



**WORK SHEET -1**  
**GRADE: VIII**  
**EVALUATION-3/ ANNUAL EXAM, 2018-19**  
**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**SECTION A- READING**

**1. Read the given passage carefully:**

**5 Marks**

During the Gulf War, a few years back, tens of thousands of sea birds were killed due to oil spills. Do you know what makes crude oil on ocean water so deadly?

Crude oil is not used in the same state it is produced at the off-shore wells. It is converted in refineries into a wide range of products such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel, fuel oils, and petrochemical feedstocks. Before it is refined, the oil also contains potentially fatal components.

Crude oil is made up of compounds of carbon and hydrogen called hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons may be paraffin, the oil that is used as fuel in heaters and lamps or cycloparaffins (naphthenes) or aromatic compounds in varying proportions. While crude oil found in the US is mostly paraffinic, that found along the Gulf Coast are naphthenic which contain sulphur compounds in varying amounts, a small amount of nitrogen and very little oxygen. Every variety of crude oil has nickel and vanadium in high concentration. Iron may be found in organic form due to the corrosion of pipes. Paraffins like methane and ethane are asphyxiants, substances that cause suffocation. The effects of cycloparaffins are more or less similar to those of the paraffins but unsaturated paraffin are more noxious, than the saturated ones. The sulphur present in crude oil may be toxic. The mechanism of toxic action seems to involve its breakdown to hydrogen sulphide. They will act principally on the nervous system with death resulting mainly from respiratory paralysis. Sulphur in the form of aromatic thiophenes, benzothiophenes can damage the livers and kidneys of sea animals. Sulphur compounds like mercaptans can be very dangerous too.

**On the basis of your reading of the above passage, choose the correct options from the ones given. Write the correct option in your answer sheet:**

(a) Thousands of sea birds were killed due to oil spills because \_\_\_\_\_

(i) it suffocated them

(ii) it was poisonous

(iii) birds couldn't enter the sea

(iv) there was no fish to feed on

(b) The primary components of crude oil are \_\_\_\_\_

(i) methane and ethane (ii) carbon and hydrogen

(iii) sulphur compounds (iv) naphthenes

(c) Paraffin is used \_\_\_\_\_

(i) to make hydrocarbons (ii) as fuel

(iii) in refineries (iv) in petrochemicals

(d) Sulphur in crude oil \_\_\_\_\_

(i) damages nervous system (ii) damages the livers and kidneys

(iii) causes suffocation (iv) causes respiratory problems

**Answer the following:**

(e) What are the ill effects of crude oil?

(f) What do you mean by Asphyxiants ?

(g) The word 'refined' means \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which follow:**

(1) There are two types of diabetes, insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent. Between 90–95% of the estimated 13–14 million people in the United States with diabetes have non-insulin-dependent, or Type II, diabetes. Because this form of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called adult-onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore, nearly half of all people with diabetes do not know

they have it. For instance, someone who has developed Type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. While the causes, short-term effects, and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause the same long-term health problems.

(2) Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for Energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, glucose (commonly known as sugar), for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the bloodstream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes

blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle, or fat.

(3) In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the pancreas, found just behind the stomach, makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. This condition usually begins in childhood and is known as Type I (formerly called juvenile-onset) diabetes. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin-dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but their bodies' tissues do not respond well to the insulin signal and, therefore, do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.

(4) Insulin resistance is an important factor in non-insulin-dependent diabetes, and scientists are searching for the causes of insulin resistance. They have identified two possibilities. The first is that there could be a defect in the insulin receptors on cells. Like an appliance that needs to be plugged into an electrical outlet, insulin has to bind to a receptor in order to function. Several things can go wrong with receptors. For example, there may not be enough receptors to which insulin may bind, or a defect

in the receptors may prevent insulin from binding. The second possible cause of insulin resistance is that, although insulin may bind to the receptors, the cells do not read the signal to metabolize the glucose. Scientists continue to study these cells to see why this might happen.

(5) There's no cure for diabetes yet. However, there are ways to alleviate its symptoms. In 1986, the National Institute of Health panel of experts recommended that the best treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes is a diet that helps one maintain a normal weight and pays particular attention to a proper balance of the different food groups. Many experts, including those in the American Diabetes Association, recommend that 50–60% of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12–20% from protein, and no more than 30% from fat. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates, like breads, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise.

Additionally, studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw, unpeeled foods. A doctor or nutritionist should always be consulted for more of this kind of information and for help in planning a diet to offset the effects of this form of diabetes.

