

**CLASS IX (2019-20)**  
**ENGLISH (CODE 0184)**  
**LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-7**

**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]

Life cannot be imagined without water, but clean and adequate water is still not accessible to most of the people in India. India receives 90 percent of the water from major or medium rivers. It has 14 major rivers each having catchment area of 20,000 sq. km and above; while there are 44 medium rivers with a coastline between 2000-20,000 sq. kms. Then there are 53 small rivers each with catchment area of 2000 sq. kms.

According to the 2011 census, annual per capita water availability in the country decreased to 1545 cubic meters from 1816 cubic meters as per the 2001 census. At present, this situation is even more worrisome. Scientists believe that by 2050 there will be a 30 percent decrease in the availability of water per person. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the availability of 200 litres of water per person per day in urban areas. On the contrary, 140 litres of water is supplied per person per day in the country.

Water resources in India are predominantly dependent on the monsoon. India receives an average rainfall of 4000 BCM (Billion Cubic Meter) every year from the rain, but most of it is vapourized and goes down the drains. Statistics show that a dearth of storage procedure, lack of adequate infrastructure, inappropriate water management have created a situation where only 18-20% of the water is actually used. The remainder just gets wasted, aggravating the problem of ground water depletion.

Our country's economy primarily rests on agriculture. Agriculture contributes 40 percent to the GDP of the country, and accounts for 60 percent of the total export revenues. Also, 60 percent of the country's population is engaged in agriculture and related work. One of the major reasons for water crisis in the country is that as the area of irrigated land has increased, the level of groundwater has declined. Currently, India has a gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (215.6 million acres), which is the largest in the world. As the population increases, the water storage capacity of ponds decreases. In fact, wells and ponds go dry after the water decreases at the ground level.

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

- (i) What is the minimum catchment area of the 14 major rivers of India ?
- (ii) From which category of river does India get 10 percent of the water it uses ?
- (iii) According to 2001 census, the annual per capita water availability was ..... cubic meters.
- (iv) A person in the urban area should be supplied 60 more litres of water than what he or she uses now. (True/False)
- (v) What aggravates the problem of ground water depletion ?
  - (a) wastage of rain water
  - (b) increase in population
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) inappropriate water management
- (vi) As a sector, agriculture contributes to the country's economy by
  - (a) contributing 40 percent to the GDP of the country.
  - (b) contributing 60 percent of the total export revenues.
  - (c) employing 60 percent of the country's population.
  - (d) all of the above
- (vii) The problem of ground water depletion cannot be resolved to a large extent unless
  - (a) rain water storage procedure is not improved and enhanced.
  - (b) people use less water.
  - (c) digging of wells stops.
  - (d) land under irrigation is not decreased.
- (viii) Which of the following about availability and use of water in India is correct ?
  - (a) India doesn't depend on monsoon for water.
  - (b) Less water will be available to the people of India by 2050.
  - (c) Population increase is not a reason for ground water depletion.
  - (d) Most of the rainwater is not available for use as it is either vaporised or goes into the drains.

**Ans :**

- (i) 20,000 sq. km
- (ii) small rivers.
- (iii) 1816
- (iv) True

- (v) (a) wastage of rain water  
 (vi) (d) all of the above  
 (vii) (a) rain water storage procedure is not improved and enhanced.  
 (viii) (b) Less water will be available to the people of India by 2050.

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

Sloping hills, green, winding roads through rolling tea gardens, mists slowly enveloping the hills, silver oaks dancing in the wind, smell of cardamom in sprawling spice gardens and scenic resorts overlooking the valley; these are some of the scenes from Munnar, the breathtakingly beautiful hill station of Kerala. Wherever you go through the winding roads, you will find rolling grasslands and velvet beds of tea gardens all around you. Recently trimmed patches alongside brown cropped slopes and freshly grown tea, make Munnar the Eden of tea gardens. I'm not exaggerating; you really won't find a greater variety of tea gardens elsewhere in India.

But that's not all, Munnar also has lots of other things to offer—the Neelakuruni flower [the flower that lights up its forests once in 12 years], the Nilgiri Tahr [a rare breed of mountain goat that is found only in Munnar] and the Anamudi [the highest peak in South India].

