Final Exam Model Paper 1

MODEL PAPER

Full marks 75 · 3 hours

Name _____ Class _____ Roll no. _____ Date _____ Marks _____ / 75

All questions are compulsory. Time: 3 hours.

A practice paper by Science Playground, made to CDC's Test Specification Chart, Compulsory English, Grades 9–10; not an official CDC or exam board paper. Mark it yourself online: the QR code below opens the paper with its answers.

Compulsory English: Reading and Writing (Written Test). Candidates are required to give answers according to the given instructions.

Reading 1 — 5 × 1 = 5

1. Read the text given below and do the tasks.

> **Phulmaya's Water Jar**
>
> Phulmaya lives in a village in Dailekh. Every morning she fills a big jar at the stone tap below her house, and until last year she drank straight from it. Last Shrawan, after a week of heavy rain, she and her little brother both got diarrhea. The health worker at the ward clinic gave them oral rehydration solution and asked where their drinking water came from. "Rainwater washes dirt from the fields into the tap," she explained. "Boil your water for one minute, or filter it, and always keep the jar covered." Now Phulmaya boils a pot of water every evening, lets it cool, and pours it into a clean jar with a lid. Nobody in the family has fallen ill since then.

A. Choose the correct answer. (5 × 1 = 5)

a. Until last year, Phulmaya …

(i) boiled her water every evening.
(ii) drank water straight from the jar she filled at the tap.
(iii) bought bottled water from the market.
(iv) filtered her water at the ward clinic.

b. Phulmaya and her brother got diarrhea …

(i) after a festival in Shrawan.
(ii) when they visited the ward clinic.
(iii) after a week of heavy rain.
(iv) because they ate food from the fields.

c. At the clinic, the health worker gave them …

(i) some tablets and an injection.
(ii) oral rehydration solution.
(iii) a new water jar with a lid.
(iv) a water filter.

d. The health worker asked where their drinking water came from because she …

(i) wanted to visit the stone tap.
(ii) thought the family had no water at home.
(iii) thought their illness had come from dirty water.
(iv) wanted to sell them a filter.

e. The last sentence of the text suggests that …

(i) the rain has stopped in Dailekh.
(ii) boiling the water and keeping it covered has kept the family healthy.
(iii) the ward clinic has closed.
(iv) the stone tap has been repaired.

Reading 2 — 10 × 1 = 10

2. Read the text given below and do the tasks.

> **The Pillar That Pointed to a Birthplace**

In the Sacred Garden at Lumbini, in Rupandehi, stands a stone pillar more than two thousand years old. It was set up by Ashoka, the Mauryan emperor, who came to the place in the third century BCE, twenty years after he became king. The words cut into it, in the ancient Brahmi script, say that he came himself and worshipped there "because the Buddha Shakyamuni was born here". Ashoka also made the village of Lumbini free of taxes, so that it paid only an eighth share of its crops.

For centuries the pillar's message was lost. In the seventh century CE, the Chinese pilgrim Xuanzang saw the pillar broken in two and lying on the ground. He did not mention any writing on it; perhaps the inscription was already hidden. In December 1896, the ground around the pillar was dug up under General Khadga Shumsher Rana, with the German archaeologist Alois Anton Führer, and the old inscription was found, still sharp because it had lain underground for so long.

Until then, nobody was sure where Lumbini was. The inscription showed that this was the place. Today Lumbini is a World Heritage Site, listed by UNESCO in 1997, and pilgrims from many countries come to the Maya Devi Temple beside the pillar to chant and meditate.

A. Write 'True' for the true statements and 'False' for the false ones. (5 × 1 = 5)

a. The pillar at Lumbini was set up by Emperor Ashoka.

b. The words on the pillar are written in the Devanagari script.

c. Ashoka ordered Lumbini to pay a quarter of its crops as tax.

d. Xuanzang saw the pillar standing straight with its writing clearly visible.

e. Being under the ground helped to keep the inscription in good condition.

B. Answer the following questions. (5 × 1 = 5)

a. When was the old inscription found?

b. Where do pilgrims come to chant and meditate?

c. What two things did Ashoka do at Lumbini, according to the text?

d. Why was nobody sure where Lumbini was before 1896?

e. Do you think old inscriptions like this one are important today? Give a reason.

Reading 3 — 10 × 1 = 10

3. Read the brochure given below and do the tasks.

Simle Danda Community Homestay, Tanahun

Stay with a family. Live like a villager.

