

# प्रु⊍ना International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

#### PERIODIC ASSIGNMENT -3 2020-21

Grade – 8 Subject- ENGLISH

Syllabus – CH- 6, 7 [PROSE & POEM] FROM TEXTBOOK (HONEYDEW & IT SO HAPPEN)

• The Paper will be divided into four sections.

[ READING SECTION]

# Galileo and His Telescope

Q 1. Read the passage and answer the following questions -

Galileo Galilei was born in the year 1564 in the town of Pisa, Italy. When he was 20 years old, he was studying in Pisa. His father wanted him to be a doctor, but Galileo was bored with school except for math. Because math was the one subject where he was doing well, the court mathematician offered to tutor him privately so he could become a qualified mathematician. Galileo's father was disappointed, but he agreed. Because he needed to earn money, Galileo began experimenting with different things, trying to come up with some sort of invention that he could sell for money. He had a little bit of success with his invention that was like a compass that could be used to measure plots of land. He had already experimented with pendulums, thermometers, and magnets. When he heard that a Dutch inventor had invented something called a spyglass, but was keeping it a secret, Galileo decided to work on one of his own. Within 24 hours, he had invented a telescope that could magnify things to make them appear ten times larger than real life. One night, he pointed his telescope toward the sky, and made his first of many space observations: the moon was not smooth, like everyone thought. The moon was covered in bumps and craters. As technology has improved, first Galileo, and then many others, have made improvements on the telescope, the wonderful device that allows us to see from a distance.

#### i. When was Galileo Galilei born?

Ans - Galileo Galilei was born in the year 1564 in the town of Pisa, Italy.

#### ii. At the age of 20, where he was studying?

**Ans** - When he was 20 years old, he was studying in Pisa.

# iii. Who invented a spyglass?

Ans - Dutch inventor had invented something called a spyglass.

#### iv. With what moon was covered?

Ans – The moon was covered in bumps and craters.

#### v. Who invented telescope?

**Ans** – Galileo invented telescope.

vi. What did	his father want him to	be?		
<b>Ans</b> - His fath	er wanted him to be a docto	or.		
vii. Change	the verb forms- a) disapp	ooint - disaapoi	nted	b) qualify - qualified
c) cover -	covered			
viii. What	was his favourite subject	et?		
Ans - Mathem	atics			
ix. Make	sentences – a) space	b) techn	ology	
This is the story o city of Bihar. Kir	ssage carefully and answer flow the ancient tiny villaging Putraka, who ruled the planmed it after his queen Patri	ge of <b>Patali or I</b> ace before the fa	Pataligramab	became Patna the capital
several times after was changed to Pa pinnacle of its glo the city and it was	the little village of Pataligra that. It was named Kusum admavati which then becar ry during the rule of the far during this period that Pata bhatta and Vatsyanana.	<b>npura</b> which bed ne Azimabad an nous <b>Mauryan</b>	came Kusumo d finally <b>Pat</b> king Ashoka	lhwaja. Kusumdhwaja na. Pataliputra was at the the Great. He beautified
city was named A came under the co	of the Maurayan empire, Pazimabad. Then the city werentrol of the <b>British Empire</b> grama has become a large a	nt into the hands e. By the time Ir	of the Nawa idia became i	b of Bengal and finally it
A. Tick the corre	ct options.			
i) The new name	of Pataliputra is			
a. Kusumpu	ırab. Padmavati. c. Pa	ntna A	ns–d) Patna	100
ii) After the dec	line of Mauryan Empire, F	Pataliputra came	under	
a. Mughal rul	e b. British Empire	c. Nawabi	rule Ans	- b) British Empire
iii) Aryabhatta wa	as born during the time of	of		
a. King Asho	oka. b. Ajatshatru	c. British	Ans –	a) King Ashoka
iv) Pataliputra wa	as at the pinnacle of its g	glory during the	e rule of	
a. King Putraka.	b. King Ashoka	c. Queen Patali	Ans –	a) King Putraka
B. Find words fr	om the passage that mean	the same as the	e following.	
i) old- <b>new</b>	ii) popular - Famous			
C. Write antonyı	ns of these words-			
i) after - <b>before</b>	ii) went - came	e ii	i) large - <b>sm</b> a	ıll

**D.** Complete the sentences.

i) It was named Kusumpura.....

ii) By the time India became ......

# [WRITING SECTION]

Q 3. You are Rohit Saxena of 207, Pencil Bay Apartments. You want to let out your house. Draft an advertisement for publication in the 'To Let' section of the Times of India, giving the details like type of accommodation, location, rent expected and contact addresses.

