

CBSE Board
Class IX English Language and Literature
Sample Paper - 1
SA II

Maximum Marks: 70

Time - 3 hours

The question paper is divided into the following sections.

Section A:	Reading	20 marks
Section B:	Writing & Grammar	25 marks
Section C:	Literature	25 marks

SECTION A
(READING - 20 marks)

Q1. Read the following passage carefully: [8]

Thomas Alva Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an American inventor and businessman. He developed over 1,200 things including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb.

Edison is the fourth most prolific inventor in history. He is credited with numerous inventions that contributed to mass communication and, in particular, telecommunications. Edison holds 1,093 US patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. His inventions included a stock ticker, a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and motion pictures.

Thomas Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on 11 February 1847. He went to school for only three months officially, since according to his teachers, his mind often wandered. His mother, who was a school teacher, taught him at home. Thus, Thomas was mostly self-educated.

Edison did not invent the first electric light bulb, but instead invented the first commercially practical incandescent light. In 1878, Edison formed the Edison Electric Light Company in New York City with several financiers, including J. P. Morgan and the members of the Vanderbilt family. Edison made the first public demonstration of his incandescent light bulb on December 31, 1879, in Menlo Park. It was during this time that he said: "We will make electricity so cheap that only the rich will burn candles."

Mahen Theatre in the city of Brno (in what is now the Czech Republic) was the first public building in the world to use Edison's electric lamps, with the installation supervised by



Edison's assistant in the invention of the lamp, Francis Jehl. In September 2010, a sculpture of three giant light bulbs was erected in Brno, in front of the theatre.

I. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

- a) Thomas Edison has _____ patents under his name.
- b) Who was the first to use Edison's electric lamps?
- c) Briefly list the inventions of Thomas Edison.
- d) Edison was born in _____.
- e) How did Edison complete his education?
- f) Where was the first public demonstration of his light bulb made?
- g) What was erected in Brno in September 2010?
- h) Edison formed the Edison Electric Light Company in
 1. 1879
 2. 1931
 3. 1878
 4. 1847

Q2. Read the following passage carefully:

Nobody knows the reason why we sleep. While we can abstain from the other biological urges, we can't do the same for sleep. Every animal that has been studied seems to exhibit some sort of sleep-like behavior. According to David Prober, an expert on how genes and neurons regulate sleep, there are four main hypotheses on why we sleep. The first is that sleeping allows the body to repair cells damaged by metabolic byproducts called free radicals. Scientists have found that the expression of genes involved in fixing cells is intense during sleep. This hypothesis is consistent with the fact that smaller animals, which tend to have higher metabolic rates (and therefore produce more free radicals), tend to sleep more. For example, some mice sleep for 20 hours a day, while giraffes and elephants only need two- to three-hour power naps. The next theory is that sleep helps replenish fuel, which is burned while awake. When ATP, the all-purpose energy-carrying molecule is low, it is time for the body to sleep. The third theory states that sleep is important so that your brain can clean out information that doesn't need to be stored in the brain, since your skull has limited space. Finally, during your daily slumber, your brain might be replaying the events of the day, reinforcing memory and learning. Scientists looked at the brain activity of rats while the rodents ran through a maze and then again while they slept. The patterns were similar, suggesting the rats were reliving their day while asleep. Of course, the real reason

for sleep could be any combination of these four ideas, Prober says. Or perhaps only one of these hypotheses might have been true in the evolutionary past, but as organisms evolved, they developed additional uses for sleep.

Answer the following questions:

[12]

1. The first hypothesis states that
 - a. we can abstain from sleeping
 - b. sleeping aids cell repair
 - c. mice sleep for 20 hours a day
 - d. sleep helps replenish fuel
2. The body falls asleep when the ATP
 - a. is burned
 - b. is low
 - c. has limited space
 - d. regulates sleep
3. Every animal that has been studied exhibits _____.
4. What does the third theory state according to David Prober?
5. Why do smaller animals sleep more?
6. Explain the final hypothesis on why we sleep.

SECTION B
(WRITING & GRAMMAR- 25 MARKS)

Q3. Your older brother sent you photos from his army training camp describing the challenges and enthusiasm involved in becoming a soldier. Write a diary entry about how you felt when you saw the photographs and read about his experience as an army cadet. [5]

Q4. Write a short story in about 150- 200 words ending with the following. [10]

...and that is when he understood the importance of being punctual.

