

CBSE Class 09
English Language and Literature
Sample Paper 13 (2019-20)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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.
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Section A

1. **Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions carefully: (8 Marks)**

The moon was coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch: one thirty in the morning.

I should call Paris Control soon, I thought. As I looked down past the nose of the aeroplane, I saw the lights of a big city in front of me. I switched on the radio and said, **Paris Control, Dakota DS 088 here. Can you hear me? I'm on my way to England. Over.**

The voice from the radio answered me immediately: **DS 088, I can hear you. You ought to turn twelve degrees west now, DS 088, Over.**

I checked the map and the compass switched over to my second and last fuel tank and turned the Dakota twelve degrees west towards England.

I'll be in time for breakfast,' I thought. A good big English breakfast! Everything was going well — it was an easy flight.

Paris was about 150 kilometres behind me when I saw the clouds. Storm clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountains standing in front of me across the sky. I knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south.

I ought to go back to Paris, I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast. **I'll take the risk**, I thought and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm.

Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. I looked at the compass. I couldn't believe my eyes: the compass was turning round and round and round. It was dead. It would not work! The other instruments were suddenly dead, too. I tried the radio.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any eight of the following questions briefly: (1×8=8)

- a. How was the sky when he began his flight?
 - i. Dark and cloudy
 - ii. Clear and stars were shining
 - iii. Rainy
 - iv. Sunny
- b. Where was he going from Paris?
 - i. England
 - ii. America
 - iii. India
 - iv. France
- c. Why couldn't he believe his eyes?
 - i. He was lost
 - ii. It was a dark night
 - iii. He had reached the destination
 - iv. The compass was dead
- d. What was the condition of other instruments?
 - i. They were not working
 - ii. They were alright

- iii. They were lost
- iv. They were broken
- e. What was he dreaming of?
 - i. His picnic
 - ii. His holiday
 - iii. His career
 - iv. His Studies
- f. The voice on the radio answered him giving directions to _____.
- g. Why couldn't he fly around the dark clouds and reach England?
 - i. He was running short on fuel.
 - ii. He was lost somewhere
 - iii. He was so hungry
 - iv. He was overexcited
- h. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air when it was among the thick dark clouds. (True/False)

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions carefully: (12 marks)

Education, which does not teach us to discriminate between good or bad, to assimilate the one and eschew the other, is a misnomer, said Mahatma Gandhi. The purpose of literacy and education is not only to make our children literate and merely develop individual skills but to make them appropriate human beings.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, strongly believed that education means drawing out the best of the body, mind, and spirit in man. He believed in learning by doing and was of the opinion that the knowledge through correlation of craft-centred education with academic subjects would encourage self-experience of the students.

The immediate aim of literacy and education should be to make it a joyous experience for all students and teachers where creativity should be the ultimate objective.

In our country, the population explosion is a social problem which has become an economic problem as well. Illiteracy is one of the major causes of this problem, because in a subsistence-oriented agricultural economy, for poor parents, the economic costs of children are low. The economic benefits of children are high and having many children makes economic sense. In a lower family income level, having an additional child contributes to the family's earnings.

They are deprived of nutritious food and other amenities of life; only education can change the attitude of a person towards family, marriage and the number of children he should have. Because it is seen that most educated people delay their marriages and prefer to have small families. The spread of education and the expansion of family planning programmes can control the rapidly growing population.]

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly: (12×1=12)

Answer briefly: (2x4 = 8)

- a. What is the main purpose of literacy and education?
- b. What according to Mahatma Gandhi was real education?
- c. How has illiteracy become one of the major causes of population explosion
- d. How can education bring about a change in the attitude of the poor people

Vocabulary: (1x4 = 4)

- i. Identify the word which means the same as 'assimilate'.
 - a. relate
 - b. devise
 - c. hinder
 - d. incorporate
- ii. Identify the word which means the same as 'ultimate'.
 - a. eventual
 - b. rare
 - c. conceal
 - d. initial
- iii. The noun form of 'contribute' is
 - a. contributing
 - b. contributory
 - c. contribution
 - d. none of these
- iv. The spread of education and expansion of family planning programmes can control the rapidly growing population. In this sentence the word 'spread' is

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adjective
- d. adverb

Section B

3. The problem of poverty is considered as the biggest challenge to India. Write an article mentioning the causes and the ways and means to eradicate poverty from India. **(8 Marks)**

OR

Write a diary entry expressing your views on child labour. Write this entry not more than 100-150 words.

