

Term 2
March 2016
EXAMS

OSWAAL CBSE CCE QUESTION BANK

with complete solutions

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

TERM 2
OCTOBER - MARCH 2016

Class

9

Includes :

- Examination Paper 2015
- Questions from Long Reading Text# and ASL## specified by CBSE



SUMMATIVE & FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Strictly based on the 'Latest Design of the Question Papers' issued by CBSE for March 2016 Exams
- Questions from all sets of **CBSE** previous year Term 2 Examinations
- Summative Assessment Questions as per the latest design - MCQs, VSA, Short & Long Answer Questions, Value Based & HOTS Questions
- Answers include **Value Points** of CBSE Marking Scheme with detailed explanations as per the word limit specified by Board

Long Reading Text - Gulliver's Travels & Three Men in a Boat

ASL - Assessment of Speaking & Listening



**FOR TERM 2
March 2016
EXAMS**

OSWAAL

CBSE Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

QUESTION BANK

with complete solutions

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

**SUMMATIVE & FORMATIVE
ASSESSMENT**

Class

9

Published by :

OSWAAL BOOKS

"Oswaal House" 1/11, Sahitya Kunj, M.G. Road, AGRA-282002

Ph.: 0562-2857671, 2527781, **Fax :** 0562-2854582, 2527784

email : contact@oswaalbooks.com, **website :** www.oswaalbooks.com

OUR DISTRIBUTORS

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR
PORT BLAIR Mitali Enterprises, P. (03192) 230749
Kumar General Store, P. 9932082455

ANDHRA PRADESH
GUNTOOR Y. Renuka Devi, P. (0863) 2252308
HYDERABAD Himalaya Book World, P. (040) 24732057, 66822350
Unique Book World, P. (040) 40061423
VIJAYWADA Sri Kanka Durga Book Stall, P. 09849144007
VISHAKHAPATNAM JBD Educational, P. (0891) 6666062, 6666068
Sri Rajeshwari Book Link, P. (891) 6661718

ASSAM
GUWAHATI Book Emporium, P. 9864057226
UBS Publisher, P. 9401154448

BIHAR
BHAGALPUR Sanjay Book Store, P. (0641) 3202714, 2424830
PATNA Gyan Ganga, P. (0612) 2268394, 2263011
Nova Publisher & Distributors, P. (0612) 2666404
UBS Publisher, P. 9835210136
Shri Durga Pustak Mandir, P. (0612) 2301704
Vikas Book Depot, P. (0612) 2304753
Sharda Pustak Bhandar, P. 09334259293

MUNGER New Aman Book & Stationers, P. (06344) 220757
MUZAFFARPUR Pustak Bhandar, P. 9097046555

CHATTISGARH
BILASPUR Raj Agencies, P. 9412150750
DURG Bhagwati Bhawani Book Depot, P. (0788) 2327620

DELHI Mittal Books, P. (011) 23288887
UBS Publisher, P. (011) 23273601
R.D.Chawla & Sons, P. (011) 23282360, 23282361

GOA
GOA Golden Heart Emporium, P. (0832) 2725208, 3257383

GUJRAT
AHMEDABAD Tushar Book, P. (079) 26578741, 26587103
Agrasen Book & Stationery, P. (079) 27486239
Uppal Brothers, P. (079) 30421199
Ballabh Vidya Nagar Ajay Book Store, P. (02692) 238237
Navsari College Store, P. (02637) 258642
VAPI Vinay General Store, P. 9925817463
SURAT Shopping Point, P. (0261) 2230097

HARYANA
GURGAON Adlakha Stationery, P. (0124) 2306991

JHARKHAND
RANCHI Gyan Ganga Ltd., P. (0651) 2563570

KARNATAKA
BANGALORE Avenue Book Centre, P. (080) 22244753
Balaji Book Centre (Mahaveer Jain) P. (080) 23331259
Sri Sai Ram Book House, P. (080) 22111243
Vasanta Book House, P. (080) 22216342
Maruti Book Centre, P. (080) 40124558
Sri Balaji Books & Stationers, P. (080) 22117659
Spande Book House, P. (080) 40114455
Pragati Book Stall, P. (08392) 272727
Chaitanya Agency and Books, P. 8277477778
Laxmi Agencies, P. (08192) 231271
MANGALORE School Book Co., P. (0824) 2496938, 4281777

KERALA
CALICUT Aman Book Stall, P. (0495) 3048187, 2721282
ERNAKULAM H & C Store, P. (0484) 2377235
Orient Book House, P. (0484) 2370431
Academic Book House, P. (0484) 2376613
Surya Book House, P. (0484) 2363721

KOTTAYAM H & C Store, P. (0481) 2304351
BOOK Centre, P. (0481) 2566992

KOZHICODE T.B.S. Publishers, P. (0495) 2721025, 2720085
THRISSUR Giftalia Book Bhawan, P. (0487) 2442290
TRIVANDRUM Acedemic Book House, P. (0471) 2333349

MADHYA PRADESH
GWALIOR Krishna Sons, P. (0751) 2320431
INDORE Arun Prakashan, P. (0731) 2454372, 2459448, 3244544
Akruti Publishing House, P. (0731) 2456024, 25
Student Book Depot, P. (0731) 2535892
S.P.& Sons, P. (0731) 2452680

© Publisher
OSWAAL BOOKS

JABALPUR Vinay Pustak Sadan, P. (0761) 2411194
Sangam General Store, P. (0761) 2313592, 6538467
Akash Book Distributor, P. (0761) 4063099

KATNI Agrasen Stationers, P. (07622) 403377
REWA Siddharth Enterprises, P. (07662) 404019
UJJAIN Sri Nath Book Depot, P. (0734) 2556903, 2556902

MAHARASHTRA
AHMEDNAGAR Heera Stationers, P. (0241) 2418774
AKOLA Book Emporium, P. (022) 2436460
Rathi Paper Traders, P. (0724) 2452679, 2452979
AURANGABAD Maya Book Centre, P. (0240) 2360150
BHUSAWAL Anil Book Depot, P. (02582) 225412
CHANDRAPUR Novelty Book Depot, P. (07172) 277418
JALGAON Sharma Book Depot, P. (0257) 6958794
Vidyadhan Book House, P. (0257) 2225548
Jai Book Co., P. (0231) 2651008

