



पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

*CLASS VIII
ENGLISH
SAMPLE PLAN PA : 3*

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BOOK- HONEYDEW

CH – 7 A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE - FIRDAUS KANGA from Heaven on Wheels

❖ NEW WORDS

1. Disabled
2. Paralysed
3. Assistant
4. Propelled
5. Disintegrating
6. Frustrated
7. Exhaustion
8. Frozen
9. Chronically
10. Three-Dimensional
11. Eternal
12. Enthusiastically

❖ **WORD MEANING**

1. Buoyant - Intensely Active And Vibrant
2. Torso - Upper Part Of The Body
3. Incandescence - Inner Glow Or Light
4. Inflection - Rise And Fall Of The Voice In Speaking
5. Exhilaration- A Feeling Of Excitement , Happiness
6. Cliche´ - Phrase Or Idea Used So Often That It Loses Its Meaning
7. Claustrophobic - Very Small And Suffocating
8. Unstrung- To Remove The String
9. Gleefully - Very Happily
10. Ambushed - had a surprise meeting

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q1. 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.

Q2. Guess the first question put to the scientist by the writer.

Ans - The first question that the writer asked Stephen Hawking was that how he managed to so brave.

Q3. What is housed within the thin walls?

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

Q4. 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.

Q 5. “I could feel his anguish.” What could be the anguish.

Ans Stephen’s anguish was that he found it difficult to find the right words on his computer. He felt frustrated and tired.

Q 6. Did he at the same time feel very excited? If so, why?

Ans- The author got extremely excited when Hawking’s assistant gave him an appointment to meet Hawking, that too for half an hour.

❖ **Answer in Detail**

Q 1. What general conclusion does the writer draw from this comparison?

Ans- The conclusion that the writer drew from this comparison was that the body exists only like a case made of shadows. It is just an accessory. It is the soul that matters. Each individual is what he is from his heart and soul, and not from the body.

Q2. 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.

Q3. What endeared the scientist to the writer so that he said he was looking at one of the most beautiful men in the world?

Ans - The writer asked Stephen Hawking if he found it annoying that someone like him came and disturbed him in his work. To this query, the scientist replied in the affirmative, frankly and honestly. The writer felt that he was looking at one of the most beautiful men in the world.

***WORKING WITH GRAMMAR**

1. Use *all* or *both* in the blanks.

- (i) He has two brothers. both are lawyers.
- (ii) More than ten persons called. All of them wanted to see you.
- (iii) They all cheered the team.
- (iv) Both her parents are teachers.
- (v) How much have you got? Give me all of it.

2. Make six phrases using the words given in the box

- i) read/session - *a reading session*
- ii) smile/face - *smiling face*
- iii) revolve/chair - *revolving chair*
- iv) walk/tour - *walking on tour*
- v) dance/doll *a dancing doll*
- vi) win/chance - *a winning chance*

WHEN I SET OUT FOR LYONESSE (POEM) – THOMAS HARDY

❖ **SUMMARY**

The poet travels to an imaginary place, called Lyonesse. He shares details his journey and the impact it had upon him in this poem, the draft of which was found immediately after his return from the parish where he had gone to supervise the restoration of a church. The poet sets out for Lyonesse which was hundred miles away. It was winter and the entire foliage was covered with frost. The poet was very lonely. What experiences the poet would undergo, on reaching Lyonesse, nobody could guess. No prophet, no wizard not even the poet himself could guess what would be the nature of his sojourn. When the poet returned from Lyonesse, people observed that the poet's eyes were bright with happiness. All around people silently admired the radiance and the glow that reflected on the poet's face. The reasons behind this happiness and radiance were incomprehensible, but something had drastically changed.

❖ **NEW WORDS**

- 1. Biographies
- 2. Prophet
- 3. Lonesomeness
- 4. Surmise
- 5. Wizard
- 6. Surmise
- 7. Magic

❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Lyonesse- Here An Imaginary Place.
2. Rime - Frost
3. The Spray - Leaves And Branches Of Trees , Foliage
4. Durst - Dared
5. Bechance - Happen/Chance To Happen
6. Sojourn - Stay
7. Radiance - Glow
8. Fathomless - So Deep That The Depth Can't Be Measured

❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q1. What time of the day did the poet set out on his journey?

