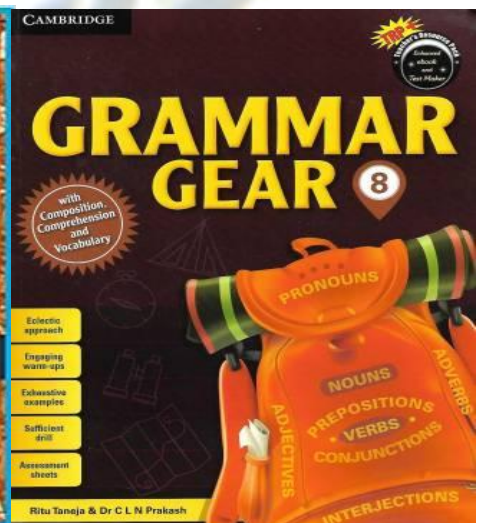
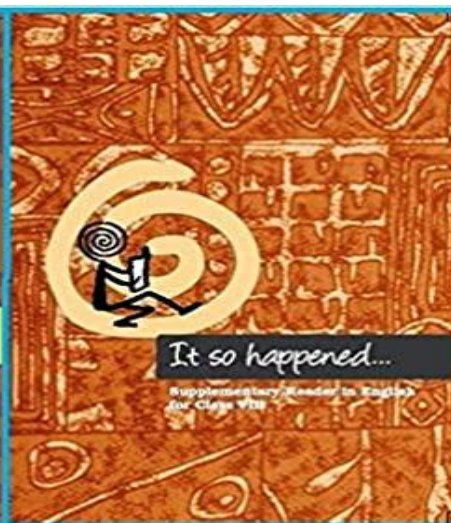
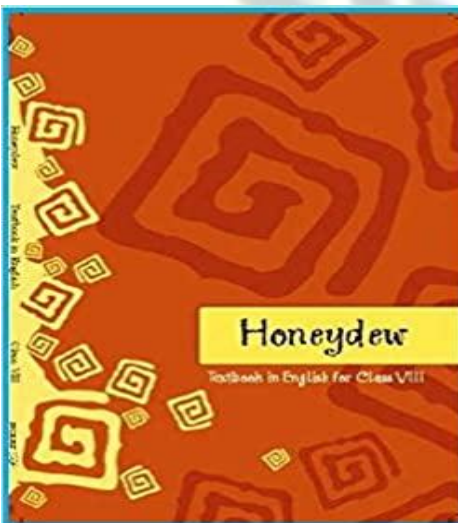




पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE - VIII
English
SEMESTER 2
Study Material
Year - 2022-2023



INDEX

HONEYDEW (PROSE & POEM)			
Sr. no	Month	Chapter name	
1.	September	Unit – 6. This is Jody’s Fawn	
2.	October	Unit - 7 A Visit To Cambridge Unit – 7 When I Set Out for Lyonesse	
3.	November	Unit – 8. A Short Monsoon diary Unit – 8. On Grasshopper and Cricket	
4.	December	Unit – 9. The Great Stone Face I Unit – 10. The Great Stone Face II	
IT SO HAPPENED (SR)			
5.	October	Ch – 6. The Fight Ch – 7. The Open Window	
6.	November	Ch – 8. Jalebis	
7.	December	Ch – 9. The Comet I Ch – 10. The Comet II	
GRAMMAR GEAR			
9.	September	Ch – 15.	
10.	October	Ch – 16. Ch – 17. Ch – 18.	
11.	November	Ch – 19. Ch – 20. Ch – 21.	
12.	December	Ch – 22. Ch – 23. Ch – 24. Ch – 25.	
Writing Skills			
Letter, Dialogue, Diary, Email, Advertisement, Poster			

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)
UNIT 6. THIS IS JODY'S FAWN (PROSE)

- MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS

➤ ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 Drift | 6 Gaped |
| 2 Dilated | 7 Anxiously |
| 3 Acorns | 8 Romp |
| 4 Hemmed | 9. Scenting |
| 5 Ceiling | 10. Limply |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Drift back to – go back to
2. Dilated - enlarged
3. A close shave- a narrow escape
4. Keep your head- stayed calm in a difficult situation
5. Hemmed in – Caught in a situation where one can't say 'no'
6. Acorns – small brown nuts
7. Sidled back – walked back
8. Adjacent – nearby
9. Quivering – shaking slightly
10. Delirious – extremely excited
11. Convulsion – shiver

➤ ANSWER IN SHORT

1. What had happened to Jody's father?

Ans. Jody's father was bitten by a rattlesnake.

2. How did the doe save Penny's life?

Ans. The doe was killed and its heart and liver were used to draw poison out of Jody's father, Penny.

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

Ans. Mill-wheel was afraid that Jody might get bitten by a snake or lose his direction and get lost.

4. How did Jody bring the fawn back home?

Ans. Jody had to carry the fawn in his arms to bring him back home. The fawn was bulky and his legs were long. Despite that, Jody managed to carry him back home.

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

Ans. According to Doc Wilson, "nothing in the world comes quite free" meant that they had to pay a price for everything. Raising the dead doe's fawn could be their price for the doe's sacrifice.

6. How did Jody look after the fawn, after he accepted the responsibility for doing this?

Ans. Jody sacrificed his portion of milk in order to feed the fawn. He also took care of the needs of the fawn, teaching him how to sip milk from the gourd, climbing stairs and so on.

7. Why did Penny Baxter allow Jody to go find the fawn and raise it?

Ans. Penny Baxter allowed Jody to raise the fawn because he was obliged to the doe that was killed to save his own life. Also he could not deny Jody's wish, for he loved him dearly

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. Why does Jody want to bring the fawn home?

