



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

PRE MID TERM EXAM (2021-22)

Class: IX

Sub: ENGLISH

Max Marks: 30

Date: 24-05-2021

Time: 1 hour

Instructions:

- i) The question paper is divided into three sections.

Section A: Reading	10 marks
Section B: Grammar	5 marks
Section C: Literature	15 marks
- ii) All questions are compulsory.

SECTION A: READING 10 MARKS

PASSAGE 1: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: - (5 Marks)

Someone will say: And are you not ashamed, Socrates, of a course of life which is likely to bring you to an untimely end? To him I may fairly answer: There you are mistaken: a man who is good for anything ought not to calculate the chance of living or dying; he ought only to consider whether in doing anything he is doing right or wrong-acting the part of a good man or of a bad.

And, therefore if you let me go now, and reject the counsels of Anytus, who said that if I were not put to death that if I escape now, your sons will all be utterly ruined by listening to my words- if you say to me, Socrates, this time we will not mind Anytus, and will let you off, but upon one condition, that you are not to inquire and speculate in this way anymore, and that if you are caught doing this again you shall die- if this was the condition on which you let me go, I should reply: Men of Athens, I honour and love you; but I shall obey God rather than you, and while I have life and strength I shall never cease from the practice and teaching of philosophy, exhorting anyone whom I meet after my manner, and convincing him, saying: O my friend, why do you, who are a citizen of the great and mighty and wise city of Athens, care so much about laying up the greatest amount of money and honour and reputation, and so little about wisdom and truth and the greatest improvement of the soul, which you never regard or heed at all? Are you not ashamed of this? Wherefore, O men of Athens, I say to you, do as Anytus bids or not as Anytus bids, and either acquit me or not; but whatever you do, know that I shall never alter my ways, not even if I have to die many times.

And now, Athenians, I am not going to argue for my own sake, as you may think, but for yours, that you may not sin against the God, or lightly reject his boon by condemning me. For if you kill me you will not easily find another like me, who, if I may use such a ludicrous figure of speech,

am a sort of gadfly, given to the State by the God; and the State is like a great and noble horse who is tardy in his motions owing to his very size, and requires to be stirred into life. I am that gadfly which God had given the State, and all day long and in all places am always fastening upon you, arousing and persuading and reproaching you. I dare say that you may feel irritated at being suddenly awakened when you are caught napping; and you may think that if you were to strike me dead, as Anytus advises, which you easily might, then you would sleep on for the remainder of your lives, unless God in His care of you gives you another gadfly.

Well, Athenians, this and the like of this is nearly all the defense which I have to offer. Yet a word more. Perhaps there may be someone who is offended at me, when he calls to mind how he himself, on a similar or even a less serious occasion, had recourse to prayers and supplications with many tears, and how he produces his children in court, which was a moving spectacle, together with a posse of his relations and friends; whereas I, who am probably in danger of my life, will do none of these things.

-Extracts from the last speech of Socrates at his trial.

Q1. Find the suitable words which have the meaning as given below:

advising earnestly

1. boon
2. exhorting
3. spectacle
4. stirred

Q2. What did Socrates consider as of a greater value than wealth and honour?

1. Socrates considered wisdom and the greatest uplift of soul of a greater value than wealth and honour.
2. Socrates considered wisdom a greater value than wealth and honour.
3. Socrates considered wisdom, truth and the greatest uplift of soul of a greater value than wealth and honour.
4. Socrates considered truth and the greatest uplift of soul of a greater value than wealth and honour.

Q3. What does 'Obey God' imply?

1. Obey God means God desires everyone to obey without reasoning.
2. Obey God means God desires everyone must try as much as possible to do good and make others do good.

3. Obey God means God desires everyone must not be scared to die.
4. Obey God means God means everyone must obey what God desired and God desires that men should do good and make others do good.

Q4. What, according to Anytus, would happen if Socrates was not put to death?

