



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BANGALORE- EAST
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2021-22
SUBJECT : ENGLISH

CLASS: IX

MARKS: 40(0.8x50)

DATE: 15/09/2021

TIME:90 Mins.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- *The Question Paper contains THREE sections.*
- *Section A-READING has 18 questions. Attempt a total of 14 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.*
- *Section B-WRITING & GRAMMAR has 12 questions. Attempt a total of 10 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.*
- *Section C-LITERATURE has 30 questions. Attempt 26 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*
- *There is no negative marking*

READING

I. Read the passage given below.

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French University where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in Physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heart-breaking anguish. Despondently, she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world famous university. In 1911, she received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option.

Q1. Marie by leaving Poland and travelling to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- A. challenged authority
- B. showed intelligence
- C. was happy
- D. was distressed

**Q2. Which of the following options can replace the highlighted word ‘disillusioned’ in the given sentence?
Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work.**

- A. Enchanted
- B. Satisfied
- C. Disenchanted
- D. Contended

Q3. Number the events from 1-4 to show the order that they happened in Marie’s life.

- i. Marie Curie wins a Nobel Prize
- ii. Marie Curie marries Pierre Curie
- iii. Marie Curie moves to France
- iv. Marie Curie became a physics professor at the Sorbonne.

- A. i, ii, iii, iv
- B. ii, i, iii, iv
- C. iii, i, iv, ii
- D. iii, ii, iv, i

Q4. Identify the option that uses the word ‘exuberance’ as used in the context.

- A. The news made her feel a sort of irrational exuberance.
- B. He discovered his exuberance for curriculum after high school
- C. The park shows the exuberance of the Amazon forest.
- D. His poems, novels and comedies are full of wit and exuberant vitality.

Q5. Which among the following options is NOT true about Marie according to the passage?

- A. She was the first woman to be appointed as a professor at a world famous university.
- B. She received the Nobel Prize.
- C. She was born in Poland.
- D. She was killed by a horse drawn wagon.

Q6. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the qualities of a professor.

- i. Scholar ii. Distressed iii. Exuberant iv. Lethargic v. Disillusioned vi. Thoughtful
- A. ii and iv
- B. v. and vi
- C. i. and iii
- D. iii and vi

Q7. She was awarded the Nobel Prize _____

- A. in Physics for Radium
- B. for being a research scientist
- C. in Chemistry for isolating radium
- D. for discovering Radium

Q8. The misfortune of losing her husband had endowed the responsibility of:

- A. Being a professor after her husband
- B. Taking care and raising her daughters
- C. Dedicating her services to the world of science
- D. All the above

Q9. The University which believed in gender equality

- A. University of Warsaw
- B. Sorbonne University
- C. Warsaw University of Technology
- D. Pantheon-Sorbonne University

Q10. Curie's distresses diminished because _____.

- A. she earned a Master's degree
- B. she discovered radium
- C. she was given professorship
- D. she received the Nobel Prize

II. Read the passage given below.

India is home to 46.6 million stunted children, a third of the world's total as per Global Nutrition Report 2018. Nearly half of all under-5 child mortality in India is attributable to undernutrition. No country can aim to attain economic and social development goals without addressing the issue of malnutrition. Poor nutrition in the first 1000 days of a child's life can also lead to stunted growth, which is associated with impaired cognitive ability and reduced school and work performance. Malnutrition in children occurs as a complex interplay among various factors like poverty, maternal health, illiteracy, diseases like diarrhoea home environment, dietary practices, hand washing and other hygiene practices, etc. Low birth weight, episodes of diarrhoea within the last 6 months and the presence of developmental delay are often associated with malnutrition in most developing nations including India.

