

CBSE Class 09 English Language and Literature
Sample Paper 04 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. 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

1. Read the passage given below and answer any 10 questions that follow:

We have but one method of acquiring knowledge. From the lowest man to the highest yogi, all have to use the same method, and that method is called concentration.

Concentration implies, first, an ability to release one's thoughts and emotions from all other interests and involvements, and second, an ability to focus them on a single object or state of awareness. Concentration may assume various manifestations, from a dynamic outpouring of energy to perfectly quiescent perceptions. On every level of mental activity, it is the concentration that is the key to success. What is not generally known is that a concentrated mind succeeds not only because it can solve problems with greater dispatch, but also because problems have a way of somehow vanishing before its focused energies, without even requiring to be solved. A concentrated mind often attracts opportunities for success that, to less focused individuals, appear to come by sheer luck. The chemist who works in his laboratory concentrates all the powers of his mind, brings them into one focus, and throws them on the elements, and the elements stand analyzed, and thus his knowledge comes. The astronomer also concentrates the powers of his mind and brings them into one focus and then throws them on to objects through his telescope and stars and systems roll forward and give up their secrets to him. So it is in every case—with the professor in his chair, the students and his books—with every man who is working to know.

The more this power of concentration is, the more is the knowledge acquired, because this is the one and the only method of acquiring it. Even the lowest shoemaker, if he pays more concentration, will polish shoes better, the cook with his concentration will focus all his attention on the work at hand and will cook a better meal. In making money or in worshipping God, or in doing anything, the stronger the power of concentration, the better will be that work is done.

Even though concentration is the key to acquiring knowledge—Concentration itself is not easy to attain. It is a skill that can be developed only through a lot of patience and practice. He who masters it is real 'yogi'. To control our senses and to gather all our awareness into one focus is by no means an easy task. Life itself is complex and there are invariably several issues vying for our attention which makes it even more difficult to focus on only one thing. Even if we try to concentrate fully on the work in hand, our subconscious mind is scattered in varied directions and soon drags our conscious mind along, without even our realizing it. It, therefore, requires a lot of discipline, will power and self-control to focus or concentrate.

However, the effort is worth it and pays rich dividends in the form of accomplishment of our goals. This is the one call, the one knock which opens the gate of nature, and lets out floods of light.

Answer the following questions:

- i. What is the pre-requisite for acquiring knowledge?
 - a. Focus
 - b. Concentration
 - c. Confidence
 - d. Energy
- ii. What comes easily to a concentrated mind than to less focused individuals?
 - a. Opportunities for success
 - b. Problems
 - c. State of Awareness
 - d. Luck
- iii. How does a concentrated mind succeed?
 - a. Solves problems quickly
 - b. Problems vanish before its focused energies
 - c. Both of the above

- d. None of the above
- iv. What examples of professionals, who use their powers of concentration are cited in the passage?
 - a. Chemist
 - b. Astronomer
 - c. Cook
 - d. Only (i) and (ii)
- v. The only method of acquiring knowledge according to the passage is _____.
 - a. Start studying with focus
 - b. Take help from professor and books
 - c. Use the power of concentration
 - d. There is not only one method of acquiring knowledge
- vi. How can concentration be developed?
 - a. By losing control of our senses
 - b. By focusing on many things at a time
 - c. By thinking in varied directions
 - d. By patience and practice
- vii. What are the key factors to develop focus or concentration?
 - a. Discipline
 - b. Will Power
 - c. Self-Control
 - d. All of the above
- viii. How does being concentrated help us in our lives?
 - a. We accomplish our goals
 - b. We fall down the ladder of success
 - c. We become a yoga guru
 - d. We get a lot of money
- ix. Yoga is a practice that combines meditation, deep breathing, and stretching exercises. What is a person who performs yoga called?
 - a. yogi
 - b. ascetic
 - c. hermit
 - d. meditator

