

CLASS IX (2019-20)
ENGLISH (CODE 0184)
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
SAMPLE PAPER-10

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]

The Odisha State Maritime Museum and the Barabati Fort are two most important historical places of Orissa. Set up by Odisha Government on the banks of river Mahanadi over four acres of land to showcase the rich maritime history of Odisha during the colonial era, the museum stands on the site of the ancient Maritime Engineering Workshop that was established by the British in 1869. Apparently, this workshop was set up for building, repair and maintenance of vessels from the provinces of Bihar, Bengal and Odisha under the Bengal Presidency of British India.

The workshop was set up by the then PWD department of British administration through the efforts of a Scottish Engineer GH Faulkner immediately after the 1866 famine in Odisha. The museum has 13 galleries showcasing maritime traditions, vessels, boats and other related artefacts from the ancient age to the colonial era. A library with more than 1000 books and journals has been included for researchers in the museum.

Barabati Fort, built by the Ganga dynasty on the banks of River Mahanadi, is one of the most sought-after tourist attractions of Cuttack. Located near the Baliyatra Ground, this ruined fort stands on the west side of the Millennium City. According to historians, Barabati Fort once housed a nine-storey palace. While the fort is spread over an area of 102 acres, it has a 20-yard wide moat to protect the structure. What stands at the site today are the ruins of the palace on an earthen mound, the hyacinth-filled moat and the fort. The area is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The construction of the fort was started in 989 AD by King Marakata Keshari while he was building embankments on the shore of river Mahanadi to protect the city from floods. Later in the 14th century, Mukundadev Harichandan, a Chalukyan King, built the nine-storey palace. Archaeological excavations have revealed that the fort, rectangular in structure, was surrounded on all sides by a wall of laterite and sandstone. In the recent years, stone images of deities and dancing women have been found from spots around the moat. The gateway of the fort is minimally designed with large laterite stones.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the

above passage, answer the following :

- (i) The commonality between the Odisha State Maritime Museum and the Barabati Fort is that both are on the banks of the river Mahanadi. (True/False)
- (ii) The ancient Maritime Engineering Workshop was established in 1869 to
- (iii) Which city is called the 'Millennium City' ?
- (iv) Marakata Keshari constructed embankment on the shore of Mahanadi to protect
 - (a) the fort from flood (b) the city from attack
 - (c) the city from flood (d) none of the above
- (v) Which of the following is true about the Odisha State Maritime Museum ?
 - (a) Odisha State Maritime Museum is near the Baliyatra Ground.
 - (b) It was established by Scottish Engineer GH Faulkner alone.
 - (c) Maritime traditions, vessels, boats and other related artefacts can be seen in the 13 galleries of the Museum.
 - (d) The museum library doesn't have any facility for research.
- (vi) Identify a word in para 3 which means a deep wide narrow channel, generally filled with water, to defend any attack.
 - (a) moat (b) mound
 - (c) fort (d) site
- (vii) Which of the following about the Barabati Fort is not true ?
 - (a) The construction of the fort was started in 989 AD by King Marakata Keshari
 - (b) Mukundadev Harichandan constructed the nine-storey palace that stood at the site of the Barabati Fort.
 - (c) Today, the ruins of the fort has only the fort and the palace.
 - (d) The wall surrounding the fort is made of laterite and sandstone.
- (viii) Give a synonym of the word 'decay'.

Ans :

- (i) True
- (ii) build, repair and maintain vessels from the provinces of Bihar, Bengal and Odisha under the Bengal Presidency of British India.
- (iii) Cuttack is called the 'Millennium City'.
- (iv) (c) the city from flood.

