

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II (2015-16)

ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE

CLASS : IX

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 3 ½ Hrs.

SET A

Section A : Reading	20 marks
Section B : Writing and Grammar	25 marks
Section C : Literature	25 marks

- All questions are compulsory.
- You may attempt any section at a time.
- All questions of a section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION – A READING (20 MARKS)

Q.1.a) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (5 marks)

My friend Todd owes me a dollar. He has owed it to me for twelve months, and I fear there is little prospect of his ever returning it. Whenever I meet him, I can see he has forgotten he owes me a dollar. He meets me in the same open, friendly way as always. My dollar has clean gone out of his mind. I see that I shall never get it back.

On the other hand, I know that I shall remember all my life that Todd owes me a dollar. It will make no difference, I trust our friendship, but I shall never be able to forget it. I don't know how it is with other people; if any man borrows a dollar from me, I carry the recollection of it to the grave.

But nowadays, a thought - a rather painful thought - has begun to come into my mind at intervals. It is this. If Todd owes me a dollar and has forgotten it, it is possible that there must be men to whom I owe a dollar which I have forgotten. There may be a list of them. Of course, I don't count here men who may lend me an odd dollar over cards and I am not thinking of the man who lent me thirty cents to pay for a bottle of plain soda last month at the club. I find there's nothing like plain soda after a tiring ride to the club, and the man who advanced the money knows exactly why I felt I had done enough for him. But if any man ever lent me a dollar to pay for a taxi, I want to pay it.

In fact, I want to start a general movement, a 'BACK TO HONESTY' movement, for paying all these odd dollars that are borrowed in a careless moment. Let us remember that the greatest nations were built up on the basis of absolute honesty. In conclusion, may I say that I do particularly ask that no reader of this article will be careless enough to leave a copy around where it might be seen by Major Todd of the University Club.

Answer the following questions:

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- i) What does the author remember about his friend Todd?
- ii) What makes the author sure that his friend has forgotten about the dollar?
- iii) What is the painful thought that is bothering the author?
- iv) What does the author mean by ' Back to Honesty movement ' ?
- v) Choose a word that means the opposite of 'prospect ' ?
a) hope b) chance c) unlikelihood d) possibility

Qn.1.b) Read the given passage carefully.

The word Yoga means 'union' in Sanskrit, the language of ancient India where yoga originated. We can think of the union occurring between the mind, body and the spirit.

What is commonly referred to as 'yoga' can be more accurately described by the Sanskrit word 'asana', which refers to the practice of physical postures or poses. Asana is only one of the eight 'limbs' of yoga, majority of which are more concerned with mental and spiritual well-being than physical activity. In the West, however, the words asana and yoga are often used interchangeably.

Many people think that yoga is just stretching. But, while stretching is certainly involved, yoga is really about creating balance in the body through developing both strength and flexibility. This is done through the performance of poses, each of which has specific physical benefits. The poses can be done quickly in succession creating heat in the body through movement or more slowly to increase stamina and perfect the alignment of the pose.

The poses are constant, but the approach to them varies depending on the tradition in which the teacher has trained. Yoga teachers will often refer to 'your practice' which means your individual experience with yoga as it develops over time.

Answer the following questions:

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- i) Yoga originated in _____.
- ii) 'Asana' refers to _____.
- iii) Yoga develops _____.
- iv) Yoga consists of _____ 'limbs'.
- v) The phrase 'in succession' in this context refers to _____ one after another.
a) destroying b) replacing c) following d) skipping

Qn.2 Read the following OTBA questions carefully and answer to the point in about 120 words. (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Qn.2 a) When Rohit visited his grandparents in Rajasthan, he got a chance to play ' Satoliya' with the village boys. He writes a letter to his friend about the game and the skills and values these traditional games help to develop. As Rohit, write the letter.

Qn.2 b) Discuss some of the reasons why indigenous games are becoming unpopular. How can we preserve and promote these traditional games? (mention the role of government, department of sports, media etc.)

SECTION - B WRITING AND GRAMMAR (25 marks)

Qn.3. You have to write an **ARTICLE** for your school magazine on " The importance of the Internet ", with the help of the points given below. Write your article in about 120 words. (5 marks)

- Internet- an important source of information.
- Educational and professional value.
- Cheap and convenient.
- Easy and fast means of communication.
- Needs to be used wisely and responsibly.