Simle Danda is a Magar village on a ridge above the Seti River, a 40-minute drive from Damauli. Twelve families welcome guests into their own homes.

What you can do

- Watch the sun rise over the Annapurna and Manaslu ranges from the viewpoint.
- Join in the day's work: cutting grass, milking the buffalo or planting maize.
- Learn to weave a doko, a bamboo basket, with our elders.
- Enjoy the Ghatu dance, performed by the village's girls in spring.

Food and rooms

Guests eat with their host family: dal-bhat with fresh vegetables, millet roti and homemade yogurt. Each house has one or two clean guest rooms, and every home has a toilet and hot water.

Prices

Rs. 2,500 a night for each person, with three meals. Children under ten pay half price. Ten percent of every payment goes to the village school.

Please remember

Take off your shoes before you enter the kitchen, ask before you take photographs of people, and carry your plastic waste back with you.

To book, contact Januka Magar of the Homestay Committee at least three days before you arrive.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the text above. (5 × 1 = 5)

a. Simle Danda is a ..... village on a ridge above the Seti River.

b. The village is a forty-minute drive from .....

c. The elders can teach guests to weave a ....., a bamboo basket.

d. Children under ten pay ..... price.

e. One adult who stays for two nights pays Rs. ..... for the rooms and meals.

B. Answer the following questions. (5 × 1 = 5)

a. What food do guests eat in Simle Danda?

b. What three things are guests asked to remember?

c. Why do you think guests are asked to carry their plastic waste back with them?

d. How does the homestay help the whole village, not only the families who keep guests?

e. Would you like to stay at Simle Danda? Give a reason.

Reading 4 — 15 × 1 = 15

4. Read the science article given below and do the tasks.

> **The Lake That Keeps Growing**
>
> High in the Everest region, at about 5,010 meters, lies Imja Tsho, one of the fastest-growing glacial lakes in the Himalayas. It sits at the snout of the Imja and Lhotse Shar glaciers, and its water is held back by a moraine: a loose wall of rock, gravel and ice that the glacier pushed up long ago.
>
> The lake has not always been there. On a satellite image taken in 1962, there were only a few small ponds on the surface of the glacier, covering about 0.03 square kilometers in all. As the climate warmed and the glacier melted, the ponds merged into one lake in the 1970s. By 2000, the lake had spread over about 0.8 square kilometers, and by 2009 it covered more than one square kilometer, over thirty times the area of the first ponds.
>
> A lake like this is a hazard. If the moraine gives way, perhaps after an avalanche or an earthquake, millions of cubic meters of water can rush down the valley in a few hours. Scientists call this a glacial lake outburst flood, or GLOF. Villages, bridges and trails along the Dudh Koshi River below Imja Tsho could be swept away.
>
> To reduce the danger, the Nepal Army, Nepal's Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and the United Nations Development Programme built an outlet in 2016 and drained more than four million cubic meters of water from the lake. Warning systems have also been set up below some dangerous lakes, such as Tsho Rolpa in Dolakha, so that people downstream can be told to move to higher ground.
>
> But draining a lake is slow and costly work, at a height where people cannot work for long, and the glaciers go on melting. The surest way to protect the mountains' lakes is to slow down the warming of the planet itself.

A. Match the words from the text in Column A with their meanings in Column B. There is one extra meaning that you do not need. (5 × 1 = 5)

Column A	Column B
a. snout	i. something that may cause harm or danger
b. merged	ii. most certain to work
c. hazard	iii. the front end of a glacier
d. outlet	iv. joined together to become one
e. surest	v. a channel through which water flows out
	vi. very slowly and carefully

a. snout

b. merged

c. hazard

d. outlet

e. surest

B. The sentences below tell the story of Imja Tsho. Write the number of each sentence's place in the order in which the events happened (1–5). (5 × 1 = 5)

a. The lake covered about 0.8 square kilometers.

b. A satellite image showed a few small ponds on the glacier.

c. An outlet was built and millions of cubic meters of water were drained.

d. The small ponds joined to form one lake.

e. The lake grew to more than one square kilometer.

C. Answer the following questions. (5 × 1 = 5)

a. What holds back the water of Imja Tsho?

b. What could make the moraine give way?

c. Why are villages far below the lake, along the Dudh Koshi, in danger from it?

d. Why does the writer think that draining lakes is not the best answer to the problem?

e. What can people in your town or village do to help slow down the warming of the planet? Write one way and say how it helps.