- (v) (c) Maritime traditions, vessels, boats and other related artefacts can be seen in the 13 galleries of the Museum.
- (vi) (a) moat
- (vii) (c) Today, the ruins of the fort has only the fort and the palace.
- (viii) Ruin

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

Deserts, despite a reputation in some quarters as a barren and useless wasteland or as problems to be solved, have been a way of life for many different peoples. Ancient Egyptian society began along the fertile banks of the River Nile which is buffered on both sides by hot and dry desert which they saw as vital to their culture. Some attribute the arid environment of the Egyptian interior to the development of their complex culture and especially their rituals and cults surrounding death. It is particularly believed that the desiccated nature of bodies as found in the desert dying of exposure or from natural causes provided inspiration for their experiments and developments leading to the mummification process. Certainly, the dry environment of western Egypt where the pyramids are located would have been the perfect environment to prevent the sort of cadaver degradation seen in biomes with higher precipitation and humidity. Similar theories have been expressed about the development of mummification in the South American culture of the Chinchorro who lived in the Atacama Desert, quite possibly the driest desert on the planet.

Even before this, the deserts have provided useful environments for resources and hunter-gathering. Various tribes of Native Americans made their homes in the deserts of North and Central America, as did the Kalahari Bushmen and Australian aborigines. Deserts are ideal for tracking animals and provide enough food in the right volumes to support hunter-gathering communities. It's no wonder we find so much archaeological remains in deserts. Firstly, they were well-used by people of the ancient past and secondly, the lack of humidity increases the chances of survival of organic material. Other cultures quickly adopted semi-nomadic lifestyle and took livestock with them on long journeys across the desert, learning locations of water and living off the animal produce, using animal skins as tents for shelter, and utilizing other parts of the animal such as milk, bones, and meat. Even today, people such as the Bedouin still roam the deep deserts of the planet although their lifestyle is more semi-nomadic.

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

- (i) Where did the ancient Egyptian society begin? Which expression in para 1 refers to deserts ?

Ans : The ancient Egyptian society began along the fertile banks of river Nile. 'Useless wasteland' is the expression that refers to deserts.

- (ii) Where are the pyramids found? What leads to the mummification process ?

Ans : The pyramids are found in western Egypt. The desiccated nature of bodies as found in the desert dying of exposure or from natural causes lead to the mummification process.

- (iii) Whom did the deserts support before the Egyptian Society began there? Deserts were made home by which Native American tribes ?

Ans : The deserts supported the hunter-gathering communities before the Egyptian society began. Deserts were made home by Kalahari Bushmen and Australian aborigines.

- (iv) How did people adopt to the desert ?

Ans : Some of the ways in which people adopted to the desert are living off the animal produce, using animal skins as tents for shelter and utilizing other parts of the animal such as milk, bones and meat.

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

- (v) Identify a synonym of the word 'arid' from para 1.

Ans : desiccated

- (vi) The word 'cadaver' means a

- (a) a corpse (b) a mummy
(c) a carcass (d) both (a) and (c)

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

- (vii) The word in para 2 which means an animal, person or plant that has been there in a country or region from earliest times is

- (a) ancient (b) organic
(c) archaeological (d) aborigine

Ans : (d) aborigine

- (viii) Give an antonym of the word 'prevent' in para. 1

Ans : allow or cause

SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

3. Write an article on the killing of senior citizens and how to curb this menace in 100-150 words. [8]



Ans :

Our Senior Citizens are our Priority

By Ankit

It is alarming to read about the killing of senior citizens almost every day in the newspaper. It raises serious questions about our safety and security. But the question that disquiets me the most is that have we failed to protect our parents and grandparents as a society? Isn't giving them a peaceful and secured life in their twilight years a part of our social and moral duty?

The urgent need of the hour is to think of the ways to curb this menace. In most of the cases, senior citizens live alone out of compulsion. Living in

societies or apartments is safer, though danger cannot be completely ruled out there too. People who live away from their old parents by compulsion should ensure an accommodation for them near friends and relatives. Maids and help should be appointed only after a thorough examination of their past. Police should be informed about their appointment. They should be more vigilant and fortify their security-check mechanism to throttle the evil-minded. Giving a good life to our senior citizens is a prime duty as a citizen of a country too.

or

Describe a historical place that you visited recently in 100-150 words.

