



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

Summative Assessment II in **ENGLISH – Std. 9**
22-2-2016

M. Marks : 70
Time : 3 hrs.

Roll No:

Total printed pages :
Total printed questions :

General Instructions:

- i) The Question paper is divided into three sections:
Section A Reading 20 Marks
Section B Writing & Grammar 25 Marks
Section C Literature 25 Marks
- ii) All questions are compulsory.
- iii) You may attempt any section at a time.
- iv) All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

Section - A (Reading) (20 marks)

1.1 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow in brief:

Every panther differs from any other panther. Some panthers are very bold; others are very timid. Some are cunning to the degree of being uncanny; others appear quite foolish. Some panthers seem almost to possess a sixth sense, and act and behave as if they could read and anticipate one's very thought. Lastly, but quite rarely, comes the panther that attacks people, and more rarely still, the one that eats them.

A man-eating beast is generally the outcome of some extraordinary circumstance. Maybe someone has wounded it, and it is unable henceforth to hunt its natural prey—other animals—easily. Therefore, through necessity it begins to eat humans, because they offer an easy prey. Or perhaps a panther has eaten a dead human body which was originally buried in a too-shallow grave and later dug up by jackals or a bear. Once having tasted human flesh, the panther often takes a liking to it. Lastly, but very rarely indeed, it may have been the cub of a man-eating mother, who taught it the habit.

Generally a panther is an inoffensive and quite harmless animal that is fearful of human beings and vanishes silently into the undergrowth at the sight or sound of them. When wounded, some show an extraordinary degree of ferocity and bravery. Others again are most cowardly and allow themselves to be followed up, or even chased like curs.

If from a hill-top you could watch a panther stalking his prey, he would offer a most entertaining spectacle. You would see him taking advantage of every bush, of every tree-trunk, and of every stone behind which to take cover. He can flatten himself to the ground in an amazing fashion.



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Answer the following questions in brief:

(1x5=5)

- In what way do two panthers differ from each other?
- Give two reasons why a panther would become a man-eating beast.
- What does a panther generally do at the sight of a human being?
- How does a panther stalk his prey?
- Find a word in the passage which means, "not causing anger".

- 1.2. Read the given passage about Gandhiji's childhood incident in his own words and then answer the questions that follow:

A relative and I became fond of smoking. Not that we saw any good in smoking, or were fond of the smell of a cigarette. We simply imagined a sort of pleasure in emitting clouds of smoke from our mouths. My uncle had the habit, and when we saw him smoking, we thought we should copy, his example. But we had no money. So we began to collect stumps of cigarettes thrown away by my uncle.

The stumps, however, were not always available and could not emit much smoke either. So we began to steal coins from the servant's pocket money in order to purchase Indian cigarettes. In the meantime we heard that the stalks of a certain plant were porous and could be smoked like cigarettes. We got them and began this kind of smoking.

But we were far from being satisfied with such things as these. Our want of independence began to upset us. It was unbearable that we should be unable to do anything without the elders' permission. At last, in sheer disgust, we decided to commit suicide!

How were we to do it? From where were we to get the poison? We heard that Dhatura seeds were an effective poison. Off we went to the jungle in search of these seeds, and got them, Evening was thought to be an auspicious hour. We went to Kedarjee Mandir, put ghee in the temple-lamp, had the darshan and then looked for a lonely corner. But our courage failed us. Supposing we were not instantly killed? And what was the good of killing ourselves? Why not rather put up with the lack of independence? But we swallowed two or three seeds nevertheless.

We dared not take more. Both of us fought shy of death and decided to go to Ramji Mandir to compose ourselves, and to dismiss the thought of suicide.

I realized that it was not as easy to commit suicide as to think about.

The thought of suicide ultimately resulted in both of us bidding good-bye to the habit of smoking stumps of cigarettes and of stealing the servant's coppers for the purpose of smoking.

Ever since I have been grown up, I have never desired to smoke and have always regarded the habit of smoking as barbarous, dirty and harmful. I have never understood why there is such a rage for smoking throughout the world. I cannot bear to travel in a compartment full of people smoking. I become choked.



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Answer the following questions in brief:

(1x5=5)

- Why did Gandhiji and his relative steal money?
- Why did they decide to commit suicide?
- What fear came to their mind when they decided to commit suicide?
- How did Gandhiji regard the habit of smoking as he grew up?
- Find a word in the passage which means, "favorable".

