

**SAMPLE
QUESTION PAPER**

Standard

9

SEAT NO.:



TOTAL MARKS
100



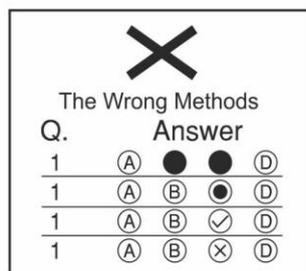
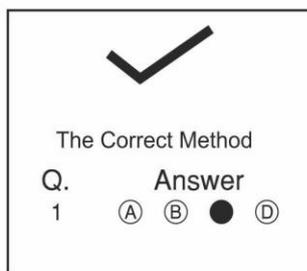
QUESTIONS
50



DURATION
60 mins

Instruction for Students:

- Read the question carefully before answering.
- Each question has 4 options (A, B, C & D).
- Choose one correct option as your answer, from the 4 options.
- On the answer sheet blacken the correct option against the corresponding question number.



- Use pencil to mark your answer.
- If you wish to change your answer, erase the previous mark completely.
- Every question carries 2 marks.
- Return the answer sheet to the invigilator at the end of the exam. The question paper can be retained by the student.



Read the information in the **PASSAGE** and answer questions 1 to 10.

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force—both online and on foot—searching frantically for the perfect gift. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers.

This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender ambivalent feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

Anthropologists describe gift-giving as a positive social process, serving various political, religious, and psychological functions. Economists, however, offer a less favourable view. Gift-giving is believed to represent an objective waste of resources. People buy gifts that recipients would not choose to buy on their own, or at least not spend as much money to purchase. To wit, givers are likely to spend \$100 to purchase a gift that receivers would spend only \$80 to buy themselves.



Research has found that gift-givers are not very good at predicting what gifts others will appreciate.

What is surprising is that gift-givers have considerable experience acting as both gift-givers and gift-recipients, but nevertheless tend to overspend each time they set out to purchase a meaningful gift. In the present research, we propose a unique psychological explanation for this overspending problem—i.e., that gift-givers equate how much they spend with how much recipients will appreciate the gift (the more expensive the gift, the stronger a gift-recipient's feelings of appreciation). Although a link between gift price and feelings of appreciation might seem intuitive to gift-givers, such an assumption may be unfounded. Why do gift-givers assume that gift price is closely linked to gift-recipients' feelings of appreciation? Perhaps givers believe that bigger (i.e., more expensive) gifts convey stronger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.

As for gift-recipients, they may not construe smaller and larger gifts as representing smaller and larger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration. The notion of gift-givers and gift-recipients being unable to account for the other party's perspective seems puzzling because people slip in and out of these roles every day, and, in some cases, multiple times in the course of the same day. In theoretical terms, people fail to utilize information about their own preferences and experiences in order to produce more efficient outcomes in their exchange relations. In practical terms, people spend hundreds of dollars each year on gifts, but somehow never learn to calibrate their gift expenditures according to personal insight.

1. Who gives a more positive view of gift giving? Why?

- A. Economists, because they feel gift givers are likely to save more money to give out gifts.
- B. Anthropologists, because they feel gift giving is an economical way to expressing your love.
- C. Anthropologists, because it creates strong bonds with close friends and family.
- D. Both Economists and Anthropologists, because both feel that gift giving is an economical way of expressing love.

2. What kind of feelings does a gift-giver go through while purchasing a gift?

- A. A satisfying and positive feeling.
- B. A not so positive feeling.
- C. Both A and B.
- D. None of the above.

3. What do economists feel about gift giving?

- A. It is an art.
- B. It is a waste of resources.
- C. It is the need of the hour.
- D. It improves relationships.

4. **Why do gift-givers tend to overspend while purchasing a gift?**
- They link the price of the gift with the feelings of the gift-giver.
 - They like spending more on gifts.
 - It is a tradition to spend more on gifts.
 - None of the above.
5. **Provide a suitable title for the passage.**
- Anthropologists view on gift giving
 - Gift giving – An Art
 - Gift Giving – A Personal Insight
 - Gift Giving – A waste of resources
6. **Which of these statements is 'false' according to the passage?**
- Not all gift givers take pleasure in buying presents.
 - Ironically, givers end up spending more to purchase a gift; while the receiver would spend less to buy a similar thing for themselves.
 - According to present day research, gift givers are less thoughtful and inconsiderate.
 - The passage indicates that the assumption of the gift givers linking the gift price to gift recipient's appreciation is baseless.
7. **Which of these words from the passage means 'distinctive'?**
- consideration
 - thoughtfulness
 - calibrate
 - unique
8. **Which of these words would you use to best describe the feelings of gift-givers and gift-receivers?**
- lazy
 - positive
 - vague
 - intelligent
9. **The last paragraph can be summarised as:**
- One must rely on one's own preferences and experiences while purchasing a gift.
 - Gift-giving is a waste of resources.
 - Gift price and gift givers feelings are linked to each other.
 - Gift recipients like receiving expensive gifts.
10. **Which of these thoughts are linked to a gift-givers mind?**
- It is such a waste of time to buy gifts.
 - A bigger and more expensive gift means more love.
 - Gifts are not required.
 - Both B and C.