KOLHAPUR Shivam Book & Stationer, P. (022) 28381014, 28236000
MUMBAI Reshma Agency, P. (022) 23070853
Krishna Book Store, P. (022) 27744962, 32980838
NAVI MUMBAI Novelty Book Depot, P. (0712) 2534884
NAGPUR Vijay Book Depot, P. (0712) 2534217, 2520496
Shree Balaji Agency, P. (0712) 2452361
UBS Publisher & Dist., P. (0712) 6437909, 2736010
India Book Agencies, P. 9890489460
Vijay Book Centre, P. 9872994436
Sai Shubham, P. (020) 69498635, 9975687687
Mahavir General Store, P. (0217) 2723405
Unique Traders, P. (07152) 243617, 9960644752
Dilip Book Agencies, P. (07232) 245450

NANDED
PUNE Sai Shubham, P. (020) 69498635, 9975687687
SOLAPUR Mahavir General Store, P. (0217) 2723405
WARDHA Unique Traders, P. (07152) 243617, 9960644752
YAVATMAL Dilip Book Agencies, P. (07232) 245450

ORISSA
BHUBANESWAR Sagar Book Store, P. (0674) 2516040, 2506040
Pragnya Book Store, P. (0674) 2405757
UBS Publishers & Dist., P. (0674) 2395757, 539562

PUNJAB
BARNALA Bhaian Di Hatti, P. (01679) 2321717
BHATINDA Janta Book Depot, P. (0164) 2253993
Krishna Book Depot, P. (0614) 2237611
Chhabra Book Depot, P. (0161) 2405427
Amit Book Depot, P. (0161) 2727038
Bhatia Book Centre, P. (0161) 2747713

RAJASTHAN
BHARATPUR Sunil Book Centre, P. (05644) 233777, 220650
BHILWARA Nakode Book Depot, P. (01482) 239653
JAIPUR Goyal Book Distributors, P. (0141) 2571673

SIKKIM
GANGTOK Kwalitiy Store, P. (03592) 202992

TAMIL NADU
COIMBATORE UBS Publisher & Dist., P. (0422) 2499914
CHENNAI Indian Book House, P. (044) 24327784
Ruby Books, P. (044) 26425958
Rasi Publication, P. (0431) 2703692

TRIPURA
AGARTALA Book Corner, P. (0381) 2301945

UTTAR PRADESH
AGRA Om Pustak Mandir, P. (0562) 2464014, 3059218
Manav Book Depot, P. (0562) 6545883
Govind Book Store, P. (0562) 2526134
Shaligram & Sons, P. (0571) 2421887
Mehrotra Book Depot, P. (0532) 2400129, 2266128
Sasta Sahitya Sadan, P. (05462) 224421
Saraswati Shishu, P. (05498) 221042
Vidya Kendra, P. 9415281234
Azad Book Distributor, P. (0522) 2350981, 2619939
Mahi Book Palace, P. (0121) 2541791, 2649644
Ideal Book Depot, P. (0121) 2660648

WEST BENGAL
KOLKATA Oriental Publishers, P. (033) 22191591, 22198367
Saha Book House, P. (033) 22193671
Eureka Book Emporium, P. (033) 25934001
Katha-O-Kahani Pvt. Ltd., P. 22419071, 22196313
Agarwal Book House, P. (0353) 2535274

SILIGURI

Disclaimer:

Oswaal Books has exercised due care and caution in collecting the data before publishing this book. In spite of this if any omission, inaccuracy or printing error occurs with regards to the data contained in this book, Oswaal Books will not be held responsible or liable. Oswaal Books will be grateful if you could point out any such error or your suggestion which will be of great help for other readers.

CONTENTS

- Syllabus v - viii
- Examination Paper, 2015 9 - 12

Summative Assessment

Section A : Reading

1. Unseen Passages 13 - 27

Section B : Writing & Grammar

1. Diary Entry 29 - 30
2. Articles 31 - 34
3. Short Stories 35 - 37
4. Gap Filling 38 - 43
5. Sentence Reordering 44 - 45
6. Sentence Transformation (Reported Speech) 46 - 47
7. Editing 48 - 50
8. Omission 51 - 53

Section C : Literature TextBook

Beehive (Prose)

1. Packing 54 - 56
2. Reach for the Top 57 - 61
3. The Bond of Love 62 - 64
4. Kathmandu 65 - 67
5. If I Were You 68 - 70

Beehive (Poetry)

1. No Men are Foreign 71 - 72
2. The Duck and The Kangaroo 73 - 74
3. On Killing a Tree 75 - 76
4. A Snake Trying 77 - 78
5. A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal 79 - 80

Supplementary Reader : Moments

1. Weathering the Storm in Ersama 81 - 83
2. The Last Leaf 84 - 86
3. A House is not a Home 87 - 89
4. The Accidental Tourist 90 - 92
5. The Beggar 93 - 95

NOVEL / LONG READING TEXT

- **Gulliver's Travel (2005 edition)** by Jonathan Swift 96 - 118
- OR
- **Three Men in a Boat (1889 edition)** by Jerome K. Jerome 119 - 127

Formative Assessment

1. Reading 128 - 131
2. Writing 132 - 132
3. Grammar 133 - 135
4. Literature 136 - 150

Note : For detailed study material of Formative Assessment log onto : www.cbse.nic.in

ASL–Gateway to Assessment of Speaking & Listening

1. Listening 151 - 154
2. Speaking 155 - 157
 - Specification for Speaking and Listening 158 - 160
 - Sample Worksheet for Speaking Test (Issued by Board) 161 - 162
 - Sample Audio Script & Worksheet for Listening Test (Issued by Board) 163 - 176

PREFACE

CBSE always believes in Global Trends of Educational Transformation. The CBSE curriculum gets its lead from National Curriculum Framework – 2005 and Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act – 2009. CBSE introduced CCE in the later half of 2009. CCE has been started to improve the quality of Education and was meant to lessen the burden of studies on Students. CCE stands for Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation. The term 'Continuous' in CCE refers to periodicity and regularity in assessment and the term 'Comprehensive' refers to overall assessment of the learner, in both curricular & co curricular scheme of things.

These **Oswaal CCE Question Banks for Classes IX & X** have been written so as to supplement the need of the students to prepare for these progressive assessments at school during the entire year.

Oswaal CCE Question Bank has been divided into two sections: Summative Assessment (SA) & Formative Assessment (FA). In the Summative section, chapters are arranged 'TOPICWISE' where each topic is explained in detail and covers all typologies of Questions specified by CBSE, with well labelled diagrams and high quality figures/diagrams for fast learning. Answers from CBSE Marking scheme are highlighted in order to specify the correct method of answering questions for attaining maximum marks.