- x. 'Acquire' is a verb. Give the noun form of this verb
 - a. acquiring
 - b. acquirement
 - c. acquisition
 - d. acquire
- xi. Which word in the passage means unchangingly?
 - a. invariably
 - b. varied
 - c. vying
 - d. various
- xii. Find from the passage the antonym of gathered:
 - a. directions
 - b. concentrate
 - c. focus
 - d. scattered

2. Read the passages given below and answer any 10 questions that follow them:

Fear of failure is an attitude problem. All of us postpone things. We procrastinate. We rationalize. We make excuses. We foolishly believe that to be creative and to have a positive attitude and to simply do things, we have to have all kinds of preconditions. You can find several excuses for waiting to be more creative. But scratch the surface of these smooth and logical rationalizations, and if you're honest, you'll see the face of a little demon, the fear of failure, hiding there.

Zig Ziglar reminds us that this is nothing but an attitude problem: "The future can be depressing or magnificent - it is not correlated to the present or the past, past failures or successes. It is only our attitude towards these failures or successes which determines our future." You can change yourself by changing your attitude without fear of error.

Problems cause stress and stress reduce our effectiveness. So it is very logical that once we solve our problems, we should be able to increase our efficiency and effectiveness. Incidentally, we can't eliminate problems unless we opt for the final exit—the very thought of this itself is stressful!

What causes our problems? Well, roughly speaking one-third of our problems are there because we are alive and kicking; another one-third of our problems are created by ourselves, and the remaining one-third of our problems exist because of greed and ego.

There is always a silver lining in any gloomy situation, provided you starve the problems and feed the opportunities. For every problem, there could be several solutions, and solutions point towards opportunities.

Apply the MISER concept to solve problems. MISER where M stands for Merge, I for Improve, S for Simplify, E for Eliminate and R for Reduce. MISER is an excellent conceptual sieve that helps in reducing many problems to a very few ones.

- i. Most people procrastinate because:
 - a. they are not creative
 - b. they adopt a wrong attitude
 - c. they are too lazy to do anything
 - d. they wait for a better opportunity
- ii. Our future is determined by:
 - a. past failure
 - b. success in the present
 - c. efforts in future
 - d. attitude towards past failures or success
- iii. Our effectiveness gets reduced as:
 - a. problems multiply
 - b. depressing time is painful
 - c. stress is caused by problems
 - d. problems dishearten us
- iv. We can't eliminate problems because:
 - a. we are alive and kicking
 - b. we are inactive
 - c. we are afraid of final exit
 - d. we postpone actions
- v. The best way to tackle a problem is:
 - a. to defer it for sometime
 - b. to seek the help of a friend
 - c. to think of an easy solution
 - d. to begin at once
- vi. The word 'procrastinate' in para 1 means:
 - a. obtain with difficulty

- b. natural tendency to do something bad
 - c. delay or postpone action
 - d. start a court case
- vii. In MISER M stands for:
 - a. Merge
 - b. Miser
 - c. Magnificent
 - d. Many
- viii. How should we be able to increase our efficiency and effectiveness?
 - a. by reducing attitude
 - b. by solving our problem
 - c. by postponing our problem
 - d. by removing our greed
- ix. _____ concept is apply to solve problems.
 - a. Miser
 - b. Attitude
 - c. Success
 - d. Zigzag
- x. Synonyms of **gloomy** in the last para:
 - a. bright
 - b. happy
 - c. dark
 - d. reduce
- xi. Antonyms of **simplify** in the last para:
 - a. unravel
 - b. clarify
 - c. untangle
 - d. complicate
- xii. Full form of MISER:
 - a. Merge Improve Simplify Eliminate Reduce
 - b. Merge Improve Signify Eliminate Reduce
 - c. Merge Improve Simplify Eliminate Reuse
 - d. Miser Improve Simplify Eliminate Reduce

3. **Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:**

The girl was given the name Santosh, which means contentment But Santosh was not always content with her place in a traditional way of life. She began living life on her own terms from the start. Where other girls wore traditional Indian dresses, Santosh preferred shorts. Looking back, she says now, From the very beginning I was quite determined that if I chose a correct and rational path, the others around me had to change, not me.

