

Class:- 9

Time:- 2 Hours

Name of the student :

Subject:- English

Total:- 50 Marks

Roll: Sec:

Reading Section**(A) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

After water, tea is the most popular beverage in the world. Its popularity has survived thousands of years and has played an important role in many cultures. It is enjoyed both hot and cold, as a refreshing drink, as part of a ceremony, or as a tonic for improved health.

The drink of Asia for hundreds of years, tea is believed to have been brought to Europe by the Dutch. Today, from remote Ladakh in India to Buckingham Palace in London, tea is synonymous with cheer. It is rightly said that there will be no agreement without a perfect cup of tea. Though for tea drinkers, the brew is addictive, the preferred method of preparation and taste differ from person to person and region to region. From traditional black teas, to the newer, and extraordinarily healthy white teas, and recognisable flavoured teas, such as Earl Grey, to exotic blends such as Rooibos Love, there is a flavour and a blend for everyone. Today, many varieties of tea and tea brands are available in the market. An innovation is the tea-bag that is easy, quick and less messy than traditional ways of brewing tea. Green tea is popular in China and the Far East.

In Japan, the tea ceremony is a traditional way of greeting guests and is a social occasion. Unlike the tea, we are familiar with the fact that green tea is not drunk with sugar or milk. It is an olive-coloured liquid served in porcelain cups. In Morocco, green tea is infused with freshly plucked mint.

Some scientists believe that tea prevents tooth decay because it is a rich source of fluoride. Tea is also a folk remedy for stomach upsets, flu and diarrhoea. Tea is also said to have antioxidants that fight cancer and also has anti-ageing properties that fight the free radicals in our bodies. Research suggests that drinking tea reduces the risk of heart disease and cancer, and lowers cholesterol levels in the blood. A welcome thought for inveterate tea drinkers. Tea is the new apple-a-day to keep the doctor away.

Choose the correct answer from the following:**(1X5=5)**

1. Tea is believed to have been brought to Europe by the _____.
a) Dutch b) Chinese c) Indians d) None of these
2. Tea is synonymous with _____.
a) sorrow b) cheer c) addictive d) love
3. Though for tea drinkers, _____ is addictive.
a) water b) brew c) coffee d) mint
4. In _____, green tea is infused with freshly plucked mint.
a) Japan b) Europe c) India d) Morocco
5. The meaning of "tooth decay" is _____.
a) the decline in tooth's health b) the tooth becomes strong
c) the teeth become healthy d) none of these

(B) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time removes of rehearsal, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli, that is of immediate interest, to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist, who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number.

Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short-term memory by chunking or classifying similar information together. By organising information, one can optimise the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long-term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorise something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in “rote rehearsal”. By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short-term to long-term memory. A better way is to practice “elaborate rehearsal”. This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information, so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long-term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long-term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why, multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that requires a lot of memorisation.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

(1X5 = 5)

- Most people can remember a phone number to _____.
a) two minutes b) twenty seconds c) thirty seconds d) sixty seconds
- _____ is not an efficient way to pass information from the short-term to long-term memory.
a) Elaborate rehearsal b) Encoding information
c) Rote rehearsal d) Memorisation
- The more _____ a person is given, the more likely a memory can be retrieved.
a) interruptions b) rehearsal c) tests d) cues
- If a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by _____.
a) prompting b) repeating c) encoding d) chunking
- _____ information semantically also makes it more retrievable.
a) Encoding b) Decoding c) Cognitive d) Elaborate

Writing Section

(C) Answer any one of the following:

(5X1 = 5)

- Yesterday, it rained a lot and your area was filled with water. Your school van could not come to pick you up, and your parents were not at home because they had to go out for some important work. Write a description of the incidents which took place in this situation in 100-120 words.

OR

- You are Ankit/Ankita, a member of your school's Eco Club. A few weeks ago, your school celebrated Earth Day with interesting and informative programmes during the morning assembly. Write a diary entry in 100-120 words about what you learned from those activities and what you thought about them.

Grammar Section

(D) Answer the following as per the given instructions:

(1X7 = 7)

- Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option:

I have _____ more files to complete.

- a) Some b) Much c) Any d) The

- Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option:

Jassi, after working all day, _____ to eat from outside rather than cook a meal for herself.

- a) Prefer b) Prefers c) Has preferred d) Is preferred

3. Choose the option that identifies the error and supplies the correction for the following line:
Hundreds of years ago, oil lamps was used by men.

Options	Error	Correction
a)	Hundreds	Hundred
b)	by	for
c)	used	uses
d)	was	were

4. Find out the error in the following sentence and supply with the correction:
The border dispute had resulted in spoiling a relations between the two nuclear neighbours.

Error	Correction
_____	_____

5. Find out the error in the following sentence and supply with the correction:
It has taking almost a year for India to let its pessimism translate into fewer jobs.

Error	Correction
_____	_____

6. Complete the sentence by keeping the meaning of the statement intact:
"Turn around." he told her.

He _____.

7. Choose the option that identifies the error and supplies the correction for the following line:
The receptionist gave me much of the informations I needed.

Options	Error	Correction
a)	gave	give
b)	of	to
c)	informations	information
d)	needed	need

Literature Section

- (E) Read the extracts given below and answer the questions of (any one) of the extracts that follow: (1X4 = 4)

1. *"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 stories were printed on paper.*

They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to – on a screen, you know."

- Why were the pages of the book yellow and crinkly?
- Who told Margie about the time when stories were printed on paper?
- Why was the printed book 'awfully funny to read'?
- Find out a word from the passage that means 'wrinkled'.

OR

2. *His father looked at him red-eyed, in his familiar tyrant's way. His mother, melted by the free spirit of the day was tender and, giving him her finger to hold, said, "Look, child, what is before you!"*

It was a flowering mustard-field, pale like melting gold as it swept across miles and miles of even land.

- How did the father look at the child?
- How did the mother behave with the child?
- What did the mother point towards?
- Find out the word in the passage which means the same as 'a person who behaves in a cruel or controlling way'.

(F) Read the extracts given below and answer the questions of (any one) of the extracts that follow: **(1X4 = 4)**

1. *"The roads diverged into a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;"*

- a) What is the meaning of 'yellow wood'?
- b) What is the poet sorry for?
- c) What do the two roads symbolise in the poem?
- d) Why does the poet stand for a long time at the diverging point?

OR

2. *"There, look what you did –
you threw them all down.
You tore the pages of the books.
You brought rain again.
You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings."*

- a) Whom does the poet address as 'you'?
- b) What did 'you' do to the book?
- c) What did 'you' bring with it?
- d) What does the wind symbolise in the poem?

(G) Answer (any five) of the following questions in 40-50 words: **(3X5 = 15)**

1. Why was Margie doing badly in Geography? What did the County Inspector do to help her?
2. How does the poet connect the rain with his mother in the poem 'Rain on the Roof'?
3. How does Toto take a bath? Where has he learnt to do this? How does Toto almost boil himself alive?
4. What advice were the parents of Evelyn given once her deafness was confirmed?
5. What are the things the wind does in the first stanza of the poem 'Wind'?
6. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind?

(H) Answer (any one) of the following questions in 100-120 words: **(5X1 = 5)**

1. How did Kezia unintentionally anger her father? What punishment did she receive? Was the punishment fair? What does this reveal about her father's nature?

OR

2. Give a brief character sketch of Iswaran, the storyteller.