#### TO LET

Available on rent a two bed-rooms Apartment with attached washrooms in Sarthi Arena, complete with modern fittings and fully furnished.

Rent - negotiable

Contact - Mr. Rohit on \_\_\_\_\_ (phone number)

Q 4. You are Deepti. You want to sell your old Honda City Car. Draft an advertisement for insertion in the local advertisements column of daily newspaper.

#### CAR FOR SALE



Available for sale, Honda City, White coloured, 2018 model, Petrol variant, Driven - 40,000 Km. Mileage - 18 km/lt. First hand Driven, All accessories intact.

# [GRAMMAR SECTION]

## Q 5. Tick the correct forms of the verbs.

- 1. I (expect / am expecting ) you to be regular with your work. Ans. Expect
- 2. Everybody (believes / is believing) Varun is not in the wrong. Ans believes
- 3. The members of the board ( are agreeing / agree) on this proposal. Ans agree
- 4. Dad (feels / is feeling) much better today. Ans is feeling
- 5. The doctor (observed / is observing) the symptoms of malaria instantly.

Ans – observed

6. My friend (was recognizing / recognized) me after 20 years.

Ans - was recognising

- 7. He (is owning / owns) the latest cars. Ans owns
- 8. The minister (thinks / is thinking) of making education free for all.

Ans – is thinking

- 9. This (is looking / looks) like a real –life story. Ans looks
- 10. Brian (imagines / is imagining) living at a beach resort all his life. Ans- imagines
- Q 6. Underline the direct object of the verbs. Then, rewrite each sentence by placing the indirect object before the direct object.
  - 1. Grandpa reads interesting stories to me.

Grandpa reads me interesting stories.

2. The scientist showed the procedure to the students.

The scientist showed the students the procedure.

3. The restaurant charged service tax from its customers.

The restaurant charged its customers the service tax.

4. I sent the report this morning itself to the manager.

I sent to the manager the report this morning itself.

5. The teacher sent the annual report to the parents.

The teacher sent the parents the annual report.

6. Each child passed a chit to their partner.

Each child passed their partner a chit.

7. The student gave <u>a special tribute</u> to his mentor.

The student gave his mentor a special tribute.

8. The audience gave <u>a standing ovation</u> to the cast of the play.

The audience gave the cast of the play a standing ovation.

- Q 7. Frame questions to the following answers using interrogative adverbs -
  - 1. I found it hidden under a boulder.

Where did you find it?

2. I went wrong because no one guided me.

### Why did you go wrong?

3. This puzzle can be solved easily.

#### How can this puzzle be solved?

4. The bus picks me up daily at 9 a.m.

#### When does the bus pick you up?

5. The wind blew the smoke northwards.

#### Where did the wind blow away the smoke?

6. She could solve the sums very fast.

# How did she solve the sums?

7. The teacher was very disappointed.

# How disappointed was the teacher?

8. The bottles have been sent to the recycling plant.

#### Where have the bottles been sent?

- Q 8. Fill in the blanks using the adverb forms of the underlined adjectives.
  - 1. The child was hungry. She hungrily ate the sandwich I gave her.
  - 2. The concert was remarkable. All the artists played remarkably well.
  - 3. The umpire blew the **final** whistle. **Finally**, the match started.
  - 4. After we missed the right turn to your house, nothing went right.
  - 5. We were impressed with his <u>honesty</u>. He <u>honestly</u> returned the bag we had forgotten in his taxi.
  - 6. The child was on the back seat. The mother was looking back to speak to her.
  - 7. The <u>entire</u> blame is Rajat's. He was <u>entirely</u> thoughtless about the feelings of others.
  - 8. It was a <u>straight</u> road to the city. We just drove <u>straight</u> without asking for directions.
  - 9. I feel awful about forgetting your birthday. I am awfully sorry.
  - 10. The clouds are dark and heavy. It will soon rain heavily.

# Q 9. Rewrite the passage by positioning each underlined adverb at a different place in the sentence.

Sarah stepped onto the stage **happily**. **Encouragingly**, the audience welcomed her. Sarah **excitedly** started reciting her poem. She paused **suddenly** and looked nervously up. She had spotted smoke curling out of the roof. The fire alarms too sensed the fire **immediately** and became active. The audience was **fortunately** restrained and could be evacuated **safely** from

the auditorium.