Ans. Jody wished to bring the fawn home and look after it as he held himself and his family responsible for its pitiable situation. Its mother was killed to save the life of his father and neither the fawn nor the doe was to be blamed for this.

2. Jody didn't want Mill-wheel with him for two reasons. What were they?

Ans. Jody did not want Mill-wheel with him because he was afraid that if he would not be able to find the fawn, then his disappointment would become visible before Mill-wheel. On the contrary, if the fawn was found, that would be a lovely and happy moment, a moment he would not like to share with anyone.

3. Jody was filled with emotion after he found the fawn. Can you find at least three words or phrases which show how he felt?

Ans. (i) Jody put his arms around its body.

(ii) He stroked its sides as gently as though the fawn was a China deer and ne might break it.

(iii) He rose slowly and lifted the fawn from the ground.

4. How does Jody's mother react when she hears that he is going to bring the fawn home? Why does she react in this way?

Ans. Jody's mother became anxious when she heard that Jody was bringing the fawn home. She becomes worried because the family could not afford sufficient food for the fawn. There was no extra milk or food to be given to the fawn.

➤ **WRITING SKILLS**

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

FORMAT

Sender's Address	10, Bhati Nagar Ganga Singh Road Bikaner
Date	16 March 20××
Addressee's Address	The Editor The Times of India Jaipur
Salutation	Sir
Subject (May be written in block letters) Summarised in 5-6 words	Rising Incidents of Child Labour
Contents or Body of letter <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1st paragraph• 2nd paragraph• 3rd paragraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Problem in detail (4-5 lines)• Cause and Effect of Problem (4-5 lines)• Suggestions (At least 2-3 lines)
Complimentary Close	Yours truly
Signature	Sd/-
Full Name	
Designation	

Write a letter to the editor of 'The Times of India' complaining about the nuisance created by the use of loudspeakers. You are Priyanshu Sharma, a resident of Sector 15, Vasundhara Enclave, New Delhi.

Sector 15,
Vasundhara Enclave
New Delhi – 110096

18th October, 2022

The Editor
The Times of India
New Delhi

Subject - Regarding the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers

Dear Sir,

I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities towards the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers through the columns of your esteemed newspaper.

Now-a-days, the use of loudspeakers at religious places, political gatherings, marriages etc has become a very common sight. The organisers of these events do not bother to turn off the loudspeakers after the stipulated time. In a lot of cases, the use of loudspeakers continues till late in the night. This creates a lot of nuisance and disturbance for a lot of people especially students and senior citizens.

I would want the authorities to look into this matter and put stricter rules in place. They must ensure that the use of loudspeakers does not continue after the stipulated time is over. Their efforts in this regard would be much appreciated by one and all.

Yours truly
(Sign)
Priyanshu Sharma

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)
UNIT 7. A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE (PROSE)

-FIRDAUS KANGA from Heaven on Wheels

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

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

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

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. Glee - Very Happily
10. Ambushed - had a surprise meeting

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. 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.

2. Stephen Hawking said, "I've had no choice." Does the writer think there was a choice? What was it?

Ans. The writer feels that there was a choice and Hawking was a living example of this choice. Hawking had refused to live a boring and unexciting life, he was on the contrary living a creative life. That was choice in itself.

3. "I could feel his anguish. "What could be the anguish?"

Ans. The anguish was that his pale fingers and eyes were frustrated in exhaustion. He could not express himself freely though ideas were floating in his mind.

4. 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 one-way smile of Stephen Hawking and the fact that he was not getting suppressed under the weight of his disintegrated heavy body endeared the scientist to the writer.

5. What is the scientist's message for the disabled?

Ans. The scientist's message for the disabled is that they should do what they are good at. It is foolish to try to copy the normal people.

6. The writer expresses his great gratitude to Stephen Hawking. What is the gratitude for?

Ans. For the writer, Stephen Hawking had been an inspiration. This meeting with Hawking further inspire him.

➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. (i) Did the prospect of meeting Stephen Hawking make the writer nervous? If so, why?

Ans. The author was both excited and nervous at the prospect of meeting Stephen Hawking. He had to meet him, for Hawking was a genius of his times. At the same time, the author was doubtful if he would be allowed to meet Hawking or no. Also, he did not know what all to ask him and how.

(ii) 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.

2. (i) If 'the lantern' is the man, what would its walls' be?

(ii) What is housed within the thin walls?

(iii) What general conclusion does the writer draw from this comparison?

Ans. (i) The wall would be the body of the scientist which has been reduced to nothingness.

(ii) The inner glow of the man is housed within the thin walls or the thin body.

(iii) The author realises that ultimately it is not the body but the soul that is significant.

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

Ans. The writer had spent a couple of years learning to play a Spanish guitar, a guitar that was much larger than its size. It supports the idea that disabled Olympics is an utter waste of time. The writer had forced himself to do what normal people around him had been trying to do.

➤ WRITING SKILL

DIALOGUE WRITING

A friend of yours loves to eat junk food Write a conversation that you have with him/her, giving your own views about the issue:

Myself : Hi Sanjay ! Eating a burger as usual ...? Whenever I see you, you are either eating pizzas or having soft drinks or busy stuffing yourself at a chaat stall.

Sanjay : Well, I like my food to be tasty .

Myself : Tasty is all right. But what about the health aspects?

Sanjay : Who cares about health ? I never fall sick, do I ?

