

CBSE Board
Class IX English Language and Literature
Sample Paper – 1
SA II

Maximum Marks: 70

Time – 3 hours

The question paper is divided into the following sections.

Section A:	Reading	20 marks
Section B:	Writing & Grammar	25 marks
Section C:	Literature	25 marks

SECTION A
(READING - 20 marks)

Q1. Read the following passage carefully:

[8]

Thomas Alva Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an American inventor and businessman. He developed over 1,200 things including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb.

Edison is the fourth most prolific inventor in history. He is credited with numerous inventions that contributed to mass communication and, in particular, telecommunications. Edison holds 1,093 US patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. His inventions included a stock ticker, a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and motion pictures.

Thomas Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on 11 February 1847. He went to school for only three months officially, since according to his teachers, his mind often wandered. His mother, who was a school teacher, taught him at home. Thus, Thomas was mostly self-educated.

Edison did not invent the first electric light bulb, but instead invented the first commercially practical incandescent light. In 1878, Edison formed the Edison Electric Light Company in New York City with several financiers, including J. P. Morgan and the members of the Vanderbilt family. Edison made the first public demonstration of his incandescent light bulb on December 31, 1879, in Menlo Park. It was during this time that he said: "We will make electricity so cheap that only the rich will burn candles."

Mahen Theatre in the city of Brno (in what is now the Czech Republic) was the first public building in the world to use Edison's electric lamps, with the installation supervised by

Edison's assistant in the invention of the lamp, Francis Jehl. In September 2010, a sculpture of three giant light bulbs was erected in Brno, in front of the theatre.

I. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

- a) Thomas Edison has _____ patents under his name.
- b) Who was the first to use Edison's electric lamps?
- c) Briefly list the inventions of Thomas Edison.
- d) Edison was born in _____.
- e) How did Edison complete his education?
- f) Where was the first public demonstration of his light bulb made?
- g) What was erected in Brno in September 2010?
- h) Edison formed the Edison Electric Light Company in
 - 1. 1879
 - 2. 1931
 - 3. 1878
 - 4. 1847

Q2. Read the following passage carefully:

Nobody knows the reason why we sleep. While we can abstain from the other biological urges, we can't do the same for sleep. Every animal that has been studied seems to exhibit some sort of sleep-like behavior. According to David Prober, an expert on how genes and neurons regulate sleep, there are four main hypotheses on why we sleep. The first is that sleeping allows the body to repair cells damaged by metabolic byproducts called free radicals. Scientists have found that the expression of genes involved in fixing cells is intense during sleep. This hypothesis is consistent with the fact that smaller animals, which tend to have higher metabolic rates (and therefore produce more free radicals), tend to sleep more. For example, some mice sleep for 20 hours a day, while giraffes and elephants only need two- to three-hour power naps. The next theory is that sleep helps replenish fuel, which is burned while awake. When ATP, the all-purpose energy-carrying molecule is low, it is time for the body to sleep. The third theory states that sleep is important so that your brain can clean out information that doesn't need to be stored in the brain, since your skull has limited space. Finally, during your daily slumber, your brain might be replaying the events of the day, reinforcing memory and learning. Scientists looked at the brain activity of rats while the rodents ran through a maze and then again while they slept. The patterns were similar, suggesting the rats were reliving their day while asleep. Of course, the real reason

for sleep could be any combination of these four ideas, Prober says. Or perhaps only one of these hypotheses might have been true in the evolutionary past, but as organisms evolved, they developed additional uses for sleep.

Answer the following questions:

[12]

1. The first hypothesis states that
 - a. we can abstain from sleeping
 - b. sleeping aids cell repair
 - c. mice sleep for 20 hours a day
 - d. sleep helps replenish fuel
2. The body falls asleep when the ATP
 - a. is burned
 - b. is low
 - c. has limited space
 - d. regulates sleep
3. Every animal that has been studied exhibits _____.
4. What does the third theory state according to David Prober?
5. Why do smaller animals sleep more?
6. Explain the final hypothesis on why we sleep.

SECTION B
(WRITING & GRAMMAR– 25 MARKS)

Q3. Your older brother sent you photos from his army training camp describing the challenges and enthusiasm involved in becoming a soldier. Write a diary entry about how you felt when you saw the photographs and read about his experience as an army cadet. [5]

Q4. Write a short story in about 150- 200 words ending with the following. [10]

...and that is when he understood the importance of being punctual.

Q5. Complete the passage by choosing the correct option from those given in brackets: [3]

Homai Vyarawalla (a) _____ India's first woman photojournalist. She was born (b) _____ Navsari, Gujarat in 1913. She started her career in the 1930s (c) _____ photographed many political and national leaders, including Gandhi, Nehru, Jinnah, and Indira Gandhi. She was a Gandhian (d) _____ heart and followed a simple lifestyle. Her favourite subject was Jawaharlal Nehru, (e) _____ first Prime Minister of India. Her most famous photographs (f) _____ Gandhi were taken during his funeral in 1948.

Q6. The following passage has not been edited. There is ONE error in each of the first nine lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction as given in the example against the correct blank number in your answer sheets. Also underline the correct word you have supplied. [4]

	Incorrect	Correct
a. The Sahitya Akademi Award is an literary	_____	_____
b. honour conferred on the Indian Government	_____	_____
c. by outstanding writers. The award was	_____	_____
d. established in 1954 and comprises the plaque	_____	_____
e. and a cash prize. The plaque is designed	_____	_____
f. for the Indian film-maker Satyajit Ray. Makhanlal	_____	_____
g. Chaturvedi was awarded a first Sahitya Akademi	_____	_____
h. Award in Hindi in his work Him Taringini in 1955.	_____	_____

Q7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. [3]

Eg. feared by / snakes are / in our / worshipped / and / many / country

Ans. Snakes are worshipped and feared by many in our country.

1. of utility / a cellphone / and ought to / is an object / be utilized so
2. prove to / be hazardous / it can / if misused
3. their body / radiation / who keep / people/ to / are more susceptible /cellphones close to

SECTION C
(LITERATURE – 25 MARKS)

Q8. Read the given extract and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. [3]

Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other
It is the human earth that we defile.
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

1. The word 'condemn' means

- i. dislike
- ii. disapprove
- iii. criticise
- iv. disown

2. Which is the dominant figure of speech in the above lines?

i) Alliteration ii) Repetition iii) Inversion iv) Climax

3. The poet, through the above lines, is trying to convey that

- i. people are different in different countries
- ii. people hate their own brothers
- iii. we are all human in the end
- iv. people take arms against each other

Q9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words each. [8]

- 1. How did George and Harris react to Jerome volunteering to do the packing?
- 2. When did Santosh leave home for Delhi, and why?
- 3. Give some examples of the atmosphere of 'febrile confusion' outside the temple of Pashupatinath.
- 4. Why did Bruno have to be sent away to a zoo?

**Q10. Santosh Yadav got into the record books both times she scaled Mt Everest.
What were the reasons for this? [4]**

Q11. How is Laputa different from Lilliput and Brobdingnag? [10]