1. According to Anytus, Socrates would go on ruining and corrupting the lives of all Athenian children and youths by his teaching, in case he was not put to death.
2. According to Anytus, Socrates would go on ruining and corrupting the lives of all Athenian children and youths by his music, in case he was not put to death.
3. According to Anytus, public would go on ruining and corrupting the lives of all Athenian children and youths by his teaching, in case he was not put to death.
4. According to Anytus, Socrates would go on improving the lives of all Athenian children and youths by his teaching, in case he was not put to death.

Q5. Why a man should not (according to Socrates) consider the chance of living or dying?

1. A good man should only consider whether he is rich or poor and in doing so he should not worry whether he lives or dies.
2. A good man should only consider whether Anytus is ruling and in doing so he should not worry whether he lives or dies.
3. A good man should only consider whether he is doing good or wrong and in so doing he should not worry whether he lives or dies.
4. A good man should not consider anything because dying is not important in his life.

PASSAGE 2: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: - (5 Marks)

Supposing you have to make a payment of Rs.100, you can do in rupee-coins; but it would be *cumbersome* to pay in nickel or copper coins, because they are heavy to carry and also because it takes much time to count them. The Government therefore permits you to make the payment in rupee-notes. What are these rupee-notes really? They are a kind of money, right enough, although they are made of paper instead of metal. You can use them in just the same way that you use ordinary money. The reason why they are made of paper and used is that they save the trouble of carrying metal coins about- of course, paper is lighter than metal- and they also save using silver and other metals when they are *scarce*.

What makes these *mere* pieces of paper bear the value of the number of rupees that is printed upon them? Why should a piece of paper, with 100 printed on it be worth twenty times as much as piece of paper with 'five' printed on it- and also worth a hundred times as much as a silver rupee-

coin? The reason is that Government guarantees that the piece of paper is worth the amount printed on it and promises to pay that amount to anybody who wishes to exchange this paper for the rupee-coins. Also, if you think about it you can easily realize that crores more of rupee-coins would have to be minted, if all paper-money were *abolished*.

Perhaps you may ask, “Then why not have paper money only? Why use silver and nickel and copper at all?” The answer is – because money must, as we have already said, be something so useful that everyone wants. Also because the metals are the best form of money; and thirdly because it would be impossible to print just the right amount of paper money that would keep prices at their proper natural level. If any Government prints too much paper money, then prices go up at once. The supply of money is increased and therefore its value (in food, clothes, books, houses, land, tools and everything else) goes down.

You may think at first that it is *queer* to talk of having too much paper money and that money is so nice and useful that you cannot have too much of it. But if you think that, I am afraid you are forgetting that money is only useful for what it will buy; so it is no good at all having more money if there are no more things to buy with it. The more money there is, the higher will be the prices of everything. The same thing happens with rupee-coins as with paper money. But it is not likely to happen, for this reason: it is very easy to print a great deal of paper money, but not at all easy to print a great deal of rupee-coins, but not at all easy to increase the amount of rupee-coins. Silver has to be dug out of mines, and very difficult to get; so the amount there is if it keeps very steady and changes very little. In fact that is one of the chief reasons why it was chosen to make coins of.

- Ernest F. Row

Q1. Why should the prices of commodities go up when there is plenty of paper money?

1. When the supply of money increases the demand of goods and services also increase.
2. When the supply of money increases the shopkeepers charge more money from the customers.
3. When the supply of money increases the public starts saving more money.
4. When the supply of money increases the government increases the taxes.

Q2. What do you mean by cumbersome?

1. difficult to copy
2. difficult to inherit
3. difficult to extract
4. difficult to carry

Q3. What is the real value of money?

1. Money helps to bring peace.
2. Money helps to exchange things.
3. Money makes you successful.
4. Money makes you happy.

Q4. Which word in the give extract means ‘formally put an end to’?

