

# Sanjiv Refresher

## ENGLISH

### LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE CLASS IX

From the session 2023-24, the textbooks are rationalised under the new National Education Policy 2020. This **Sanjiv Refresher** is completely based on the new rationalised textbooks and changed syllabus

#### Main Features

- **Strictly designed as per the CBSE syllabus 2024-25 and latest NCERT textbooks edition—**
- Discursive and Case-based Comprehension **Passages with Objective Type Questions** including MCQs as per the latest CBSE guidelines
- Sufficient number of solved and unsolved questions on Descriptive Paragraphs, Diary Entries and Short Story Writing to test the creative writing skills
- Detailed Explanation of Grammatical Concepts with Practice Exercises
- Integrated Grammar Exercises as per the CBSE paper pattern
- Explicit summary of the prose and paraphrasing of each stanza of the poems for better insight into the text
- Literature Reader and Supplementary Reader based **Reference to the Context with Objective and Multiple Choice Questions** as per the latest CBSE syllabus
- Solutions to all the textbook questions
- Complete solution of **NCERT Workbook “Words and Expressions”**
- Extra Short and Long Answer Type Questions under the heading “Let’s Know More”
- Unsolved questions for practice under the heading “Let’s Practise More”

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# SECTION A : READING

## 1. DISCURSIVE PASSAGES

[Passages with four short answer type questions to test inference, evaluation and analysis and four objective type questions (including MCQs) to test vocabulary]

### SOLVED PASSAGES

#### PASSAGE 1

Read the following passage carefully :

#### Importance of Water in Our Life

1. Without water life is not possible on the earth. All inhabitants like human beings, animals, plants, etc. need water to grow, develop and live. Water is the only source of all lives here. We need water in all the walks of life from morning till night for various basic needs like drinking, cooking, bathing, washing clothes, watering plants, etc.
2. Different fields need water for different purposes such as farmers need water to grow crops, gardeners to water plants, industrialists for industry work, electricity plants to generate hydro-electricity. So, we should save clean water for our future generations. People at many places of the world are facing extreme water scarcity or complete lack of water in their regions.
3. There are different methods we can follow to save water to deal with the water scarcity. Rain water harvesting is one of the most effective and suitable methods among various water saving techniques. Afforestation is perhaps the best method as it reduces the surface runoff and recharges the ground water. It promotes underground water conservation. By practising such methods, we can conserve more water naturally and ensure its availability for future generations. We should take a pledge and make a lifelong motto of "Save Water, Save Life, Save Earth".
4. We should teach simple methods of water conservation to all the members of the family like turning off all the taps tightly after each use, using sprinklers to water the lawn, giving bath to pets in the lawn, repair of all the leaking pipes, harvesting rain water for purposes like watering plant, washing clothes, etc. We should also keep the river (especially Ganga) water clean and safe for future use and thus ensure safety of water animals.

**Q. 1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions :**

**(a) Why is water so important for us?**

**Ans.** Without water, life is not possible on the earth. All the living beings like human, animals, plants, etc. need water to grow, develop and live.

**(b) Why is there a need to save water?**

**Ans.** We should save clean water for the wellness of our future generations and wildlife.

**(c) What are the natural ways of conserving water?**

**Ans.** Rain water harvesting and afforestation are the most effective and suitable methods among water saving techniques.

**(d) List some simple rituals which should be practised by family members to save water.**

**Ans.** Turning off all the taps tightly after each use, using sprinklers to water the lawn, giving bath to pets in the lawn, repair of all the leaking pipes, harvesting rain water.

**Q. 2. On the basis of your reading of the above extract, answer the following :**

**(a) One word from the passage meaning the same as ‘residents’ :**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (i) generations    | (ii) inhabitants |
| (iii) human beings | (iv) people      |

**Ans.** (ii) inhabitants

**(b) One word from the passage meaning the same as ‘watering sprays’ :**

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (i) sprinklers   | (ii) gardeners    |
| (iii) harvesting | (iv) conservation |