Read the POEM and answer questions 11 to 17.

Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lower'd,
 And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky;
 And thousands had sunk on the ground overpower'd;
 The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.

When reposing that night on my pallet of straw
 By the wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain,
 At the dead of the night a sweet Vision I saw;
 And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it again.

Me thought from the battle-field's dreadful array
 Far, far, I had roam'd on a desolate track:
 'Twas Autumn,—and sunshine arose on the way
 To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.



I flew to the pleasant fields traversed so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;
I heard my own mountain-goats bleating aloft,
And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung.

Then pledged we the wine-cup, and fondly I swore
From my home and my weeping friends never to part;
My little ones kiss'd me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobb'd aloud in her fulness of heart.

'Stay—stay with us!—rest!—thou art weary and worn!'—
And fain was their war-broken soldier to stay;—
But sorrow return'd with the dawning of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.

11. What had overpowered the soldiers?

- A. Pallet of straw
- B. The Wold-scaring faggot
- C. The tiredness and wounds of the war
- D. The Sentinel Stars

12. Choose a suitable title for the poem?

- A. The Soldier's Dream
- B. The Battlefield
- C. A Night full of Sorrow
- D. A Brave Soldier

13. Which of the statements is true?

- A. The soldier enjoyed the war.
- B. The soldier was sad that the night had set in.
- C. The soldier waited the dawn so he could begin the war again.
- D. The soldier was frustrated and was done with the miserable business of war.

14. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'battle-field's dreadful array'?

- A. The battlefield is where the soldier wants to be.
- B. The battlefield is filled with horrible sights of wounded people lying helpless.
- C. The battlefield is conquered by the enemy.
- D. The battlefield no longer exists and has turned into a beautiful garden.

15. What is the soldier dreaming of?

- A. He reunites with his wife and children.
- B. His friends do not let him go back to the battlefield.
- C. He walks through the pleasant fields.
- D. All of the above.

16. According to the soldier, what is the work of the stars at night?

- A. They shine and shed their light on us.
- B. They keep the night cool.
- C. They keep an eye on the happenings of the night.
- D. They hide behind the clouds.

17. On what note does the poem end?

(HINT: Choose the option with the most appropriate reason.)

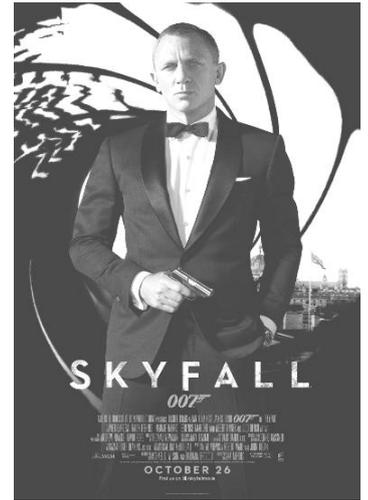
- A. On a sad note as the soldier's dream is taken over by the fierce reality of the war.
- B. On an encouraging note so that the soldier is motivated to go back to the battlefield and fight.
- C. On a happy note as the soldier reunites with his friends and family.
- D. On a sad note as the soldier dies while fighting.

Read the **WRITE UP** and answer questions 18 to 25.

Skyfall is one of the best action films in recent years. Released in 2012, it stars Daniel Craig as secret agent James Bond and Spanish actor Javier Bardem in the role of Raoul Silva, the villain in this film.

The plot involves a genius computer hacker who is an ex-spy. He wants to take revenge on the organisation he used to work for and James Bond has to prevent this from happening. There are a lot of exciting action scenes as Bond pursues him around the world. Can he stop him before it is too late?

The film is set in a variety of locations including Istanbul, Shanghai, Macau, London and Scotland, which gives it a very international atmosphere. The soundtrack is impressive and includes the theme song 'Skyfall', performed by English singer Adele. The acting is also of a very high standard and Bardem brings his character to life with a dazzling and memorable performance.



I would highly recommend Skyfall, especially if you are keen on action films. It will have you on the edge of your seat until the very end and I am sure you will not regret watching it.

