CBSE Questions Paper
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II
ENGLISH (Language & Literature)
Class: IX

Time: 3 Hrs. M.M. 70

General Instructions:

• All questions are compulsory
• The questions paper consists of sections:
• Section A – Reading & OTBA 20 marks
• Section B – Writing & Grammar 25 marks
• Section C – Literature/Text books 20 marks

SECTION A [READING & OTBA: 20 Marks]

1. a) Read the following passage carefully.

CHARACTERSTICS OF LASER LIGHT

Laser light has four characteristics the distinguish it from light produced by other sources, eg, an electric bulb, a fluorescent lamp, or the sun. The light from these latter sources travels in all directions, In contrast, laser light is highly directional; in other words, it travels in only one direction. The laser has a variety of uses. For example, industrial lasers cut teeth in saws, drill eyes in surgical needles and guide bulldozers. Surveyors use a laser range finder to measure distances in making maps.

In communications, laser can transmit voice messages and television signals. The laser has great advantages over electronic transmitters, such as those used to produce radio and TV signals. In scientific research, the scientists are experimenting with laser to separate isotopes of uranium. Lasers can also disclose even after 40 years, the fingerprint left by criminal on previously print-proof materials like leather or human skin.

In military operations some types of bombs and artillery shells are guided to their targets by laser beams. Current military research is attempting to develop high-energy lasers that could

destroy enemy aircraft and missiles-the USA's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) or 'Star Wars' programme. Satellites bearing such lasers could one day form part of weapon systems in outer space.

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

(i) How does laser light travel?
(ii) What are the advantages of using laser over electronic transmitters?
(iii) How are laser beams useful in military operations?
(iv) How does the use of laser help in catching criminals even after 40 years?

(b) Read the passage carefully:

Peter Morton work-up with a start to face the first light. Rain tapped against the glass. It was January, the fifth.

He looked across at the other bed. Francis Morton was still asleep, and Peter lay down again with his eyes on his brother. It amused him to imagine it was himself whom he again with his eyes on his brother. It amused him to imagine it was himself whom he watched, the same hair, the same eyes, the same lips and line of cheek. But the thought palled, and the mind went back to the fact which lent the day importance. It was the fifth of January. He could hardly believe a year had passed since Mrs. Henne Falcon had given her last children's party.

Francis turned suddenly upon his back and threw an arm across his face blocking his mouth. Peter's heart began to beat fast, not with pleasure now but with uneasiness. He sat up and called across the table, "Wake up. "Francis's shoulders shook and he waved a clenched fist in the air, but his eyes remained closed. Peter cried again, "Wake up," and once more there was silver light and the touch of rain on the windows.

Francis rubbed his eyes. "Did you callout?" he asked.

"You are having a bad dream," Peter said. Already experience had taught him how far their minds reflected each other. But he was the elder, by a matter of minutes, and that brief extra interval of light. While his brother still struggled in pain and darkness, had given him self-reliance and an instinct of protection towards the other who was afraid of so many things.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage, complete the given statements.

(i) Peter Morton and Francis Morton were _____ brothers.
(ii) He felt pleased to watch his brother because _____.
(iii) Peter felt uneasy when _____
(iv) Being elder, Peter had _____
(v) Pick out a word from the passage which means "faded"

2. Theme: (India's Tryst with Mars) (5+5)

(a) Though labeled a developing country, India's space mission Mangalyaan did her (India) proud. Justify in about 100-120 words.

(b) Mars Orbit Mission (MOM) has inspired Indian youth by its achievement. Write an article in 100-120 words for your school magazine title – "Mission Accomplished".

(*Please ensure that open text of the given theme is supplied with this question paper)

SECTION B

(WRITING & GRAMMAR: 25 Marks)

3. Films and television leave a deep impression on young minds. Some recent cases of robbery and murder were also fond to be inspired by films. You are Vishal/Vibha and you feel the filmmakers must take responsibility for influencing society and its youth. Write an article on "The influence of films on youth", in about 100-120 words.

