

**CBSE Board**  
**Class IX English Communicative**  
**Sample Paper – 2**  
**SA 2**

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**Maximum Marks: 70**

**Time – 3 hours**

**The question paper is divided into the following sections.**

<b>Section A:</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>20 marks</b>
<b>Section B:</b>	<b>Writing &amp; Grammar</b>	<b>25 marks</b>
<b>Section C:</b>	<b>Literature</b>	<b>25 marks</b>

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**SECTION A**  
**(READING- 20 MARKS)**

**Q1. Read the following passage carefully:**

The Nalanda University, located in Nalanda, Bihar, is one of the oldest learning institutions in India. Its origins date back to the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> centuries under the Gupta Empire. Nalanda was actually a Mahavihara or a large Buddhist Monastery, in Magadha, today known as Bihar. It was a centre of learning from the fifth century CE to c.1200 CE and therefore, historians characterise Nalanda as a university. It is said that Mahavira, the Jain tirthankara spent 14 years at Nalanda. Gautam Buddha is also believed to have delivered sermons at Nalanda.

Tibetan historian Taranath referred to Nalanda as ‘the mine of learning’. The insightful knowledge of the Nalanda teachers attracted scholars from China, Korea, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, Turkey, Sri Lanka and South East Asia. Most of these scholars have left records of the ambience, architecture and learning of the university. In fact, the Chinese scholar Xuan Zang carried back hundred scriptures which were later translated into Chinese. Nalanda had dormitories for students and it is claimed to have accommodated over 10,000 students and 2,000 teachers. According to Tibetan sources, the library, Dharmaganja, comprised three large multi-storeyed buildings named Ratnasagara (Ocean of Jewels), the Ratnodadhi (Sea of Jewels), and the Ratnaranjaka (Jewel-adorned). Ratnodadhi was nine storeys high and stored the sacred manuscripts.

At the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Nalanda was destroyed by an army of the Muslim Mamluk Dynasty under Bakhtiyar Khilji. Nalanda was abandoned and forgotten until it was excavated by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The excavation unearthed eleven monasteries and six brick temples neatly arranged on grounds 12 hectares in area. A collection of sculptures, coins, seals, and inscriptions were also discovered in the ruins. Many of these are on display in the Nalanda Archaeological

Museum. The excavated ruins only occupy a smaller area than what Nalanda Mahavihara occupied in the medieval times. The period in which Nalanda ceased to exist was a time that the great universities of the western world came into being, marking the shift in knowledge production and dissemination from the East to the West.

**I. Complete the following sentences based on your reading of the text: [3]**

1. It is claimed that the ancient Nalanda University had dormitories that accommodated over \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Nalanda was destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Nalanda was actually a \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Fill in the blanks with ONE word only: [4]**

The scholars who visited Nalanda during the medieval period left records (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the university. A Chinese scholar carried back many manuscripts which were later translated (b) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese. Tibetan sources cite the presence (c) \_\_\_\_\_ three large multi-storeyed buildings that housed the manuscripts. The antiquities collected during the excavation (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the ASI are on display in the Nalanda Archaeological Museum.

**III. Find a word in the passage that means the following: [1]**

1. source: \_\_\_\_\_
2. atmosphere: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2. Read the following poem carefully: [5]**

**Words to Live By**

It's not how much you accomplish in life  
that really counts,  
but how much you give to other.  
It's not how high you build your dreams  
that makes a difference,  
but how high your faith can climb.  
It's not how many goals you reach,  
but how many lives you touch.

It's not who you know that matters,  
but who you are inside.  
Believe in the impossible,  
hold tight to the incredible,  
and live each day to its fullest potential.  
You can make a difference  
in your world.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the appropriate option from those given below:** **[5]**

1. This poem is about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. things we accomplish in life
  - b. where your faith can take you
  - c. how you can believe in the impossible
  - d. how you can make a difference in the world
  
2. The phrase 'how much you give to other' suggests \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. how you can financially help the poor
  - b. if you can share what you have with others
  - c. how generous you are
  - d. how charitable you are
  
3. A word from the poem which means 'unimaginable' is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. impossible
  - b. incredible
  - c. accomplish
  - d. potential
  
4. The poem stresses on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. achieving material pleasures in life
  - b. counting one's blessings
  - c. setting a good example
  - d. attaining your goals

5. The figure of speech used in the poem for emphasis is

- a. climax
- b. simile
- c. repetition
- d. oxymoron

**Q3. Read the following passage carefully:**

**[7]**

One of the many things that distinguishes humans from other living beings is intelligence; their ability to choose between different options. There is no concrete agreement on what intelligence is. The idea of intelligence comes from the Latin verb *intelligere*, which means to comprehend or perceive.