Formative section of the book will assist the students to prepare for the frequent class room based evaluation, both as an individual and as a group activity. The various formative techniques include Quizzes, Chapter assignment, Work sheets, Projects, Seminar, Symposium, Action Plans, etc. These activities have been elaborated by CBSE Board on www.cbse.nic.in. The students can read through all these components while revising a chapter to be always prepared for the surprise FA's in the class.

At last we would like to thank our authors, editors, reviewers and specially students who regularly send us suggestions which helps in continuous improvement of this book and makes this book stand in the category of "One of the Best". Wish you all Happy Learning.

-Publisher

SYLLABUS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE (Code No. 184) Class-IX

For Term II (October-March)

Section wise weightage in English Language & Literature

| Section | | Total Weightage 90 |
|---------|--|--------------------|
| A | Reading Skills | 20 |
| B | Writing Skills with Grammar | 25 |
| C | Literature Textbook and Long Reading Text | 25 |
| D | Assessment of Speaking and Listening (ASL) | 20 |
| | TOTAL | 90 |

Note :

- It is a division of marks assigned to all the four skills of language. The distribution of marks for Formative Assessments carrying 40% weightage may be done by the schools themselves. A variety of activities to assess all the skills of language may be used for Formative Assessments.
- The Summative Assessment Question Papers, if developed by the schools themselves, may be for 70 marks to which 20 marks may be added for Assessment of Speaking and Listening skills making the paper of 90 marks. The one third of the 90 marks i.e. 30 should be added each in both Summative Assessments.
- Assessment of Speaking and Listening skills (ASL) will be done formally at the term end examination in Summative – II. Schools can conduct ASL for Summative-I themselves as per the guidelines provided by the CBSE. However assessment of these skills may also be done under the Formative activities spread over two terms.

There will be one written paper of English at the end of each term carrying 70 marks. The time limit will be three hours.

Section A: READING

20 Marks

50 Periods

Qs1-2. This section will have two/three reading passages. The arrangement within the reading section is as follows

SA-II:

- Q.1a:** A **Factual** passage 200-250 words with five very short answer type questions with one question to test vocabulary. **5 marks**
- Q.1b:** A **Literary** passage (Prose only – Fiction/Non-fiction) of 200-250 words with five short answer type questions to test inference, evaluation and analysis with one question to test vocabulary. **5 marks**
- Q.2:** Open text based assessment (**OTBA**) with 1–2 long answer questions to test analytical and critical thinking skills. **10 marks**

SECTION B : WRITING & GRAMMAR

25 marks

60 Periods

Q.3: Writing a diary / article in about 100-120 words based on visual or verbal cue /s. **5 marks**

Q.4: Writing a short story based on a given outline or cue /s in about 150 - 200 words. **10 marks**

The Grammar syllabus will include the following areas in classes IX & X.

1. Tenses
2. Modals (have to / had to, must, should, need, ought to and their negative forms)
3. Use of passive voice
4. Subject - verb concord
5. Reporting
 - (i) Commands and requests

- (ii) Statements
- (iii) Questions
- 6. Clauses :
 - (iv) Noun clauses
 - (v) Adverb clauses of condition and time
 - (vi) Relative clauses
- 7. Determiners, and
- 8. Prepositions

The above items may be tested through test types as given below :

- Q.5:** Gap filling with one or two words to test Prepositions, Articles, Conjunctions and Tenses **3 marks**
- Q.6** Editing or Omission **4 marks**
- Q.7** Sentences reordering or Sentence Transformation in context. **3 marks**

Section C: LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS: BEEHIVE AND MOMENT

25 Marks

60 Periods

- Q.8:** One out of two extracts from **prose /poetry /drama** for reference to context. Three very short answer questions. **3 marks**
One mark in each extract will be for vocabulary. One question will be used for testing local and global comprehension and one question will be on interpretation.
- Q.9:** **Four short answer** type questions from **BEEHIVE & MOMENTS** to test local and global comprehension of theme and ideas (30 - 40 words each) **2×4=08 marks**
- Q.10:** One out of two long answer type questions to assess how the values inherent in the texts have been brought out (**BEEHIVE & MOMENTS**). Creativity, imagination and extrapolation beyond the text and across the texts will be assessed. (80-100 words). **4 marks**
- Q.11:** **One out of two Very Long Answer Questions** on theme or plot or involving interpretation and inference and sketch in about 100 - 120 words based on prescribed novel. **10 marks**

Prescribed Books : Published by NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi

- **BEEHIVE** – Textbook for Class IX
- **MOMENTS** – Supplementary Reader for Class IX

NOVEL (either one)

- **Gulliver’s Travels** (unabridged) by *Jonathan Swift*
- **Three men in a Boat** (unabridged) by *Jerome. K. Jerome*

Note - Teachers are advised to :

- (i) encourage classroom interaction among peers, students and teachers through activities such as role play, group work etc.
- (ii) reduce teacher talking time and keep it to the minimum,
- (iii) take up questions for discussion to encourage pupils to participate and to marshal their ideas and express and defend their views, and

Besides measuring attainment, texts serve the dual purpose of diagnosing mistakes and areas of non-learning. To make evaluation a true index of learners’ attainment, each language skill is to be assessed through a judicious mixture of different types of questions. In addition to the summative tests, formative assessment is essential to measure the level of attainment in the four language skills and the learners’ communicative competence. Formative assessment should be done through ‘in class’ activities throughout the year.

Reading Section : Reading for comprehension, critical evaluation, inference and analysis is a skill to be tested in Formative as well as Summative assessments.

Writing Section : All types of short and extended writing tasks will be dealt with in both I and II Terms in both Formative as well as in Summative Assessments.

Grammar : Grammar items mentioned in the syllabus will be taught and assessed formatively over a period of time. There will be no division of syllabus for Grammar in the Summative Assessment for the two terms.