Suggested value points:
• Films-the most powerful means of entertainment
• Films influence the youth
• Idolizing leads to adopting abusive language, violent ways
• Should be instrumental in preparing good citizens

4. Write a short story using the given clues in about 150-200 words:

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland-often fought for the freedom of the country-no success-hiding in a cave-dejected – a spider drops by thread from ceiling-tries to get back to its web-again drops-succeeds in ninth attempt-inspired, Bruce tries again-succeeds.

5. Read the passage given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate

words form the given options.

Sir Winston Churchill was a British Statesman, painter and writer who some have labelled as (a) _____ greatest man ever to speak English language. But many call him the greatest English man (b) _____ the present century. While in India, he taught himself (c) _____ Write good prose and he developed a grand masterly style which captured the greatness of his times.

(a) (i) an (ii)the (iii) a (iv) nor
(b) (i) and (ii) of (iii)but (iv) nor
(c) (i) and (ii) on (iii)but (iv) to

6. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line against which a blank is given. Writer the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number as given in the example. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

		Error	**Correction**
When Charles could not got work,	eg.	Got	get
He wander about the city streets.	**(a)**	____	____
He found food and warmth wherever he can.	**(b)**	____	____
Sometimes he was sent away to a orphanage	**(c)**	____	____
That is a boarding school for children	**(d)**	____	____
who had no parents.			

7. Look at the word/pharases given below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences as shown in the example.

For example: others;/yourself/Trust/challenges/face/all/trust

Trust yourself trust others; face all challenges.

(a) good/handwriting/a/is/paper/smile/on/a

(b) impresses/it/the/person/happens/who/read/to/it.

(c) Examiner/an/can/it/read/any/without/effort.

SECTION C

(LITERATURE: 25 Marls)

8. Read the one of the passages given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Said the Kangaroo, “I’m ready!
All in the moon light pale:
But to balance me well, dear Duck, sit steady!
And quite at the end of my tail!”
So away they went with a hop and a bound
And they hopped the whole world three times round
And who so happy – O who
As the Duck and the Kangaroo?

(a) How did the kangaroo react?
(b) Where did the kangaroo ask the duck to sit?
(c) What is the rhyme scheme of the stanza?

OR

Johnsy, it seems. Has made up her mind that she is not going to get well. If she doesn’t want to live, medicines will not help her.”

(a) What was the doctor’s belief?
(b) What is Johnsy’s illness?
(c) Give the meaning of the idiom ‘made up her mind’

9. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each (2+2+2+2)

(a) Where was the snake before anyone saw it? Where did the snake disappear after it was chased away?
(b) What did Harris and Georage do when, Jerome asked them to leave the matter of packing

entirely to him?
(c) Describe how the beggar speared when Sergei met him?
(d) Why did Bill's 'hair go into panic mode'?

10. Answer the following questions in 100-120 words. (any one)

(a) What could account for the ill-built house of the Laputians, despite their mathematical genius?
(b) Attempt a character sketch of the Emperor of Japan.
(c) The description of the story of the woman who took her life is so heart-rending. Express your opinion on the fate met by the woman.
(d) Would you call J. a workaholic? Why/Why not? Illustrate with instances from the novel "Three Men in a Boat" Also, the attitude of the three friends towards work.

OPEN TEXT MATERIAL

THEME- India's Tryst with Mars

Abstract:

Mars Orbiter Mission will map the Martian geography, study the atmosphere and look for signs of methane gas, an indication of life on Mars. What is even more significant is hat MOM proved the Government's 'Make in India' push, eminently practical: the $74-million Indian craft. The text discusses impact of space programmes on India's economy and society and the status of in India the field of space research. The text also suggests a future perspective, which will set students reflecting on their potential roles in the field.

