

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 2023-24 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.

2. A natural disaster manifests itself in the shape of several natural hazards such as cyclone, whirlwind and storm, hailstones, cloud bursts, heat and cold waves, avalanches, drought, thunder, lightning, landslides, mud flows, earthquakes, dam failure and mine fire to name a few.
3. When a natural disaster strikes, it wrecks unimaginable number of lives on the Earth. It destroys everything in a moment. Nearly 59 percent of the territory of India is prone to earthquakes. Himalayas and its surrounding area, the Northeast, the region of Gujarat and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are extremely seismically sensitive areas. The super cyclone in Odisha in 1999 and earthquake in Gujarat in 2001 were most destructive in terms of the severity of the damage in the last decade of the century.
4. Despite tremendous scientific and technological advancements, we do not exactly know when and where a particular disaster will strike. It is a natural process and we cannot stop it. But with some preparation, we can lessen its occurrence and also reduce the magnitude of the loss of life and property post-disaster. For instance, global warming is the root of all the problems, efforts must be made to preserve and protect the environment to prevent climate change.
5. After any disaster, the inadequacy of money to rebuild our lives can further add to the woes of people. People should take steps to obtain comprehensive insurance coverage for damages suffered by them, their houses and belongings after the occurrence of flood, earthquake, landslide, major fire or any other natural calamity.

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

(a) What is a natural disaster?

Ans. A natural disaster is a natural risk or hazard caused by the Earth's natural processes with terrible economic, humanitarian and environmental consequences.

(b) What are different types of natural disasters?

Ans. A natural disaster manifests itself in the shape of several natural hazards such as cyclone, whirlwind and storm, hailstones, cloud bursts, heat and cold waves etc.

(c) How can we cope with natural disasters?

Ans. Natural disasters are a natural process and we cannot stop it. But with some preparation, we can lessen its occurrence and also reduce the magnitude of the loss of life and property post-disaster.

(d) Which are the disaster-prone areas in India?

Ans. Himalayas and its surrounding area, the Northeast, the region of Gujarat and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are extremely seismically sensitive areas.

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

(a) With some preparation, the.....of loss of life due to natural disasters can be reduced.

Ans. magnitude

(b) The region of Gujarat and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are extremely.....sensitive areas.

Ans. seismically

(c) **One word from the passage meaning ‘deeply sad’ :**

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (i) hazard | (ii) tragic |
| (iii) wreck | (iv) terrible |

Ans. (ii) tragic

(d) **One word from the passage meaning ‘disturbance’ :**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) destructive | (ii) damage |
| (iii) upheaval | (iv) seismic |

Ans. (iii) upheaval

Q. 3. Write True/False against the given statements :

(a) **A natural disaster destroys few lives on the Earth.**

(b) **Overpopulation is the root of all problems.**

Ans. (a) False (b) False

PASSAGE 3

Read the following passage carefully :

Moral Values

1. Moral values are the values defined by the society based on which a person’s character is judged. A person is said to be good or bad on the basis of these values. A person’s choices and decisions in life are dependent to a large extent on the moral values he/she bears.
2. Moral values define the norms of ‘right and wrong’ and ‘good and bad’. These defined norms help the people understand as how they must act in the society in order to lead a peaceful and respectful life. Decision making becomes easy to some extent as a person knows the repercussions of his behaviour based on the moral principles he has been taught since childhood.
3. The Indian society and culture gives high regard to the moral values. From the childhood itself, individuals are expected to behave in a manner which is morally correct. They are taught what is right and wrong as per the society. Talking respectfully with the elders and with patience and love with those who are younger to us, is one of the first lessons taught to us. One is also taught to bear a good moral character and not to indulge in wrong habits of drinking and smoking.
4. Parents must put in special efforts to help children imbibe good moral values. Children are quite observant. Most of the things they learn in life is by observing their teachers, parents and elder siblings. They pay more heed to the way their elders act and behave and imbibe the same rather than what they are instructed to do. For instance, they will be inspired to speak the truth if they see their elders doing the same. On the other hand, if they are repeatedly asked to speak the truth but see their elders doing otherwise, they too shall be tempted to lie. It is thus the responsibility of the parents and teachers to behave properly to demonstrate good values so that the children inculcate the same. A person must bear good moral values such as honesty, helping nature, decency, righteousness and self-discipline. Such a person is an asset to the society.