

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRINAGAR**Sample Paper****Annual Examination (2022-23)****Class/ Section: VIII.....****MM:80****Subject: English****Time-3 Hrs****Name-.....****Roll No....***Fifteen minutes extra time will be given for reading the question paper.**General Instructions:*

1. The question paper contains THREE sections-READING, GRAMMAR and WRITING and LITERATURE. All questions are compulsory.
2. Attempt all questions based on specific instructions for each question.

SECTION-A (READING -20 MARKS)**Q1. Read the passage carefully.****(1x10=10 marks)**

We all need to eat to keep fit and healthy. Young children cannot grow tall and strong unless they eat a well-balanced diet. This means a selection of foods that provide protein, fat, carbohydrate, vitamins and mineral elements. Some foods can be digested raw but other foods are heated and cooked to make digestion faster. Salad leaves, cucumber, tomatoes, vegetables such as carrots, and fruit do not need cooking. However apples are an example of fruit that can be eaten raw and also cooked. Stewed apples, apples baked in the oven and apples in pies and topped with crumble are ways of eating the fruit. When food is cooked, it is heated. People use electricity and gas to cook nowadays, earlier they cooked on wood and charcoal fires. A fairly recent addition to cooking is the microwave. This speeds up the cooking time. Fan ovens are also more efficient. Barbecue cooking outside in the garden on a warm day in summer, is very popular.

In the kitchen, utensils are used to contain the food, and they vary from open pans to pans with lids, frying pans, steamers, pressure cookers and woks. Before supermarkets sold ready cooked meals that just require re-heating, it was the tradition that men left the women in the home to prepare and cook food. Now both men and women share the tasks in well-designed kitchens. In restaurants, the chef, a few years ago, was nearly always male. Today however, there are as many female chefs as men. There has been a great revival in the way food is cooked, mainly in part due to seeing a lot of cooking programmes on television. These are often presented as competitions like Master Chef and the Great British bake-off. Also people travel more to foreign countries and return home with exotic and interesting recipes.

The availability of ingredients in the supermarkets also encourages experimentation. The kitchen is now the 'hub' of the house. The family, friends and visitors when waiting for a meal to be prepared all gather in the kitchen and help to prepare the dishes or watch others doing the cooking. The utensils available to aid the food preparation are plentiful. Different types of knives for example. Aprons and oven gloves help to protect us from spills and heat when taking hot dishes from the oven. Some people love cooking, planning the meal, assembling the ingredients and then preparing the food. Others however prefer to open a tin of food and hot up the contents.

On the basis of reading of the above passage answer the following questions by choosing the most correct options.

1. Why do we need to eat a well-balanced diet?

- a) To keep us fit and healthy and help children grow.
- b) To help us balance on wet surfaces.
- c) We need a balanced diet to help us live to be 100.
- d) We can live well without a balanced diet.

2. Which of these food mentioned in the passage can be eaten raw?

- a) Cucumber
- b) Tomato
- c) Carrots
- d) All of the above

3. Where do people most often cook using a barbecue?

- a) Inside the house.
- b) In the garden
- c) In the backyard
- d) In the kitchen.

4. Where can you buy ready prepared meals for heating up at home?

- a) At airports.
- b) On the beach.
- c) In supermarkets.
- d) Only in London

5. What is the main reason for using a microwave?

- a) To shorten cooking time.
- b) To teach young children how to cook.
- c) To melt ice-cream.
- d) To make food much smaller.

6. What are aprons and gloves used for?

- a) To protect from spills
- b) To protect from heat of oven
- c) Both a and b
- d) To protect from falling

7. Which is the word in the passage which means ‘the act of becoming or making something strong or popular again’?

- a) Revival
- b) Plentiful

- c) Stewd
- d) Crumble

8. Which word in the passage has the meaning 'the central and most important part of a place or an activity'?

- a) Gather
- b) Ingredient
- c) Hub
- d) None of these

9. What is the recent addition to cooking?

- a) Gas stove
- b) Charcoal
- c) Wood
- d) Microwave

10. What are Master Chef and Great British bake off?

- a) Cooking programme
- b) Name of sports
- c) Name of comedy shows
- d) Name of daily soaps

Q2. Read the following passage carefully.

