

COUNCIL OF CBSE AFFILIATED SCHOOLS IN THE GULF
GULF SAHODAYA EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/MARCH 2008

ENGLISH

Class : IX

Max. Marks : 100

Date: 0 FEB 2008

Duration : 3 Hours

Set No. : I

Code No. - 9211

This paper consists of the following four sections:

Section A (Reading) - 20 Marks

Section B (Writing) - 30 Marks

Section C (Grammar) - 20 Marks

Section D (Literature) - 30 Marks

General Instructions:

1. *All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Do not write anything in the question paper.*
3. *All answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper.*
4. *Attempt all questions in each section before going to the next section.*
5. *Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.*
6. *Keep to the word limit where necessary. Marks will be deducted for exceeding the word limit.*

SECTION A - READING

A1. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8 Marks)

NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

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 die.

They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd,
Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read
A labour not different from our own.

Remember, they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep, and strength that can be won
By love. In every land is common life.
That all can recognize and understand.

Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other.

It is the human earth that we defile,
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own.
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

A1.1 Below is the summary of the poem. Complete it by writing the missing word/phrase against the correct blank number in your answer sheet. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6$ Marks)

The poem brings us a wonderful message. We should remember that no men are (a) _____ and no countries foreign. All human beings are (b) _____. The body that (c) _____ under another uniform is just like our own. The (d) _____ people of different countries walk upon is earth like this. All human beings (e) _____ the sun, air and water. Peaceful harvests (f) _____ them whereas long winters of war cause (g) _____. They work with their hands and their (h) _____ is not different from ours. Although they are (i) _____, they can be won by love. We should recognise and understand the thread of (j) _____ life that runs through humanity. Hating our brothers means dispossessing, (k) _____ and condemning ourselves. Wars, massacres and large scale bombing (l) _____ our environment.

**A1.2 On the basis of your reading of the poem, complete the following statements.
Write your answers in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (2 Marks)**

- (a) The two points of commonality (stressed in verse 3) between people are:
(i) _____ (ii) _____
- (b) Man is the enemy of man because: (i) _____ (ii) _____

A2. Read the following passage carefully: (12 Marks)

DISPOSAL OF NUCLEAR WASTES

1. Just a century ago it would have been hard to imagine that human beings could significantly pollute the oceans. Human beings constitute the greatest threat to the oceans since the development of the nuclear industry. Nuclear power has become a major source of the world's electric energy. But nuclear power plants also produce a great amount of nuclear waste which remains hazardous for thousands of years.
2. For the purpose of disposal, nuclear wastes are of two categories: Low Level Waste (LLW), which includes several substances used in connection with nuclear reactors and High Level Waste (HLW) which consists primarily of spent fuel from nuclear reactors and weapons. Currently, there is no permanent method of disposal for HLW. All the HLW that has been produced so far is being stored near the reactor sites in swimming pools or in dry casks. These storage pools are not designed to store the waste for an indefinite period of time. As high level nuclear waste presents a tremendous storage problem, dumping it into the ocean was considered as the most cost-effective solution.
3. Even though dumping of highly radioactive wastes at sea was banned worldwide for more than three decades, it still continues. Russia has been dumping highly radioactive materials in the Arctic Sea. Until the London Dumping Convention in 1983, the Atlantic Ocean was a favourite dumping ground for nuclear nations like Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France, Switzerland and Sweden.
4. The dumping of nuclear wastes does not only go against international practice, but is also a violation of international treaties. Dumping of the wastes is regulated by the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (the 1972 London Convention). The convention outlawed the disposal of high-level wastes at sea. It required the nations disposing of low-level radioactive wastes to do so in ocean basins at depths greater than 12,000 feet. But the depths at which the actual dumping took place was within the range of 200 to 1,000 feet, which is a clear violation of the convention.
5. Although the dumping of any radioactive waste at sea has been prohibited by law since 1994, the status of sub-seabed disposal has been ambiguous. If a resolution is made to extend the definition of "dumping" to include "any deliberate disposal or storage of wastes or other matter in the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof" and accepted by the convention, sub-seabed disposal will be prohibited, and the decision may not be appealed for twenty five years. If it is so, then sub-seabed disposal will be subjected to regulation and subsequent banning by the London Dumping Convention. Article III, section 1 (a) of the convention defines dumping as "any deliberate disposal of wastes at sea or other matter from vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea."