**Ans.** (i) sprinklers

**(c) Give a word from the passage meaning ‘lack of something’ :**

**Ans.** Scarcity

**(d) We should keep the water of all the rivers clean to ensure the safety of .....**

**Ans.** water animals

**Q. 3. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the passage :**

**(a) Farmers need water to .....**

**(b) ..... promotes underground water conservation.**

**Ans.** (a) grow crops (b) Afforestation

## PASSAGE 2

**Read the following passage carefully :**

### Natural Calamities

1. A disaster can be defined as a tragic event, such as an accident, fire, terrorist attack or explosion, which inflicts damage on its victims. A natural disaster is a natural risk or hazard caused by the Earth’s natural processes with terrible economic, humanitarian and environmental consequences. It causes a large-scale loss of life and property. So, many people lose their lives during a natural upheaval and for those who are left out homeless having lost their near and dear ones, life becomes a daily struggle for survival.



## SECTION B : WRITING AND GRAMMAR

### WRITING

## 1. Descriptive Paragraph

### 1. PERSON

**Taking the information given below in the input and develop it into a descriptive, in about 100-150 words. You can invent your own details.**

#### **Bismillah Khan**

*(Bismillah learnt from uncle All Bux Vishnu temple of Benaras Balaji and Mangla Maiya temple on Ganga, favorite places for Bismillah, selected for All India Radio (1938), honor of playing shehnai on 15th August 1947, 'Gunj Uthi Shehnai' film, songs famous, performed in USA, Canada, etc., fond of Benaras symbol of India's composite culture, awarded Bharat Ratna in 2001.)*

Bismillah Khan was the greatest shehnai player, India has ever produced. He was fascinated by the 'shehnai' playing of his uncle at the Vishnu temple in Benaras. He became his disciple. Balaji temple at the bank of the holy Ganga was his favorite place. He played the shehnai there. Mangla Maiya temple also attracted him. In 1938, he was selected for the All India Radio, Lucknow. He was the most popular shehnai player on the radio. When India got independence on 15th August 1947, Bismillah Khan became the first Indian to greet the nation with his shehnai. Famous film director, Vijay Bhatt was so much impressed by him that he named a film 'Gunj Uthi Shehnai'. The song 'Dil Ka Khilona Toot Gaya' became a nationwide superhit. Bismillah Khan was recognized and honoured by many countries. He gave his performances in the USA, UK and at various places. He was totally devoted to Benaras and the river Ganga. He missed them when he was abroad. Bismillah Khan was a symbol of the rich and composite culture of India. He was awarded the highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna in 2001.

#### **My Grandmother**

My grandmother is the most beautiful and the kindest lady in the world. She is the eldest member of my family. We are a family of 6 members, but she smartly handles everyone and takes care of everyone with lots of love. She is perfect at her work and never finds an excuse for not doing her work. She is 70 years old now but remembers the stories which she had heard from her grandmother. She never fails to narrate the same stories to me every night, and she makes sure that I understand the morals hidden in the stories. She knows how to brainstorm my mind when I am not in the mood to study. If I am successful in my life today, then most of the credit goes to her. Since my parents were working, she was the one who took the best care of me. Even though she is not a professional teacher, she used to teach me maths and science, and after that, I never forgot the formulae she taught me. Even today, she takes care of my father like a small child. My behaviour and mannerism are appreciated only because of her. I could do well in the exams only because of her guidance.

### My Best Friend

*(Name, where he lives, parents / family , nature, qualities, habits, behaviour towards others, your feeling about him.)*

The popular saying 'A friend in need is a friend indeed' fits my friend, Anil. I am lucky to have such a sincere and true friend. He is my neighbour and classmate, too. He has qualities of head and heart. He is intelligent and always stands first in the class. He always helps me and other students in studies and in other affairs. His father is a professor and mother, a religious, homely lady. He is kind, obedient, polite, well-behaved and helpful. So, everyone loves him. His dress is never dirty or untidy. He has great regard and respect for teachers and elders and love for youngsters. I am really proud of my friend.