(1x10=10 marks)

Right from literacy, accessibility to schools and household expenditure on education, the rural-urban gap remains significant. There is a digital divide, too, with just 4% of the rural households having access to computers as compared to 23% in urban areas, These and other trends on rural-urban gap in education are revealed in the details of a survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO).

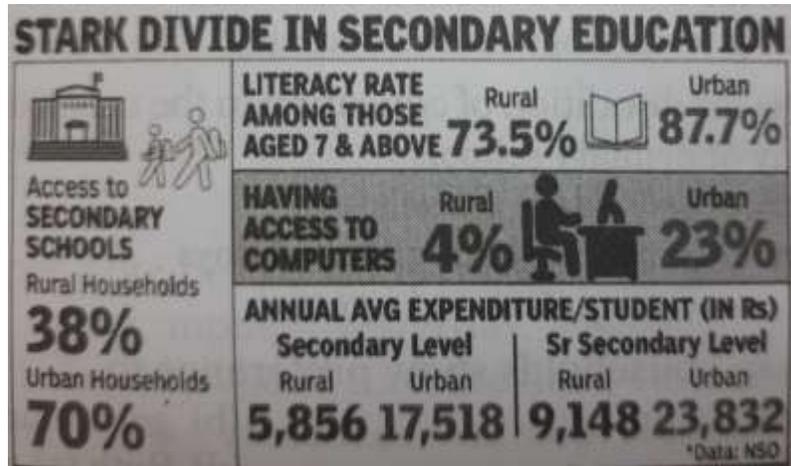
The report on "Household Social Consumption: Education" surveyed 1.13 lakh households spread across over 8,000 villages and 6,000 urban blocks between July 2017 and June 2018. The study involved 1.52 lakh students across different levels of study. On accessibility, while 92.7% of the rural households have a primary school within 1 km as compared to 87.2% in urban areas, the situation gets skewed as only 38% of the rural households have access to secondary school as compared to 70% in the urban areas on similar parameters.

While accessibility to a neighbourhood school at primary level is not an issue in rural areas, the gross attendance ratio is also satisfactory with nearly 100% of boys and girls in rural as well as urban areas attending classes. However, in sync with reduced accessibility, there is a gap at secondary level between rural and urban settings. The all India literacy rate among persons aged 7 years and above is 77.7%. However, for the same age group, the rural literacy is 73.5% and for urban areas it is 87.7%. 5. The digital divide between rural and urban households is stark with just 4% of the rural population having access to computers. The report highlighted that while only 15% surveyed population in the rural cluster has internet access, 42% of the students in the urban areas have access to the internet.

STARK DIVIDE IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

LITERACY RATE

AGED 7 & ABOVE 73.5% 87.7%



6. At school level while the majority of the urban households had shown a preference for private schools, it's the opposite for rural households. The report highlights that 76.1% of the rural children are attending primary and middle school run by the government, while only 38% of the urban children are attending government schools. However, for graduate and above studies, 49.7% rural students are attending classes in government institutions as compared to 41% of the urban counterparts in government institutions.

On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions.

1. What shows that the rural-urban gap is significant?

- a) Right from literacy
- b) Accessibility to schools
- c) Household expenditure on schools
- d) All of these

2. Which fact proves that there is a digital divide in the country?

- a) Rural areas have no access to internet services
- b) Only 4% of rural areas have computers while in urban it is 23%
- c) Rural areas cannot afford digital or online education
- d) Only 15% of rural areas have access to the internet

3. In the line "...digital divide", the word divide DOES NOT refer to

- a) gap
- b) sects
- c) split
- d) organise

4. The survey conducted by the NSO covered

- a) over 6000 households in total.
- b) over 8000 households in total.
- c) over 8000 rural and 6000 urban households.
- (d) over 1.52 lakh rural and 1.13 lakh urban households.

5. Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following:

1. Rajan is a 14 year old boy who has been going to one of the best school near his locality which uses digital means to impart education.

2. Raman is a 12 year old boy who goes to the government school nearest to his home, but he is unable to get full study material because of lack of a digital device.

- a) The given cases show how literacy has become central agenda of the government.
- b) The given cases show a huge gap in urban literacy rate.
- c) The given cases show the reduction in the digital divide.
- d) The given cases present gap in skill based resources in the rural-urban setup.

