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WORKSHEET-2

ANNUAL EXAMINATION/EVALUATION 2: 2021-22

GRADE: 8

SUBJECT: English

6. Conditional clauses

Conditional sentences

Conditional sentences are sometimes confusing for learners of English as a second language.

Watch out:

1. Which type of conditional sentences is it?
2. Where is the if-clause (e.g. at the beginning or at the end of the conditional sentence)?

There are three types of conditional sentences.

type	condition
I	condition possible to fulfill
II	condition in theory possible to fulfill
III	condition not possible to fulfill (too late)

1. Form

type	if-clause	main clause
I	Simple Present	will-future or (Modal + infinitive)
II	Simple Past	would + infinitive *
III	Past Perfect	would + have + past participle *

2. Examples (if-clause at the beginning)

type	if clause	main clause
I	If I study ,	I will pass the exam.
II	If I studied ,	I would pass the exam.
III	If I had studied ,	I would have passed the exam.

Mind the comma after the if clause.

3. Examples (if-clause at the end)

type	main clause	if-clause
I	I will pass the exam	if I study .
II	I would pass the exam	if I studied .
III	I would have passed the exam	if I had studied .

4. Examples (affirmative and negative sentences)

type		Examples	
		long forms	short/contracted forms
I	+	If I study , I will pass the exam.	If I study , I' ll pass the exam.
	-	If I study , I will not fail the exam. If I do not study , I will fail the exam.	If I study , I won't fail the exam. If I don't study , I' ll fail the exam.
II	+	If I studied , I would pass the exam.	If I studied , I' d pass the exam.
	-	If I studied , I would not fail the exam.	If I studied , I wouldn't fail the exam.

		If I did not study , I would fail the exam.	If I didn't study , I'd fail the exam.
III	+	If I had studied , I would have passed the exam.	If I'd studied , I'd have passed the exam.
	-	If I had studied , I would not have failed the exam. If I had not studied , I would have failed the exam.	If I'd studied , I wouldn't have failed the exam. If I hadn't studied , I'd have failed the exam.

* We can substitute **could** or **might** for **would** (**should**, **may** or **must** are sometimes possible, too).

- I **would** pass the exam.
- I **could** pass the exam.
- I **might** pass the exam.
- I **may** pass the exam.
- I **should** pass the exam.
- I **must** pass the exam.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

1. Manchester wouldn't have lost the match if the goalkeeper _____ better. (PLAY)
2. If John were older, he _____ Susan. (MARRY)
3. If the manager is in the shop, he _____ your questions. (ANSWER)
4. We will go swimming tomorrow if it _____. (NOT RAIN)
5. If I _____ this car, I wouldn't even get \$1,000 for it. (SELL)

6. The students _____ their exams if they had studied harder. (PASS)
7. Of his mother _____ to send the letter, the headmaster would have received it in time. (NOT FORGET)
8. If the computer breaks down, I _____ what to do. (NOT KNOW)
9. It _____ a great help if you had your things ready to go. (BE)
10. If I _____ my house in Knightsbridge, I would buy a new one somewhere else. (SELL)
11. If you _____ harder, the boss might have been pleased with you. (WORK)
12. If the weather were nicer, I _____ to live here. (CAN)
13. If the sun _____, would you be happy? (SHINE)
14. If dad _____ too much, he will get a stomach ache again. (EAT)
15. It _____ a lot of fun if you helped me. (BE)
16. If they had visited us, we _____ a wonderful evening together. (SPEND)
17. If I catch some fish, _____ them for me? (YOU FRY)
18. If you _____ the bell, someone will answer it. (RING)
19. You would have found the tickets if you _____ into your pockets more carefully. (LOOK)
20. If I _____ you for a cigarette, would you give me one? (ASK)

7. Idioms

The most common English idioms

These English idioms are extremely common in everyday conversation. You will hear them in movies and TV shows and can use them to make your English sound more like that of a native speaker.

Idiom	Meaning	Usage
A blessing in disguise	a good thing that seemed bad at first	as part of a sentence
A dime a dozen	Something common	as part of a sentence
Beat around the bush	Avoid saying what you mean, usually because it is uncomfortable	as part of a sentence
Better late than never	Better to arrive late than not to come at all	by itself
Bite the bullet	To get something over with because it is inevitable	as part of a sentence
Break a leg	Good luck	by itself

Call it a day	Stop working on something	as part of a sentence
Cut somebody some slack	Don't be so critical	as part of a sentence
Cutting corners	Doing something poorly in order to save time or money	as part of a sentence
Easy does it	Slow down	by itself
Get out of hand	Get out of control	as part of a sentence
Get something out of your system	Do the thing you've been wanting to do so you can move on	as part of a sentence
Get your act together	Work better or leave	by itself

Give someone the benefit of the doubt	Trust what someone says	as part of a sentence
Go back to the drawing board	Start over	as part of a sentence
Hang in there	Don't give up	by itself
Hit the sack	Go to sleep	as part of a sentence
It's not rocket science	It's not complicated	by itself
Let someone off the hook	To not hold someone responsible for something	as part of a sentence
Make a long story short	Tell something briefly	as part of a sentence

Miss the boat	It's too late	as part of a sentence
No pain, no gain	You have to work for what you want	by itself
On the ball	Doing a good job	as part of a sentence
Pull someone's leg	To joke with someone	as part of a sentence
Pull yourself together	Calm down	by itself
So far so good	Things are going well so far	by itself
Speak of the devil	The person we were just talking about showed up!	by itself