Ans :

The Sanctuary of Ruins, Hampi

Hampi has always been on the top of my travel bucket list. As its rightly called, Hampi is a city of ruins but one needs to be among the ruins to realise that how much more beautiful and enchanting it is than well-maintained monuments. Places with ruined monuments that once stood mighty and glorious have a calming effect on me. This World Heritage Site in the Ballari district of Karnataka is well-known for its exquisitely-carved temple. The Virupasha temple, towering the effervescent Hampi Bazaar, is a Shiva temple. Carving out such mammoth finery from stone makes one marvel at the craftsmanship of the sculptor. Pillars, gateways, mandapams, courtyards, antechambers and shrines adorn this temple.

Demonstrating the Indo-Islamic architecture is the Queen's bath in the Royal Centre. A panel of embellished balconies surround the bath. A moat surrounds the royal bath to prevent people from entering when the kings and queens took bath.

Sule Bazaar, the main centre of commerce of old Hampi, is another architectural splendour of this historical place. The colonnade of pillars which give a look of shops in a row is the speciality of the place. Vittala temple, Achyutaraya temple, Zenana enclosure and Lakshmi Narasimha temple are the other ruins that adorn Hampi. It is indeed intriguing to think that life had once flourished on this vast stretch of ruins unremittingly.

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

I was at my aunt's doorstep. She had told me that a surprise awaited me. I couldn't wait longer. She opened the door. I was in no mood for a welcome drink or snacks. My aunt took me upstairs. When she opened the door...

Ans :

Our Angel, Eva

I was at my aunt's doorstep. She had told me that a surprise awaited me. I couldn't wait longer. She opened the door. I was in no mood for a welcome drink or snacks. My aunt took me upstairs. When she opened the door of my cousin's room, my cousin stood in front of me with a baby in her arms. For some time, I couldn't understand anything. My cousin and my aunt laughed and pointing at the baby said that she was the new joy and hope of the family. I was scared

to touch or take the tiny bundle of softness in my arms. It was barely 20 days old.

I was angry with my cousin for she had not shared such a big news with me. As soon as I heard about the pains and risk she had gone through, I felt sorry for her. But such a joy the baby was that all our discussions were veered around and about it. I couldn't stop kissing its small cushioned feet. Our angel had wisps of thin brown hair all over its shiny polished head. Once in a while, it looked at me with its pearly eyes. I think God makes his presence felt through infants. Its babble was precious to us. Even for a minute, we could not think of anything but our baby, our angel, Eva.

or

My grandmother had organised the girls and women of her village into a self-help group to live a life of self-dependence and dignity. You think her story is a tale of vision, mission and success. Share her story in 150-200 words and give a suitable title and moral to it.

Hints : My grandmother moved by the misery of village women and girls - vision of self dependence - formed self-help group - produced candle etc - a story of smile on every face

Ans :

We for Us

My grandmother sat on a mound of cement and a group of women and girls perched on the ground listening to my grandmother with rapt attention. None of them had noticed me. This was the first time I met 'We for Us' group, a self-help group of poor girls and women my grandmother had formed in 2016. She had a vision for them: a life of self dependence and dignity. As if they were waiting for a hand to guide them, they immediately clasped my grandmother's hand when she offered them the idea of production of candles, incense sticks, embroidered clothes and crafts. 'We for Us' started with 100 members.

My grandmother arranged for their training, investing, her savings from a rich four-decade long carrier. She met people in the market who wanted to sell handmade products. She persevered against her frail health. Initially, 'We for Us' manufactured 5000 candles and 1000 incense sticks. These products had to compete with machine-produced products of super markets. 'We for Us' products came to the limelight in an exhibition arranged by the IAS Officers' Club. Soon, the demand was so high that my grandmother bought machines on bank loan. Others' welfare matters to people like my grandmother who dream to see a smile on every face. I am so motivated by my Grandmohter's move and wish to help her in her mission.

Moral: We should always help others because if we help someone in need they feel the need to help another.

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

Eating (i) skipping breakfast makes a huge difference. Our grandparents have always said that one (ii) have breakfast like a king. Doctors and nutritionists say that skipping breakfast can result (iii) radical health issues like weight gain

or loss. On the other hand, a sumptuous nutritious breakfast every day can go a long way to get a healthy mind and (iv) healthy body.