- i. What types of dresses did she prefer to wear?
 - a. Shorts
 - b. Traditional Indian dresses
 - c. Shirts and Jeans
 - d. Long robes
- ii. How did she begin living her life?
 - a. On her own terms
 - b. According to the society
 - c. Very religiously
 - d. Following the footsteps of her mother
- iii. What does the word '**Santosh**' mean?
 - a. Enlightenment
 - b. Contentment
 - c. Enjoyment
 - d. Permanent
- iv. Find the word from the passage similar to the meaning of the word '**way**'.
 - a. Content
 - b. Path
 - c. Term
 - d. Rational
- v. What was the girl's name?
 - a. Santosh
 - b. Santoshi
 - c. Santo
 - d. Santi

OR

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

Scene: A small cottage interior. There is an entrance back right (which may be curtained). Another door to the left must be a practical door. The furniture is simple, consisting of a small table towards the left, a chair or two, and a divan rather upstage on the right. On the table is a telephone. When the curtain rises Gerrard is standing by the table making a phone call. He is of medium height and wearing horn-rimmed glasses. He is dressed in a lounge suit and a great coat. His voice is cultured.

- i. What was Gerrard doing?
 - a. Having his breakfast
 - b. Reading the newspaper
 - c. Cleaning the house
 - d. Making a phone call
- ii. Find the word from the passage that means "a formal suit".
 - a. Lounge suit
 - b. Cultured suit
 - c. Horn-rimmed suit
 - d. Practical suit
- iii. What kind of glasses did Gerrard wear?
 - a. Rimless
 - b. Full rimmed
 - c. Horn-rimmed
 - d. Half rimmed
- iv. Where was Gerrard standing?
 - a. By the table
 - b. In the kitchen
 - c. In the garden
 - d. Near the cupboard
- v. Of what height was Gerrard?
 - a. Tall
 - b. Short
 - c. Medium
 - d. Gigantic

4. Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

It takes much time to kill a tree,
Not a simple jab of the knife
Will do it. It has grown
Slowly consuming the earth,
Rising out of it, feeding
Upon its crust, absorbing
Years of sunlight, air, water,
And out of its leprous hide
Sprouting leaves.

- i. What does a tree absorb?
 - a. Sunlight
 - b. air
 - c. water
 - d. all of these
- ii. What does it consume?
 - a. the Sun
 - b. the moon
 - c. the rain
 - d. the Earth
- iii. What is the meaning of jab?
 - a. a curse
 - b. a rough blow
 - c. a gust of wind
 - d. a wave
- iv. The word 'Leprous hide' refers to _____.
 - a. the invisible bark
 - b. the discoloured bark
 - c. the transparent branches
 - d. the shady leaves
- v. Name the poetic device used in the phrase **leprous hide**.
 - a. Metaphor
 - b. Simile
 - c. Alliteration

d. Transferred Epithet

OR

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

He came to the door of a cottage,
In travelling around the earth,
Where a little woman was making cakes,
And baking them on the hearth;

- i. Where did St. Peter come?
 - a. To the door of a cottage
 - b. To the roof of a cottage
 - c. To the door of a mansion
 - d. To the window of an apartment
- ii. Whom did Saint Peter meet?
 - a. A little woman
 - b. A fair lady
 - c. A fat woman
 - d. A tall girl
- iii. What was she doing?
 - a. Stitching clothes
 - b. Reading a book
 - c. Baking cakes
 - d. Cleaning her house
- iv. Who does **He** refer to?
 - a. Saint Peter
 - b. Saint Paul
 - c. Saint John
 - d. Saint Louis
- v. Who composed the poem?
 - a. Robert Frost
 - b. Phoebe Cary
 - c. Stephen Spender
 - d. William Shakespeare

5. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate words from the given options :

The Gurupurab celebrations (i) _____ are held in the month of November attract a large number of devotees. The Golden Temple (ii) _____ is the hub of Sikhism is visited by many people (iii) _____ pay homage to Guru Nanak Dev, the first Guru of the Sikhs. It is Guru Nanak Dev whose birthday is celebrated in this way. The Guru was born at a time when there was no one to show the path of truth to the people.

