

STRUCTURE AND PATTERN OF ENGLISH QUESTION PAPER
CLASS VIII

TIME: 3 hours

S. No.	CONTENTS	Marks distribution (77 marks)
	Section A (Reading comprehension)	15 marks
1.	Unseen Passage for Comprehension (5 MCQs)	5 Marks
2.	Picture Comprehension (5 MCQs)	5 Marks
3.	Comprehension based in Dialogue/Conversation (5 MCQs)	5 Marks
	Section B (Literature and Vocabulary)	27 marks
4.	Short Answer Type Questions(Any three out of five)	$3q \times 2m = 6$
5.	Give Meanings of Words in Hindi/Punjabi(Any five out of seven)	$4 \times 1 = 4$
6.	Fill in the blanks from back exercises of lessons of text book	$4 \times 1 = 4$
7.	Make Sentences	$3 \times 1 = 3$
8.	Match the column	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
9.	Questions based on stanza of poems	$2 \times 2 = 4$
10.	Questions based on poems(Any two out of three)	$2 \times 2 = 4$
	Section C (Grammar and Composition)	35 marks

11.	Do as directed: Grammar	16 Marks
12.	Letter /Application writing	5 Marks
13.	Paragraph/Dialogue writing	5 Marks
14.	Notice/Newspaper Writing	3 Marks
15.	Translation from English to Punjabi/Hindi(Any three out of six)	3×1=3marks
16.	Translation from Punjabi/Hindi to English (Any three out of six)	3×1=3 marks

THEORY: 80 Marks (including 3 marks for good handwriting)

CCE: 10 Marks (These marks will be based on 'Parho Punjab, Parhao Punjab-English' Activities.)

PRACTICAL: 10 Marks (Listening Test =6 Marks, Speaking Test =4 Marks)

TOTAL MARKS: 100

Note: abbreviations used: q-questions, m-mark

English Sample Paper (Class-VIII)

Time: 3 Hours

Session: 2019-20

Maximum Marks: 80 (including *three marks* for good handwriting)

Section-A

(Reading Comprehension)

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: (5×1= 5marks)

Trees are as beautiful as they are useful. Wherever they are, they make that place look nice and green. They give us fruits, shade and wood. Birds build nests in their branches. Trees make the whole place like a garden. They are indeed nature's precious gift to us.

Every tree is a living and breathing creature, like us. But unlike us, it prepares its own food from raw materials such as carbon dioxide, water and sunlight. Also, unlike us, it lacks a well-developed nervous system although it responds to many external stimuli. The tree breathes through its leaves.

How does the environment affect the growth of the tree? If there is a lack of water, the roots go down deeper and roots spread out far and wide, backward and forward, in search of food material. If there are too many trees in one place, they grow higher and higher to reach the sunshine. If there is a strong wind all the time, the tree takes firmer hold of the ground with its roots.

The tree is a strong fighter. It may bend before the wind but it does not always break. It protects itself very well against snow, frost and hail. It can defeat most of its enemies. But human beings defeat the tree every time by cutting it down. Little do they know that by destroying tree at such a large scale, they are actually destroying themselves.

i. Trees are nature's precious gift to us because

- a. they provide us food, shade and wood
- b. they provide shelter to the birds
- c. they turn the earth into a beautiful place
- d. all of the above

ii. When there is lack of water, the tree

- a. grow taller in order to get rain
- b. takes firm hold on the ground
- c. starts breathing through its leaves
- d. sends its roots deep, far and wide

iii. Which of the following statements is true for both humans and trees?

- a. both breathe and grow
- b. both can move and run
- c. both buy their own food
- d. both have a nervous system

iv. Trees fight many enemies but they are not able to defeat _____.

- a. snow
- b. wind
- c. water scarcity
- d. human

v. Trees are strong fighters because

- a. they can adapt themselves to all circumstances.
- b. they can kill other trees for their growth.
- c. they can defeat all their enemies.
- d. they have strong roots and trunk.

2. Look at the picture carefully and answer the questions that follow:(5×1= 5marks)



i. What is the purpose of this advertisement?