Munnar derives its name from the Tamil words munu [three] and aaru [river]. The town is situated at the confluence of Mudrapuzha, Nallathani and Kundala rivers. It is located near the Tamil Nadu border and is close to both Coimbatore and Kochi, making it a preferred weekend spot for those residing there. But its beauty lures people from far and beyond—it's also a popular destination of foreign tourists coming to India. It used to be the favourite summer resort of the English, when the British ruled India. And why not? The town and its surroundings vary in height from 1700m – 2700m above sea level and offer stunning views of hills and valleys. It has a salubrious climate round the year, which makes it a pleasurable place to spend your vacation. Even in summer, the temperature varies from 8 degrees – 16 degrees Celsius.

In summer, the sudden showers turn its tea gardens into magical carpets and bestow an ethereal look to the landscape. No wonder many good resorts have cropped up in the area. A four or five night stay in these resorts can give you everything from recreational activities and tours to ayurvedic massages and treks—a total rejuvenation package. We booked ourselves into a resort near a tea garden. And as far as the eye could see, there was mist and miles of tea gardens. The main town is a little congested though.

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

- (i) What does one see everywhere in Munnar? Why is Munnar named as the Eden of tea garden ?

**Ans :** One can see rolling grasslands and velvet beds of tea gardens everywhere in Munnar. Munnar is named as the Eden of tea garden because it has the greatest variety of tea gardens in India.

- (ii) How did Munnar get its name? What was Munnar famous as during the British rule ?

**Ans :** Munnar derives its name from the Tamil words 'munu' [three] and 'aaru' [river]. It was famous as the favourite summer resort of the English during the British rule.

- (iii) What makes Munnar a popular tourist destination throughout the year ?

**Ans :** The favourable location and climate makes Munnar a popular tourist destination throughout the year.

- (iv) Rain enhances the beauty of Munnar in summer. How ?

**Ans :** The sudden showers in summer change the tea gardens into magical carpets. This bestows an ethereal look to the landscape.

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

- (v) The antonym of the word 'winding' in para 1 is  
 (a) meandering (b) convoluting  
 (c) straight (d) curvaceous

**Ans :** (c) straight

- (vi) The antonym of the word 'salubrious' in para 3 is  
 (a) inclement (b) agreeable  
 (c) risky (d) unstable

**Ans :** (b) agreeable

- (vii) Give a word that can replace the word 'lures' in para 3.

**Ans :** attracts

- (viii) Give an expression that can replace the expression 'ethereal look' in para 4.

**Ans :** other worldly look

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

3. Write an article on the problems of having extra classes after school hours in 100-150 words. You are Manoj/Maya.  $[8]$



**Ans :**

### **Detrimental Consequences of Extra classes**

**By Manoj/Maya**

Now a days, conducting extra classes after school hours is a common feature in school irrespective of the medium or the board it is affiliated to. Students don't have a choice but attend them because a good chunk of the course is completed during these extra hours. Moreover, absentees are punished.

We have continuous extra classes in the high school. Sometimes, we juggle between the breaks to complete the work. We are hardly left with any mental and physical stamina to sit for an extra hour at home. Concentrating in the lesson becomes impossible. Often we also fail to complete the homework and project work. Timely intake of food and water and a good sleep are disrupted. Students fall sick due to mental and physical exhaustion.

Many of us learn various art forms or activities in the evening. We are again left with no choice but to stop attending these rejuvenating classes due to the extra classes. It disappoints us and besets a counterproductive effect: we lose interest in studies. The schools start thinking from the students' point of view. Teaching and learning should be done in such a way that it boosts students' interest not ire.

**or**

You made a presentation in the class despite many obstacles. The teacher appreciated you. Make a diary entry in 100-150 words about your experience. You are Samir/Shalu.

**Ans :**

Monday, 05 September, 2019  
8 p.m.

### Fruits of labour

Dear diary,

Today was a special day for me. I gave my presentation in the biology class. I believe if God was all set to test me as, I started facing all sorts of hurdles from the last two days. Firstly, the battery of my father's laptop on which I was preparing the presentation had run out of its course. The shopkeeper took a day to replace it.