Mars. Mystic planet, the enigma of astrologers, the anima mundi of astronomers and the eternal obsession of science fiction writers, who terrified t eh world with stories of red-skinned Martians, armed with killer lasers arriving from the Red Planet to invade Planet Earth. But on the morning of Wednesday, Sept ember 24, 2014, Indian's Mars Orbiter Mission, affectionately nicknamed **MOM,** invaded the Red planet by flawlessly entering it

atmosphere and going into orbit**. Mangalyaan** was launched on November 5 last year and had travelled over 650-million kilometers to reach the Martian atmosphere.

From our very own Aryabhata satellite launched in 1975, in Russia, to our home-built Mangalyaan launched from Sriharikota, India's technological achievements have grown in leaps and bounds, and the Indian Nation has come a long way! **Mangalyaan,** formally known as the Mars orbiter Mission or **MOM.**

These are two success stories, chandrayaan and Mangalyaan, that have made India sit on the high table of technologically advanced nations.

Laudatory messages poured in from all quarters, the press or on social net-working sites, for India's entry into the elite club of space-faring nations which have reached the Red Planet:

• The Mars mission's success is continuity to the astronomical heritage laid down by astronomers like **lagadha, Aryabhata, Brahmagupta and Bhaskara.'**

• Bharat scripted history by becoming the first country in the world to make it to Mortian orbit in the very first attempt. A time when the whole world has its focus or Bharat, this great achievement marks another milestone in the path of glory."

• A milestone in the journey that we, as a nation, envisaged after impendence

• The scientific and technological potential in India should be fully developed for use in other sectors.

Three hundred day ago, India's space mission termed Mangalyaan, the voyage towards the planet Mars, was launched, it was what one calls a "textbook" launch with zero error, and one that has made India say "yes, we can". And in 300 days, after a journey pampered with uncharacteristic attention, he Mars Orbiter Mission put itself into orbit around the red planet on schedule. That means, for the first time, a space agency has put a spacecraft around Mars on its first attempt (NASA took two attempts to get so far; the Soviet Union, three). Once the happened, it would start analysing the surface of the planet for any methane, a gas which is believed to hind at the presence of any Martain biology or life forms.

Scientists Celebrate Mars Mission's Success

This point in the mission's long timeline, is a proud moment in the history of India, a nation that started its space programme just about 50 years ago or audacity of a young nation. With the Mangalyaan experiment, india has become a member of the technically advanced nations of the world.

The Space commission Chairman, has also responded saying that every rupee spent here benefits people all across India. To put it in perspective, he said that Mangalyaan cost each of us over one billion Indians, about less than four rupees or four cents [about the price of an onion or two}! It is not just a grand bargain, but a steal!

What was the "common citizen" got out of these four rupees; or even forty or four hundred, counting over the day?

Plenty! You may have studied or read about how Indian satellites hovering around us give us real time information on weather, information to fishermen and coastal farmers on the tides and fish flock, on the state of ships and other vessels near and far from the coast, carry radio and TV waves, and most of all, help in saving lives of millions.

How does development occur? When and how does a country become "developed"

Development has multiple components: proper food, clothing and shelter for the people; adequate education and culture; good health; good environment; equal opportunity for all; ability to defend from enemies; economic stability and growth; and above all, good governance, all leading to a feeling of justifiable national pride.

Thanks to the help from our space programme, the loss of lives in the recent cyclone Phanini was limited to forty-four and almost a million people were saved by prior evacuation. Earlier cyclones, when we did not have his facility of early warning, killed tens of thousands. Yes,

but why to Mars? Herein is where the idea of development becomes important. India is still thought of as a “developing nation”, once ridiculed as a “ship to mouth” economy.