**Answer the following questions:**

- a. What may be the most dangerous aspect of Type II diabetes? 1
- b. What is common and uncommon for Type I and Type II diabetes? 2
- c. What is the main function of insulin? 1
- d. Where is excess glucose stored?. 1
- e. What are the causes of insulin resistance in non-insulin-dependent diabetes? 2
- f. What kind of a treatment is recommended for non-insulin-dependent diabetics? 2

1.2 Find the words/phrases from the passage which mean the same as: 2 marks

- a. Beginning (Para 1)
- b. React (Para 3)

### **3.Those Winter Sundays**

Sundays too my father got up early  
and put his clothes on in the blue black cold

then with cracked hands that ached  
from labour in the weekday weather made  
banked fires blaze. No one ever thanked with him.

I'd wake and hear the cold splintering, breaking  
When the rooms were warm he'd call,  
And slowly I would rise and dress.  
Fearing the chronic angers of that house,  
Speaking indifferently to him  
Who had driven out the cold  
And polished my good shoes as well.  
What did I know, what did I know  
Of love's austere and lonely offices?  
Robert Hayden

**Read the poem and choose the most appropriate option (7 marks)**

- (a) What does the phrase 'Sundays too' mean?
- (i) he slept late on Sundays
  - (ii) he did not work on Sundays
  - (iv) Sundays were special
  - (v) Sundays were like other days
- (b) Who is the speaker in the poem?
- (i) Father
  - (ii) Mother
  - (iii) Son
  - (iv) Servant
- (c) When would 'I' get up?
- (i) When he hears his father working
  - (ii) When his father calls for his help
  - (iii) When his father gets up
  - (iv) When the rooms become warm
- (d) How did the poet behave towards his father?
- (i) indifferent but loving
  - (ii) cold but sometimes nice
  - (iii) indifferent and careless
  - (iv) warm and considerate
- (e) What does the poet feel about it now?
- (i) regret
  - (ii) indifference
  - (iii) anger

- (v) excitement
- (f) What did the father do immediately on getting up?
- (i) wake the others up
- (ii) polish the shoes
- (iii) make a fire
- (iv) scold others
- (g) 'Love's austere and lonely offices' here means
- (i) father took his duties as a gesture of his love
- (ii) father was a strict man
- (iii) father did not like to be with his family
- (iv) father's office was serious and lonely

### SECTION-B WRITING AND GRAMMAR

4. Develop a story in 50-60 words with the help of the following lines in your own words.

Yesterday I was going to school. On the way I saw a child in the middle of the road. A car was coming at full speed .

5. As the Secretary of the Science Club of your school, write a notice in about 50 words informing students of an inter class science quiz.

6. Tarun decided to write a story but after some time, he could not complete the story as he lost interest. Complete his story on the basis of the beginning given below.

“Once upon a time, the Lion, the king of the forest, was celebrating his son's birthday. All the animals and birds of the forest were to participate in the grand function....”

OR

**Complete the story on basis of the given hints**

The Grocer very greedy-mixed stones in pulses.

- Sand is spices - sold to the poor villagers
- Turned a deaf to their complaints
- Only grocery store in the village.....

**7. Write who/that/which in the blanks.**

- g. She always asks me questions \_\_\_\_\_ are difficult to answer.
- h. I have a friend \_\_\_\_\_ is very good at repairing cars.
- i. A coffee-maker is a machine \_\_\_\_\_ makes coffee.
- j. I don't like people \_\_\_\_\_ never stop talking.
- k. Have you seen the money \_\_\_\_\_ was on the table?
- l. Why does he always wear clothes \_\_\_\_\_ are too small for her?

**7. Join the sentences using who or which. .**

- e. She's that singer. She was on television last night.
- f. Next week there is a festival. It happens in the village every summer.

g. I paid the bills. They came yesterday.

**8. Make one sentence from the two short ones By using relative pronoun.**

She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete.

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1. They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby.

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1. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia.

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4. The customer liked the waitress. The waitress was very friendly.

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5. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father

**9. Identify whether the sentences are simple, complex, compound or compound-complex. Please underline dependent clauses where it applies.**

1. Vampires Dairies is my favorite television show, but I also love True Blood.

2. The student wiped the white board that was filthy with last week's notes.

3. The trendy fashion designer released her new line on Wednesday.

4. Trina and Hareem went to a bar in Hollywood to celebrate their anniversary.

5. Wicked Regina cast a spell on the entire city, so the citizens decided to rebel.

6. While waiting for the paint to dry, Angela went to Home Depot, and Martin organized the kitchen appliances.

7. After listening to the Kanye West CD, I have new respect for his music.

8. After the teacher chose groups, John and Sara were selected as partners for a project, yet Sarah did most of the work.

