

LIONS SCHOOL MIRZAPUR  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS 2021-22  
TERM -1

CLASS-IX

TIME-3

Hrs

SUB-ENGLISH (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

M.M - 80

MARKS

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This paper is divided into two parts: Part A & Part B
3. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
4. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

**PART A (40 Marks)**

**READING**

Read the passage given below.

1. Floods are not new to India and this sub-continent, but in recent years the problem has received much greater attention perhaps largely because it has led to much greater damage than in the past. Even though information on the impending occurrence of floods is now more accurate and certainly more timely, often there is very little time or support infrastructure in place by which damage can be minimised. This is particularly true in the case of flash floods resulting from sudden and excessively heavy rain or precipitation.

2 In the case of India, flooding is very much a function of the seasonal nature of our rainfall. But, flooding is not confined only to the main rivers of the country, often smaller tributaries and streams can cause heavy damage as well. Once these streams spill over their banks they could cause excessive harm, mainly because those living near the banks of these streams particularly in mountain areas do not have easy recourse to moving away quickly.

3. One major factor that could lead to a higher severity of flooding in the future is the danger of climate change, Climate change is the result of human actions through the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, of which carbon dioxide is the most prominent

4. At the local level also human actions have heightened the danger of flood through the cutting of trees in the mountains as well as in the plains. In the case of India, the ecological damage through deforestation of the Himalayas has led to large scale erosion of the mountain slopes and high levels of siltation. This leads to deposition of silt on the riverbeds in the plains and hence spill over of water whenever the volume in the river reaches a certain level. With siltation on the river beds, flooding occurs even at very shallow water levels. The vulnerability of

the population has increased substantially because of population pressures, symbolised, for instance, by the stubborn and perhaps helpless settling of slum dwellers on the banks of the river Yamuna in Delhi

5. Flood forecasting is critical to minimising the damage from floods. The places where forecasts have been timely and generally accurate, people have often been reluctant to move away, because in most cases they lack the means and physical options for moving away from a danger zone to one that is relatively safe. In the case of flash floods, forecasts are difficult to make, and often the time available for relief is very short.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage attempt ANY TEN questions from the eleven that follow.

(1\*10=10)

(i) The problem of floods has been considered important recently because

- (a) there are flash floods
- (b) the rivers change their courses.
- (c) floods are unpredictable.
- (d) these cause much greater damage

(ii) The danger of floods is not minimized as.....

- (a) flood forecasting is inaccurate
- (b) there is little time available for safety measures
- (c) people are scared and act in panic
- (d) support infrastructure is poor.

(iii) India suffers from floods during monsoons because.....

- (a) it rains very heavily and continually.
- (b) the embankments of the rivers are weak.
- (c) the streams and rivers spill over
- (d) the streams are full of silt.

(iv) Climate change is the direct result of.

- (a) increased concentration of green house gases.
- (b) explosion of nuclear devices.
- (c) fire in oil wells in the Gulf region.
- (d) significantly changed pattern of monsoons.

(v) The people like slum dwellers are suffering because...

- (a) they are stubborn and helpless
- (b) they do not have means to move away quickly
- (c) they have concentrated in large numbers
- (d) they have settled on the banks of the rivers

(vi) The word 'precipitation' means..

- (a) forming a precipitate.
- (b) separation of solid material from liquid.
- (c) falling of rain in an area.
- (d) the quality of being exact or accurate.

(vii) Who are the worst hit people?

- (a) City people
- (b) Slum dwellers

- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

(viii) Which human action has heightened the danger of flood?

- (a) Cutting of trees
- (b) Climate Change
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of the above

(ix) The meaning of the word 'reluctant' is

- (a) unwilling
- (b) vulnerability:
- (c) harsh.
- (d) unattempt

(x) Ecological damage has led to large scale

- (a) profit.
- (b) deposition
- (c) erosion & siltation.
- (d) None of the above

(xi) In case of flash flood, what is difficult to make?

- (a) Population
- (b) Forecast
- (c) Erosion
- (d) Eggs

2. Read the passage given below.

For several centuries, two towns near the Olympic site, Elis and Pisa fought for the prestige and power of controlling the games. In the fourth century BC, the dispute broke into open warfare, and there was a battle during the pentathlon. But winning meant everything to the ancient Greeks and they only understood success. There were no awards for second and third place in the ancient Olympic Awards were given only for the first place. The longest race in the early games was only about five kilometres. The race we call the Marathon wasn't created until some 2500 years later. It was part of the programme of the first modern Olympics held in Athens in 1896 and commemorated that ancient run.

