

**CBSE Class 09**  
**English Language and Literature**  
**Sample Paper 9 (2019-20)**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

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**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:  
(8marks)**

Tackling the problem of child labour is one of the herculean tasks of the world. Estimates for child labour vary. It ranges between 250 to 304 million, if children aged 5-17 involved in any economic activity are counted. If light occasional work is excluded, ILO estimates there were 153 million child labourers aged 5-14 worldwide in 2008. This is about 20 million less than ILO estimate for child labourers in 2004. Some 60 percent of the child labour was involved in agricultural activities such as farming, dairy, fisheries and forestry. Another 25 per cent of child labourers were in service activities such as retail, hawking goods, restaurants, load and transfer of goods, storage, picking and recycling trash, polishing shoes, domestic help, and other services. The remaining 15 per cent laboured in assembly and manufacturing in informal economy, home-based enterprises, factories, mines, packaging salt, operating machinery, and such operations. Two out of three child workers work alongside their parents, in unpaid family work situations. Some children work as guides for tourists, sometimes combined with bringing in business for shops and restaurants. Child labour predominantly takes place in the rural areas (70%) and informal urban sector (26%).

There is no denying the fact that most child labourers are employed by their parents rather than in manufacturing or formal economy. Children who work for pay or in-kind compensation are usually found in rural settings, than in urban centres. Less than three percent of child labourers aged 5-14 across the world work outside their houses, or away from their parents.

Child labour accounts for 22% of the workforce in Asia, 32% in Africa, 17% in Latin America, 1% in the US, Canada, Europe and other wealthy nations. The proportion of child labourers varies greatly among countries and even regions inside those countries. Africa has the highest percentage of children aged 5-17 employed as child labourers, and a total of over 65 million. Asia with the larger problem has the largest number of children employed as child labourers at about 114 million.

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

- a. How many children aged 5-17 are involved in any economic activity worldwide?
  - i. Between 250 and 304
  - ii. Between 270 and 310
  - iii. Between 310 and 340
  - iv. Between 300 and 350
- b. What percentage of child labour was involved in agricultural activities worldwide in 2008?
  - i. About 55%
  - ii. About 65%
  - iii. About 60%
  - iv. About 75%
- c. What percentage of the workforce does child labour account for in Latin America?
  - i. 20%
  - ii. 25%
  - iii. 18%
  - iv. 17%
- d. Which continent has the highest percentage of the workforce as child labour?
  - i. America
  - ii. Australia
  - iii. Europe

- iv. Africa
- e. What percentage of the workforce does child labour account for in Asia?
  - i. 24%
  - ii. 22%
  - iii. 30%
  - iv. 32%
- f. Which continent has the highest number of child labourers?
  - i. Africa
  - ii. South America
  - iii. North America
  - iv. Asia
- g. .... children aged 5-17 are employed as child labour in Africa.
- h. Less than 8% of child labourers aged 5-14 across the world work outside their houses or away from their parents. (True/False)

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

Alva Edison made use of electricity and invented the electric bulb. Edison must have just been thinking of a way to light up people's homes when he was working on the invention of the same. It no doubts added comfort to people's lives. But today, can we think of electricity and bulbs as just a means of adding comfort to our lives?

Absolutely not. They have rather become absolute necessities in our day-to-day life. Without electricity, our life goes for a toss. They obviously were. So, why do we depend on these so much today? It is because we are so used to enjoying these comforts that rather than being just comfort, they have become absolute necessities, thus making us their slaves.

The basic aim behind the invention of any piece of technology was to ease people's lives, save quality time by quickening otherwise time-consuming processes. It was meant to add some comfort and enrich the overall quality of life. But now, rather than using technology to quicken processes and get some quality time to do some other useful work, people tend to use technology throughout day and are left with a lot of time, with which they do not know what to do. Rather than using technology just in places where otherwise manual slogging would be required to the extent of adversely affecting health, today people use technology to the extent that there is no room for

physical exercise and then complain about a whole lot of health problems. The problem basically lies in technology being used as an end in itself, and not as a means to an end.

It would be better before it is too late if we understand that technology was invented by man and is meant to be controlled by man and not vice-versa. If used prudently and wisely, it would enrich our lives as never before and if used excessively, it would degrade us equally. The ball is in our court and it is for us to decide how to use it to our maximum advantage.