- i. (a) which (b) that (c) who (d) whom
- ii. (a) which (b) that (c) who (d) what
- iii. (a) which (b) whom (c) who (d) what

6. Read the following conversation and complete the paragraph that follows :

Mother: Rita, finish your food.

Rita: I don't want to have this food. You never give me a pizza or burger.

Mother: They are not good for health. You had pizza at your friend's birthday party last evening.

Rita: OK, then give me French fries and shake. ‘

Mother: If you live only on junk food, you will spoil your health.

Mother told Rita (a).....Rita replied that (b).....and told her mother that she never gave her a pizza or burger. Mother said that they were not good for health and reminded her (c)..... Rita then asked her mother to give her french fries and shake. Mother warned her that if she lived only on junk food, she would spoil her health.

7. Choose the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below.

- i. When he ____ her as a cheater, she ____ him to the headmaster.
 - a. called / had complained
 - b. has called / complains
 - c. called / complained
 - d. had called / complained
- ii. You ____ for being late to the party.
 - a. have been regretting
 - b. will regret
 - c. regret
 - d. will be regretting
- iii. Most of the milk _____ gone.
 - a. are

- b. is
 - c. have
 - d. were
- iv. Sometimes he _____ bring me some flowers.
- a. may
 - b. should
 - c. might
 - d. would
- v. The money in our pocket _____ far less today than it _____ ten years ago.
- a. may buy, had to
 - b. should buy, had
 - c. can buy, had
 - d. could buy, would
- vi. I always keep _____ money in my wallet for emergencies.
- a. some
 - b. every
 - c. more
 - d. any

Section B

8. You are Sunlit, a student of class X. Your father has been transferred to another city resulting in a change of school for you. You have been attending your new school for a week now. Write a diary entry on your thoughts and feelings about your old school and new school.

OR

The problem of poverty is considered as the biggest challenge to India. Write a paragraph mentioning the causes and the ways and means to eradicate poverty from India.

9. Write a story from the outline given below. Give a suitable title to the story.
- A bee falls into a stream-a dove flies past-drops a leaf into the river-the bee climbs on it-escapes-a hunter aims at the dove-the bee stings the hunter-misses the aim-the dove is saved-Moral.

OR

Write a story based on the given clues.

An injured old man was lying on the road in a pool of blood. People surrounded him and a kind-hearted lady came out of the crowd.....

10. Answer ANY TWO questions from (a) to (c) and ANY TWO questions from (d) to (f) in 20-30 words each:

- a. What a waste! What is Tommy referring to as a waste? Is it really a waste?
- b. Why did Einstein shift to Switzerland to continue his education?
- c. How does man pollute this earth by going to war? Write your answer in the context of poem No Men Are Foreign.
- d. When does the disciple remember the words of his guru? Write your answer in the context of In the Kingdom of Fools.
- e. What kind of day was it when the fire broke out in the author's house? What were the author and his cat doing at that time?
- f. Why does Lushkoff want to go to Kaluga?

11. Answer ANY TWO questions from (a) to (c) and ANY TWO questions from (d) to (f) in 40-50 words each:

- a. Why are the houses, doors, rafters etc. crumbling? Write your answer in the context of Poem Wind.
- b. When Kezia had a nightmare, her father takes her to his room and tucks her in beside himself. How does the little girl feel at this time? Write your answer in the context of The Little Girl.
- c. Bruno once got paralysis. Why? How was he treated?
- d. How did Toto behave with other animals? Write your answer in the context of The Adventures of Toto.
- e. His heart went cold' when he reached his village. Why? Write your answer in the context of The Happy Prince.
- f. Why did Johnsy keep looking out of the window? Write your answer in the context of The Last Leaf.