2. Read the passage carefully and on the basis of your study of the passage, answer the questions given below: (OTBA)

Theme-2: Indigenous Games of India

Abstract

Sport: A contest or game in which people do certain physical activities according to a specific set of rules and compete against each other (Merriam Webster dictionary). The history of sports in India dates back to thousands of years, and numerous games, including chess, wrestling, and archery, are thought to have originated here. Contemporary Indian sport is a diverse mix, with traditional games, such as kabaddi and kho-kho, and those introduced by the British, especially cricket, football (soccer), and field hockey, enjoying great popularity. A true sportsman is one who amalgamates the benefits of sports into his/her life.

Games have been an important part of Indian culture since forever. Games and sports have always played an important role in the history and mythology of India. Gradually the time changed and so did our sports.

The Thought...

The cultural heritage of a nation or a region is not solely composed of monuments and a museum collection, but also of living in tangible expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants. They have been passed from one generation to another, have evolved in response to their environment and they contribute by giving us a sense of identity and continuity, providing a link from our past, through the present, and into the future.

Traditional games or indigenous sports were just not games to be competed in or won between opposing teams or participants. The games of yore were designed in such a way that could develop a multitude of skills like logical thinking, strategy building, concentration and focus, basic mathematics, aiming and a lot more. In fact, they were also learning aids which helped develop sensory skills, colour identification, motor skills, hand eye coordination, adding subtracting, etc. The values that one achieved by playing these games with neighbours, friends, siblings and classmates were much more as compared to the games that are played by children nowadays. These games were environment friendly, suitable for all ages, classes, genders, increased positive interaction between generations, provided a chance to know more about our culture, history and tradition and above all, cost effective.

Many modern games played around the world today have their origin in these traditional games which is a source of pride for a country and its people. So, the time has come to revive their forgotten glory and bring them back into our fold. Play stations, video games, online games have



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had a huge impact on the games that children choose to play these days. But, indigenous games are refreshing, take us through memory lanes, keep alive the culture and tradition of a community, so spare a thought for them...

*For in the end, we will conserve
Only what we care and love...
We will love only what we understand
We will understand only what we are taught.*

*Books and theories please make way
Things are best understood when I play
The moves of "Chousar" sharpen our mind
"Ghar Ghar" teaches us always to be loving and kind.
Flights of "Patangbazi" take us to new heights
Enhancing the coordination of hands with sight.

Remain calm, composed and quick
Be a "Rumal Chor" to easily trick.
The physical efficacy and attitude
Come through "Pitthoo" not solitude.

With the never ending song list of "Antakshari"
Lets hum and sing and test our memory.
To plan and hit the farthest in one go
Its "Gilli Danda" where you can never aim low.

These are the unmatched ways to perfect
The coordination of our body, mind and intellect.*

The history of sports in India dates back to thousands of years. Numerous games like chess, wrestling and archery are considered to have originated in the Indian soil. Festivals and local fairs were the natural venues of indigenous games and martial arts, whereas homes and streets and backyards were places where children played games like gillidanda, pitthoo, kite flying, kho-kho, kabaddi, poshampa with much merriment. Over the years indigenous sports and physical activities like yoga, malkhamb, kho-kho, wrestling, elephant riding, boat races have progressed to some extent. But, unfortunately, we do not know much about the place and date of origin and who invented these games.

Indian history and mythology are a treasure trove of such unique physical activities. But gradually, as times changed, so did our sports. Fifty years ago school children would walk across to their neighbour's house or collect their friends in the neighbourhood and play....



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Satoliya is now commonly known as *lagori* is the game of seven stones. This is not known much by other countries as it was played in the villages of India which then found its way in urban area. It is also called *pitthoo*. This game can be played by any number of people. It needs seven flat stones; every stone size should be less than the other stone. All the stones are kept on each other in a decreasing order. The pile of stones is hit with a cloth or rubber ball from a fixed distance.

Pallankunzhi

.... a traditional board game involving two players popular in south India. The rectangular wooden board has 14 cups (called '*kunzhi*') and 146 counters which could be shells or small stones. Each cup except the middle cups on the sides of the board are filled with 12 counters each. Only one counter is placed in the remaining two cups. The player who captures the most counters at the end is declared the winner. One can improve one's eye-hand coordination, concentration, mental agility and swift counting.