Ans - The poet set out for his journey towards evening. The word 'starlight' proves so.

Q2. How far was Lyonesse?

Ans - Lyonesse was a hundred miles away.

Q 3. What change did the people notice in the poet?

Ans - There was a unique radiance on the poet's face and a certain brightness in his eyes

Q 4. Where had the poet gone?

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

❖ ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q1.What were the changes in the poet in his journey to Lyonesse?

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.

Q2.What are the stages mentioned in the poet's journey to Lyonesse and what are they?

Ans - There are three stages mentioned in the poem. The poem is about the poet's trip to a church near Cornwall. It is actually a description of the development of the poet's state of mind. These three phases are- before his journey, his staying at the place and his journey back home.

❖ Read the extract and answer the following questions.

When I set out for Lyonesse

A hundred miles away.

What could bechance at Lyonesse

While I should sojourn there,

1. What was the poet thinking ?

Ans. The poet was thinking to go hundred miles away

2. Where was the poet going to stay ?

Ans. The poet was going to stay at Lyonesse

3. How did the poet think about Lyonesse?

Ans. The poet thought that what could be chance at Lyonesse as he wanted to stay there.

4. Find the word from the extract which means –

a) a unit of measurement (line 2)

b) Chance to happen (line 3)

Ans – a) miles b) bechance



BOOK – IT SO HAPPEN D

Ch 7 - The Open Window - SAKI (H.H. Munro)

❖ NEW WORDS

1. Possessed
2. Unduly
3. Succession
4. communion
5. Tragedy
6. Engulfed
7. Falteringly
8. Engulfed
9. Creepy
10. Shudder
11. Horrible
12. Shivered
13. Snarling

❖ WORD MEANINGS

1. Self-Possessed - Calm And Confident
2. Endeavoured- Tried
3. Flatter - Make(Her) Happy
4. Treacherous – Dangerous
5. Bog – Wet
6. Rattled on - Went on
7. Hesitant –Haltingly
8. Bustled – Entered
9. Delusion - False impression or belief
10. Uncanny – Unusual / unnatural
11. Straying -Moving
12. Rattled on - Went on



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q 1 - Why had Framton Nuttel come to the “rural retreat”?

Ans- Framton Nuttel had come to the “rural retreat” to undergo a nerve c

Q2 - Why had his sister given him letters of introduction to people liv

Ans - His sister had given him letters of introduction to people living there anyone there.

Q 3 - What had happened in the Sappleton's family as narrated

Ans -Sappleton's husband and her two brothers went on hunting there never came back nor their bodies could' be found.

Q 4 -What was the girl's explanation for his lightning exit?

Ans -The girl explained that Framton was scared of dogs, as he had mentioned in the conversation they had and therefore, he rushed out seeing the dog coming.

❖ ANSWER IN DETAIL

Q 1 - What did Mrs Sappleton say about the open windows?

Ans - Mrs Sappleton apologised for the open window on an October afternoon. She explained that she was expecting her husband and two brothers to come in from the window. Since they were all muddy from the day's shooting, they entered through the window.

Q 2-What had happened in the Sappleton family as narrated by the niece?

Ans - According to the niece, the Sappleton family had been completely shattered because of a tragedy that had occurred three years ago. The niece tells Framton that Mrs Sappleton's husband and brothers had gone shooting three years ago and had never returned ever since.

Q 3- Why did Framton rush out wildly?

Ans- Framton rushed out wildly because he was in a "chill shock of nameless fear". He was scared and shocked to see the three men, who he thought were dead, walking towards the open window.

Book Honey Dew

Chapter 8 A Short Monsoon Diary

❖ **NEW WORDS**

1. Mist
2. Conceal
3. Deathly
- 4.

❖ **WORD-MEANINGS**

1. Melancholy
- 2.

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Why is the author not able to see Bijju?