An hour after getting back the laptop on Saturday, I started vomiting and felt feverish. The 'rainy' football sessions had done their work. Though I tried hard, I couldn't keep my burning eyes open. I was tensed and cranky. I fell asleep soon after taking medicine. I was happy to get up fresh, fit and fine but. I was left with just one day. I worked through the night to incorporate my teacher's suggestions, edit the slides and get a shadow image of my presentation.

As I started giving the presentation, a strange confidence and flow worked in me. I breezed through the presentation and answered the audience questions convincingly. My teacher was so happy that she not only praised me but gave me some extra marks for it. I realised that hard work never goes waste.

Samir/Shalu

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

It was a dark and desolate street. The unexpected drizzles made Anju a little nervous. She stood at the parking lot thinking if she should leave her bicycle and take the next bus. Suddenly, a hand softly rested on her left shoulder. She felt ...

**Ans :**

### Who was She ?

It was a dark and desolate street. The unexpected drizzles made Anju a little nervous. She stood at the

parking lot thinking if she should leave her bicycle and take the next bus. Suddenly, a hand softly rested on her left shoulder. She felt as if a current of cold wave ran through her spine. Gathering her courage, when she turned around, she saw Kavita. Anju heaved a sigh though the anxiety lurked at the back of her mind. Kavita went away with her father after taking a notebook from Anju.

Without wasting time, Anju started cycling. After crossing one of the crossroad, she saw a woman at a distance coming in her direction. The silhouette of the woman resembled her mother. But how could her mother be there, thought Anju. She chided herself for being imaginative and paddled faster. The dark patches between two remotely-placed streetlights gave goosebumps to Anju. As she crossed the woman, Anju heard her name called out. In her confusion whether to stop or speed away, she missed a sharp hump and fell miserably.

"Anju, Anju, it's your mother, dear," someone called out. Hurriedly coming to help her, the woman was in front of her. Anju dropped the cycle. Mother, is it really you?, she asked. Anju melted in her mother's embrace and said, "Thank you Ma, I was so scared !"

**or**

Your cousin was in a beach town recently. He formed a group to clean the beach. You think his story should be told. Taking help from the hints given below, write your cousin's story in 150-200 words to inspire others and give a suitable title and moral to it.

**Hints :** The beach pollution repelled cousin - started picking up garbage - parents said it was futile - some people joined him or her -discussed and people agreed to form a group -'Clean Sand' is an inspiration for many

**Ans :**

### Clean Sand

Sohil Sharma, the founder' of 'Clean Sand' didn't know that holidaying at a beach town would spell a new innings in his life. It was nauseating for Sohil to see the beach crying for help. A thick stinking cover of garbage as deep as 20 inches had hidden the golden sand. Sohil returned to his hotel thinking that he could hardly do anything. But he could not hold himself back from cleaning the beach.

Sohil's parents tried to dissuade him by saying that he was just wasting his holidays. It was highly motivating for Sohil to find a few people joining him in this noble cause. He thought that it was not too ambitious to convert the enthusiasm and sincerity of the people into a movement. As he started discussing the feasibility of cleaning the beach, many people joined him. Soon, he was leading an army of 60 like-minded civil soldiers who knew losing nature's wonders to human mindlessness is unacceptable. Thus, 'Clean Sand' was created.

Sohil gave up his lucrative job. He planned the movement on two levels: awareness creation and garbage removal. New obstacles thwart him everyday only to strengthen him. His story inspired Kamal, a college student in Mumbai so much so that he too has taken up the cuddles.

**Moral:** Always do good and inspire others to do good as well.

5. Read the sentence given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

Now the police (i) ..... evidence against Mr. Mathew. The miscreant (ii) ..... sleepless nights to the police force. Mr. Mathew was caught (iii) ..... the most unexpected of his hideouts. What left the police confounded was that Mr. Mathew (iv) ..... manage to play the gratuitous double of the slain policeman for three months.

