

CLASS IX
ENGLISH
(MODEL QUESTION)

Section – A : Reading (20 marks)

I. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

The roads in our cities and towns are getting more and more busy with traffic these days. All kinds of vehicles (some slow, some fast) fill the roads during the greater part of the day. If people disobey traffic rules, accidents will happen sooner or later. There are rules for pedestrians as well as for vehicles, and every user of the road ought to know the traffic rules.

Here is an important rule for pedestrians. They ought to keep to the footpath and leave the middle of the road for vehicles. Where there is no footpath, pedestrians must keep close to the edge of the road. If they don't obey this rule, they will cause danger to themselves as well as to others. A driver may have to turn his vehicle suddenly to avoid a pedestrian: and in doing so, he may knock down someone else. He may even lose control of his vehicle and drive over the footpath, knocking down several people.

All vehicles should keep to the left and leave the right half of the road free for those coming from the opposite direction. This is the traffic rule in all parts of India. Cyclists should always keep to the edge of the road and not get in the way of other vehicles or pedestrians. We often see two or more cyclists riding together side by side right in the middle of the road. Traffic rules don't allow this. The rule about overtaking is equally important. One vehicle should overtake another vehicle only on the right, because otherwise it may get in the way of the vehicle which is trying to keep to the left.

Drivers of vehicles should never fail to give the right signals, because otherwise there is great danger of accidents happening. Cyclists are often careless about giving signals, thinking that these are important only for motorists. But all the users of the road, cyclists as well as motorists, ought to give the right signals so that others on the road may be warned. Pedestrians too should have the knowledge of these signals so that they may be able to tell which way the vehicles on the road are going to pass. Above all, everyone using the public road ought to obey the policeman on traffic duty. This is the most important rule of all.

A. Answer the following very short answer type questions:

1×10=10

- (i) What will happen if people disobey traffic rules?
- (ii) What is the traffic rule for pedestrians?
- (iii) What should a pedestrian do where there is no footpath?
- (iv) What is the traffic rule in all parts of India?
- (v) What is the traffic rule for cyclists?
- (vi) What is the traffic rule about overtaking?
- (vii) Why should one vehicle overtake another vehicle only on the right?
- (viii) Why should the motorists never fail to give the right signals?
- (ix) Why should pedestrians have the knowledge of traffic rules?
- (x) What is the most important of all traffic rules?

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

Air pollution is an issue which concerns us all alike. One can willingly choose or reject a food, a drink or a life comfort, but unfortunately there is a little choice for the air we breathe. All, what is there in the air, is inhaled by one and all living in the same surrounding.

Air pollution is defined as a substance which is present in an amount exceeding the normal concentrations. The important and harmful polluting gases are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone and oxides of sulphur and nitrogen. Although we often talk of the air pollution caused by industrial and vehicular exhausts, the indoor pollution may prove to be as or a more important cause of health problems.

It is not uncommon to experience a feeling of suffocation in a closed environment. It is often ascribed to the lack of oxygen. Fortunately, the composition of air is remarkably constant all over the world. There is about seventy nine percent nitrogen and twenty one percent oxygen in the air, and the other gases form a very small fraction. It is true that carbon dioxide exhaled out of lungs may accumulate in a closed and over-crowded place; but such an increase is usually small and temporary unless the room is really air-tight.

What is more common in a poorly ventilated home is a vague constellation of symptoms described as the sick-building syndrome. It is characterised by a general feeling of uneasiness, headache, dizziness and irritation of mucous membranes. Sick-building syndrome is getting more common in big cities with small houses.

Obviously, the spectrum of pollution is very wide and our options are limited. Indoor pollution may be handled relatively easily by an individual. Moreover, the good work must start from one's own home.

A. Complete the following statements by choosing the correct option: **1×10=10**

- (i) Air pollution is an issue which concerns -
(a) everyone (b) some (c) only plants (d) only animals
- (ii) It is common to experience a feeling of suffocation in –
(a) an open environment (b) a closed environment (c) an open field (d) a garden
- (iii) The percentage of oxygen in the air is about –
(a) 100% (b) 79% (c) 25% (d) 21%
- (iv) Sick-building syndrome is getting more common in –
(a) big cities with big houses (b) small cities with big houses (c) big cities with small houses
(d) small cities with small houses
- (v) The composition of air all over the world is –
(a) inconstant (b) variable (c) constant (d) different
- (vi) Human beings and animals exhale –
(a) carbon monoxide (b) carbon dioxide (c) oxygen (d) nitrogen
- (vii) General feeling of uneasiness, headache, dizziness and irritation of mucous membranes are the characteristics of –
(a) healthy life (b) fitness (c) sick-building syndrome (d) well being
- (viii) The range of pollution is –
(a) narrow (b) wide (c) limited (d) small

- (ix) The word “suffocation” in the passage means –
(a) breathing freely (b) breathing easily (c) feeling difficulty in breathing (d) sickness
- (x) The word “syndrome” in the passage means –
(a) symptoms (b) disease (c) sickness (d) healthy

Section – B : Writing with Grammar (20 marks)

3. (a) Write a letter (in 100 – 120 words) to the Editor of an English newspaper, describing The inconvenience caused to the people at large due to water logging in Agartala city. You are Rahul/Rita of ABC Colony, Agartala.