The first Olympic marathons from Athens in 1896 to Antwerp in 1920 were run at varying lengths, ranging from 39,996 to 42,750 metres. The men's marathon event was a special race invented as part of the Athletics at the 1896 Summer Olympics programme. It was the shortest race. 21 athletes were entered in the first round, divided into three heats of seven runners, but six of them later withdrew. Michel Bréal originated the idea of a race from the city of Marathon to Athens, taking inspiration from the legend of Pheidippides. The first such marathon race was a Greek national competition that served as a qualifier for the Olympic marathon: the qualifier was won by Kharilaos Vasilakos. The length of the marathon in 1896 was 40 kilometres (25 mi). It wasn't until the 1924 games in Paris that it was decided to adopt the standard distance of 42,195 meters used at the London Games in 1908, the exact distance from the start at Windsor Castle to the White City Stadium.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage attempt ANY TEN questions from the eleven that follow.

(1\*10=10)

(i) Why did the towns of Elis and Pisa resort to war?

- (a) To capture each other's territories.
- (b) For power of controlling the games,
- (c) For the shortest race.
- (d) None of them could tolerate loss.

(ii) Greeks only understood success means

- (a) capturing other states to show their power
- (b) winning meant everything to Greeks
- (c) awards were given only to the winners
- (d) all of the above

(iii) Who originated the idea of a race from the city of Marathon to Athens?

- (a) Pheidippides
- (b) Michel Bréal
- (c) Kharilaos Vasilakon
- (d) Windsor Castle

(iv) Where was the standard distance for marathon decided?

- (a) London
- (b) Ather
- (c) Paris
- (d) Marathon

v) in which year was it decided to adopt the standard distance for the run?

- (a) 1924
- (b) 18%
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1908

(vi) Who won the qualifier for the Olympic marathon?

- (a) Michel Bral
- (b) Athens
- (c) Kharilaos Vasilakos
- (d) Antwerp

(vii) Commemorate means

- (a) pay no attention to
- (b) honour the memory of
- (c) turn your back on
- (d) not take into account

(viii) What was the length of the longest race in the early games?

- (a) 42.750 metres
- (b) 5 kilometres
- (c) 39,996 metres
- (d) 40 kilometres

(ix) Which word is the antonym of dispute

- (a) Row
- (b) Accept
- (c) Argument
- (d) Wrangle

(x) Which word is similar in meaning to "varying"

- (a) Constant
- (b) Unstable
- (c) Capricious
- (d) Changeable

(xi) The phrase 'taking inspiration from means the same as

- (a) brainstorm
- (b) follow
- (c) insight
- (d) deterrent

3. Read the extract given below and attempt any one by answering the questions that follows.

(5\*1=5)

National awards like the Padmashri, the Padma Bhushan and the Padma Vibhushan were conferred on him. In 2001, Ustad Bismillah Khan was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. With the coveted award resting on his chest and his eyes glinting with rare happiness he said, "All I would like to say is: Teach your children music, this is Hindustan's richest tradition, even the West is now coming to learn our music."

(i) The name of the writer of above extract is.

- (a) Isaac Asimov
- (b) Deborah Cowley
- (c) Katherine
- (d) Masfield

(ii) The extract has been taken from the lesson.

- (a) The fun they had
- (b) The sound of music
- (c) The little girl
- (d) Bismillah Khan

(iii) The highest award conferred upon Bismillah Khan was?

- (a) Padmabhusan
- (b) Padma Vibhushan
- (c) Bharat Ratna
- (d) Padmshri

(iv) When did he receive Bharat Ratna

- (a) 2000
- (b) 2001
- (c) 2002
- (d) 2003

(v) Which word in the passage is antonym of 'undesirable'?

- (a) Coveted
- (b) Happiness
- (c) Glinting
- (d) Rare

OR

The Americans developed the atomic bomb in a secret project of their own and dropped it on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. Einstein was deeply shaken by the extent of the destruction. This time, he wrote a public missive to the United Nations. In it, he proposed the formation of a world government.

i) The name of the writer of above extract is.

- (a) Issac Asimov
- (b) Deborah Cowley
- (c) Keats
- (d) None of These

(ii) The extract has been taken from the lesson.

- (a) My childhood
- (b) A truly beautiful mind
- (c) The little girl
- (d) The sound of Music

(iii) Who developed the atomic bomb

- (a) American
- (b) Indian
- (c) Japanese
- (d) Chinese

(iv) Which word in the passage is synonym of 'memorandum'?

- (a) Missive
- (b) Destruction
- (c) Formation
- (d) Proposed

(v) Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by

- (a) America
- (b) Japan
- (c) India
- (d) China

4. Read the extract given below and attempt any one by answering the questions that follow. (5\*1=5)

Then took the other, just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear:  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same.

