

**QUESTION BANK FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23**

GRADE: VIII

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

HONEYCOMB

**LESSON 1- THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT IN
THE WORLD**

Q1] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

As I was speaking her eyes never left my face. I opened the tin box and gave it to her. That was the moment her eyes lit up with recognition and her face became suffused with a sudden glow of happiness. I explained about the desk, about how I had found it, but I don't think she was listening.

1. The lady being talked to, is
 - (a) Connie
 - (b) the matron
 - (c) Hans Wolf's wife
 - (d) none of the above

2. The lady was not listening because
 - (a) she was sick.
 - (b) she was deaf.
 - (c) she was too happy.
 - (d) she had recognised the speaker.

3. Why did Connie's eyes lit up after looking at the tin box?
 - (a) It was her long lost tin box.
 - (b) She liked that tin box a lot.
 - (c) She recognised the tin box with a memory.
 - (d) She was happy that she got a Christmas gift.

4. Choose the correct synonym of the word- 'recognition'
- (a) denial
 - (b) disregard
 - (c) identification
 - (d) ignorance

Q2] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

I should like to be able to tell you that we began it. But the truth, I'm ashamed to say, is that Fritz began it. First someone saw a white flag waving from the trenches opposite. Then they were calling out to us from across no man's land, "Happy Christmas, Tommy! Happy Christmas!" When we had got over the surprise, some of us shouted back, "Same to you, Fritz! Same to you!" I thought that would be that. We all did. But then suddenly one of them was up there in his grey greatcoat and waving a white flag. "Don't shoot, lads!" Someone shouted. And no one did. Then there was another Fritz up on the parapet, and another. "Keep your heads down," I told the men, "it's a trick." But it wasn't.

1. What is the symbolic meaning of the 'white flag'?
- (a) War
 - (b) Peace
 - (c) Negotiation
 - (d) New start
-
2. Why were they calling each other 'Fritz' and 'Tommy'?
- (a) Because they were their real names.
 - (b) Because they loved these names.
 - (c) Because they were common names for German and British.
 - (d) Because they were teasing each other.
-
3. What did the writer mean by "Fritz began it"?
- (a) The writer is saying that the Fritz began the war.
 - (b) The writer is saying that the Fritz began the celebration.
 - (c) The writer is saying that the Fritz began shooting.
 - (d) None of the above

4. Which is the option that best describes 'a trench'?
 - (a) closure
 - (b) hollow
 - (c) break
 - (d) ridge

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

1. Describe the condition of roll – top box. From where the author found the roll-top box?
2. Why did the author buy roll top box even though it was in bad condition?
3. What was there inside the tin box?
4. What did Hans & Jim talk about when they were sharing rum & sausage?
5. How usually the war end? And how should it be end and why?

Q4] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

1. You are the best Christmas present'. What was the best present? What was its importance?
2. Why was the letter written? What was the wonderful thing that had happened?
3. Write the character sketch of Mrs. Macpherson.

Q5] Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the topic:

1. "*War is no solution to disputes*". Explain the sentence in relation with the chapter and the German and British soldiers described in it.
2. What was the speciality of Connie's Christmas cake?
 - (a) It was baked with love.
 - (b) It was baked with all proper ingredients.
 - (c) There was marzipan all around the Christmas cake.
 - (d) It was made only on Christmas every year.
3. Why was Connie happy to see the tin box and the narrator?
 - (a) She has been waiting all her life for her husband.
 - (b) She misunderstood the narrator to be her husband.
 - (c) She recognised the tin box and the letter as sent by her husband.

4. What is the central idea of the chapter ‘The Best Christmas Present in the World’?

POEM 1- THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

Q1] Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions that follow:

*A silly young cricket accustomed to sing
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.
Began to complain when he found that, at home,
His cupboard was empty, and winter was
come. Not a crumb to be found
On the snow-covered ground;
At last, by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with
cold, way he set off to a miserly ant,
To keep if, to keep him alive, he would
grant Him shelter from rain,
And a mouthful of grain.*

1. What was the routine of the cricket?
 - (a) The cricket always singed and danced the summer.
 - (b) The cricket was very hardworking.
 - (c) The cricket did not collect food waiting for the right time.
 - (d) The cricket thought that he can survive the winter happily.

