

CBSE Class 09
English Language and Literature
Sample Paper 10 (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 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award. The award is conferred “in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order”, without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex. To begin with, the award was originally limited to achievements in the arts, literature, science, and public services, but the government expanded the criteria to include “any field of human endeavour” in December 2011. The Prime Minister recommends to the President for the Bharat Ratna Award. Maximum of three nominees are awarded per year. Recipients receive a certificate signed by the President and a peepal leaf-shaped medallion; there is no monetary grant associated with the award.

The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were politician C. Rajagopalachari, philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and scientist C.V. Raman. They were honoured in 1954. Since then, the award has been bestowed on 45 individuals, including 12 who were awarded posthumously. The original statutes did not provide for posthumous awards but were amended in January 1955 to permit them. The former Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri became the first individual to be honoured posthumously. In 2014, cricketer Sachin Tendulkar, then aged 40, became

the youngest recipient.

The “Bharat Ratna”, as well as other personal civil honors, was briefly suspended from July 1977 to January 1980, during the change in the national government; and for a second time from August 1992 to December 1995, when several public-interest litigations challenged the constitutional validity of the awards. In 1992, the government’s decision to confer the award posthumously on Subhash Chandra Bose met with controversy. Due to the debate surrounding Bose’s death, the posthumous mention of Bose was much criticised, and his family refused to accept the award. Following a 1997 Supreme Court decision, the press communique announcing Bose’s award was cancelled; it is the only time when the award was announced but not conferred.

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

- a. Which award is the highest civilian award in India?
 - i. Padma Shri
 - ii. Padma Bhushan
 - iii. Padma Vibhushan
 - iv. Bharat Ratna
- b. How many maximum numbers of nominees are awarded the Bharat Ratna per year?
 - i. One
 - ii. Two
 - iii. Three
 - iv. Four
- c. Who is the youngest recipient of the Bharat Ratna?
 - i. Sachin Tendulkar
 - ii. C.V. Raman
 - iii. Bhupen Hazarika
 - iv. Rajiv Gandhi
- d. Name any one recipient of the Bharat Ratna awarded in 1954.
 - i. C. Rajagopalachari
 - ii. Rajiv Gandhi
 - iii. Mother Teresa
 - iv. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

- e. How old Sachin Tendulkar when he received Bharat Ratna?
 - i. 45 years
 - ii. 50 years
 - iii. 35 years
 - iv. 40 years
- f. When did Bharat Ratna award was announced but not conferred?
 - i. At the time of Rajiv Gandhi
 - ii. At the time of C.V. Raman
 - iii. At the time of Subhash Chandra Bose
 - iv. At the time of Jawahar Lal Nehru
- g. The Bharat Ratna was suspended from..... to.....and from.....to.....
- h. The government's decision to confer the award posthumously on Subhash Chandra Bose met with controversy due to the debate on his death. (True/False)

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

As the Farm grew, it was found necessary to make some provision for the education of its boys and girls. There were, among these, Hindu, Musalman, Parsi and Christian boys and some Hindu girls. It was not possible, and I did not think it necessary to engage special teachers for them. It was not possible, for qualified Indian teachers were scarce, and even when available, none would be ready to go to a place 21 miles distant from Johannesburg on a small salary. Also, we were certainly not overflowing with money. And I did not think it necessary to import teachers from outside the Farm. I did not believe in the existing system of education, and I had a mind to find out by experience and experiment with the true system.

Only this much I knew - that, under ideal conditions, true education could be imparted only by the parents, and that then there should be the minimum of outside help, that Tolstoy Farm was a family, in which I occupied the place of the father, and that I should so far as possible shoulder the responsibility for the training of the young.

The conception no doubt was not without its flaws. All the young people had not been with me since their childhood, they had been brought up in different conditions and environments, and they did not belong to the same religion. How could I do full

justice to the young people, thus circumstanced, even if I assumed the place of paterfamilias? But I had always given the first place to the culture of the heart or the building of character, and as I felt confident the moral training could be given to all alike, no matter how different their ages and their upbringing, I decided to live amongst them all twenty-four hours of the day as their father. I regarded character building as the proper foundation for their education and, if the foundation was firmly laid, I was sure that the children could learn all the other things themselves or with the assistance of friends.

On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions:

Answer: (2x4 = 8)

- a. Why was it not possible to engage special teachers for the boys and girls at the Farm?
- b. What did Gandhiji find necessary as the Farm grew?
- c. What did Gandhiji consider as the proper foundation for the education of children and why did he think so?
- d. What position did Gandhiji enjoy at Tolstoy Farm and how?

