

MKSSS's VISION ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL
Terminal Examination II2019 –20

Sub: English
Std:VIII

Time: 3Hours
Marks:80

Section I- Grammar

Q1. A. Language Study

(15)

1. Identify the collocation used in the sentence. (1)
Some people don't take enough risks in life.
2. Identify the infinitive in the given sentence. (1)
The solution of these problems is not easy to find.
3. Spot the error and correct the sentence: (1)
You have carried away someone's else's book.
4. Make a meaningful sentence with the given adverb 'finely'. (1)
5. Change the following Affirmative sentences into negative sentences (1)
I doubt I'll ever be able to match it.
6. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary: (1)
The decision of the authority _____ be final. (Determination)
7. Punctuate the following: (1)
The stranger smiled and said don't worry my friend let us go
8. Add appropriate question tag: (1)
She can work on her defense as well.
9. Change into indirect speech: (1)
"Don't waste your time in watching TV," my father said to me.
10. Change the voice: (1)
A rainbow colours the entire sky.
11. Identify the main and subordinate clause: (1)
I went to the place where I had lost my pen.
12. Replace the underlined phrase with a clause. (1)
In his absence, the thieves looted his house.
13. Use the given word as a noun and as a verb into sentence of your own: (2)
'right'
14. Interchange the given sentence in to a compound. (1)
.Seeing a bear coming, he fled.

P.T.O

Section II (Textual Passages)
(Reading Skills, Vocabulary and Grammar)

Q2.A. Read the following passage and do the activities.

(10)

A1. True or False:

- (i) Hardy thought that Ramanujan was an untrained genius.
- (ii) Ramanujan was sometimes confused with Hardy's Conversation.
- (iii) Ramanujan arrived in Paris in 1914.
- (iv) According to the report of Hardy, he was unamiable.

In 1914, Ramanujan arrived in England. So far as Hardy could detect (though in this respect I should not trust his insight far) Ramanujan, despite the difficulties of breaking the caste laws, did not believe much in theological doctrine, except for a vague pantheistic benevolence, any more than Hardy did himself. But he did certainly believe in ritual. When Trinity put him up in college within four years he became a fellow. There was no "Alan St. Aubyn" self-indulgence for him at all. Hardy used to find him ritually changed into his pyjamas, cooking vegetables rather miserably in a frying pan in his own room.

Their association was strangely touching one. Hardy did not forget that he was in the presence of a genius, but genius that was, even in mathematics, almost untrained. Ramanujan had not been able to enter Madras (Chennai) University because he could not matriculate in English. According to Hardy's report, he was always amiable and good-natured, but no doubt he sometimes found Hardy's conversation outside mathematics more than a little baffling. He seemed to have listened with a patient smile on his good, friendly, homely face. Even inside

A.2. What special characteristics did Hardy find out special about Ramanujan?

A.3. Vocabulary:

a. Write the verb form of the following:

a. association.

b. Give one word for the given sentence from the passage:

a. a person who learns on his own.

A.4. Do as directed:

i) He knew nothing of the modern rigour. (Change the voice)

ii) Hardy was not only bored but he was also irritated.

(Rewrite the sentence with 'as well as')

A.5. Personal response.

Ramanujan did not have a proper formal education. Yet he became a famous mathematician. Does this mean that a proper education is not necessary?

B.) Read the following seen passage and do the activities.

(10)

The kite –flying begins at dawn and continues without a pause throughout the day. People of all ages gather on terraces or rooftops. Friends, neighbours, even total strangers compete with one another and cries of triumph rend the air when someone cuts the line of a rival!

A wonderful variety of kites is seen and the fussy buyer can choose what he wants. The more serious players prepare special line for their kites. There is music in the air and traditional delicacies are specially prepared for the day.

Held on the same day, the bigger event, however, is the International Kite Festival, at Ahmedabad. Organized by the Gujarat State Tourism Corporation, it is held either at the Sardar Patel Stadium or the Police Stadium.

