

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY, MUMBAI
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2020-21)
CLASS VIII- ENGLISH (NO. OF PAGES: 06)
Maximum Marks: 70(+10)

SECTION: A (READING) (20 MARKS)
MONEY

Q.1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow – (1x8=8)

Nine thousand years ago, people did not have money. They traded animals for things they wanted. They traded crops for what they wanted. In China, in about 1200 B.C., people traded shells for the things they wanted. Chinese people also traded metal tools for the things they wanted. For example, they traded metal knives and shovels for the things they wanted. Later in China, people made metal money. In about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money from animal skin. The first paper money was made from white-coloured deerskin. It came from China about 900 years later. In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very similar to the coins we use today. These coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very durable – they were strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged. Wampum is necklaces made from beads and seashells. The beads had holes in them. People put beads on strings. American Indians used wampum for money in the 1500's. Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money is an idea. It is the thought that people can trade something they have for something they want. Money makes trading easier.

i. Before people had money, they traded...

- A. crops for what they wanted. B. animals for what they wanted.
C. metal tools for what they wanted. D. All of the above

ii. The first paper money was made in...

- A. the year 1200 B.C. in China. B. the year 700 B.C. in Lydia.
C. the year 800 A.D. in China. D. the 1500's in North America.

iii) What was the first paper money made of?

- A. Metal B. Tree leaves C. Animal skin D. White shells

iv) The first metal coins came from...

- A) Iran B. Lydia C. Rome D. Greece

v) All money is based on the idea that...

- A. gold and silver are good money.
B. people can trade what they have for what they want.
C. people can trade things for animals.
D. coins are the best kind of money.

vi) Tools are things you...

- A. use for money. B. use to do work.
C. put in the bank. D. trade for something.

vii) A deer is...

- A. a kind of money. B. a kind of animal.

C. made of shells.

D. gold or silver.

viii) What are coins?

A.Round, flat, metal pieces of money

B. Beads made of white shells

C.Paper banknotes

D. Metal knives

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

1.One more Olympics has gone by. A total of 974 medals were won by 87 countries; 54 countries won at least one Gold. The U.S flew home with the best medal tally of all time for that country with 121 medals. Notwithstanding the individual brilliance and the face-saving medals of P.V.Sindhu and Sakshi Malik, India's performance is the poorest among all big countries.

2.The discourse on this is an unhappy one: there has been a lot of hand-wringing, blame on the Sports Ministry and sports administrators, complaints about lack of facilities, grumbles about corruption being the villain, and so on. India says the same things, once in four years, during and after every Olympics. It should instead look for simple lessons, develop a strategy to win medals and execute it diligently. No, I don't believe that India should be planning for the Olympics scheduled eight or twelve years from now. While long-term thinking is good, any leader will tell you that it is too slow. We should aim to win a lot more medals in Tokyo in 2020. But how?

3.The final medals tally by country tells all sorts of stories. The top 22 countries — those with a double —digit medals tally with a minimum of three gold medals — took home a total of 702 medals, or 72 percent of all medals. The top ten suggests that only the established West (the U.S., Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Australia) along with Russia, Japan and South Korea will continue to dominate. The emergence of China is explained as "you know the Chinese can dictate anything, so they are not comparable." It is often implied that wealth and size are the reasons for the success of these countries. They have the facilities and programmes in place. They are bound to win. So goes the argument and acceptance.

4.This logic should be probed further. Olympics medals are won by people between the ages of 15 to 29, with a few exceptions on either side of this age band. I looked at the number of medals won in relation to the population in the age group 15 to 29 in each country, for which data is available. This was juxtaposed with medals won, to calculate the numbers of medals won per lakh of population in this age group. The story changes dramatically.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (2x4=8)

(a) What was the result of the Olympics?

(b) How can India stand at the strong position in the Olympics?

(c) How do the other countries dominate in the Olympics?

(d) What are the shortcomings for the poor position in the Olympics?

