

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO. 3

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 09 - ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

CONFIDENCE II

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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

Section A

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

The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award. The award is conferred “in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order”, without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex. To begin with, the award was originally limited to achievements in the arts, literature, science, and public services, but the government expanded the criteria to include “any field of human endeavour” in December 2011. The Prime Minister recommends to the President for the Bharat Ratna Award. Maximum of three nominees are awarded per year. Recipients receive a certificate signed by the President and a peepal leaf-shaped medallion; there is no monetary grant associated with the award.

The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were politician C. Rajagopalachari, philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and scientist C.V. Raman. They were honoured in 1954. Since then, the award has been bestowed on 45 individuals, including 12 who were awarded posthumously. The original statutes did not provide for posthumous awards but were amended in January 1955 to permit them. The former Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri became the first individual to be honoured posthumously. In 2014, cricketer Sachin Tendulkar, then aged 40, became the youngest recipient.

The “Bharat Ratna”, as well as other personal civil honors, was briefly suspended from July 1977 to January 1980, during the change in the national government; and for a second time from August 1992 to December 1995, when several public-interest litigations challenged the constitutional validity of the awards. In 1992, the government’s decision to confer the award posthumously on Subhash Chandra Bose met with controversy. Due to the debate surrounding Bose’s death, the posthumous mention of Bose was much criticised, and his family refused to accept the award. Following a 1997 Supreme Court decision, the press communique announcing Bose’s award was cancelled; it is the only time when the award was announced but not conferred.

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

- a. Which award is the highest civilian award in India?
- Padma Shri
 - Padma Bhushan
 - Padma Vibhushan
 - Bharat Ratna
- b. How many maximum numbers of nominees are award the Bharat Ratna per year?
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
- c. Who is the youngest recipient of the Bharat Ratna?
- Sachin Tendulkar
 - C.V. Raman
 - Bhupen Hazarika
 - Rajiv Gandhi
- d. Name any one recipient of the Bharat Ratna awarded in 1954.
- C. Rajagopalachari
 - Rajiv Gandhi
 - Mother Teresa
 - Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- e. How old Sachin Tendulkar when he received Bharat Ratna?
- 45 years
 - 50 years
 - 35 years
 - 40 years
- f. When did Bharat Ratna award was announced but not conferred?
- At the time of Rajiv Gandhi
 - At the time of C.V. Raman
 - At the time of Subhash Chandra Bose
 - At the time of Jawahar Lal Nehru
- g. The Bharat Ratna was suspended from..... to.....and from.....to.....
- h. The government's decision to confer the award posthumously on Subhash Chandra Bose met with controversy due to the debate on his death. (True/False)

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

[12]

It is possible for a teacher situated miles away to affect the spirit of the pupils by his way of living. It would be idle for me, if I were a liar, to teach boys to tell the truth. A cowardly teacher would never succeed in making his boys valiant, and a stranger to self-restraint could never teach his pupils the value of self-restraint. I saw, therefore, that I must be an eternal object-lesson to the boys and girls living with me. They thus became my teachers, and I learnt I must be good and live straight, if only for their sake. I may say that the increasing

discipline and restraint I imposed on myself at Tolstoy Farm was mostly due to those wards of mine.

One of them was wild, unruly, given to lying, and quarrelsome. On one occasion he broke out most violently. I was exasperated. I never punished my boys, but this time I was very angry. I tried to reason with him. But he was adamant and even tried to overreach me. At last, I picked up a ruler lying at hand and delivered a blow on his arm. I trembled as I struck him. I dare say he noticed it. This was an entirely novel experience for them all. The boy cried out and begged to be forgiven. He cried not because the beating was painful to him; he could, if he had been so minded, have paid me back in the same coin, being a stoutly built youth of seventeen; but he realised my pain in being driven to this violent recourse. Never again after this incident did he disobey me. But I still repent that violence. I am afraid I exhibited before him that day not the spirit, but the brute, in me.