**9. Read the following conversation and complete the paragraph that follows.**

Jones: The soup is cold again. Why do I never have hot soup?

Wife : Because the kitchen is so far from the dining room.

Mr. Jones complained (a)\_\_\_\_\_. He wondered why (b) \_\_\_\_\_ hot soup. His wife explained that it was because (c) \_\_\_\_\_ from the dining room.

**10. Re-order the words/phrases to make meaningful sentences**

- a) every day/gives us/what/much more than/can buy/a/money/little meditation
- b) Methods of mediation / different temperaments / so many/have been developed / wonderful / to suit.
- c) With / by linking us / they / attain / our inner selves / equanimity / help us

- a. A little meditation every day gives us much more than what money can buy
- b. So many wonderful methods of meditation have been developed to suit different temperaments.
- c. They help us attain equanimity by linking us with our inner selves.

**11. Study the situations and then decide whether the following relative clauses are defining or non-defining.**

- a. His car, which cost nearly 20,000 pounds, is broken.
- b. Can you see the tree that has no leaves?
- c. We went and had dinner at that restaurant that you sister recommended.
- d. My eldest son, whose work takes him all over the world, is in Hong Kong at the moment.
- e. The car, which can reach speeds of over 300km/ph, costs over \$500,000.
- f. I'm going to wear the skirt that I bought in London.

**12. Write Clearly & Concisely**

- a. In winters days are shorter in length and in summers days are bigger in length as compare to winters.
- b. Due to resentment of the team, it has been decided that players will not play the match.
- c. The final completion of the construction will be within a month.
- d. The announcement will not be repeated again.
- e. The following mail should be reverted back.
- f. The school gets over by 2p.m. in the afternoon.
- g. There is possibility of heavy rain today.
- h. It is quite risky affair to travel alone at night.

**13. Use Idioms**

- a. By giving an apt reply to the landlord she actually.....
- b. Don't ..... . Ask for your account to be paid, and paid quickly.
- c. Marcia has taught her children .....when it comes to cleaning up after meals.

**14. Identify Simple past, Past perfect and past perfect continuous tense**

- a. Remember that horrible day: You eventually arrived. I had been waiting for you for two hours!
- b. I lived in Miami, Florida. I had lived in New York City before.

- c. I had been dreaming about a holiday in Greece. I couldn't believe it when my husband booked one as a surprise!
- d. Peter was Sally's best friend. She had known him all her life.
- e. The passengers were cross because the airline has lost everyone's bags.
- f. The children were wet because they had been playing football in the rain.

**15. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- a. I (not / see) Jacob for several years, but I recognised him immediately.
- b. She was exhausted because she(work) since eight o'clock that morning.
- c. Everything was white because it (snow).
- d. I was delighted when I found my keys. I (look) for them for hours.
- e. I (drink) coffee all morning. By lunchtime, I (feel) really strange!
- f. When I (arrive) it was clear she (work). There were papers all over the floor and books everywhere.

**SECTION C-LITERATURE & NOVEL**

**16. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BY IDENTIFYING FIGURE OF SPEECH**

A. They were so hungry they could chew their own arm off? Or maybe that they were so hungry they could eat a horse.

B. I was clean shaven when I  
 spotted a snail going by  
 I watched for a while  
 as he went half a mile  
 now my beard's reaching down to my thigh

C. There's poverty they'll say  
 when someone staggers drunkly.  
 There's poverty today  
 when someone dresses shuntly.

D. I do think we've become so reliant that the phones are never out of our reach. We're always trying to stay connected that way but it's actually disconnecting us from everything else because we're not just focused on what's in front of us; we focus on what's in our hand or off to the side.

**17. Answer The following:**

- a. How did the Frog scheme to break the birds' spirit and destroy her?
- b. What kind of test was kept by the princess for the suitors?
- c. Describe the tea party.
- d. Which are the things emphasized by the speaker in 'The Last Lecture'?
- e. What was the soldier's point of view in 'The Man He Killed'?
- f. Dr. Pausch's legacy is built on what he calls the "head fake" or indirect learning. Discuss.
- g. On what evidence did the King ask the jury to sentence the Knave?
- h. What the city of Benaras known for?

i. What was strange that the Mongol envoy wanted to convey?

**18. Answer The following:**

a. How do the women in Bruno's family view Auschwitz and Bruno's father's position?

b. How do Bruno's grandparents' attitudes about his father's promotion and subsequent move to Auschwitz compare and contrast?

c. Bruno is technically nine years old... but how old does he seem to you? Older? Younger? Nine exactly? How do you think Boyne does when it comes to representing the voice of a kid? How about for Gretel's character?

d. What realization did Father piece together at the fence?

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