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

**Answer briefly: ( 2 x 4 = 8)**

- a. Who invented Electric Bulbs and what was his motive?
- b. How has Electricity made us its slave?
- c. How are people left with a lot of time that they do not know what to do?
- d. How has the use of technology adversely affected human health?

**Vocabulary: (1x4 = 4)**

- i. He was working on the invention of the same. Here, the word 'invention' is a
  - a. Noun
  - b. Verb
  - c. Adjective
  - d. Adverb
- ii. The noun form of depend is .....
  - a. dependable
  - b. depending
  - c. dependence
  - d. none of these
- iii. Which of these words or phrase is opposite in meaning to slogging?
  - a. exerting oneself
  - b. relaxing
  - c. toiling

- d. working like a Trojan
- iv. Find the word from the passage which means same as raise.
  - a. enrich
  - b. invent
  - c. comfort
  - d. control

### Section B

3. Write an article on Cleaning and Rejuvenating the Ganga. You are Tanwer/Tripti, not more than 120 words. **(8 Marks)**

OR

On the way to your school, You saw a beggar taking the pieces of bread out of a dustbin to satiate his hunger. You are profoundly shocked to see it. Write the incident and your opinion in the form of a diary entry, Write a diary entry in about 100-150 words.

4. Mohan wrote just a few lines but couldn't develop the story he wanted to write Taking help from the input given below and the introductory lines written by Mohan, complete the story in about 150-200 words. **(10 Marks)**

The celebrated archer Guru Dronacharya taught the royal princes the finer points of archery. One day he wanted to test.....

OR

When Topsy got up in the morning and opened the window, she beheld a white puppy roaming on the roadside. She thought that any vehicle could crush him any moment. She could not resist and \_\_\_\_\_ Complete the story in 150-200 words.

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

Since the beginning of human existence, people (i) \_\_\_\_\_ over the world have expressed their emotions and ideas (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the medium of dance. The word 'folk' means people. Folk dances express the moods and feelings of (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ common people. Different regions (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ India have their own dances. (v) \_\_\_\_\_

dance is accompanied by music and songs of the region to which it belongs.

- i. (a) all (b) whole (c) mush (d) more
- ii. (a) in (b) into (c) through (d) of
- iii. (a) the (b) a (c) an (d) some
- iv. (a) at (b) of (c) for (d) from
- v. (a) Each (b) All (c) Whole (d) Many

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
<b>Maricha changed him into a</b>	<b>e.g. him</b>	<b>himself</b>
charming golden deer on surpassing	(a) ____	____
beauty and wandered around an ashrama	(b) ____	____
playfully in order to drawing Sita's attention.	(c) ____	____
Sita is gathering flowers near the ashrama,	(d) ____	____
when she suddenly saw the golden deer.		

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

- a. pillars/there/human life/man/of/woman/and/are/two
- b. both/in the making of/share/responsibility/equal/the/society
- c. both/each other/hence/are/supplementary/to
- d. one of the/Saudi Arabia/largest/petroleum/producers/is/world/in/the/of
- e. Saudi Arabia/lifestyle/discovery/has changed/of/of the people/the/petroleum/in/the

### Section C

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

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves, no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!

Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

- a. Why did the poet leave the first road?
- b. How did both the roads lie?
- c. Who does both refer to?
- d. Why did the poet suffer from a doubt?

**OR**

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

ALBERT Einstein was born on 14 March 1879 in the German city of Ulm, without any indication that he was destined for greatness. On the contrary, his mother thought Albert was a freak.

To her, his head seemed much too large.

At the age of two-and-a-half, Einstein still wasn't talking. When he finally did learn to speak, he uttered everything twice. Einstein did not know what to do with other children, and his playmates called him Brother Boring. So the youngster played by himself much of the time. He especially loved mechanical toys. Looking at his newborn sister, Maja, he is said to have said: Fine, but where are her wheels?

- a. Who thought that Albert was a freak?
  - b. What was Albert's interest?
  - c. Give the synonym of playmates.
  - d. What problems did Albert face during his childhood?
9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each: **(10 Marks)**
- a. Who revived the Pungi and what shape did it take?
  - b. Why did the doctor have to light the kerosene lamp on reaching his room? Write your answer in the context of The Snake and the Mirror.
  - c. How does the poet prove that there are no foreign countries?
  - d. Describe Iswaran's 'amazing capacity to produce vegetables etc.

e. Why did Zan's mother run back into the house after having saved the important documents?

f. Has Lushkoff become a beggar by circumstance or by choice?