- (i) (a) and (b) but
(c) either (d) or
(ii) (a) must (b) should
(c) may (d) would
(iii) (a) from (b) in
(c) into (d) towards
(iv) (a) the (b) no article
(c) a (d) an

Ans :

- (i) (d) or
(ii) (b) should
(iii) (c) into
(iv) (c) 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. $1 \times 4 = 4$

	Error	Correction
While evening falls, the street gets incredibly eg.	while	as
(i) crowded. While music spills away from the	-----	-----
(ii) houses, mouth-watering aroma steam out	-----	-----
(iii) from the eateries that cater upon the taste buds	-----	-----
(iv) of all nationalities. These streets of Istanbul have some reason or season to celebrate.	-----	-----

Ans :

	Error	Correction
(i)	away	out
(ii)	steam	steams
(iii)	upon	to
(iv)	some	no

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

- (i) Ramu was very angry. He started throwing the pots and pans. (Join the sentences using so... that)
(ii) Women are not treated as equals. (Change the sentence into active voice.)
(iii) The man cried and said that he was being harassed by the police. (Change the sentence into direct speech.)
(iv) I won't visit the chocolate factory. I am allergic to the smell of cocoa. (Join the sentences using 'since')

Ans :

- (i) Ramu was so angry that he started throwing the pots and pans.

- (ii) The society doesn't treat women as equals.
(iii) The man cried and said, "I am being harassed by the police."
(iv) Since I am allergic to the smell of cocoa, I won't visit the chocolate factory.

SECTION C - LITERATURE

(30 MARKS)

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

Rooms were searched; servants questioned. Finally Mother came into Kezia's room. "Kezia, I suppose you didn't see some papers on a table in our room?"

- (i) Who said - "Kezia, I suppose you didn't see some papers on a table in our room?"
(ii) Which paper does the speaker talk about?
(iii) What had Kezia done with the papers?
(iv) Who punished Kezia and how?

Ans :

- (i) Mother said the given line.
(ii) Mother talks about the paper which had Father's great speech in them for the Port Authority.
(iii) Kezia had torn the paper into bits to stuff her pin-cushion which she was making to gift her father.
(iv) Father punished Kezia by beating her mercilessly with a ruler.

or

Along the sand

he lay until observed

and chased away, and now

he vanishes in the ripples

among the green slim reeds.

- (i) About whom does the poet write in the given lines?
(ii) Where is 'he' generally found?
(iii) Why does the snake vanish in the ripples?
(iv) What message does the poet give through the poem from which above lines are taken?

Ans :

- (i) The poet has written about a small snake in the above lines.
(ii) 'He' is generally found in the sand.
(iii) The snake vanishes in the ripples to hide from a pursuing stick.
(iv) The poet gives a message that even a snake has life. Even a snake is beautiful. The poet questions why should a small snake which is harmless to children and didn't cause any harm to anyone be beaten.

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

- (i) Has the poet's beloved become a part of nature? How?
(ii) How did the author's wife reach Bruno in the island?
(iii) What does Gerrard mean by 'Sunday-school teacher'?
(iv) What was a priority for Evelyn? Where did she give free concerts?
(v) How did Lushkoff look like when he met Sergei

for the first time ?

- (vi) How did the author spend time with his tabby cat ?
 (vii) What steps did the author's wife and the author take to not cause any embarrassing situation in the story 'The Accidental Tourist'?

