cooler and shorter. When HIT becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter. Some animals store food so that they can eat when they wake up, and some animals eat a lot in late summer and fall to add excess fat to their bodies. This fat keeps them warmer and acts as a source of energy while they are sleeping. Some animals also make changes to the places where they will sleep (dens). They add leaves and grasses to keep them warm.

Complete the statement from the options given.

- (a) Animals hibernate to:
 - (i) save energy
 - (ii) survive harsh winters
 - (iii) store food
 - (iv) sleep undisturbed

5

- (b) The Skunk and Raccoon are not true hibernators as :
 - (i) they get hungry during sleep
 - (ii) their body function doesn't change
 - (iii) they are light sleepers
 - (iv) all the above
- (c) Bears are able to wake up quickly because:
 - (i) their heart rate slows down to 8-12 beats
 - (ii) their heart rate slows down to 40-50 beats
 - (iii) the body temperature undergoes a change
 - (iv) the body temperature doesn't change
- (d) Animals eat a lot before hibernating because :
 - (i) they don't want to be hungry
 - (ii) they don't want to be disturbed
 - (iii) they want to be fat and healthy
 - (iv) they want to store energy for warmth
- (e) Animals start preparing for hibernation when :
 - (i) days become shorter and cooler
 - (ii) HIT substance becomes active
 - (iii) leaves start falling
 - (iv) they start feeling sleepy

3. Read the passage / poem carefully.

An owl is a bird. There are two basic types of owls: typical owls and barn owls. Owls live in almost every country of the world. Owls are mostly *nocturnal*, meaning they are awake at night. Owls are *predators* - they hunt the food that they eat. Owls hunt for mice and other small mammals, insects, and even fish. Owls are well adapted for hunting. Their soft, fluffy feathers make their flight nearly silent. They have very good hearing, which helps them to hunt well in the darkness. The sharp hooked beaks and claws of the owl make it very easy to tear apart prey quickly, although owls also eat some prey whole.

Owl eyes are unusual. Like most predators, both of the owl's eyes face front. The owl cannot move its eyes. Owls are far-sighted, which means they can see very well far away... but they can't see up close very well at all. Fortunately, their distant vision is what they use for hunting, and they can see far away even in low light. Owls have facial disks around their eyes, tufts of feathers in a circle around each eye. These facial disks are thought to help with the owl's hearing. Owls can turn their heads 180 degrees. This makes it look like they might be able to turn their heads all the way

5

around, but 180 degrees is all the owl needs to see what's going on all around him. Perhaps because of the owl's mysterious appearance, especially its round eyes and flexible neck, there are a lot of myths and superstitions about owls. Many cultures believe that owls are unusually wise. Because owls are nocturnal, some cultures associate owls with bad omens. The screech of the barn owl is considered by many to sound eerily human, like a person screaming. However, owls probably do not interact with the fates of humans at all. In fact, some owl species may become extinct because of humans.

Complete the statement from the options given.

- (a) Which of the following is NOT true about owls?
 - (i) Owls eat small animals.
 - (ii) Owls are able to fly silently.
 - (iii) Owls have the best hearing of all birds.
 - (iv) Owls have poor vision.
- (b) The eyesight of the owl is used for:
 - (i) flying
 - (ii) hunting
 - (iii) sleeping
 - (iv) none of these
- (c) The purpose of this story is:
 - (i) to entertain
 - (ii) to inform
 - (iii) to persuade
 - (iv) none of these
- (d) Another good title for this story can be:
 - (i) owls hunt at night
 - (ii) owls can fly silently
 - (iii) owls are interesting animals
 - (iv) owls have flexible necks
- (e) Which of the following IS true?
 - (i) The facial disks of the owl help them to see.
 - (ii) Owls have a strong, bent beak.
 - (iii) Most owls hunt for food during the day.
 - (iv) Owls are dangerous to humans.

4. Read the passage / poem carefully.

A white Wedding card
The simple white card said
Deepthy weds Sreekumar,
Means nothing at all to you
I know. Just a card
That might come handy
As a scoop at cleaning time
On a Sunday morning
To scrape out obstinate dust
Swept out from under carpets.