Ans: The author could not see Bijju because of the mist that concealed the hills. He could only hear his voice but could not see him.

Q.2 What are the two ways in which the hills appear to change when the mist comes up?

Ans: When the mist comes up, it covers the hills and spreads silence.

Q.3 When does the monsoon season begin and when does it end? How do you prepare to face the monsoon?

Ans: The monsoon season in Mussoorie begins from June 24/25. By August 2, the people are fed up with rain. It ends by August 31. Then begins winter rains which end by late March. We take out our rain coats and umbrellas to face the monsoon.

Q.4 Which hill-station does the author describe in the diary entry?

Ans: Mussoorie

Q.5 For how many days does it rain without stopping? What does the author do on these days?

Ans: It rains non-stop for eight or nine days. The author keeps pacing the room and looking out of the window.

Q.6 Where do the snakes and rodents take shelter? Why?

Ans: The rodents and snakes take shelter in roofs, attics and godowns. They do so because their holes are flooded with rain water.

Q.7 What did the author receive in the mail?

Ans: The author received a cheque in the mail.

❖ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

Q1 Look carefully at the diary entries for June 24-25, August 2 and March 23. Now write down the changes that happen as the rains progress from June to March.

Answer: Rains in Mussoorie begin in June and end by March. June 24 is the first day of monsoon mist which covered the hills and spreads silence. On August 2 it rained all night and made sleeping difficult. By late March ends winter as well as the rains.

Q2 Why did the grandmother ask the children not to kill the Chuchundar?

Answer: The grandmother told the children not to kill the *Chuchundars* because they brought good luck and money

Q3 What signs do we find in Nature which show that the monsoons are about to end?

Answer: By the end of the monsoon the greenery is at its peak. The seeds of the cobra lily turn red. A rainbow is formed in the sky.

Q4 Complete the following sentences.

(i) Bijju is not seen but his voice is heard because **dense mist covers and hides the hills.**

(ii) The writer describes the hill station and valley as **'A paradise that might have been.'**

(iii) The leopard was' successful in **_'killing a dog'** but had to flee when **Bijju's mother arrived crying curses.**

(iv) The minivets are easily noticed because **of their bright colours.**

(v) It looks like a fashion display on the slopes when **_'they are covered by a variety of flowers'**

(vi) During the monsoon season, snakes and rodents are found in roofs and attics because **_'their holes are flooded with water and these places provide them'**

convenient shelter.

Q5. Although tin roofs are given to springing unaccountable leaks, there is a feeling of being untouched by, and yet in touch with, the rain.'

(i) Why has the writer used the word, 'springing'?

(ii) How is the writer untouched by the rain?

(iii) How is the writer in touch with the rain at the same time?

Ans : (i) the word 'springing' is used to show suddenness with which water starts leaking.

Ans : Because he is inside the room.

Ans: He hears the drumming of rain on the tin roof. He also looks out of the window to see the rains.

Q6 Mention a few things that can happen when there is endless rain for days together?

Answer: A long spell of rain makes life miserable. One is closed up in his room. Everything becomes damp and soggy. Rodents, snakes and insects enter the house for shelter.

Q7. What is the significance of cobra lily in relation to the monsoon season, its beginning and end?

Answer: At first cobra lily appears with the arrival of the monsoon. When the cobra seeds begin to turn red, it indicates the rains are coming to an end.

ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND CRICKET by John Keats

Summary:

Hot Summer

The earth is always singing. The birds stop singing in the hot summer. They seem to have fainted in the hot sun. They hide themselves in cooling trees. At that time a grasshopper can be seen flying from hedge and singing delightfully. He sings tirelessly. When tired, he rests beneath some weed.

Cold Winter

The birds are silent in very cold winter too. Then, the earth expresses its pleasure through different beings. On a frosty winter day, there seems to be utter silence. Then suddenly this silence is broken not from the trees but from the stones. It is the song of a cricket. The song seems to be increasing in warmth every moment. The people hear it in their houses. To someone half-asleep, it may seem to be a grasshopper's song coming from grassy hills.