Ans :

- (i) Yes, The poet says that his beloved has become one with the earth, by becoming a part of the rock, stone and trees.
 (ii) The author had tied a rope to the overhanging branch of a mango tree with a loop at its end. Putting one foot in the loop, his wife kicked off with the other, to bridge the six-foot gap that constituted the width of the pit that surrounded the island. She returned in the same way.
 (iii) By Sunday-school teacher, Gerrard meant a hardworking man of rare honesty who worked even on Sunday. Although he mentions 'teacher', it refers to anyone who goes out of his or her way to perform his or her duty even on holidays. In short, he means a man of uncommon goodness.
 (iv) Giving classes to young musicians was a priority for Evelyn. She gave free concerts in prisons and hospitals.
 (v) Lushkoff looked ragged and had worn a fawn-coloured when he met Sergei for the first time. He had dull and drunken eyes. He had a red spot on either cheek and was poor and hungry.
 (vi) In the early morning, when the author would disturb her and get out of bed, she would tag along after him, climb up his robe and crawl into his pocket to fall asleep. Most of the time the red tabby cat used to lay on top of the author's papers, purring loudly and occasionally swatting at his pen for entertainment's sake.
 (vii) The author's wife asks their children to take the lids off the food for their father. When the author was travelling alone, he didn't eat, drink or lean over to tie his shoelaces, and never put a pen anywhere near his mouth. He just sat quietly, sometimes on his hands to keep them from flying out unexpectedly and causing mischief.

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

What are the difficult phases of Einstein's life ? [8]

Ans :

Einstein went through a lot of difficult times when he was in school. The headmaster told his father, "He'll never make a success at anything." He was not a bad pupil but the regimentation suffocated him. He often dashed with the teacher. Einstein went through troubled times again when he wanted to marry Mileva Maric, his classmate. His mother said she was a book like him and didn't want them to get married. Also, she was 2-3 years older than Einstein. The pair finally married in January 1903 and had two sons only to get divorced in 1919. Mileva was losing her intellectual ambition and becoming an unhappy housewife. After years of constant fighting, the couple finally divorced in 1919. Einstein married his cousin Elsa the same year. Coming of Nazis to power in Germany had disturbed Einstein a lot. He immigrated to the US in 1933.

or

The author has described Kathmandu vividly. What appeals you the most about Kathmandu ?

Ans :

Many things about Kathmandu appeal me. But what appeals me the most is its similarities with India. I get a reflection of Kathmandu in the religious places of India like Rameswaram and Puri. I have experienced the 'febrile confusion' in religious places. When I try to imagine small shrines to flower-adorned deities along the narrowest and busiest streets with fruit sellers, flute sellers, hawkers of postcards, I have an urge to visit Kathmandu. Shops selling Western cosmetics, film rolls and chocolate; or copper utensils and Nepalese antiques also attract me. I would like to experience the contrast that one finds in the ambiance of Pashupatinath and Baudhnath Stupa. While one is a melting pot of all kinds of people and activities, another enriches a person with a sense of stillness. Even if Kathmandu shares similarities with India, every place has its unique culture. Vikram Seth's reflective description gives a hint of that culture alluring me to visit Nepal.

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

Describe how Toto took bath in cold winter evenings.[8]

Ans :

Taking bath in warm water in cold winter evenings was a great treat for Toto. Grandmother kept warm water in a large bowl. He would cunningly test the temperature with his hand, then gradually step into the bath, first one foot, then the other until he was into the water up to his neck. All these things Toto did like the way grandfather did. Once comfortable, he would take the soap in his hands or feet and rub himself all over. When the water became cold, he would get out and run as quickly as he could to the kitchen-fire in order to dry himself. If anyone laughed at him during this performance, Toto's feelings would be hurt and he would refuse to go on with his bath.

or

Why was the author's mother insistent on the author's going to school the very next day of the fire mishap ?

Ans :

I think the author's mother was insistent on the author's going to school the very next day of the fire mishap because life had taught her that it goes on no matter whatever happens. Since life had not stopped even after her husband's death and that she had come to terms with it, she knew that, that too shall pass. She knew that time heals everyone. One should try to continue doing ones work because it is meaningless pondering over the grief. The more one thinks about what is lost, the more difficult it is to come out of the grief. Since life moves on, it is wise to forget about what one cannot get back. The author's mother knew that the author was in trauma. If he didn't go to school, he would visit the rubble, think about his cat and become unhappy. Life is not about mourning the loss but of giving it a fresh renewed start.