



प्रश्न बैंक

2021–22

विषय: अंग्रेजी

कक्षा : 9वीं

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (सेकेण्डरी एजुकेशन) लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र.

लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल
हाई स्कूल परीक्षा सत्र 2021-22
BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

विषय :- कक्षा :- 9 वी
विषय :- अंग्रेजी

पूर्णांक :- 80
समय :- 3.00 घंटे

क्र.	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आवंटित अंक	वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न					कुल प्रश्न
			1 अंक	2 अंक	3 अंक	4 अंक	5 अंक	
	Section - A (Reading)	10	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Q.1 Unseen Passage		5	-	-	-	-	
	Q.2 Unseen Passage		5	-	-	-	-	
	Section - B (Writing)	16	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Q.3 Note Making (Title + Notes)		-	-	-	1	-	
	Q.4 Letter Writing (Formal & Informal letters)		-	-	-	1	-	
	Q.5 Long Composition (Essay/Article/Paragraph)		-	-	-	-	1	
	Q.6 Picture Guided Composition		-	-	1	-	-	
	Section - C (Grammar)	10	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Q.7 Fill in the blanks.		5	-	-	-	-	
	Q.8 Do as directed.		5	-	-	-	-	
	Section - D (Textbooks)	44	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Q.9 Textual MCQs (from 'Beehive').		6	-	-	-	-	
	Q.10 Extracts from Prose/Poetry.		6	-	-	-	-	
	Q.11 Short answer type questions from 'Beehive'		-	6	-	-	-	
	Q.12 Short answer type questions from 'Poetry'.		-	2	-	-	-	
	Q.13 Short answer type questions from 'Moments'		-	2	-	-	-	
	Q.14 Long answer questions from 'Beehive'		-	-	2	-	-	
	Q.15 Long answer type questions from Poetry		-	-	1	-	-	
	Q.16 Long answer type questions from 'Moments'	-	-	1	-	-		
	Total	80	-	-	-	-	24	

प्रश्न पत्र निर्माण हेतु विशेष निर्देश -

- प्रश्न क्रमांक 1,2,7,8,9 एवं 10 में वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न होंगे। वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हेतु 1 अंक निर्धारित है। वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान होगा। यह विकल्प समान इकाई/उप इकाई से तथा समान कठिनाई स्तर वाले होंगे। इन प्रश्नों की उत्तर सीमा निम्नानुसार होगी-
अतिलघुत्तरीय प्रश्न (2 अंक) - शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 30 शब्द
लघुत्तरीय प्रश्न (3 अंक) - शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 75 शब्द
दीर्घत्तरीय प्रश्न (4 अंक) - शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 120 शब्द
अतिदीर्घत्तरीय प्रश्न (5 अंक) - शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 150 शब्द
- 40 प्रतिशत वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न, 40 प्रतिशत पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रश्न, 20 प्रतिशत विरलेपणात्मक प्रश्न होंगे।
- सत्र 2021-22 हेतु कम किये गये पाठ्यक्रम से प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्न न दिये जायें।
- पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रायोजना कार्य हेतु 20 अंक आवंटित है।

कक्षा - 9वीं

विषय:- अंग्रेजी

कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रम की विषयवस्तु

क्र.	पुस्तक/ विषय वस्तु का नाम	अध्याय	कम किये गये अध्याय/ विषय वस्तु का नाम
1	Beehive	5 7 11	The Snake and the Mirror Packing If I Were you
2	Moments	2 3 6 8 9 10	The Adventures of Toto Iswaran the Storyteller Weathering the Storm in Ersama A House is Not A Home The Accidental Tourist The Beggar
3	Poetry	-	Poem-A Legend of the Northland The Lake Isle of Innisfree

Section – A: Reading Comprehension

(2 passages x 5 Marks each = 10 Marks)

Q.1. Unseen Passage

(5 Marks)

Q.2. Unseen Passage

(5 Marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions on the basis of comprehension of the passage-

Lalita sowed some tomato seeds in her garden. The seeds grew into little plants after a few days. She removed every weed. She never allowed any insect near her pet plants. When the days were hot, she watered the plants. She put compost under the plants. The flowers grew and became big. The tiny green tomatoes began to show. Lalita and her sister watered the plants daily. A very large beautiful tomato grew in the plant. Her father said, "It is the finest tomato I have ever seen". The sisters were very happy.

(i) What did Lalita sow in her garden?

- a) Plants b) seeds c) trees d) grass

(ii) What did she not allow?

- a) birds near plants b) insects near plants
c) flies near plants d) pets near plants

(iii) What did she put under the plants?

- a) Water b) Compost c) Weeds d) Flowers

(iv) Which of the following is similar in meaning to 'tiny'?

- a) large b) big c) small d) giant

(v) Why were the sisters happy?

- a) because flowers grew in their garden b) because a tomato grew in their garden
c) because plants grew in their garden d) because their father was happy

Passage-2

Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers. Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon fed India. But over the years with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and

drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.

(i) What kind of landform is Ladakh?

- a) Hot desert b) Cold desert c) Dry desert d) Hot and Dry desert

(ii) Who was Chewang Norphel?

- a) a retired principal b) a retired activist
c) a retired social worker d) a retired civil engineer

(iii) Ladakh is at an altitude of metres above sea level.