# Q 10. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the transitive or the intransitive verbs in brackets.

1.	The cabinet	(have) a budget meeting today.	1. is having
2.	lt(se	2. seems	
3.	I(for	3. have forgotten	
4.	The scientists _	(doubt) the existence of aliens.	4. doubt
5.	He(	suppose) food would be free on the flight.	5. supposed
6.	They the homeless.	6. need	
7.	They	(arrive) in the city for the carnival.	7. have arrived
8.	Whother or not v	we go (depend) on the weather.	8. depends
9.	Firoza's job	(involve) a lot of travel to Nepal.	9. involves
10.	I (me	ean) to say that there are some chances of the tear	m lifting the 10. mean / meant

# [LITERATURESECTION]

# A. Write the meanings of -

- 1. Dilated enlarged
- 2. Adjacent nearby
- 3. Convulsion shiver
- 4. Quench Cool
- 5. Muster Collect Or Gather
- 6. Tremendous Great
- 7. Gleefully Very Happily
- 8. Torso Upper Part Of The Body
- 9. Radiance Glow
- 10. Durst Dared

#### B. Make Sentences -

1. Poison 2. Alarm 3. Ceiling 4. Opponent 5. Warrior 6. Wrestler

# C. Answer the following questions -

# 1: What had happened to Jody's father?

Ans: Jody's father had been bitten by a rattlesnake.

# 2: How did the doe save Penny's life?

**Ans:** The doe's liver and heart were used to draw out the poison from Penny.

# 3. Why was Mill-wheel afraid to leave Jody alone?

**Ans:** Mill-wheel did not want to leave Jody alone as he was afraid that Jody could lose his way or get bitten by a snake.

# 4. What did the Duck promise to do?

Ans - The Duck promised to sit still on his back.

# 5. The other boy asked Ranji to 'explain' himself. What did he expect Ranji to say?

Ans: He expected Ranji to apologise to him and immediately leave the pool.

#### 6. If 'the lantern' is the man, what would its 'walls' be?

Ans - If 'the lantern' is the man, its 'walls' would be the man's body.

#### 7. What is housed within the thin walls?

Ans- The inner glow of the man is housed within the thin walls.

## 8. What is the scientist's message for the disabled?

Ans- The message that he gave to the disabled was that they should concentrate on what they were good at.

#### 9. How far was Lyonnesse?

Ans - Lyonnesse was a hundred miles away.

## 11. Where had the poet gone?

Ans - The poet had gone to visit a parish, to supervise the restoration of a church.

#### D. Answer in detail -

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

Ans - Between Ranji and the other boy, the other boy was trying to start a quarrel. When Ranji saw him, he did not say anything. It was the other boy who asked Ranji to explain himself bycalling 'warrior'.

# 2. Why does the writer refer to the guitar incident? Which idea does it support?

Ans. The writer supports Hawking's idea that the disabled people must not try to overreach themselves. The writer once tried to play a big guitar. He felt defeated. So he destroyed it one night.

#### 3. What were the changes in the poet in his journey to Lyonnesse?

Ans - After visiting the place the poet became happy and glad. This journey had changed his life completely. His heart was filled with unfathomable joy and there was a reflection of Heavenly bliss in his eyes. Such gifts were totally unexpected to the poet.

## E. Value Based Question -

#### 1. What did Doc Wilson mean when he said, "Nothing in the world ever comes quite free"?

**Ans:** Penny had killed the doe to save his life. Therefore, in regard for what the doe had done, its fawn needed to be taken care of and saved from starvation. It would be ungrateful to leave it alone. This was what Doc Wilson meant when he said that nothing in the world came for free.

# 2. What values can you draw from the poem "The Duck and the Kangaroo"?

Ans:-The poem teaches us the values of generosity and humility in winning own friends and finding happiness. Those who are generous in acknowledging and appreciating the capabilities of others gain a lot in life. These qualities help to win good friends and make life very happy and enjoyable. The Duck and the Kangaroo, both are very polite and courteous with each other.

# F. Read the extract and answer the following questions

Said the Duck, 'As I sat on the rocks,
I have thought over that completely,
And I bought four pairs of worsted socks
Which fit my web-feet neatly.
And to keep out the cold I've bought a cloak,
And every day a cigar I'll smoke,

1.	How	many	pairs	of	socks	did	the	duck	buy	?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

Ans. (d) Four

#### 2. The word worsted means.....

- (a) woollen
- (b) cotton
- (c) nylon
- (d) worse

Ans. (a) woollen

# 3. What did the duck decide to do daily?

(a) Smoke a cigar (b) Step into water (c) Ride the kangaroo's back (d) Roll into the mud Ans. (a) Smoke a cigar

#### 4. What was the quality of the worsted socks?

Ans - The worsted socks fitted the duck's webbed feet neatly.