10. How did the author's wife feel after sending Baba to the zoo? **(8 Marks)**

**OR**

How does the author describe the flute seller? What does he say about the flute music? Write your answer in the context of Kathmandu.

11. What were the things that the boy wanted to possess when he was with his parents? Write your answer in the context of The Lost Child. **(8 Marks)**

**OR**

The Last Leaf is a story of supreme sacrifice. Discuss.



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**Solution**

**Section A**

1.
  - a. Between 250 to 304
  - b. About 60%
  - c. 17%
  - d. Africa
  - e. 22%
  - f. Asia
  - g. over 65 million children
  - h. False

2. **Answer briefly:**

- a. Alva Edison made use of electricity and invented the electric bulb. His motive was to light up people's home and to add comfort to people's life.
- b. Electricity has become an absolute necessity in our day-to-day life. We depend on electricity so much today that we have become its slave.
- c. The technology was meant to save the quality time of people by quickening otherwise time-consuming processes. But people tend to use technology throughout the day that they are left with a lot of time with which they do not know how to spend.
- d. Rather than using technology just in places where in otherwise manual slogging would be required, today people use technology to the extent that there is no room for physical exercise which ultimately creates a whole lot of health problems.  
If used prudently and wisely, it would enrich our lives as never before and if used excessively, it would degrade us equally.

**Vocabulary:**

- i. The word 'invention' is a Noun.
- ii. The noun form of depend is dependence.

- iii. Relaxing is opposite in meaning to slogging.
- iv. Enrich means same as raise.

## **Section B**

### **3. Cleaning and Rejuvenating the Ganga**

Tanwer

India is a land of rivers. India would be a desert without these rivers. India has both perennial as well as seasonal rivers. Indian rivers are the lifeline for all life forms in the country. They not only are the backbone of Indian agriculture, but also the mainstay of the Indian economy. They supply uninterrupted power to millions of large scale and small scale industries. They run the nation. The Ganga is not merely a river for all the Indians and more particularly to the Hindus, but it is the lifeline of India and the physical and spiritual nourisher of crores of its people. It is a symbol of India's great heritage, ancient traditions, cultures, songs, and stories. We can't think of India without the Ganga and the Himalayas. Unfortunately, the sacred Ganga has become one of the most polluted rivers of the world in recent years. Fortunately, the Modi government has shown its commitment to clean and rejuvenate the Ganga. Uma Bharti heads a specially created ministry for cleaning the holy river. Cleaning the Ganga will be an unprecedented national social effort. What makes the Ganga a heavily polluted river? Various factors and causes contribute to make the river what it is. The worst criminals are more than one thousand industries that discharge their toxic wastes into the river. The government will have to take strict measures to treat solid and liquid discharges making them totally pollution-free. The sewerage infrastructure will have to be extended and updated. The people residing on the banks will be involved and enlightened. Burning and throwing of dead bodies into the river must be stopped. Open defecation on the banks will have to be stopped. The government has spent over Rs 7,000 crore in two years to cleanse the Ganga which still remains a "serious environmental issue", the National Green Tribunal said today as it issued a slew of directives including banning all construction activity within 100 metres of the river edge.

Development of ghats at Kedarnath, Haridwar, Varanasi, Kanpur, Allahabad, and Patna is an important feature of the plan. Provisions for public amenities for pilgrims and tourists will be made. Inland waterways river navigation will be another priority.

**OR**

Punjab

20th May, 20XX

10:00 pm

Dear Diary,

Today I am very sad and disappointed because I saw a 12-year-old boy eating the pieces of bread taken out of a dustbin. I was jolted to see it. I stopped the boy from eating the bread taken out of the dustbin and took him to a Dhaba where he ate delicious food to his heart's content. I gave the payment to the Dhaba owner. But I cannot feed such beggars every day.

This heart-rending act touched my heart. After all, beggars are also human beings. Like us, they also need food, clothes, and shelter. Our government should provide all citizens of the country including beggars with the basic requirements. The Government should provide education to child beggars so that they can find employment.

Rohan.

4.