This popular festival attracts international kite-flyers, who demonstrate their skills in flying exotic kites and local champions as well. Little Indian paper-kites compete with those from Japan, USA, UK, and other countries. Excited spectators watch in awe as marvelous shapes such as eagles and snakes soar in the skies.

One of the highlights of this festival is the patang or kite- Bazar,

B.1. Write whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Kite-flying in Gujarat, is a competitive sport-cum-festival.
2. The kite bazar in Ahmedabad is open day and night for a week.
3. Kite festival is one of the local festival of Gujarat.
4. Kite festival is only enjoyed with the friends and relatives.

B.2. Why is the kite-festival at Ahmedabad so special? (write at least 4 points)

B.3. Vocabulary:

i) Give one word:

one who watches an event -

ii) Write the noun forms of:

a. organize b. compete

B.4. i) Identify the adjective from the given sentence:

The more serious players prepare special line for their kites.

ii) Identify the clause and state the type of sentence:

People crowd the streets and buy their stocks, haggling through the night.

B.5. What care should be taken by children while flying kites?

Section III –Poetry

Q3.A.) Read the following extract and do the activities.

(5)

What is this life if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare? No time to stand beneath the boughs And stare as long as sheep or cows? No time to see, when woods we pass Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass? No time to see, in broad daylight, Streams full of stars, like skies at night?	No time to turn at Beauty's glance, And watch her feet, how they can dance? No time to wait till her mouth can Enrich that smile her eyes began? A poor life this if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare.
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A.1. Say where the images from nature given in the poem exist:

(2)

A	B
Beneath the boughs	
Squirrel hide nuts in the grass	
Streams in daytime	

- A.2. What does the poet want us to stare at and gain from it? (2)
 A.3. Identify and explain the figure of speech and explain it. (1)
 "Streams full of stars, like skies at night?"

(B.) Read the following extract and do the activities. (5)

- B.1. Give one word for: (2)
 (i) hurried and careless
 (ii) filled with hate

<p>Turn, turn thy hasty foot aside, Nor crush that helpless worms! The frame thy scornful looks deride Requir'd a God to form. The common Lord of all that move. From whom thy being flow'd, A portion of his boundless love On that poor worm bestow'd.</p>	<p>The sun, the moon, the stars He made To all his Creatures free: And spreads o'er earth the grassy blade , For worms as well as thee, Let them enjoy their little day, Their lowly bliss received; O do not lightly take away The life thou canst not give!</p>
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- B.2. Explain why ____ (2)
 (i) Why should we take care even of small worms?
 (ii) What other creations of God are mentioned?
 B.3. Identify the figure of speech and explain it in the below given line. (1)
 'The sun, the moon, the stars He made
 To all his Creatures free'

(C.) Appreciation of the poem: (5)

Considering the points given below write appreciation of the given poem.

<p>So work the honey- bees, creatures that by a rule in nature teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom, They have a king and officers of sorts: Where some, like magistrates, correct at home: Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad; Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings; Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds; Which pillage they with merry march bring home</p>	<p>To the tent royal of their emperor; Who, busied in his majesty, surveys, The singing masons building roofs of gold, The civil citizens kneading up the honey, The poor mechanic porters crowding in Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate, The sad eyed Justice, with his surly hum, Delivering over to executors pale The lazy yawning drone</p>
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(Title(½ m), Poet(½ m),Rhyme Scheme (1 m), Figure of Speech (1m),
Central theme of the poem(2m))

Section IV – Unseen Passage

Q4. A. Read the following passage and answer the questions: (10)

1. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) In the _____ century people went to bed as soon as it was dark.
- (ii) The sleep habits were fixed by _____ .
- (iii) Many people now believe that _____ hours of sleep are enough for them.
- (iv) Research has shown that _____.

In the 18th and 19th century people went to bed early soon after it was dark. They had nothing to do in the evening. Their sleep habits were fixed by the alteration of day and night, light and darkness. They woke up by daybreak and they could get 9 hours of sleep on the average.