SPEAKING AND LISTENING SKILLS

50 Periods

Since the introduction of Assessment of Speaking and Listening Skills (ASL) in class IX and X, it has become imperative of carryout speaking and listening activities in regular classroom teaching. Sufficient practice should be given to students in order to prepare them for ASL. Performance descriptors should be shared with students from time to time.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE COURSE

Summative Assessment (2015-16)

TEXTBOOKS

Literature Reader (Summative Assessment - II)

PROSE

1. Packing
2. Reach for the Top
3. The Bond of Love
4. Kathmandu
5. If I were you

POETRY

1. No Men Are Foreign
2. The Duck and the Kangaroo
3. On Killing a Tree
4. The Snake Trying
5. A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal

SUPPLEMENTARY READER (Moments)

1. Weathering the Storm in Ersama
2. The Last leaf
3. A House is not a Home
4. The Accidental Tourist
5. The Beggar

Gulliver's Travels in four parts Unabridged Edition (2005) by Jonathan Swift - **Part III & IV**

OR

Three Men in a Boat Unabridged Edition (1889) by Jerome K. Jerome **Chapters 11-19**

Class - IX
English Language and Literature (2015-16)

| Typology | Testing competencies/learning outcomes | VSAQ 1 mark | SAQ 30-40 words 2 marks | LAQ-I 80 - 100 words 4 marks | LAQ-II 100-120 words 5 marks | VLAQ 150-200 words (HOTS) 10 marks | Marks |
|--|--|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Reading Skills+ OTBA | Conceptual understanding, decoding, analyzing, inferring, interpreting and vocabulary. | 10 | --- | --- | 02 | --- | 20 |
| Creative Writing Skills and Grammar | Expressing an opinion, reasoning, justifying, illustrating, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency. Applying conventions, using integrated structures with accuracy and fluency. | 10 | --- | --- | 01 | 01 | 25 |
| Literature and Textbooks | Recalling, reasoning, appreciating, applying literary conventions, extrapolating, illustrating and justifying etc. Extracting relevant information, identifying the central theme and sub themes, understanding the writer's message and writing fluently. | 03 | 04 | 01 | --- | 01 | 25 |
| Total | | 23×01 = 23 marks | 04×02 = 08 marks | 01×04 = 04 marks | 03×05 = 15 marks | 02×10= 20 marks | 70 marks |
| Assessment of Speaking and Listening Skills | Interaction, reasoning, diction, articulation, clarity, pronunciation and overall fluency | | | | | | 20 marks |
| Total | | | | | | | 90 marks |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Examination PAPER | Summative Assessment -II (2014 - 15) Class-IX | English Language & Literature |
|------------------------------|--|--|

Time allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions :

The question paper is divided into three sections.

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------|----------|
| Section A | : | Reading | 20 marks |
| Section B | : | Writing and Grammar | 25 marks |
| Section C | : | Literature | 25 marks |

SECTION A : READING

(20 marks)

1.(a) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (5 Marks)

Laser light has four characteristics that distinguish it from the light produced by other sources, eg., an electric bulb, a florescent lamp, or the sun. The light from these latter sources travels in all directions. In contrast, laser light is highly directional: in other words, it travels in only one direction. The laser has a variety of uses. For example, industrial lasers cut teeth in saws, drill eyes in surgical needles and guide bulldozers. Surveyors use a laser range finder to measure distances in making maps.

In communications, a laser can transmit voice messages and television signals. The laser has great advantages over electronic transmitters, such as those used to produce radio and TV signals. In scientific research, the scientists are experimenting with laser to separate isotopes of uranium. Lasers can also disclose even after 40 years, the fingerprint left by a criminal on previously print-proof materials likes leather nor human skin.

In military operations some types of bombs and artillery shells are guided to their targets by laser beams. Current military research is attempting do develop high-energy lasers that could destroy enemy aircraft and missiles-the USA's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) or 'Star War' Programme. Satellites bearing such lasers could one day form part of the weapon systems in outer space.

Questions :

1. How does laser light travel ?
2. What are the advantages of using laser over electronic transmitters ?
3. How are laser beams useful in military operations ?
4. How does the use of laser help in catching criminals even after 40 years ?
5. Find the synonym for 'disconnet'.

1.(b) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (5 Marks)

Sukhram Lodhi sat leaning against a rock, his turban over his eyes, the warmth of the sun on his bare feet. His feet told him where he was. They knew the feel of the sand and the stones, and the different kinds of grass.

To his right, a bird twittered. It seemed to Sukhram that he knew what it was saying. Because he was blind, the birds and beasts let him into their world, made him a party to it. He never spoke of this except to his brother Rajbit and his grandfather Shivpriya Chauhan. They never laughed at him for his fancies.

Sukhram was fourteen and he knew that people were sorry for him. But he thought, if only they could guess how beautiful his world was, they would envy him. Most people did not know about the little rustling in the grass. They did not know the feel of things, round things like eggs, and water-worn stones, rough things like rocks, or of leather, or of skins. They did not know anything about smells. They went through life with blind noses.

Sukhram spent his time herding his father's hundred goats. He knew them by the sound of their cloven hoofs on the stones, by their smell. It was easy to herd goats. When Sukhram called, they came. When he played the flute, they followed him over his father's fields and the hills beyond.

Questions :

1. Sukhram liked to share his felling with others when _____ .
 2. He thought that the animals wanted him to _____ .
 3. The difference between Sukhram and others was that _____ .
 4. Sukhram could identify the goats _____ .
 5. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'a light noise'.
2. Theme – "The cleaning up Campaign Sweeps across the Country" (5+5=10)
- (a) Arjun asked Pargat, "Where else can we dump our waste ?" Do you agree with his query? Present your views with reference to the context of the case study.
- (b) Write a letter to the Editor of the Hindustan Times highlighting the good work done by the local municipal administration in cleaning your locality after you brought the appalling condition to their notice.

(*Please ensure that open text of the given theme is supplied with this question paper)

SECTION B : WRITING & GRAMMAR

(25 marks)

3. Film and television leave a deep impression on young minds. Some recent cases of robbery and murder were also found to be inspired by films. You are Vishal/Vibha and you feel that filmmakers must take responsibility for influencing society and its youth. Write an article on "*The influence of films on youth*" in about 100–120 words. (5 Marks)

Suggested Value Points :

- Films-the most powerful means of entertainment
 - Films influence the youth
 - Idolizing leads to adopting abusive language, violent ways
 - Should be instrumental in preparing good citizens
4. Write a short story on the basis of given clues in about 150-200 words : (10 Marks)
- Few friends at a party talked about ghosts. One of them was particularly loud in his scorn

of such things. The rest resolved to pay a joke on him. They went to a tree nearby in the evening and

5. **Read the passage given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate words from the given options.** **1×3=3 Marks**

