

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I, 2016
ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE

Time : 3 hrs.

Class IX

M.M.: 70

Date – 14.09.2016

Instructions :

The question paper is divided into **Three** sections.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|---|-----------------|
| Section A | : | Reading | 20 marks |
| Section B | : | Writing & Grammar | 25 marks |
| Section C | : | Literature & Long Reading Text | 25 marks |

SECTION A (READING :20 marks)

Q.1 Read the passage given below and complete the statements that follow : (1x8) (8)

Nearly 45 years ago, a debate was sparked off when Member of Parliament Karan Singh suggested to the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that India's national animal should be the tiger and not the lion. Singh truly felt that the 'national animal' tag would help the endangered tiger to get a new lease of life. That was the beginning of the Project Tiger, a focused scheme to save this species. By 1972, the tiger became our national animal. Today we have nearly 2,200 tigers and nearly 500 lions in the wild. Irrespective of this VIP status, India's tiger population has fluctuated over the years. From 1,800 tigers in 1973, to 4,000 in 1988, to 1,400 in 2007, to 2,200 today, we are where we were in 1973 just after the tiger became our national animal.

There were barely 20-25 lions around Junagadh in Gujarat at the turn of the 20th century and each one was looked after by the then Nawab of Junagadh who in a way was their custodian, their numbers slowly increased. The lions in Gir have done well in the last century, especially after they lost the tag of 'national animal' to the tiger.

Tigers, on the other hand, have fared poorly in the last 25 years. Huge poaching pressure and a booming market for their skins and bones depleted their population. Lions, on the other hand, have fared much better. They were all in one area and the state of Gujarat attached great significance to their population.

Lions are unique to Gujarat and the pride of the state. They will always do well there and do not need the tag of national animal. The tiger - even with this tag - has done poorly since 1973. Even though it is our national animal, we have failed to understand its needs properly.

- (a) Before 1972, the _____ was the national animal of India.
- (b) The tiger became India's national animal in the year _____.
- (c) The population of tigers in India has always _____.
- (d) Presently, population of lions is _____ than the population of tigers in India.
- (e) Population of tigers has decreased over time due to _____ pressure.
- (f) The state of Gujarat is a habitat for _____.
- (g) The lions of Gujarat were looked after by the Nawab of _____.
- (h) Find the word in the last paragraph which is the opposite of 'common'.

Q.2 Read the passage given below carefully :

(12)

1. Animal testing is the use of animals in biological, medical, and psychological studies. Human beings and many animals have similar organ systems and body processes. Experiments on animals help scientists increase knowledge about the way the human body works. Medical researchers study animals to get a better understanding of body processes in humans and animals. They use many animals to study the causes and effects of illnesses, such as cancer and heart disease. Vivisection is the most controversial issue of animal rights. Vivisection actually means 'cutting a living thing'. Some popular companies that still test on animals are Band - Aid, Clorox, Febreze, Maybelline, and many more.
2. Right now, millions of mice, rats, rabbits, cats, dogs, and other animals are locked inside cold cages in labs across the country. They suffer in pain, ache with loneliness and long to be free. All they can do is sit in their cages and wait, in fear, for the next experiment to begin. The stress actually causes the animals to begin strange behavior like pulling out their hair and biting at their own skin. They jump in fear whenever someone walks past, scared that they will be chosen. After going through this terrible life, almost all of these animals are killed.
3. I feel animals are tested for meaningless numbers on a chart and then killed. There are many cheap, faster, and non - animal tests that can replace the ones that are out there now. The first realistic software models of human and animal organs are starting to emerge-potentially replacing some of the fifty to one hundred million animals are used each year for scientific research. Human skin model tests are now being used, including the EpiDerm test, which has been accepted as a total replacement for skin corrosion studies in rabbits. Products could also be tested on cultured human cells grown in laboratories. This would be more reliable because they are actual cells.
4. There are so many reasons to stop animal testing. All of these things are done to animals in laboratories but if they were done outside of these places, they would be considered crimes. The animals suffer everyday with no protection from cruelty. For one thing, it's wasteful because so many scientists have come up with humane and modern technology that is faster and cheaper than testing animals. Animal testing needs to be stopped immediately.