1. abolished
2. scarce
3. mere
4. queer

Q5. According to the passage we must have paper money as well as coins because:

- i. Money should be so useful that everyone wants
 - ii. Metals are the best form of money
 - iii. It will be impossible to print just the right amount of paper money
1. Only option i
 2. Only option i and ii
 3. Only option i and iii
 4. All of the above

SECTION A: GRAMMAR 5 MARKS

Q3: Read the following sentences carefully and choose the right preposition that follow: - (5 Marks)

1. She is working hard now _____ the future. (with reference, with an eye to, with the exception of, with a view to)
2. A child becomes a man _____ of time. (in common with, in course of, in consideration with, in case of)
3. Does this tie go well _____ this coat? (on, at, with, for)
4. I stayed in Bhopal _____ three months. (since, for, from, in)
5. I have been working _____ morning. (since, for, from, in)

SECTION C: LITERATURE 15 MARKS

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*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.

Q1. What do you mean by the line 'how way leads on to way'.

1. It means that one way leads to another so we must be careful when we are taking any way
2. It means that as we walk on a path, we come across more options and make choices further. We keep on walking ahead on that way.
3. It means that the poet was sure that this is the right way for him and was not going to come back for the other one.
4. It means that once you take a particular road you are not sure whether it is the right way or the wrong one. But still you believe that it is the right road for you.

Q2. Why was both the road look alike that morning?

1. That morning both roads were covered in leaves.
2. That morning both roads were similar in length.
3. That morning both roads were not covered in leaves.
4. That morning both roads were not looking black

Q3. What do you mean by the word 'trodden'?

1. Walked
2. Travelled
3. read
4. covered

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

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. And then when they turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had had when they read it the first time.

Q4. Who found the book and where?

1. Margie found the book in the attic.
2. Tommy found the book in the attic.
3. Margie's grandfather found the book in the attic.
4. Tommy found the book in the schoolroom.

Q5. What was the book about?

1. About the past culture of society
2. About the past education system
3. About the facilities available to people in the past
4. About the future education system

Q6. Why did they think that the book they found was a waste?

1. It was printed on paper and now was the time of telebooks
2. It was printed on paper and they had millions of books in the TV.
3. It was printed on paper so they will have to throw it away once they finished reading it.

4. It was printed on paper and the words were looking funny because they weren't moving.

Choose the correct option:

Q7. In the story 'The Lost Child', the child wants many things in the fair. What are they?

1. burfi, a garland of gulmohur, balloons
2. toys, dragon-flies, swans
3. gulab-jamun, a garland of gulmohur, balloons, snake
4. rasagulla, a garland of gulmohur, balloons

Q8. Where did the man find the lost child?

1. at the roundabout
2. next to the snake charmer
3. in the shrine
4. next to the toy store

Q9. What is the theme of the story 'The Lost Child'?

- i) the universality of a child's desire for everything he claps his eyes on.
- ii) the many things present in a fair are reasons of distraction

1. Option i
2. Option ii
3. Both option i and ii
4. Neither i nor ii

Q10. When did Margie learn the punch code?

1. When she was 8 years old
2. When she was 7 years old
3. When she was 6 years old
4. When she was 5 years old

Q11. On which date did Margie make an entry in her diary about schools?

1. 17th May 2157
2. 17th May 2156
3. 17th May 2158
4. 17th May 2155

Q12. Who is the author of 'The fun they had'?

1. Charles Dickens
2. Issac Asimov
3. Robert Frost
4. Coates Kinney

Q13. Who is the poet of "The Road Not Taken"?

1. Charles Dickens
2. Issac Asimov

3. Robert Frost
4. Coates Kinney

Q14. Why did the lost child not ask for flowers?

1. He knew his father will say that they were cheap.
2. He knew his father will say that he is too old to have them.
3. He knew his father will say that he must not wait any longer.
4. He knew his father will not buy them as it was very expensive.

Q15. The lost child did not ask for many things but made a bold request for one. What did he request for?

1. A ride on the roundabout
2. Toys from the shops
3. His favourite sweet from the hawkers
4. Few minutes at the snake charmer