Myself : That's what you are saying now . But all the food you are eating is actually high in calorie Content . It is bad for your stomach . You are making junk food a habit. You will suffer in later Years .

Sanjay : Then what do you recommend to eat ?

Myself : Have green salad or plate of idlis. They are healthier. Junk food slowly erodes the lining of Your stomach .You will lose your stamina and have all kinds of stomach – related diseases. Probably ulcer, too!

Sanjay : Well , let's see , I'll try to change my food habits .

Myself : You'd better , if you want to live a long and healthy life .

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)
UNIT 7. WHEN I SET OUT FOR LYONNESSE (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.

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Biographies
2. Prophet
3. Lonesomeness
4. Surmise
5. Wizard
6. Sojourn
7. Bechance

➤ **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 IN SHORT**

1. 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.

2. How far was Lyonesse?

Ans. Lyonesse was a hundred miles away.

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.

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.

➤ EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions.

*When I set out for Lyonesse
A hundred miles away,
The rime was on the spray;
And starlight lit my lonesomeness
When I set out for Lyonesse
A hundred miles away.*

1. Where did the poet set out for?

(a) Lyonesse (b) England (c) Greece (d) Rome

2. The word 'rime' means.....

(a) Winter (b) Frost (c) Snow (d) Stars

3. Who all accompanied the poet on this journey?

Ans. No one. The poet was all by himself when he set out on this journey.

4. What time of the day it was when the poet set out on his journey?

Ans. It was probably late evening or night as indicated by the word starlight.

5. Choose a word that means **all alone**.

Ans. Lonesomeness

➤ WRITING SKILL

A dialogue between a teacher and a student who comes late.

Student: Good Morning Madam. May I come in, madam?

Teacher: Good Morning. Yes, stand here. Why do you always come late?

Student: Madam, it is the bus which makes me late.

Teacher: What time do you leave home?

Student: I always leave home at quarter to eight.

Teacher: How far is your home from here?

Student: It is about three kilometers from here.

Teacher: That is why, you get late. You leave your home very late.

Student: Madam, I take my breakfast at 7:30 a.m.

Teacher: What time do you get up?

Student: I get up at about 7:00 a.m.

Teacher: Don't you offer your prayer?

Student: Not regularly.

Teacher: My dear. It is a bad habit. Change your routine. Always get up early in the morning. Offer your prayers and go for a morning walk.

Student: Madam, there is no park near our home.

Teacher: No problem. You can walk along the street in the morning time. Take breakfast at right time and then leave for school.

Student: You are right, madam. From tomorrow, I shall never be late.

Student: Thank you very much for your good advice. Can I sit now, madam?

Teacher: Oh Yes, of course.

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)
UNIT 8_A SHORT MONSOON DIARY (PROSE)

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Corrugated
2. Heralded
3. Admonishes
4. Drongo
5. Crevices
6. Shrew
7. Melancholy
8. Imprecations
9. Contrive
10. Dearth

➤ **WORD MEANINGS (Write from textbook also)**

1. Melancholy= Very sad
2. Blankets = Covers
3. Imprecations = Curses
4. Drumming = Falling noisily
5. Disconsolately = Unhappily
6. Ravine Valley

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

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

Ans. The author was unable to see Bijju because of monsoon mist.

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

Ans. The mist climbs up the hill and conceals it. It also blankets the mist in silence.

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

Ans. The monsoon season begins in the month of June and ends by the time August comes to an end. One prepares for the season by arranging umbrellas and raincoats.

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

Ans. The author was sharing details about Musoorie.

5. Where do the snakes and rodents take shelter? Why?

Ans. The snakes and rodents that had flooded out of their holes because of rain water take shelter in the roofs, attics and godowns.

5. What did the author receive in the mail?

Ans. The author received a cheque of small amount in his mail.

6. Why did the grandmother ask the children not to kill the chuchundar?

Ans. The grandmother asks the children not to kill the children because she believed that the 'chuchundars' brought luck and money.

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

Ans. The popping up of cobra lily is an indication that the monsoons have arrived. As the seeds of cobra lily turn red, it signifies the end of the season.

➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. ‘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’?

Ans. The author uses the word ‘springing’ to suggest that the roof tins begin to leak without giving any warning.

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

Ans. The writer is literally untouched by the rain because he is inside the room and that protects him from the same.

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

Ans. The writer hears the loud sounds produced by the rain falling on the tin roof. Also, the leaks in the tin roof make the rain water enter the room like a distant shower.

2. Mention a few things that can happen when there is endless rain for days together.

Ans. Endless rains create a number of problems. The work gets obstructed as it makes difficult for people to step outside their homes. If there is no proper drainage system, it leads to problems of water logging and traffic jams on roads. During rains, there is an increase in the insect population, which could also cause diseases. Sometimes, due to excessive rains, the crop gets destroyed.

➤ WRITING SKILLS

DIARY ENTRY

A Diary is a personal record of events and happenings in a person’s life. A person can develop the habit of keeping a personal diary. The writer can record incidents, feelings, reactions, conversations and any other memorable thing that happens during the day.

FORMAT OF DAIRY ENTRY

The diagram illustrates the format of a diary entry with the following components and labels:

- August 15, 20XX** → **Date**
- Saturday** → **Day**
- 10. 00 p.m.** → **Time**
- → **A Blank Line**
- Dear Diary,** → **Salutation**
- → **A Blank Line**
- Body Of The Diary** -----
-
- → **A Blank Line**
- Name**
- Signature**

On your way to school today, you found a boy washing the utensils in a tea shop. You felt bad for him. Write the incident in your diary in about 80-100 words.