(1) Answer the following questions briefly :

(2×4=8)

- (a) Why is animal testing done in biological, medical and psychological studies?
- (b) What is the condition of the animals which are kept in cages for experiments?
- (c) What type of abnormal behaviour is shown by the animals in cages?
- (d) Why should animal testing be stopped?

(2) Answer the following questions:

(1×4=4)

- (a) Find a word in Para 1 which is the synonym of 'debatable'.
- (b) Which word in Para 3 is the antonym of 'build-up'?
- (c) Which word in Para 3 means the same as 'dependable'?
- (d) Find the antonym of 'brutal' in Para 4.

SECTION B (WRITING & GRAMMAR: 25 Marks)

- Q.3** Many awareness programmes are being launched against poaching. But the rapid killing of some animals for their body parts is still prevalent in some parts of our country. People are lured into buying and using clothes and articles made from animal parts. Taking clues from the given picture and using your own ideas, write an article in **about 100-120 words** titled-'Poaching-A Cruelty towards Animals'. You can also use ideas from the MCB unit Environment. (5)



- Q.4** You went to attend a marriage party. Suddenly an unusual incident occurred which created a suspense in the party. (10)

Write a story in about 150-200 words with a suitable title.

- Q.5** Complete the following passage by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below. Write your answers in the answer sheets against the correct blank number. Do not copy the entire passage. (3)

Mulla Nasruddin sat in his boat, looking at the shore (a) _____ customers. Ferrying people across the river was not the best job he had done, but it had undoubtedly made him more (b)_____. When he had started, his arms felt as stiff (c)_____ tree trunks and his back hurt.

- (a) (i) by (ii) for (iii) some (iv) all
 (b) (i) fit (ii) fitter (iii) fittest (iv) fitted
 (c) (i) with (ii) as (iii) on (iv) in

- Q.6** The following paragraph has not been edited. One word is missing from each line. Identify the missing word and write it along with the word before and the word after in your answer sheet. (4)

| | Word Before | Missing Word | Word After |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Proteins are hard digest. | e.g. hard | to | digest |
| Coupled heat and dehydration | a. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| they bring discomfort you. Your | b. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| protein intake not exceed 57gm | c. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| if your body weight 57 kg | d. _____ | _____ | _____ |

- Q.7** Rearrange the given words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. Write the correct sentences in your answer sheet. (3)

e.g. : highly viscous / natural honey / is / a / sweet syrup / and

Natural honey is a highly viscous and sweet syrup.

- (a) usually / it / made / is / by / honey bees
 (b) commercial / brands / many / of / the / contain / natural / honey / this/ honey
 (c) it / sometimes / is / a / mixture / of / glucose / fructose / and

SECTION C

(LITERATURE & LONG READING TEXT: 25 Marks)

Q.8 Read any one of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow. (3)

"Later she could repeat the entire text by heart"

- (i) Who is 'She' in the above extract?
- (ii) Which 'text' is being talked about in the above extract?
- (iii) Which phrase in the above passage means the same as 'from memory'?

OR

And both that morning equally lay

In leaves no step had trodden black

Oh, I kept the first for another day !

- (a) What does the poet mean by 'both' ?
- (b) How were both 'equally lay' ?
- (c) What does the word 'trodden' mean ?

Q.9 Answer the following questions in about 30 - 40 words:

- a) Explain the nature of the accident that impaired Chuck Hooper and his life. (2)
- b) At Juliette's house Gaston acquires two things by taking advantage of the situation. Which are the two things he gets? (2)
- c) Why is the shore called fatal in 'Lord Ullin's Daughter' ? (2)
- d) How does the narrator bring out the beauty of the song of the solitary reaper ? (2)

Q.10 Answer any one of the following questions in about 80-100 words

Gaston clinched a deal with Mrs. Al Smith and made a good profit. Will you call his deed a businessman's skill or unethical practice? Describe the values Gaston lacked and what would you have done if you had been Gaston. (4)

OR

What kind of attitude does the brook reflect in general, towards the various situations that it comes across on its journey towards the river? What message do we get from it ? (4)

Q.11 Answer any one of the following questions in about 150-200 words.

Who were the Big-Endians and the Little-Endians? What was the dispute between them? (10)

OR

The little nurse Glumdalclitch was Gulliver's saviour. Sketch her character.

