



# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

## RANCHI REGION

SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2018 - 19

CLASS - IX

MARKS : 80

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE TIME :3 HOURS

The question paper is divided into the following sections.

Section A: Reading 20 marks

Section B: Writing & Grammar 30 marks

Section C: Literature 30 marks

### SECTION - A

#### (READING - 20 marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully: [1x8=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

# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN



एतत् त्वं पुराणं अथावमु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

## RANCHI REGION

SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2018 - 19

CLASS - IX

MARKS : 80

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE TIME :3 HOURS

The question paper is divided into the following sections.

Section A:	Reading	20 marks
Section B:	Writing & Grammar	30 marks
Section C:	Literature	30 marks

### SECTION - A

#### (READING - 20 marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully: [1x8=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

2. 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:

10

[6x2=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– 30 MARKS)

3. Write a story with given hint.

After changing five schools due to your father's transfer you have stopped making good friends. But there was something different in this new friend of yours. You felt that she seemed very familiar. [10]

4. It is said that when you educate a boy you educate an individual but when you educate a girl you educate an entire family. Keeping the topic in your mind write an article in about 100-120 words on The Importance of Girl Child Education. You are Rajiv/ Sudha of Class IX. [8]

5. Complete the passage by inserting suitable words. [4]

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

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is ONE error in each of the first eight lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number in your answer sheets. Also underline the correct word you have supplied. 8x1/2=[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. | _____     | _____   |
7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. [4]

- a) Feared<sup>3</sup> by / snakes<sup>2</sup> are / in our<sup>6</sup> / worshipped<sup>5</sup> / and / many<sup>4</sup> / country<sup>7</sup>
- b) Of utility<sup>5</sup> / a cellphone<sup>1</sup> / and ought to<sup>4</sup> / is an object<sup>2</sup> / be utilized so<sup>3</sup>
- c) prove to / be hazardous / it can / if misused
- d) Their body<sup>3</sup> / radiation<sup>5</sup> / who keep<sup>1</sup> / people<sup>7</sup> / to<sup>2</sup> / are more susceptible<sup>4</sup>  
cellphones<sup>6</sup> close to

### SECTION C

#### (LITERATURE – 30 MARKS)

8. Read the given extract and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood

And looked down one as far as I could

- a) Name the poem and the poet of the above stanza.
  - b) Write the rhyming scheme of this stanza.
  - c) What do you mean by Yellow wood?
  - d) What does the poet want to convey through this poem.
9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words each. (Any five) [10]
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 in the chapter The Kathmandu.
  4. Why did Bruno have to be sent away to a zoo?
  5. What is Gerrard's profession? What does he tell about himself to the intruder?
  6. Name the two temples the author visited in Kathmandu. What does Vikram Seth compare to the quills of a porcupine?
  7. Why is his finger bleeding? What is his wife's reaction?
  8. What is Jonhsy's illness? What can cure her, the medicine or the willingness to live?



10. Give the character sketch of the Happy Prince. [8]

OR

How was Abdul Kalam inspired by his parents?

11. How was wild elephant brought under control by Iswaran? [8]

OR

Write the character sketch of the Guru in the story Kingdom of Fools