6. What data shows that the rural-urban gap is visible at the secondary level of education?

- a) Only 38% households of rural areas have access to secondary schools.
- b) More than 70% household in urban areas have access to secondary schools.
- c) The literacy rate of rural areas is 73.5% and for urban it is 87.7%.
- d) Both (a) and (b)

7. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the factors that indicate the rural-urban gap.

- 1. Right to literacy 2. Accessibility to schools 3. Household expenditure
- 4. Digital Divide 5. Employment Opportunities 6. Infrastructure Development

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 5 and 6
- (d) All of these

8. In which level of education is the condition of the rural households better?

- a) Secondary level
- b) Primary level
- c) Senior secondary level
- d) University level

9. What does the Household Social Consumption: Education focus on?

- a) Rural-urban gap in education
- b) Backtracking of the online education
- c) How digital divide is more evident in education
- d) Need for making technology more affordable

10. In which aspect is the condition of education in the urban and rural households equal?

- a) On accessibility of primary schools
- b) On accessibility of secondary schools
- c) On gross attendance ratio of both girls and boys
- d) On digital access of computers and internet

SECTION-B (GRAMMAR & WRITING) (20 MARKS)

Q3. Answer the following by choosing the correct options. (ANY THREE) (1x3=3 marks)

1. 'Why was Lencho sure that it was going to rain?' Identify the kind of given sentence.

- a) Imperative sentence
- b) Assertive sentence
- c) Interrogative sentence
- d) Exclamatory sentence

2. Choose the word which is not a synonym of 'roam'.

- a) meander
- b) wander
- c) maunder
- d) stagger

3. Choose the suitable Idiom to complete the sentence.

My mother always praises my sister because she keeps her room

- a) all and sundry
- b) by hook or by crook
- c) spick and span
- d) safe and sound

4. Identify the kind of the given sentence.

'She is not very intelligent, yet she is among the top ten in her class.'

- a) simple sentence
- b) compound sentence
- c) complex sentence
- d) compound complex sentence

Q4. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options. (ANY THREE) (1x3=3 marks)

1. I get up the morning before 6 O' clock.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) in
- d) from

2. You must tell the truth will be punished.

- a) but
- b) or
- c) however
- d) if

3. She has been living here almost thirteen years.

- a) since
- b) as
- c) for
- d) through

4. I cannot enter into this deal. The given sentence is

- a) Declarative b) Interrogative c) Imperative d) Exclamatory

Q5. Do as directed.

(1x4=4 marks)

1. The Prime Minister answered questions of students in ‘Pariksha pe Charcha’ (Change the sentence into passive voice.)
2. Sam said, “I am very late today.” (Change the sentence into Indirect Speech.)
3. I saw how the accident happened. (Identify the kind of underlined clause.)
4. This door will unlock if you turn the handle. (Identify the kind of conditional sentence.)

Q6. Write a display advertisement for Manya Gupta’s Hobby classes. Clues are:

Glass painting, Batik painting, Clay modelling, Pottery etc. (50 to 60 words)

(5 marks)

OR

Write a display advertisement for a toothpaste with the help of given hints. (50 to 60 words)

Extra calcium, strong teeth, tangy taste liked by children also, contains herbs

Q7. ‘When I walked into the living room, huge bouquets of flowers were everywhere, but I had no idea how they got there.’ Write a story with the help of given beginning lines. Give a suitable title to the story. (100 to 120 words)

(5 marks)

OR

‘The cab driver suddenly turned left instead of right and I had no idea where he was taking me’, Write a story with the given beginning lines and give suitable title to the story. (100 to 120 words)

SECTION-C (LITERATURE)(40 Marks)

Q8 (A) Read the given extract and answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

The garden was as big as a park, but Stephen Hawking covered every inch, rumbling along in his motorised wheelchair while I dodged to keep out of the way. We couldn’t talk very much; the sun made him very silent, the letters on his screen disappearing in the glare.

(1x5=5 marks)

1. Who is ‘I’ mentioned in the extract?

- a) Stephen Hawking
- b) Firdaus Kanga
- c) Ms Belaraja
- d) Ruskin Bond

2. What did Stephen Hawking want to express by his movement?

- a) He was very excited.
- b) He was very nervous.
- c) He was painful.
- d) None of the above

3. Why were the two people unable to talk?

- a) The sunlight was bright.
- b) The letters disappeared.
- c) Both a and b
- d) The speaker dodged out of the way.