Guided writing I — 5 marks

5. The table below shows how the 200 Grade 9 students of a school in Dhangadhi spend most of their Saturday. Describe the table in a paragraph of about 100 words. **[5]**

How they spend most of Saturday	Students	Percentage
Helping at home or on the farm	60	30%
Studying or going to tuition	50	25%
Playing sports	40	20%
Watching TV or using a mobile phone	30	15%
Visiting relatives	20	10%
Total	200	100%

Guided writing II — 5 marks

6. Your friend Nirajan's grandfather, a retired teacher, passed away last week. Write a message of condolence to Nirajan and his family in about 100 words, using the clues given below. **[5]**

heard the sad news --- retired teacher --- taught many children in the village --- kind, told us stories --- deepest sympathy --- pray for his soul --- strength to the family

Free writing I — 6 marks

7. Many Grade 9 students in Nepal go to tuition classes every morning or evening. Write a paragraph of about 150 words giving your views on whether tuition classes are necessary for Grade 9 students. **[6]**

Free writing II — 8 marks

8. Your cousin Aishwarya works in Doha and could not come home for Tihar this year. Write a letter to her in about 200 words, telling her how your family celebrated Tihar. **[8]**

Grammar: reproducing sentences — 6 × 1 = 6

9. Reproduce the following sentences as instructed in the brackets. (6 × 1 = 6)

a. Let's clean the classroom before we go home, ...? (Add a question tag.)

b. Abdul always drinks tea after lunch. (Change into a negative sentence.)

c. Tashi has been learning the madal for two years. (Make a 'how long' question.)

d. When the earthquake struck, Bhim ..... (sleep) in his room. (Use the correct tense of the verb 'sleep'.)

e. The ward office will repair the irrigation canal next month. (Change into the passive voice.)

f. Urmila said to her brother, "Don't touch the hot iron." (Change into indirect speech.)

Grammar: multiple choice

10 × 0.5 = 5

10. Choose and copy the best answer for the numbered blanks below. Rewriting is not compulsory. (10 × 0.5 = 5)

> Zeenat runs (a) ..... (a, an, the, no article) small tailoring shop in Nepalgunj. She opened it (b) ..... (in, on, at, since) 2019 with a loan from a women's cooperative. Her first customer was a teacher (c) ..... (who, which, whose, whom) needed a kurta for Dashain. Today, each of her three sewing machines (d) ..... (run, runs, are running, have run) from morning till evening. Last month she had the shop (e) ..... (paint, painted, to paint, painting) bright blue. (f) ..... (Although, Because, Unless, So) the work is hard, she loves it. "If you learn a skill, you (g) ..... (will never be, would never be, had never been, never were) poor," she tells her daughter. Zeenat sews very (h) ..... (careful, carefully, care, more careful), so her clothes fit perfectly. Next year, her daughter (i) ..... (is taught, will be taught, was taught, has taught) to sew by her. "Girls (j) ..... (should, mustn't, needn't, can't) learn a trade too," she says.

a. Zeenat runs ..... small tailoring shop in Nepalgunj.

(i) a (ii) an (iii) the (iv) no article

b. She opened it ..... 2019 with a loan from a women's cooperative.

(i) in (ii) on (iii) at (iv) since

c. Her first customer was a teacher ..... needed a kurta for Dashain.

(i) who (ii) which (iii) whose (iv) whom

d. Today, each of her three sewing machines ..... from morning till evening.

(i) run (ii) runs (iii) are running (iv) have run

e. Last month she had the shop ..... bright blue.

(i) paint (ii) painted (iii) to paint (iv) painting

f. ..... the work is hard, she loves it.

(i) Although (ii) Because (iii) Unless (iv) So

g. "If you learn a skill, you ..... poor," she tells her daughter.

(i) will never be (ii) would never be (iii) had never been (iv) never were

h. Zeenat sews very ....., so her clothes fit perfectly.

(i) careful (ii) carefully (iii) care (iv) more careful

i. Next year, her daughter ..... to sew by her.

(i) is taught (ii) will be taught (iii) was taught (iv) has taught

j. "Girls ..... learn a trade too," she says.

(i) should (ii) mustn't (iii) needn't (iv) can't