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SET NO- 02

Candidates must write the Set No. on the title page of the answer book

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE-I
PERIODIC TEST-II (2017-18)**

- Check that this question paper contains **five** printed pages.
- Set number given on the right hand side of question paper should be written on title pages of answer books by candidate .
- Check that this question paper contains 11 questions.
- Write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes cooling time has been allotted to read this question paper only and do not write any answer on answer book during this period.

CLASS- IX

SUB: ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE

Time: 3Hrs

MaximumMarks:80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This paper consists of 3 sections.

Section A- Reading	20 marks
Section B- Writing and Grammar	30 marks
Section C- Literature and Long Reading Text	30 marks
3. Do not write anything in the question paper.
4. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and written in the answer sheet provided.
5. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.
6. Strictly adhere to word limit.

SECTION-A (Reading:20 marks)

Q.1 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:(8)

The first written public examinations were introduced over 1400 years ago with the establishment of the imperial examination system in 606 AD in China. By the middle of the 19th century, competitive examinations had been introduced in

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Britain and India to select government officials. Public examination in schools have a shorter but still considerable history.

At present, the examination systems in India are characterised by heterogeneity. They differ in their vintage, organisational design, financial stability, autonomy, organisational culture and credibility. For instance, the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is unique in conducting exams through the distance mode; the Indian School Certificate Examination confines itself only to private schools; and the West Bengal Board of Madrasa Education is for Islamic educational institutions only. The Amrik Singh Report(1997) on reorganising boards wondered "Can there also be a system whereby it becomes possible to grade and categorise the boards in respect of how efficiently and honestly examinations are organised?"

To do so, a set of parameters was chosen to measure effectiveness, transparency and economic efficiency of the functioning of these organisations. These parameters include indicators like cost incurred per student, fees charged per student, number of examinees per employee and number of affiliated schools per employee. The functioning of a total of 20 boards was analysed in terms of 18 performance indicators in 2005.

The data collected from the states shows that most boards have an operating surplus. The CBSE, along with the Maharashtra board , seem to fare the best.

Another important measure of effectiveness of the functioning of the boards is the time taken for declaration of examination results. It was found that this ranged from a mere 26 days in the case of Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board in 2005 to 48 days for class X in neighbouring Maharashtra. The Supreme Court has recently issued directions that results should be declared within 45 days from the end of the examination. In 2005, 10 of the 20 boards, which provided this information, could not declare results within 45 days.

Q. 1.1 Answer the following questions briefly.

(1X8=8)

- i) When were the first written public examinations introduced?
- ii) Mention two features of the examination system in our country.
- iii) What conclusion did the Amrik Singh Report bring forth?
- iv) Which boards seem to fare the best in terms of operating surplus?
- v) Mention the directions issued by the Supreme Court?
- vi) Give one feature of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).
- vii) The examinations are characterised by _____.
- viii) West Bengal Board of Madrasa Education is for _____ institutions only.

Q. 2 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (12)

Forget goodwill and equality when it comes to our friendship. Research has shown that when it comes to picking friends, we feel most comfortable in the company of people who we think are on the same level as us socially or even slightly below us. It doesn't matter how well you're doing as long as you believe you are better off than your friends and neighbours, you find your life more fulfilling.

This new research might come as a shock to many, but if we are completely honest with ourselves, we would realize that we have felt slightly threatened by a friend's success some time or the other. Even with past friendships, the real reason could be that at some point, one of you may have felt a bit superior or inferior to the other. Even if we don't spell it out, most friendships have a lot going on below the surface.

As much as we may try to deny it, or pretend otherwise, most of us are easily impressed by a great job, a large bank account or rising social status when it comes to picking a partner, or friends. In both cases, we want people who are there for us and reinforce our own self-worth. So, more often than not, the question that is running through our head is: how can we choose a good friend, if we were not as good ourselves?

But it's not all about the outward trappings. Very often, it is the emotional bit that is relevant. For instance, a woman losing vast amounts of weight may get not very complimentary feedback from close friends, no matter how fabulous she looks. She could be accused of being too thin or even arrogant suddenly. What has happened basically is that as her friendship status has gone up, she is forcing her friends to re-evaluate theirs.

Q. 2.1 Answer the following questions. (2X4=8)

- i) According to research, when are we most comfortable picking friends?
- ii) Why do we feel threatened by our friend's success?
- iii) What impresses us easily when it comes to picking a partner, or friends?
- iv) When do we wish to be re-evaluated?

Q. 2.2 Pick out words from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following: (1X4=4)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| i) similarity | ii) deceive |
| iii) absolutely | iv) disagree |

SECTION- B(WRITING & GRAMMAR:30 marks)

Q. 3 You are Ashmit/Ashmita. Recently you came across a news clipping about lack of fitness and stamina in children who fall down during assembly and games period. Write an article for a newspaper highlighting the importance of games and sports and physical fitness for students in about 100-120 words. (8)

Q. 4 Complete the following story in about 200-250 words. (12)

Karim was taken aback, seeing the sudden ray of the lightening passing through the window .Though it was a fine December Evening without any sign of storm.....

Q. 5 Complete the following paragraph by choosing the correct option given below. (3)

India (i)_____known as a leader in entertainment. It produces more films than Hollywood (ii)_____a year. A number of films use animation along with live actors to make (iii)_____scene more plausible.

- (i) (a) has (b) is (c) are (d) have
 (ii) (a) within (b) in (c) on (d) during
 (iii) (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) those

Q. 6 There is an error in each of the lines against which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided. (4)

	<u>Incorrect</u>	<u>Correct</u>
Much of the folk tales deliver the message	a)-----	-----
quite clear. There is a story about	b)-----	-----
Birbal not being allowed to attending	c)-----	-----
the king's free lunch. The reasons was	d)-----	-----
which he was not dressed up properly.	e)-----	-----
This happened in spite of the intelligence.	f)-----	-----
The moral of the story was-	g)-----	-----
"Don't judge the book by its cover".	h)-----	-----

Q.7 Rearrange the followings into meaningful sentences. (3)

- a) can be/ two/ blamed/ persons/ the murder/ for
 b) to the/ there are/culprit/ many clues/ real/ pointing
 c) the/ find/ murderer/ who/real/ out/ is

SECTION-C (LITERATURE & LONG READING TEXT: 30 marks)

8) Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow. (4)

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.

- (a) Who does 'both' refer to?
- (b) Why does the poet doubt his coming back?
- (c) Why would the poet like to come back?
- (d) What does the poet know about the road?

OR

I listened, motionless and still
And, as I mounted up the hill
The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more

- i) What music is the poet talking in these lines?
- ii) How does the poet listen to the song?
- iii) What does the song have on the poet?
- iv) How is the poet able to hear this music even after the maiden has stopped singing?

Q. 9 Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words each. (2X4=8)

- (a) What did the Professor mean by intelligent reading?
- (b) How did Juliette flatter Jeanne?
- (c) Why is the nightingale's song a welcome song?
- (d) How did Hoper feel when he returned to his home?

Q. 10 Answer one of the following questions in about 100 to 120 words. (8)
Devotion, dedication and strong determination help overcoming obstacles. Justify the statement with reference to the character of Krishtakka?

OR

The brook teaches us the value of continuous effort to achieve the goal. Explain with reference to the text.

Q. 11 Answer one of the following questions in 150 to 200 words. (10)
How did Gulliver help the Lilliputians in the war with Blefuscu?

OR

Give a brief character sketch of the king of Brobdingnag.