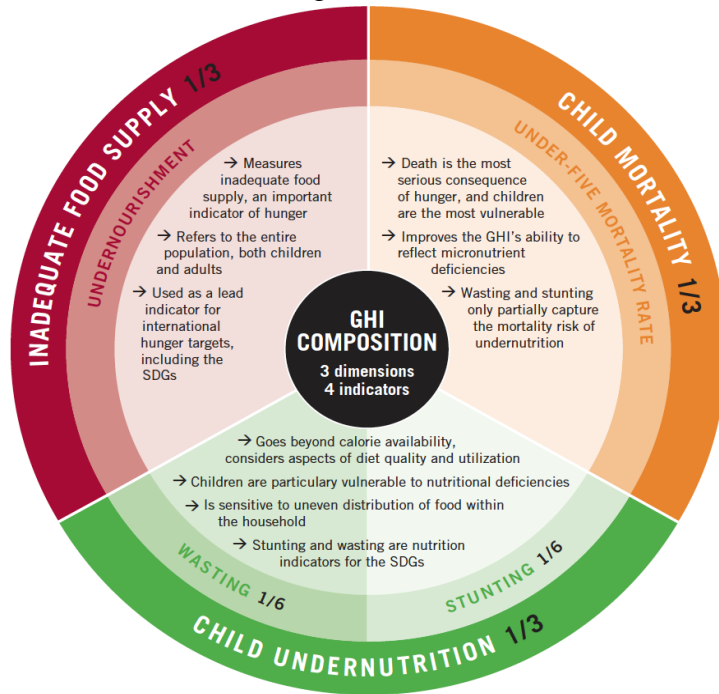
In the present era, malnutrition is reflected as a double burden - one aspect is undernutrition and the other being overnutrition. But, in India and other low and middle-income countries (LMICs), basically, malnutrition is synonymous with protein-energy malnutrition or undernutrition, which signifies an imbalance between the supply of protein and energy, and the body's demand for them to ensure optimal growth and function.

Globally, approximately 149 million children under-5 suffer from stunting. In 2018, over 49 million children under-5 were wasted and nearly 17 million were severely wasted. There are now, in 2018, over 40 million overweight children globally, an increase of 10 million since 2000. It is estimated that by 2050, 25 million more children will be malnourished.

India is one among the many countries where child undernutrition is severe and also undernutrition is a major underlying cause of child mortality in India. A recently released Global Nutrition Report 2018, revealed the prevalence of stunting, wasting and overweight at the national level as 37.9, 20.8 and 2.4% respectively.

In India as per National Family Health Survey IV (2014-2015, recent in the series) 38.4, 21 and 35.7% of children below 5 years suffer from stunting, wasting and underweight respectively (the corresponding figure for NFHS III, 2005-2006 were 47.9, 19.8 and 42.5% respectively). The prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in India is 7.5%

In the 2018 Global Hunger Index, India ranks 103rd out of 119 qualifying countries. With a score of 31.1, India



suffers from a level of hunger that is serious. The figure given depicts dimensions and indicators of the Hunger index and its relationship with child malnutrition.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option.

Q11. Which of the following is an indicator of the inadequate food supply?

- A. diarrhoea
- B. poor home environment
- C. illiteracy
- D. malnourishment

Q12. Undernutrition signifies an imbalance between the supply of protein and energy and the body's demand for them to _____

- A. ensure proper development.
- B. assure proper growth and function.
- C. ensure a balanced lifestyle.
- D. assure sustainable growth.

Q13. Which of the following is NOT a factor in the occurrence of malnutrition in children?

- A. Diarrhoea
- B. Poverty
- C. Maternal health illiteracy
- D. Low birth weight

Q14. As per the National Family Health Survey, the percentage of children below 5 years suffering from stunting in 2014-2015 is _____ in 2005-2006.

- A. less than
- B. more than
- C. equal to
- D. not relevant to that

Q15. What does the given passage highlight?

- A. Childhood malnutrition in India
- B. The prevalence of undernourishment
- C. Global hunger problems
- D. The increase in the number of under-5 child mortality rate

Q16. Choose an option that lists the statement that is NOT TRUE.