- a)2000-2500 b)1500-2000 c)3000-3500 d)2500-3000

(iv) Find the word in the paragraph which means the same as 'a body of dense ice'.

- a) river b) desert c) glacier d) all the above

(v) Severe shortage of water is the result of-

- a) climate changes b) changes in rainfall c) changes in snowfall patten

Passages-3

We are living in the Age of Science. Everyday new inventions are being made for the good of humanity. The scientific inventions began after the Industrial Revolution of 1789. Within these 200 years, science has made a wonderful progress. The aeroplane is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age. It is the fastest means of transport known so far. An aeroplane resembles a flying bird in shape. Inside there are seats for the passengers and a cabin for the pilot. This cabin is called a cockpit. It has an engine that is worked by petrol. It is all made up of metal and can fly at a very high speed. Before taking off it runs on the runway for some distance to gather speed. Then it suddenly hops up the earth and takes off.

(i) The scientific invention began after the Industrial Revolution of ____.

- a) 1889 b) 1879 c) 1789 d) 1779

(ii) The cabin for the pilot is called a ____.

- a) cube b) cockpit c) cubicle d) chamber

(iii) An aeroplane has an engine that is worked by ____.

- a) petrol b) steam c) diesel d) gas

(iv) Which of the following is the fastest means of transport?

- (a) motor vehicle (b) ship (c) train (d) aeroplane

(v) We are living in the ____.

- a) Age of Industrialisation b) Modern c) Age of Inventions d) Age of Science

Passage-4

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's had an amicable collaboration. Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a Professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French University, where she earned her master's degree and Doctorate in Physics.

(i) Where did Marie earn her master's degree from??

(a) a university in Warsaw (b) a university in Sorbonne (c) a university in Poland (d) none of these

(ii) What was Marie's father?

a) a doctor b) an engineer c) a professor d) a scientist

(iii) Marie __ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.

a) showed intelligence b) behaved c) boldly d) was distressed

(iv) Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?

a) Cancer Studies b) Radiation Chemistry c) Medicine d) Physics

(v) Write the noun form of the word 'discover'.

Passage-5

There seems to be a general opinion in this country that Sardar Patel was slightly of harsh and rough temperament. Men called him the 'Iron man of India. He was no doubt, an iron man in the sense that one could rely on him for strict and efficient administration. But as a man, to those who had the good fortune of coming into close contact with him, he was kind and considerate. At time, he even became emotional where his personal friends and followers were concerned. However, it goes without saying that the Sardar Patel had the great skill for organizing affairs. He knew the way of picking people and putting them in their proper place. Once he judged a man and found him correct, he trusted him fully and got him to do anything he wanted.

Question:

i) Sardar Patel was called-----

ii) Sardar Patel had the great skill-----

iii) He was kind and considerate for-----

iv) One could rely on him for strict and efficient:

(a) People

(b) Work

(c) Administration

iv) Find out the word from the passage which means-'luck'

Passage-6

Helen Keller lost her eye-sight and hearing at the age of two because of an illness. She became deaf. She also lost the ability to speak, for we learn to speak by imitating what we hear. At first, it seemed impossible that she would never understand other's or be understood by them. Hers was thus a lonely world. But she was helped by a wonderful teacher named Miss Sullivan who had herself been blind as a child but recovered her eye-sight by an operation. Miss Sullivan volunteered to help Helen and taught her to speak, read and write. Helen later went to a university and gained a degree. She then spent the rest of her life working to help the blind and the deaf.

- i) We learn to speak-----
- ii) Miss Sullivan helped Helen to-----
- iii) What did Helen do for the blind and the deaf?
- iv) When did Helen Keller lose her eye-sight and hearing?
(a) at birth (b) at the age of two(c) at the age of four
- v) Which word in the passage means 'One who is not able to see'?
(a) deaf (b) sight (c) blind

SECTION- B (WRITING)

Q.3 Read the following passage and make notes on it and also give a suitable title to it. (4)

Passage- 1

Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide, the major constituent being methane. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (sometimes plant wastes) in the presence of water. Anaerobic degradation means break-down of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low-cost fuel which is very useful for rural areas where a lot of animal waste and agricultural waste are available. India has the largest cattle population in the world (240 million) and has tremendous potential for biogas production. From cattle dung alone, we can produce biogas of a magnitude of 22,500 mm³ annually. Air-tight digestion/degradation of animal waste is safe as it eliminates health hazards which normally occur in case of direct use of dung due to direct exposure to faecal pathogens and parasites .

Passage –

When planning to go on a vacation, the tendency is to make sure that the travel plans are hassle free, before stepping out of one's doors. This involves booking by train, bus or even by air to one's chosen destination. Yet the greatest holidays can be enjoyed by going on foot and I am not referring to trekking expeditions into the wilds. Any holiday can be made into a walking trip by opting out of a bus ride or a train journey or a taxi drop, by selecting to go on foot. Besides, walking is a great form of exercise and, above all, helps you to go deep into the local culture, the daily lives of people, their food and their music.

Walking helps you enhance the adventurous streak in you. If you are out on a beach holiday, instead of workouts at the gym, head out to the water for your exercise. Resort pools are a great way to have fun and stay fit and are suitable for all ages. Wake up early to start your day with a swim and you can also recruit family and friends to join in to make the activity even more interesting.