6. On the contrary, United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) reveals that the seabed, ocean floor and subsoil is beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The seabed area is beyond the territorial jurisdiction of any nation and is open to use by all in accordance with commonly acceptable rules. Even though UNCLOS may not directly prohibit sub-seabed disposal, there are other provisions such as “to protect and preserve the marine environment” which will put a legal binding on the member states while undertaking a disposal.
7. Clifton Curtis, a political adviser to Greenpeace International, who has fought against sub-seabed disposal method since 1978 favours land-based disposal as a better option .

A2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, complete the following statements as briefly as possible. Write your answers in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (5 Marks)

- (a) Human beings are the greatest threat to oceans because _____
- (b) The nuclear waste produced by nuclear power plants is dreaded as _____
- (c) Dumping high level nuclear waste into the ocean was practised by nuclear nations as _____
- (d) The London Dumping Convention of 1983 is important because _____
- (e) Before 1983 the two oceans which served as favourites for dumping were _____ and _____

A2.2 The table below contains facts related to the Nuclear Wastes. Pick out the relevant words or phrases from the passage above and write only the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ Marks)

NUCLEAR WASTES

Types	(a) _____	High Level Waste (HLW)
Contents	Substance used in connection with nuclear reactors	(b) _____
Storage	Not specified	Swimming pools near reactors (c) _____
Disposal	(d) _____	Dumping in sea till 1983
Actual Practice	(e) _____ Nuclear Nations	Anti dumping laws ignored by
Drawbacks	Law not implemented	(f) _____

A2.3 Find words/phrases from the passage which mean the same as the following. Write the answers against the correct blank numbers in your answer sheet. (4 Marks)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) involving risk or danger | (Para 1) |
| (b) very great | (Para 2) |
| (c) going against or refusal to obey law | (Para 4) |
| (d) not clearly stated or defined | (Para 5) |

Section A/Total 20 Marks

SECTION B – WRITING

B3. Following is the telephonic conversation between Gourav and his mother. Gourav writes a message for his father informing him about his mother's programme. Write the message. [Word Limit : 50 Words] (5 Marks)

Gourav : Hello! mama, where are you calling from?

Mother : I am calling from my office. I have to attend a seminar at Ashoka Hotel which will begin at 1 p.m. and go on till 7 p.m. So, I will be late.

Gourav : What time will you return?

Mother : I don't think I can be back before 8.30 p.m. Please tell your father about it.

Gourav : I have got my tuition at 5.30 p.m. But I will leave a message for papa. Anything else?



Mother : Oh yes! Also ask him to get your black jacket from the dry cleaner's shop.

Gourav : All right. Bye! mama.

B4. Ashok Mathur of class IX has just passed his Annual Examination. His text books are in fairly good condition and he wants to sell them at good prices. He puts up a notice on the school notice board giving all the necessary details (of date, time etc.). Write this notice on behalf of Ashok [Word Limit : 50 Words] (5 Marks)

B5. Look at the news headline and the poster given below. Despite stringent laws on protection of children, they continue to be exploited by people in more than one way. Taking hints from Unit 6 on "Children" in MCB along with your own ideas, write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper expressing your opinion against the exploitation of children below 14 years of age and a strong need for strengthening the laws to prevent the same. [Word Limit : 150 Words] (10 Marks)