4. Sneha wanted to write a story but could not go beyond a line or two. Taking help from, the information given below along with the lines Sneha wrote a complete story. **(10 Marks)**

Mr. Aggarwal was a very wealthy businessman. One day he was alone sitting at his dining table when.....

OR

Complete the story in about 150-200 words, taking ideas from the given lines.

Rohan was returning from the school. He was very happy as it was his result day and he stood first in his class. He wanted to share his happiness with his family and friends so he was in a hurry. His joy and happiness knew no bounds but suddenly all his happiness vanished when.....

5. **Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate words from the given options : (any four) (1×4=4)**

Swami Vivekananda once speaking in America told (i) _____ a young man who came to a religious conference and said that he wanted to find God. the sage smiled and said (ii) _____. The young man, turned time after time, ever repeating (iii) _____ desire, his longing to find God. After (iv) _____ days, the sage told him to accompany him as he went to the river (v) _____ take his morning bath.

- i. (a) off (ii) on (c) about (d) in
- ii. (a) nothing (b) anything (c) more (d) much
- iii. (a) his (b) her (c) their (d) our
- iv. (a) many (b) each (c) some (d) all
- v. (a) off (b) in (c) on (d) to

6. **There is one error in each line. Identify the wrong word and write it with the correction in the spaces given. (4 marks)**

	incorrect	correct
Once, the guru and his disciple	e.g. the	a
means came to this kingdom for fools.	(a) _____	_____
The guru made down his mind to	(b) _____	_____
leave it, because he thinks it was	(c) _____	_____
danger to stay in that town.	(d) _____	_____

7. **Rearrange the following to create meaningful sentences : (do any four) (1×4=4)**

- a. at / software / it / peak / India / is / in / revolution
- b. television / have / the / even / computers / replaced
- c. a / every / commodity / computers / in / home / common / are
- d. phones / well / ones / near / keep / and / cell / connected / loved
- e. a / are / source / they / of / also / entertainment

Section C

8. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (4x1 = 4 marks)**

I shall be telling this with a sigh
 Somewhere ages and ages hence;
 Two roads diverged in a wood, and I -
 I took the one less travelled by,
 And that has made all the difference.

- a. Which road did he choose?

- b. What will the poet tell with a sigh?
- c. Find the word from the stanza opposite in meaning to 'converged.'
- d. What is the present form of the word "travelled".

OR

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: [4x1 = 4 marks]

A headmaster once told his father that what Einstein chose as a profession wouldn't matter, because he'll never make a success at anything. Einstein began learning to play the violin at the age of six because his mother wanted him to; he later became a gifted amateur violinist, maintaining this skill throughout his life.

But Albert Einstein was not a bad pupil. He went to high school in Munich, where Einstein's family had moved when he was 15 months old, and scored good marks in almost every subject. Einstein hated the school's regimentation and often clashed with his teachers. At the age of 15, Einstein felt so stifled there that he left the school for good.

- a. Who said Albert would never make a success at anything?
 - b. Why did Albert leave his school?
 - c. Write the antonym of an amateur.
 - d. What did Albert's mother want him to learn?
9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each: **(10 Marks)**
- a. How was Evelyn able to get admission to the Royal Academy of Music?
 - b. What made the doctor narrate his encounter with a snake?
 - c. How does man pollute this earth by going to war? Write your answer in the context of poem No Men Are Foreign.
 - d. What havoc did the elephant created in the school ground?
 - e. What did the narrator get from his new schoolmates? Write your answer in the context of A House is Not a Home.
 - f. What does Lushkoff plead Sergei when he appears at his yard?