Q5. Complete the passage by choosing the correct option from those given in brackets: [3]

Homai Vyarawalla (a) _____ India's first woman photojournalist. She was born (b) _____ Navsari, Gujarat in 1913. She started her career in the 1930s (c) _____ photographed many political and national leaders, including Gandhi, Nehru, Jinnah, and Indira Gandhi. She was a Gandhian (d) _____ heart and followed a simple lifestyle. Her favourite subject was Jawaharlal Nehru, (e) _____ first Prime Minister of India. Her most famous photographs (f) _____ Gandhi were taken during his funeral in 1948.

Q6. The following passage has not been edited. There is ONE error in each of the first nine lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction as given in the example against the correct blank number in your answer sheets. Also underline the correct word you have supplied. [4]

	Incorrect	Correct
a. The Sahitya Akademi Award is an literary	_____	_____
b. honour conferred on the Indian Government	_____	_____
c. by outstanding writers. The award was	_____	_____
d. established in 1954 and comprises the plaque	_____	_____
e. and a cash prize. The plaque is designed	_____	_____
f. for the Indian film-maker Satyajit Ray. Makhanlal	_____	_____
g. Chaturvedi was awarded a first Sahitya Akademi	_____	_____
h. Award in Hindi in his work Him Taringini in 1955.	_____	_____

Q7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. [3]

Eg. feared by / snakes are / in our / worshipped / and / many / country

Ans. Snakes are worshipped and feared by many in our country.

1. of utility / a cellphone / and ought to / is an object / be utilized so
2. prove to / be hazardous / it can / if misused
3. their body / radiation / who keep / people/ to / are more susceptible /cellphones close to

SECTION C
(LITERATURE – 25 MARKS)

Q8. Read the given extract and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. [3]

Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other
It is the human earth that we defile.
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

1. The word 'condemn' means

- i. dislike
- ii. disapprove
- iii. criticise
- iv. disown

2. Which is the dominant figure of speech in the above lines?

- i) Alliteration ii) Repetition iii) Inversion iv) Climax

3. The poet, through the above lines, is trying to convey that

- i. people are different in different countries
- ii. people hate their own brothers
- iii. we are all human in the end
- iv. people take arms against each other

Q9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words each. [8]

1. How did George and Harris react to Jerome volunteering to do the packing?
2. When did Santosh leave home for Delhi, and why?
3. Give some examples of the atmosphere of 'febrile confusion' outside the temple of Pashupatinath.
4. Why did Bruno have to be sent away to a zoo?

**Q10. Santosh Yadav got into the record books both times she scaled Mt Everest.
What were the reasons for this? [4]**

Q11. How is Laputa different from Lilliput and Brobdingnag? [10]

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SECTION A
Reading

Q1.

- a) 1,093
- b) Mahen Theatre in the city of Brno was the first public building in the world to use Edison's electric lamps.
- c) Thomas Edison developed over 1,200 things including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. His inventions included a stock ticker, a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and motion pictures.
- d) in Milan, Ohio, on 11 February 1847.
- e) Edison completed his education at home under the guidance of his mother because his mind would often wander while studying in school.
- f) The public demonstration of his incandescent light bulb was made on December 31, 1879, in Menlo Park.
- g) In September 2010, a sculpture of three giant light bulbs was erected in Brno, in front of the theatre.
- h) 1878

Q2.

1. sleeping aids cell repair
2. is low
3. seems to exhibit some sort of sleep-like behavior
4. According to David Prober's third theory, sleep is important because it allows your brain to clean out information that need not be stored in the brain, since your skull has limited space.
5. Smaller animals tend to sleep more because they have higher metabolic rates which in turn produce more free radicals. Increased free radicals are an indication of more cells damaged in the body which can be repaired only by sleep.
6. The final hypothesis states that while you are sleeping, your brain might be replaying the events of the day, reinforcing memory and learning. This is explained by scientists who looked at the brain activity of rats while the rodents ran through a maze and then again while they slept. The patterns were similar, suggesting the rats were reliving their day while asleep.

Q3.

20 October

Dear Diary,

Jeet bhaiya sent me the first set of photographs from his training centre. At first I thought how exciting it is to be a cadet in the Indian Military Academy. The uniform, the haircut, the daily routine, sports and activities, all this gave me a high. But when bhaiya wrote about the strict rules and the nerve-wrecking discipline of the academy, I began to feel that there is no better place than your home. However, as I read his letter, my fear changed to enthusiasm again. Bhaiya shared his experiences with his seniors and peers. He said that the cadets go through strenuous training during the day, but evenings are full of bonding and fun-filled activities where even the seniors team up and encourage them to have fun. I think I too might want to become a soldier one day!

Q4.