### My School Peon

Mr. Santosh Chand is our school peon. He is a middle-aged man. He is a model of simplicity, obedience and self-effacement. He gets up early in the morning and starts working. He does whatever he can do for the school. He lives in the quarters allotted to him by the school authorities. These quarters lie in a corner of the school campus. The quarters comprise a thatched hut, a bathroom and a toilet. He wears a simple khaki dress. He is very polite and humble. He is very punctual and does his duty with sincerity. He cleans the Principal's office and sits outside his room and attends to his duties. He lives a hard life. He gets a meagre salary of ten thousand rupees in a month. With the small income, he cannot keep his family with him. He has been in the service of this school for the last fifteen years. His motto is 'Quick service with a smile'. His position is humble but he has the qualities of a great man.

### My Favourite Teacher

A teacher is a person in our life who imbibes in us many good qualities and imparts good education to us. A teacher means a lot to his/her students. He plays an extraordinary role in the lives from the beginning years of development till we become mature. Teachers mould us and our future in order to make us a responsible citizen of the country. I love all the teachers of my school but my favourite teacher is my class teacher. Her name is Shimoni. She teaches us Hindi. She is well-educated. She follows very easy and effective teaching strategies to teach us. I like the way she teaches us as we do not need to study that subject at home again. We become very clear about the topic she teaches us in the classroom. After clearing the concept of topic, she gives us some exercises in the class and also gives home work for the home. In addition to subjects, she teaches us good ethics and etiquette to make us strong in character. Maybe; she will not be our teacher next year however; her teachings will always be with us and show us the right path to come out of difficult situations. She is very caring and loving in nature. She will always be my best teacher.

## 2. EVENT

**A Book Fair was organised in your city in the month of August. Describe the fair using the following hints.**

- When was it organised
- Purpose of the fair
- Who all participated
- What was special about it
- Where was it organised
- Arrangements
- How many people attended the fair

# GRAMMAR

## 1. Tenses

A tense is a form of a verb used to indicate the time, and sometimes the continuance or completeness of action concerning the time of speaking.

In English, Tense is a method which refers to time—past, present and future.

**Note :** Remember there is no future tense in English. The word 'will' is a modal auxiliary verb, and future tenses are sometimes called 'modal tenses'.

### Different forms of the verb

Tense	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	I sing.	I am singing.	I have sung.	I have been singing.
Past	I sang.	I was singing.	I had sung.	I had been singing.
Future	I shall sing.	I shall be singing.	I shall have sung.	I shall have been singing.

### I. Present Tense

#### (i) Simple Present Tense

Form of Simple Present Tense :

	First Person (I/we)	Second person (You/they)	Third Person (he/she/it/they)
<b>Affirmative</b>	I sing. We sing.	You sing.	He/she/Amit sings. They sing.
<b>Negative</b>	I do not sing. We do not sing.	You do not sing.	He/she/Amit does not sing. They do not sing.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Do I sing? Do we sing?	Do you sing?	Does he/she/Amit sing? Do they sing?
<b>Negative Interrogative</b>	Do I not sing? Do we not sing?	Do you not sing?	Does he/she/Amit not sing? Do they not sing?

We use Simple Present Tense :

- To express facts, generalizations and universal truth :  
The earth rotates from west to east. (Universal truth)  
Delhi is the capital of India. (Fact)  
I play the guitar, but I don't play it very well. (General)
- To express habitual actions :  
She goes to school at 8:00 a.m. every morning.  
She gets up at 6 a.m. daily.

- In exclamatory sentences beginning with ‘here’ and ‘there’ :  
There goes the bus!  
Here comes the train!
- To express permanent truths :  
Steve works as a manager.  
I live in Mumbai.
- To express natural qualities/processes and professional activities :  
An orthopaedic takes care of bones. (Professional activity)  
Spinach contains excellent amount of iron and Vitamin K. (Natural activity)
- To introduce quotations :  
My mother says, ‘Be careful what you wish for’.  
Olive says, ‘A thing of beauty is a joy forever’.
- In clauses of time and condition :  
He shall wait till you finish your lunch.  
If it rains, we shall get wet.
- In broadcast commentaries or sports events :  
Vijay kicks the ball towards the goalkeeper.  
Riya passes the badminton cork to Sneha.
- To express a future event that can’t be changed :  
The meeting starts at 5 p.m.  
The bus leaves for Rajasthan at noon from Delhi.