2. What happened when winters arrived?
 - (a) There was snow all around.
 - (b) The cricket was trembling with cold.
 - (c) There was no food and the cricket was starving.
 - (d) All of the above

3. What were the ants doing in summer season?
 - (a) The ants were enjoying the warm weather.
 - (b) The ants were collecting food for the cricket.
 - (c) The ants were working hard and collecting food for winters.
 - (d) The ants were building a house for themselves.

4. What did the cricket do out of starvation and cold?
 - (a) The cricket went out in search of food.
 - (b) The cricket was feeling guilty and started crying.
 - (c) The cricket went to the ants for food and shelter.
 - (d) The cricket learnt his lesson and waited for winters to get over.

5. Pick out the proverb that best suits the theme of the poem:
 - (a) Honesty is the best policy.
 - (b) Make hay while the sun shines.
 - (c) Time is your worst enemy.
 - (d) Every cloud has a silver lining.

Q2] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

1. The cricket says, "Oh! What will become of me? When does he say it, and why?"
2. What is ant's final suggestion for the cricket?

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

1. Narrate the story of the ant and the cricket in about 50 words. What moral or message does it convey?
2. Bring out the central idea of the poem, The Ant and the Cricket.

Q4] Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the topic:

1. What is the Rhyme Scheme of the poem 'The Ant and the Cricket'?
2. What is the tone of the poem 'The Ant and the Cricket'?
3. Write 5 pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

CHAPTER 2- THE TSUNAMI

Q1] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Many people believe that animals possess a sixth sense and know when the earth is going to shake. Some experts believe that animals' more acute hearing helps them to hear or feel the earth's vibration. They can sense an approaching disaster long before humans realize what's going on. We cannot be sure whether animals have sixth sense or not. But the fact is that the giant waves that rolled through the Indian Ocean killed more than 150,000 people in a dozen countries but not many animals have been reported dead.

1. Animals' sense of hearing is _____ as compared to human beings.
 - (a) better
 - (b) worse
 - (c) same
 - (d) negligible

2. The word 'acute' in the passage means
 - (a) sharp
 - (b) small
 - (c) good
 - (d) bad

3. What was the reason behind very few animals being victims of the tsunami?
 - (a) They possess a sixth sense that helps them predict
 - (b) They have acute hearing abilities
 - (c) People saved them

(d) Both A and B

4. Some experts believe that animals' more acute hearing helps them to
- hear or feel the Earth's vibration
 - find food
 - find their young ones
 - None of the above

Q2] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

The water was swelling and kept coming in," Penny Smith remembered. "The beach was getting smaller and smaller. I didn't know what was happening." But Tilly Smith sensed that something was wrong. Her mind kept going back to a geography lesson she had taken in England just two weeks before she flew out to Thailand with her family.

1. The water referred to in the above lines is
- the boiling water in a pot
 - the water of a river
 - the sea water
 - none of the above.
2. The beach was getting smaller and smaller". What does it indicate?
- The water was swelling and kept coming in.
 - Something was wrong.
 - People were running in to the beach.
 - Water was receding.
3. Penny is describing a scene from

- (a) India.
- (b) England.
- (c) America.
- (d) Thailand.

4. Telly felt that something was wrong

- (a) because she had never seen such waves.
- (b) because her mind kept going back to her geography lesson she had taken in England.
- (c) because she had sixth sense.
- (d) because she was scared.

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

1. Which behaviour of an animal shows that they already get to know about disaster?
2. What did Tilly do to save the life of people at beach?
3. How did Tilly Smith know that it was a Tsunami?
4. What is a Tsunami and how is it caused?
5. What did Ignacious do when he felt an earthquake?