- A. No country can aim to attain economic and social development goals without addressing the issue of malnutrition.
- B. Death is the most serious consequence of hunger, and children are the most vulnerable.
- C. In India and other low and middle-income countries malnutrition is synonymous with undernutrition.
- D. In 2018, there were over 50 million overweight children globally, an increase of 1.0 million since 2000.

Q17. Poor nutrition in the first 1000 days of a child's life can lead to _____, which is associated with impaired cognitive ability and reduced school and work performance.

- A. reduced cognitive ability
- B. increased chances of malnutrition
- C. stunted growth
- D. under 5 mortality

Q18. What does the author mean by 'underlying cause'?

- A. Hidden reason for doing something.
- B. Root cause or reason of something.
- C. Unimportant cause of something.
- D. Not understood the reason behind an action.

GRAMMAR and WRITING

GRAMMAR

III. Answer any five out of the six questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.

Q19. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech? Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"

- A. Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before.
- B. Manna asked Rohan if he sat on a trolley bus before.
- C. Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier.
- D. Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus.

Q20. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech? "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."

- A. He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.
- B. He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough.
- C. He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.
- D. He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.

Q21. Johnny is a keen player but unfortunately he has _____ skills.

- A. little
- B. some
- C. few
- D. a little

Q22. Both players in the tennis match have been warned by the referee but _____ of them seems to take it seriously.

- A. every
- B. neither
- C. either
- D. each

Q23. The father with his sons _____ present there.

- A. was
- B. were.
- C. will
- D. are

Q24. The police spoke separately to _____ suspect.

- A. many
- B. each
- C. some
- D. one

WRITING

IV. Answer any five out of the six questions given, with reference to the context below.

Ellen Montgomery lives in Pullman, Washington. She wants an expensive racing bicycle, but does not have enough money to buy it. She works for eight months after school and weekends in a supermarket to earn the money to buy it. When she has just saved enough money to buy the bicycle, the money is stolen from her house. Ellen then works another six months in the bicycle shop. She is finally able to buy the bicycle, and she becomes a state champion bicycle racer.

Q25. What is the exposition of this plot summary?

- A. Ellen Montgomery works for eight months in a supermarket.
- B. Ellen Montgomery is finally able to buy the bicycle.
- C. Ellen Montgomery lives in Pullman.
- D. The money was stolen from her house.

Q26. What is the 'conflict'?

- A. Ellen Montgomery becomes a state champion.
- B. Ellen Montgomery lives in Pullman, Washington.
- C. Ellen Montgomery works for eight months to save money.
- D. Ellen Montgomery doesn't have enough money to buy the bicycle that she wants.

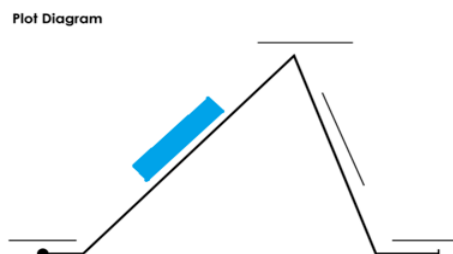
Q27. What is the 'falling action'?

- A. She becomes a state champion.
- B. Ellen Montgomery lives in Pullman, Washington.
- C. She works for another six months in the bicycle shop.
- D. She works for eight months to save money for the bicycle.

Q28. What is the resolution of the above given story?

- A. Ellen Montgomery lives in Pullman, Washington.
- B. She becomes a state champion bicycle racer.
- C. She works for eight months to save money.
- D. Ellen doesn't have enough money to buy the bicycle.

Q29. Which of the below mentioned options can be identified as the rising action?



- A. She becomes a state champion.
- B. Ellen Montgomery lives in Pullman, Washington.
- C. She works for eight months to save money.
- D. Ellen works for another six months in the bicycle shop.

Q30. What is the ‘climax’?

- A. She becomes a state champion.
- B. Ellen Montgomery lives in Pullman, Washington.
- C. The money was stolen from her house.
- D. Ellen doesn't have enough money to buy the bicycle that she wants.