4. Which word in the extract means 'make a deep heavy sound'?

- a) Rumble
- b) Dodge
- c) Motorised
- d) Silent

5. What did the speaker do when Stephen Hawking rumbled in his wheel chair ?

- a) He stood silently.
- b) He watched Stephen Hawking rumble.
- c) He quickly moved out of his way..
- d) None of the above

OR

At a distance but clearly to be seen, high up in the golden light of the setting sun, appeared the great stone face, with white mists around it, like the white hairs around the brow of Earnest. At that moment, Ernest's face took an expression so grand that the poet was moved to throw his arms up and shout. "Behold! Behold! Ernest is himself the likeness of the Great stone face!"

1. What could the poet see in the golden light of the sun?

- a) The mists
- b) The Great Stone Face
- c) The people of valley
- d) None of the above

2. Who had the likeness of the great Stone face?

- a) The Poet
- b) Ernest
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

3. Why was the poet moved to throw his arms up?

- a) Because he was exercising
- b) Because he was excited.
- c) Because he saw the likeness between the Great stone Face and Ernest.
- d) Because he saw Mr Gathergold.

4. Which word in the extract is opposite of 'vanish' ?

- a) Appear
- b) Distance

- c) Moment
- d) Likeness

5. Which word in the passage has the meaning 'to see'?

- a) Moved
- b) Behold
- c) Brow
- d) Mists

Q8 (B) Read the extract and answer the following questions.

(1x5=5 marks)

In the heat of the mid- day the houses stood with shut doors.
I wandered along the crooked lane.
An old man came out with his bag of gold.
He pondered and said, "I will hire you with my money."
He weighed his coins one by one , but I turned away.

1. When were the doors of the houses shut?

- a) in the morning
- b) in the mid-day
- c) in the mid-night
- d) at the dawn

2. What with the old man came out?

- a) a bag of diamond
- b) a bag of pearls
- c) a bag of gold
- d) a bag of gems

3. Which word in the extract means 'to think about something carefully'?

- a) Crooked
- b) Weighed
- c) Hire
- d) Ponder

4. Which word in the extract means 'a narrow road in the country'?

- a) Lane
- b) Pondered
- c) Wandered
- d) None of these

5. What did the speaker do when the old man weighed his coins one by one?

- a) He stopped looking at him.
- b) He became happy.
- c) He was sad.
- d) He asked for more.

OR

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. How far was Lyonesse?
 - a) Hundred miles away
 - b) Two hundred miles away
 - c) Three hundred miles away
 - d) One hundred fifty miles away

2. Which word in the extract means 'frost'?
 - a) Spray
 - b) rime
 - c) Set out
 - d) None of the above

3. What lit the poet's lonesomeness?
 - a) Moonlight
 - b) Sunlight
 - c) Starlight
 - d) Limelight

4. What was the weather condition there?
 - a) It was summer.
 - b) It was winter.
 - c) It was spring.
 - d) It was autumn.

5. Which is the word in the extract which means 'foliage'?
 - a) Lyonesse
 - b) Lonesomeness
 - c) Spray
 - d) Rime

Q9. Answer ANY THREE of the following questions in 30 to 40 words. (3x3=9 marks)

1. Firdaus Kanga expresses his great gratitude to Stephen Hawking. What is gratitude for?
2. How did the speaker feel after talking to the child on the beach in the poem 'The Last Bargain'?
3. What made the poet declare Ernest was the man having likeness with the stone face?
4. For how many days does it rain without stopping? What does the author do on these days?

Q10. Answer ANY THREE of the following questions in 30 to 40 words. (3x3=9 marks)

- 1.Children’s stomachs are like digestion machines. What do you understand by that? Do you agree?
- 2.What happened on the first day when Ranji came back home after the fight?
- 3.Why did Princess September grow beautiful but her sisters became ugly?
- 4.Why did Mr. Nuttel’s sister give him letter of introduction when he went to the countryside??

Q11. Describe the people who were considered having likeness with the great stone face according to the people in valley? Were they proved right or wrong? (100 to 120 words) (6 marks)

OR

Summarise the poem ‘On The Grasshopper and the Cricket’? (100 to 120 words)

Q12. Comment on the significance of the jalebis in the lesson ‘Jalebis’? (100 to 120 words) (6 marks)

OR

What stories did Vera create first to frighten Mr. Nuttel and then to explain about his rushing away from there? (100 to 120 words)