10th October, 2022

Friday

8:30 pm

Dear Diary

Today I saw a very small boy in a teashop. He must be of 11 or 12 years old. He was washing utensils and looked tired and sad. His owner kept giving him utensils one after another. He was washing them. I thought he should also be like me, studying in a school. Why does he have to work at this age? I could not understand. As soon as I reached home I asked mummy about him. She said he may not have anyone at home earning for their living. Mummy also told me that it is illegal to take work from children as it is banned under Child Labour Act. I want him to go to school and study like me and my friends.

Amit



GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)
UNIT 8. ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND CRICKET (POEM)

➤ **SUMMARY**

‘On the Grasshopper and Cricket’ is a fourteen line poem or a sonnet in which the poet expresses his view that the nature is always inspiring a poet to compose poetry through its various aspects. For Keats, seasons may change, but nature would never cease to inspire the poets and sing its songs.

During the extreme heat of the hot summer, when the birds stop singing, the earth continues to sing. The birds hide under the shade of the trees and fall silent. A voice runs from hedge, to hedge, taking the lead in the extreme weather and sings delightfully. That is the voice of the grasshopper. He sings endlessly, but when tired it rests under some pleasant weed.

During extreme winter, too, the birds stop singing. There is a death like silence in which the nature seems to have got enveloped. Frost spreads its blanket over all elements of the nature. Despite that, a shrill sound comes from under the stones, it’s the cricket who is singing. Cricket’s song restores the warmth that had got lost. People hear the song and to many it seems as if the grasshopper was singing from the grassy hills.

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

- 1 Hedge
- 2 Luxury
- 3 Beneath
- 4 Faint
5. Wrought

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

- 1 Wrought – brought about
- 2 Shrills – Comes through loud and clear
- 3 Ceasing – To come to an end, stop
- 4 Weed – A plant considered undesirable
5. Mown – (of grass or a crop) cut down with a machine
6. Mead – meadow

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. ‘The poetry of earth’ is not made of words. What is it made of, as suggested in the poem?

Ans. The poetry of the earth is made of various sounds. It is made from the chirping of birds in trees, and the sound of a grasshopper. Without a long pause, they sing joyfully.

2. Find in the poem lines that match the following.

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

Ans. “He has never done with his delights”.

(ii) The cricket’s song has warmth that never decreases.

Ans. “The cricket’s song, in warmth increasing ever.”

3. The poetry of earth continues round the year through a cycle of two seasons. Mention each with its representative voice.

Ans. The two seasons that seem to create a continuous natural cycle are summer and winter. The grasshopper’s song is a representative voice of the summer and the cricket’s song is a representative voice of the winter.

4. Which words or phrases suggest a sense of relief from the heat of summer in stanza 1?

Ans. 'Cooling trees' and 'pleasant weeds' offer a sense of relief from the heat of summer in stanza 1.

➤ **EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the extract given below and the answer the following questions

*The poetry of earth is never dead:
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
and hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead,*

1. Whose voice would run from hedge to hedge?

(a) **The grasshopper** (b) The cricket (c) The poet (d) The nature

2. Name the poet.

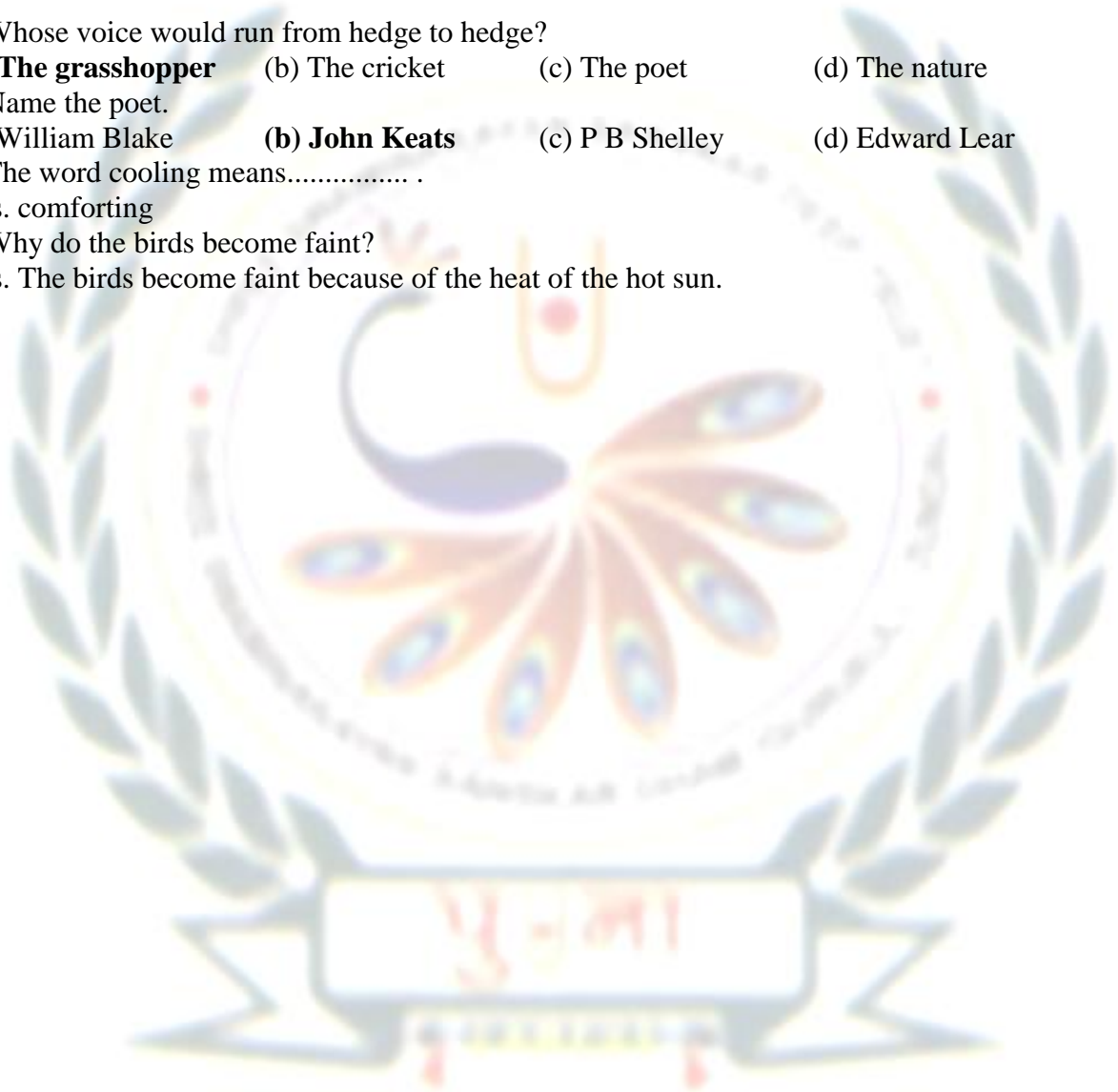
(a) William Blake (b) **John Keats** (c) P B Shelley (d) Edward Lear