LITERATURE

V. Read the extract and answer any four out of the five questions given.

Einstein was deeply shaken by the extent of the destruction. This time he wrote a public missive to the United Nations. In it he proposed the formation of a world government. Unlike the letter to Roosevelt, this one made no impact. But over the next decade, Einstein got ever more involved in politics — agitating for an end to the arms build-up and using his popularity to campaign for peace and democracy..’

Q31. Which destruction is referred to in the lesson?

- A. Destruction of inventions
- B. Destruction by authoritarians
- C. Destruction caused by the atom bombs
- D. Destruction of World War I

Q32. Which statement was told by the school headmaster about Einstein?

- A. He will be a genius
- B. He is a keen learner
- C. He can't be a success at anything
- D. He should go to Munich for higher studies

Q33. Put the following options in the correct order.

- i) Einstein won the Nobel Prize.
 - ii) Einstein wrote to Roosevelt.
 - iii) He worked in a patent office as a technical expert.
 - iv) Einstein left Germany and moved to America.
- A. i, ii, iii, iv
 - B. i, iv, ii, iii
 - C. iii, i, ii, iv
 - D. iii, i, iv, ii

Q34. Which word in the passage means the same as ‘protesting’?

- A. agitating
- B. campaign
- C. destruction
- D. impact

Q35. Einstein propagated_____

- A. World peace and disarmament
- B. Rearmament and dictatorship
- C. Democracy and rearmament
- D. Regionalism and communalism

VI. Read the extract and answer any four out of the five questions given.

He poured his heart out into Raag Kafi from the Red Fort to an audience which included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who later gave his famous ‘Tryst with Destiny’ speech. Bismillah Khan has given many memorable performances both in India and abroad. His first trip abroad was to Afghanistan where King Zahir Shah was so taken in by the maestro that he gifted him priceless Persian carpets and other souvenirs. Film director Vijay Bhatt was so impressed after hearing Bismillah play at a festival that he named a film after the instrument called Gunj Uthi Shehnai. The film was a hit. Despite this huge success in the celluloid world, Bismillah Khan’s ventures in film music were limited to two only. “I just can’t come to terms with the artificiality and glamour of the film world,” he says with emphasis.

Q36. The expression ‘He poured his heart out’ means _____.

- A. He exhibited a lot of toil and excitement.
- B. He exhibited a lot of effort and surprise.
- C. He exhibited a lot of effort and enthusiasm.
- D. He exhibited a lot of toil and energy.

Q37- In ‘Tryst with Destiny’ speech, what does ‘tryst’ stand for?

- A. Assignment with destiny.
- B. Synchronization with freedom.
- C. Open deal with freedom.
- D. Rendezvous with freedom.

Q38. Which word in the passage can NOT be used in place of 'greet'?

- A. Welcome
- B. Receive
- C. Warmth
- D. Salute

Q39. What does Bismillah Khan's life teach us?

- A. Love your family tradition.
- B. Love for country is above religion.
- C. Aspire to achieve the highest Civilian award.
- D. Bow before the power of money.

Q40. "I just can't come to terms with the artificiality and glamour of the film world," he says with emphasis.' What character traits of Bismillah Khan are reflected from the above lines?

- A. It reflects that he had compromised with the superficial world
- B. It reflects that he was not influenced by the glamour of the celluloid world
- C. It reflects his simplicity and truthfulness as his significant character
- D. Both B and C

VII. Read the extract and answer any four out of the five questions given.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart;
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start,
And a thousand recollections
Weave their air-threads into woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

Q41. 'And a thousand dreamy fancies'- What does this phrase reflect in the above lines?

- A. fanciful new dreams created by the raindrops
- B. numerous memories of the past in the form of dreams
- C. melancholic state of mind due to the falling of the rain
- D. both (a) and (b)

Q42. What makes an echo in the poet's heart?

- A. Inner cry to find his love
- B. The sky filled with stars
- C. The tinkling sound of rain
- D. His hard working mother

Q43. What difference does the sound of rain make in the poet's mind?