- a. to prevent people from using motor vehicles
- b. to spread awareness about traffic rules
- c. to stop people from walking on the roads
- d. to scare people of road accidents

- ii. **While on scooter or bike, which thing can help to save our lives?**
a. scarf b. cap c. helmet d. seat belt
- iii. **Zebra-crossing is meant for**
a. four wheelers
b. bikers
c. cyclists
d. pedestrians
- iv. **One should stop the vehicles when it is a**
a. red light
b. yellow light
c. green light
d. none of the above
- v. **Road accidents can be prevented by**
a. driving within a speed limit
b. not driving while drinking
c. obeying the traffic rules
d. all of the above

3. Read the following conversation carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(5×1= 5marks)

Akram: Why did you not go to village till this time?

Shan: No, I have changed my programme. I do not want to leave comfortable life of the city and lead a very dull and monotonous in a village.

Akram: You have a very bad impression about village life. Why?

Shan: Yes, I am saying right. The village is full of dust and dirt. Many comforts of life are not available in a village. Heaps of garbage can be seen everywhere. People and animal live at the same place. They use the water from the dirty pond. Ignorance prevails everywhere.

Akram: My friend! You are mistaken. Many villages have become modern now. There are good schools and hospitals in almost every village. Sanitary system has improved a lot. Electricity has reached in every village which has made life much easier and better.

Shan: But the cities have better facilities, beautiful houses, modern means of communication, fast and comfortable vehicles and many more. The people of cities live comfortable life.

Akram: You are talking superficially. There are crowded houses. A large number of people live in small houses which is injurious to health. Polluted air, dirty streets and stinking drains spread many diseases. The people of cities have no love and sympathy. Whereas village life has fresh air, simplicity and love. Villagers are very sincere.

- i. **Shan thinks that life in a village is**
 - a. full of adventurous
 - b. modern and advanced
 - c. dull and monotonous
 - d. full of comforts and luxuries

- ii. **What are the major drawbacks of a village life according to Shan?**
 - a. lack of sanitation
 - b. dirty surroundings
 - c. ignorant people
 - d. all of the above

- iii. **What makes city life better than village life?**
 - a. crowded houses
 - b. polluted air and stinking drains
 - c. better facilities like communication, transportation and high living standard
 - d. people who lack love and sympathy
- iv. **Polluted air and stinking drains has made city life**
 - a. more comfortable
 - b. full of diseases
 - c. thrilling and adventurous
 - d. none of the above

- v. **What does the above conversation tell us?**
 - a. It draws a comparison between life in a village and a city
 - b. Life in cities is better than villages.
 - c. People in villages are uncivilized and ignorant.
 - d. Village life is full of discomforts.

Section-B

(Literature and Vocabulary)

- 4. Answer any three of the following questions: (3×2= 6Marks)**
- i. Who was Abdul Hamid? (Abdul Hamid)
 - ii. Who was king's favourite and why? (Say 'No')
 - iii. What are the different colours in our national flag? (Our National Symbols)
 - iv. What does Nehru refer to as 'a long slumber'? (Two Memorable Speeches)
 - v. Who was Ravidas in search of and why? (Saint Ravidas)

- 5. Give the meanings of any four of the following words in Punjabi/Hindi:**

(4×1=4 Marks)

brave, favorite, slavery, famous, wisdom, sacrifice

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

(4×1=4 Marks)

mechanic, energy, interest, special

- i. Abdul Hamid had a _____ gun.
- ii. Now little Daddy wants to be a car _____.
- iii. Bhangra is a dance full of _____.
- iv. Saint Ravidas had no _____ in material things.

7. Make sentences from the following words (any three):

(3×1=3 Marks)

enemy, intelligent, watchman , celebrate, love

8. Match the words in column A with same meanings in column B:(4×½ =2 Marks)

A	B
bold	small
tiny	ordinary
mediocre	hopelessness
despair	brave

9. Read the following stanza and answer the questions (any two):

(2×2=4 Marks)

I lay in sorrow, deep distressed;
My grief a proud man heard;
His looks were very cold, he gave me gold,
But not a kindly word.

- i. Name the poem and its poet.**
- ii. Who helped the poet?**
- iii. How did the man help the poet?**

10. Answer any two of the following questions:

(2×2=4Marks)

- i. What did Abou ask the angel? (Abou Ben Adhem)
- ii. How did the poor man help the poet? (Sympathy)
- iii. Who fears no fall? (He That Is Down Needs Fear No Fall)

Section-C
(Grammar and Composition)

11. Do as directed:

(16Marks)

(a) Choose the correct option to determine which *part of speech* the underlined word belongs to: **(2)**

i. Rohan is a handsome boy.