❖ **NEW WORDS**

- 1 Hedge
- 2 Luxury
- 3 Beneath
- 4 Faint

❖ **WORD MEANINGS**

- 1 Wrought ; brought
- 2 Shrills : Comes through loud and clear

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q1. The poetry of earth' is not made of words. What is it made of, as suggested in the poem?

Answer:

The poetry of earth is made of the chirping of birds in trees, and a grasshopper's sound. They sing joyfully without a long break.

Q2. Find in the poem lines that match the following:

(i) The grasshopper's happiness never comes to an end.

He has never done with his delights.

(ii) The cricket's song in warmth increasing ever

The cricket's song has a warmth that never decreases.

Q2 Which word in stanza 2 is opposite in meaning to 'the frost'?

Answer: "warmth"

Q3 The poetry of earth continues round the year through a cycle of two seasons.

Mention each with its representative voice.

Answer:

The two major seasons in a year are summer and winter. Both are rich in music. In summer, the representative voice is that of the birds and the grasshoppers. In winter, the cricket is the prime singer.

❖ **ANSWR IN DETAILS**

❖ **Q 1 .Which insect is the music provider in summer?**

The grasshopper is the music provider in summer.

Q 2.What do birds do in winter? Why?

Birds remain silent and hide in the winter. It is because they don't feel comfortable in the cold weather.

Q 3.Which insect breaks silence of the winter? How?

There is silence all around in the winter. This silence is broken by crickets. They start singing for merry making.

BOOK IT SO HAPPENED

Chapter 8 JALEBIS

- **NEW WORDS**

1. Fund
2. Jingle
3. Khanak
4. Misguide
5. Consider
6. Besides

- **WORD MEANINGS**

- 1 Khanak-Khanak ; Sound of jingling of coins
- 2 Jalebis : Syrupy Indian sweet
- 3 Clamour ; Loud noise
- 4 blabbering : Talking confusedly
- 5 Prestige ; Respect
- 6 Persuasion : Coaxing
- 7 Gali : Narrow lane
- 8 Assault : Attack
- 9 Gobbled : Eaten quickly
- 10 Summoned : Sent for/ called
- 11 Virtuous : Good and noble
- 12 Racket : uproar
- 13 Treasury : Wealth

- **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q 1. Why didn't he pay the school fees on the day he brought money to school?

Ans : The boy couldn't pay the school fees on the day he brought to school because the teacher Master Ghulam Mohammed was on leave.

(i) What were the coins 'saying' to him?

The coins in the boy's pocket urged him to buy hot and fresh jalebis

(ii) Do you think they were misguiding him?

Yes, the coins were misguiding him because the money was meant for paying school fees

Q 3. Why didn't he take the coin's advice? Give two or three reasons.

Ans: Initially, the boy didn't take the advice of the coins seriously for a couple of reasons. He could not spend the money meant for paying school fees on jalebis. Secondly, the boy knew the harsh nature of the master and the punishment.

(i) What did the oldest coin tell him?

The oldest coin convinced him that they were telling him for his own good. He can pay his fee next day with his scholarship money. So he should not suppress his desire for jalebis. .

(ii) Did he follow his advice? If not, why not?

He didn't follow his advice. He was a promising student. He was from a good family of repute. He didn't want to get defame for

Q 3. He reached home with the coins in his pocket. What happened then?

After reaching home he couldn't suppress his temptation for fresh Jalabis. He rushed to the shop of halwai. He bought jalebis and enjoyed them.

1. (i) Why didn't he eat all the jalebis he had bought?

Ans :He had bought jalebis for one rupee. But he couldn't eat all of them because of their quantity.

(ii) What did he do with the remaining Jalebis?

Ans: He distributed the remaining jalebis among the boys from the neighbourhood.

2. "The fear was killing me." What was the fear?

Ans: He had eaten so many jalebis that there was the problem of digesting them all. His fear was that one jalebi or two would come out with a burp.

3. "Children's stomachs are like digestion machines." What do you understand by that? Do you agree?

Ans :It means that children have the capacity to digest a lot of things that they overeat. I agree with the statement but only partly.