Vocabulary: (1x4 = 4)

- i. Find words from the passage which have the same meaning as the following: **(1 x 2 = 2)**
 - a. arrangement for future needs (para 1)
 - b. difficult to find (para 1)
- ii. Find words from the passage which mean the opposite of the following: **(1 x 2 = 2)**
 - a. near (para 1)
 - b. immoral (para 2)

Section B

3. Man is basically a social animal. He depends on others for his survival and existence. He has to work with others and must know how to get the best out of a team. Taking these ideas, write an article on How to Get the Best out of a Team, in 100-150 words. **(8 Marks)**

OR

Yesterday you celebrated your 13th birthday party with great enthusiasm. Your uncle gifted you a laptop. You are overjoyed and want to register your feeling as a diary entry, Write a diary entry in about 100-150 words.

4. Mohit wrote only a few lines and couldn't complete the story he wanted to write. Taking help from the given input, and basing it on the beginning Mahesh made, write a complete story, in about 100-120 words. **(10 Marks)**
- A woodcutter was chopping down trees on the bank of a river. His hands were so much wet with his sweat that he lost his grip.....

OR

Mohan wrote just 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. **(10)**

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

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

An analysis of (i) _____ mysterious 'dark flow' seen in outer space (ii) _____ suggested that something big is out there, (iii) _____ the visible edge of our universe, which (iv) _____ be a sign of a neighbouring universe. Last year, Sasha kashlinsky of Goddard Space Flight Centre in Greenbelt, Maryland and colleagues identifies (v) _____ unusual pattern in the motion of around 800 galaxy clusters. According to a report in New Scientist,

- i. (a) X (b) a (c) an (d) the
- ii. (a) have (b) are (c) was (d) has
- iii. (a) in (b) beyond (c) on (d) over
- iv. (a) might (b) will (c) may (d) ought to
- v. (a) a (b) X (c) the (d) an

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
It has known as a Braille script.	e.g. has	is
The letters in it are formed with	(a) _____	_____
raised dots on thick paper. Blind people might	(b) _____	_____
read these dots by running his fingers	(c) _____	_____
lightly to them, across the page.	(d) _____	_____

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

- a. work / a / makes / no / boy / Jack / and / play / all / dull
- b. all / we / playing / of / enjoy / games / should / sorts
- c. must / outdoors / we / some / games / play
- d. need / we / and / companionship / company / all
- e. be / companionship / a / life / good / burden / without / would

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. What was the doubt that the poet had?
- b. Name the poet and the poem.
- c. Write a similar word for 'come back'.
- d. Give meaning of the word trodden.

OR

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

marks]

In 1900, at the age of 21, Albert Einstein was a university graduate and unemployed. He worked as a teaching assistant, gave private lessons and finally secured a job in 1902 as a technical expert in the patent office in Bern. While he was supposed to be assessing other people's inventions, Einstein was actually developing his own ideas in secret. He is said to have jokingly called his desk drawer at work the "Bureau of theoretical physics".

- a. When and which job he secured after graduating?
- b. What was he actually doing while assessing others' inventions?
- c. Write the synonym of "Bureau".
- d. When did Albert complete his graduation?

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each: **(10 Marks)**

- a. Why does Evelyn say that men with bushy beards give her trouble?
- b. What can you say about the noise repeatedly made in the narrator's room? Write your answer in the context of the 'Beehive The Snake and the Mirror'.
- c. How does the title sum up the theme of the poem 'No Men are Foreign'?
- d. Why did the child go towards the temple? What happened there?
- e. Why did the narrator say, I was suffering loss, big time? Write your answer in the context of A House is Not a Home.
- f. Why did Lushkoff become embarrassed when he came to assist Sergei move to another house?

10. How did the author get Baba back? What arrangements were made for him? **(8 Marks)**

OR

Why does the author call 'febrile confusion' to the atmosphere at Pashupatinath Temple?

11. Write a character sketch of the lost child. **(8 Marks)**

OR

Describe the role of Sue in saving her friend's life.

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Solution

Section A

1.
 - a. Bharat Ratna
 - b. Three
 - c. Sachin Tendulkar
 - d. C. Rajagopalachari
 - e. 40 years
 - f. At the time of Subhash Chandra Bose
 - g. July 1977 to January 1980 and from August 1992 to December 1995.
 - h. True

2. **Answer:**

- a. It was not possible to engage special teachers for the boys and girls at the Farm. Qualified Indian teachers were scarce and the Farm lacked sufficient funds to pay them.
- b. As the farm grew, Gandhiji found it necessary to make some arrangement for the education of its boys and girls. Boys and girls of all religions lived there.
- c. Gandhiji regarded character building as the proper foundation for the education of children. If the foundation was firmly laid, they could learn all other things gradually.
- d. Tolstoy Farm was just like a family. Gandhiji occupied the place of the father. It was his responsibility to make provisions for the proper education of the boys and girls.