#### **An Accomplished Marksman**

The celebrated archer Guru Dronacharya taught the royal princes the finger points of archery. One day he wanted to test the archery skill of his pupils. They came to a forest. The Guru chose a tree standing in the open. He placed a wooden bird on a bare branch of that tree. The princes were asked to stand 200 yards away and aim at their target one by one. They were to hit the eye of the bird. Yudhisthir was asked to start the competition. He took his bow and looked at his target. can you see me? asked Dronacharya. Yes, sir! replied Yudhisthir. Put down your bow, asked the Guru. The disappointed prince retired from the contest. The same thing happened with all other princes. The same question was asked and all of them gave the reply. Hence, all of them were asked to retire from the competition.

Finally, it was Arjuna's turn. Arjuna do you see me? asked the Guru. I see nothing but only my target, the eye of the bird, replied Arjuna. Good, Arjuna, shoot now, asked Dronacharya. Arjuna released the arrow aiming at his target. The arrow hit the eye of the wooden bird. And finally, Arjuna was adjudged as the accomplished marksman.

The Guru told to all his pupils that for being the best archer we need to focus the target only. Everything will be disappeared if we have focused our target. Our target had to be on the eye of the bird only as did by Arjuna. Arjuna is the accomplished marksman. The Guru was finally successful in teaching them his lesson about the archery. All the pupils understood how the target needs to be hit in actual.

**OR**

### **A Pure Bond: Cami and Cotton**

One day a girl named Cami woke up in the morning in her house. Cami opened the window. She contemplated a white puppy roaming on the roadside. The puppy was too cute. But she got worried. As she thought that any vehicle could crush him any moment. She could not resist herself and went out immediately and picked it up. It was a small Papillon puppy. Cami brought that puppy to her house. Since the puppy had been out on the streets, all the mud had been trapped in its fur and it got filthy. The white fur seemed brown with mud. So Cami bathed it with warm water, using an expensive shampoo and conditioner that gave a beautiful shine to its white coat. She then fed it warm milk and the puppy, nourished and contented, fell sound asleep. But it has no place to sleep. So Cami decided to make a small bed for her. Then, Cami took an old cardboard and a worn-out sheet and thus made a bed for it with these materials. She placed the puppy carefully into its new bed. The little puppy sleeping snugly looked like a bundle of cotton. So Cami decided to call it- COTTON! Cotton and Cami were soon the greatest of pals. Cami conversed with it so casually that it seemed to understand every word. She taught Cotton little tricks, like sitting and standing on command or extending its paw for a handshake. The two seemed inseparable. They also went to play in the garden. However one day, an old lady spotted Cotton in the garden and recognized her old pet. As she came near to them Cotton ran into her arms as it recognized its old mistress. Cami got confused. That lady explained everything to Cami about how it lost in the market. She tried to locate her but could not find it. She paid her gratitude to Cami for taking care of it. Cami didn't want to return Cotton to her but she had no option other than letting her go. Cami had to bid farewell with a heavy heart.

- ii. through
- iii. the
- iv. of
- v. Each

6.

incorrect	correct
(a) on	with
(b) an	the
(c) drawing	draw
(d) is	was

7. a. There are two pillars of human life man and woman.  
 b. Both share equal responsibility in the making of society.  
 c. Hence, both are supplementary to each other.  
 d. Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers of petroleum in the world.  
 e. The discovery of petroleum in Saudi Arabia has changed the lifestyle of the people.

### Section C

8. a. The poet left the first road in the hope that he would travel on it on another day.  
 b. Both the roads laid there with their leaves and grass not crushed by the steps of the travellers.  
 c. Both refer to the two roads that lay in front of the poet.  
 d. The poet doubted if he would ever come back to the same place to walk on the road that he had left for another day.

### OR

- a. Albert's mother thought that he was a freak.
- b. Albert's interest was to play alone especially with mechanical toys.
- c. Synonym of playmates is friends.
- d. Albert started speaking at the age of two-and-a-half and he spoke everything twice.