That's the last straw	My patience has run out	by itself
The best of both worlds	An ideal situation	as part of a sentence
Time flies when you're having fun	You don't notice how long something lasts when it's fun	by itself
To get bent out of shape	To get upset	as part of a sentence
To make matters worse	Make a problem worse	as part of a sentence
Under the weather	Sick	as part of a sentence
We'll cross that bridge when we come to it	Let's not talk about that problem right now	by itself

Wrap your head around something	Understand something complicated	as part of a sentence
You can say that again	That's true, I agree	by itself
Your guess is as good as mine	I have no idea	by itself

8. Irony - types of irony

What Is Irony?

The definition of irony as a literary device is a situation in which there is a contrast between expectation and reality. For example, the difference between what something *appears* to mean versus its literal meaning. Irony is associated with both tragedy and humor.

- Verbal Irony The use of words to mean something different than what they appear to mean.
- Situational Irony The difference between what is expected to happen and what actually happens.
- Dramatic Irony When the audience is more aware of what is happening than a character.

9. Figurative language - imagery, repetition, rhyme, mood.

Imagery – the use of images, often figurative ones, that appeal to one of the 5 senses. Images can be olfactory (smell), auditory (sound), tactile (touch), visual (sight), or gustatory (taste).

Metaphor – an implied comparison in which the figurative word is substituted for the original term (in contrast to the explicit comparison of a simile). Ex: “He is a lion in the field.”

Rhyme – two or more words that repeat the same end sounds.

Rhyme scheme – the pattern of end rhymes denoted by lowercase letters (a, b, c, d...) where each letter represents a new rhyme.

Simile – an explicit comparison of one thing to another using the connecting words like, as, than, similar to, resembles or sees. Ex: He is like a lion in the field.

Mood is the feeling created by the poet for the reader. **Tone** is the feeling displayed by the author toward the subject of the poem. Mood and tone often depend on one another to get across what the author is trying to portray.

12. Novel

Notes – The Boy in Striped Pajamas

1. Character sketch of Bruno

Bruno is the son of a Nazi commandant who is forced to leave his home in Berlin and move to Auschwitz where his father has been reassigned. He is reluctant to leave Berlin where he has three good friends, is close to his grandparents, and lives in a lovely home. Bruno is characterized by an endearing childhood innocence which becomes especially poignant when he meets a young prisoner on the other side of a fence near his house. Bruno remains strikingly unaffected by the war and unmoved by the Nazi beliefs and propaganda which he confronts daily. This may well

be due to his young age or the result of his character. In any case, Bruno represents man's capacity for kindness and compassion. Though Bruno eventually learns that the fence exists to separate a group of people known as “Jews” from people like him and his family, the lesson never fully makes sense to him. To the very end of the novel, when he tragically dies in a Nazi gas chamber, Bruno remains fundamentally ignorant of the real purpose of Out-With.

2. Character sketch of Shmuel

The titular “boy in the **striped pajamas**,” **Shmuel** is **Bruno**’s Jewish friend who is kept prisoner at Auschwitz. Born on the same day as Bruno, he and Bruno become good friends, though Bruno never quite understands the horrors that Shmuel lives through in the camp. Shmuel is described as being very thin, and eagerly gobbles up the food that Bruno brings him. He understands much more about his situation and the war than Bruno does, but often does not retaliate to Bruno’s blasé remarks about his comparatively luxurious life, in order to not start arguments. The two boys ultimately die together in a gas chamber when Bruno crawls under the fence to help Shmuel look for his father, who has gone missing (and was likely killed by the German soldiers).

3. What is the central message of the novel, *The Boy in Stripped Pajamas*?

The message of *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas* is that we are all more alike than we are different. The innocent friendship of the Jewish boy Shmuel and the Nazi's son Bruno, set against the horrific backdrop of the Holocaust, highlights the fact that divisions between people are arbitrary. This book also comments on people's ability to rationalize evil actions committed against "other" people. Bruno's family rationalizes their own participation in the Nazi regime—they are responsible for countless deaths—but only feel the true atrocity of the gas chambers when their own son is killed by them.

4. Who was Lieutenant Kotler? What impression did Bruno have on Kotler?

Kurt Kotler is a nineteen-year-old German soldier at Auschwitz who frequents **Bruno**’s home. He is well-dressed, over-cologned, and has striking blond hair—seemingly the ideal “Aryan” of Nazi ideology. Bruno hates Kotler because of his arrogance.

5. Was Bruno happy about his new life at Out-With? List a few reasons to substantiate your answer

Bruno was not happy with the new life at Out-With as he thinks he was quite trapped there wasn't anyone to spend time with. It was for him, the life at Out-With was rather confined amongst a bunch of military soldiers all around. Life was almost monotonous till he finds Shmuel behind the fence.

5. What's the climax of the novel The Boy in Striped Pajamas?

At the **end** of **The Boy In the Striped Pajamas**, both Bruno and Shmuel enter a gas chamber in the concentration camp and are killed. This happens shortly after Bruno joins Shmuel in the camp, and the moment before the **boys** are gassed, Bruno tells Shmuel that he is his best friend. The climax of the novel ends on a grieving note ...