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following (1x4=4)

(A) Identify the word which means the same as 'a plan of action'(Para2)

(i) discourse

(ii) wringing

(iii) complain

(iv) strategy

- (B) Identify the word which means the same as 'carry out'. (Para2)
(i) strategy (ii)execute (iii) grumbles (iv) diligently
- (C) Identify the word which means the same as 'suggested'.(Para3)
(ii) implied (ii) established (iii) dominate (iv) explained
- (D) Identify the word which means the same as 'investigated'.(Para4)
(i) exception (ii) juxtaposed (iii) calculate (iv) probed

SECTION B: (WRITING) (15 MARKS)

3. You are the Cultural Secretary of your school You have been asked to inform students of Classes VI to VIII about an Inter School English Skit Competition. Draft a **NOTICE** in about 40-50 words to be put up on the school notice board, with all necessary details. **(4 marks)**

OR

You are Mohan/Mohini. You have received a telephonic message that your uncle is coming to see you this evening. Your parents are not at home. You are to leave for your school at once. So, you have to leave a message for your father informing him that your uncle will arrive at about 6. p.m. from Delhi. He will stay only for a couple of hours as he must go to Chandigarh by the train which leaves at 8.30. Write the **MESSAGE** in about 40-50 words.

4. Write a **PARAGRAPH** in about 100 words on the following topic: - **(6 marks)**

LIFE IN A BIG CITY

OR

You have to make a **SPEECH** in your class about the precautions and measures to be taken against COVID-19. Write the speech in not more than 100 words. You may take help of the ideas given below:

Hints: Prevention is better than cure—sanitising hands/washing hands regularly, wearing masks—precautions in and outside of the house__

5. Write a story in about 120 words by continuing the following. Give a suitable title: (5 marks)

It was raining heavily; the street lights had gone off and I was returning.....

OR

On the basis of the clues given below, write a short story in about 120 words. Give a suitable title to the story.

_____ Japanese Emperor had a set of twenty flowerpots _____
finest collection Proud of rare collection _____ one of the officers broke a
flower pot by accident _____ passed death sentence _____ an
old man said know art of repairing _____ emperor said repair the

broken flower pot _____ The man broke all flowerpots _____ The Emperor was angry _____ The old man replied _____ take one human life _____ seeing old man's wisdom _____ He forgave the old man.

SECTION C: (GRAMMAR) (15 MARKS)

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is a mistake in each line. Write the incorrect word as well as the correction as given in example. (1x5=5)

	incorrect	correction 1.
Even if Indians have a long history on them, they have a poor knowledge in maintaining homes, toilets on fridges.	e.g. if	<u>though</u>
Modern detergents and soaps is very common in shelves, but people do not use them regularly.	(a) _____	_____
	(b) _____	_____
	(c) _____	_____
	(d) _____	_____
	(e) _____	_____

7. Re-arrange the following jumbled words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. One is done for example. (1x6=6)

e.g.: - Peacock / a / beautiful / is / a / bird

Answer: A peacock is a beautiful bird.

- (i) She / interested / that / was / in / proposal / said / she / the
- (ii) was / Performance / impressed / with / quite / his / I
- (iii) the / please / not / do / on / grass / step.
- (iv) at / top / voice / the man / his / of / demanded / the / admission / by shouting.
- (v) you / where have / all this / while / been / ?
- (vi) should / you / have / coming / seen / this.

8. Read the following conversation between Mohini and the policeman and complete the extract given below on the basis of the conversation. (1x4=4)

Mohini said, "Where can I find the post office?"

The policeman said, "It is on this road behind the clocktower."

Mohini said, "How far is it?"

The policeman said, "It is five hundred metres away from here".

Mohini said, "Thank you. I have been looking for it for a while."

Q. Mohini asked the policeman (a) The policeman said that it was on that road behind the clock tower. Mohini (b)..... The policeman said (c)..... Mohini thanked him and added that she (d)

SECTION: D (LITERATURE) (20 MARKS)

Q. 9. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE, by answering the questions that follow. (4x1=4)

A) *No prophet durst declare;
Nor did the wisest wizard guess
What would bechance at Lyonnesse
While I should sojourn there.*

i. No one could predict.....