4. How did he plan to pay the fees the next day?

Ans: He planned to pay the fees the next day when he would get his monthly scholarship.

5. When it is time to pay the fees, what does he do? How is he disobeying the elders by doing so?

Ans :When the time draws near to pay the fees, he tucked the bag under his arm and slips out of the school. He had disobeyed his elders by crossing the railway track.

Q . What was the consequence of buying jalebis with the fees money?

Ans: As a result of spending his fees money on jalebis, he had to be absent from school for the first time in his life.

Q .His prayer to God is like a lawyer's defence of a bad case. Does he argue his case well? What are the points he makes?

Ans: He tries to please God with his requests and the recitation of the entire *namaz*. He admits that he made a mistake. He wouldn't have spent his money on jalebis if he had known about the delay in scholarship. Thus, he argues his case like a lawyer.

Q .He offers to play a game with Allah Miyan. What is the game?

Ans: he game is that he will go upto the signal, touch it and come back. And in the meantime God should put four rupees under a big rock.

Q .Did he get four rupees by playing the game? What did he get to see under the rock?

Ans: No, he didn't get four rupees by playing the game. When he lifted the rock, he saw a worm instead of coins.

Q .If God had granted his wish that day, what harm would it have caused him in later life?

Ans: If God had granted his wish that day he wouldn't have learnt a lesson to do no wrong in future. He would have been like a bird and learnt no skill.

• ANSWR IN DETAIL

Q 1. Comment on the significance of the jalebis in the story.

Answer:

Jalebis are central to the story. These are hot, fresh and syrupy. A school boy falls to the sweet temptation of jalebis. He spends all his school fees money in buying *jalebis*. He eats himself and also distributes them among children. He regrets his weakness later. He prays to God to send him four rupees. But he gets no help from God. He realises in later life that God cannot meet everybody's demand. Were he so generous, man would not have developed the skill of making jalebis.

Q 2. Write a short note on the character of the schoolboy in *Jalebis*.

Answer:

The schoolboy in the story *Jalebis* carries four rupees to school to pay the school fees. He is honest, God fearing and brilliant student. He has won a scholarship also. He has never been punished. He enjoys prestige. He feels shy of standing in the bazaar and eating *jalebis*. But the coins in his pocket persuade him to go wrong. And he repents his foolishness. He asks for God's help. He can recite the *namaz* and some portions from the Quran. His experience, however, teaches him a valuable lesson.

GRAMMAR

WRITING SKILL (to be done in grammar notebook)

Advertisement – Advertisements are a medium of reaching to customers for one's products.

An advertisement is a kind of a public announcement which is made through a popular media medium like a newspaper, magazine, radio, etc. It is also displayed on the placard as well.

There are two basic types of advertisements in the newspaper.

Advertisement

Classified

Commercial /

Classified Ads

Classified ads are used by the general masses to promote or use services.

FORMAT

- **Classified ads are of in 50 words.**
- **Clearly state the category **'For Sale', 'To Let', 'Wanted'**.etc.**
- **Always put the matter in a box.**
- **Give complete **Contact Address, Mobile number** etc.**

Type of Classified Ads

- Situation / Vacant
- Lost and Found
- Sale and Purchase
- Accommodation
- Educational
- Placement services
- Matrimonial
- To Let

- Tuitions
- Packers and movers
- Tours and Travels

Commercial Ads Main characteristics

- It is designed for commercial purpose.
- It takes more space and is more expensive in terms of advertising cost.
- These are visually more attractive with varying font, shape and size.
- There are catchy slogans, punch lines with witty expression with pictures or sketches.

FORMAT

- Do not forget to mention the **Name of the Company / institute / Organisers** etc.
- Mention the detail of the **Product / Event / Educational Course** etc.
- If there is **any special discount**.
- Mention the **address of the Company / Institute / Organisers** etc.

a) 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)

a) You are Deepti. You want to sell your old Honda City Car. advertisement for insertion in the local advertisements column newspaper.

b) Grammar exercises will be done in not book in the class

