**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, AHMEDABAD REGION**  
**PERIODIC TEST 1 2019-20**

**CLASS-VIII (SET – 3)**  
**ENGLISH**

[TIME : 1:30 HOURS] [MAX.MARKS-40]

-: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

(i) There are 3 sections A, B and C.

Section A: Reading 10 marks

Section B: Writing and Grammar 16 marks  
Section C: Literature 14 marks

(ii) Attempt all questions.  
(iii) All the answer must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and write in the answer sheet

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|  | **SECTION - A (Reading – 10)** |  |
| 1. | **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.** | 5 |
|  | Mountaineering, also called mountain climbing, the sport of attaining, or attempting to attain, high points in mountainous regions, mainly for the pleasure of the climb. Although the term is often loosely applied to walking up low mountains that offer only moderate difficulties, it is more properly restricted to climbing in localities where the terrain and weather conditions present such hazards that, for safety, a certain amount of previous experience will be found necessary. For the untrained, mountaineering is a dangerous pastime.  Mountaineering differs from other outdoor sports in that nature alone provides the field of action—and just about all of the challenges—for the participant. Climbing mountains embodies the thrills produced by testing one’s courage, resourcefulness, cunning, strength, ability, and stamina to the utmost in a situation of inherent risk. Mountaineering, to a greater degree than other sports, is a group activity, with each member both supporting and supported by the group’s achievement at every stage. For most climbers, the pleasures of mountaineering lie not only in the “conquest” of a peak but also in the physical and spiritual satisfactions brought about through intense personal effort, ever-increasing proficiency, and contact with natural grandeur.  Early attempts to ascend mountain peaks were inspired by other than sporting motives: to build altars or to see if spirits actually haunted once-forbidden heights, to get an overview of one’s own or a neighbouring countryside, or to make meteorological or geological observations. Before the modern era, history recorded few attempts to ascend mountain peaks for the mere sake of the accomplishment. During the 18th century a growing number of natural philosophers—the scientists of their day—began making field trips into the Alps of Europe to make scientific observations. The area around Chamonix, France, became a special attraction to those investigators because of the great glaciers on the Mont Blanc chain. |  |
|  | 1. Mountaineering can be called a group activity in a sense more than other sports. How? 2. What do climbers achieve after scaling a mountain? 3. What is mountaineering for those who are not trained? 4. Very long ago, what were the reasons that people would climb mountain? 5. Why does Chamonix attract people? |  |
| 2. | **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**  **Summer Rain**  The worst days of any summer are the rainy ones. We spend all year looking forward to nice weather and long, hot days. All of winter, with its dreary gray days and bitter cold, we dream of those endless days at the beach, laying on the sand and soaking in the bright and burning sun. And then, summer comes, and it rains.  As a child, I would wake up to rainy summer days and come close to crying. It wasn’t fair. We suffered through months of school and miserable weather for those scant ten weeks of freedom and balmy weather. Any day that I could not spend at the beach or playing ball with my friends seemed like a punishment for something I didn’t even do.  On those rainy summer days, I had nothing fun to do and could only sit inside, staring out at the rain like a Dickensian orphan. I was an only child, so there was no one else to play with. My father worked from home, so I was not truly alone, but he could not actively play with me since he was technically at work. It was those days that I would resign myself to whatever was on television or any books that I could find lying around. I’d crawl through the day and pray each night that the rain would not be there the next day.  As an adult, though, my opinion of summer rain has changed. When you have to work every day, summer is not as eagerly anticipated. Mostly, the days run together, bleeding into each other so that they no longer seem like separate entities and instead feel like continuations of the same long day. Everything seems monotonous and dull, and an ennui or listlessness kicks in. Such a mind-set makes you cheer for anything new or different. I spend the winter dreaming of summer and the summer dreaming of winter.  When summer comes, I complain about how hot it is. And then I look forward to the rain, because the rain brings with it a cold front, which offers a reprieve—admittedly one that is all too short—from the torture of 100° and humid days. Rainy days are still the worst days of the summer, but summer rain today means positively beautiful—and considerably cooler—weather tomorrow. | 5 |
|  | a) The passage makes use of language that is   1. metaphorical 2. rhetorical 3. formal 4. ambiguous   b) According to the passage, summer is different for adults because   1. rain brings with it cold temperatures for the following days 2. the weather is much warmer than it is for children 3. they do not get a long time off from work for the season 4. they better know how to occupy their downtime   c) According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the narrator as a child?   1. He or she was often bored on summer days. 2. He or she preferred cooler weather. 3. He or she liked staying indoors. 4. He or she had no siblings.     d) Compared to how he or she was as a child, the narrator as an adult is   1. more realistic 2. less excitable 3. more idealistic 4. less calm   e) As used in the final paragraph, the word reprieve most nearly means   1. a permanent conclusion 2. a short continuation 3. a higher level of pain 4. a temporary break |  |
|  | **SECTION-B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR-16 MARKS)** |  |
| 3. | You are Nikhil/Neha, the Head Boy/ Head Girl of Chandigarh Public School, Chandigarh. Write a notice in 50 words on behalf of your school inviting all the grandparents of the students of your school to celebrate Grandparent’s Day. | 4 |
| 4. | Write a paragraph on the topic ‘My Dream ’. | 6 |
| 5. | The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Find the error and rectify them. One has been done as an example | 4 |
|  | Incorrect Coreect  Man is the social animal and \_ the a  he can’t lived without society. a) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  He have various responsibilities b) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_  in the society. By performing them, c) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  he can lead to the happy life. d) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 6. | Rearrange the following words/ phrases to make meaningful sentences:   1. superior / my bat / yours / to / is 2. the/ second / the /first sum / easier / than / is | 2 |
|  | **SECTION D (LITERATURE – 14 Marks)** |  |
| 7. | Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow:  Not a crumb to be found  On the snow-covered ground;  Not a flower could he see,  Not a leaf on a tree.  “Oh! What will become”, says the cricket, “of me?”   * + - 1. Which season is being talk about in the above stanza?       2. Who speaks the line “Oh! What will become of me?”       3. What difficulty or crisis is talked in the above line?       4. Which word in the stanza means “a piece of bread”? | 4 |
| 8. | Answer **ANY FIVE**  from the questions given below:     1. Why did Tilly’s family come to Thailand? 2. What jobs did Hans wolf and Jim Macpherson have when they were not soldiers? 3. What is Connie’s Christmas present? Why is it the best Christmas present in the world? 4. Why is the Giant called selfish? 5. How did the East India Company subdue the Indian princes? 6. Why did Velu run away from home? | 10 |