

**Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir**  
**1<sup>ST</sup> Periodic Assessment - (2024-2025)**

**Class:- 9**

**Time:- 2 hours**

**Name of the student :**

**Subject: English**

**Total :- 50 Marks**

**Roll:      Section:**

**Reading Section**

**I. a. Read the given passage carefully and choose the best answer from the given alternatives:**  
**(5 Marks)**

The beginning of this fun-filled season with the sun hidden behind the grey clouds brings cheer to many of us, waiting eagerly to splash in the rain. Of course, not everything about rain is glamorous. Especially when you think about endless traffic jams, the bad roads dotted with potholes, uncleared garbage and the spate of waterborne diseases. Also, viral infections like colds and coughs make their presence felt.

Most infectious diseases prevalent in the rainy season can be prevented by simply washing our hands regularly. Scrubbing hands regularly with water and soap can prevent us from contracting respiratory and diarrheal diseases.

Kids have a lower level of immunity, and hence hand washing becomes a crucial part of their lifestyle. When playing, especially during monsoon season, kids come into contact with germs and can unknowingly become infected simply by touching their nose, eyes or mouth. The Food and Drug Administration states that the human influenza virus can survive on surfaces for up to eight hours, making people susceptible to catching it each time they touch the infected surface. Hence repeated hand washing is required.

To make the best of the rainy season, we should follow some simple guidelines. First of all, if we decide to get wet in the rain we should change into a dry set of clothes at the earliest. Also, we should keep raw food items at bay and wash vegetables and fruits thoroughly before use. Moreover, strict kitchen hygiene should be maintained in order to enjoy one of the most beautiful seasons of the year. Also, in order to have a trouble-free rainy season, home-made fresh food should be given preference over the fast food sold in the market.

**Answer the questions by choosing the best alternatives:**  
**(1X5-5)**

Q (i). People wait for the rains since they can\_\_\_\_\_in it.

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) splash                       | (b) have potholed roads  |
| (c) spate of waterborne diseases | (d) endless traffic jams |

Q (ii). After getting wet in rain we should put on dry clothes\_\_\_\_\_

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) as late as possible  | (b) whenever we like to |
| (c) as early as possible | (d) when we fall sick   |

Q (iii). Besides maintaining kitchen hygiene, we should\_\_\_\_\_ so as to keep us disease free in the rainy season.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| (a) avoid raw fruits | (b) enjoy raw fruits                   |
| (c) avoid vegetables | (d) consume more fruits and vegetables |

Q (iv). The passage suggests that small children should wash their hands\_\_\_\_\_ in the rainy season since they have lower immunity.

- |                |            |                      |                       |
|----------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Frequently | (b) rarely | (c) after every meal | (d) before every meal |
|----------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|

Q (v). The word in the passage which means the same as 'prone and vulnerable' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |             |                 |               |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) dotted | (b) hygiene | (c) susceptible | (d) influenza |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|

**b. Read the given passage carefully and choose the best answer from the given alternatives:** (5 Marks)

Nepal lies between India and Tibet, among the Himalayan Mountains. The tallest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is in Nepal, and there are several mountains nearly as high. When mountaineers try to climb Mount Everest, they take the help of the Sherpas, the strong and hardy people who live in these mountains, to carry heavy loads and act as guides.

A long time ago, the Sherpas crossed over the mountains from Tibet and made their homes along the southern slopes of the Himalayas in Nepal.

Some Sherpa families have three houses, one house in the lower hills, one a little higher, and one further up. The houses are in small village groups of about forty or fifty. Round each group of houses, there are cultivated fields, usually built in the shape of terraces right up the hillsides. In the highest fields, the Sherpas grow potatoes; In the lower fields, they grow barley; and turnips, garlic and other vegetables in the lower ones. They also graze their yaks on the higher mountain slopes in the summer and on the lower slopes in the winter. Yaks are very hardy, large cattle with thick, hairy blackish-brown coats and long horns. The Sherpas use them for almost everything they need. They ride them, plough with them, and use them to carry their goods. The hairy wool of these animals is made into cloth, and their skins into leather boots and tents. The yaks also provide milk, fat and meat. Their dung is dried and used as fuel instead of wood or coal.

