

AL KHOZAMA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, DAMMAM, K.S.A

Affiliated to CBSE – New Delhi, Affiliation No. 5730019



WORKSHEET

ANNUAL EXAMINATION/EVALUATION 2: 2021-22

GRADE: 8

SUBJECT: English

Reading comprehension passage

SECTION A (READING)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Students tend to lose their pencils, break them without thinking, and find all sorts of non-writing uses for them. The pencil in your hand is one of the most remarkable and useful tools in the world. A man named Friedrich Staedtler invented the modern “lead” pencil in about 1622 in Germany. He was the first person to mass-produce them. Staedtler did not use lead, and there is no lead in your pencil. However, some pencils did use lead until the early twentieth century. Lead will make a mark, but it is toxic and not safe to use either in the hands or around the face and mouth where many pencils sometimes stray. Staedtler used black graphite, a soft form of carbon. Graphite is still used today. It is mixed with clay and wax and heated to high temperatures. The modern pencil is a superb piece of technology. The pencil is less messy than ink, can be easily erased, and makes clear, dark, smooth, and smudge free lines. The modern pencil can produce a continuous line twenty-two miles long. That’s 116,160-foot-long rulers laid end to end. Enjoy your pencil. For a few cents each, it is a remarkable bargain.

- a) Mention three improper ways in which students make use of pencils.
- b) Lead is rarely used to make pencils. Why so?
- c) Of what material are pencils made of?
- d) Why can we consider the modern pencil to be a superb piece of technology?
- e) The modern pencil can produce something fantastic. What is it?
- f) Find words in the passage that mean the following: -
 - i) Poisonous
 - ii) Removed something completely

1. Writing skills

a) Write a Notice

SAMPLE QUESTION

On the occasion of National Science and Technology Day, the Delhi Public School, New Delhi has decided to organize a Science Fair. Vikram, the secretary of the Science Society, wants to call a meeting of the office-bearers of the society to discuss the arrangements for the fair. Write a notice in not more than 50 words.

Delhi Public School, New Delhi

Notice

Meeting of Science Society

Date: **18 Feb 2014**

On the occasion of National Science and Technology Day, the school has decided to organize a fair. All office bearers are requested to attend a meeting

in the **School Library**

on **20 Feb 2014** at **10 am**

to discuss the arrangements for the fair.

– ***Vikram (Signature)***

VIKRAM SINGH

(Secretary, Science Society)

SAMPLE QUESTION

Ram Lakhani is the Head Boy of Bhavan's Vidyalaya, Chandigarh. He and some other students of the school are touched by the plight of the poor and the destitute in the state-run homes and wish to make a difference in their lives by lessening their sufferings. They decide to raise funds for this purpose. Write a notice, not exceeding 50 words, making an appeal for generous donations.

Bhavan Vidyalaya, Chandigarh
Notice

Date: ~~18th Feb 2014~~

Attention Please!

Lend a Helping Hand !!

Your help and co-operation are required to make a difference in the lives of the less fortunate living in the state-run homes. Donate generously. Deposit your contribution to the School Librarian

by **25 Feb 2014.**

During **Short Breaks / Lunch Breaks**

In the **School Library**

The money so raised will be spent on medicines and clothes for the inmates.

— *Ram Lakhani (Signature)*

Name & designation

Sample questions:

1. As president of the student's council of your school, write a notice is not more than 50 words asking the students of your school to donate old clothes, books and bags for the Anubhav ShikshaKendra, a school for the underprivileged being run on your school premises.
2. The Hindustan Times Pace Programme is planning to hold fun-filled workshops on candle making and clay modelling for all Class VIII students on Children's Day in the school. As Keni Pinto, the Head Boy, write a notice informing students about it. Include necessary details and write the notice is not more than 50 words.
3. The event management company, Altitudes Expeditions, is organizing an Adventure Trip of Sitlaket in the summer vacations for interested students of Classes VIII and IX. As president of the Excursions Committee, write a notice in not more than 50 words informing students about the trip and inviting them to join.

b) Write a story

Introduction :

A short story is different from a novel. While novel is a longer story, short story is shorter than a novel. In short story, there is only one plot, one or two main characters and a central theme. Story writing is an imaginative skill and creative art. Story writing depends on a deep thinking, creative imagination, ability of planning and expert narrative technique and effective and impressive language.