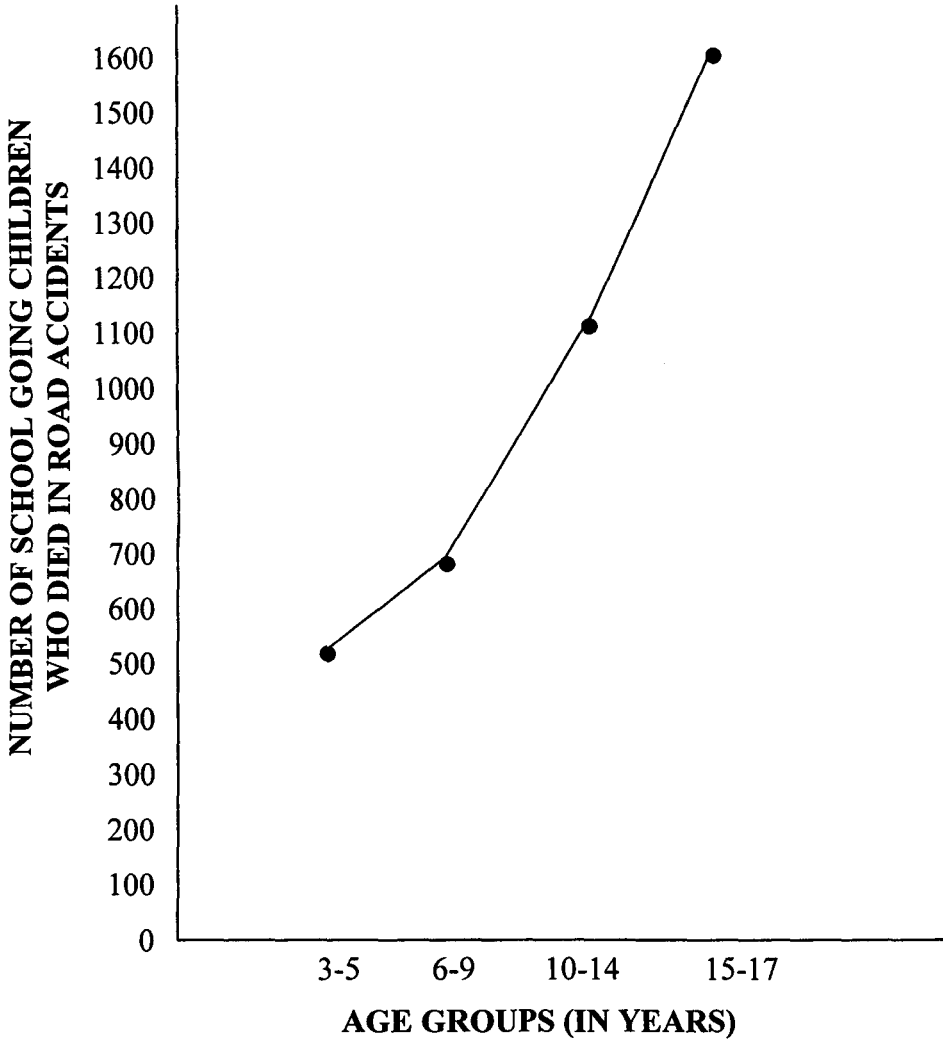
**WHEN A CHILD WORKS
A NATION IS SHAMED**

THIS  OR  THIS

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- It is a crime to employ children below fourteen years in factories or as domestic servants.
- Help educate poor children.
Prevent child labour.

B6. All the schools in Bangalore are celebrating a Road Safety month now. You being the Head Boy/Head Girl of your school have been asked to deliver a short speech on the subject of Road Safety for school children. Study the graph given below showing the number of school children who lost their lives in Road Accidents in the first half of the year, 2006. Using this information, together with your own ideas, write a short speech stressing the importance of road safety for children. Also make some practical suggestions in this regard. You may use upto 200 Words. (10 Marks)



Section B/Total 30 Marks

SECTION C – GRAMMAR

C7. There is an error in each line of the passage given below. Write the incorrect word and the correction as given in the example against the correct blank number in your answer sheet. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied. (1/2 × 8 = 4 Marks)

Nature has being very kind to us.

e.g. being been

The Himalayas is among the largest sources of fresh water

(a) _____

in the world. All the major rivers of North India originates from here.

(b) _____

The Bhagirathi, one of our perennial rivers emanate from Gomukh (c) _____
 which are a massive snout of one of the longest glaciers (d) _____
 in the Himalayas. As one start walking downstairs towards (e) _____
 Gangotri, the path take a gentler gradient which can be (f) _____
 negotiated by most people who visits this famous site. (g) _____
 Like all Himalayan regions, the weather here change within minutes. (h) _____

C8. In the following passage, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before it and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined. (1/2 × 8 = 4 Marks)

The play the children had staged was 'Bishop's Candlesticks'. e.g. play that the
 The school's theatre hall the play was staged was brimming (a) _____
 with people. In fact, they were served exactly they wanted. The (b) _____
 play was well rehearsed was a resounding success. The two (c) _____
 actors played the role of the Bishop and the Convict got standing (d) _____
 ovation. The money was collected by this show was donated to (e) _____
 the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The Chief guest was the mayor of (f) _____
 the city appreciated the teachers and the students for the concern (g) _____
 they had shown to victims of the earthquakes. (h) _____