"Deepak!" mom shouted from the kitchen, "It is 9 o'clock. You had to take the 9.30 bus from the depot!"

Deepak woke up with a start. Ever since they had shifted to a locality far from his school, he had to use public transport to go to school because the school bus wouldn't come till his place. Earlier, he used to wake up just half an hour before the school began as he had to just walk out of his building and enter the next gate to go to school. This had made him very

lazy and dependent on his mother for everything. Now, his mother had to work round the clock to take care of Deepak and his two-year-old sister, their father and his aging parents as they had shifted to a place isolated from the city and the main market. She had told Deepak to change his daily routine but it had been six months and Deepak would reach school late often.

As Deepak struggled towards the school gate that morning, he could see the principal standing at the gate. "Inspection day! Oh God," thought Deepak, "I will be punished for being late today." He slowed down as he reached the school gate.

"Wait! What is your name? Which class are you in?" the Principal asked sternly.

"Deepak Yadav, Ma'am. IX B," Deepak stammered.

This is not the first time you have come late, have you? Your class teacher has been very lenient in giving you more than six months to settle down with your new routine. But you don't seem to appreciate it."

"I am sorry Ma'am. I will come on time from tomorrow."

"Yes, of course! You will. Dattu, as Deepak is late for school, he will clean the school compound today. If he comes late tomorrow too, he will wipe the notice boards of the primary and the secondary section. He will not enter the classroom today."

Dattu was among the cleaning staff of the school. He stood there nodding in affirmative to the Principal's orders. She went inside but told Deepak that she would watch over him.

Deepak stood stunned at the gate. He put down his bag and took the broom in his hand. As he cleaned the compound, he stared sweating profusely, cursing himself for being so lazy. **And that is when he understood the importance of being punctual.**

Q5.

- a. was
- b. in
- c. and
- d. at
- e. the
- f. of

Q6. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

Incorrect Correct

an	<u>a</u>
on	<u>by</u>
by	<u>on</u>
the	<u>a</u>
is	<u>was</u>
for	<u>by</u>
a	<u>the</u>
in	<u>for</u>

Q7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

1. A cellphone is an object of utility and ought to be utilized so.
2. If misused it can prove to be hazardous.
3. People who keep cellphones close to their body are more susceptible to radiation

Q8.

Read the given extract and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. Criticise
2. Repetition
3. we are all human in the end

Q9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words each.

1. George and Harris readily accepted Jerome's suggestion. Their readiness to allow him to do the packing had something uncanny about it. George spread himself over the easy-chair and Harris put his legs on the table. Jerome did not like their reaction. What he really wanted was that he should be the boss and the others should potter about under his directions.
2. At sixteen, most of the girls in her village used to get married. Santosh was also under pressure from her parents to do the same. She threatened her parents that she would never marry if she did not get a proper education. She therefore left home and got herself enrolled in a school in Delhi.
3. There are so many worshippers that some people trying to get the priest's attention were elbowed aside by others pushing their way to the front. By the main gate, a party of saffron-clad Westerners struggled for permission to enter as only Hindus were allowed to enter the temple. A fight broke out between two monkeys. One was chasing the other, who jumped onto a shivalinga, then ran screaming around the temples and down to the river, the holy Bagmati.
4. Bruno was a loving and playful pet. Everybody in the family was attached to him, especially the narrator's wife. He had to be sent away to a zoo because he was getting too big to be kept at home.

Q10.

When Santosh Yadav first scaled Mt Everest, she was barely twenty years old, which made her the youngest woman in the world to achieve the feat. On repeating this feat, she became the only woman to have scaled Mt Everest twice and secured for herself and India a unique place in the annals of mountaineering.

Q11.

Swift has portrayed Laputa as more complex than Lilliput or Brobdingnag. The strangeness of Laputa is based on the dominance of abstract theoretical concerns over concrete practical concerns in Laputan culture. Physical power is important in Laputa as it is in

Lilliput and Brobdingnag. However, it is exercised through technology rather than physical size. The government gains advantage over its subjects using technology. The floating island allegorically represents the distance between the government and the people it governs. The king is unaware of the concerns of his people as he has never been below. The nobility and scientific thinkers of the island are not connected to people and their concerns, and this is evident when they have to be aroused from their thoughts and daydreams by their servants. When people listen and when they talk is regulated through the servants who act as intermediaries with their flapper. In addition, the mechanized quality of this system shows how nonhuman these people are. Indeed, abstract theory is seen in all aspects of Laputan life, from language to architecture to geography. Readers are compelled to wonder whether the rigid adherence of the Laputans to such principles leads them to renounce the limits their society.