I have always been opposed to corporal punishment. I remember only one occasion on which I physically punished one of my sons. I have therefore never until this day been able to decide whether I was right or wrong in using the ruler. Probably it was improper, for it was prompted by anger and a desire to punish. Had it been an expression only of my distress, I should have considered it justified. But the motive, in this case, was mixed.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions:

Answer briefly: (2 x 4 = 8)

- a. How did Gandhiji inculcate increasing discipline and restraint upon himself?
- b. Is it possible for a teacher situated miles away to affect the spirit of his pupils? If so, how?
- c. Did Gandhiji justify his act? Give one reason.
- d. Did Gandhiji often punish the boys? Why did he deliver a blow on the arm of a boy?

Vocabulary: (1x4 = 4)

- i. Find words from the passage which have the same meaning as the following: **(1x2= 2)**
 - a. animal (para 2)
 - b. inspired/motivated (para 3)
- ii. Find words from the passage which mean the opposite of the following: **(1x2= 2)**
 - a. non-violence (para 2)
 - b. proper (para 3)

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]**

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. **[10]**

Hint-An old man had two daughters. He loved both of them. Once he asked them... **(10 marks)**

OR

Write a story in 150-200 words based on the given clues.

An injured old man was lying on the road in a pool of blood. People surrounded him and a kind-hearted lady came out of the crowd.....

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

An analysis of (i) _____ mysterious 'dark flow' seen in outer space (ii) _____ suggested that something big is out there, (iii) _____ the visible edge of our universe, which (iv) _____ be a sign of a neighbouring universe. Last year, Sasha kashlinsky of Goddard Space Flight Centre in Greenbelt, Maryland and colleagues identifies (v) _____ unusual pattern in the motion of around 800 galaxy clusters. According to a report in New Scientist,

- i. (a) X (b) a (c) an (d) the
- ii. (a) have (b) are (c) was (d) has
- iii. (a) in (b) beyond (c) on (d) over
- iv. (a) might (b) will (c) may (d) ought to
- v. (a) a (b) X (c) the (d) an

6. **There is one error in each line. Identify the wrong word and write it with the correction in the spaces given. (4 marks)** [4]

	incorrect	correct
Four suspects who has been	e.g. has	have
held on connection	(a)
with the kidnapping or murder	(b)
of Adnan Bede tell	(c)
the interrogators that he had	(d)
tried to kidnap		
him two times before.		

7. **Rearrange the following to create meaningful sentences : (any four) (1×4=4)** [4]

- a. boy / as / even / was / fearless / and / Alexander / strong / a
- b. a / horse / spirited / he / and / beautiful / tamed
- c. his / his / power / father / the / over / proud / horse / was / of / very
- d. can be / two / blamed / persons / the murder / for
- e. to the / there are / culprit / many clues / real / pointing

Section C

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

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

- a. Where did the road diverge?
- b. How many roads were there before the speaker?
- c. Write the noun form of 'diverge'.
- d. What was the speaker looking for in one path?

OR

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

In 1900, at the age of 21, Albert Einstein was a university graduate and unemployed. He worked as a teaching assistant, gave private lessons and finally secured a job in 1902 as a technical expert in the patent office in Bern. While he was supposed to be assessing other people's inventions, Einstein was actually developing his own ideas in secret. He is said to have jokingly called his desk drawer at work the "Bureau of theoretical physics".

- a. When and which job he secured after graduating?
- b. What was he actually doing while assessing others' inventions?
- c. Write the synonym of "Bureau".
- d. When did Albert complete his graduation?

9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each: [10]

- a) Who helped Evelyn to continue with music? What did he do and say?
- b) What kind of woman did the doctor decide to marry? Why? Write your answer in the context of The Snake and the Mirror.
- c) What message does the poet want to convey? Write your answer in the context of the poem 'No Men are Foreign'.
- d) Describe Iswaran's 'amazing capacity to produce vegetables etc.
- e) What was the extent of the damage caused by the fire? Write your answer in the context of A House is Not a Home.
- f) Where did Sergei see Lushkoff after two years? What work was he doing then?

10. Can the company of an animal give undiluted pleasure to a human being? Give some examples from the story. [8]

OR

How does the author describe the flute seller? What does he say about the flute music? Write your answer in the context of Kathmandu.

11. Describe the condition of the child after he had lost his parents at the fair. [8]

OR

Write a character-sketch of Behrman.