Q4] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

1. Give a brief account of how the animals saved themselves when the giant waves hit India and Sri-Lanka.
2. Look carefully at the picture and try to describe the scene. What might be the boy's feelings?
3. Discuss the significance of the geography lesson which Tilly had



learnt two weeks before she flew to Thailand.

Q5] Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the topic:

1. **'Understanding nature and its inhabitants can reduce causality in disasters.'** Comment.
2. Tilly's story had some important messages attached to it. What were they?
3. Arrange the sentences according to the sequence in which they have occurred in the lesson: Tsunami
 - a) Ignacious carefully took his television set off its table and put it down on the ground so that it would not fall and break
 - b) His wife was also swept away.
 - c) His wife woke him up at 6 a.m. because she felt an earthquake.
 - d) When the tremors stopped, they saw the sea rising.
 - e) Only the three other children who came with him were saved.
 - f) In the chaos and confusion, two of his children caught hold of the hands of their mother's father and mother's brother, and rushed in the opposite direction.
 - g) Then the family rushed out of the house.
 - h) He never saw them again.
4. Give effective measures of disaster management.

POEM 2-GEOGRAPHY LESSON

Q1] Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

When the jet reached ten thousand feet,

**It was clear why the country
Had cities where the rivers ran
And why the valleys were populated.
The logic of geography
That land and water attracted man-
Was clearly delineated
When the jet reached ten thousand feet.**

1. What became clear when the jet reached ten thousand feet?

- a) Why cities ran along the river
- b) Why valleys were populated
- c) Logic of geography
- d) All of the above

2. The cities are developed

- (a) in the open space.
- (b) on the hill-side.
- (c) by the river-side.
- (d) in the deserts.

3) The valleys are populated because

- (a) the climate is good.
- (b) people love the hills.
- (c) the life is safe there.
- (d) the water is easily available.

4) The word 'delineated' means

- a) very close
- b) shown
- c) pleasant
- d) great

Q2] Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

**When the jet sprang into the sky,
it was clear why the city
had developed the way it had,
seeing it scaled six inches to the mile.**

1.The 'jet' in the passage refers to:

- (a) jet black
- (b) jet engine
- (c) jet liner
- (d) jet stream.

2.The poet realised why

- (a) he was in the sky
- (b) the city had developed
- (c) there were new ways in the city
- (d) the city had taken the shape it had.

3.The city appeared from the sky

- (a) very big
- (b) very small
- (c) very wide
- (d) very beautiful.

4.The word 'scaled' in the passage means:

- (a) measured
- (b) spotted
- (c) climbed
- (d) like a scale

Q3. Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

There seemed an inevitability

**about what on ground had looked haphazard,
unplanned and without style**

When the jet sprang into the sky.

1. What did the poet see from the jet?
2. What seemed inevitable?
3. Why is logic not seen on the earth?

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

- a) What was once most necessary for the emergence of a city in the past?
- b) How does the city appear to be from the window?
- c) What is the logic of geography?
- d) When the logic of Geography was clearly delineated?
- e) What lesson do you learn from the poem?

Q4] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

- a) What was difficult to understand from that height?
- b) What geographic lessons did the poet in the jet learn when the jet reached ten thousand feet?
- c) What is the poet trying to bring out about human beings, the earth and learning?

CHAPTER 4- BEPIN CHOUDHURY'S LAPSE OF MEMORY

Q1] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

"I don't suppose you recognise me."

"Have we met before?" asked Bepin Babu.

The man looked greatly surprised. "We met every day for a whole week. I arranged for a car to take you to the Hudroo falls."

1. Hudroo falls are in
 - (a) Kolkata
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Ranchi
 - (d) Delhi.

2. The man looked surprised because
 - (a) he was acting to convince Bepin Babu
 - (b) he was really surprised
 - (c) he felt he was being cheated
 - (d) he thought Bepin Babu was lying.