3. The word cooling means..... .

Ans. comforting

4. Why do the birds become faint?

Ans. The birds become faint because of the heat of the hot sun.



GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)
UNIT 9. THE COMET - I (PROSE)

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Perpendicular
2. Gigantic
3. Benign
4. Prophecy
5. Affectionate
6. Pensive
7. Resemblance
8. Shrewdness
9. Pardonable
10. Renowned
11. Proclaimed

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Spectator- onlooker; watcher
2. Enormous- very big
3. Gigantic- immense
4. Clustering- gathering
5. Benign- kind, gentle
6. Prophecy- statement that tells what will happen in the future
7. Idle talk- foolish or irrelevant talk
8. Pensive- thoughtful
9. Labour- work
10. Remarkable- worthy of attention; extraordinary
11. Pardonable- able to be forgiven; excusable
12. Industrious- diligent and hard-working
13. Beheld- saw
14. Renowned- famous
15. Banquet- feast

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. (i) What was the Great Stone Face?

Ans. The Great Stone Face was a work of nature, formed on the perpendicular side of a mountain by some immense rocks, which had been thrown together so that, when viewed at a proper distance, they resembled the features of a human face.

(ii) What did Young Ernest wish when he gazed at it?

Ans. Young Ernest wished that the stone face could speak. He wished to love the man dearly whoever resembled that face.

Q2. What was the story attributed to the Stone Face?

Ans. The story attributed to the Stone Face was that someday a child with the likeness of that face would be born. He would become the greatest and noblest person of his age.

3. What gave the people of the valley the idea that the prophecy was about to come true for the first time?

Ans. When Gathergold, a rich, wealthy and sharp businessman decided to return to his native village, people think that the old prophecy was coming true. It was believed that Gathergold was both rich and noble and therefore in h's face some people began to see the Great Stone Face.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. (i) Did Ernest see in Gathergold the likeness of the Stone Face?

Ans. No, Earnest did not see the likeness of the Great Stone Face in Gathergold.

(ii) Who did he confide in and how was he proved right?

Ans. When he realized that Gathergold did not bear the resemblance of the Great Stone Face, he confided in the Great Stone Face itself. He was proved right when Mr Gathergold lost all his wealth before he died. When all his gold was melted away, everyone living in the valley agreed that there was no likeness of the Great Stone Face in Mr Gathergold.

2. (i) What made people believe General Blood-and-Thunder was their man?

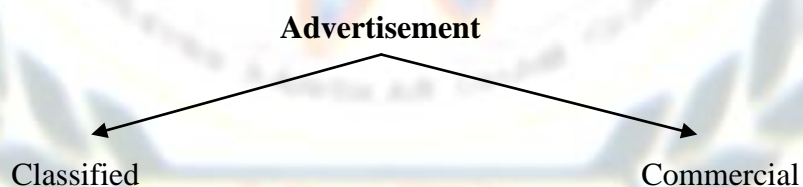
Ans. (i) General Blood-and-thunder had risen to high position from a soldier. When he returned to the valley, his childhood friends said that the General had always looked like the Stone Face.

(ii) Ernest compared the man's face with the Stone Face. What did he conclude?

Ans. (ii) Ernest compared the face of Blood-and-Thunder with the Stone Face. He could not recognise any likeness between them. He concluded that the man, bearing likeness to the Stone Face had yet to come.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

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.



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

Main Characteristics of Classified Advertisements:

- 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.
- Should be short, concise and to the point.

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 | |

- **Hotel Lake View. Udaipur, needs young and smart lady receptionists. Write an advertisement to be published in the ‘Situation Vacant’ column of a local newspaper.**

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted convent educated, smart and young ladies in the age group 21-25 with pleasing personalities and fluency in communication to work as receptionists for a reputed five star hotel. Knowledge of a foreign language besides English will be preferred. Handsome salary and Perks. Apply upto 30th November with complete bio-data and recent passport size photograph to Personnel Manager, Hotel Lake View, Udaipur.