- (i) (a) has (b) had  
(c) have (d) are having  
(ii) (a) had given (b) gave  
(c) gives (d) has given  
(iii) (a) at (b) from  
(c) inside (d) in  
(iv) (a) might (b) should  
(c) would (d) could

**Ans :**

- (i) (c) have  
(ii) (a) had given  
(iii) (d) in  
(iv) (d) could

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>
The sarpanch was a chief a guest. The sweets eg.	a	the
(i) were distributed among the two teams	-----	-----
(ii) who had reached the finals. Rural sports	-----	-----
(iii) events are promising in terms of identify	-----	-----
(iv) sports talents. The government may hold such events to encourage the rural children and youth.	-----	-----

**Ans :**

	<b>Error</b>	<b>Correction</b>
(i)	among	between
(ii)	who	which
(iii)	identify	identifying
(iv)	may	can

7. Rearrange the jumbled words and phrases into meaningful sentences.  $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) in/found/Neelkurunji/are/flowers Munnar/only ?  
(ii) our/and/went through/made/newspapers/we/the/made cutting for/all/research.  
(iii) laughed/ audience/ the/ cried with/ and actor/ the.  
(iv) harder/better/had/worked/regret/you/than/ later.

**Ans :**

- (i) Are Neelkurunji flowers found only in Munnar ?  
(ii) We went through all the newspapers and made cutting for our research.  
(iii) The audience laughed and cried with the actor.  
(iv) You had better worked harder than regret later.

## SECTION C - LITERATURE

(30 MARKS)

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

**Fear no more the lightning-flash,  
Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone;  
Fear not slander, censure rash;  
Thou hast finished joy and moan:  
All lovers young, all lovers must  
Consign to thee, and come to dust.**

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.  
(ii) Who does 'thou' refer to here ?  
(iii) Is the poet trying to console 'thou'? How ?  
(iv) Explain 'Consign to thee, and come to dust'.

**Ans :**

- (i) The poem is 'Fear no more', and the poet is William Shakespeare  
(ii) 'Thou' refers to the soul.  
(iii) Yes, the poet is trying to console the soul or the dead by saying that now they are above the joys and sorrows of the worldly life.  
(iv) It means that death can come to anyone at any age. Whether a lover is young or old, he or she has to die and become a part of the dust or the universe.

**or**

**All day long he flew, and at night time he arrived at the city.**

**"Where shall I put up?" he said. "I hope the town has made preparations.**

**"Then he saw the statue on the tall column.**

- (i) Who flew all day long and why ?  
(ii) What 'preparations' is 'he' talking about ?  
(iii) Whose statue was it and why was it sad ?  
(iv) How long did the friendship between the Swallow and the happy prince live ?

**Ans :**

- (i) The Swallow flew all day long to reach the city to take rest before flying to Egypt.  
(ii) The Swallow is talking about the 'preparations' the city should have made to brave the extreme cold.  
(iii) The statue was of the happy prince. The ugliness and misery of his city made him sad.  
(iv) The friendship between the Swallow and the happy prince lived forever. Even after death, they were not separated.

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

- (i) Describe the room where the doctor stayed ?  
(ii) What does the sign outside Pashupatinath temple

proclaim? What expression does the author use to describe the atmosphere at Pashupatinath temple ?

- (iii) What was Gerrard's profession? Do you think Gerrard's profession had influenced him or become a part of him ?
- (iv) What was James Blade's opinion about Evelyn Glennie ?
- (v) 'I can't draw the curtain for I need the light.' Who said this? What does 'light' symbolise ?
- (vi) Was Ishwaran a well-read man? How do you know ?
- (vii) Why was the government plan to set up institutions for widows and orphans resisted by Prashant and the youth?