Patangbaazi.... an ancient game popular in western India in which any number of people of any age group can gather on a terrace or an open field and fly diamond shaped colourful kites. People practice this sport in a spirit of healthy competition trying to cut the strings of the opponents' kites.

Kancha.... Still popular in rural India, the game is played using glass marbles called "*Kancha*". The players are to hit the selected target using their own marbles. The winner takes all the *kanchas* of rest of the players. What a great way to improve focus, coordination and deftness of fingers.



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From Then to Now....

The origin of various sports are not known as they have travelled over centuries from generation to generation. They underwent changes, modifications over the years. Here are a few games which have entertained the brain and the brawn.

The game of chess originated in India and was called *ashtapada*, from the Sanskrit word meaning eight feet. It was played with the dice on an 8x8 black and white checkered board. Later, this game came to be known as *Chaturanga*, literally 4 divisions of the military – infantry, cavalry, elephants and chariotry. The pieces were called elephants, chariots, horses and foot soldiers like the Indian armies of that time. It was mainly a game of chance where results depended on how well one rolled the dice. It was very different from the way modern chess is played today. In the Mahabharat, an incident is narrated where two groups of warring cousins, the Pandavas and the Kauravas played a version of *Chaturanga* using a dice. It was a battle simulation game which delivered logistics and military strategic moves. From ancient India, this game moved to Persia in 600 AD and was named *Shatranj*. Thus, the Sanskrit word *Chaturanga* evolved and changed into *Shatranj* as it is still known today in the Middle East and Indian continent.

As centuries rolled by, the game of chess was viewed as a means of self improvement. In his article "The Morals of Chess" (1750), Benjamin Franklin wrote :

The game of chess is not merely an idle amusement; several valuable qualities of the mind, useful in the cause of human life, all to be acquired and strengthened by it, so as to become habits ready on all occasions; for life is a kind of chess, in which we have often points to gain and competitors or adversaries to contend with and in which there is a vast variety of good and ill events, that are, in some degree, the effect of prudence or the want of it. By playing chess, we may learn :

- *Foresight, which looks a little into futurity and considers the consequences that may attend an action.*
- *Circumspection, which survey the whole chess board or scene of actions, the relation of the several pieces and their situations*
- *Caution, not to make our moves so hastily*

With these or similar hopes, chess is taught to children in schools around the world today. Many schools host chess clubs and organize tournaments.



Viswanathan Anand is the celebrated Indian Chess Grandmaster and the former World Chess Champion. He held the FIDE World Chess Championship from 2000-2002, at a time when the world title was split. He became the undisputed world champion in 2007 and defended his title against

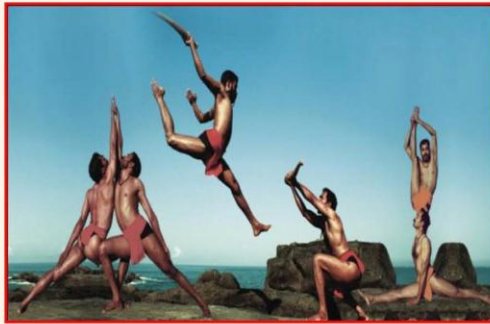


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Vladimir Kramnik in 2008. He then went on to defend his title again in 2010 and 2012. Anand is one of the 9 players in sporting history to pass 2800 Elo on the FIDE rating test. He has occupied the Numero Uno position for 21 months, the 6th longest on record. He became India's first Grandmaster in 1988 and the first recipient of the coveted Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, India's highest sporting honour. In 2007, he was bestowed with India's second highest civilian award, the Padma Vibhushan, making him the first sports person to do so. In March 2015, a minor planet...4538 Vishyanand was named after him.

Kalari is considered to be the most complete and scientific martial art form and the mother of all martial arts. It is supposed to have originated in the west coast of India during the early 13th century and considered to be one of the oldest fighting systems in existence. Before the modern educational system was introduced, the art was disseminated through schools known as *Kalari* which served as centers of learning for the attainment of knowledge on various subjects ranging from mathematics, language, astronomy and various theatrical arts. More specifically, martial arts were taught in the *payattukalari*, meaning fight school.



According to popular belief, Bodhidharma, a Buddhist monk from India introduced *Kalari* into China and Japan. He taught this art in a temple which is known as the Shaolin temple. The Chinese called him Po-ti-tama, what he taught has evolved into *Karate* and *Kung fu* and hence one can find a lot of similarities between the two. India is home to various other martial art forms as well such as *mayurbhanjchau*, *mallyudh*, etc.