C9. Fill in the blanks in the given paragraph with appropriate words/expressions on the basis of the input given in the brackets. Write your answers in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. (4 Marks)

While life in industrial towns is (a) _____ (hectic) than that in the rural areas, it is also
 (b) _____ (satisfy). In the green fields of the villages there isn't (c) _____ (pollute)
 in the big industrial towns and cities. The air is (d) _____ (clean) and the environment is
 (e) _____ (healthy). The villagers still enjoy community life. But, in big cities people are
 (f) _____ (concern) about their neighbours. However, big cities provide (g) _____
 (opportunity). There are (h) _____ (good) facilities for employment, education, recreation
 and health. Hence, we find migration from rural to urban areas.

C 10. Read the conversation and complete the paragraph that follows. Write the correct answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. Do not copy the whole sentence. (4 Marks)

Girish : Do you stock hair shampoos?
 Store Manager : Yes. Please go to the counter on the left.
 Girish : Will you show me some hair shampoos?
 Sales Girl : Of course, sir. Which one do you want?
 Girish : I want one which removes dandruff.
 Sales Girl : Here it is. This is the best one we have.
 Girish : Do you have some nice hair oil as well?
 Sales Girl : Which sort do you need?
 Girish : The one which helps hair to grow on bald scalp.
 Sales Girl : Sorry sir, we don't stock 'wonder drugs'.

Girish visited a departmental store and asked the store manager (a) _____ they stocked hair shampoos. The store manager (b) _____. He then directed Girish to the counter on the left. Girish asked the sales girl if she (c) _____ him some hair shampoos. The sales girl agreed to do so and enquired (d) _____. Girish replied that he wanted one which (e) _____ dandruff. The sales girl offered one and called it the best one they had. Girish then (f) _____ if they had some nice hair oil as well. The sales girl wanted to know which sort he (g) _____. Girish said that he wanted one that helped hair to grow on bald scalp. The sales girl remarked (h) _____ that they did not store wonder drugs.

C 11. Look at the words and phrases below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. Write the correct sentence in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. (4 Marks)

• the library / is / from / borrowing / very simple / a book / of / the process
Example : The process of borrowing a book from the library is very simple.

- (a) have / with you / your / to / going / the library / while / library card
(b) book / the required / of / find / shelf / the catalogue / number / from / the accession
(c) a / the particulars / slip of paper / on / of / write / the book
(d) slip / the librarian / the demand / give / to

Section C/Total 20 Marks

SECTION D – LITERATURE

D 12. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow. Write the answers in one or two lines in your answer sheet. (4 Marks)

*“His horsemen hard behind us ride;
Should they our steps discover,
Then who will cheer my bonny bride
When they have slain her lover?”*

- (a) Who is ‘his’ in line 1? Who does ‘us’ refer to? 2
(b) Explain- ‘cheer my bonny bride’. 1
(c) Why would the lover be slain? 1

D 13. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow. Write the answers in one or two lines in your answer sheet. (4 Marks)

*Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation,
Even in the cannon’s mouth.*

- (a) Which stage of human life is described in these lines? What are the main characteristics of this stage? 2
(b) What is “bubble reputation”? How is it linked with the cannon’s mouth? 2

D 14. “Mirabai lived in a world of hostility, yet she remained gentle and good-humoured, without any evil thoughts.” Illustrate this, using examples from the play.
[Word Limit: 75-100 words] (5Marks)

D 15. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. Write the answers in your answer sheet in one or two lines only. Remember to number the answers correctly.
(5 Marks)

I – I- didn’t believe there was any good in the world; one doesn’t when one has been in hell; but somehow I – I- know you’re good, and – and it’s a queer thing to ask, but – could you, would you bless me before I go? I – I think it would help me. I –

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Who speaks these lines and to whom? | 1 |
| (b) When are these lines spoken? Why does the speaker pause so much? | 2 |
| (c) What does the speaker ask? Why? | 2 |

D 16. How did the couple (Loisel and his wife) manage the money for the new necklace?
[Word Limit : 50-75 words] (4 Marks)

D 17. Suppose you are the marriage counsellor whose advice Katy and John come to seek to keep their married life free from trouble. You first listen to Katy and John one by one and then offer your advice. Write an account of the counselling session.
[Word Limit: 150-175 Words] (8 Marks)

Section D/Total 30 Marks