3. The word 'greatly surprised' means the same as
 - a. astonished
 - b. rage
 - c. calmness
 - d. expectation

Q2] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

"What are you saying, Mr Choudhury? You had a fall in Hudroo and cut your right knee. I brought you Iodine. I had fixed up a car for you to go to Netarhat the next day, but you couldn't because of the pain in the knee. Can't you recall anything? Someone else you know was also in Ranchi at that time. Mr Dinesh Mukerji."

- i. Who is the speaker of these lines?
- ii. Who was Dinesh Mukerji?
- iii. Why was he not able to recall anything?
- iv. Is the speaker telling the truth?

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines

- a) Why did Bepin Choudhury drop at Kalicharan's in new market?
- b) What happened with Bepin Choudhury at Ranchi? How did Mr. Parimal help him?
- c) Who sent the letter to Bepin and what was written there?
- d) What happened at Kalicharan's shop?
- e) Who was Chuni? What kind of relationship do they sha

Q4] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

- a) What was Bepin Choudhury's ailment or problem? Was it real or deliberate?
- b) Chunni Lai was talented yet 'kept turning up like a bad penny'. What do you get about the character of Chunni Lai?
- c) Why couldn't Bepin Babu ignore what Parimal Ghose had said to him?

Q5] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

When Dr Chanda came, Bepin Babu said, "I 'm fine.

It all came back as soon as I got off the train at Ranchi."

'A unique case', said Dr Chanda. "I shall certainly write about it in a medical journal,"

"The reason why I sent for you,' said Bepin Babu, is that I have a pain in the hip from a fall in Ranchi. If you could prescribe a painkiller."

1. Why was Dr Chanda surprised?

- (a) Because Bepin Babu's case was a unique one.
- (b) Because Bepin Babu had become well without medication.
- (c) Because Bepin Babu needed a painkiller.
- (d) Because Bepin Babu had hurt his hip.

2. Why does Bepin Babu choose to tell a lie to Dr Chanda?

- (a) Bepin Babu was too embarrassed to tell Dr Chanda the truth.
- (b) Bepin Babu thought Dr Chanda was an ally of Chunnilal.
- (c) Bepin Babu wanted to confuse Dr Chanda.
- (d) Bepin Babu had lost it completely.

3. Dr Chanda thinks of writing about Bepin Babu's case in a....

- (a) newspaper
- (b) health magazine
- (c) medical journal
- (d) anthology

4. Where did Bepin babu fall?

- a) Kolkata
- b) Kalicharan market
- c) Ranchi
- d) Haridwar

Q.5 Rearrange the jumbled words in each sentence to form correct sentences.

You will find that each sentence contains an idiomatic expression that you have come across in the lesson. Underline the idiom and write down its meaning. Then use your dictionary to check the meaning.

(i) Stop/and tell me/beating about/what you want/the bush

Ans:

Idiom:

(ii) don't pay/if you/attention/you might/the wrong train/to the announcement/board

Ans:

Idiom:

(iii) The village/tried/the crime/on the young woman/to pin

Ans:

Idiom:

(iv) Bepin Babu/orders to/telling people/under/loved/doctor's/eat early/that he was

Ans:

Idiom:

POEM 4- THE LAST BARGAIN

Q1] Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

A) *"Come and hire me," I cried, while in the morning*

I was walking on the stone-paved road.

Sword in hand the king came in his chariot.

He held my hand and said, "I will hire you with my power,"

But his power counted for naught, and he went away in his chariot.

- (i) Where was the poet walking?
- (ii) How did the king come to him?
- (iii) Why did he go away?
- (iv) How did the king will hire him?
- (v) Explain ‘Caught for naught.

B) He sun glistened on the sand, and the sea waves broke waywardly.

A child sat playing with shells.

He raised his head and seemed to know me and said, “I hire you with nothing.”

From henceforward that bargain struck in child’s play made me a free man.