18. Skyfall is _____.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. a musical | B. an action film |
| C. a comedy | D. a Sci-Fi |

19. The film was _____ in 2012.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. was produced | B. came out on DVD |
| C. came out in cinemas | D. got shelved |

20. The character of James Bond is played by _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Daniel Craig | B. Javier Bardem |
| C. Both A and B | D. Adele |

21. The writer thinks the film is _____ until the very end.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| A. interesting | B. funny |
| C. exciting | D. sad |

22. Which of these words from the write up means 'Stunning'?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Memorable | B. Exciting |
| C. Dazzling | D. Recommend |

23. Which of these words can't be made from the word 'Memorable'?

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A. Memoir | B. Memo |
| C. Oral | D. Lame |

24. Which of these words when unscrambled is the correctly spelt antonym of 'Intelligent'?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. flsooih | B. brintllia |
| C. rtsma | D. ivllain |

25. Who is the villain in the movie?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| A. Daniel Craig | B. Adele |
| C. Bardem | D. None |

Read the information in the POSTER and answer questions 26 to 29.

I have a **GROWTH MINDSET!**



26. The above poster:

- A. gives guidelines on how to be more creative.
- B. talks about the outcome of hard work and perseverance.
- C. is a motivational poster for those who want to grow and succeed.
- D. tells us ways to control our anger.

27. What according to the poster can inspire you?

- A. Frustration
- B. Perseverance
- C. Success stories
- D. Every person you meet

28. If you want to make a difference in life, you must.

- A. get frustrated and be more aggressive
- B. follow your heart
- C. not take up unworthy challenges.
- D. put in the right amount of effort keeping the right attitude.

29. What should you always have on your mind?

- A. Mistakes
- B. Challenges
- C. Growth
- D. Frustration

For questions 30 to 35, choose the suitable mark of punctuation.

I don't want it **(30)** she said. You don't want your porridge **(31)** Meera exclaimed incredulously. No. You don't know how good it is **(32)** Put a bit of treacle on it or a bit of sugar. I don't want it, repeated Mona. Eh **(33)** said Meera. I can't abide to see good food go to waste. If our children were at this table they **(34)** clean it bare in five minutes. They're as hungry as young hawks and foxes **(35)**

30. A. (-) hyphen B. (') apostrophe C. (!) exclamation mark D. (,) comma
31. A. (!) exclamation mark B. (?) question mark C. (,) comma D. (-) hyphen
32. A. (?) question mark B. (,) comma C. (;) semi colon D. (.) full stop
33. A. (?) question mark B. (,) comma C. (!) exclamation mark D. (-) hyphen
34. A. (!) exclamation mark B. (?) question mark C. (,) comma D. (') apostrophe
35. A. (') apostrophe B. (!) exclamation mark C. (?) question mark D. (.) full stop

For questions 36 to 40, choose the correct form of the tense:

On Monday, just as I **(36)** to wind down after a long working day, the telephone **(37)**: "Is that you, Mona? Someone asked on the phone. "Yes, this **(38)** me," I replied. "Poonam speaking, my friend. I need to talk to you right now," she said in a desperate voice. Poonam was a quiet girl who always tried not to call you when you **(39)** arrived from work. She never wanted to disturb her friends, so I knew something serious **(40)** on.

36. A. tried B. was trying C. have been trying D. try
37. A. is ringing B. was ringing C. rang D. had rung
38. A. was B. were C. am D. is
39. A. are just B. just C. had just D. is just
40. A. is gone B. has going C. was going D. goes

For questions 41 to 50, choose the correct alternative.

41. Choose the correct vowel to complete the word – SERGE_NT?

- A. a B. e C. i D. o

42. Which word best replaces the phrase 'very thirsty'?

- A. dry B. pale C. hungry D. parched

43. Which one of _____ dresses do you want?

- A. that B. a C. these D. this

44. Which is another word for 'Rival'?

- A. friend B. fight C. enemy D. roommate

45. When rearranged this word is the antonym of 'Optimist'?

- A. ECATONCFIS B. STIMSSIEP C. SUTECORPE D. ONBEAC

46. '_____ I accompany you to the doctor?

- A. Would B. Must C. Should D. Might

47. _____ person in the room was astonished.

- A. Every B. Each C. Neither D. Either

48. Sujata can't come to the party tomorrow, _____?

- A. can she? B. will she? C. does she? D. has she?

49. 'Everyone accepts that she is pretty'.

Change the given Affirmative sentence to Negative sentence. (Without changing the meaning of the sentence)

- A. No one could deny that she is pretty.
B. She is not pretty.
C. She is very pretty.
D. Everyone believes that she is pretty.

50. 'The puppet show will entertain you.'

Rewrite this sentence in passive voice.

- A. You will entertain the puppet show. B. The puppet show is very entertaining.
C. You will be entertained by the puppet show. D. You are entertained watching the puppet show.



ANSWERS KEYS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	A	C	C	D	C	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	B	D	C	A	B	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	C	A	A	C	C	C	D	C	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	C	D	D	B	C	D	C	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	D	C	C	B	C	A	A	A	C