Q.4 Formal Letter Writing

4

1. Write an application to the principal of your school asking three days leave as you are ill.
2. You are Amit Gupta studying in Govt. HSS Rewa. Write an application to your principal to issue Transfer Certificate as your father has been transferred to Shivpuri.
3. You are Nishi studying in Govt Girls' Higher Secondary School, Morena. Write an application to your principal requesting him for fee concession.

Or

Informal Letter Writing

1. You are Rahul, residing at 432/4, behind Govt. Hospital, Bhind. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your sister's marriage ceremony.
2. You are Pawan Mishra, write a letter to your friend Deepak Verma inviting him to attend your younger brother's birthday party.
3. You are Aarav Parihar residing at N/32 Nehru Colony, Devas. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 500 for purchasing some books.

Q.5 Essay on any one of the following topics in 150 words

4

- a) An Indian Festival
- b) Wonders of Science
- c) Importance of Trees
- d) My Hobby
- e) Environment Protection

Q.6 Picture guided composition

1. On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can keep ourselves fit and healthy? (In about 75 words)

3



2. On the basis of the picture given below, write a short paragraph about the importance of trees.



3. Last you went on a picnic with your family. Look at the picture given below and write a short paragraph about how you enjoyed your picnic.



Section-C (Grammar)

Q-7 Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets. (1×5=5)

1. _____ Sun rises in the East. (a/an/the)
2. I didn't buy _____ mangoes. (some/any)
3. He is _____ engineer. (a/an/the)
4. We _____ to watch the movie yesterday. (go/went)
5. There is not _____ water in the pool. (much/many)
6. They _____ completed their work. (has/have)
7. Christmas is celebrated _____ 25th Decmber. (in/on)
8. How----- pages did you read? (much/many)
9. The bank ----- some interest for your money. (give/gives)
10. The rainy season starts _____ the summer. (before/after)
11. Hindi _____ the official language of Madhya Pradesh. (is/are)
12. Sharad-----watching TV when the power went off. (was/were)
13. He is an American but his wife is ----- European (a/an/the)
14. Honesty is ----- best policy. (a/an/the)
15. Walk carefully ----- you will fall down. (but/ and/ otherwise)
16. ----- she works hard, she will fail. (If/Unless)
17. Anita is taller ----- Sanjay (from/than)
18. How ----- water is left in the bottle? (much/many)
19. We need -----money (some/any)
20. _____ I take your pen? (may/can)
- 21 Ravan was killed _____ Ram (from/ by)
- 22 We were making kites when Father_____ (arrive/arrived)
- 23 He wanted to _____ an engineer(become/becomes/becoming)
- 24 _____ is a good exercise (Walk/Walking)
- 25 The book is _____ the table. (on/upon)
- 26 I am not going to office _____ I am ill. (and/so/because)
- 27 Sumit is the _____ student in the school. (wise/wiser/ wisest)

- 28 He is _____ M. A. in English (a/an/the)
- 29 Health is _____ than wealth.(good/better/best)
- 30 Every year thousands of people die _____ malaria (of/from/than)
- 31 Physics ----- not a difficult subject. (is/are)
- 32 The chair was----- by the student. (break/broken)
- 33 We _____ wear mask in crowded places. (should/used / ought)
- 34 How _____ students are present today? (many/much)
- 35 How _____ sugar do you take in tea? (much/many)
- 36 They have been playing here _____ morning. (since/for)
- 37 We have been studying in this college _____ three years. (since/for)
- 38 Did you see _____ lion in the forest? (some/any)
- 39 He did not work hard _____ he failed. (so/because)
- 40 _____ you taken my pen? (have/has/did)

Q.8 Do as directed

(1×5=5)

1. Children are playing in the park. (Change into present perfect tense)
- 2.our / we / protect / should / forests.
(Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
3. If you don't study regularly, you won't learn your lessons.
(Rewrite using 'Unless' in place of 'If')
4. Simran knows the answer to the questions. (Make Negative)
5. The train was delayed. The weather was bad. (Combine the sentences using 'because')
6. He is very tired. He cannot work anymore. (Combine using 'so---that')
7. your pen? / Can / give me / you
(Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
8. He worked very hard. He could not pass the exam (Combine the sentence using 'but')
9. Ankit played Hockey (Change into Present Indefinite Tense)
10. Rohan speaks English. (Change the sentence into negative)
11. They walked in the dark. (Change the sentence into Past Continuous Tense)
12. Ajay is ill. He has not come to school today. (Combine the sentences using 'so')

- 13 sing/can/a song/you/ ? (Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
- 14 I/stand/on/one leg/can/.(Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
- 15 Anita cut her finger. (Change into negative)
- 16 He is too weak to lift this box. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.... that')
- 17 He eats bananas. (Change into passive voice)
- 18 They played hockey. (Change into passive voice)
- 19 we always come on time.(Change into Past Indefinite Tense)
- 20 He is rich. He is not happy. (Combine the sentences using 'yet')
- 21 Unless you work hard, you can't pass. (Use "if" in place of "unless")
- 22 I have taken tea. (Change into interrogative)
- 23 you went there yesterday. (Change into interrogative)
- 24 He is taller than you.(Change into positive degree)
25. He saw a snake. (Change into Past Perfect Tense)

Section-C (Literature)

Q.9 Objective type questions from the textbook Beehive

L-1 The Fun They Had

1. What did Tommy find?

a) an old book with yellow crinkly pages	b) a tele book
c) a brand-new book	d) a diary
2. Where did Tommy find the book?