### (ii) Present Progressive Tense

Form of Present Progressive Tense :

	<b>First Person (I/we)</b>	<b>Second Person (you)</b>	<b>Third Person (he/she/it/they)</b>
<b>Affirmative (is/am/are + present participle)</b>	I am singing. We are singing.	You are singing.	He/she/Amit is singing. They are singing.
<b>Negative (is/am/are + not + verb + ing)</b>	I am not singing. We are not singing.	You are not singing.	He/she/Amit is not singing. They are not singing.
<b>Interrogative (is/am/are+subject + verb + ing)</b>	Am I singing? Are we singing?	Are you singing?	Is he/she/Amit singing? Are they singing?

## SECTION C : LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS

# Beehive

### Prose Section

1

## The Fun They Had

–Isaac Asimov

### INTRODUCTION

The story is based on the theme how mechanization is affecting our school system, It highlights how the schools are going to be in the future and also talks about the ways of futuristic teachings. The author has made a contrast between the modern schools and the futuristic schools. The author highlights that the futuristic schools will no doubt provide good knowledge to the students but the students will miss on the fun they could have in the school with their classmates. The students will not have a human teacher who can understand their feelings and emotions. Students life in the mechanical school will be mechanical, dull and monotonous and there will be no peer learning. Such schools will produce mechanical students only.

### SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

#### Tommy finds a book

The short story 'The Fun They Had', written by Isaac Asimov, deals with a boy and a girl, Tommy and Margie, who find out something about schools in the past. On the 17<sup>th</sup> of March 2155 Tommy, a thirteen-year-old boy, finds a 'real book' which had been printed on paper in the attic of a house. He is at the house of Margie, an eleven year old girl. They both take a look at it together. The book is really old and the pages are yellow and crinkly. In the year 2155, such books do not exist anymore. At this time, words scroll by on a television screen. These televisions can contain over a million books.

### Tommy finds the book a waste

Margie recalls that once her grandfather had told her about how stories were printed on pages in the times of his grandfather's grandfather. Tommy finds the book a waste because, unlike computers, one cannot have new words once one has finished reading them. While reading, Tommy says that it is about school. Margie hates school and cannot understand why someone would write about it. She is having problems with learning geography from her 'mechanical teacher'. It is black, large and has a screen on it. It teaches the students, gives them exercises and asks them questions, all in a special room in their own house. It can also calculate the marks in no time. Margie hates the slot where she has to insert her homework or test papers.

### County Inspector sets Margie's school right

Once the geography sector of her mechanical teacher was graded too quickly, so her marks got worse and worse. Her mother calls the County Inspector to examine the error in the teacher. The County Inspector rebuilds it in an hour. Margie is disappointed when the computer teacher is mended in some time. She hoped that her mechanical teacher would be taken away for a longer time. She thought it that way because when the history sector of Tommy's computer had once blanked out completely, the teacher was taken away for a month to get it programmed once again.

### Tommy tells Margie about old schools

Tommy says that the book which he has found, is not about their kind of school, it is about schools that existed hundreds of years ago. They find out that the students back then had a human as a teacher who taught the girls and boys, gave them homework and asked them questions. They had a special building where all the children went and they learned the same things, if they were of the same age. First, Margie does not understand how a person could be a teacher and how the students were taught the same thing, because her mother says that education must fit to each child's mind, but nevertheless in her opinion these schools are funny and she wants to read more about it. Then it is time for Margie and Tommy for their school. Margie goes into the schoolroom in her house which is just next to her bedroom. The mechanical teacher stands waiting for her. It is already on, because the lessons are always at regular hours.

### Margie thinks about the good old school

The mechanical teacher starts teaching the addition of proper fractions to her but Margie is lost in her thoughts about the old school system and how much fun the children must have had learning and spending time together.

## SUMMARY IN HINDI

### 'आनन्द जो उन्होंने लिया'

#### टॉमी को एक पुस्तक मिलती है

यह संक्षिप्त कहानी 'दि फन दे हैड' ईसाक असिमोव द्वारा लिखित एक लड़के और एक लड़की की है जिनका नाम टॉमी और मार्गी था, जिन्हें पुराने समय के स्कूल से सम्बन्धित कोई वस्तु मिल जाती है। टॉमी जिसकी आयु 13

# Moments

1

## The Lost Child

–*Mulk Raj Anand*

### INTRODUCTION

Mulk Raj Anand, an Indian writer in English is well-known for his depiction of Indian society. The lesson, ‘The Lost Child’, vividly depicts Indian rural village with all its charm, pomp and gaiety especially during the festive season.