As travel bloggers who are passionate about sports, let us visit the different places in the Indian hinterland to study the games we play and enjoy.

Many Indian games that are played in rural areas have different variations and are known by other names depending on the region they are played in. Popular with children, these traditional games help build stamina, sharpen the mind and develop in them a spirit of sportsmanship.

The picturesque state of Nagaland, home to numerous tribes, has a vibrant wealth of sports, the most popular being wrestling. The bout starts with the contestants holding each other's waist girdles. As soon as the signal is given, both the wrestlers try to throw off each other. A combination of various leg tricks and sheer brawn are employed to achieve





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victory. A wrestler is declared the winner if he can throw off the opponent and in the process, get the trunk of the opponent to touch the ground, taking care not to let his own trunk do so.

As we travel to the green fields of Punjab, the popular rural sport is *kabbadi* played by both boys and girls. The game is played between two teams. A line is drawn between them and each team sends a player across the line. If the player after crossing the line is able to touch a player of the opposite side and come back without being caught, the team doing so would win and the point added to its score. This action has to be performed in a single breadth. India has the most successful *Kabbadi* team on the world stage, having won every World Cup and Asian Games titled so far in both the men's and women's categories.



Modern *kabbadi* is a synthesis of the game played in various forms under different names like *Chedugudu* in Andhra Pradesh, *Hu TuTu* in Maharashtra and *Sadugudu* in Tamil Nadu. It received international exposure during the 1936 Berlin Olympics and in 1950 the All India Kabbadi Federation (AIKF) came in to existence and framed the rules. This popular sport played by the people in villages as well as

in small towns requires both power and skill for its play. The Professional Kabbadi League was introduced in 2014, with eight franchises based at eight different cities in India, consisting of players from all over the world. The inaugural edition was won by Jaipur Pink Panthers.



The traditional boat race of Kerala is a form of canoe racing and uses paddled canoes. It is mainly conducted during the season of harvest festival, Onam in autumn. The race of long boats also called Snake Boats, is the major event. The technical methods for creating these snake boats are around 650 years old. Tourists from all over the world come together to watch and enjoy this unique water sport which is an example of perfect coordination, rhythm, strength and speed.

Making The Most of Our Sporting Indians

To promote sports in India, the Government of India issued a National Sports Policy in 2001 which envisaged that the central government in coordination with the state governments, the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federation will pursue the twin objectives of "Broad – basing" of sports and "Achieving excellence in sports at the national and international levels". Our country has the potential strength and competitive advantage which needs to be judiciously tapped and promoted. In this, sports and physical education have been integrated effectively in the school and college education curriculum.



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National Sports Policy accorded high priority to the development of sports in the rural areas to harness the available talents and potentials and facilitate development of required infrastructure and identification of talent through appropriate competitions in rural areas and remote parts of the country. Special consideration under various themes was emphasized which has had a long and strong tradition of indigenous games.

Life Skills through Sports Promotion

One doesn't need to be a professional sportsperson or an Olympian to be a successful athlete. Nor does one have to have a cupboard full of medals or make it to the front page of a daily. Specific mental skills are required that contribute to being successful in games and sports. They can all be acquired through proper training and practice and improved with guidance, instructions and facilities. In fact, the skills that athletes require to achieve success in sports can be also applied to other areas of life as well. Doctor Jack Lesyk, Ohio Centre for Sport Psychology, propounds nine mental skills of successful athletes.

1. Choose and maintain a positive attitude
2. Maintain a high level of motivation
3. Set and pursue high realistic goals
4. Deal effectively with people
5. Inculcate positive self talk
6. Use positive mental imagery
7. Manage anxiety effectively
8. Manage emotions rightfully
9. Maintain concentration

According to him, "Although each of the nine mental skills is important, its primary importance occurs during one of the three phases – the long term development of athletic skills, immediately before performing in a competition and during actual performance."