- (a) what might happen tomorrow (b) how the wizard would act
(c) what might happen at Lyonnesse (d) what had happened earlier.ii.

The poet was going to....

- (a) meet a wise man (b) a wizard's house
(c) stay at Lyonnesse (d) declare like a prophet.

iii. A wizard is....

- (a) a clever person (b) a magician
(c) a learned man (d) a fearful person.iv. The word

'sojourn' means the same as:

- (a) silence (b) shake (c) solar (d) stay.

OR

B) *That is the grasshopper's — he takes the lead
In summer luxury — he has never done
With his delights, for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.*

i) the word 'that' refers to....

- (a) the voice (b) the insect (c) the bird (d) the hedge

ii) The grasshopper is happy in...

- (a) winter (b) spring (c) summer (d) autumn

iii) The grasshopper 'has never done' means.....

- (a) he is never crying (b) he is never content
(c) he is always singing (d) he is always on the moveiv) The

word 'beneath' means

- (a) below (b) neat (c) above (d) under

Q. 10. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE, by answering the questions that follow. (4x1=4)

A) *"I know what you mean." I remembered the years I'd spent trying to play a Spanish guitar considerably larger than I was; and how gleefully I had unstrung it one night.*

i) The speaker of the above lines is

- (a) Firdaus Kanga (b) Hawking
(c) Hawking's assistant (d) Newton.

ii) 'You' in the passage refers to

- (a) Firdaus Kanga (b) Hawking
(c) Hawking's assistant (d) Newton

iii) What did the speaker gleefully do?

- (a) he played on the guitar (b) he threw the guitar away
(c) he broke the strings of the guitar (d) he became quiet

- iv) Find the word from the extract which is similar to 'considerably'-
a) thoughtfully b) notably
c) importantly d) accountably

OR

B) "No?" said Mrs. Sappleton, in a voice which only replaced a yawn at the last moment. Then she suddenly brightened into alert attention but not to what Framton was saying. "Here they are at last" she cried, "Just in time for tea, and don't they look as if were muddy up to the eyes!"

Q. i. Who is speaking to whom in the above extract?

- a) Vera to Mrs. Sappleton b) Mrs. Sappleton to her husband
c) Mr. Nuttel to Mrs. Sappleton d) Mrs. Sappleton to Mr. Nuttel

Q. ii) Who yawned in the above extract?

- a) Mr. Nuttel b) Mrs. Sappleton c) Vera d) Mr. Sappleton

Q. iii) Find the word from the extract which is similar to an action due to tiredness or boredom?

- a) alert b) brighten c) cried d) yawn

Q. iv) At what time of the day the scene mentioned above takes place?

- a) Dawn b) Morning c) Evening d) Noon

Q.11 Answer ANY FOUR of the following questions in 30-40 words:
(2x4=8)

i) What did the Duck do to overcome the Kangaroo's objection?

ii) What did Doc Wilson mean when he said "nothing in the world ever comes quite free?"

iii) What were the natural phenomena which were showing that rains are coming to an end?

iv) What was the old prophecy that Ernest's mother told him about the Great Stone Face?

v) Did the prophecy come true at the end of the lesson? Explain.

Q.12 Answer ANY TWO of the following questions in 30-40 words:
(2x2=4)

i) Between Ranji and the other boy, who is trying to start a quarrel? Give a reason for your answer.

ii) What did the narrator mean by 'for a child of such status?'

iii) "I am not buying any Christmas presents till December 15". What did Sir John mean by that?

Q. 13. Additional questions in lieu of oral examination. (5x2=10)

1. Do you remember any humorous incident from your life? Narrate the incident in brief as you studied from the story '**Jalebis**'.
2. Science is an anti-dote to superstition'. Elaborate on the basis of your reading of the story '**The Comet**'.