



ASIAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL
1ST TERM ASSESSMENT-2017
GRADE 9 – LITERATURE

MARKS

NAME:

CLASS:

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Duration: 2 hours

NOTE: PLEASE USE NEAT AND CLEAR HANDWRITING

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

01. He clasps the crag with crooked hands;
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ring'd with the azure world, he stands.

a. Where are these lines taken from?

.....

b. Who is the writer?

.....

c. What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

.....

d. Who is referred to as 'He', and what does 'close to the sun in lonely lands' refer to?

.....
.....

e. Name the poetic technique used in line 1.

.....

02. THOU fair-hair'd angel of the evening,
Now, whilst the sun rests on the mountains, light
Thy bright torch of love; ...

a. Where are these lines taken from?

.....

b. Who wrote them?

.....

c. Who is being addressed as the 'fair-hair angel of the evening'?

.....

d. What is the technique used in line 2? (underlined)

.....

e. Does this poem have a particular rhyme scheme? If yes what is it? If not what is this type of poetry (no rhyme scheme) called?

03. Hoarse, booming drums of the regiment
Little souls who thirst for fight
These men were born to drill and die
The unexplained glory flies above them
Great is the battle god, great and his kingdom

a. Name the work these lines are extracted from.

.....

b. Who penned them?

.....

c. Who is referred to as 'Little souls' in line 2?

.....

d. What is the 'unexplained glory' that flies above them?

.....

.....

e. What is the technique used in line 5?

.....

04. Have clapped my hands at him from the door
When it seemed as if I could bear no more.
The fault must partly have been in me.
The bird was not to be blamed for his key.

a. Where are these lines extracted from?

.....

b. Who is the poet?

.....

c. What is the rhyme scheme of the above the lines?

.....

d. Who is the referred to as 'him' in line 1?

.....

e. What could the poet 'bear no more'? And write the line which says that the poet regrets his mistake.

.....

.....

[10 marks each]

05. Identify the following figures of speech and name them. Pay attention to the underlined words.
[personification / simile / onomatopoeia / imagery / metaphor / assonance / pathetic fallacy]

a. Fair as a star

.....

b. The stars are the lamps

.....

c. The angry man roared at us

.....

d. A full moon in a black sky

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e. The sun slowly hides her face

.....

[10 marks]

06. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below. [20 marks]

The Chimney Sweeper

When my mother died I was very young,
And my father sold me while yet my tongue
Could scarcely cry 'weep! 'weep! 'weep! weep!
So your chimneys I sweep, and in soot I sleep.

There's little Tom Dacre, who cried when his head,
That curled like a lamb's back, was shaved; so I said,
'Hush Tom! Never mind it, for, when your head is bare,
You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair.'

And so he was quite, and that very night,
As Tom was a-sleeping, he had such a sight! –
That thousands of sweepers, Dick, Joe, Ned and Jack,
Were all of them locked up in coffins of black.

And by came an angel, who had a bright key,
And he opened the coffins, and set them all free;
Then down a green plain leaping, laughing, they run,
And wash in a river, and shine in the sun.

Then naked and white, all their bags left behind,
They rise upon the clouds, and sport in the wind;
And the angel told Tom, if he'd be a good boy,
He'd have god for his father, and never want joy.

And so Tom awoke, and we rose in the dark,
And got with our bags and our brushes to work.
Though the morning was cold, Tom was happy and warm;
So, if all do their duty, they need not fear harm.

-William Blake-

a. Who is the narrator of the poem?

.....

b. What could be the age of the narrator?

.....

c. Why did Tom Dacre cry? What did the narrator tell in order to console him? (quote the lines)

.....
.....
.....

d. What was the dream Tom had?

.....
.....
.....

e. In the dream, who came to give freedom to the chimney sweepers?

.....

f. What did the angel in the dream tell Tom? (write in your own words)

.....

.....

g. How many stanzas does this poem consist of? What do we call a stanza with 4 lines?

.....

h. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

.....

i. Name two other poems written by the same author.

.....

j. What do you think is the moral (message) of the poem? (consider the last line of the poem)

.....

.....

.....

07. Give examples for each of the given poetic techniques. [10 marks]

a. Alliteration

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b. Simile

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c. Metaphor

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d. Onomatopoeia

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e. Assonance

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Q8. Read the following passage and answer the question given below. [20 marks]

Back to Nature

I am one of the city people who are always saying that given the choice we would prefer to live in the country away from the dirt and noise of a large city. I have managed to convince myself that if it weren't for my job I would immediately head out for the open spaces and go back to nature in some sleepy village buried in the country. But how realistic is this dream?

Cities can be frightening places. The majority of the population lives in massive tower blocks, noisy, squalid and impersonal. The sense of belonging to a community tends to disappear when you live fifteen floors up. All you can see from your window is the sky, or other blocks of flats. Children become aggressive and nervous – cooped up at home all day, with nowhere to play; their mothers feel isolated from the rest of the world. Strangely enough, whereas in the past the inhabitants of one street all knew each other, nowadays people on the same floor in tower blocks don't even say hello to each other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this kind of isolated existence in that sense of community generally binds the inhabitants of small village together. People have the advantage of knowing that there is always someone to turn to when they need help. But country life has disadvantages too. While it is true that you may be among friends in a village, it is also true that you are cut off from the exciting and important events that take place in cities. There's little possibility of going to a new show or the latest movie. Shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything slightly out of the ordinary you have to go on an expedition to the nearest large town. The city dweller who leaves for the country is often oppressed by a sense of unbearable stillness and quietness.

- a. What makes the writer live in the city in spite of his preference to country life?

.....
.....

- b. What is the dream the writer is talking about, at the end of the first paragraph?

.....
.....

- c. Why don't the children who live in flats get an opportunity to play?

.....
.....

- d. Write the sentence in the passage which means that the people who live in flats do not have a sense of belonging to a community?

.....
.....

- e. Give similar words from the passage for the following

1. enclosed
2. left behind and lonely
3. eager to fight
4. interesting

- f. What is the main difference between country life and city life?

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.....

g. List 3 effects of living in the city

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.....
.....

h. What kind of life would you choose to live? Why? (explain with reasons)

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