(a) in the library (b) in Margie's house (c) in his house (d) in his friend's house
3. How old is Margie?

(a) 10 years (b) 11 years (c) 12 years (d) 13 years
4. Which year has the story been set in?

a) 2057(b) 1957(c) 2157(d) 2257
5. What was strange about the book for Margie?

(a) its title(b) its pages(c) its still words printed on page(d) its colour
6. Who was teaching the students in the modern era?

(a) a teacher (b) parents (c) computer(d) a mechanical robot teacher
7. Where was Margie's school?

(a) in a village(b) in a city outskirts(c) in her own house(d) in her friend's house

Poem-1 The Road Not Taken

8. What does Yellow woods mean?

(a) falling leaves(b) forest with yellow leaves (c) wood yellow in colour(d) none

9. What does Poet's long stare at the path signify?

(a) making a choice(b) poet loves nature(c) idling away of time(d) relaxation hours

10. Who is the poet of this poem?

(a) James(b) William James(c) William Wordsworth(d) Robert Frost

11. What does 'diverge' mean?

(a) common(b) separated(c) joined(d) connected

Lesson-2 The Sound of Music

12. Which award was given to Evelyn in 1991?

(a) painter of the year(b) teacher of the year(c) soloist of the year (d) student of the year

13. What did Evelyn want to spread through her music?

(a) happiness(b) music is for all(c) music is not easy(d) deaf people can learn music

14. What was Ron Forbes advice to Evelyn?

(a) To score well in the exam

(b) To play the guitar

(c) To hear the music through other parts of the body rather than ears

(d) To travel the world

15. Which foreign languages did Evelyn learn?

(a) French(b) Chinese(c) Basic Japanese(d) Both (a) and (c)

16. What is the name of the master percussionist who praised Evelyn?

(a) James Brown(b) James Blades(c) James Horn (d) James Woodson

The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan (Part-II)

17. Where did Bismillah play the Shehnai on 15th August 1947?

(a) Ganga Ghat(b) Banaras(c) Red Fort(d) Montreal

18. Which national award was conferred on Ustad Bismillah Khan?

(a) Padmashri (b) Padma Bhushan(c) Padma Vibhushan(d) all of these

19. Shehnai is a refined version of which instrument?

(a) musical instrument(b) mouth organ(c) Guitar(d) Pungi

20. Where was the Shehnai played traditionally?

(a) In temples(b) in wedding ceremonies(c) auspicious ceremonies(d) all the above

21. Ali Bux was Bismillah's-

(a) father(b) grandfather(c) uncle(d) friend

Poem-2 Wind

22. Who breaks the shutters of the window?

(a) Children(b) A boy(c) A naughty boy(d) Wind

23. Name the things the wind had done.

a) Brought rain (b) Torn the pages (c) Broke the shutters of the windows (d) All of these

24. Whom does wind God like?

(a) Weak people(b) Those who talks to it(c) Strong people(d) None of these

Lesson-3 The Little Girl

25. Kezia was beaten up with a ruler by her father because

(a) She failed in her exam.

(b) She disagreed to sleep alone.

(c) She wanted to eat ice cream.

(d) She torn down the papers of her father's speech.

26. What did the grandmother give to Kezia when she was sobbing?

(a) a clean hanky (b) a chocolate (c) an ice-cream (d) a toy

27. Kezia's father could not play because

(a) He was a giant(b) He was old(c) He was too tired after work(d) He had no holidays

28. Why did Kezia tear the papers?

(a) to play(b) to clean her room(c) to fill the cushion(d) all of the above

29. What did Kezia's grandmother ask her to make?

(a) chapati(b) snacks(c) a gift of pin cushion(d) none of the above

Poem-3 Rain on the Roof

30. What is a bliss for the poet in the poem "Rain on the Roof"?

- (a) bathing in the rain
- (b) getting a lot of money
- (c) going to an office in rain
- (d) lying on the bed in a joyful mood

31. What revives the sweet memories in the poet's mind?

- (a) Busy schedule(b) Daily routine(c) Raindrops falling on the roof(d) None of these

32. What does starry spheres mean?

- (a) light (b) Sky filled with stars(c) circles (d) all of these

33. Who are darling dreamers in the poem?

- (a) Children(b) Mothers(c) Family members(d) Poet's memories

34. What are shingles?

- (a) tiles on the roof(b) window pane(c) wall (d) none of these

Lesson-4 A Truly Beautiful Mind

35. Where was Einstein born?

- (a) Bulgaria(b) Ulm(c) Georgia (d) None

36. What did Albert's classmates call him?

- (a) a genius(b) dull(c) brother Boring (d) stupid

37. What did Einstein love to play with?

- (a) Plastic Toys(b) Mechanical toys(c) Friends(d) his sister

38. When did Einstein begin to learn playing the violin?

- (a) At the age of seven(b) At the age of eight(c) At the age of nine(d) At the age of six

39. Where did Einstein wish to continue his study?

- (a) Germany (b) Munich(c) Switzerland(d) Sweden

Lesson-6 My Childhood

40. Who is the author of the lesson "My Childhood"?

- (a) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (b) Katherine Mansfield (c) Isaac Asimov (d) Deborah Cowley

