

**CBSE Class 09**  
**English Language and Literature**  
**Sample Paper 4 (2019-20)**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

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**General Instructions:**

- i. This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All questions are compulsory.
  - ii. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.  
Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
  - iii. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
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**Section A**

**1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions carefully: (8 marks)**

As the culture of nuclear families is cropping up, we often hear parents cribbing about how difficult it is to bring up children these days. Too many parties, excessive extravagance, too much pocket money, less attention towards studies. In fact an unending list of woes. But why is this the case these days?

Have parents ever given it a thought? Putting a child in a good school or in a good college, buying them gadgets, giving them lots of pocket money and letting them do just what they feel like. The basic need of a growing child is love, attention, companionship which should be first given at home. Only the right amount of independence should be given, their individuality should be respected and they should be treated at par with adults.

Problems with children have started increasing nowadays. The younger generation complains of losing independence while the older generation crib about the generation gap. There is too much expense to be met so both the parents have to work to maintain a good standard of living. But what about the generations before us? Our grandparents lived in joint families, but they had nothing to crib about. There was perfect harmony between the generations. We must understand that there is much

more than a child needs than just material pleasures.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any eight of the following questions briefly: (1×8=8)**

- a. What type of family is cropping up nowadays?
- b. Why do parents crib about bringing up children in nuclear families?
- c. What is the basic need of a growing child?
- d. What is the right environment for the children?
- e. Why has the problem with the children increased nowadays?
- f. Why are the parents failing in their duties?
- g. In what type of families did our grandparents live in the generations before us?
- h. Why had they nothing to crib about?

**2. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions carefully: (12 marks)**

As per the concept of 'tabula rasa', at birth, the mind is a blank slate. An individual learns new things and gains knowledge at each level of growth and development. Using the faculties of insight and perception, the individual makes sense of that knowledge and executes that knowledge to make sense of the world around him/her. Birth does not guarantee wisdom. It requires conscious effort from the individual. Also, it is fair to say that the more effort an individual makes, the more knowledge/wisdom he/ she will gain.

We can describe wisdom as knowledge gained by having many experiences in life or knowledge of what is proper or reasonable or the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience, understanding and common sense. Whichever way wisdom is interpreted, fundamental to the idea of wisdom is that it takes time and comes with experience and development of the ability to think, analyse, judge and act.

A person not willing to seek knowledge, make sense of people, things, events, apply perception, judgment and action can never gain wisdom and be called wise. People renowned for their wisdom such as Plato, Aristotle, Siddhartha and Chanakya, and others weren't born wise but gained wisdom over time and with a lot of effort.

Birth can also not be inherited. After birth, every individual needs to develop those faculties within himself/herself that enable him/her to be receptive and perspective to new experiences, learning and hence wisdom. A wise person distinguishes

himself/herself from the crowd by his/her proper sense of judgment, considered opinion, common sense and insights, all developed as a result of great effort.

Wisdom is the result of one's experiences and cannot be taught. The transmission of knowledge or learning can in itself not result in a person gaining wisdom. Only if the person takes the pains to make sense of that knowledge or learning or only if that knowledge or learning shapes his understanding of fundamentals and influences his action positively, can he be called a wise person.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly: (12×1=12)**

**Answer briefly: (2 x 4 = 8)**

- a. At what stage does an individual gain knowledge?
- b. How do people make sense of the world around them?
- c. What do you mean by 'wisdom'?
- d. How can one gain Wisdom?

**Vocabulary: (1 x 4 = 4)**

- i. Identify the word which means the same as 'insight'.
  - a. experience
  - b. power
  - c. extremity
  - d. understanding
- ii. The word opposite in meaning to 'conscious' is .....
  - a. awareness
  - b. senseless
  - c. least
  - d. easy
- iii. The noun form of analyse is .....
  - a. analytic
  - b. analytical
  - c. analysis
  - d. none of these
- iv. Learning can in itself not result in a person gaining wisdom. Here learning is a....