Today the situation has changed. People, especially in the industrialised countries get less than 8 hours of sleep per day. Many of them believe that 6 to 6 1/2 hours of sleep is enough for them. How did this change in our sleep habits come about? One cause was the introduction of the light bulb. When the electric bulb came into common use, people would work till late in the evening or even past midnight. People began to deprive themselves of sleep, in order to squeeze their busy schedule into the late evening hours. Many factories introduced the shift system by which people work in 8 hour cycles by rotation. The human brain cannot adapt easily to a different sleep time and the worker loses sleep.

Millions of people today travel by air across time zones and suffer jetlag in the process. Constant travel robs them of their sleep. Even at other times they have to stay awake, keeping track of market developments all over the world. If they fail to monitor the movements of prices in the markets they will be losers.

Radio and television must bear their share of responsibility for depriving people of sleep. Many people get addicted to television and consider themselves compensated for the loss of sleep by being able to watch interesting programmes of entertainment or live telecasts of sports or

2. Answer the question:

- (i) How did the change in our sleeping habits come about?
- (ii) How does deprivation of sleep affect people?

3. Do as directed:

- 1. Give the meaning of the underlined words.
 - (i) The human brain cannot adapt easily to a different sleep time.
 - (ii) Many people get addicted to TV. (Give the noun form of the underlined word.)
- 2. Do as directed:
 - (i) Identify the infinitive in the given sentence:
They had nothing to do in the evening.
 - (ii) Change into negative sentence.
Today the situation has changed.

4. What do you think is the answer to the problem of sleep deprivation?

Section V – Writing Skills

Q5. (Attempt any one)

(5)

VEMS Annual Social Day
Date: 15th June
Day: Monday
Venue: School Auditorium
Program: Cultural programs of Std 6th to 10th.
Prize distribution Ceremony –Sports & Academics.
Guest Speech.
Vote of thanks.
VandeMataram.

Write a letter to a classical singer inviting her/him to be the guest for the Annual Social Day in your school giving all the details.

Write a letter to your parents requesting them to attend the Annual Social Day giving all the details.

Q6. Prepare fact files on the following:

(5)

A.) Read the following passage and tabulate the information-

		Description
1	Scientific Name	
2	Species- number -names	
3	-Diet -Size	
4	-Habitat -Life Span	
5	Unique ability	

Owls are birds from the order Strigiform. They are found everywhere except Antarctica. There are almost 200 species of owls; Barn Owl, Screech Owl, True Owl, Horned Owl, Northern White Faced Owl are some of them. Owls are solitary and nocturnal birds. They vary in size from about 5-28 inches in length and wingspan between 1 foot to 6 feet. Females are 25% larger than the males. Owls live in a wide range of habitats including plains, deserts, forests, mountains, cities and farm lands even in the Arctic Tundra. They do not build their own nests. They lay eggs in abandoned nests of hawks and squirrels. The incubation period is about 30 days before the eggs begin to hatch.

Owls eat insects, small mammals, rodents, squirrels, weasels, woodchucks and smaller birds. Their lifespan varies by species and their living conditions. However, the average lifespan ranges from 4 years to 30 years depending on the variety. Owls have a unique ability. They can rotate their heads and necks as much as 270 degree. They have 14 neck vertebrae compared to seven in humans, which makes their necks so flexible.

B.) i) Expand the following ideas:

It is never too late to mend.

(OR)

ii) Stretch your imagination and develop a story having the following beginning.

It was my first day in the new school.....

C. i) Dialogue writing:

You are traveling by train. You meet a fellow traveller who is engrossed in reading a book. Write a dialogue between the two of you about the importance of reading.

(OR)

ii) Report Writing:

You are an assistant journalist at a local newspaper. You need to cross two extremely busy streets to get to your destination. Unfortunately on this particular day, the traffic situation was exceptionally bad and you reached work late. As a reporter you realise a report needs to be written on the traffic situation of his kind. Write one based on the dilemma you faced while getting to work.