Sir Winston Churchill was a British statesman, painter and writer who some have labelled as (a) greatest man ever to speak English language. But many call him the greatest English man (b) the present century. While in India, he taught himself (c) write good prose and he developed a grand masterly style which captured the greatness of his times.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| (a) (i) an | (ii) the | (iii) a | (iv) nor |
| (b) (i) and | (ii) of | (iii) but | (iv) nor |
| (c) (i) and | (ii) on | (iii) but | (iv) to |

6. **In the following passage one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and after it.** **1×4=4 Marks**

| | Before | Missing | After |
|---|-----------|---------|-------|
| We've known for long time that when | (a) | | |
| we fill minds healthy, positive thoughts, | (b) | | |
| it affects our body and improves health, | (c) | | |
| This is just another way repeating this truth | (d) | | |

7. **Look at the word/phrases given below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences as shown in the example. Write the correct sentences in your answer sheet.** **1×3=3 Marks**

- (a) young / are / people more / and / opting / more / for / a chart / diet / vegetarian
 (b) a / is / vegetarianism / growing / steadily / trend / of / because / health / reasons
 (c) are / curd / soybean / milk / good / non / vegetarian / substitutes / and / for / food

SECTION C : LITERATURE

(25 marks)

8. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :**

Said the Kangaroo, "I'm ready!
 All in the moonlight pale :
 But to balance me well, dear Duck, sit steady!
 And quite at the end of my tail!"
 So away they went with a hop and a bound
 And they hopped the whole world three times round
 And who so happy-O who
 As the Duck and the Kangaroo ?

1×3=3 Marks

- (a) How did the Kangaroo react ?
 (b) Where did the Kangaroo ask the Duck to sit ?
 (c) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza ?

9. Give answer the following questions : 2×4=8 Marks
- (i) Why did Bill's hair go into panic mode' ?
 - (ii) What measures did the writer adopt when he travelled alone ?
 - (iii) It mandatory for the flight crew to go out of their way to ensure to comfort of the passengers ? Do you agree ? Give reasons taking reference from the story'' An Accident Tourists.
 - (iv) Describe how the beggar appeared when Sergei met him.
10. In the story, 'The Bond of Love', how are the values that depict 'love is mutual', illustrated ? 4 Marks
11. The voyage of Laputa seems to be less interesting as compared to other voyages. Why ? Give reasons. 10 Marks

OR

Attempt character of the Emperor of Japan

OR

Would you call J. a workaholic ? Why/Why not ? Illustrate with instances from the novel "Three Men in a Boat." Also the attitude of the three friends towards work. 10 Marks

OR

As J. narrates his sailing experiences, in detail highlights the qualities of Jerome as a good storyteller.

●●

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Section A : Reading

20 Marks

CHAPTER

1

Unseen Passages

Syllabus

This section will have two/three reading passages. The arrangement within the reading section is as follows :

- Q. 1a. A **Factual** passage of 200-250 words with five very short answer type question with one questions to test vocabulary. **5 marks**
- Q. 1b. A **Literary** passage (Prose only-Fiction/Non-fiction) of 200-250 words with five short answer type questions to test inference, evaluation and analysis with one question to test vocabulary. **5 marks**
- Q. 2. Open text based assessment (**OTBA**) with 1-2 long answer questions to test analytical thinking skills. **10 marks**

Tips To Know :

Comprehension of passage : (Comprehension is the noun form of “Comprehend”) Comprehension of a passage means understanding it thoroughly. Below are given some instructions which will be found of great help in answering satisfactorily the questions set on a passage in your examination.

1. Read the passage carefully two or three times so that the theme of the passage may be understood.
2. Read the questions carefully and underline the relevant portion of the given passage which you feel should be the most suitable answer.
3. Now write answers to the questions in simple, easy and correct language.
4. Remember that the answers should be your own composition. Do not try to copy the very word of the passage.
5. The answers must have sound grammatical construction. Great care should be taken in the use of punctuation also.
6. Several answers should not be put in the same paragraph. Each answer should be given in a separate paragraph and should have its number, corresponding to that of the question.
7. Sometimes we may be asked to replace the italicized words or phrases in the passage. For this the knowledge of “synonyms”, “antonyms” and “one word” substitution is necessary.
8. Direct form of the narration, questions and exclamations should not form part of the precis. All of them should be transformed into statements.

Passage Based Questions (5 marks each)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5

Laser light has four characteristics that distinguish it from the light produced by other sources, eg., an electric bulb, a florescent lamp, or the sun. The light from these latter sources travels in all directions. In contrast, laser light is highly directional: in other words, it travels in only one direction. The laser has a variety of uses. For example, industrial lasers cut teeth in saws, drill eyes in surgical needles and guide bulldozers. Surveyors use a laser range finder to measure distances in making maps.

In communications, a laser can transmit voice messages and television signals. The laser has great advantages over electronic transmitters, such as those used to produce radio and TV signals. In scientific research, the scientists are

experimenting with laser to separate isotopes of uranium. Lasers can also disclose even after 40 years, the fingerprint left by a criminal on previously print-proof materials like leather or human skin.

In military operations some types of bombs and artillery shells are guided to their targets by laser beams. Current military research is attempting to develop high-energy lasers that could destroy enemy aircraft and missiles—the USA's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) or 'Star War' Programme. Satellites bearing such lasers could one day form part of the weapon systems in outer space.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. How does laser light travel ?
2. What are the advantages of using laser over electronic transmitters ?
3. How are laser beams useful in military operations ?
4. How does the use of laser help in catching criminals even after 40 years ?
5. Find the synonym for 'disconnect'.

(Board 2014-15, Set-II, M)

- Ans.**
1. Unlike other sources, laser light is highly directional *i.e.* it travels in only one direction.
 2. The advantage of using laser over electronic transmitters is that laser can transmit both voice message and television signals.
 3. In military operations, laser beams are used in some types of bombs and artillery shells to reach their targets.
 4. Laser helps in catching criminal even after 40 years through the finger-prints left by the criminal on previously print-proof materials like leather or human skin.
 5. Separate

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

1 × 5 = 5

Peter Morton woke-up with a start to face the first light. Rain tapped against the glass. It was January, the fifth.

He looked across at the other bed. Francis Morton was still asleep, and Peter lay down again with his eyes on his brother. It amused him to imagine it was himself whom he watched, the same hair, the same eyes, the same lips and line of cheek. But the thought palled, and the mind went back to the fact which lent the day importance. It was the fifth of January. He could hardly believe a year had passed since Mrs. Henne Falcon had given her last children's party.