(i) The above stanza has been taken from the poem

- (a) Wind

- (b) Rain on the roof
- (c) The road not taken
- (d) None of these

(ii) The name of the poet is

- (a) Robert Bond
- (b) Robert frost
- (c) Robert King
- (d) W.B Yeats

(iii) Which road did the poet not take

- (a) Much walked
- (b) Less walked
- (c) Green
- (d) Yellow

(iv) The word 'wanted wear' means

- (a) The other road was less walked
- (b) The other road was much walked
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

(v) The word 'The other' is used for

- (a) The poet
- (b) The road
- (c) The season
- (d) None of these

OR

He came to the door of a cottage,  
In travelling round the earth,  
Where a little woman was making cakes  
And baking them on the hearth:  
And being faint with fasting,  
For the day was almost done,  
He asked her from her store of cakes  
To give him a single one.

(i) The above stanza has been taken from the poem

- (a) The legend of northland
- (b) Rain on the roof
- (c) The wind
- (d) None of these

(ii) The name of the poet is

- (a) Keats
- (b) Phoebe Cary
- (c) Robert King
- (d) W.B Yeats

(iii) Who came to the cottage door?

- (a) The poet
- (b) The beggar
- (c) Saint peter
- (d) None of these

(iv) What was little woman doing?

- (a) Making bread
- (b) Baking cakes
- (c) Sleeping
- (d) Weeping

(v) The man came to the door of woman with the hope of getting a piece of

- (a) Bread
- (b) Cake
- (c) Biscuit
- (d) None of these

5. Complete the paragraph given below by filling in the blanks choosing the correct option from those that follow.

(1\*3=3)

Gurgaon: Ram Sanehi is a boy of 12. He works in a roadside dhaba here. His father, a landless labourer (i)..... Bihar, is unable to support a family of seven. Hunger and poverty forced (ii).....boy to seek means of livelihood here. The boy, (iii).....was accompanied by his uncle, is illiterate and unable to undertake a skilled job.

- |       |         |           |          |           |
|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (i)   | (a) at  | (b) in    | (c) on   | (d) for   |
| (ii)  | (a) a   | (b) an    | (c) the  | (d) end   |
| (iii) | (a) who | (b) which | (c) whom | (d) whose |

6. Read the following conversation and complete the passage given below by the correct option from those that follow.

(1\*3=3)

Mother : Where are you going now?

Sumit : I am going out for a walk.

Mother : When will you return home?

Sumit I can't say because I may go to my friend Rohit's house.

Mother asked Sumit(i).....going then. Sumit replied that (ii)..... for a walk. At this mother wanted to know when (iii).....for a return home. Sumit replied casually that he couldn't say as he might go to his friend Rohit's house.

- (i) (a) where he was  
(b) where he is  
(c) where is he  
(d) where was he
- (ii) (a) he is going out  
(b) I am going out  
(c) he was going out  
(d) he has been going out
- (iii) (a) he will  
(b) he should  
(c) he can  
(d) he would



7. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below.

(1\*4=4)

- (i) She sat.....the cottage door.  
(a) on  
(b) by  
(c) in  
(d) within

ii) That story would make a subject ..... a novel.

- (a) for
- (b) to
- (c) in
- (d) of

(iii) I felt as if the ground was..... beneath my feet

- (a) slipping
- (b) sinking
- (c) smashing
- (d) crumbling

(iv) The furniture..... to be delivered today is

- (a) are
- (b) have
- (c) were

(v) In..... ten years, man will have probably learnt to live long as a result of the advanced human genome research

- (a) other
- (b) Probably
- (c) roughly
- (d) another

(vi) Two of the representatives abstained ..... voting on the issue.

- (a) of
- (b) from
- (c) against
- (d) out

#### Part-B (40 Marks)

8. Write a descriptive Paragraph in about 100-150 words about your favourite place. (5 Marks)

9. Using the given clue, complete the story in about (150-200 words) (5 Marks)

Dark night ..... quiet jungle sounds of foot steps..  
..... followed foot prints trail.....  
reached lonely house..... hidden behind  
trees..... entered..... shocked to see

10. Answer any four questions in 20-30 words each.

(2\*4=8)

- (i) Who called for country inspector and why
- (ii) how is shehnai is different from Pungi
- (iii) Who inspired bismillah khan to play the shehnai
- (iv) What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair
- (v) How does toto come to grandfather's private zoo
- (vi) Why does the disciple decide to stay in the kingdom of the fools?

11. Answer any four questions in 40-50 words each.

(3\*4=12)

- (i) Describe kezia's father as the saw him.
- (ii) What is Einstein special theory of relativity?
- (iii) How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?

(iv) What does the swallow see when he flies over the city?  
(v) How did the king justify the execution of the merchant?  
(vi) Why was grandfather pleased with Toto's performance?

12. Answer any one of the following in 100-120 words  
(5 Marks)

What were some of Einstein's scientific achievements?

OR

Write a short paragraph on Kalam, the missile man

13. Answer any one of the following in 100-120 words  
(5 Marks)

Discuss the role of the swallow in the story "The Happy Prince".

OR

Describe the character of the little boy's parents