

**CLASS IX (2019-20)**  
**ENGLISH (CODE 0184)**  
**LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-9**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions

**SECTION -A READING 20 MARKS**

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [8]

Britain's first taste of tea was belated – the Chinese had been drinking it for 2,000 years. The English diarist, Samuel Pepys, mentions tea in his diary entry from September 25, 1600. "Tcha," wrote Pepys, the "excellent and by all Physicians approved, China drink," was sold in England from 1635, for prices as high as £6 to £10 per pound of the herb (£600 to £1,000, today). In 1662, when King Charles II married the Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza, her dowry constituted a chest of tea, and the island of Bombay for an annual lease of £10, equivalent then to the cost of a pound of tea in England. Catherine, who was used to drinking tea in the Portuguese court, had her first sip of the beverage in England in May 1662 – the month of her wedding – at Portsmouth.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Dutch firm J.J. Voute & Sons ruthlessly exploited the incapacity of the English East India Company to supply tea to Britain's thriving domestic elites and coffee houses, smuggling about eight million pounds of tea, annually. Yet, Dutch tea soon became a "name for all teas that are bad in quality and unfit for use." Meanwhile, the English company began strengthening its commercial ties with China, as Bombay turned into the seed of British India's commerce, escalating all other European – especially Portuguese and Dutch – operations.

However, with resources depleted due to the Anglo-Dutch wars, by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the English were unable to afford the silver that China demanded for continuing trade with Britain. To counter smuggled tea, on the one hand, and the increasing Chinese demand for silver on the other, the British responded by growing opium in India – largely in Bengal, Patna, Benares and the Malwa plateau – and smuggling it into China, in exchange for their beloved beverage.

Still, British tea cultivators were extremely anxious to have Chinese tea and techniques brought to India. In 1788, The Royal Society of Arts began deliberating on the idea of transplanting saplings from China. Then, in 1824, tea saplings were discovered in Assam by Robert Bruce and Maniram Dewan. Tea plantations later expanded across Assam and Darjeeling. In a 19<sup>th</sup> century lecture to the Royal Society, it was noted that

around this time, carpenters and shoemakers from Chinese settlements in Calcutta were being sent up to Darjeeling or Assam, "presumably on the belief that every Chinaman must be an expert in tea cultivation and manufacture," although many of them had never even seen a tea sapling.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

- (i) Samuel Pepys refer tea as ..... in his diary.
- (ii) The cost of a pound of tea in England in 1662 was 10 pounds (True/False)?
- (iii) Who took advantage of England's inability to grow tea in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- (iv) England smuggled ..... to China to get tea.
- (v) Catherine had her first sip of tea in May 1662 at  
 (a) Portuguese court (b) Bombay  
 (c) China (d) Portsmouth
- (vi) Which tea soon became synonymous with 'teas that are bad in quality and unfit for use'?  
 (a) Assamese (b) Portuguese  
 (c) Dutch (d) English
- (vii) England couldn't buy tea from China in the 18<sup>th</sup> century because  
 (a) it had lost much wealth in the Anglo-Dutch war.  
 (b) China sold tea at an unaffordable rate.  
 (c) it had lost in the Anglo-Dutch war.  
 (d) it had started growing opium in India.
- (viii) Though China had been drinking tea for 2000 years, many of them  
 (a) had not tasted tea in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
 (b) had not seen a tea sapling in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
 (c) didn't like the taste of tea.  
 (d) many of them didn't know how to grow tea.

**Ans :**

- (i) 'China drink'
- (ii) True
- (iii) The Dutch firm J.J. Voute & Sons took the advantage of England's inability to grow tea in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- (iv) Opium seeds
- (v) (d) Portsmouth
- (vi) (c) Dutch
- (vii) (a) it had lost much wealth in the Anglo-Dutch war.

(viii) (b) had not seen a tea sapling in the 19th century.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.  $[2 \times 4 + 1 \times 4 = 12]$

The children's literature being produced in India nowadays includes much more than just stories and folktales rich in morals and traditions. The output of its writers and illustrators in a variety of genres and in a plethora of languages reflects India's complex and ever-changing multilingual society. They also break through and go beyond long-standing gender, cultural and social stereotypes. The unique challenges and opportunities Indian children's book creators face-or those in the diaspora writing about India-help create what one of our interviewees poetically calls the "rainbow-colored horizon" of Indian children's literature.

