



REVISION QUESTION PAPER POST MID TERM (2020-21)

Class: IX

Sub: ENGLISH

Max Marks: 30

Time: 1 hour

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of three sections. Section A-Reading (10 Marks), Section B – Grammar (8 Marks), Section C- Literature and Supplementary Reading Text (12 Marks)
3. Write question numbers correctly.
4. Attempt one section at a stretch and then move on to the next section.
5. Use of correcting fluid (whitener) is prohibited. Note: This paper consists of 4 printed pages.

SECTION A: READING (10 marks)

Q I. Read carefully the following passage and answer the questions that follow it: (5 marks)

Fifty years ago people ate ice cream only in summer. Now it is eaten all the year round. It originated in the Orient, centuries before English schoolboys first tasted it. Marco Polo saw people eating ice cream there and brought back the idea to Italy. From Italy the idea was carried to France, it became very popular in France with the rich, and an effort was even made to keep the recipes a secret from the common people. But, of course, they soon learned about this delicious new food and ice cream became popular with everyone. Soon it spread all over the world. The first factory to manufacture ice cream was started in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1851. However, the real development of ice cream and the ice cream business didn't take place until after 1900 with new developments in refrigeration.

The basis of all ice cream is cream, milk or milk solids, sugar, and sometimes eggs. Vanilla, chocolate, berries, fruit ingredients, and nuts are added as flavors. This is the usual proportion of ingredients in ice cream: about 80 to 85 percent cream and milk products, 15 percent sugar, half to four and a half per cent flavoring, and three-tenths of one per cent stabilizer.

A small amount of gelatin is used in order to retain the smoothness of the ice cream by preventing the formation of ice crystals.

When you eat a third of a pint of vanilla ice cream, you are getting about as much calcium, protein, and vitamin B as are in half a cup of whole milk, and as much vitamin A and calories as are in one cup of milk.

A. The major change towards Ice cream is that

- i. it is eaten throughout the year
- ii. it is eaten as a desert
- iii. it is eaten in summer
- iv. it is eaten in winter

B. Ice cream became popular with everyone

- i. when the idea was carried from Italy to France
- ii. when English school boys tasted it
- iii. when the rich in France started eating it
- iv. when the common people learned about its recipe

C. The introduction of refrigeration led to the

- i. increased consumption of ice cream
- ii. development of the ice cream business
- iii. increase in the production of ice cream
- iv. improvement in the quality of ice cream

D. The smoothness of ice cream is retained by

- i. forming ice crystals
- ii. using a small amount of gelatin
- iii. using eggs
- iv. using cream and milk

E. Find a word from the passage that means the same as “tasty”

- i. recipes
- ii. gelatin
- iii. delicious
- iv. flavouring

QII. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(5 Marks)

Unconsciousness is a state where a person appears to be in deep sleep from where he/ she cannot be awoken. The individual does not respond to any external stimuli, like sprinkling cold water on the face, and for that matter even painful ones like piercing with a pin, tingling a nerve etc. This insensible state is brought about by some interference in the normal functioning of the brain and the nervous system.

Unconsciousness when partial is called stupor and when complete is called coma. In cases of stupor, the individual can be roused with difficulty but the eyelids cannot be opened due to resistance by the individual. In a coma, however there is no response when an individual is being called, the lid can be opened without any resistance.

The usual case of unconsciousness includes fainting, sunstroke, concussion (brain injury), etc. Fainting is caused by the temporary reduction in the blood supply to the brain because of fright, unexpected good or bad news etc. People held up in stuffy places like the elevators often faint. A sudden fall in blood pressure can also cause fainting. The individual appears pale, becomes weak and slow, breathing becomes shallow and skin turns cold and clammy. Excessive summer heat can make the individual faint. Prolonged exposure to sun may cause sunstroke, which starts with headache, vomiting, dizziness, cramps or dryness of the throat.

Concussion commonly results in unconsciousness. Direct injury to the brain caused by either a blow on the head or a fall from a height etc. may result in concussion. The patient may ‘black out’ for a short time. An individual could suddenly become unconscious due to a heart attack. The initial signs are vomiting, profuse sweating and pain on the left side of the chest.

A. Unconsciousness is caused

- i. by piercing with a pin
- ii. by tingling a nerve
- iii. by some interference in the normal functioning of the nervous system
- iv. by sprinkling cold water on the face

B. Stupor is

- i. complete unconsciousness
- ii. partial unconsciousness
- iii. deep sleep
- iv. also known as coma

C. Temporary reduction in the blood supply to the brain usually results in

- i. sleep
- ii. coma
- iii. fainting
- iv. low blood pressure

D. The initial signs of heart attack are

- i. vomiting, dizziness and cramps
- ii. low blood pressure and clod skin
- iii. pale face and weakness
- iv. vomiting, profuse sweating and pain on the left side of the chest

E. A word in the passage which means the same as ‘opposition’ is

- i. interference
- ii. resistance
- iii. reduction
- iv. concussion

SECTION B: GRAMMAR (8 Marks)

III. Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given below to complete the following passage. (1 x 4 = 4 marks)

Father wanted (a) _____ say something but the bus had started moving. I saw (b) _____ father receding into the distance. I saw (c) _____ the road we had come by looked like a giant motionless rope. Father (d) _____ use the same road to go back home.

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|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| a. i) too | ii) so | iii) to | iv) for |
| b. i) his | ii) my | iii) her | iv) him |
| c. i) if | ii) which | iii) that | iv) whether |
| d. i) could | ii) would | iii) should | iv) will |

IV. In the following passages, choose the most appropriate option from the ones given below to complete the passage. (1x 4 = 4 marks)

Lecture as a method of teaching is as old as civilization. It is (a) _____ commonly practiced and very widely used. In (b) _____ countries, (c) _____ traditional and almost the only technique (d) _____ was the formal lecture.

- a. i) more ii) much iii) most iv) many
b. i) a ii) the iii) an iv) many
c. i) the ii) a iii) every iv) an
d. i) employ ii) employs iii) employed iv) employing

SECTION C: LITERATURE AND SUPPLEMENTARY READING TEXT- (12 marks)

V. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (1 x 3 = 3 Marks)

*They tell them a curious story—
I don't believe 'tis true;
And yet you may learn a lesson
If I tell the tale to you.*

- (a) What is the 'curious story' that the people tell?
(b) Who does not believe in the story?
(c) Why does the poet narrate this tale?

VI. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (1 x 3 = 3 Marks)

*Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.*

- (a) Why does the poet feel 'no men are foreign'?
(b) Who are referred to as brothers?
(c) What two things are common to all people as referred to in lines three and four of the extract?

VII. Answer the following questions (6 Marks)

- (a) Describe the fire tragedy that struck Zan's house?
(b) What did Johnsy believe about the falling leaves? Did Sue believe the same thing?
(c) Arguing with a fool proves there are two. How does the wise guru find a way out without arguing with the king?
(d) Describe how the author packed the bag for going on a trip?
(e) What was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's first earnings?
(f) What were the religious consequences faced by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in his childhood?