10. What did the bear start eating in the company of human beings? **(8 Marks)**

OR

Compare and contrast the atmosphere in and around the Baudhnath shrine with that in the Pashupatinath Temple.

11. Give a description of the festival of spring. Write your answer in the context of The Lost Child. **(8 Marks)**

OR

Why had the leaf not fallen the next morning? Write your answer in the context of The Last Leaf.

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Solution

Section A

1. a. Clear and stars were shining
- b. England
- c. The compass was dead
- d. They were not working
- e. His holiday
- f. Tern twelve degrees west
- g. He was running short on fuel.
- h. True

2. **Answer briefly:**

- a. The purpose of literacy and education is not only to make our children literate and merely develop individual skills but to make them appropriate human beings.
- b. According to Mahatma Gandhi, real education means drawing out the best of the body, mind, and spirit in man. The immediate aim of education should be to make it a joyous experience where creativity should be the ultimate objective.
- c. Illiteracy is one of the major causes of population explosion because for poor parents the economic costs of children are low, whereas the economic benefits of children are high and having many children makes economic sense.
- d. The economic benefits of children are high and having many children makes economic sense. In a lower family income level, having an additional child contributes to the family's earnings.

They are deprived of nutritious food and other amenities of life; only education can change the attitude of a person towards family, marriage and the number of children he should have. Because it is seen that most educated people delay their marriages and prefer to have small families. The spread of education and the expansion of family planning programmes can control the rapidly growing population.

Vocabulary:

- i. 'Incorporate' means the same as assimilate.
- ii. 'Eventual' means the same as ultimate.
- iii. The noun form of 'contribute' is contribution.
- iv. 'Spread' is a noun.

Section B**3. Poverty: The Biggest Challenge to India**

India is one of the poorest countries in the world. Poverty is just like a disease to which many other problems such as crime, low-paced development, etc are associated. Many Indian people do not get two meals a day. They do not have good houses to live in. Tribal people, Dalits and labour class including farm workers in villages and casual workers in cities are still very poor and make the poorest class in India. Their children do not get proper schooling. The most important causes of poverty in India are poor agriculture, growing population, the gap between rich and poor, corruption and black money. Therefore to eradicate poverty from our country, farmers must get all facilities for irrigation. They should be trained and educated. Agriculture must be made profitable. The ever-rising population should be checked. Family planning schemes should be introduced. More and more industries should be set up to meet the needs of our country. Corruption must put to an end. Our offices should work efficiently.

Poverty must be eradicated from India as every person has the right to live a healthy life.

OR

Dammaiguda

May 12, 20xx

Thursday

I am writing to you in a very sad mood today as I saw a child quite younger to me working in a restaurant where we went for dinner. He served us the food while we ate! I felt so bad! How sad he won't get the opportunity to go to school like me! Will he remain trapped in the vicious circle of poverty? My father has told me the problem of

child labour is quite rampant in all parts of India. Not only millions of children below the age of 14 are working in factories, shops, glass-blowing industry, workshops, etc, they are forced to work in the most unhygienic work conditions. How shameful it is for our country that we cannot guarantee happy childhood for our children! How can our country become prosperous when her children are enslaved in the shackles of child labour? Why does the Government do anything? Why are there not anti-child-labour laws? If they are there, why are they so poorly implemented? I think the first and foremost priority should be eradication of this national problem. Each child forced to work means darker future of India! Unless each child in India is educated and highly-skilled, India cannot achieve any prosperity. Dear diary, I pledge I will strive to root out this evil from our country with my thoughts, words, and deeds.

Dorababu

4.