Vocabulary:

- i.
 - a. provision
 - b. scarce
- ii.
 - a. distant
 - b. moral

Section B

3. How to Get the Best out of a Team

Man is a social animal. He can't live in a vacuum. He has to depend on others to make a living. He has to bond with others and be a part of a team. Working in a team is quite a challenge. A team is said to a group of people who work together while depending on each other together. This is done with cooperating each other in order to satisfy to accomplish a common objective or goal. One has to adjust himself to the requirements of his team. A team must work like a well-oiled machine. Only then it can produce great results. All the members of a team must work together selflessly to achieve a common aim or goal. Working in a team is generally everyone agreed that would benefit everyone whether its participant and company. The strong leadership controls the individuals and goad them to achieve the common goal. Conflicts are avoided. The focus is on unity and cooperation. Mutual jealousy and conflict of interests have no place in a team. Negative attitudes should be discouraged. Each member should have deep respect and appreciation of others' abilities and skills.

OR

Sarita Vihar

20th March, 20XX

Monday, 7:00 am

Dear Diary,

Today was such an exciting and joyful day! Since it was my birthday! I turned 13.

Today I had a huge and amazing birthday bash! With all my near and dear cousins and besties!

It was such a great and mesmerising time when I was cutting the cake. It seemed like my golden hour. With all the people reciting the birthday song to me with a huge smile on their faces! The kids looking at the cake in anticipation with drooling mouths. Leaving all the decorum aside, there was a natural aura of happiness in the room. It was worth anything in this world to me! And all the gifts, of course, who wouldn't love them! I got many gifts but the most precious one was from my uncle which was a laptop! I always longed for a laptop! And when I was gifted that by my uncle, my joy had no bounds! I guess he read my mind.

Having such fascinating people around you, you feel special naturally. Anyways, I am too tired to write anymore. Good night.

Alisha

4. **Honesty Pays in the Long Run**

A woodcutter was chopping down trees on the bank of a river. His hands were so much wet with his sweat that he lost his grip over the axe. It slipped away from his hands and fell down into the river. The poor man couldn't even swim. He thought that his axe was lost forever. He was very sad. Suddenly there was a flash of light. The god of the Forests appeared before him. The woodcutter explained what had happened. The god consoled him, "Don't you worry. I'll get back your axe for you. He dived into the river. After some time he came out with an axe. It was made of gold. **Is this yours?** he asked. The woodcutter only said **No!** After a few minutes, he came out of the river with another axe. It was made of silver. "No, no, sir, this is not mine, said the woodcutter. He dived again and came out with the third axe. The woodcutter cried loudly looking at the axe Yes, it's mine - the woodcutter's axe with an iron blade." The god of Forests was impressed with the woodcutter's honesty. **"Keep all three of these axes as a present from me."** The god uttered these words and disappeared. The woodcutter felt glad that he found his axe and a reward too. He finished his work and went home. He then told his wife and children the whole story what happened. It remained as the best example for their children to learn that honesty pays in the long run.

OR

Arjuna: The Most Accomplished Marksman

One day Guru Dronacharya desired to test the skills of his pupils, to test so he put the wooden bird and asked the various of his students to target the eye of the bird, however, before starting the activity he asked various of his students what can they see, to which all the students replied to them that they can see all the other things too along with the target while Arjun was the only one to see the bird's eye only, as a result of which Arjun received appraisal, jealous by which Yudhishtira chalked out a conspiracy he ordered him to stand in the middle of the pond for whole night, which

Arjun did by spending his time focusing on the bulb situated a few yards away next day when Yudhishtira came to know about it he regarded this as a foul play, to justify his point Arjun ordered him to make a khichdi with pot at a few distances with fire, agitated Yudhishtira said how is it possible, Arjun replied then how was it possible in my case.

5. i. the
- ii. has
- iii. beyond
- iv. might
- v. an

6.

incorrect	correct
(a) with	by
(b) might	can
(c) his	their
(d) to	on

7. a. All work and no play makes Jack a dull body.
- b. We should enjoy playing all sorts of games.
- c. We must play some outdoor games.
- d. We all need company and companionship.
- e. Life would be a burden without good companionship.

Section C

8. a. The poet doubted if he could ever come back to the same road.
- b. The poet is Robert Frost and the poem is The Road Not Taken.
- c. Similar word for 'come back' is return.
- d. Meaning of the word trodden is Return.