Qn.4. Write a **SHORT STORY** in about 200 words taking help from the hints given below. Give a suitable title. (10 marks)

Young orphan girl – sad and lonely – noticed – a small butterfly caught in thorn bush – carefully released the butterfly – it changed to a beautiful fairy – asked for any wish – girl said – " I want to be happy " – fairy said " very well " – leaned towards her and whispered – vanished – everyone wanted to know the secret of her happiness – girl only smiled – grew to be very old and on her death bed, they asked again the secret – the lovely old woman smiled and said...

Qn.5. Complete the following passage by choosing the correct option from those given in the brackets. (6 x ½ = 3 marks)

My cat Tugger (a) ____ (be , is , are , have) the toughest animal I know. He has survived (b) ____ (much , more , most , many) close calls. Three years ago he (c) ____ (is , was , were , has , been) caught inside a car's engine. His right ear was torn off (d) ____ (but , and , when , because) he lost his sight in one eye. We were surprised that he lived (e) ____ (for , from , after , before) the accident. Then last year again we were (f) ____ (worry , worried , worrying , worryless) that we would lose Tugger.

Qn.6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line.

Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number.

(8 x ½ = 4 marks)

	Error	Correction
Man has been used garlic since	a) _____	_____
ancient times to add flavor in food.	b) _____	_____
Garlic have a powerful smell	c) _____	_____
but a pungent taste. The Roman	d) _____	_____
soldiers believing that it helped	e) _____	_____
them to being more courageous	f) _____	_____
and stronger, so they make it a	g) _____	_____
point to including it in their regular diet.	h) _____	_____

Qn.7. Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

Eg. An earthen pitcher / water / becomes / in a few hours / contained / in / cool.
Water contained in an earthen pitcher becomes cool in a few hours.

- a) pores / an earthen pitcher / large number / has / a / of
- b) is placed / oozes out / when / in the pitcher / water / it / evaporates / and / pores the / of
- c) causes / water / this / cooling / evaporation / of

SECTION - C LITERATURE AND LONG READING TEXT (25 marks)

Qn.8. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow. Attempt any one. (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

A. " I wish I'd been that much more willin'
When I had more tooth there than fillin'
To pass up gobstoppers
From respect to me choppers."

- a) Why was the poet so regretful?
- b) What treatment was she going through?
- c) What are 'gobstoppers'?

B. " Sold! Sold! Are you mad? Who sold them? Why were they sold? "

- a) Who is the speaker and who is he/she talking to?
- b) What has been sold?
- c) Who had sold them and why?

Qn.9. Answer the following questions in 30 – 40 words. (4 x 2 = 8 marks)

- a) How did Private Quelch manage to anger Corporal Turnbull ?
- b) Write a brief character sketch of Mr. Bramble ?
- c) How does rain act as a 'messenger of mercy' ?
- d) What opinion does John A Pescud hold about ' best sellers' ?

Qn.10. Answer any one of the following in 80-100 words. (1 x 4 = 4 marks)

- A. " All the world's a stage
And all the men and women merely players."
What is the significance of these lines? We all have our roles to play in our lives.
What role do you think you have in your life? How would you play that role effectively?

OR

B. How did Harold differ from his parents? Explain with examples.

Qn.11. Answer any one of the following questions in about 200 words from A or B (1 x 10 = 10 marks)

(Gulliver's Travels)

A. i) Analyse briefly the character of Lord Munodi

OR

ii) Enumerate the differences between the Yahoos and the Houyhnhnms. Which of these do you think is the most significant?

(Three men in a boat)

B. i) Describe briefly the efforts of the three men in finding accommodation for the night at Datchet. What was the outcome?

OR

ii) "It was George's straw hat that saved his life that day." Which incident is the narrator referring to? Explain in detail, bringing out the humour in the above episode



OPEN TEXT-BASED ASSESSMENT

ENGLISH CLASS-IX

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 sportsperson is one who amalgamates the benefits of sports into his/her life.

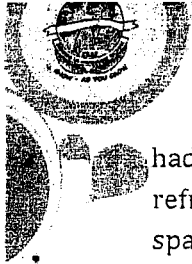
Games have been an important part of Indian culture since forever. Games and sports have always played an important role in the history and mythology of India. Gradually the time changed and so did our sports.

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



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.