The Return Gift

Mr. Aggarwal was a very wealthy businessman. One day he was alone sitting at his dining table. It was his birthday. He heard the footsteps of a man behind the curtains. He knew there was a thief there. Come on! Thank you for coming to my house on my birthday. I'm alone, give me your company. The thief was starving. He had good food and drinks. Mr. Aggarwal gave him a big purse. It had silver coins. Years rolled by. His fortunes changed. Mr. Aggarwal was a very poor man now. His business was ruined. Today was his 50th birthday. But he had become a pauper now. He was alone reflecting over his good old days. It was at 9 pm. The bell rang. Who can be at such a time to visit a poor man? thought Aggarwal. He saw a man in a new suit with a lovely bouquet of red roses. He had many packets of gifts, fruits, sweets, and a few bottles. He tried to recognise the man. I'm your old thief, replied the man. With the money, you gave me I did some business. I earned a lot of money within these years. Now I am a rich businessman. Let's celebrate your birthday, he said. "It is for you, a little return-gift. He gave a bag to Mr. Aggarwal. Mr. Aggarwal opened the bag. It was full of new currency notes. Mr. Aggarwal was surprised and refused the gift at first. Then the thief convinced him to take it as a token of gratitude since he is the reason behind him turning into a rich business man from a thief. Mr. Aggarwal accepted the gift and started his own business and lead his life ever like before. Aggarwal accepted the request but on one condition he said he would use this

money to start his business and share 50% share of his profit to the thief. He was thankful to the thief since he was the only one who accompanied him earlier on his birthday and even now for his 50th birthday.

OR

A Good Deed

Rohan was returning from school. He was very happy as it was his result day and he stood first in his class. He wanted to share his happiness with his family and friends so he was in a hurry. His joy and happiness knew no bounds but suddenly all his happiness vanished when on the way he saw a child in the middle of the road. A car was coming at full speed. He shouted at the boy, "Hey, mind the car!" to his shock, the boy did not hear his warning. It was too late to give him another warning. He dashed to the middle of the road and pulled him. The boy had a narrow escape. He just looked at him astonishingly. He shouted at him, 'Are you mad? You could have run over by a car!' again the boy did not respond. He just kept staring at him. It then struck him that the boy could be suffering from hearing and speaking disabilities. He took him to the nearby police station and reported the matter to the inspector. As he was in the middle of this, a lady came running into the room and saw her child. She was overwhelmed with joy and hugged the boy with tears streaming down her eyes. The lady was the boy's mother. She explained to the inspector how the boy had got lost in the crowd. The inspector also explained to the lady how Rohan had saved the boy from getting hurt on the road. The lady thanked him profusely. He went home feeling proud after doing the good deed. He told the whole story to his parents. He even forgot about his result because he was feeling good for helping that child. His parents praised him.

5.
 - i. about
 - ii. nothing
 - iii. his
 - iv. some
 - v. to

6.

incorrect	correct
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(a) for	of
(b) down	up
(c) thinks	thought
(d) danger	dangerous

7. a. Software revolution is at its peak in India.
 b. Computers have replaced even the television.
 c. Computers are a common commodity in every home.
 d. Cell phones keep loved and near ones well connected.
 e. They are also a source of entertainment.

Section C

8. a. He chose the road which was less travelled. It means he decided to accept a challenge.
 b. The poet will tell his decision with a sigh and recall his experience.
 c. Opposite to converged is 'diverged'.
 d. Present form of the word "travelled" is travel.

OR

- a. A headmaster said that Albert would never make success at anything.
 b. He hated his school regimentation and often clashed with his teachers. Hence, he left school.
 c. Professional is the antonym of an amateur.
 d. Albert's mother wanted him to learn violin.
9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each:
- a. Ron Forbes aroused Evelyn's interest in music. In order to get admission to the Royal Academy of Music, Evelyn gave an audition and she scored the highest in the history of the academy. No other person had got such a high score as Evelyn did. Hence she secured an admission to the Royal Academy of Music.
 b. The doctor and some of his friends happened to discuss snakes. The topic reminded the doctor of his own encounter with a deadly snake and he narrated the incident to his friends. The doctor was frightened when the snake coiled around his body with its taut hood barely three or four inches away from his face.
 c. Man pollutes the earth by causing death and destruction and by spreading hatred

and enmity through wars. The war also causes irreparable damage to the environment by polluting it with dust, debris and smoke. The deadly weapons emit fire and ashes that spread all over and pollute the environment.