OR

- a. He got the job of Technical Expert in Bern in 1902.
- b. He was secretly developing his own ideas.
- c. Office/department is the synonym of Bureau.

d. Albert completed his graduation in 1900 at the age of 21.

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

- a. Evelyn says that men with bushy beards give her trouble because she has to watch their whole face, especially their eyes. In order to grasp what they say, just watching their lips did not help as the lips remained partially hidden in the beards.
- b. It was a hot summer night. It was about ten o'clock. The narrator, a doctor, had his meal at the restaurant and returned to his room. He heard a noise from above. He lighted the kerosene lamp on the table. There were rats in the room which constantly made noises. The doctor heard the sound made by a snake that was trying to reach the floor. He thought it was the squeaking sound made by the rats that infested his room.
- c. Right through the poem, the poet talks about the concept of universal brotherhood and peaceful co-existence, without any place for any kind of prejudice. He emphasises the fact that all human beings are inherently the same and divisions based on nation, caste, colour, creed or religion are baseless.
- d. The child was panic-stricken. He ran towards a crowded temple. He hoped to find his parents there. He began to cry loudly for his parents. A man in the crowd heard his cry. He lifted him up in his arms.
- e. The author felt that he was suffering loss, big time because he had a sudden realisation of all the things dear to him that he had lost. He had lost his old dear school and affectionate teachers, he had lost his house to the fire and he had also lost his cat whom he loved dearly.
- f. Lushkoff became embarrassed when he came to assist Sergei move to another house because he could not help in any way. He simply walked behind the wagons hanging his head and shivered in the cold. The other carters mocked at his idleness, feebleness and his tattered fancy over-coat.

10. When Bruno was sent to the Mysore zoo, the narrator's wife felt sad and gloomy. She was keen on meeting him. She had left eating in the earlier days. When the author

realised extreme anxiousness of his wife for Baba, he took her to the zoo to see him. She sat with Baba for three hours and gave him tea, lemonade, cakes, ice creams, etc. Then, as it was the 'closing time' of the zoo, they had to leave. His wife cried bitterly. Baba also cried. The hardened curator and the keepers felt depressed. She requested the curator to return Baba to her. He felt sorry and sent her to Bangalore to the Superintendent's bungalow. He permitted them to take Baba home. The author engaged a squad of coolies for special work in their compound. An island was made for Baba at their home. It was twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide and was surrounded by a dry pit, or moat, six feet wide and seven feet deep.

OR

'Febrile confusion' means a situation of complete confusion and chaos. The author plans to visit two temples in Kathmandu: the Buddhist shrine and the Pashupatinath temple out of which he first visits the Pashupatinath Temple. Like any other Hindu temple or pilgrimage centre, Pashupatinath temple is buzzing with people and mindless activities. There he notices too much clamour. He sees a number of priests, hawkers, devotees, tourists, cows, monkeys, pigeons and dogs roam through the ground. There are so many people at the temple that some people trying to get the priest's attention are pushed aside by the elbows of others. Besides, he sees Westerners seeking permission from the policeman to enter the temple. But the policeman does not allow them to enter it by saying to them that only Hindus are allowed to enter the temple. Moreover, a fight breaks out between two monkeys. One chases the other who jumps onto a Shivalinga then runs screaming around the temples and down the river Bagmati. Thus, the author finds a noisy environment at the temple and that is why he calls atmosphere febrile confusion.

11. The child in the chapter had a very restless nature. He went to the fair with his parents and liked almost everything as any child would showing his innocence. The child knew that his parents would not accept his request. He kept following his parents quietly. He wanted to enjoy the roundabout. So he stood near it. But when he moved back, he found his parents nowhere. He became panic-stricken and cried for them. A man from the crowd tried to help him by offering him different things. The sole desire of the child was to see his parents. Although the child was very understanding. He did want to buy all the things he saw but knew it was a very

irrelevant demand to make so accepted the denial to all his requests. By the end of the story, we learn how the child loved his parents so much as he denied all the other things he wanted earlier just because he couldn't find his parents around him.

OR

Sue and Johnsy were good friends. One day, Johnsy fell seriously ill. She was suffering from pneumonia. She believed that she would die with the falling of the last leaf on the ivy creeper. Sue looked after her like a mother. She prepared hot soup for her time to time and even worked for extra hours to support the medical expenses. She tried to instill in her a desire to live a happy life. She tried her best to make Johnsy understand that the leaf of ivy creeper had nothing to do with her life span. She kept whistling in order to take Johnsy's mind off her illness and to break her calmness. When her condition started deteriorating, she became anxious and informed Behrman, who painted the leaf on the wall to save her life and finally Johnsy recovered. Thus, Sue succeeded in saving her friend's life.