Children's publishing in India is poised for growth in every way. With education becoming a priority area, the demand for books for the growing population of young people can only go up.

Traditional retellings have been staple fare for publishers for their very small children's lists as they are 'safe' and they don't have to worry about copyright. More publishers are becoming willing to publish new authors, experiment with new formats, and find synergy with other media that are competing for the mind-space of the urban child. Maybe future books will be inspired by gaming and more merchandise will be inspired by books. Marketing will remain important in creating a positive buzz around books and reading. Books will influence TV and films and in turn be influenced by them. Comics and graphic formats seem poised for the great leap forward. Young Adult Fiction will have a permeable boundary with Adult Fiction.

Production standards for children's books will improve as there will be greater exposure to well-produced books world-wide. The internet will create new ways to read and share and peer-review books. It may also enable many new talents to emerge as more people will be able to put up their work online.

2.1 On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :  $[2 \times 4 = 8]$

- (i) Why is Indian children's literature written in a plethora of languages ?

**Ans :** Indian children's literature is written in a plethora of languages so that children of various languages can read the books.

- (ii) Is the author hopeful of a good future of Indian children's literature? Which sentence says so ?

**Ans :** Yes, the author is hopeful. 'Children's publishing in India is poised for growth in every way.'

- (iii) How will children's literature produced world-wide help Indian children's literature ?

**Ans :** Children's literature produced world-wide will help Indian children's literature by exposing it well-produced books and thus, inspiring it to improve its production standards.

- (iv) Which format of children's literature will become popular in future ?

**Ans :** Books in the format of comics and graphics will become popular in future.

2.2 Answer the following questions :  $[1 \times 4 = 4]$

- (v) Which of the following words can replace the word 'plethora' in para 1 ?

- (a) excess (b) variety  
(c) numerous (d) different

**Ans :** (b) variety

- (vi) Children's books will be inspired by

- (a) Gaming and TV (b) folktales  
(c) TV and films (d) both (a) and (c)

**Ans :** (d) both (a) and (c)

- (vii) Which word is the antonym of 'permeable' - impassable or porous ?

**Ans :** impassable

- (viii) Children of which area get exposed to children's literature as well as other media ?

**Ans :** Children of urban area get exposed to children's literature as well as other media.

## SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

3. Write an article on the need to create awareness or sensitise school students on driving laws and road safety rules in 100-150 words. [8]



**Ans :**

### Awareness of Driving and Road Safety Rules

By Naresh

Death of children between the age group of 12 and 15 due to careless driving is common news. Such news is indeed scary and heart-rending. Lack of awareness and realisation is the root of this problem. The need of the hour is to take proactive steps to nip this issue in the bud.

One of the proactive steps may be to conduct intensive awareness campaigns and workshops to sensitise school children about the driving laws and road-safety rules. Records show that such programs have been both thought and action-stimulant.

It is an undeniable truth that only realisation can prompt a change in behaviour. Therefore, it is crucial that the school children realise the mammoth importance of following the driving laws and traffic rules. One must also not forget that the target age group is the teenage and the children in this age group are stubborn and sensitive. They should be dealt with carefully.

The campaigns should apprise children of the legal age of driving and the permissible speed limit.

They should also know the other major road safety rules like wearing helmet.

Road safety is very important nowadays as there has been too much increase in vehicles on road and it becomes crucial that we follow the traffic rules and laws and save ourselves and our families from road accidents. A unison effort from each and everyone could definitely reduce the number of accidents and make our roads safer.

**or**

You met your favourite author in the annual literary meet of your school. Make a diary entry on the meeting in 100-150 words with the help of the hints given below and add your own ideas. You are Mohit/Jyoti.

**Hints :** was not sure if he would talk to me - author was humble, friendly - answered all my questions patiently and happily - spoke on why reading is important to become a writer - gifted me his autographed latest novel

**Ans :**

Wednesday, August 28, 2019

10 pm

Dear Diary

### **Rendezvous with Anita Desai**

The thought of meeting the person who had penned the book that had changed my life gave wings to my imagination. The teacher had already announced that the student who gives maximum correct answers in the quiz conducted by the author will win a rendezvous with the author. I had read all her books.