- A. Makes him imaginative
- B. Brings back memories
- C. Makes him jealous
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Q44. What is the mood of the poet in the poem?

- A. brooding
- B. reminiscing
- C. anxious
- D. enthusiastic

Q45. What are the poetic devices used in the stanza?

- A. Alliteration, Anaphora
- B. Onomatopoeia, Alliteration
- C. Transferred Epithet, Simile
- D. Personification, Simile

VIII. Read the extract and answer any four out of the five questions given.

Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.
The wind blows out weak fires.
He makes strong fires roar and flourish.
His friendship is good. We praise him every day.

Q46. 'He makes strong fires roar and flourish.' What does this line imply?

- A. The wind can nurture something which is already strong.
- B. The wind is capable of nurturing weak things.
- C. The wind will help you in decision-making.
- D. None of the above

Q47. Why does the poet consider wind as a good friend?

- A. It helps us build strong houses
- B. It helps us get away with mischiefs
- C. It helps us grow stronger
- D. Both B and C

Q48. The poem 'Wind' conveys the message that _____.

- A. we should pray to the Wind God to bless us
- B. we should be strong and firm to overcome the obstacles
- C. we should be considerate and understanding
- D. we should avoid acquaintance with the wind

Q49. The poetic device in the above given stanza is ____.

- A. Metaphor
- B. Personification
- C. Anaphora
- D. Enjambment

Q50. The wind won't do what we tell him shows its _____

- A. reluctant attitude
- B. indifferent attitude
- C. stubborn attitude
- D. confident attitude

IX. Attempt all the following questions.

Q51. Why did the swallow feel warm even though it was cold?

- A. Because he was sitting between the feet of the Happy Prince.
- B. Because the Happy Prince had given him his big ruby.
- C. Because he had done a benevolent act.
- D. Because he had wings and feathers on his body to keep him warm.

Q52. Choose the correct option for Fact (F) and opinion (O)

- i. The rich lady was not considerate towards the seamstress
- ii. There was plenty of air, so the swallow stopped there.
- iii. The Happy Prince wanted to help the poor to correct past mistakes.
- iv. The swallow died due to frost.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| A. F-ii, iv | O-i, iii |
| B. F-ii, iv | O-i, iii |
| C. F-i, ii, iv | O-iii |
| D. F-iii, iv | O-i, ii |

Q53. Albert's work on General Theory of Relativity was proclaimed by the newspaper as _____

- A. a mysterious revolution
- B. a scientific revolution
- C. a musical revolution
- D. a technological revolution

Q54. Which thing decides a person's future according to the poem 'The Road not Taken'?

- A. The path one chooses
- B. The path one leaves behind
- C. The regrets one has in life
- D. The success one achieves in life

Q55. What is the theme of the story 'My childhood'?

- A. Children are precious to parents.
- B. Childhood creates beautiful memories.
- C. Society must be in peace and harmony.
- D. Parents and society shape the life of children

Q56. What qualities of wind are reflected in the poem ‘Wind’?

- A. Grit and firm determination
- B. Destroyer and a creator
- C. Nervous and anxious
- D. Both (B) and (C)

Q57. What did the disciple learn at the end of the story ‘The Kingdom of Fools’?

- A. He should not be greedy.
- B. He should not become fat.
- C. Fools are unpredictable.
- D. One should listen to elders.

Q58. Choose the option that best describes what Margie expected.

- A. The mechanical teacher to work
- B. The mechanical teacher to be taken away
- C. The mechanical teacher to give her more marks
- D. To be able to go to the old type of school

Q59. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?

- A. He used to speak rudely to her and always found faults in her
- B. She thought that he was a hard hearted man
- C. Once he beat her for tearing his papers
- D. All of the above

Q60. How did Bismillah Khan popularize the Shehnai?

- A. He invented the Shehnai.
- B. He refused to settle in the USA.
- C. He brought the Shehnai onto the classical stage.
- D. He performed Ragas while playing Shehnai near the Ganges.