To me it means
The girl I had piggy-backed
Carried around as a poodle,
Chased, caught doodling on my papers
Would take off on an October morning
To return perhaps three years later
With a taxen air and accent
To extend a pink or blue bundle
And sit under a mango tree
To tell me all about Wild West

And like the Kabulliwallah
I'd see only her tiny fingers
Prising open the plastic petal,
Opaque banana flower petal,
Rounding pink mouth, drawing out
That single droplet of honey.....
The tendril fingers thrust out
To be dabbed a deep red
At the tiny tips.....

The card meant-

Her curly hair dripping

Her long skirt dragging

She would not come any more

To sit at the foot of my bed

And break up my noon nap

Next summer break.

Neerda Suresh

Complete the statement from the options given.

- (a) A white wedding card to others means -
 - (i) Just a card
 - (ii) Handy for picking up dust
 - (iii) For sweeping under the carpet
 - (iv) For scratching
- (b) The girl would bring back 'pink or blue bundle' means -
 - (i) She would come back with loads of money
 - (ii) Colourful gifts for the poet
 - (iii) A grand child
 - (iv) A grand gift
- (c) The poetess and the girl share a _____ relationship.
 - (i) Neighbours
 - (ii) Friends
 - (iii) Mother-daughter
 - (iv) Aunt neice
- (d) Identify the figures of speech in the second stanza.
 - (i) Personification & simile
 - (ii) Metaphor & simile
 - (iii) Imagery & metaphor
 - (iv) Metaphor & personification
- (e) Identify the tone of the poetess in the poem:
 - (i) Regret
 - (ii) Joyous
 - (iii) Reminiscing
 - (iv) Despair

SECTION - B

(Writing- 20 Marks)

- 5. Your school recently organized the Investiture ceremony to induct the new Proctorial Board. Write a factual description of the event for your friend who didn't attend the function.
- 4
- 6. The surroundings of your colony have fallen into neglect resulting in mounds of garbage, choked drains, overflowing dustbins that are becoming a breeding ground for mosquitoes, flies and bacteria. As a resident of the colony, write a letter to the editor of the Local daily, drawing the attention to the careless attitude of the authorities' towards the health of the people.
- 8

8

7. The rampant clearing of jungles is one of the factors of global warming, low rainfall and disturbance in the natural habitat of animals. Man's greed has made him insensitive towards his environment and he has become his own enemy. Using the input given below, write an article about deforestation and the need to save trees.

















SECTION - C

(Grammar- 20 Marks)

8.	In each sentence four words are underlined. One of them is incorrect. Pick out the incorrect words and write them in the answer space against the correct number.									
	(a)	<u>Change</u> in the climate <u>are caused</u> partly <u>by</u> natural forces and partly <u>by</u> huma activities. (a)								
	(b)	b) Even <u>if</u> carbon dioxide emissions <u>ceases</u> immediately, past actions <u>would</u> still af the planet for <u>decades</u> . (b)								
	(c)	Scientist <u>believe</u> that global warming <u>have</u> putting polar bears <u>at</u> extreme risk <u>extinction</u> . (c)								
	(d)	Ice covered <u>surfaces</u> reflect more solar energy <u>than</u> ice free surfaces and therefore <u>have a global cooling affect</u> . (d)								
9.	Complete the dialogue by choosing from the correct options given below.									
	Mr. Rao:		If you found the job challenging, why - (a)?							
	Radha :		There was only one reason. I encountered some problems with the hectic schedule that (b) I (c) to travel, meet people and edit the articles. My health (d) So I had to leave.							
	(a)	(i)	did you leave	(ii)	do you leave					
		(iii)	were you leaving	(iv)	are you leaving					
	(b)	(i)	was assigned	(ii)	am assigned					
		(iii)	were assigned	(iv)	have been assigned					
	(c)	(i)	am expected	(ii)	was expected					
		(iii)	were expected	(iv)	were expecting					
	(d)	(i)	was affecting	(ii)	was being affected					
		(iii)	were affected	(iv)	would affect					
10.	Rear	Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.								
	(a)	The/body/sleep is/ essential/ a good night's/ for								
	(b)	To/catch/people/get/sleep/colds/7 hours/who/less than/of/are likely								
	(c)	Loss of/may also/appetite/they/experience								
	(d)	Sleep deeply/comfortable/hence to/computers and TV/sit not in/clothes/front of/relax,/and/wear/one must								