- a. Verb
- b. Noun
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

### Section B

3. Our country has different cultures, religions and languages. But when our motherland faces any crisis, all people deal with it unitedly. Write an article on the topic of Unity in Diversity. **(8 Marks)**

**OR**

Indian summers are really unbearable. One day the maximum temperature shot up to 47°C. It was the most miserable day of the year for you. Record the experience in your diary, Write a diary entry in about 100-150 words.

4. Seema decided to write a story for her school magazine, but after some time, she could not complete the story as she had to go out for some urgent work. Complete the story on the basis of the beginning given below using 150-200 words.

**Hint**-An old man had two daughters. He loved both of them. Once he asked them...

**(10 marks)**

**OR**

Aradhna started writing a story of **Two Boys in a Jungle**. Due to the pressure of heavy engagements, she gave up after writing a line or so. Taking help from the input given below and based on the introduction Aradhna made, develop a complete story, in about 100-120 words.

Veeru and Karim were young Keralites. Next week their school was going to organise a camp near a forest in Ponmuddy...

5. **Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate words from the given options : (any four) (1×4=4)**

Spending time (i) \_\_\_\_\_ their kids brings immediate as well as long-term gains (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ fathers. Children of an involved dad (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ more popular, get on better with peers and are (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ empathetic according to a research published (v)

\_\_\_\_\_ a Canadian study.

- i. (a) of (b) with (c) beside (d) besides
- ii. (a) to (b) in (c) with (d) at
- iii. (a) is (b) was (c) were (d)
- iv. (a) more (b) more than (c) most (d) the most
- v. (a) with (b) to (c) by (d) on

6. In the following passage, one word has been omitted in each line against which a blank is given. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word comes after it in the space provided. (1×4=4)

|  | Word Before    | Missing Word | Word After      |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Soon after Gandhiji's return South Africa,                         | e.g.<br>return | from         | South<br>Africa |
| a meeting of the Congress held in Bombay.                          | (a) _____      | _____        | _____           |
| Kaka Saheb Kalelkar went there help Gandhiji.                      | (b) _____      | _____        | _____           |
| One day Kaka Saheb found Gandhiji<br>searching something his desk. | (c) _____      | _____        | _____           |
| "What's the matter? What are looking for?"                         | (d) _____      | _____        | _____           |

7. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows:  
(4 marks)

Rohan: When is the fancy dress competition at your school?

Seema: It is after two weeks.

Rohan: Are you taking part in it?

Seema: Yes, I am taking part as a caterpillar.

Rohan: Why have you chosen that?

Seema: So that I can reach late.

Rohan asked Seema (a).....Seema replied (b).....Rohan enquired (c)  
.....Seema said that (d) ..... Rohan asked why she had chosen that. Seema  
answered so that she could reach late.

### Section C

8. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. [4x1 = 4 marks]**

The wind blows out weak fires.  
He makes strong fires roar and flourish.  
His friendship is good  
We praise him every day.

- a. What does it do with strong fires?
- b. Why does the poet say that his friendship is good?
- c. Write the word opposite in meaning to friendship.
- d. What is the wind a symbol of?

**OR**

- Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. [4x1 = 4 marks]**

I will arise and go now,  
and go to Innisfree,  
And a small cabin builds there,  
of day and wattles made:  
Nine bean-rows will I have there,  
a hive for the honeybee,  
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

- a. Name the poem and the poet.
  - b. Where does the poet wish to go?
  - c. What will the poet do for the honeybee?
  - d. What sort of house will the poet build there?
9. **Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each: (10 Marks)**
- a. What would Kezia do while her father slept on Sundays? What happened when he woke up?
  - b. How was Santosh born?