12. When did Santosh leave home for Delhi, and why?

OR

What relationship does the tree have with the earth? Write your answer in the context of Poem On Killing a Tree.

13. When and how did the Happy Prince realise the true meaning of life? What did this realisation prompt him to do?

OR

When the child got lost in the fair a stranger helped him and tried to solve his problem, What do you feel about the behaviour of the stranger?

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Solution

Section A

1.
 - i. (b) Concentration
 - ii. (a) Opportunities for Success
 - iii. (c) Both of the above
 - iv. (d) Only (I) and (ii)
 - v. (c) Use the power of concentration
 - vi. (d) By patience and practice
 - vii. (d) All of the above
 - viii. (a) We accomplish our goals
 - ix. (a) yogi
 - x. (c) acquisition
 - xi. (a) invariably
 - xii. (d) scattered
2.
 - i. (b) they adopt a wrong attitude
 - ii. (d) attitude towards past failures or success
 - iii. (c) stress is caused by problems
 - iv. (a) we are alive and kicking
 - v. (d) to begin at once
 - vi. (c) delay or postpone action
 - vii. (a) Merge
 - viii. (b) by solving our problem
 - ix. (a) Miser
 - x. (c) dark
 - xi. (d) complicate
 - xii. (a) Merge Improve Simplify Eliminate Reduce
3.
 - i. (a) Shorts
 - ii. (a) On her own terms
 - iii. (b) Contentment

- iv. (b) Path
- v. (a) Santosh

OR

- i. (d) Making a phone call
 - ii. (a) Lounge Suit
 - iii. (c) Horn-rimmed
 - iv. (a) By the table
 - v. (c) Medium
4. i. (d) all of these
- ii. (d) the Earth.
 - iii. (b) a rough blow
 - iv. (b) the discoloured bark
 - v. (a) Metaphor

OR

- i. (a) To the door of a cottage
 - ii. (a) A little woman
 - iii. (c) Baking cakes
 - iv. (a) Saint Peter
 - v. (b) Phoebe Cary
5. i. (a) which
- ii. (a) which
 - iii. (c) who
6. a. to finish her food.
- b. she did not want to have that food
 - c. that she had pizza at her friend's birthday party the evening before.
7. **Choose the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below.**
- i. (d) had called / complained
Explanation: had called / complained
 - ii. (b) will regret
Explanation: will regret
 - iii. (b) is

Explanation: Most of the milk is gone.

iv. (d) would

Explanation: Sometimes he **would** bring me some flowers.

v. (d) could buy, would

Explanation: could buy, would

vi. (a) some

Explanation: some

Section B

8. 7th May 2014

Sunday 9 pm

Dear Diary,

Shifting to a new city and a new school, in the mid-session, had left me very unhappy. I badly missed my old school, teachers and friends. But today, my new classmates went out of their way to help me when I fell down the stairs in the school. They took me to the first-aid room and even did my written work. It has been just one week, but I have started to feel comfortable already.

Sumit

OR

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.

The Bee and the Dove

"Kindness never goes unrewarded" is an often-quoted proverb. It means if we help others in their difficulties, they will help us in our difficulties. If we do good to others, they will do good for us. There is a famous story to illustrate the truth of this proverb.