Francis turned suddenly upon his back and threw an arm across his face, blocking his mouth. Peter's heart began to beat fast, not with pleasure now but with uneasiness. He sat up and called across the table. "Wake up." Francis's shoulders shook and he waved a clenched fist in the air, but his eyes remained closed. Peter cried again, "Wake up," and once more there was silver light and the touch of rain on the windows.

Francis rubbed his eyes. "Did you call out?" he asked.

"You are having a bad dream," Peter said. Already experience had taught him how far their minds reflected each other. But he was the elder, by a matter of minutes, and that brief extra interval of light, while his brother still struggled in pain and darkness, had given him self-reliance and an instinct of protection towards the other who was afraid of so many things.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Peter Morton and Francis Morton were _____ brothers.
2. He felt pleased to watch his brother because _____ .
3. Peter felt uneasy when _____ .
4. Being elder, Peter had _____ .
5. Pick out a word from the passage which means "faded"

(Board 2014-15, Set-II, M)

- Ans.**
1. twin
 2. he was his own reflection.
 3. he thought about Mrs. Henne Falcon's last children's party.
 4. the brief extra interval of light which had given him self-reliance and an instinct of protection towards his brother.
 5. 'Palled.'

- 3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :**

1 × 5 = 5

People often assume that smiling in the face of adversity is a facade one puts up to hide the turbulence and sadness going on inside a person. However, researchers of a new study have found that this might not actually be true and that trying to be happy can actually make a person feel happier and more positive.

USA researchers Yuna L. Ferguson and Kennon M. Shedon, in a study published in the Journal of Positive Psychology, described experiments they conducted into 'trying to become happier.' For the study, they divided the participants into two groups and made them listen to happy music. Findings of the study revealed that the participants who actively tried to feel happy while listening to the music reported a higher level of positive vibes after the study.

The findings challenges earlier studies suggesting that actually trying to become happier was, in fact, counter-productive. The results suggests that without trying individuals may not experience higher positive changes in their well-being. Thus practitioners and individuals interested in happiness and interventions might consider the motivational mindset as an important fact of improving well-being.

Depression can adversely affect the course and outcome and common chronic conditions, such as arthritis, cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and obesity. Trying to be happy can help away depression and fight its symptoms.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
2. Why do people pretend to smile in times of adversity ?
3. What is important for trying to become happier ?
4. How can trying to be happy help a depressed person ?
5. Find a synonym for 'Persistent' from the passage. (Based 2014-15, Set-II, E)

- Ans.**
1. 'Being Happy'.
 2. People pretend to smile in times of adversity to hide the turbulence and sadness going on inside a person.
 3. Motivational mind-set acts as an important fact in improving well-being of a person.
 4. A depressed person trying to be happy can help keep away depression and flight its symptoms.
 5. 'Chronic'.

4. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5**

Sukhram Lodhi sat leaning against a rock, his turban over his eyes, the warmth of the sun on his bare feet. His feet told him where he was. They knew the feel of the sand and the stones, and the different kinds of grass.

To his right, a bird twittered. It seemed to Sukhram that he knew what it was saying. Because he was blind, the birds and beasts let him into their world, made him a party to it. He never spoke of this except to his brother Rajbit and his grandfather Shivpriya Chauhan. They never laughed at him for his fancies.

Sukhram was fourteen and he knew that people were sorry for him. But he thought, if only they could guess how beautiful his world was, they would envy him. Most people did not know about the little rustling in the grass. They did not know the feel of things, round things like eggs, and water-worn stones, rough things like rocks, or of leather, or of skins. They did not know anything about smells. They went through life with blind noses.

Sukhram spent his time herding his father's hundred goats. He knew them by the sound of their cloven hoofs on the stones, by their smell. It was easy to herd goats. When Sukhram called, they came. When he played the flute, they followed him over his father's fields and the hills beyond.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Sukhram liked to share his felling with others when _____ .
2. He thought that the animals wanted him to _____ .
3. The difference between Sukhram and others was that _____ .
4. Sukhram could identify the goats _____ .
5. Pick out a word from the passage which means 'a light noise'. (Board 2014-15, Set-II, E)

- Ans.**
1. he felt that they could truly understand him.
 2. have a feel and look into their beautiful world,
 3. In spite of being blind one could feel and enjoy the beautiful wonder's of nature.
 4. by the sound of their cloven hoofs on the stones and by their smell.
 5. 'Rustling.'

5. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (5 Marks)**

Chocolate is liked by all irrespective of a child or an adult. Now-a-days, different types of edible products mixed with chocolate powder are available in the market. Some of them are chocolate ice-creams, chocolate coffee, chocolate tea and chocolate milk.

A chocolate tree may sound like something made up in a book or film, but chocolate really does come from trees. A tree called 'cocoa' is the source of all cocoa powder and chocolate.

Cocoa trees grow only in warm areas that get a lot of rain. Long fruits called 'pods' grow on these trees. Pods range in colour from bright yellow to deep purple. Inside the pods are rows of seeds called cocoa beans. Each is about the size and shape of a big fingernail. It is from these cocoa beans that we get one of the world's favourite foods, *i.e.*, chocolate.

A lot of things have to be done to the beans before they are formed into chocolate. The beans turn into a rich colour and begin to smell like chocolate after being left in a damp place for a few days. They are roasted and ground into a paste in a factory. A fatty yellow liquid 'cocoa-butter' has to be removed from the paste to make dry cocoa powder. The paste in fact is very bitter. So, a lot of sugar is mixed in it. The chocolate is then poured into moulds to harden into chocolate bars.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. What is the source of chocolate ?
2. What kind of climate is most suitable for the cocoa trees to grow ?
3. How are cocoa beans made to smell like chocolate ?
4. How is cocoa powder made ?
5. The word in the last paragraph which means the opposite of 'sweet' is :

- Ans.**
1. The source of chocolate is a tree called 'cocoa'.
 2. Warm climate with lot's of rain is most suitable for the cocoa trees to grow.
 3. For cocoa beans to smell like chocolate, they are kept for a few days in a damp place.
 4. A fatty yellow liquid, 'cocoa-butter' is removed from paste to make dry cocoa powder.
 5. 'Bitter'.

6. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (5 Marks)**

Etiquette is a set of rules which governs people's behaviour. The rules of etiquette have of course changed as time has gone by. For instance, in the time of Henry-VIII in England, when forks were a rarity, most people ate with their fingers. Nowadays, it is not considered good manners to eat certain foods with fingers in England.