- c. How does the tree get killed in the end? Write your answer in the context of the Poem 'On Killing a tree'.
  - d. Where was Toto kept immediately after Grandfather got him? Why? Write your answer in the context of The Adventures of Toto.
  - e. Which two things did Bryson remember at the Logan Airport in Boston?
  - f. How did the swallow give comfort to the son of the seamstress? Write your answer in the context of The Happy Prince.
10. What did the bear start eating in the company of human beings? **(8 Marks)**

**OR**

Why does the author call 'febrile confusion' to the atmosphere at Pashupatinath Temple?

11. What mystery did the Guru create before the king in the kingdom of fools? **(8 Marks)**

**OR**

How did Prashant improve the condition of the shelter?

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**Solution**

**Section A**

1.
  - a. Nowadays the culture of nuclear families with “only parents and their children” is cropping up.
  - b. Parents are cribbing about bringing up children in nuclear families because there are too many parties, excessive extravagance, too much pocket money given to children and little attention paid towards the children and their studies.
  - c. Love, care and companionship from elders are the basic things required by a child at a growing stage.
  - d. The child should be given only the right amount of independence, his individuality should be respected and he should be treated at par with the adults.
  - e. The problem with the children has increased nowadays because the younger generation complains of losing independence while the older generation cribs about the generation gap.
  - f. There is too much expense to be met so both the parents have to work to maintain a good standard of living, but in the process, the children are neglected and they suffer.
  - g. Our grandparents lived in joint families. They lived together harmoniously and happily and without grudges.
  - h. Our grandparents lived in joint families, but they had nothing to crib about. There was perfect harmony between the generations.
2. **Answer briefly:**
  - a. According to the concept of 'tabula rasa', at birth, our mind is a blank slate. An individual learns new things and gains knowledge at each level of growth and development.
  - b. Using the faculties of insight and perception, people make use of the knowledge they have already gained and executed that knowledge to make sense of the world around them.
  - c. Wisdom can be described as knowledge gained by many experiences, knowledge,



and good judgment.

- d. Wisdom is the result of one's experience and cannot be taught. The transmission of knowledge or learning can in itself not result in a person gaining wisdom. He/she can gain wisdom only if he/she takes the pains to make sense of that knowledge or only if that knowledge or learning shapes his/her understanding of fundamentals.

**Vocabulary:**

- i. Understanding means the same as 'insight'.
- ii. Opposite in meaning to 'conscious' is senseless
- iii. The noun form of analyse is analysis
- iv. Learning is a Noun.

**Section B**

3. **Unity in diversity**

"Unity in diversity" - these are not just words, but something that is highly applicable to a country like India that is incredibly rich in culture and heritage. A few quotations or statements cannot describe the pedestal that India holds on to the world map because of its colourful and unique culture. From the times of Mauryas, Cholas and Mughals to the period of the British Empire, India has always been famous for its traditions and hospitality. India is a synthesis of diverse social and cultural elements. There is diversity not only in regard to racial compositions, religious and linguistic distinctions but also in patterns of living, lifestyles, occupational pursuits, inheritance and succession of law and practices and rites related to birth, marriage, death etc. But when the need is, national unity and integrity have always been maintained even though sharp economic and social inequalities have obstructed the emergence of equalitarian social relations. The idea of unity of India is inherent in all its historical and socio-cultural facts as well as in its cultural heritage. The distinctive feature of India in its unity and diversity is also reflected in the social ethos. We should always maintain this unity to make our country more powerful.

**OR**

Jhansi

20th July, 20XX

Friday, 8:00 pm

Dear Diary,

Indian summers can be really unbearable. And who can live in peace and comfort when the heat waves start blowing over the plains of north India. It was the 20th of July, 20XX, the most miserable day of my life. It was certainly the hottest day of the season. By noon the heat became unbearable. To avoid dehydration, we had already had several litres of cold water. I had to go to the market. I forgot to wear a cap. By the time I reached home, I was very miserable and started vomiting. To make things still worse, there was a breakdown of electric power during most part of the night. Without the working of fans and air-conditioners, we felt miserable. We spent a sleepless and miserable night.

Swaragini

4.