It was a pleasant morning, though the sky was overcast with clouds. A bee was busy flying flower to flower, collecting nectar to take back to the hive, where the young babies, as well as, the queen bee was waiting to be fed. Though it would have preferred sunny weather, summertime is supposed to be a period of hectic activity and the cloudy sky was no deterrent for a bee to take an off from work. Enough nectar had to be collected and stored as honey to last them throughout the long winter. Suddenly, there was such a gust of wind that dropped it (the bee) into the stream below. A dove was sitting in her nest, who had noticed the event. It was compassionate and helpful by nature. It dropped a leaf that floated close enough to bee, so as to be convenient for the insect to climb on to it. The bee was grateful and flapped its wings vigorously to dry them. The bee thanked the dove for saving its life. They became friends. After a few days, the dove was sitting on the branch of a tree. A little distance away, the bee noticed a hunter, taking an aim in the sky. He loaded his gun to shoot her down. And lo and behold ! the hunter was aiming at the dove that had saved it just a while ago. The bee that was flying here and there happened to see all that. At once, the bee darted towards the hunter and stung him on the hand just in time that he missed his mark. The dove flew away with the bang of the gun and saved her life. Thus she received the reward of her noble deed done to the bee.

Moral: A well-done returns in the form of good fortune in a numerable way.

OR

A Wise Act

An injured old man was lying on the road in a pool of blood. People surrounded him and a kind-hearted lady came out of the crowd. She went near that old man and gave him the blanket which she was carrying with her. Then she asked him if he would come with her to her house. The poor old man had no choice. He quietly stood up and walked to her house. When they reached home, the girl asked the old man to wait there just for a few minutes. Then she went inside her house and she told her parents the whole story. She

wanted their consent to give shelter to that man. Actually, that girl belonged to a magnanimous family and her father was one of the richest businessmen of the town. He owned a very big house with outhouse for servants. The girl wanted her parents to allow that man live in one of the outhouses. In the beginning, they refused to agree with her proposal because they were confused about how they could let an unknown person stay in their home. Then she asked her parents if they could give him shelter then it would be her best 'birthday gift' as it was her birthday that day and she was the only child of her parents. She persuaded them by questioning them on their morality and their ethics. On hearing such words, her parents agreed. They also felt proud of their daughter that she had such great moral values that also at a very little age and they, also, thanked her for making them realize their moral duty towards that old man.

Afterwards, she came out and held the hand of that man and brought him inside the house. After a few days of care and affection, the man became healthy. Then, the father of that girl employed him as their gardener and he, gleefully, took that job. After his care, flowers bloomed in the garden and happiness bloomed in the family because of the little angel.

10. Answer ANY TWO questions from (a) to (c) and ANY TWO questions from (d) to (f) in 20-30 words each:

- a. Tommy refers to "a real book" like a waste. According to him after going through the book it's of no importance and should be thrown away. No, it is not a waste because it's a printed one and will remain same even after ages. Therefore it can be passed from generation to generation and even then it can be preserved.
- b. Einstein left his school at Munich midway and shifted to the German-speaking part of Switzerland to continue his education. That new place was more liberal than Munich and Einstein's curious and free temperament got a favorable environment over there.
- 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 disciple was being executed for no fault of his own. The disciple recalled the words of his guru when the king's servants carried him to the place of execution. He recollected how his guru had warned him about the irrational system of governance in the kingdom and the unpredictable behaviour of the fools. Now the disciple himself

had become a victim of the foolishness of the king.

- e. It was a Sunday afternoon of a cold and windy winter day when the fire broke out in the narrator's home. He was sitting at the dining-room table doing homework with a fire burning in the fireplace. His red tabby cat was lying over his papers, purring loudly and swatting at his pen. He had removed his shoes and was playing with the cat.
- f. Lushkoff wants to go to Kaluga because he has an offer of a position in that province. However, he cannot go there because he does not have any money. He said he was ashamed to beg but circumstances compelled him to.