Many rules of social behaviour have their origin in primitive times. Some customs, such as that of greeting people, began in those primitive days. Tribesmen would make signs or motions to show that they were friendly towards others they met.

Later, kings and their courts decided the rules of behaviour. For example, at the British court of the late 1700s and early 1800s, etiquette not only covered good manners and behaviour, but also exactly how a man should dress.

Certain customs from olden times are still in use today, although the reason for their existence has disappeared. For instance, in some countries it is a rule of etiquette that a man should walk on the right of a woman in the street. This rule is based on the fact that, in the days when men wore swords, walking on the lady's right meant that the man's sword arm was free for use if he were attacked.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. What is Etiquette ?
2. What did people use to eat food during the time of Henry-VIII in England ?
3. When did the custom of greeting people begin ?
4. Other than good manners and behaviour, what else was required in British Court ?
5. A synonym for 'manner of acting or controlling yourself' from the passage.

- Ans.**
1. Etiquette is a set of rules which governs people's behaviour.
 2. People used their fingers to eat food during the time of Henry-VIII in England.
 3. It began during primitive days. When tribesmen would make signs or motions to indicate that they were friendly towards the other people they meet.
 4. A person that was also required to dressing certain way.
 5. Behaviour.

7. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5**

It has been said that everyone lives by selling something. In the light of this statement, teachers live by selling knowledge, philosophers by selling wisdom and priests by selling spiritual comfort. Though it may be possible to measure the value of material goods in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the services which people perform for us. There are times when we would willingly give everything we possess to save our lives, yet we might grudge paying a surgeon a high fee for offering us precisely this service. The conditions of society are such that skills have to be paid for in the same way that goods are paid for at a shop. Everyone has something to sell.

Tramps seem to be the only exception to this general rule. Beggars almost sell themselves as human beings to arouse the pity of passersby. But real tramps are not beggars. They have nothing from others. They have deliberately chosen to lead the life they have and are fully aware of the consequences. We often speak with contempt for tramps and put them in the same class as beggars, but how many of us can honestly say that we have not felt a little envious of their simple way of life and their freedom for care ?

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. What is the main idea of this passage ?
2. What do priests have to sell to others ?
3. What are the conditions of the society ?
4. What do beggars sell ?
5. Pick out the words from the passage which means :
(a) knowingly (b) results

- Ans. 1. The main idea is that everyone lives by selling something.
2. Priests offer spiritual comfort.
3. The true value of skills are paid in the same way that goods are paid at a shop.
4. Beggars sell themselves as human beings to arouse the pity of passersby.
5. (a) Deliberately (b) Consequences

8. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5

St. Francis was born in the town of Assisi in Italy. His father was a wealthy merchant, but he chose to be poor and help people in need. He went about barefoot tending the poor and the sick. He made many friends and felt that everything and every creature belonged to God's great family. The animals were his brothers and the birds his little sisters.

When Francis went to the town of Gubbio, he found the people in great distress because of a fierce wolf who carried off not only sheep and lambs but also little children.

St. Francis reached the wolf's den. When the wolf saw him it sprang forward and was about to leap upon him. "Brother wolf," said Francis, "I command you in the name of Christ to do no more harm to anyone."

Then the wolf came near and lay down at his feet. He said, "Brother wolf, you must make peace with the people of Gubbio. You must promise never to harm them. They, in turn, will always give you food."

Then Francis led the wolf to the town. All the people gathered in the market place. "My brothers," he said to the people, "Do you promise to give food to Brother wolf everyday ?"

"We do," they replied.

Turning to the wolf, Francis said, "Do you also promise these people to do them no harm ?"

Then the wolf put its paw into St. Francis' hand as a sign of its promise.

The wolf kept its promise. The people were grateful to St. Francis. The wolf lived among them and they fed it daily.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. What did St. Francis decide ?
2. How did he treat animals and birds ?
3. What were the people of Gubbio afraid of ?
4. Why were the people of Gubbio grateful to St. Francis ?
5. Find a word from the passage which means :
(a) A state of adversity (b) Attending to someone

- Ans. 1. St. Francis decided to live among the poor and help them in need.
2. He treated them very kindly, animals were his brothers and birds were his little sisters.
3. The people of Gubbio were afraid of a fierce wolf who not only carried away their sheep but also their children.
4. They were grateful as St. Francis has saved them from the wolf.
5. (a) Distress (b) Tending

9. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5

One of the most polluted rivers in India is the Ganga. This great river, flowing from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal, drains one-fourth of India's land area. It supports millions of people who live in towns and cities and villages along its 2,500 km course. These people rely on the water of the Ganga for drinking, for industrial uses and for irrigating the land. The Ganga is also used by millions more who come to bathe in and drink the water of the most sacred Indian rivers. Each city and town adds its own waste to the Ganga. Most of this is untreated human sewage (none of the 112 towns and cities along the Ganga has full sewage treatment facilities). The rest of the pollution comes from domestic garbage, industrial sewage, carcasses of animals and human corpses thrown into the river, and run-off from crop lands. Even though the Ganga has a high capacity for self-cleansing, it cannot keep up with all the wastes dumped into it. In many cities the water is unfit for drinking, cooking or bathing. Further downstream the quality improves as the river's self-purification system has a chance to work. But then there is another city, town or factory dumping its untreated waste right into the Ganga. One of the most polluted stretches is the seven kilometre curve at Varanasi, where six million devotees come each year to bathe in (and add their dirt to) the holy river.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. For what do the people rely on Ganga ?
2. How is Ganga serving millions of people ?
3. How is Ganga getting polluted ?
4. Which is the most polluted stretch of Ganga ?
5. Find a word from the passage which means 'Throw away as refuse'.

- Ans. 1. People rely on Ganga for drinking water, for industrial uses and for irrigating the land.
 2. Ganga is serving millions of people who come to bathe in and drink the water of the most sacred river.
 3. Ganga is getting polluted by the untreated human sewage, domestic garbage, industrial sewage and carcasses of animals and human corpses which are thrown into the river.
 4. The seven kilometre curve at Varanasi is the most polluted stretch of Ganga.
 5. Dumping.

10. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5

Many people believe that animals possess a sixth sense and know when the earth is going to shake. Some experts believe that animals' more acute hearing helps them to hear or feel earth's vibration. They can sense an approaching disaster long before humans realise what's going on.