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The Performance Pyramid

A career in sports has emerged as one of the most lucrative options in the past decade. Our glories in the Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, World Championships and major international sporting events especially in shooting, badminton, archery, cricket, wrestling, *kabbadi* and tennis, have made sports as one of the chosen career options among the youth.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is the apex body which encourages young talents to develop interest in sports and excel in their chosen activities. They provide formal training and create sportspersons who can bring laurels to the country at the national and international levels. Apart from serving as a player, a sportsperson can also work as a coach, team manager, fitness instructor, sports journalist / commentator, photographer, consultant, sports equipment suppliers / manufacturer, umpire, referee, etc.

- a) Chinese Martial Art forms like Karate and Kung-fu have evolved from India. Explain. (5)
- b) Most of indigenous sports teach us many life skills. Elucidate. (5)

Section – B (Writing and Grammar) (25 marks)

3. In recent times, you have noticed that tourism in India is declining. Write an article in about 100-120 words on reasons and solutions for the same. You can take hints from the following clues: (5)
 - Increase in crime rate.
 - Terrorism
 - Lack of cleanliness
 - Irresponsible behavior of citizens
 - Incredible India Campaign
4. Complete the following short story with a suitable title in about 150-200 words:(10)

Deepak was a young man of twenty five. He was well educated and worked as a Manager in a mall. No one was pleased with him due to his bad temper and arrogance...



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5. Complete the following passage with one word in each blank: (1/2x6=3)

Albert Einstein once said, 'The only thing that interferes (a) _____ my learning is my education.' In most of the students creativity (b) _____ desire to do something new dies before they complete (c) _____ educational period. That is why we have a large number of engineers (d) _____ not inventors, and our so-called top universities and colleges do not make (e) _____ to the list of 'Top Educational Institutions' of the world. The unrelenting pressure of parents and competition, in this mad rat race to nowhere, (f) _____ the main cause of the unprecedented high suicide rate among students.

6. Look at the following passage. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank numbers in your answer sheet. (1/2x8=4)

| Incorrect | Correct | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|
| A statesmen is aware of the fact | a) | _____ | _____ |
| that the development of a nation lies | b) | _____ | _____ |
| in the hands of the humans. That means | c) | _____ | _____ |
| the development of the human resource lead | d) | _____ | _____ |
| to the development of the nation or so | e) | _____ | _____ |
| a statesman think of the next generation | f) | _____ | _____ |
| as most of the human resource are | g) | _____ | _____ |
| constituted of the youth. | h) | _____ | _____ |

7. Read the following conversation carefully and complete the following passage by filling in the blanks appropriately. (1x3=3)

Harsh : Do you know that Darsh was hit by a two-wheeler yesterday?
Vipin : Oh no! how did it happen?
Harsh : He was hit by a car on his way back from school.
Vipin : Is he badly injured?
Harsh : He is not seriously hurt but it is doubtful whether he will be able to participate in the inter-school competition next week.

Harsh asked Vipin if he knew that a) _____. Vipin was shocked and wanted to know
b) _____. Harsh replied that he had been hit by a car on his way back from school.
Vipin c) _____.



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Section- C (Literature Textbook and Long Reading Text) (25 marks)

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)
- "Bill, which of the tracts was it that snatched you from the primrose path?"*
- Who is the speaker of the above line?
 - What is the meaning of 'primrose path'?
 - What had Bill done and why?
- (OR)
- "You are like a child. I can't trust you out of my sight. No sooner is my back turned than you get that little minx Marie to sell the silver salt-cellar."*
- Whom does 'I' and 'you' refer to?
 - What is the meaning of the word 'minx'?
 - Why does the speaker call 'you' a child?
9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each: (4x2=8)
- "The poem 'Song of the Rain' ends with a kind of blessing to all." Elucidate.
 - "The squad listened in a cowed, horrified kind of silence." Why was the squad horrified? (The Man Who Knew Too Much)
 - "Good-luck to you, Trevelyan," I said. To whom did the author say so and why?
 - How would life in school have been different for Harold had he known that his father was 'Young Porky'?
10. Answer the following question in about 80-100 words: (4)
- 'If you are kind and generous towards others nothing can stop them from loving you'. Write a paragraph expressing your views on the above statement after reading the play 'The Bishop's Candlesticks'.
- (OR)
- 'Example is better than percept.' Explain with reference to the story 'The Best Seller'.
11. Answer the following question in about 150 words: (10)
- Explain how Gulliver was influenced by the excellent qualities of the Houyhnhnms?
- (OR)
- Analyze the theme of the voyages (III and IV) of the novel 'Gulliver Travels'.

-X-X-X-X-X-