- d. The elephant broke through the brick wall of the school. It pulled out the football goalpost. It tore down the volleyball net. It kicked and flattened the drum kept for water. It uprooted the shrubs. Iswaran grabbed a cane from the hands of one of the teachers. He hit the elephant hard on its third toenail. The elephant collapsed.
 - e. At school the narrator found everyone acting strangely. They seemed to be pushing him towards the gym where a big table had been piled up with all kinds of things. His schoolmates had heard about the fire and had taken up a collection. They had bought for him school supplies, books, notebooks and even all kinds of clothes- jeans, tops and sweatsuits. The narrator was deeply touched by their sympathy.
 - f. Lushkoff pleads Sergei to have pity on him. He says that he has not eaten anything for three days. He further tells Sergei that he had been a village school teacher for eight years and had lost his job.
10. Bruno was a baby bear when he was brought by the narrator. Before this, he had never lived with any human being. His mother had been shot dead. It was a matter of question how would the bear survive and what he would be fed on. But he soon took to drinking milk from a bottle. He ate porridge, made from any ingredients, vegetables, fruits, nuts, meat (especially pork), curry and rice regardless of condiments and chillies, bread, eggs, chocolates, sweets, pudding, ice-creams, etc. As for drink: milk, tea, coffee, lime juice, aerated water, buttermilk, beer, alcoholic liquor and, in fact, anything liquid. He relished everything that a human being enjoys to eat. He did not leave any eatable that humans eat.

OR

The Pashupatinath Temple, sacred to the Hindus, and the Baudhnath shrine of the Buddhists stand in contrast in regards to their ambience. The noisy confusion of the Hindu Temple is opposite to the tranquillity that reigns supreme in the Baudhnath shrine. Just like any other Hindu temple, in the Pashupatinath temple, utter chaos is created by a large number of unorganised worshippers. There is an atmosphere of febrile confusion. Whereas at Baudhnath stupa, there aren't many people inside the

structure. A peaceful and relaxing ambience engulfs the shrine giving tranquillity of both mind and soul to every visitor and devotee. The author is so fascinated by the serenity in and around the temple that he calls it 'a haven of stillness' standing quietly amidst the busy streets.

11. It was the festival of spring. A large number of men, women and children were going to the fair. A child was also going with his parents to the fair. He was very happy. He was attracted by various things. His parents called him to come along. The child wished to buy a toy from a toy shop. But his father stared at him with his red eyes. There was a mustard field on the way. The boy saw a beautiful butterfly in the field. He tried to catch it. His parents again called him. At last, they reached the fair. The child saw a sweet-seller. He desired to have some Burfi. But he knew that his father would not buy it for him. He then wished to enjoy a juggler's tricks. He also wanted to have balloons and flowers. But he knew that his parents would not agree to his demands. Then the child saw a 'roundabout'. He wished to enjoy a ride on that roundabout. He called his parents. But there was no reply. He turned back. His parents were nowhere to be seen. His heart was filled with fear. He started weeping.

OR

The last leaf, around which the story revolves had not fallen next morning because it was not actually the original leaf of ivy creeper but was the masterpiece painting of Behrman. Behrman, a sixty-year-old artist painted a leaf on the wall in order to save the life of Johnsy. Johnsy fell seriously ill in November, she kept lying in bed just gazing out of the window. She was suffering from pneumonia. Her condition was critical. There was no improvement even after regular treatment. She had established a bond of her life with the ivy leaves. She had a misconception that her life would end with the fall the last leaf. Behrman was informed about it by Sue. The night was very stormy and was raining heavily. He knew that the leaf would fall that night. So, he painted the leaf on the wall putting his life in danger. Thus, the last leaf had not fallen the next morning, giving new hope to Johnsy to live.