**Ans :**

- (i) The doctor stayed in a room which had no ceiling. It had a tiled roof with long supporting gables that rested on the beam over the wall. It was an outer room with one wall facing the open yard. Rats ran continuously to and fro on the beam.
- (ii) The sign outside Pashupatinath temple proclaimed 'Entrance for the Hindus only'. The author uses the expression 'febrile confusion' to describe the atmosphere outside Pashupatinath temple.
- (iii) Gerrard's profession was something related to drama and theatre. Yes, his profession had become a part of him. One can say this from the heroic way in which he outwitted the intruder, took him to the door, pushed him outside and slammed the door.
- (iv) James Blades, the master percussionist, felt that God might have taken her hearing but he had given her back something extraordinary. He said, "What we hear, she feels – far more deeply than any of us. That is why she expresses music so beautifully."
- (v) Sue said this. Light here symbolises hope and optimism. Light could keep her spirit to fight alive. She might also have thought that a dark room would have made Johnsy more hopeless. The will to fight would have completely finished in the absence of light.
- (vi) Yes, Ishwaran was a well-read man. He used to read the Tamil thrillers which ran into hundred pages. He had read many Tamil authors. He was influenced by the way these authors described and narrated the stories. Even while narrating the anecdote of the mad elephant, he had mentioned about Japanese art karate or ju-jitsu about which he had read somewhere.
- (vii) Prashant and the youth force at the cyclone shelter resisted the government's plan to set up institutions for widows and orphans because they felt that the children would grow up without love and widows would suffer from stigma and loneliness in such institutions. This would never heal their wound and loss.

- 10.** Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.  
What does Ustad Bismillah Khan's life exemplify ? [8]

**Ans :**

Ustad Bismillah Khan's life exemplifies artistic excellence and rare humanity. His life proves that there is no shortcut to success. One has to work hard

to achieve expertise in any field and reach the pinnacle of success. It was Ustad Bismillah Khan who took shehnai to every common man and brought it on the classical stage. He was conferred upon with a galaxy of most prestigious awards for his globally-acclaimed prowess in playing the flute. He was the first Indian to be invited to perform at the prestigious Lincoln Centre Hall in the United States of America. But he was humble and humane till his last breathe.

Ustad Bismillah Khan's life is a perfect example of the rich, cultural heritage of India. A devout Muslim like him could very naturally play the shehnai every morning at the Kashi Vishwanath temple. For him, religion and country are two different entities. He was a devout Muslim who was Indian by spirit.

**or**

Have you also travelled like Vikram Seth? What are the similarities and differences between Vikram Seth and you ?

**Ans :**

I do travel but there is a handful of similarities and differences between the way I and the author, Vikram Seth does. The main difference is we don't take long tours like the author did. We travel frequently but we stay in one place and return. We feel homesick after a few days.

The most important similarity is noticing every feature of a place. His visit to the Pashupatinath temple in Nepal reminds me of our visit to Rameswaram temple in Rameswaram. The 'febrile confusion' is the commonality between the two temples. The author read the flute-seller's love for flute and also his rapport with the fruit seller. I also have this tendency to decipher people's behaviour and the equations among people which form them into a society.

Like the author, we too indulge in the street food mindlessly once we are about to buckle under our knees. The author has itchy feet. So, do we. Our desire to explore new places is as strong as our desire to return home.

- 11.** Answer any one of the questions in 100-150 words.  
Is it right to say that children are different from adults in the context of the story 'The Lost Child'? Analyse it. [8]

**Ans :**

Yes, it is right to say that children are different from adults in the context of the story 'The Lost Child'. The child represents children and the parents represent adults. As the story opens, we find the child is fascinated by the toys and nature's beauty. The little worms, insects, flowers and birds lure the child. He lagged behind as he stopped to enjoy the nature. The parents passed by the same enchanting beauty but were oblivious to it. This implies that the world was unfolding for the child. For him, everything was novel. But nothing was left to unfold for his parents. Therefore, they had no interest in what fascinated the child. Worldly matters were the only thing that mattered to the parents.

**or**

Is humour the only quality or emotion that the story 'The Accidental Tourist' expresses or endorse. Analyse.

**Ans :**

'The Accidental Tourist' is certainly a humorous story. But the humour is based on the author's ridiculing of himself. One can ridicule one's eccentric behaviour or oddities only when one can laugh at itself. The author excelled at this ability. The ability to laugh at oneself is a rare quality. It is suggestive of the magnanimity of character. The author could laugh at himself because he accepted fallibility of human nature. He thought of himself as any other common man.

The other human quality that the story highlights is modesty. Though an author, Bill Bryson was modest and never presented himself as different from the common man. He is sad at losing the tobacco and frets at buying it in London at an exorbitant price. This underlines the fact that the issues which concern the common man also concern him.

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