How to write a short story :

It is true that specific standards can be applied in story writing as it depends upon the imagination of the writer, but there are numerous ways to shape an impressive story. Some of these ways are as follow :

1. First and fore most, one who intends to write a story, should find out the central character and peep into her/his characteristics and qualities.
2. The writer should adopt techniques in which the reader should infindge himself/herself spell bound. The details should enhance the interest of the readers.
3. All the events should be kept in proper sequence to avoid any kind of confusions and complexities.
4. The writer should use a wide range of thought process.
5. The writer may use her/his personal experiences to give a realistic approach to the story.
6. The climax of the story should be apt and according to the expectation and mind set of readers. They should not be in a dilemma. They should be clear in their minds.

Tips to write a short story :

- There should be only one plot of the story.
- Story is always written in past tense.
- The theme of the story should be fabricated encircling the central character of the story.
- The end of the story should be clear and devoid of ambiguity.
- Effective language and simple sentences are the basic requirements of the story writing.
- To maintain the readers interest and curiosity, there must be turn and twist in the plot.
- The story should end with a moral.
- The word limit should be maintained.

Format :

- Context
- Introduction of characters
- Plot
- Climax

Marking Scheme

Content : 5 marks

Expression : 5 marks

Under content, credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presenting ideas.

Previous Year's Questions

- Q. 1. Write a short story in 150-200 words with the given beginning line. Today my English paper got over early while waiting to submit the paper I had a nice time observing an army of ants on the right hand side wall of the classroom. The red-headed fat ant seemed to be the commander and was ordering the rest. Then ...

[Board Term II, 2016-17 Set 79BL5V]

Ans. Value Points :		
Content	—	5 Marks
Expression	—	5 Marks

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016-17] 11

Detailed Answer :

Today, my English paper finished early. While waiting to submit the paper, I had a nice time observing an army of ants on the right hand side wall of the classroom. A red headed fat ant seemed to be the commander and was ordering the rest of the ant army. Then, they started moving in a disciplined manner. I began to wonder about the ants and I was curious to know more about them. After submitting my answer sheet, I reached my home and began to search through books. While searching, I came to know that ants are social insects, which means that they live in large colonies or groups. Depending on the species, ant colonies can consist up to a million of ants. There are three kinds of ants in a colony. The queen, the female workers and males. The queen and the males have wings while the workers don't have wings. The only ant that can lay eggs is the queen ant. Ant colonies have soldier ants that protect the queen, defend the colony, gather or kill food and attack enemy colonies in search of food and resting space. Undoubtedly, ants have a very disciplined and regular life.

- Q. 2. Read the given lines and complete the story in 150-200 words. Give a suitable title to your story.

I awoke one morning and found myself famous.....

[Board Term II, 2016-17 Set GKC4WV7]

Ans. Value Points :		
Content	—	5 Marks
Expression	—	5 Marks

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016-17] 11

Detailed Answer :

I became a King

I awoke one morning and found myself a famous king of a vast empire. I was dressed in royal robes. My crown was studded with different kinds of diamonds and rubies. My sword was made of gold. Later, I sat in my court. There were hundreds of pleaders who were coming to me for justice. I decided their cases. Then, it was my lunch time. I was served food in dishes made of gold. There were hundreds of servants and maids to attend me. They were ready to carry out my orders at the blink of an eyelid. After lunch, I had a small nap and then I started towards the forest for hunting. There were different kinds of animals in the forest. I hunted two lions which were to be displayed in my palace. All of a sudden, there was a jolt and I fell down from horseback. I began to cry. At the same time, I heard my father's voice asking me why I was crying. I got up at once and realised that it all was a dream. I told the story to my family members. All of us began to laugh. My dream of being a king had been shattered.