11.	Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below. Write the answer in your answer sheet.									
	George did not mind Roger (a) in the room, for he behaved himself well, and did not distract my attention. (b), if he was sleeping very heavily and (c) a peasant dog barking, Roger would wake up with a start and utter a raucous roar of rage before realizing where he was. Then he would give an embarrassed look at our (d) faces, his tail would twitch, and he would glance round the room sheepishly.									
	(a)	(i)	presence		(ii)	being				
		(iii)	entry		(iv)	living				
	(b) (i) frequently			(ii)	usually					
		(iii)	occasionally		(iv)	rarely				
	(c)	(i)	hear		(ii)	hearing				
		(iii)	hears		(iv)	heard				
	(d)	(i)	disapproval		(ii)	disapprov	ing			
		(iii)	distracted		(iv)	destructive	e			
12.	2. Edit the following passage by correcting the underlined word from the options give below. Eggplant or brinjal (a) <u>have</u> anti-diabetic qualities. It also contains high level of potassium and calcium, which (b) <u>were</u> good for your bones and teeth. It is low in fat and sodium like most vegetables, making it extremely good (c) <u>off</u> the heart. It has sufficient quantities (d) <u>on</u> Vitamin A and therefore works well for your hair, eyes and skin.								of potassium and sodium,	4
	(a)	(i)	had	(ii)	is	(iii)	are	(iv)	has	
	(b)	(i)	is	(ii)	are	(iii)	was	(iv)	will be	
	(c)	(i)	of	(ii)	to	(iii)	for	(iv)	by	
	(d)	(i)	in	(ii)	of	(iii)	for	(iv)	with	

SECTION - D

(Literature Reader - 20 Marks)

13.		Read the extract and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. Attempt any two. $2x3=6$								
	(A)	The pair set daily goals; Monday, the sixth fence post, Tuesday, the seventh fence post, Wednesday								
		(i)	The pair in the above line refers to -							
			(a)	Doctor & Hooper						
			(b)	Marcy & Hooper						
			(c)	Duke & Hooper						
			(d)	Marcy & Duke						
		(ii)	Thei	Their daily goal was to -						
			(a)	cross the road						
			(b)	cover more and more distance						
			(c)	carry each post everyday						
			(d)	fence one post everyday						
		(iii)	The pair needed to set daily goals as -							
			(a)) chuck had realized that he could be normal						
			(b)	they had been given a deadline						
			(c)	they were in competition						
			(d)	they were lagging beh	nind					
	(B)	I will work harder than anybody but I will do it.								
		(i)	The speaker has decided to learn -							
			(a)	to walk	(b)	to speak Hindi				
			(c)	to read	(d)	to act				
		(ii)	The speaker is addressing -							
			(a)	Maid	(b)	Marcy Hooper				
			(c)	Sudha Murthy	(d)	Jeanne				
		(iii)	From the line, speaker's is reflected.							
			(a)	Determination	(b)	Personality				
			(c)	Attitude	(d)	Stubbornness				

(C) No nightingale did ever chant

More welcome notes to weary bands

Of travelers in some shady haunt.

Among Arabian Sands

- (i) The poet is comparing _____ of the Highland girl's song.
 - (a) pitch
 - (b) tone
 - (c) sweetness
 - (d) crassness
- (ii) In the above lines the poet implies that Nightingale's
 - (a) song refreshes the travellers
 - (b) welcomes the travelers
 - (c) song haunts them
 - (d) guides them through the Arabian Sands
- (iii) Identify the figure of speech in the above lines
 - (a) Personification
 - (b) Alliteration
 - (c) Metaphor
 - (d) Simile

14. Answer ANY FOUR of the following questions. (30 - 40 words each).

2x4=8

- (a) What prompted the grandmother to become independent?
- (b) How has the poet given speed and rhythm to his poem' The Brook'
- (c) 'I took the one less travelled by' What do we come to know about the poet from this line?
- (d) What guesses does the poet make about the theme of the Solitary Reaper's song?
- (e) What are Jeanne and Gaston arguing about before Juliette enters the room?

15. Answer any one of the following questions.

6

Wordsworth had a wonderful experience listening to the highland girl while out for a walk in the country side. He comes home and pens down his feelings in his diary immediately. Write his diary.

OR

Lord Ullin feels guilty about his daughter's death. He realizes but too late. He writes a letter to his dearest friend sharing his grief and repentance. Write his letter.