#### **Greed "A Bottomless Pit"**

An old man had two daughters. He loved both of them. Once he asked the girls to choose one from the two bags of bricks and money. One girl was a bit greedy and selfish but the other one was good and loved her father a lot. The greedy one though didn't understand what was that she chose the bag of money while others took the bag of bricks.

The father smiled and he said, the bag of money is only the money he had saved, it was a small amount. But the bag of bricks meant their house. He had built quite a big and comfortable home for his daughters. And whatever the girls chose will be theirs now. At last, the greedy girl felt sad extremely for her decision. But the good one said to her sister that they both can live in the house happily. The greedy girl felt bad for herself. Their father was happy to see them like that and sadly he passed away that evening.

Moral of the story :

we should not place the money before our assets of love and affection that are created by our parents.

**OR**

#### **Two Boys in a Jungle**

Veeru and Karim were young Keralites. The next week their school was going to organize a camp near a forest in Ponmuddy. The following week they joined the camp. One day they went out together. They thought of going inside the forest to explore it. Soon they lost their way. The sun had set. They were walking along the Periyar river. They heard a loud noise. They stood still and listened to it. They heard the sound of an animal coming towards them. It was the sound of a big elephant. He was just fifty meters away from them. The elephant smelled them too. He saw them standing quietly behind an oak tree. He raised his long trunk up in the air and trumpeted loudly. The boys didn't move. Veeru was a little frightened, but Karim was not. Slowly the elephant started coming nearer and nearer. Now he was only ten meters away. **Let's do something**, said Karim. **Do it, before he attacks us**, said Veeru.

Karim pulled out a balloon from his pocket. He put it in his mouth and started blowing into the balloon. At last, it was blown to the size of a small bag. Karim hit the full blown balloon hard with his hand. **Bang-Bang!** The elephant stopped and trumpeted angrily. He was confused. The elephant turned away and disappeared into the forest. The boys ran and ran till they reached safely at the camp. After reaching the camp, they shared their experience with their classmates. After that, they ate dinner and slept. Next day morning, they went back to their school. after reaching school their parents' came and took them to their home. Once they reached home they told their parents what they have experienced. They were angry at both of them and told them not to repeat it ever again later they appreciated Karim for his moment of action. After some time they ate dinner and slept.

5.
  - i. with
  - ii. to
  - iii. are
  - iv. more
  - v. by

6.

| Word Before  | Missing Word | Word After |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| (a) Congress | <u>was</u>   | held       |
| (b) there    | <u>to</u>    | help       |
|              |              |            |

|               |            |           |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| (c) searching | <u>for</u> | something |
| (d) are       | <u>you</u> | looking   |

7. a. when the fancy dress competition in her school was?  
 b. that it was after two weeks.  
 c. whether she was taking part in that  
 d. she was taking part as a caterpillar

### Section C

8. a. It makes strong fire roar and flourish.  
 b. The poet says so because its friendship gives us strength.  
 c. Enmity.  
 d. The wind is a symbol of the challenges and adversities one faces in life.

### OR

- a. The name of the poem is 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' and the name of the poet is 'William Butler Yeats'.
- b. He wishes to go to Innisfree Island.
- c. He will make a hive for them.
- d. He will build a house of clay and wood.
9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each:
- a. On Sundays, Kezia's grandmother would send her to the drawing-room to spend some time with her parents. Kezia would find her father fast asleep on the sofa. She would sit on a stool and gravely watch her father until he woke up and stretched to ask the time. Then, he would look at her and tell her not to stare at him as it made her look like a 'Little Brown Owl'.
- b. Santosh Yadav was born in a society where the birth of a son was regarded as a blessing and a daughter was generally not welcomed. Her grandmother wanted a girl instead of a boy. This is how Santosh was born as a sixth child in a family with five sons.
- c. After the roots are pulled out, the tree is left in the scorching sun to dry and wither. The tree starts browning, hardening and twisting as it dries up. This process ultimately leads to the killing of the tree.
- d. Grandfather, who was fond of pets, would face resistance from Grandmother whenever he brought a new pet into the house. So, he hid Toto for some time and

kept his entry a secret until Grandmother was in a good mood. Toto was put in a closet opening into the narrator's bedroom wall. He was tied securely to a peg fastened into the wall. He was kept here secretly because Grandmother created fuss whenever a new pet was brought into the house.