- Q. 3. Develop a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning. Also give a suitable title.

An old couple was living in Shobit's adjacent flat. One day, he saw some commotion in their house. He went there and found.

Ans.

'CUT'

[Board Term I, 2016 Set OY70NZU]

An old couple was living in Shobit's adjacent flat. One day he saw some commotion in their house. He went there and found that there were some masked people who were threatening the old couple and they were trying to escape from their grip. Meanwhile, there was a sound of hooter and people saw three cars coming towards their house. Now, the robbers were trying to free themselves but they were in the control of the couple. People were surprised how the old couple could be able to handle the young robbers. By now police, had also reached the spot and arrested all the robbers. People were paying their respect to the police but all of a sudden, there was a sound of 'Cut'. The people were surprised as all the people including the old couple, robbers and police were laughing. Shobit was quite amazed to know that all this was the shooting for a TV serial. Now all the people came to know that the old man was director of TV films. Shobit took a sigh of relief and decided to approach the old man to introduce him on the silver screen.

Practice questions

1. Develop stories from given outlines. Remember to give the moral of the story in the end.

An old lady becomes blind calls in a doctor agrees to pay large fees if cured doctor comes daily..... Starts stealing one piece of furniture daily delays the cure at last cures her demands his fees..... lady refuses to pay, saying cure is not complete..... doctor objects lady says sight not restored as she cannot see all her furniture moral.

2. God's promise to a disciple to visit her..... disciple cleans her house and waits for God..... poor old lady knocks her door disciple doesn't help her tells her not to waste her time next, beggar comes at her door step she doesn't entertain him either Finally a child knocks her door she sends him away too dreams of God that night God tells him that he had come thrice at her door step, but she didn't bother lady disappointed moral.

3. Active and passive voice

Rewrite the sentences and make them passive.

1. They don't expect you to win the match.

2. He will finish the puzzle by tomorrow.

3. The judge has sentenced many criminals in his career.

4. Millions of people around the world love football.

5. They are tearing down the old bridge at the moment.

6. Has anyone opened these letters?

?

7. The boys pushed Tom into the river.

8. They say he is an excellent pianist.

9. They gave him a new outfit for the performance.

10. What are they going to ask him?

11. We will have to do this work by next Monday.

12. They could not reach the crash site in time.

13. Mom is ironing your shirt.

14. The headmaster did not allow students to smoke.

15. The police should bring him to the station.

4. Tense

- Simple past, past perfect, and past perfect continuous.

Fill in the correct form of the past tense: simple or progressive.

1. While the policeman _____ out of the window, he _____ that a blue SUV _____ down the road. (LOOK, NOTICE, PARK)

2. I _____ on my report when the phone _____. My wife _____ to know when I _____ home. (WORK, RING, WANT, COME)

3. He _____ down the street when he _____ his old schoolteacher on the other side. (WALK, SEE)

4. During the time I _____ in South Africa I never _____ a serious crime. (SPEND, SEE)

5. While they _____ lunch at the new restaurant, a journalist _____ up to them and _____ to ask a few questions. (HAVE, COME, WANT)
6. The farmer _____ the whole neighbourhood with fruit and vegetables. (SUPPLY)
7. The hairdresser _____ up her shop, _____ into the car and _____ home. (LOCK, GET, DRIVE)
8. My brother _____ to contact me at the office, but he _____ me because I _____ lunch with a customer. (TRY, CANNOT REACH, HAVE)
9. Jack _____ over the carpet because he _____ attention to where he _____. (TRIP, NOT PAY, GO)
10. Where _____ when I _____ across you yesterday? (YOU GO, COME)

Fill in the correct form of the verb in brackets: Past or Past Perfect Tense /Simple or Progressive)