41. When did Kalam become India's 11th President?

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

42. Where was Kalam born?

(a) Rameswaram, Madras State(b) Tamil Nādu(c) Karnataka(d) Chennai

43. What did Kalam's father teach him?

(a) to fish(b) honesty and self-discipline(c) to fight(d) to be arrogant

44. Who gave emotional and material security to Kalam?

(a) his society people(b) his friends(c) his teachers(d) his parents

45. Who was Kalam's close friend?

(a) Ramanadha Sastry(b) Samsuddin(c) His father(d) his brother

Poem-6 No Men Are Foreign

46. How do we pollute the earth according to the poet?

(a) by throwing waste(b) by hating and killing others(c) by cutting plants(d) all of the above

47. What are the things in nature that a man needs to live with?

(a) sun(b) air(c) water and plants(d) all of these

48. What causes war?

(a) hatred(b) love(c) religion(d) countries

49. How is man's vision clouded?

(a) by hate and narrow thinking(b) by other people(c) by other countries

Poem-7 The Duck and the Kangaroo

50. Who makes the sound Quack?

(a) animals(b) kangaroo(c) people(d) duck

51. What is the duck's wish?

(a) to be in the pond(b) to hop like a kangaroo (c) to fly in the sky(d) to play with the other ducks

52. Why does the duck praise kangaroo?

(a) for its ability to hop and move (b) for its size(c) for its appearance(d) for its beauty

53. What do the words 'Good gracious' show in the poem?

(a) shock(b) fear(c) anxiety(d) surprise

54. Why was the duck feeling bored in the pond?

(a) because of still life (b) because of kangaroo(c) because of dirty water(d) because of active life

Lesson-8 Reach for the Top

55. Which incident showed that Santosh was concerned about her team mates?

(a) giving artificial respiration to them

(b) help during climbing

(c) giving sticks during climbing

(d) greeting during climbing

56. Why was Santosh sent to a local school?

a) they were rich

b) because of the prevailing trend

c) they were poor

57. Why did Santosh leave home for Delhi?

a) to roam about

b) to meet a friend

c) to get proper education and avoid marriage

d) to tease her parents

58. How was Santosh attracted to mountain climbing?

a) her neighbours prompted her

b) seeing her friends

c) her classmates prompted her

d) watching some people going up the Aravali hills from her hostel room

59. What happened when Santosh scaled up the mount Everest for the first time?

a) she won

b) she hoisted the flag

c) she became the youngest woman to achieve the feat.

d) None of the above

60. During her training period, other pupils would come in at 11 pm and order Maria to

- (a) To clean the room
- (b) To cook for them
- (c) To make them desserts
- (d) All of the above

61. Sharapova loved reading novels of

- (a) Sydney Sheldon(b) Charles Dickens(c) William Shakespeare(d) Arthur Conan Doyle

62. What's Sharapova's mantra for success?

- (a) being competitive(b) working hard(c) respecting her job(d) All of the these

63. Maria Sharapova belongs to

- (a) England(b) Russia(c) Germany(d) America

64. What is the name of Santosh Yadav's village?

- (a) Joniyawas(b) Hariyawas(c) Bariyawas(d) Jennawas

65. Depressing treatment in the U.S made Maria-

- (a) weak(b) nervous(c) timid(d) tough

Poem-8 On Killing a Tree

66. What does the tree symbolise in this poem?

- (a) prosperity(b) greenery(c) deep rooted evil(d) none

67. What helps the tree to grow?

- (a) earth(b) air(c) gardener(d) none

68. What killed the tree?

- a) scorching and chopping(b) floods(c) irresponsible behaviours (d) all of these

69. How do the trees die?

- a) when they don't get water
- b) when they don't get manure
- c) when their roots are uprooted
- d) when we cut it with knife or jab

70. What does the poet equate killing trees with?

- a) killing animals(b) killing insects(c) killing human beings(d) None

Lesson-9 The Bond of Love

71. Whom did the author get by accident?

(a) a dog(b) baby tiger(c) a sloth bear(d) none

72. Where did the author find the sloth bear?

(a) in the fields(b) in the forest(c) in the sugarcane field near Mysore(d) in the dense forest

73. Whom did the author present the bear as a gift to?

(a) his friend(b) his children(c) his parents(d) his wife

74. What was the name given to the bear

(a) Tinu(b) Chiku(c) Bruno(d) Merino

75. Why did the narrator's family decide to leave Bruno in the zoo?

(a) he was growing too big to be at home

(b) he was becoming notorious

(c) they didn't like him

(d) they were scared of him

Poem-9 The Snake Trying

76. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Snake Trying'?