Or

5 × 1 = 5

- (b) Write a letter (in 100 – 120 words) to the Superintendent of Police, Traffic Department, requesting him to take immediate steps to check the increasing number of road in your state. You are Rupak/Aditi of ABC Colony, Agartala.

4. (a) Write a paragraph (in 100 – 120 words) on the topic “Save Water” by taking help of the hints given below.

Hints : basic need – decreasing level of ground water – matter of disconcert – judicious use of water – rain water harvesting – acute shortage in future

Or

5 × 1 = 5

- (b) Write a paragraph (in 100 – 120 words) on the topic “Punctuality” by taking help of the hints given below.

Hints : promotes discipline – timely completion of works – success in life – better usage of time – ever ready – saves from embarrassment – important habit to develop

5. (a) Choose the appropriate word from the given options to fill in the blanks: **1 × 4 = 4**

- (i) We always _____ (has/have/had) an early dinner.
(ii) The children _____ (go/went/gone) to the zoo yesterday.
(iii) We _____ (shall/will/should) obey the laws.
(iv) The dog is _____ (a/an/the) most faithful animal.

- (b) Re-arrange the jumbled words into meaningful sentences:

1 × 3 = 3

- (i) check/please/details/the/for/website
(ii) exercises/for/health/good/doing/is
(iii) foreign/a/home/old-age/is/concept

- (c) The following lines have not been edited. There is an error in each numbered line.
Write both the incorrect and correct words against each of the numbered lines. The first one has been done as an example. **1 × 3 = 3**

	Incorrect	Correct
❖ Five robbers barging into the house	<u>barging</u>	<u>barged</u>
(i) on a middle aged woman and decamped	_____	_____
(ii) with cash or gold jewellery worth	_____	_____
(iii) lakhs, after injuries her.	_____	_____

Section – C : Literature (40 marks)

6. Choose any one of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: 5

(a) The Inspector had smiled after he was finished and patted Margie’s head. He said to her mother, “It’s not the little girl’s fault, Mrs Jones. I think the geography sector was geared a little too quick. Those things happen sometimes. I’ve slowed it up to an average ten-year level. Actually, the overall pattern of her progress is quite satisfactory”. And he patted Margie’s head again.

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|---|---|
| (i) Who is Mrs Jones? | 1 |
| (ii) What was geared a little too quick? | 1 |
| (iii) What did the Inspector do after he was finished? | 1 |
| (iv) What was the overall pattern of Margie’s progress, according to the Inspector? | 1 |
| (v) What did the Inspector do to the geography sector? | 1 |

or

(b) The sound of the shehnai began to be considered auspicious. And for this reason it is still played in temples and is an indispensable component of any North Indian wedding. In the past, the shehnai was part of *naubat* or traditional ensemble of nine instruments found in royal courts. Till recently it was used only in temples and weddings. The credit for bringing this instrument onto the classical stage goes to Ustad Bismillah Khan.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Why is shehnai still played in temples and weddings? | 1 |
| (ii) What was shehnai in the past? | 1 |
| (iii) What was the traditional ensemble of nine instruments found in royal courts called? | 1 |
| (iv) Who deserves the credit for bringing the shehnai onto the classical stage? | 1 |
| (v) Find the word in the extract which means ‘promising good fortune’. | 1 |

7. Choose any one of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: 5

(a) Two roads diverged in a yellow wood
And sorry I could not travel on both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

- (i) Name the poem where this extract is taken from. 1
(ii) Where did the two roads diverge in? 1
(iii) Why did the poet stand long? 1
(iv) Why was it a difficult decision? 1
(v) Why did the poet feel sorry? 1

or

(b) Wind, come softly.
Don't break the shutters of the windows.
Don't scatter the papers.
Don't throw down the books on the shelf.
There, look what you did – you threw them all down.
You tore the pages of the books.
You brought rain again.

- (i) Name the poet of the poem from which these lines have been taken. 1
(ii) What are the things the poet wants the wind not to do? 1
(iii) What has the wind done? 1
(iv) Why does the poet ask the wind to come softly? 1
(v) How does the wind become the cause of rain? 1

8. Answer any four questions from the following in about 40 – 50 words each: 3 × 4 = 12

- (a) Which of the two roads did Frost choose and why?
(b) How does the poet describe the wind in the poem, "Wind"?
(c) How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?
(d) Why did Evelyn say, "Men with bushy beards give me trouble"?
(e) When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

9. Answer any two questions from the following in about 40 – 50 words each: 3 × 2 = 6

- (a) Why does the lost child lose interest in the things that he had wanted earlier?
(b) Why does the grandfather take Toto to Saharanpur and how?
(c) Why does Ruskin Bond say, "Toto was not the sort of pet we could keep for long"?

10. Answer the following questions in about 100 – 120 words each: 6 × 2 = 12

- (a) How does Evelyn acknowledge her success? How is she a source of inspiration for the handicapped? (3 + 3)

or

- (b) Is there any difference between the two roads as Frost describes them
(i) in stanzas two and three?
(ii) in the last two lines of the poem? (3 + 3)
(c) How did the child behave at the shop of the sweetmeat-seller? What does it show about the values of the child? (3 + 3)

or

- (d) Why did the grandfather buy Toto? How did Toto behave with the other animals? (3 + 3)