If you look at any one of these above components, technology plays a vital role in it. Technology comes out of logical, scientific and rational thought and its application. The greatest characteristic about technology is that it is scalable to millions, it becomes cheap and affordable, once it is spread demanded and used; it can thus offer convenience and progress for the entire nation. Thanks to technology, we have now moved from “ship to mouth” to a “silo to ship” economy, and we rid ourselves of smallpox and polio, and are vaccinating all children against some common childhood diseases. It is here that Mangalyaan is relevant.

The expenditure of seventy-six million dollars has several other useful effects. We are using the latest technology, indeed creating new ones, and at a frugal cost. Mars missions by developed countries would be at least thrice costlier. This bespeaks its original purpose being a demonstration of the perseverance of ISRO personnel, especially considering everything else about the mission was a cobbling together of well-tested components. That MOM had a scientific payload on board building, testing and setting up have all been done by Indian engineers. Only some vital components were imported. It has thus led us to be self – sufficient and advanced our capabilities.

The technological prowess to aim for Mars means that we can apply it even better for terrestrial needs at home. It also brings us business, you may already be aware or have read about Indian satellites already carrying the payloads of other countries.

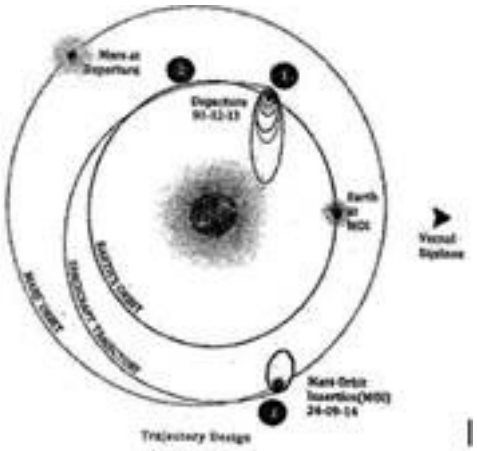
This can also be good news for Indian cosmologists and astrophysicists who, like many other scientists in India, have been clamouring for a hike in research and development funding since the early 1990s.

THE MISSION: The Launch Vehicle – PSLV-C25 injects the Spacecraft into an Elliptical Parking Orbit with a perigee of 250 km and an apogee of 23,500 km. with six Liquid Engine firing, the spacecraft is gradually maneuvered into a hyperbolic trajectory with which it escapes from the Earth’s Sphere of Influence (SOI) and arrives ate the Mars Sphere of Influence. When spacecraft reaches nearest point of Mars (Peri-apsis), it is maneuvered into an elliptical orbit around Mars by firing the Liquid Engine. The spacecraft then moves around the Mars in an orbit with Peri-apsis of 366 km and Apo-apsis of about 80000 km.

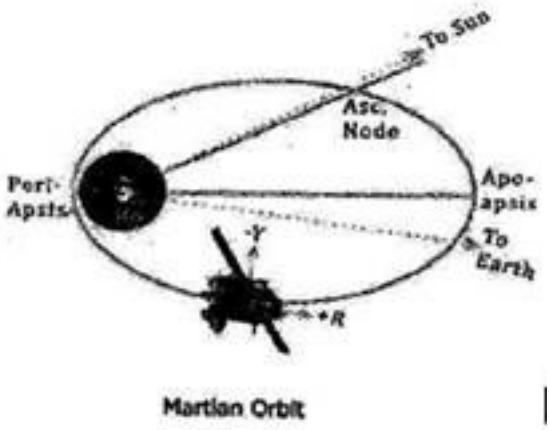
The mission consists of following three phases:

1. Geo Centric Phase

The spacecraft is injected into an Elliptic Parking Orbit by the launcher. With six main engine burns, the spacecraft is gradually maneuvered into a departure hyperbolic trajectory with which it escapes from the Earth's Sphere of Influence (SOI) with Earth's orbital velocity + V boost. The SOI of earth ends at 918347 km from the surface of the earth beyond which the perturbing force on the orbiter is mainly due to the sun. one primary concern is how to get the spacecraft to Mars, on the least amount of fuel. ISRO uses a method of travel called a Hohmann Transfer Orbit – or a Minimum Energy Orbit – to send a spacecraft from Earth to Mars with the least amount of fuel possible.