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each:

- a. When Aurangzeb banned the playing of the Pungi in the royal residence, a barber who belonged to a family of professional musicians revived it by taking a wider and longer hollow stem and making seven holes in it. The improved Pungi produced soft and sweet sounds.
  - b. The doctor had limited money and as a result, he could not afford an any better place. The doctor had to light the kerosene lamp because the room did not have electricity and the night was pitch dark.
  - c. The poet proves it with the help of nature. Everyone shares the same sun, earth, and air. Like we breathe, love each other, eat etc., foreign men also do the same thing. They have the same body structure and functioning elements. So there should be no biased attitude towards anyone.
  - d. Mahendra had a cook. His name was Iswaran. He was quite attached to Mahendra and went wherever Mahendra was transferred. Iswaran was a good cook. He had an amazing capacity to produce vegetables from nowhere and cook them. Even at a place where there were no shops visible for miles, he was able to cook vegetables. He would conjure up delicious dishes made with fresh vegetables.
  - e. Zan's mother was in a crazed state. First, she ran into the house and brought out the important documents. Then she ran back again to save the pictures and letters of her husband who had died when Zan was young. Zan knew that those memories of her husband were extremely precious for her and she would never let them go up in flames.
  - f. Lushkoff has become a beggar not by choice but by circumstance. Lushkoff was a middle-aged man and belonged to the Russian choir. He was not a born beggar. He was sacked from the choir because of his drinking habits. He became a beggar by choice as he did not like to work hard at that stage. Alcoholism had made him weak and he could not toil, so he becomes a beggar for survival.
10. The author's wife had taken care of the sloth bear like her own child. She used to play and spend her time with him. But when he grew up, because of his huge size, it became difficult for the narrator's family to keep him at home. All the relatives and friends suggested to them that the bear should be sent to a zoo. When Baba was sent

away, it became really difficult for his mother-like mistress to live without him. She missed him greatly. She was inconsolable. She wept and fretted. For the first few days, she would not eat a thing. Then she wrote a number of letters to the curator. Over and over again she used to tell the narrator to take her to the zoo to meet Baba. For three months the author managed to restrain his wife from visiting Mysore. But one day she told the narrator anxiously that if he didn't take her there, she would go to see Baba by bus. So the author took her by car. Undoubtedly, she felt sad and depressed when Baba was transported to the zoo.

### OR

The author finds a flute seller in a corner of the square near his hotel. There is a pole in his hand. There is an attachment at the top of the pole. Fifty or sixty flutes are stuck on it. These flutes protrude in all directions. The author compares these flutes to the quills of a porcupine. These flutes are made of bamboo. From time to time, he stands the pole on the ground. Then he selects a flute and plays on it for a few minutes. The sound rises clearly above the noise of the traffic and the hawkers' cries. He plays the flute slowly and thoughtfully. The music of his flute soothes the author's ears. Even in that crowded place, it makes him feel relaxed. The flute seller does not shout out his wares. Occasionally, someone buys a flute from him. The flute seller is different from other sellers around him. Unlike them, the flute seller's attitude is carefree. He does not seem to be anxious about how he should attract people to buy his flutes. The author likes his attitude.

11. The child went to a village fair with his parents. He liked a beautiful toy. He asked his parents to buy him that toy. But his father called him away from that shop. Then he tried to catch a butterfly. But he did not succeed. After that, he saw a sweets-seller. He wanted to have some Burfi. But his father called him away from that shop. He would get attracted to these things and would stop in his way. Then, his parents would walk ahead and he would be left behind. Then he saw someone selling garlands of Gulmohur flowers. The child wanted to buy a garland. But this demand was also rejected. Then the child saw a juggler. He wanted to stop and hear the music of his flute. But he feared his father. In the end, he wanted to have a ride in a roundabout. He called his parents. But there was no reply. He turned back. His parents were nowhere to be seen. He started weeping.

## OR

The story reveals Behrman's sacrifice. He was a sixty-year-old poor artist. He had a dream to paint a masterpiece. Once Johnsy fell ill and started identifying her life span with the number of leaves left on the ivy creeper climbing the brick wall opposite to their window. Johnsy would lie in her bed without moving, just gazing out of the window. She was waiting for the last leaf to fall. Sue looked after Johnsy and tried her best to divert her mind off her illness but failed. She informed about it to Behrman. It was a stormy night and there was a single leaf on the creeper. Behrman thought that the leaf would fall in that stormy and rainy night. So he decided to paint the leaf on the wall. He painted the leaf so beautifully that it looked natural. But he got pneumonia that night and died two days after his painting but succeeded in saving Johny's life. Hence, this story becomes the story of supreme sacrifice.