- e. Bryson remembered two things while he was at the Logan Airport in Boston. He remembered not only that he had recently joined the British Airways' frequent flyer programme but also that he had put the card in his carry-on bag that was hanging around his neck.
  - f. The swallow came to the house of the seamstress. She found that her son was suffering from a fever. He was very ill. He took pity on him. He fanned the boy with his wings. The son felt comfortable. He fell asleep the swallow kept the Ruby on a table beside the lady.
10. Bruno was a baby bear when he was brought by the narrator. Before this, he had never lived with any human being. His mother had been shot dead. It was a matter of question how would the bear survive and what he would be fed on. But he soon took to drinking milk from a bottle. He ate porridge, made from any ingredients, vegetables, fruits, nuts, meat (especially pork), curry and rice regardless of condiments and chillies, bread, eggs, chocolates, sweets, pudding, ice-creams, etc. As for drink: milk, tea, coffee, lime juice, aerated water, buttermilk, beer, alcoholic liquor and, in fact, anything liquid. He relished everything that a human being enjoys to eat. He did not leave any eatable that humans eat.

## OR

'Febrile confusion' means a situation of complete confusion and chaos. The author plans to visit two temples in Kathmandu: the Buddhist shrine and the Pashupatinath temple out of which he first visits the Pashupatinath Temple. Like any other Hindu temple or pilgrimage centre, Pashupatinath temple is buzzing with people and mindless activities. There he notices too much clamour. He sees a number of priests, hawkers, devotees, tourists, cows, monkeys, pigeons and dogs roam through the ground. There are so many people at the temple that some people trying to get the priest's attention are pushed aside by the elbows of others. Besides, he sees Westerners seeking permission from the policeman to enter the temple. But the policeman does not allow them to enter it by saying to them that only Hindus are

allowed to enter the temple. Moreover, a fight breaks out between two monkeys. One chases the other who jumps onto a Shivalinga then runs screaming around the temples and down the river Bagmati. Thus, the author finds a noisy environment at the temple and that is why he calls atmosphere febrile confusion.

11. The Guru's wisdom and street-smartness saved his disciple. He created a mystery before the king by whispering something into his disciple's ear. Then the guru and his disciple acted mysteriously and confused the king. Though the king needed some time to think, he fell for it. The Guru expressed his desire to die first. On being asked the reason for doing so by the king, the Guru told him that it was not an ordinary stake. Rather, it was the stake of the God of justice. He further added that whosoever chose the stake first would become the king in the future, while the second would be the minister in the future. This tempted the king and the minister and they chose the stake one by one. The king wanted to be the king of his kingdom in the next birth as well. He wanted his foolish minister to be his minister in the next birth too. So he decided to get himself and his minister executed. He had ordered the guru and the disciple to be executed. But at night he freed the guru and his disciple and put their clothes on in order to get executed.

## OR

Prashant, after he had made arrangement for food decided to work upon shelter. The shelter was in pathetic condition. The whole area had become filthy. There was fear of spreading epidemic in the shelter. Moreover, people were depressed, hungry and wounded. Prashant tackled all these problems very carefully. He organised a team of volunteers to clean the shelter of filth, urine, vomit and floating carcasses. He organized a group of youths and elders that compelled merchant to part with the good quota of the rice. They collected wood, cooked rice and fed the people. They looked after the wounded. He persuaded women to look after the orphans. To bring people out of their grief he organized games for the children. For the same reason, he convinced women to work for food. He became the prime example of courage and compassion.