I remember that it took a jolt from my friend to make me believe that I was the winner. My rendezvous started with the legendary author, Anita Desai, asking me trivia to make me feel comfortable. "You can ask me anything, dear," she said. I said, "I have forgotten my questions." She laughed and said, "Do you also write?" I said, "Yes and I want to write like you." She said that if I tried to be like her, I would waste the unique self that I am. If every plant was like another, nature wouldn't have been so breathtaking. She also emphasised that reading for pleasure was a must to become a writer. I asked, "Did you become a writer because somebody's writing inspired you to write or you had a tendency to write?" "Good question. Both." Our rendezvous came to an end with Ms. Desai sharing her email Id with me. Her words have etched a permanent mark on me.

Mohit/Jyoti

4. Write a short story based on the given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words. [10]

It was indeed a great surprise for me to get an invitation from the magazine to attend their annual awards function. I didn't know if I could attend the function as I had many assignments and projects to complete. My curiosity had the better of me. Tears rolled down my cheeks and voice choked when the emcee announced ...

**Ans :**

### **A Gesture of Kindness**

It was indeed a great surprise for me to get an invitation from the magazine to attend their annual awards function. I didn't know if I could attend the function as I had many assignments and projects to

complete. My curiosity had the better of me. Tears rolled down my cheeks and voice choked when the emcee announced, "And this year's young writer's award goes to Kartik Seth. His article on the problems teenagers face and how to deal with them was the unanimous choice of the jury. The article highlights Kartik's deep insights on the issue and his grip over the language. We invite him on the stage." My mother hugged me tight.

Today, when I think of that award ceremony, I am reminded of the person who inspired me to write my thoughts. It was my grandmother. One day, when I was sulking at myself for failing to play the guitar well at the school fest, my grandmother told me to rant out my feeling and frustration in a dairy. It was indeed miraculous that after journaling my thoughts, my anger vanished. Writing is a process to vent out our emotions. Since that day, I have never capped my pen.

**or**

Saurabh and you make great friends. But misunderstanding pushed your friendship on the verge of breaking. You want to share your story with others. Taking help from the hints given below complete the story and supply a suitable title and moral to it.

Met five years back at a tea stall -we taught slum children together -I gradually stopped teaching - I couldn't buy the stationary for the children- our silence widened the gap further - Saurabh met with an accident - I rushed him to hospital -misunderstanding was cleared.

**Ans :**

### **Just a Few Words Away**

I met Saurabh five years back at a tea stall near my house. Our friendship grew over several cups of tea and arguments. But we were on the same page when it came to the need to educate slum children. Saurabh gave the idea that we can teach the slum children three days a week. I was not quite open to the idea as I was studying as well as working to help my mother financially. But Saurabh said that if I couldn't arrange the stationery, he would help me.

We realised that nothing was more rewarding than educating a person: Education is empowerment. Soon my brother joined football classes and I had to shell out his fees. It was rather awkward for me to ask Saurabh to arrange the stationery. I stopped giving classes. I started avoiding Saurabh. He was trying every possible way to reason out my changed behaviour.

One day, while coming back from college, I saw a crowd 50 meters away from the tea stall. To my shock, I saw Saurabh bleeding in his knee and hand and sitting on the bench. I immediately rushed him to the hospital. While the doctor was treating him, Saurabh said, "I hope you know me." I was in tears. I told him everything. He laughed at my childishness. Classes resumed. The slum boomed with grammar and number drills again.

**Moral:** When you don't talk, there's a lot of stuff that ends up not getting said.

5. Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow :

1×4=4

I (i) ..... not climb the staircase anymore as I was totally spent out (ii) ..... running relentless to save my life from (iii) ..... creature which looked like (iv) ..... Yeti.