(a) Edward Lear(b) W.W.E. Ross(c) Gieve Patel(d) William Wordsworth

77. Who chased the snake?

(a) man(b) Mongoose(c) crocodile(d) eagle

78. Where did the snake lie until observed?

(a) in a tree(b) on the water(c) on the sand(d) in the mud

79. Where did the snake go and disappear?

(a) in the ripples of water among green reeds(b) in the bushes(c) in a hole

80. What is the theme of the poem?

(a) stop cruelty towards animals(b) hate animals(c) be away from animals(d) animals are dangerous

Lesson-10 Kathmandu

81. Why does the author find himself unable to tear away from the square?

- (a) the flute music was very sweet
- (b) there were many things to eat
- (c) he was watching a magic show
- (d) he was buying flutes

82. The flutes on the pole of fruit seller are compared to

- (a) a beehive(b) a bunch of oranges(c) quills of a porcupine

83. What atmosphere is there around the Baudhnath Stupa?

- (a) a sense of stillness(b) febrile confusion(c) excitement and noises(d) all of these

84. Which famous Hindu temple is situated in Kathmandu?

- (a) Jagannath(b) Kedamath(c) Pashupatinath(d) Deenanath

85. Kathmandu is the capital city of

- (a) China(b) Nepal(c) Bhutan(d) Bangladesh

Poem-10 A Slumber Did MY Spirit Seal

86. Who is the poet of the poem 'A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal'?

- (a) Edward Lear(b) Gieve Patel(c) W.W.E. Ross Ms.(d) William Wordsworth

87. What does Lucy move with

- (a) rocks(b) stones(c) trees(d) all of these

88. What sealed the poet's spirit?

- (a) a joke(b) a victory(c) a slumber(d) a prize

89. What was Lucy doing after her death?

- (a) coming to poet's dreams
- (b) was disturbing
- (c) moving here and there in the in the earth's course of rotation

90. How did the poet feel after his beloved's death?

- a) grief stricken
- b) happy
- c) burden free
- d) all

Q.10 (A) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below- (1×3=3)

At the age of two-and-a-half, Einstein still wasn't talking. When he finally did learn to speak, he uttered everything twice. Einstein did not know what to do with other children, and his playmates called him "Brother Boring." So, the youngster played by himself much of the time. He specially loved mechanical toys. Looking at his new-born sister, Maja, he is said to have said: "Fine, but where are her wheels?"

Questions:

(i). By what age did Einstein not learn to speak?

(A) three and half years (B) four and half years (C) two and a half years

(ii). What did Albert's classmates call him?

A) a genius (B) dull (C) brother boring

(iii). What did Einstein love to play with?

A) plastic toys B) mechanical toys C) friends

Passage-2

Evelyn Glennie's loss of hearing had been gradual. Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year-old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano. 'They called her name and she didn't move. I suddenly realised she hadn't heard,' says Isabel Glennie. For quite a while Evelyn managed to conceal her growing deafness from friends and teachers. But by the time she was eleven her marks had deteriorated and her headmistress urged her parents to take her to a specialist.

marks

i). Evelyn's loss of hearing take place---

a) at birth b) eight years old c) eleven years old

ii) Evelyn managed to hide her deafness from-

a) her mother b) her friends c) her specialist

iii) Who urged her parents to take her to a specialist?

a) friends b) teachers c) headmistress

Passage-3

Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year-old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano. "They called her name and she didn't move. I suddenly realized she hadn't heard," says Isabel Glennie. For quite a while Evelyn managed to conceal her growing deafness from friends and teachers. But by the time she was eleven her marks had deteriorated and her headmistress urged her parents to take her to a specialist

i) What made Isabel suspect Evelyn's hearing ability?

(a) She didn't hear her name. (b) She missed her music lessons. (c) She lost interest in studies.

ii.) Evelyn's headmistress advised her parents to consult a specialist because she didn't score good marks. (True/ false)

iii) Find the word/phrase in the passage which means the same as "to hid".

Passage-4

To the little girl he was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he came into her room and gave her a casual kiss, to which she responded with 'Good Bye Father'. And oh, there was a glad sense of relief when she heard the noise of the carriage growing fainter and fainter down the long road!

i) The little girl feared and avoided-

(a) her mother (b) her father (c) her grandfather

ii) Her father visited her-

(a) in evening (b) in morning (c) in afternoon

iii) Find out a word from the passage which means "answered"

Passage -5

For reasons I have never been able to understand, a sudden demand for tamarind seeds erupted in the market. I used to collect the seeds and sell them to a provision shop on Mosque Street. A day's collection would fetch me the princely sum of one anna. My brother-in-law Jallaluddin would tell me stories about the War which I would later attempt to trace in the headlines in Dinamani. Our area, being isolated, was completely unaffected by the War. But soon India was forced to join the Allied Forces and something like a state of emergency was declared.

i) From which lesson the above passage has been taken?

(a) The Little Girl (b) My Childhood (c) The Fun They Had

ii) Abdul Kalam earned money by selling-

(a) newspaper (b) tamarind seeds (c) sweets

iii) Dinamani was a-

(a) book (b) newspaper (c) magazine

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below- (1×3=3)

Extract -1

When the humid shadows hover

Over all the starry spheres

And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage- chamber bed
And lie listening to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead!

Question:

(i). From which poem the above extract has been taken?

(a) The Road Not Taken (b) Rain on the Roof (c) Wind

(ii). The opposite of the word 'bliss' is-----

(a) wish (b) curse (c) desire

(iii) Where do the shadows hover?

(a) on pillow (b) on starry spheres (c) on rainy tears

Extract-2

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood.

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveller, long I stood

And locked down once as far as I could

To where it bent in the undergrowth

i) What does 'yellow wood' mean?

(a) spring (b) autumn (c) winter

ii) Why was the traveller feeling sorry?

a) because he could not travel

b) because he could not travel both the roads

c) because he could travel

iii) From which poem the above lines have been taken?