We cannot be sure whether animals have a sixth sense or not. But the fact is that the giant waves that rolled through the Indian Ocean killed more than 1,50,000 people in a dozen countries but not many animals have been reported dead.

Along India's Cuddalore Coast, where thousands of people perished when hit by Tsunami on 26 December 2004, buffaloes, goats and dogs were found unharmed. The Yala National Park in Sri Lanka is home to a variety of animals including elephants, leopards and 130 species of birds. Sixty visitors were washed away from Patangala Beach inside the park; but no animal carcasses were found except for two wild buffaloes.

A Sri Lankan gentleman who lives on the coast near Galle said that his two dogs would not go for their daily run on the beach. That day they refused to go and most probably, that saved his life.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. How do animals come to know when the earth is going to shake ?
2. What happened when Tsunami hit the Indian Ocean ?
3. Why did the dogs refuse to go for their daily run on the beach.
4. The Yala National Park is home to which animals ?
5. The word in the passage that means 'extremely sharp' is :

- Ans. 1. The animals have more acute hearing which helps them to hear or feel earth's vibration before humans.
 2. Tsunami hit more people than animals.
 3. The dogs sensed the danger of the Tsunami.
 4. It is home to a variety of animals including elephants, leopards and 130 species of birds.
 5. Acute.

11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5

Decision-making is a very vital part of our life. This is because what we are today is largely a result of the decisions we took in the past. Similarly whatever happens tomorrow will be a result of the decisions we take in the present. It is not possible to reverse the wrong decisions taken in the past but it is possible to train ourselves into becoming a good decision maker for the future. If we do not, we shall end up doing what we have always done and thus get what we have always got. Philosopher Walter Kaufman has called this Decidophobia.

Those who avoid taking decision leave everything to chance and float along life with 'what will be, will be' attitude.

To enhance our decision-making, we must first of all gather as much information as possible about the issue before we make our decision. We might be heading for a failure, if our decisions are based on halfbaked information.

Being clear about your goals can facilitate decision making. If we know exactly where we want to be or what we want to do in the next five years or even ten, we will decide, to undertake actions which will lead us to our goals. So, outline your short-term and long-term goals in black and white.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Why is decision-making an important part of our life ?
2. What does 'What will be, will be attitude' mean ?

3. What will happen if our goals are clear ?
4. What should we do to enhance our decision-making ?
5. Find a word from the passage which is opposite to 'unimportant'.

- Ans.**
1. Decision-making is important because our present and future depends on it.
 2. It means that those who avoid taking decision leave everything to chance or fate.
 3. It will help in taking right steps towards the right direction to achieve our goals.
 4. We must first gather as much information as possible about the issue before making any decision.
 5. Vital.

- 12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5**

In 1962, Dr. Sarabhai and Dr. Bhabha were looking for a site to establish for space research station in the equatorial region. Thumba in Kerala was found most suitable as it was near the equatorial region and was ideally suited for ionospheric research. The locality, however, was inhabited by thousands of fishermen living in the villages there. It also had a beautiful church called St. Mary Magdalene Church and the Bishop's house. As such, the acquisition of the land did not move any further.

Dr. Sarabhai met the Bishop. His Excellency Rev. Dr. Peter Bernard Peteira on a Saturday and requested transfer of the property. The Bishop smiled and asked him to meet him the next day. In the Sunday morning service, the Bishop told the congregation, "My children, I have a famous scientist with me who wants our church and the place I live for the work of space science and research. Science seeks truth that enriches human life. The higher level of religion is spirituality. The spiritual preachers seek the help of the Almighty to bring peace to human minds. In short, what Vikram is doing and what I am doing are the same—both science and spirituality seek the Almighty's blessings for human prosperity in mind and body. Children, can we give them God's abode for a scientific mission ?" There was silence for a while followed by a hearty 'Amen' from the congregation which made the whole church reverberate.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. What were Dr. Sarabhai and Dr. Bhabha looking for ?
2. Which place was found to be most suitable ?
3. Why did the acquisition of land not move further ?
4. What similarity did the Bishop show between his work and Dr. Sarabhai's work ?
5. Find a word from the passage which means 'An assemblage of People'.

- Ans.**
1. They were looking for a site to establish for space research station in the equatorial region.
 2. Thumba in Kerala was found to be the most suitable.
 3. It did not move further because thousands of fishermen lived, there was a church and Bishop's house.
 4. Both science and spirituality seek the Almighty's blessing for human prosperity.
 5. Congregation.

- 13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 5 = 5**

I soon realised that it was not going to be difficult to get involved in India. From the day I arrived I was surrounded by the friends of my predecessors who introduced me to, the staff of All India Radio, the members of the Press Club and my new neighbours. It's through them that I became involved in their country.

That, of course, is only part of the truth. I'm drawn to India by its beauty, particularly its natural beauty. Recently, I was beside a campfire in the great Himalayan National Park, watching the snow covered mountains glitter in the sunset. A week later I was in Kerala, in the extreme South, sitting in my bathing trunks, looking out over the Arabian Sea. There are smells of India too, which evoke such nostalgia—the dry scent of early summer in Delhi as the blue jacarandas, the scarlet gulmohars and other trees come into flower and the freshness of the first scent of pine trees in the foothills of the Himalayas. There are folk songs and the classical music. There's the colour of festivals, the solemn dignity of the great mosques, temples and the water of sacred tank in which the Golden Temple stands.

All these kept me in India, but they are not the whole. I would need a poet to describe what India means to me, and I am no poet. I can only say that I'm not alone among foreigners in believing there is nowhere like India, and no people like Indians. I am perhaps more unusual for a foreigner in that I have been accepted as a part of India.

—by Mark Tully

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly : (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Why did the writer feel it was easy to get involved in India ?
2. With whom does the writer associate India with ?
3. Why was the writer's experience unusual than those of other foreigners ?
4. What are the two words which best describe the tone of the writer.
5. Find a word from the passage which means 'One who precedes you in time'.

- Ans.**
1. It was easy to get involved because he found many friends who helped him get involved in India.
 2. The writer associates India with a variety of scents of flowers and trees, festivals, folk songs, etc.

Oswaal CBSE CCE Question Bank with complete solutions For Class 9 Term II (October to March 2016) English Language & Literature



Publisher : Oswaal Books

ISBN : 9789351276630

Author : Panel Of Experts

Type the URL : <http://www.kopykitab.com/product/5453>



Get this eBook