Human intelligence is characterised by perception, consciousness, self-awareness, and volition. It is an intellectual process that enables humans to learn and form concepts. It helps them understand and reason and allows them to recognize patterns. It is because of intelligence that humans can grasp ideas, plan and solve problems. Intelligence also allows humans to use language for communication and gives them a chance to experience and think.

According to the developmental psychologist Howard Gardner, there are seven distinct types of intelligences. A person's logical-mathematical intelligence refers to his logical, mathematical and scientific ability. An individual with an affinity to words, both spoken and written is said to have a high linguistic intelligence. A person with the ability to solve problems related to navigation and visualization is said to have a high level of spatial intelligence. People with a good musical intelligence have the ability to coordinate their auditory actions with motor movements. Dancers, athletes, surgeons, etc, use their kinesthetic intelligence by using their body or parts of body to solve problems. Individuals who can see things from the perspective of others and express a sense of empathy are said to have a high level of interpersonal intelligence. Finally, a person who has a deep understanding of the self in regard to one's strengths and weaknesses has a high level of intrapersonal intelligence.

**Q1. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from the ones given. [5]**

I.

1. Human intelligence refers to the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Latin verb *intelligere* means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Human intelligence is an intellectual process that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Dancers use their \_\_\_\_\_ when they use their body to express themselves.
5. A person with a higher spatial intelligence has the ability to solve \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Find words from the passage that mean

[2]

- a. likeness: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. harmonise: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION B**  
**(WRITING & GRAMMAR– 25 MARKS)**

**Q3. Write an article in about 180 words on *E-Judiciary in India* for your school magazine. [5]**

**Q4. Write a short story with the following ending: She learnt a valuable lesson as she tried to cover one lie with another. [10]**

**Q5. Fill in the blanks with suitable parts of speech: [3]**

The Door to Hell is a natural gas field (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Derweze, Turkmenistan. It collapsed (b) \_\_\_\_\_ an underground cavern in 1971, becoming a natural gas crater. Geologists set it (c) \_\_\_\_\_ fire to prevent the spread of deadly methane gas, and it has been burning continuously (d) \_\_\_\_\_ then. The diameter of the crater is 69 meters, and its depth is 30 meters. The crater is a popular tourist attraction. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the past five years 50,000 tourists have visited the site. The gas crater has a total area of 5,350 m<sup>2</sup>, the size of an American football field. The surrounding area is also popular (f) \_\_\_\_\_ wild desert camping.

**Q6. The following passage has not been edited. There is ONE error in each of the lines. Write the missing word against the correct blank number in your answer sheets. [4]**

	Correction
a) Deposits for sand	_____
b) in north America	_____
c) points to the fact that the	_____
d) region experience a hot	_____
e) dessert climate.	_____
f) Coral reeves and remnants	_____
g) of forests provides us	_____
h) With an piece of evidence.	_____

**Q7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.[3]**

- a) into the fertile plains / forced families / to start / the drought / their lives anew / to move / further north
- b) makes one / of friends / feel good / in making / a lot / laughter / and helps
- c) cease asking / if my answers / you should / scary questions / frighten you

### SECTION C (LITERATURE – 25 MARKS)

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

A voice interrupted. “Two thousand, four hundred and forty feet per second,” It was the Professor.

1. Who is being referred to as 'Professor' in the above lines?
2. What happened during the question-answer session by the Sergeant?
3. How did the Professor gain so much knowledge?

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

1. With reference to the poem 'Oh, I wish I had looked after my teeth,' how will you take care of yourself so that you don't suffer like the poet?
2. What does the phrase 'exits and entrances' refer to in the poem 'The Seven Ages'?
3. What was Mrs Bramble proud of?
4. What does John say about himself since his last meeting with the author?

**Q10. Why has Khalil Gibran called the rain as divine? [4]**

**Q11. What significant role did the Bishop's candlesticks play? How were they stolen? How did Bishop and Persome react when they learn that the candlesticks are stolen? What did the Bishop tell the Sergeant? [10]**

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