

**Terminal Examination (2019-20)**

**Grade: VIII English (Marking Scheme) Marks: 80**

**Date: 24.09.2019 Time: 3.00hrs**

 **SECTION A - Reading**

**Q1.Read the passage**

(a) - at a height of 6075 feet in the Central Himalayas. 1

(b) - 300-km. wide breathtaking view of the Himalayas. 1

(c)- Nanda Devi, the second highest peak in India. 1

(d) -its natural surroundings inspired him to write many of his poems. 1

(e) -on a clear day , the blue of the sky makes a splendid background to the peaks(Nilkanth, Nandaghunti, Nandaghat and Nandakot) at sunrise and at sunset, when the colour changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in one’s memory. 1

(f)–when Gandhiji visited the place in 1929, its scenic beauty held him spell

bound/ he named it the Switzerland of India/ prolonged his two-day stay to

fourteen days. 1

(g)– no traffic, no one in a hurry. 1

(h) –the area hosts many fairs religious ceremonies. 1

**NQ2. Read the passage**

 (a)- all the coffee drinkers and tiffin- eaters stopped eating and drinking; wailed and uttered low moans. 2

(b) - when they are hungry, but human beings kill or exploit one another to show off their pride, power and false prestige. 2

(c) – the school closed, screaming with joy of having ‘no school’

– seemed to welcome the tiger. 2

(d) – children, though being scared, seemed to be enjoying and seemed to

welcome the tiger. So he followed them. 2

(e) - (iv) holding tightly in the arms. 1

(f) (i) pleasure 1

(g) (ii) honourable 1

(h) (ii) half asleep 1

 **SECTION B - Writing & Grammar**

**Q3.Letter Writing (8)**

**Q4.Speech Writing (10)**

**Q5. To use grammatical items accurately and appropriately. (3)**

(a) of (b) prefers (c) which

**Q6. Read the sentences and Identify the phrases (4)**

Noun phrase, Adjective phrase, Prepositional phrase, Verb phrase.

**Q7. Do as directed: (3)**

1.She is rich but leads an unhappy life.

2. I am confident that you will pass.

3. Tim keeps the dog. I like the pet dog.

**Q8. To reorder the sentences. (2)** (a) Every evening she sat up in a battery driven wheel chair.

(b) She drove her wheel chair to an apple orchard.

**SECTION C – Language & Literature**

**Q9. Read the extract (4)**

1) Sympathy-Paul Laurence Dunbar

2) Simile

3) Cup

4) Alliteration

**Q10. Answer the following Questions in 30-40 words. (5x2=10)**

**a) What kind of a struggle for equal rights does Dr King visualize?**

 Dr King envisions a non-violent struggle, without bitterness or hatred, a struggle with dignity and discipline.

**b) What humiliation did the lower castes have to face?**

 They had to run petty errands for the higher castes without ‘polluting’ them by touching their things. When the narrator’s grandmother was working in the fields, even tiny children from upper castes would call her by her name and order her about, just because they belonged to the Naicker caste. And this grandmother, like all the other labourers, would call the little boy Ayya, Master, and run about to do his bidding. Even the way they were given their drinking water was terrible. The Naicker women would pour out the water from a height of four feet, while the narrator’s grandmother and the others received and drank it with cupped hands held to their mouths. The other grandmother had to sweep out the cowshed, collect the dung and dirt and then was given the left-over rice and curry from the previous evening.

**c) How vices in human being does the poet notices in the poem “I think I could turn and live with animals”**

Dissatisfaction, jealousy, false sense of duty and pride, weeping for one’s sins, flattery or worshiping another, being unhappy all the time are some of the vices in human beings does the poet notices.

**d) How did the elephants enter the kitchen?**

Tuskless wrapped her trunk around the main sisal pole of the tent and wrenched it away. The other elephants moved forward and also started pulling on other poles and the wire. Tuskless quickly made a sizeable hole in one wall of the kitchen. Then she became impatient and leaned her head against the wall and pushed. The building swayed before collapsing sideways. This is how the elephants entered the kitchen.

**e) How do the hunters damage the wall?**

In Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall," the narrator is inspecting the stone wall on his property for damage. He writes that the hunters "have left not one stone on a stone,"

**f) What was the difference in the routines of the two brothers?**

The elder brother had only one thing on this timetable—studying. He was always glued to his books. He never went out to play or to shows or fairs, while the younger loved to play and always looked for opportunities to spend time outdoors.

**Q10. Answer the following question in 100- 150 words. 8**

**Describe about the heroic acts of the three young boys from the lesson “Jungle in Jeopardy”**

 The boys were truly heroic because they helped to find clues, identify the suspects and get them caught. They did take a big risk in visiting the venue of the meeting of the villains and poachers all by themselves. Perhaps it would have been wiser to have a responsible adult accompany them. One day Shiva, Dev and Bisnu find a wounded rhino in the forest. They report the matter to the forest officers. They figure out that the Head Forest Ranger is one of the poachers who attacked the rhino. They also discover that the poachers are meeting that night. They take the District Forest Officer with them to the location and have the poachers arrested.The discovery of six banana leaves with remains of rice, fish and mustard curry which is a favourite of the local people. It showed that the poachers were from the same geographical area.The man with the missing toe was mentioned in the threatening letter. Daru was the only one, apart from Uncle Kedar, who knew about the missing toe of one of the suspects. Also, Daru was the one who didn’t want the boys to investigate further.

**Q11. Answer the following question in 100-150 words. 8**

**Write the feeling of the bird shut inside a cage from the poem “Sympathy”**

The poet juxtaposes happy images against the image of the caged bird. The sun shines on the upland slopes, the wind softly stirs through the springing grass, the clear river flows ‘like a stream of glass’, the free bird sings and the first sweet-smelling bud opens its petals, all this happens while the bird in the cage is singing. The poem is titled ‘Sympathy’ because the poet can sympathize with and relate to the bird and its plight.

The poem is about freedom as opposed to captivity. The caged bird is captive and longs for freedom. The flower is compared to a chalice. The perfume in the flower is compared to wine in a chalice.