MOI Epoch	: 24-09-2014, 07:18 hrs (IST)
Periapsis	: 423 km
Apo-apsis	: 80000 km
Inclination	: 150.0°
Period	: 78.8 hr



Martian Orbit

2. Helio Centric Phase

The spacecraft leaves Earth in a direction tangential to Earth's orbit and encounters Mars tangentially to its orbit. The flight path is roughly one half of an ellipse around sun. eventually it will intersect the orbit of Mars at the exact moment when Mars is there too. This trajectory becomes possible with certain allowances when the relative position of Earth, Mars and Sun from an angle of approximately 44° . Such an arrangement recur periodically at intervals of about 780 days. Minimum energy opportunities for Earth-Mars occur in November 2013, January 2016, May 2018 etc.

3. Martian Phase

The spacecraft arrives at the Mars Sphere of Influence (around 573473 km from the surface of Mars) in a hyperbolic trajectory. At the time the spacecraft reaches the closest approaches to Mars (Periapsis), it is captured into planned orbit around mars by imparting ΔV retro which is called the Mars Orbit Insertion (MOI) manoeuvre. The Earth-Mars trajectory is shown in the above figure. ISRO plans to launch the Mars Orbiter Mission during the November 2013 window utilizing minimum energy transfer opportunity.

What the press says….

Calling India's first space mission to Mars "historic," and enthusiastic Times of India update report, earlier this month, began, "Hurtling towards the Red Planet …. the Mars Orbiter Mission will not have time to pause and celebrate" its first 100 days of spaceflight. Moreover, there'll be "no applause from its only true spectators – the mute planets and distant stars." Building things creatively and inexpensively has today become a national strength. India build the world's cheapest car and even innovative creation like flour mills powered by scooters. India's space budget, the article reports, is 5.5% of NASA's. India launches non-Indian Earth satellites cheaply for others. And India's spaceflight engineering labour costs are low. The Hindustan Times, which call Mangalyaan "a budget player in the global space race," emphasizes that only 21 of 51 attempted Mars probes have succeeded, with the US, Europe, and Russia having orbited or landed probes there. The applauding New York Times article, "From India, proof that a trip to mars doesn't have to break the bank," examines the "budget player" dimension.

The future…

MOM's success has helped India to assert herself as a regional space-power that not only

markets herself as a low-cost hub, but also a as a country that can set the agenda for regional cooperation.

Hopefully, the programme will gain strength in the next decade, the payload will be increased, the scientific agenda will be modified along with the infrastructure on the ground. Going ahead in the years to come will keep MOM's achievement as an important milestone of Indian Scientific technological progress.

There is yet another perspective that needs to be examined – the promotion of science and technology through the processes of engaging and enticing students at the school and college levels, and their parents, and explaining to them the available career option. Recall that ISRO and the Space Commission have started doing this by broadcasting the inserting of the spacecraft into the orbit of Mars using Edusat TV. This is also an appropriate moment for us to organize regular sessions in our schools across the country. The jargon used int eh sessions could be simplified, presented in all the twenty-two scheduled languages, and English, explaining how scientific laws were applied to all aspects of space launch.

MOM has shown us "yes, we can". The event still holds our fascination, and the time is just right. "After all, every 'mom' teaches her children and cares for their future, assisting them in every way. So why should ISRO's MOM not do so for all children across India?" the voxpopuli ask.

These days, the achievement has captured the imagination of youths – as shown by the over 2 lakh "likes" by 18-21 years-old, on the MOM's account in the social networking site Mangalyaan thus is a tool to attract youth and advance science. It is, therefore, not just an expense, but also an investment for the future. Today it is Mars, tomorrow even greater challenges. Should India not be ready? Mars is, thus, a metaphor.