**Answer the questions by choosing the best alternatives:** (1X5=5)

Q (i). Where does Nepal lies?

- (a) between Mount Everest and Tibet  
(c) between Tibet and Himalayas

- (b) between Tibet and India  
(d) between Tibet and Mount Everest

Q (ii). Sherpas are not known for :

- (a) their strength and hardness  
(c) their carrying heavy loads

- (b) acting as guides  
(d) All the above.

Q (iii). Where do the Sherpas have their houses?

- (a) on the lower hills  
(c) another a little higher up

- (b) on a little higher  
(d) all the three above.

Q (iv). These things Sherpas do not grow on the lower fields :

- (a) potatoes (b) turnip and garlic

- (c) other vegetables (d) barley.

Q (v). What are the things for which yaks are not used?

- (a) for sports  
(c) their skins into leather boots and tents

- (b) wool of these animals is made into cloth  
(d) to carry their goods.

**B. Writing Section:**

i. You spent an entire day without electricity. Describe the experience in 100-120 words. (5)

OR

ii. You paid a visit to an 'Old Home' with other N.S.S. Volunteers. Using the hints given below together with your own ideas, make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced there.

(Hints: • Old home • Mostly senior citizens above 60 • Peaceful surroundings • Spacious • Clean rooms and baths • Regular Medical check-ups • a good library • Means of recreation • A home away from home.) (5)

### C. Grammar

i. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :- (1x3=3)

- i. a. Mr. Tony Stark \_\_\_\_ better known as Iron Man. (are/is)  
b If it rains today, the roads \_\_\_\_ slippery. (are/ will be)  
c. The old man \_\_\_\_ of pneumonia. (died/dead)

ii. Read the passage given below and identify the words that are incorrect and correct them. (1X4=4)

	Incorrect	correct
Banana is an popular fruit and	.....	.....
An important part to our diet today.	.....	.....
It originally belonged in South Asia	.....	.....
Region where it using to grow wild in the forest	.....	.....

### D. Literature

1. **Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:**

- i.a. *When the humid shadows hover  
Over all the starry spheres  
And the melancholy darkness  
Gently weeps in rainy tears.*

(1x4=4)

- i. Which poem are these lines from?  
ii. Whom does the phrase "humid shadows" refer to?  
iii. The "darkness" in the poem has been called "melancholy" Why?  
iv. What are the rain-drops akin to?

OR

- b. *"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."*

- i. Why did the poet leave the first road?  
ii. What does 'both' refer to?  
iii. Why would the poet like to come back?  
iv. From which poem are the above lines taken and who is the poet?

ii. a. *"Today Tommy found a real book!" It was a very old book. Margie's grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper.* (1X4=4)

- i. What did Tommy find?  
ii. Which days are recalled by Margie's grandfather?  
iii. What did the grandfather tell about the olden days?  
iv. "Today Tommy found a real book" Where did Margie write this sentence?

OR

*b. "Will you have a ride on the horse?" he gently asked as he approached the ring. The child's throat tore into a thousand shrill sobs and he only shouted, "I want my mother, I want my father!"*

- i. Who is "he" in the first line of the extract?
- ii. Why does "he" offer the child a ride?
- iii. Why did the child cry?
- iv. Why did the child cry "I want my mother, I want my father!"?

2. Answer the following question :-

(3X5=15)

(Answer **any five**)

- i. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi? How is a Shehnai different from a pungi?
- ii. How did the father comfort the little girl, Kezia, when she got scared in her sleep?
- iii. What should we do to make friends with the wind?
- iv. Why did the grandfather decide to hide Toto's presence?
- v. Mahendra calls ghosts or spirits a figment of the imagination. What happens to him on a full -moon night?
- vi. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind?

3. Answer the following question (**Any One**)

(5X1=5)

i. "God may have taken her hearing, but He has given her back something extraordinary." says James Blades. Do you also think so from the perspective of 'The Sound of Music'?

Or

ii. How does Toto take a bath? Where has he learnt to do this? How does Toto almost boil himself alive?