- **You are Ashok/ Janvi of Siliguri. You have decided to give your well-furnished flat on rent. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 -80 words to be published in the classified columns of Times of India. Give all the necessary details.**

TO LET

A fully-furnished 3BHK flat on 2nd floor with all amenities and parking space is available on rent at 12, M.G Road, Siliguri. Marble flooring, modular kitchen, 24×7 water and electricity supply, round the clock security and lift facility available. Rent ₹25,000/- per month. Small family preferred. For details contact

Janvi Apte
Contact Number- 983709678
E-mail Id- Janvi@gmail.com

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)
UNIT 10. THE COMET - II (PROSE)

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Furrows
2. Obscure
3. Customary toil
4. Diffused
5. Harmonised
6. Sage

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Obscure - Not well known
2. Unawares - Unknowingly
3. Customary toil - Usual work
4. Hospitably - (here) gently, kindly
5. Corresponded - Been in harmony with
6. Custom - Habit
7. Sage - Wise man
8. Diffused - Spread all around

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. How was Ernest different from others in the valley?

Ans. Ernest had become famous and his popularity was known to people beyond the valley. People from distant lands came to meet him and talk to him. He was now a wise man with many a wise thoughts to stone.

2. Why did Ernest think that the poet was like the Stone Face?

Ans. The poet had glorified the Great Stone Face in his poem. Also the poet was quite popular. On reading the poet's works and his great thoughts, Ernest felt that the poet must be the much-awaited likeness of the Great Stone Face.

3. Who, by common consent, turned out to be like the Great Stone Face?

Ans. Ernest, by common consent, turned out to be like the Great Stone Face.

4. What did the poet himself say about his thought and poems?

Ans. The poet confessed that he was not worthy to be compared with the Stone Face. His actions did not match with his thoughts.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. What made the poet proclaim Ernest was the Stone Face?

Ans. Ernest and the poet together went to a meeting place. Ernest addressed the gathering. His words had power and his thoughts had depth. They were the words of life, a life of good deeds and selfless love. The poet was convinced that Ernest – was much nobler than him. Ernest's face had such a grand expression that he declared that Ernest bore the likeness of the Great Stone Face.


2. Did Ernest believe that the old prophecy had come true? What did he say about it?

Ans. Ernest had never imagined that he himself would be the Great Stone Face. He had spent much of his life waiting for the 'likeness' of the Great Stone Face to appear. Therefore, for him the old prophecy remained unfulfilled still. He remained silent on the people acclaim at Ernest himself being the Great Stone Face and continued to hope for the prophecy to come true some day.

Commercial Advertisement

Launching a New Product

You are working for an advertising agency. Draft an attractive advertisement for a company which is launching a new toothpaste. (Word limit: 50 words)



Sparkle* every day
Will keep the dentist away

Prevents

- Cavities
- Bad breath
- Gum infections
- Discolouration

*Let your smile sparkle and shine
with healthy teeth in no time!*

Also available in Cinnamon, Mint and Citrus flavours.
*Manufactured by M.A and Brothers

➤ M/s Bright Vision have produced a new television named 'Home Theatre'. Draft an advertisement for a local daily to promote the sale of the television. Offer a Kodak Camera free along with the television to those who buy it before December 31.

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)
CH - 6. THE FIGHT

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

- 1 Interminably
- 2 Stirring
- 3 Stretched
- 4 Emerged
- 5 Supple
- 6 Assailant
- 7 Spluttering
- 8 Staggered
9. Limpid
10. Impasse

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Interminably- endlessly
2. Parched- hot and dry
3. Translucency- clarity
4. Torrent-rushing stream
5. Cascading-coming down
6. Trickle-thin flow of water

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. In what way is the forest pool different from the one which Ranji knew in the Rajputana desert?

Ans. The forest pool was cleaner than the pool in the Rajputana desert. The forest pool also had cold water. The water in the Rajputana desert pool was muddy and sticky.

2. The other boy asked Ranji to 'explain' himself.

(i) What did he expect Ranji to say?

Ans. The other boy expected Ranji to apologise for being there.

(ii) Was he in your opinion, right or wrong to ask this question?

Ans. He was wrong in putting those questions to Ranji. The pool was not his personal property.

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

Ans It is Suraj who starts the quarrel. He asks Ranji to run away from the pool. He even threatens to beat him.

4. What is it that Ranji finds difficult to explain at home?

Ans. Ranji found it difficult to give an explanation for the wounds and bruises that he incurred during the fight.

5. Ranji sees his adversary in the bazaar.

(i) What does he wish to do?

(ii) What does he actually do, and why?

Ans i) At first Ranji felt like turning away and look the other way. His second thought was to hit his

enemy with the lemonade bottle.

(ii) He actually stands his ground and only scowls at Suraj.

6. 'Ranji is not at all eager for a second fight. Why does he go back to the pool', then?

Ans. Ranji felt weak for the second fight. He went to the pool because he feared that his absence might be understood as his defeat.

7. Who was the better swimmer? How do you know it?

A. Ranji was the better swimmer. This is evident from the fact that he could dive flawlessly and even swim under water. Suraj, on the other hand, couldn't do either of these things.

8. What surprises the warrior?

Ans Ranji executes another perfect dive. Swimming under water, he circles Suraj and comes upon him from behind. The warrior, Suraj, is surprised to see Ranji's skill.

9. Now that they are at pool, why don't they continue the fight?

Ans. He warrior and the fighter discontinued fighting as they had become friends. Suraj asked Ranji to teach him to swim. In return, he told Ranji that he would help him become a 'pehelwan'.

➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. "Then we will have to continue the fight," said the other.

(i) What made him say that?

Ans. After having fought for some time, the boys felt exhausted. But none of them had emerged victorious. Also, Ranji refused to leave the pool. Therefore, Suraj said that they will have to continue the fight tomorrow.

(ii) Did the fight continue? If not, why not?

The next day, they met with an intention to continue the fight. The fight didn't continue, however. The warrior was so impressed with the way Ranji dived that he wanted Ranji to teach him the same. This called an end to the fight.

2. What, according to you, make the two adversaries turn into good friends in a matter of minutes? Explain it as you have understood it

Ans. According to me, good skills, appreciation for each other and their willingness to help each other made the two adversaries turn into good friends in a matter of minutes. The Warrior admired Ranji's diving skills and his ability to dive under water. Ranji, on the other hand, was more than happy to teach him these skills. The Warrior, in return, promised to help Ranji become a pahalwan.

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)
CH - 7. THE OPEN WINDOW

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

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

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

Ans- Frampton Nuttel had come to the “rural retreat” to undergo a nerve cure.

2. Why had his sister given him letters of introduction to people living there

Ans. His sister had given him letters of introduction to people living there as he did not know anyone there.

3. 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**

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.

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.

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.



GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)

CH - 8. JALEBIS

➤ ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY

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 – called
11. Virtuous – Good and noble
12. Racket – uproar
13. Treasury – Wealth

➤ ANSWER IN SHORT

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

Ans: He did not pay the school fees on the day he brought money to school because Master Ghulam Mohammed (the teacher who collected the fees) was on leave, and it would be collected the next day.

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

(ii) Do you think they were misguiding him?

Answer: (i) The coins in the boy's pocket urged him to buy hot and fresh jalebis.

(ii) Yes, they were misguiding him. This is because the money was meant for his school fees and fund.

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

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

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

(ii) He distributed the remaining jalebis among the boys from the neighbourhood.

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

Ans: The fear was of getting caught and his parents finding out that he had eaten so many *jalebis*. He burped with every breath. With every burp, there was the danger of bringing out a *jalebi* or two. This fear was killing him.

5. “Children’s stomachs are like digestion machines.” What do you understand by that? Do you agree?

Ans: This means that children have an active digestive system as they perform physical activity like walking and playing games every day. The boy had popped in so many jalebis and felt his digestive system would digest it by morning.

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

Ans. He planned to pay the fees the next day with the previous months scholarship that he was to receive next day.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

Ans: The game was that he would go up to the signal, touch it and return. In the meantime, God should secretly put four rupees under a big rock. Once he lifts it, he should be able to find the four rupees underneath the rock.

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

Ans: No, he did not get any money under the rock by playing the game. Instead, when he lifted the rock a big hairy worm got up and curling, and twisting wriggled towards him.

➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. (i) What did the oldest coin tell him?

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

Answer: (i) The oldest coin told him that they were telling him something for his own good and he was trying to strangle them. Didn't he feel like eating those hot, hot jalebis? Besides even if he spent the coins that day he would get the scholarship money the next day. He suggested buying the sweets with the fees money and paying his fees with the scholarship money.

(ii) 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 it.

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

Ans. When he reached home, the coins began to speak again. When he went inside to have lunch, they began to shriek. He was so thoroughly fed up that he rushed out of the house barefoot and ran towards the market. Although he was terrified, he quickly asked for a whole rupee worth of *jalebis*. The *halwai* opened up a whole newspaper and heaped a pile of *jalebis* on it.

3. 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.

4. 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 would have never learnt a lesson from his mistake. He felt he would have continued doing wrong and bad deeds and that God would always save him upon persuasion.

5. Write a short note on the character of the schoolboy in Jalebis

Ans. 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.



GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)
CH - 9. THE COMET I

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Hobnob
2. Oblivious
3. Acquired
4. Astronomer
5. Optimistic
6. Disgust

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Tete-a-tete - Private meeting
2. Eccentric - Unusual
3. Recedes - Goes back
4. Nebulous - Hazy
5. Smudges - Spots, Marks
6. Meticulous - Careful
7. Introvert - One who participates in his or her thoughts

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. Why does Indrani Debi dislike Duttada's "hobnobbing" with Dibya?

Ans. Indrani Debi saw the eight-inch long telescope as a designing woman who had ensnared her husband. Moreover, Duttada spent long nights star-gazing with Dibya, the telescope. Thus, Indrani Debi did not like Duttada's "hobnobbing" with Dibya.

2. She is complaining and smiling. Why is she smiling?

Ans: She complains that Dibya has cast a spell on her husband. But she could not help smiling at his childlike behaviour. He did not bother to close the door and he forgot to put on his sweater.

3. (i) What was Duttada's secret ambition?

(ii) What did he do to achieve it?

Ans: (i) Duttada's secret ambition was to buy a good telescope and to have enough of spare time to watch the stars.

(ii) He waited for his retirement. After retirement he got sufficient funds. Then he bought a telescope and he started gazing at the stars without caring for his wife and life.

4. Why does Duttada say ____ "I almost wish I had not discovered this comet".

Ans: Duttada says "I almost wish I had not discovered this Comet" because he was an introvert and the discovery of the comet brought him unwelcome publicity. There were numerous receptions and functions to attend.

5. Why is his wife unhappy about the discovery?

Ans: The discovery of the new comet made Duttada's wife unhappy. She was superstitious. She thought that the discovery would bring calamities on the family as well as on the earth.