(a) Wind (b) The Road Not Taken (c) Rain on the Roof

Extract-3

Now in memory comes my mother
As she used in years ago,
To regard the darling dreamers
Ere she left them till the dawn:
O! I feel her fond look on me
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Question:

i) Which sound is the poet listening to?

(a) sound of wind (b) sound of insects (c) sound of rain

ii) The sound reminds the poet of-

(a) his father (b) his mother (c) his brother

iii) Which word in the extract means “the ability to remember things”?

Extract 4

Wind, come softly
Don't break the shutters of the windows
Don't scatter the papers
Don't throw down the books on the shelf.

Questions:

i) Whom does the poet request in the above lines?

ii) Write any one action of the wind.

iii) Find out a word from the extract which means “thrown in different directions”.

Beehive (prose)

Q.11 Answer the following questions in 30 words-

Lesson 1 The Fun They Had

1. What did Margie write in her diary?
2. What subjects did Margie and Tommy learn?

3. What is a tele book?
3. What things about the book did you find strange?
4. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?
5. What had once happened to Tommy's teacher?

Lesson 2 The Sound of Music

Part I

1. Who helped Evelyn to continue with music? What did he do and say?
2. When was Evelyn's deafness first noticed? When was it confirmed?
3. How does Evelyn hear music?

Part II

1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?
2. How is a Shehnai different from a Pungi ?

Lesson 3 The Little Girl

1. Who were the people in Kezia's family?
2. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?

Lesson 4 A Truly Beautiful Mind

1. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office? Why?
2. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?

Lesson 6 My Childhood

1. Where was Abdul Kalam's house?
2. Who were Abdul Kalam's school friends? What did they later become?
3. How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?

Lesson 8 Reach for the Top

Part I

1. Why was Santosh Yadav sent to the local School?
2. When did she leave home for Delhi, and why?
3. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

Part II

1. What are, other than tennis, Maria's likings?

2. How was Maria treated by her fellow students at Florida?

Lesson 9 The Bond of Love

1. How did the author's wife react to the proposal of sending Bruno to Mysore?

2. How did Bruno and the author's wife react when they met at Mysore zoo?

Lesson 10 Kathmandu

1. Name the two temples the author visited in Kathmandu?

2. What does Vikram Seth compare to the quills of a porcupine?

3. Name five kinds of flutes?

4. What difference does the author note between the flute seller and the other hawkers?

Beehive (poetry)

Q.12 Answer the following question in 30 words- 2×2=4

Poem 1 The Road Not Taken

1. Where does the traveller find himself? What problem does he face?

2. Which of the two roads did the poet choose and why?

Poem 2 Wind

1. How does the poet want the wind to come?

2. What does the wind god do?

3. Who has written the poem 'Wind'?

Poem 3 Rain on the Roof

1. What does the poet like to do when it rains?

2. What sound do the raindrops make?

3. What makes an echo in the poet's heart?

4. What is the single major memory that comes to the poet?

5. Who are the 'darling dreamers' the poet refers to?

Poem 6 No Men Are Foreign

1. Whom does the poet refer to as 'our brothers' and why?

2. How does the poet suggest that all people on earth are the same?

3. What does the poet say about hating our brothers?

4. When do we defile the earth?

Poem 7 The Duck and the Kangaroo

- 1 . Where did the duck live and what did he long for?
2. Where did the duck want to go? What did he request the kangaroo to do?
3. What did the duck promise the kangaroo?
4. What did the duck do to overcome the kangaroo's objection?

Poem 8 On Killing a Tree

1. How does a tree become strong?
2. How does a tree grow to its full size? List the words suggestive of its life and activity.
3. How does the tree heal itself?
4. What are miniature boughs? What happens if they are left unchecked?

Poem 9 The Snake Trying

1. Who is the poet of 'The Snake Trying'?
2. What type of snake is it?
3. How is the snake's body?
4. Where is the snake trying to hide?

Poem 10 A slumber did my spirit seal

- 1.What does the poet mean by 'spirit' and in what state was it?
2. What caused the slumber of the poet?
3. What changes did the slumber bring in the poet's feelings?

Supplementary Reader 'Moments'

Q.13 – Answer the following question in 30 words- (2×2=4)

Lesson 1-The Lost Child

- 1.What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair?
2. In the fair he wants many things. What are they?
3. When does he realise that he has lost his way?
- 4.Who rescued the lost child? What did he offer to buy him?
5. What was the first reaction of the child when he realized that he had lost his parents?

Lesson -4 In the Kingdom of Fools

6. What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the Kingdom of Fools?
7. Why does the disciple decide to stay in the Kingdom of Fools?
8. Name all the people who are tried in the king's court.
9. Who is the real culprit according to the king?
10. Who became the king and the prime minister of the kingdom?

Lesson -5 The Happy Prince

11. Why does the Happy Prince send a ruby for the seamstress?
12. What does the swallow do in the seamstress' house?
13. What does the swallow see when it flies over the city?
14. For whom does the prince send the sapphires?
15. What were the drops of the rain actually?