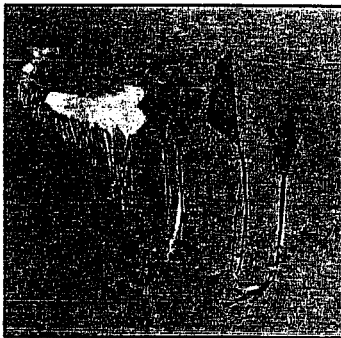
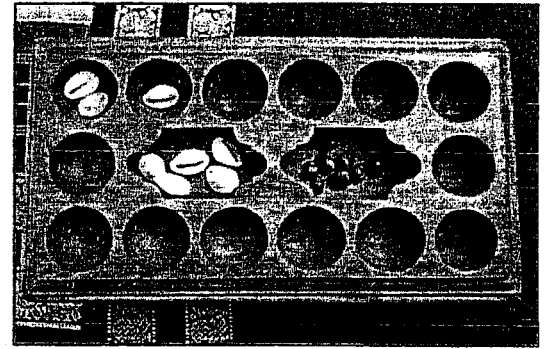
Indian history and mythology are a treasure trove of such unique physical activities. But gradually, as times changed, so did our sports. Fifty years ago school children would walk across to their neighbour's house or collect their friends in the neighbourhood and play....



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.



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.

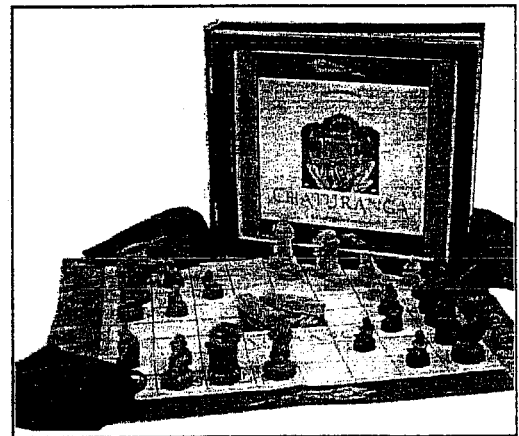
The game of chess originated in India and was called *ashtapada*, from the Sanskrit word meaning eight feet. It was played with the dice on an 8x8 black and white checkered board. Later, this game came to be known as *Chaturanga*, literally 4 divisions of the military – infantry, cavalry, elephants and 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



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 sportsperson 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*, *mallyayudh*, 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



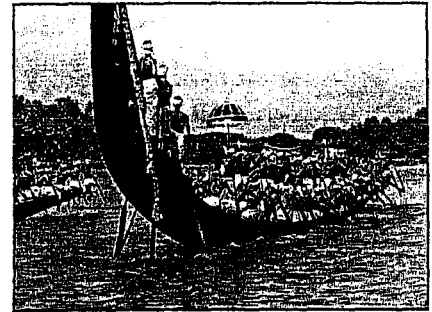
victory. A wrestler is declared the winner if he can throw off the opponent and in the process, get the trunk of the opponent to touch the ground, taking care not to let his own trunk do so.

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.



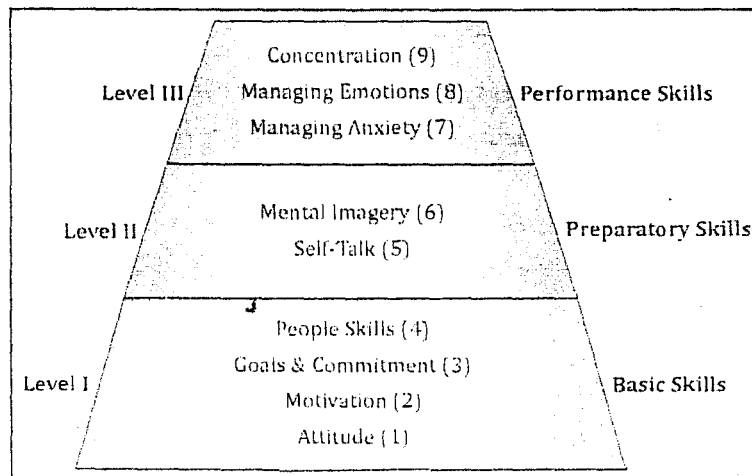
National Sports Policy accorded high priority to the development of sports in the rural areas to harness the available talents and potentials and facilitate development of required infrastructure and identification of talent through appropriate competitions in rural areas and remote parts of the country. 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."





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.