- (a) noun (b) verb
(c) adjective (d) preposition

ii. Delhi is a big city.

- (a) noun (b) adjective
(c) adverb (d) preposition

(b) Fill in the blanks with *suitable pronouns*: **(2)**

i. _____ made the noise? (which / who)

ii. Let ___ do it. (I / me)

(c) Change the *tenses* into given form: **(2)**

i. I went to a picnic. (Simple Future Tense)

ii. They had won the match. (Present Perfect Tense)

(d) Change the *voice* of the following sentences: **(2)**

i. He lost his watch.

ii. They have completed their homework.

(e) Fill in the blanks with *suitable adverbs*: **(2)**

i. He came out of the room. (hurried)

ii. She danced _____. (beautiful)

(f) Fill in the blanks with *suitable determiners*: **(2)**

i. He is _____ one-eyed man. (a / an)

ii. He lost _____ books he had. (the little / the few)

(g) Change the following sentences as given in the bracket: **(2)**

i. The cow is eating grass. (interrogative)

ii. I punished him severely. (negative)

(h) Pick out the Gerunds: **(2)**

i. He loves cycling.

ii. Gambling is a bad habit.

12. Letter/ Application Writing

(5 Marks)

Suppose you are Ravinder. You live at 38, Manvata Park, Hoshiarpur. Invite your friend to come to your birthday party.

OR

Imagine you are Balwinder. You live in the hostel of XYZ school, Malerkotla. Request your father to send you some money.

13. Complete the following paragraph in 80-100 words:

(5Marks)

[My School Library: school a temple of learning __ library an altar ____ a big library in my school ____ 50,000 books ____ kept subject wise __ newspapers and magazines __ librarian very helpful and kind ____ really useful]

OR

Suppose a friend of yours wants to know about your school library. The answers are given below. Complete the dialogues by writing questions your friend asked.

Q.1. _____

Ans. Yes, our school has a big library.

Q.2. _____

Ans. It has three sections- Punjabi, Hindi and English.

Q.3. _____

Ans. Mr. Dharam Singh is in charge.

Q.4. _____

Ans. There are fifteen big steel almirahs in the library.

Q.5. _____

Ans. There are more than six thousand books in the library.

Q.6. _____

Ans. Yes, there are many novels and story books in it.

Q.7. _____

Ans. Yes, our library has general knowledge books too.

Q.8. _____

Ans. Yes, there are tables and chairs in our library.

Q.9. _____

Ans. Our class goes twice a week to the library.

Q.10. _____

Ans. We can take out one book at a time.

14. (a) Notice Writing:

(3 Marks)

You are the incharge of the Junior Humanities Forum of your school. The Forum is organising a Paper Reading Contest. Draft a notice inviting the participants to give their names.

OR

(b) Explain the following newspaper headlines in 10-15 words:

- i. Army man saved 11 from Tsunami Waves.
- ii. Residents Get I-Cards full of errors.

15. Translate any three of the following sentences into Punjabi/Hindi: (3×1=3 Marks)

- i. He sees a Pakistani tank.
- ii. Many wise men came to the king.
- iii. He was a great poet.
- iv. It is a small town.
- v. I had misspelt it.
- vi. Saint Ravidas was very humble

16. Translate any three of the following sentences into English: (3×1=3 Marks)

- i. ਬੁਰੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਚੋ। / बुरी संगति से बचें।
- ii. ਕਦੇ ਝੂਠ ਨਾ ਬੋਲੋ। / कभी झूठ मतबोलो।
- iii. ਉਹ ਕੋਲਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਪਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ? / वे शोर क्यों कर रहे हैं?
- iv. ਆਓ ਖੇਡੀਏ। / चलो खेलें।
- v. ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਘਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਵੇਚ ਦਿੱਤਾ। / उसने अपना घर क्यों बेच दिया?
- vi. ਕੀ ਮੈਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਆ ਜਾਵਾਂ। / क्या मैं अंदर आ सकता हूँ?