1. My friend Tim _____ well yesterday because he _____ too many sweets. (NOT FEEL / EAT)
2. After she _____, she _____ much better. (REST, FEEL)
3. She _____ him for a year before they finally _____ on holidays together. (KNOW, GO)
4. I asked him what _____ because I _____ noise the whole morning. (HAPPEN, HEAR)
5. The next morning, I realised that someone _____ my new bike. (STEAL)
6. I _____ to the meeting last Monday because nobody _____ me. (NOT GO, INVITE)
7. Dan was so excited because he _____ €1,000 in the lottery. (JUST WIN)
8. After she _____ her first major tournament, she _____ from a series of injuries. (WIN, SUFFER)
9. Our manager told us that the company _____ bankrupt. (GO)

10. I _____ to pass the test because I _____ hard for a whole week. (MANAGE, STUDY)

5. Relative clauses

What is a relative clause?

(See a list of all the exercises about relative clauses [here](#).)

We can use relative clauses to join two English sentences, or to give more information about something.

I bought a new car. It is very fast.

→ **I bought a new car that is very fast.**

She lives in New York. She likes living in New York.

→ **She lives in New York, which she likes.**

Defining and Non-defining

A **defining relative clause** tells which noun we are talking about:

- I like the woman who lives next door.
(If I don't say 'who lives next door', then we don't know which woman I mean).

A **non-defining relative clause** gives us extra information about something. We don't need this information to understand the sentence.

- I live in London, which has some fantastic parks.
(Everybody knows where London is, so 'which has some fantastic parks' is extra information).

Defining relative clauses:

1: The relative pronoun is the subject:

First, let's consider when the relative pronoun is the subject of a defining relative clause.

We can use 'who', 'which' or 'that'. We use 'who' for people and 'which' for things. We can use 'that' for people or things.

The relative clause can come after the subject or the object of the sentence. We can't drop the relative pronoun.

For example (clause after the object of the sentence):

- I'm looking for a secretary who / that can use a computer well.
- She has a son who / that is a doctor.
- We bought a house which / that is 200 years old.
- I sent a letter which / that arrived three weeks later.

More examples (clause after the subject of the sentence):

- The people who / that live on the island are very friendly.
- The man who / that phoned is my brother.
- The camera which / that costs £100 is over there.
- The house which / that belongs to Julie is in London.

Try an exercise where the relative pronoun is the subject here.

2: The relative pronoun is the object:

Next, let's talk about when the relative pronoun is the object of the clause. In this case, we can drop the relative pronoun if we want to. Again, the clause can come after the subject or the object of the sentence. Here are some examples:

(Clause after the object)

- She loves the chocolate (which / that) I bought.
- We went to the village (which / that) Lucy recommended.
- John met a woman (who / that) I had been to school with.
- The police arrested a man (who / that) Jill worked with.

(Clause after the subject)The bike (which / that) I loved was stolen.

- The university (which / that) she likes is famous.
- The woman (who / that) my brother loves is from Mexico.
- The doctor (who / that) my grandmother liked lives in New York.

Exercises

1. That is the man. I spoke to him the other day.
2. They elected a new mayor. His aim is to help the poor.
3. I really like the car. I bought it last year.
4. Mr. Black took over the company. His wife died last year.
5. The restaurant is the best in town. We usually eat there.
6. The film is about a woman. Her son mysteriously disappears.
7. That is the place. I grew up there.
8. I met a woman. Her husband is a famous producer.
9. The man was arrested yesterday. He escaped from prison a week ago.
10. The bag is heavy. It contains a lot of presents.
11. The Marybelle Hotel is opening up again. I stayed there a few years ago.
12. My friend's father gave us the tickets. He owns a travel agency.
13. Mr. Honeywell is a good teacher. Everyone likes him.
14. The exercise was very complicated. Nobody could do it.
15. That's the producer. His films are always a great success.