

NEW AL WUROOD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, JEDDAH, K.S.A



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TERM- 3 March, 2022-23

WORKSHEET: 1

GRADE: 8

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

SECTION A: READING

I. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions below.

Animals communicate with one another in many interesting ways. These may consist of signs, gestures, looks, sounds, smells or even light produced by the body. Song and dance are two other means of communication.

When faced with danger, animals warn others using signals such as mock charges, grimace or sound. They also call their friends or inform other members of the group about the sources of food and teach the young the ways of the world. Baby birds call their parents for help and attention and demand food.

Far from being a silent world, the ocean is a noisy place. Fishes, molluscs, sea lions, walruses, whales and dolphins chatter away in the water using a variety of sound-whistles, squeaks, clicks and groans with range from low-pitch to ultrasonic sounds that are beyond the range of human hearing. Whales and dolphins are sometimes called the ‘musicians of the sea’, as birds are the sky.

Many fishes are known to give distress calls when alarmed. Some fishes, like insects, produce sound by rubbing together parts of their body. Some make a point by grinding their teeth and certain kinds of molluscs do so by striking their two shells together.

The use of biological light is one of the most remarkable forms of animal communication as in the case of deep-sea fish of the dark waters such as fire-flies and glow-worms.

A number of animals also communicate in 'chemical language'. Pheromones are smelly chemicals secreted by some insects to pass messages. Others pick up these messages with the help of antennae where the sense organs are located. Communication within a terminate colony is ensured by using chemical commands.

Mammals communicate largely with facial expressions and sounds. Chimps and gorillas, for example, have a rich variety of expressions that reflect different moods.

The position of the ears, tail, type of look and exposure of teeth are also important means of communicating different messages. For instance, when a rabbit senses danger, it thumps the ground with its hind legs.

A beaver slaps its tail against the water and a gorilla beats its chest.

A. Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. Animals do not communicate with one another through
 - a. heat
 - b. looks
 - c. light
2. Whales and dolphins are known as the _____ of the sea.
 - a. ships
 - b. predators
 - c. musicians
3. Animals that talk using chemical language, secrete
 - a. androgen
 - b. pheromones
 - c. methane
4. Light as a means of communication, is used by
 - a. ladybird
 - b. grasshopper
 - c. firefly
5. Some molluscs produce sound by striking their shells
 - a. against rocks
 - b. against their molluscs
 - c. together

B. Choose the correct meanings of the given words:

1. GESTURES

a. movement of hands b. movement of feet c. movement of body

2. DISTRESS a. get rid of stress b. pain or sorrow c. stress a point

3. ULTRASONIC

a. extremely smart b. sound beyond human c. extremely loud sound hearing

C. Answer the following:

1. What are the different things that animals convey to other animals of their kind?
2. How do animals react when they sense danger?

SECTION B: LITERATURE

Q1: Read the part of the speech and choose the main point that Martin Luther King wants to make.

I Have a Dream: A public speech by American civil rights activist and Baptist minister, Martin Luther King Jr. at the Lincoln Memorial during the march in Washington D.C. on August 28, 1963.

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of your trials and tribulations. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive. Go back to the slums and ghettos of our modern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed.

A.

The main point the speaker wants to make is that African Americans should also be given respect and equal rights in Africa as well in America, in the future.

B.

The main point the speaker wants to make is that all people are treated equally and given respect in America but that is not the case in other places in the world.

C.

The main point the speaker wants to make is that all people are created equal and should be given equal rights and privileges, regardless of their colour or race.

Q2: Write a journal entry about the time you went out with your friends. Reflect on it.

Q3: Choose the option that uses onomatopoeia.

A. Your lungs fill & spread themselves,
wings of pink blood, and your bones
empty themselves and become hollow.

B. How they clang, and clash, and roar!
What a horror they outpour
On the bosom of the palpitating air!

C. You are beautiful and faded
Like an old opera tune
Played upon a harpsichord;

D. The free bird thinks of another breeze
and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees
and the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn

Q4: Choose the correct details about the speaker of the speech, Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

- A. Steve Jobs was an American politician. ()
- B. Steve Jobs was an American entrepreneur and inventor. ()
- C. Steve Jobs worked at Google and invented Microsoft Word. ()
- D. Steve Jobs decided on the name for Apple Computers.

Q5: Which of the following points should we keep in mind when creating an infographic? A.

- A. A clear layout that serves the purpose of the infographic
- B. Long paragraphs of informative text
- C. A strong narrative or storyline
- D. Tangential data about related issues

Q6: Which of the following elements does an infographic contain?

- A. Visual representation of data ()
- B. Designed text ()
- C. Videos ()

Q7: Plan an infographic on the topic of social media use among teenagers, using the table below.

Title		
Aim		
Audience		
Data and		
Narrative		

Q8: How can the infographic on social media use among teenagers be used in the real world? Answer in 1–2 sentences.

Q9: Ask a family member to read the given parts of the speech aloud for you. Listen carefully and answer the questions.

My second story is about love and loss. I was lucky—I found what I loved to do early in life. Woz and I started Apple in my parents’ garage when I was 20. We had just released our finest creation—the Macintosh—a year earlier, and I had just turned 30. And then I got fired. How can you get fired from a company you started? I was a very public failure, and I even thought about running away from the valley. But something slowly began to dawn on me—I still loved what I did.

- A. Do you think Steve Jobs ran away after getting fired from Apple? Give a reason for your answer.
- B. What do you think he will do next? Write your prediction in 2–3 sentences.

Q10: Read an excerpt from the poem, Caged Bird, by Maya Angelou and answer the question.

“The caged bird sings with a fearful trill of things unknown but longed for still and his tune is heard on the distant hill for the caged bird sings of freedom”.

How do we know that the theme of the poem is the desire for freedom?

- A. The words caged and sings of freedom suggest that. ()
- B. The words caged bird suggest that. ()

C. The words fearful trill tell us that.

Q11: Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.

But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
A. metaphor () B. onomatopoeia ()
C. personification () D. simile ()

Q12: Read the poem, Ah! Sun-flower, by William Blake.

*Ah Sun-flower! weary of time,
Who countest the steps of the Sun:
Seeking after that sweet golden clime
Where the travellers journey is done.
Where the Youth pined away with desire,
And the pale Virgin shrouded in snow:
Arise from their graves and aspire,
Where my Sun-flower wishes to go.*

What is the sunflower symbolic of? How does it affect the reader?

Q13: Read the text and choose ALL the options that reveal details about the characters.

It's a funny thing about mothers and fathers. Even when their own child is the most disgusting little blister you could ever imagine, they still think that he or she is wonderful. However, one also comes across parents who take the opposite line, who show no interest at all in their children, and these of course are far worse than the dotting ones. Mr and Mrs Wormwood were two such parents. They had a son called Michael and a daughter called Matilda, and the parents looked upon Matilda in particular as nothing more than a scab. It is bad enough when parents treat ordinary children as though they were scabs and bunions, but it becomes somehow a lot worse when the child in question is extraordinary, and by that I mean sensitive and brilliant. Matilda was both of these things, but above all she was brilliant. Her mind was so nimble and she was so quick to learn that her ability should have been obvious even to the most half-witted of parents.

- a. The author says that most parents take pride in admiring the most ordinary achievements of their children.
- b. The author compares Matilda to a wound that does not heal properly.
- c. Matilda was not only a brilliant but also a sensitive child.

d. Mr and Mrs Wormwood were the worst kinds of parents.