- (i) (a) did (b) could  
(c) might (d) had  
(ii) (a) from (b) on  
(c) against (d) over  
(iii) (a) those (b) which  
(c) that (d) this  
(iv) (a) a (b) the  
(c) an (d) none of these

**Ans :**

- (i) (b) could  
(ii) (a) from  
(iii) (c) that  
(iv) (a) a

6. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error along with its correction in the space provided.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

	<b>Error</b>	<b>Correction</b>
Kitty is a lazy Tabby cat. It's, noisy snore eg.	It's	Its
(i) <u>have</u> often left the guests searching for	-----	-----
(ii) the that person <u>which</u> made such	-----	-----
(iii) earth-shattering noise. <u>Trip</u> over the tall	-----	-----
(iv) column <u>in</u> books while trying to catch the big white lizard is Tabby's beloved pastime.	-----	-----

**Ans :**

	<b>Error</b>	<b>Correction</b>
(i)	have	has
(ii)	which	who
(iii)	Trip	Tripping
(iv)	in	of

7. Rewrite the sentences according to the given instruction.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Seeta was dumbstruck with joy on meeting her mother after 10 years. (Frame a suitable question for the given statement.)  
(ii) Ravi was given some food and a woollen by the stranger. (Change the sentence into active voice)  
(iii) The plumber reminded me that I had given him a little more than hundred rupees the previous day. (Change the sentence into a direct speech.)  
(iv) Nikhil is the tallest student of the class. (Reframe the sentence using 'taller'.)

**Ans :**

- (i) How did Seeta feel on meeting her mother after 10 years ?

- (ii) The stranger gave some food and a woollen to Ravi.  
(iii) The plumber said to me, "You had given me a little more than hundred rupees yesterday".  
(iv) Nikhil is taller than all other students of the class.

## SECTION C - LITERATURE

**(30 MARKS)**

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

**They, too, aware of sun and air and water,**

**Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.**

**Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read**

**A labour not different from our own.**

- (i) Name the poem and poet of the given stanza.  
(ii) Who does 'they' refer to ?  
(iii) What leaves the author's countrymen as well as people of other countries starving ?  
(iv) What does the author mean by 'A labour not different from our own' ?

**Ans :**

- (i) 'No men are foreign' by James Kirkup.  
(ii) 'They' refers to people of foreign lands.  
(iii) War leaves the author's countrymen as well as people of other countries starving.  
(iv) The author means that labour and hardwork is same for both his countrymen and the men of foreign lands. The reflection of this hardwork in the form of lines on hand is also same.

**or**

"Because I was so young, I used to go to bed at 8 p.m. The other tennis pupils would come in at 11 p.m. and wake me up and order me to tidy up the room and clean it.

- (i) Who is the speaker of the above lines? Where was he or she while speaking these lines ?  
(ii) Who accompanied Maria on her trip to Florida ?  
(iii) What was the impact of insult and humiliation on Maria Sharapova ?  
(iv) What price did Maria pay to achieve tennis excellence ?

**Ans :**

- (i) Maria Sharapova spoke the above lines when she was in Florida.  
(ii) Maria's father accompanied her on her trip to Florida.  
(iii) Maria, instead of getting depressed, became more determined and mentally tough. It made her more hungry and strong-willed to realise her dream.  
(iv) Maria had to endure the two-year heart-wrenching separation from her mother to achieve tennis excellence.

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words.  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) In films of which two languages, did Ustad Bismillah Khan work? What was that about the film world which the maestro couldn't come to terms with ?

- (ii) What did George and Harris do with the butter ?
- (iii) What was Santosh determined about from the beginning? When did Santosh protest against the traditional system for the first time?
- (iv) Identify any two instances from the story which show that the author and his wife treated Bruno as a family member.
- (v) What was the distance between Prashant's friend's village and Kalikuda? What scenes did Prashant witness while wadding through the water to reach his village ?
- (vi) What reminded Sergei that he had met the man before? What did the beggar lie to Sergei when the latter had caught his first lie ?
- (vii) What were Iswaran's two great qualities ?