11. Answer ANY TWO questions from (a) to (c) and ANY TWO questions from (d) to (f) in 40-50 words each:

- a. The houses, doors, rafters etc. are crumbling because they are weak and cannot stand the onslaught of the destructive wind. The wind is a potent force that destroys anything which is weak. There is a dual meaning to 'crumbling'. The houses, doors and rafters are themselves weak and so the wind is able to easily crumble them with its force.
- b. When Kezia's father takes her to his room due to her nightmare, Kezia feels happy and safe. She does not think of her father to be cruel, dominating, and giant-like. Instead, she knows that he is actually a kind, loving, and considerate person with a big heart. She realises that he is not like Mr Mc-donald because he is very busy and tired. But she feels an overwhelming sense of love and compassion for her father.
- c. The author had kept barium carbonate in his library for killing rats. Bruno ate this poison by mistake and became paralysed. He was taken to a veterinary doctor who gave Bruno two injections of the antidote. The injections cured Bruno.
- d. Toto was a naughty monkey. He keeps disturbing other animals. All the pet animals in Grandfather's house lived peacefully. It was only Toto that had no positive relationship with other animals. Other animals felt insecure in his presence. He kept creating problems not only for animals but for the members of the family also.
- e. Prashant after eighteen kilometre long tiresome expeditions reached his village Kalikuda. His heart went cold to see the place where his house once stood. His house was gone, there were remnants of its roof. His family was nowhere. In order to look for his family, Prashant went to the Red Cross Shelter. Fortunately, his family was alive. They were very glad to see Prashant. He came to know that eighty-six lives were

lost in his village and all the ninety-six houses had been washed away.

- f. During her illness, Johnsy linked her life with the falling leaves of the ivy creeper climbing half-way up the brick wall opposite their window. She was in a state of depression. She had associated her life span with the number of leaves left on the ivy creeper. She kept looking out of the window in order to count the leaves. She had a misconception that she would die with the fall of the last leaf.
12. Santosh left home for Delhi when she turned sixteen because her parents had begun to pressurize her to get married in keeping with tradition. She decided that it was the right moment to rebel and she quietly got herself enrolled in a school in Delhi to continue her studies. Santosh's parents agreed to pay for her schooling in Delhi because she told them that she planned to work part-time in order to pay her fees. They realized that their daughter was independent, had a strong will-power and firm self-belief. She could take her decisions and also stand by them.

OR

A tree has a deep and nourishing relationship with the earth. It owes its very existence to the earth and so does the earth. The seed germinates in the womb of the earth and the baby plant sprouts over the surface. The tree draws nutrients for it from the soil and in turn, ensures that the soil remains in one place. It is the earth that gives it support to stand erect and protects it from falling by giving a firm grip to its roots. This ensures that the tree attains its full growth and becomes massive. The earth keeps the roots of the tree concealed, protecting it from exposure to the sunlight and the air which can prove injurious for its existence. Thus, the earth helps a tree right from its birth to its survival. Even a chopped tree grows again out of the stump and gains the original, big size because the earth supports it. and in turn, the tree protects the soil and the earth.

13. The Happy Prince had lived a very comfortable life .he doesn't even know what is a pain but after death, got to know what is life how to survive it. and had not known any sorrow when he was alive. In fact, sorrow was not allowed to enter the palace where he lived. Thus, he was called the 'Happy Prince' by his ministers. However, after his death, his gold and jewel-studded statue were put up on a high column in the city. From here, the Happy Prince, like a statue, got to see the pain and miseries of the people. He then realised that ugliness and sufferings are the true faces of life. He felt that the misery suffered by humans was the greatest mystery and the plight of – men and women was more

marvellous than the Grandeurs of riches. He did many things to poor people who were the big sufferers. In the way, he helped the needy people but the swallow was with him too always. He then started giving away his riches to the needy and tried to relieve them of the pain of poverty. But after his death in fulfilling his wishes the role played by the swallow was appreciating.

OR

A kind-hearted man lifted him up. The man had a soft corner for the child. He saved the child from being trampled under the feet. He loved children very much. He lifted the lost child in his lap and offered him all those things which the child desired to have earlier. He took him to the roundabout and asked his willingness for a ride on the horse. He tried to make the lost child happy. With his kind behaviour, the stranger proved that everybody has immense love for children.