6. How did Sir John get hold of James' original manuscript?

Ans: James' original manuscript was to be published in 'Nature'. Sir John got hold of it as the editor of 'Nature' was his friend.

7. What is the important point the paper makes?

Ans: The paper makes the important point that Duttada's comet would collide with the earth.

8. Why does Sir John say that James' paper should not be published?

Ans: Sir John says that James' paper should not be published because it would cause panic in the world if that dreadful news leaked out.

9. What do the two men finally decide to do?

Ans: The two men finally decide to organize an important secret conference of international experts to chalk out a plan to avert this impending calamity.

➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. What is the difference between a planet and a comet, as given in the story?

Ans: Like planets, comets also orbit round the Sun, but their orbits are highly eccentric. Once in a while, a comet comes close to the Sun. It has a longish tail that is lit brilliantly by the sunlight, and then it recedes into darkness, not to be seen again for years or for centuries.

2. Why was Duttada hopeful that he would discover a new comet soon?

Ans: Duttada was hopeful that he would discover a new comet soon because he knew that the professionals with their pre-assigned programmes would be looking at faint stars and nebulous galaxies. They might miss such an insignificant thing as a comet. He was also of the view that amateurs had often discovered new comets which the professionals had missed.

3. What was Dutta's hobby and secret ambition? How did he succeed in his adventure?

Ans: Duttada was an amateur astronomer. Star gazing was his hobby. But he had a scientific attitude. His secret ambition in life was to discover a comet or a shooting star. After his retirement he got the funds to buy a telescope and leisure enough to watch the stars. He named his eight-inch telescope Dibya-chakshu. He was successful in search. He discovered a comet heading towards the earth. It was called Dutta comet. The news spread world over. James Forsyth predicted that the comet would collide with the earth and destroy it. Dutta's wife, Indrani Debi, was afraid that the comet would cause ruin. She arranged a Yajna to pacify the evil spirit behind the comet. But the world scientists prepared a plan to make a nuclear explosion and deflect the comet from its path. The operation was named Project Light Brigade. It was successful. The world was saved. But Indrani Debi gave all credit to the holy yajna she got performed.

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)
CH - 10. THE COMET II

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Respite
2. Intercept
3. Detonating
4. Payload
5. Futile
6. Lethargy
7. Annihilation
8. Deputise

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Rendezvous – Meeting place
2. Hangers-on – people in a meeting
3. Taboo – Something not permitted for social reasons
4. Correlations – Connections
5. Lethargy – Laziness
6. Annihilation – Total destruction
7. Attributed – Put down to/ be the result of

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

1. “I am not buying any Christmas presents till December 15”. What did Sir John mean by that?

Ans: Sir John meant that he was not very sure that they would succeed in their operation. December 15 was the date when if the experiment failed, the comet would hit the earth.

2. What is Duttada expected to do on his return from London?

Ans: Duttada on the return was expected to take part in a Shanti yajna to pacify evil spirit behind the comet.

3. What is his reaction to the proposal?

Ans: Duttada was very angry. He called it just a silly superstition to think that comets have ill-effects.

4. (i) What does “Project Light Brigade’ refer to?

Ans: “Project Light Brigade’ refers to the plan to divert the comet from its path. The plan was to launch a spacecraft and explode the nuclear device near the comet.

(ii) What does Sir John say about the Project in his letter to Duttada in October?

Ans: The charge of the Light Brigade has begun. Let us hope for the best which meant that the spacecraft had been launched on time.

5. Did Sir John Buy Christmas present on December 15? How did Duttada get to know about it?

Ans: Duttada got to know from the letter that Sir John had bought Christmas presents on Dec. 15. It indicated that the Project Light Brigade was successful.

6. Why, according to Indrani Debi, had the comet not been disastrous? Do you agree with her?

Ans. Indrani Debi thought that Comet Dutta could not harm the earth because of the Yajna performed at their house. No, the *yajna* had no impact upon the comet. The project undertaken by the scientists prevented the comet from colliding with the earth, thereby saving earth and all its inhabitants from destruction.

7. Is Dutta's general outlook

(i) rational?

(ii) moral?

(iii) traditional?

Choose the right word. Say why you think it right.

Ans Duttada's general outlook is rational because he had a scientific temper. He went by reason, not by custom or morality.

➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Should a scientist's findings be suppressed if they seem disturbing? Give reasons for and against the topic.

Ans: No, the scientist tries to discover the truth, the factual position. His findings are based on thorough research. Hence, these should not be suppressed or ignored. Copernicus put forward the theory that the earth moves round the sun. He disproved the belief that the earth was the centre of universe. And he was right. But Galileo had to pay the price of telling a truth with his life. Let truth come to light.

2. Do you think ours is a traditional society? What are some of the things we do to be called traditional? Do you find these things useless or useful?

Ans: Ours is a traditional and conservative society. It is because of ignorance of the people. Our priests have full traditional beliefs in rites and rituals. We try to pacify the evil spirits and please God with offerings. These are futile and foolish practices.

3. Give two or three examples to show how science has been useful to us.

Ans: Science is pure knowledge, a ceaseless search to know the truth and to make new discoveries. The research is a never-ending process. Science has made life comfortable and protected us from fire, floods and diseases. If we misuse the discovery of atomic energy, it is our fault.

4. Give one example to show how science has been misused, and has as a result been harmful to us.

Ans: Science discovered gun powder and hydrogen bombs, lethal gases and other weapons of mass destruction. Instead of generating power from atomic reactors, we try to produce a bomb. Such misuse of science involves enormous loss of life and property.