**Ans :**

- (i) Ustad Bismillah Khan worked in a Hindi and a Kannada film. He couldn't come to terms with the artificiality and glamour of the film world.
  - (ii) George first trod on the butter. After George had got it off his slipper, they tried to put it in the kettle. It neither went in nor came out. After scrapping it, put it down on a chair. Harris sat on it, and it stuck to him. After looking for it all over the room, they met again in the centre. Then George got round at the back of Harris and saw the butter stuck to his back.
  - (iii) From the beginning, Santosh was determined that if she chose the correct and rational path, then other would change for her, not she. Santosh protested against the traditional system for the first time at the age of 16 when her parents wanted her to get married. She left her home and went to Delhi to study further.
  - (iv) The author's wife changed his name from Bruno to Baba which is a Hindustani word signifying 'a small boy'. Bruno ate everything that the author and his wife ate and slept with them.
  - (v) The distance between Prashant's friend's village and Kalikuda was 18 km. Prashant witnessed macabre scenes while wadding through the water to reach his village. He had to push away many human bodies – men, women, children – and carcasses of dogs, goats and cattle that the current swept against him as he moved ahead.
  - (vi) The man's overshoes reminded Sergei that he had met him before. The man said that he sang in a Russian choir and was sent away for drunkenness.
  - (vii) Iswaran had an amazing capacity to produce vegetables and cooking ingredients, seemingly out of nowhere, in the middle of a desolate landscape with no shops visible for miles around. Iswaran was a great storyteller. He could build suspense and a surprise ending in any story.
- 10.** Answer any one of the following questions in 100-150 words.  
Imagine Ustad Bismillah Khan is going to play the Shehnai in your school annual function. You have been given the duty to introduce and welcome him. How would you introduce him? [8]

**Ans :**

The man who popularised Shehnai brought this instrument onto the classical stage is none other than Bharat Ratna Ustad Bismillah Khan. Born on 21 March 1916 to the legacy of great shehnai players, Rasool Bux Khan, the shehnainawaz of the Bhojpur king's court, he started taking interest in Shehnai from the age of three. At the age of 14, Bismillah accompanied his uncle to the Allahabad Music Conference, there he was recognised and motivated by none other than Ustad Faiyaz Khan. With the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938 came Bismillah's turning point. Ustad Bismillah Khan was the first Indian to greet the nation with his shehnai on 15 August 1947.

Vijay Bhatt named the film *Gunj Uthi Shehnai* to honour the Maestro. The honour of being the first Indian to be invited to perform at the prestigious Lincoln Centre Hall in the United States of America also goes to Ustad Bismillah Khan. He also took part in the World Exposition in Montreal, in the Cannes Art Festival and in the Osaka Trade Fair. An auditorium in Teheran was named after him — Tahar Mosiquee Ustaad Bismillah Khan. He was awarded the highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna in 2001.

**or**

The story 'My childhood' gives the message that one should follow the religion of humanity. How?

**Ans :**

The story 'My childhood' gives the message that one should follow the religion of humanity in more ways than one. Kalam tells us that his mother fed many people every day irrespective of caste, creed or religion. The religion of humanity teaches us that feeding the hungry and needy is serving God. All his close friends, Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan, were Hindu but they were ignorant of the fact that Kalam was a Muslim. The religion of humanity only acknowledges bond of heart. Infact, when Kalam was made to sit at the back bench by the new teacher in accordance to the social ranking, Ramanadha cried. Ramanadha's father told the teacher that he should not spread the poison of social inequality and communal intolerance in the minds of innocent children. Treating everyone equally is the basis of the religion of humanity.

- 11.** Answer any one of the following questions in 100-150 words.

Greed never goes unpunished. Does this statement stand valid in the context of 'The Kingdom of Fools'? Explain. [8]

**Ans :**

I don't think the statement 'Greed never goes unpunished' stands valid in the context of 'The Kingdom of Fools'. This is because the disciple was warned by his Guru that staying in the kingdom of fools would be risky. He had cautioned his disciple saying that nobody could predict what would happen in the fools' kingdom. But driven by his greed for unlimited food for only one duddu, the disciple decided to stay while the guru went away. What refutes the given statement is that when the disciple was in problem, the guru came and saved him. He did not suffer any punishment for his greediness. It was

the Guru's sharp wit which saved the disciple. So, the given statement stands invalid in the given context.

**or**

What message do you get from the story 'The Happy Prince' ?

**Ans :**

The most important message that the story 'The Happy Prince' gives is that a society of equality and joy can only be achieved through empathy and charity. The character of the happy prince is the motto of these two human values. Though the prince's sacrifice could not wipe away the tear of every broken heart in the town, it's a tall example of even a small sacrifice makes a big difference in someone's life.

The company of the happy prince makes the swallow empathetic. His initial reluctance to help the prince reach out to the poor and destitute with the gems soon turns into his readiness and joy to lessen the misery and plight around. This gives the message that a good company is a great teacher. The other message that goes unmissed in the story is that beauty that is of no use is no beauty. The prince lost his beauty to make other's life beautiful.

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