Lesson -7 The Last Leaf

16. Where did Sue and Johnsy stay? What was their profession?
17. What illness did Johnsy have? Who looked after her?
18. Why was Johnsy counting the leaves on the creeper outside her window?
19. Who was Behrman?
20. What did Sue feel when she saw the last leaf on the creeper? Who was at the window with her?

'Beehive (prose)

Q.14 Answer the following questions in about 70 words- (any 2) (3×2=6)

Lesson 1 The Fun They Had

1. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?
2. Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun?
3. Why was Margie doing badly in geography? What did the County Inspector do to help her?

Lesson 2 The Sound of Music

Part I

1. When was Evelyn's deafness first noticed? When was it confirmed ?

2. Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a shehnai school in the U.S.A.?
3. How does Evelyn hear music?

Part II

1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?
2. How is a Shehnai different from a Pungi?

Lesson 3 The Little Girl

1. How does Kezia begin to see her father as a human being who needs her sympathy?
2. In what ways did Kezia's grandmother encourage her to get to know her father better?

Lesson 4 A Truly Beautiful Mind

1. How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
2. Why does the world remember Einstein as a "world citizen"?
3. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?

Lesson 6 My Childhood

1. Why did Abdul Kalam want to leave Rameswaram? What did his father say to this? What do you think his words mean?
2. What characteristics did Abdul Kalam inherit from his parents?

Lesson 8 Reach for the Top

Part I

1. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?
2. What incidents during the Everest expedition show Santosh's concern for her teammates?
3. How does she describe her feelings at the Summit of Everest?
4. How was Santosh different from other girls in her village?

Part II

1. What was the secret of Maria's success?
2. How did Maria's father contribute to the success of Maria?

Lesson 9 The Bond of Love

1. How was the problem of what to do with Bruno finally solved?
2. How was Bruno found by the author?
3. What efforts did the author's wife make to take Bruno back from Mysore Zoo?

Lesson 10 Kathmandu

1. How does the author describe Kathmandu's busiest streets?
2. What is the belief at Pashupatinath about the end of Kaliyug?
3. How was the atmosphere at Pashupatinath?
4. Why did the policeman stop the party of Westerners in the temple?
5. What were the activities which one can notice at the Bagmati river?

Beehive (poetry)

Q.15 Answer the following questions in 70 words- 3

Poem 1 The Road Not Taken

1. What do the two roads stand for?
2. Where did the two roads diverge? What was the difficulty?

Poem 2 Wind

1. What should we do to make friends with the wind?
2. What should we do about our body and heart?
3. What does the poet say the wind god winnows?

Poem 3 Rain on the Roof

1. Why does the poet call the sound of the rain as 'refrain'?

Poem 6 No Men Are Foreign

1. Why does the poet call harvests 'peaceful' and war as 'winter'?
2. How does the poet propose to win over other countries?
3. What is the central idea of the poem?

Poem 7 The Duck and the Kangaroo

1. What do you learn about the Duck from the poem?
2. What do you learn about the Kangaroo from the poem?

Poem 8 On Killing a Tree

1. What is the meaning of bleeding bark? What makes it bleed?
2. Why does it take so much time to kill a tree?
3. What is the theme of the poem on killing a tree?

Poem 9 The Snake Trying

1. Why does the poet want the snake to be spared?

Poem 10 A slumber did my spirit seal

1. How does the poet react to his loved one's death?

2. How does the poet imagine her to be after death?

3. What is the central theme of the poem?

Q.16 Long Answer Questions from Supplementary Reader 'Moments' (70 words) 3

1. What do you think happens in the end of the story 'The Lost Child'? Does the child find his parents?

2. Why does the lost child lose interest in the things that he had wanted earlier?

3. What are the Guru's words of wisdom? When does the disciple remember them?

4. What are the precious things mentioned in the story 'The Happy Prince'? Why are they precious?

4. Why do the courtiers call the prince 'the Happy Prince'?

5. What is Behrman's masterpiece? What makes Sue say so?

Answer key

Grammar (Fillers)

1	the	11	Is	21	By	31	Is
2	any	12	Was	22	Arrived	32	Broken
3	an	13	A	23	Become	33	should
4	went	14	The	24	Walking	34	Many
5	much	15	Otherwise	25	on	35	Much
6	have	16	Unless	26	Because	36	Since
7	On	17	Than	27	Wisest	37	For
8	Many	18	Much	28	An	38	Any
9	Gives	19	Some	29	Better	39	So
10	after	20	may	30	of	40	have

Answer Key for Textual Objective Type Question

1-a	26-a	51-b	76-b
2-c	27-c	52-a	77-a
3-b	28-c	53-d	78-c
4-c	29-c	54-a	79-a
5-c	30-d	55-a	80-a
6-d	31-c	56-c	81-a
7-c	32-b	57-c	82-c
8-b	33-a	58-d	83-a
9-a	34-a	59-c	84-c
10-d	35-b	60-a	85-b
11-b	36-c	61-d	86-d
12-c	37-b	62-d	87-d
13-d	38-d	63-b	88-a
14-c	39-c	64-a	89-c
15-d	40-a	65-d	90-a
16-b	41-d	66-a	
17-c	42-a	67-a	
18-d	43-b	68-d	
19-d	44-d	69-c	
20-d	45-a	70-c	
21-c	46-b	71-c	
22-d	47-d	72-c	
23-d	48-a	73-d	
24-b	49-a	74-c	
25-d	50-d	75-a	