The main theme of this lesson is a child’s agony and desperate cry when he is suddenly lost in a crowd and realizes that he doesn’t have the warm protection of his parents. The child psychology is effectively portrayed through this simple incident by the author.

### SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

The short story “The Lost Child” by Mulk Raj Anand describes how a little child was lost in the crowd of a village fair.

One day, on the day of the spring festival, a large crowd of brightly dressed people came out of the lanes and alleys of a town and headed towards the village fair. Among them was a happy little boy following his parents. The little boy lagged behind his parents as he was attracted by the toys displayed in the shops of the fair. He wanted to have a toy but he received an angry look from his father and his kind-hearted mother asked him tenderly to see what was before him. Then, he began to sob as his desire was not fulfilled by his parents. Soon, they came into a vast stretch of mustard fields filled with yellow flowers stretching into miles like a rippling yellow river. The little boy’s eyes were filled with delight and amusement looking at the beautiful natural scenery.

The child’s joy knew no bounds. He left the footpath and entered into the mustard-field and began to chase butterflies and dragonflies and tried to catch them. His mother warned him not to go far away and asked him to be with them. He joined his parents

and walked along them side by side but again left them being attracted by a number of little worms and insects. He was once again called back by his parents who were sitting on the edge of a well in a grove. They were seated under a huge banyan tree which stretched its branches over smaller trees such as the jack, champak and gulmohur. When the child was moving towards his parents with capers under the banyan tree, he lost his way but his parents called for him. He soon found himself in the fair.

In the fair, the child was attracted by the cries of a sweetmeat seller. His mouth watered for the burfi which was his favourite. He knew very well that his desire would not be fulfilled, yet he spoke of it in a whisper, then moved on without waiting for an answer. Then he came across a flower seller, a balloon seller and a snake-charmer who was playing on a flute before a snake. But the child had to pass on knowing that his parents were not ready to fulfil his desires. At last, he came to a place which attracted him the most. It was a roundabout. He watched it going round and round with merry band of men, women and children on it. As soon as it stopped, he boldly asked his parents for the pleasure of a ride on the roundabout. There was no answer from his parents. He turned round to see his parents but his parents were nowhere.

Upon finding himself alone and bereft of his parents, he ran here and there with no respite in sobbing. His turban came off and clothes became shabby with sweat and dust. He tried to find his parents among the people who were busy in laughing, jesting and moving all around. Tired of running, the little boy stood sobbing for some time and then started running again. He ran desperately through people's legs, crying "Mother, Father". At the door of the temple, the crowd was so thick that he was knocked down and was about to be trampled when he was picked up by a man in the crowd. The man came out of the crowd with the boy and asked him whose boy he was. The child only cried bitterly, saying that he wanted his father and mother. The kind-hearted man tried to console the child by offering him a ride on the roundabout, but the child repeatedly cried for his parents. Next, the man took him to the snake-charmer but he refused to listen to his flute; then he offered to buy him the bright coloured balloons. Finally, the man tried to console him with some sweets, but all his efforts failed. The child only sobbed "I want my mother, I want my father."

### SUMMARY IN HINDI

#### खोया हुआ बच्चा

मुल्कराज आनन्द द्वारा लिखित संक्षिप्त कहानी, 'खोया हुआ बच्चा' वर्णन करती है कि किस प्रकार एक छोटा बच्चा गाँव के मेले की भीड़ में खो गया।

एक दिन बसंत महोत्सव के दिन भारी भीड़ चमकीले वस्त्रों में सुसज्जित कस्बे की सड़कों एवं गलियों से निकलकर गाँव में लगने वाले मेले की ओर बढ़ रही थी। उनके मध्य एक प्रसन्न छोटा बालक अपने माँ-बाप के पीछे चल रहा था। वह छोटा लड़का उनसे पीछे रह जाता था क्योंकि दुकानों पर प्रदर्शन हेतु रखे हुए