- i. Where was the child playing?
- ii. Describe the scene?
- iii. Why did the poet let himself be hired for nothing?
- iv. Find a word in the passage which means ‘deal’.

Q2] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

- a) Describe the surrounding where the child was playing.
- b) What is the speaker’s last bargain? Why does he call it the best?

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

- a) What is a bargain? What attempts does the man make to strike a bargain?
- b) How did the speaker feel after talking to the child on the beach?

Q4] Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the topic:

- a) What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem?
- b) Identify the literary devices used in the following lines:
 - (i) “ a lady with a smile symbolises beauty”.
 - (ii) “made me a free man”.
- c) What is the message of the poem “The Last Bargain”?
- d) Why, according to you, the man accepted the offer of innocent child?

CHAPTER 5- THE SUMMIT WITHIN

Q1] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

“The experience of having climbed to the summit changes you completely. There is another summit. It is within yourself. It is in your own mind. Each man carries within himself his own mountain peak. He must climb it to reach to a fuller knowledge of himself. It is fearful, and unscalable.”

1. Name the mountain that the writer had climbed.
 - (a) Mount Everest
 - (b) Kanchenjunga
 - (c) Nanda Devi
 - (d) Kamet
2. Which is the other summit?
 - (a) The summit of the Mount Everest
 - (b) The summit of the mind
 - (c) The summit of Kanchenjunga
 - (d) The summit of Desires
3. How does the experience of the other summit changes one completely?
 - (a) It makes the writer more conscious and aware
 - (b) It makes the writer proud
 - (c) It makes the writer jubilant
 - (d) It makes the writer compassionate
4. Find any two adjectives from the passage and use it in a sentence of your own.

Q2] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

“Man takes delight in overcoming obstacles. The obstacles in climbing a mountain are

physical. A climb to a summit means endurance, persistence and will power. The demonstration of these physical qualities is no doubt exhilarating, as it was for me also.”

1. Which are the three necessary qualities to reach the summit?
 - (a) Endurance, persistence and will power
 - (b) Endurance, persistence and obstacles
 - (c) Hindrance, obstacles and blockage
 - (d) Courage, jubilation and hard work

2. The obstacles in climbing a mountain are
- (a) mental
 - (b) physical
 - (c) financial
 - (d) psychological

3. Give the synonym of obstacles.
- (a) hindrance
 - (b) summit
 - (c) peak
 - (d) endurance

4. Standing on the Everest, the writer was
- (a) overjoyed
 - (b) very sad
 - (c) jubilant and sad
 - (d) happy

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

- a) Who was Major HPS Ahluwalia?
- b) How was the experience of author when he climbed mountains?
- c) Why did they leave the picture of God at Everest?
- d) “The man who has been to the mountains is never the same again”. Why?
- e) Why did the author climb mountains?

Q4] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

- a) What do you learn from the text “The Summit Within”?
- b) How does Ahluwalia describe his achievement?
- c) Write a short paragraph on following proverbs
(i) “Nothing is impossible”



(ii) “Where there is a will there is a way”

e) Poster making on Cleaning up - Mount Everest ‘The World highest rubbish dump’.

d) What problems do the climbers face as they climb a mountain?



Q5] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

All these thoughts led me to question myself as to why people climb mountains. It is not easy to answer the question. The simplest answer would be, as others have said, “Because it is there.” It presents great difficulties. Man takes delight in overcoming obstacles. The obstacles, in climbing a mountain are physical. A climb to a summit means endurance, persistence and will power. The demonstration of these physical qualities is no doubt exhilarating, as it was for me also. I have a more personal answer to the question. From my childhood I have been attracted by mountains. I had been miserable, lost, when away from mountains, in the plains. Mountains are nature at its best. Their beauty and majesty pose a great challenge, and like many, I believe that mountains are a means of communion with God.

- Why do people climb mountains?
- What is the meaning of ‘A climb to a summit’?
- What quality is ‘exhilarating’ for him?
- What was his childhood belief about mountains?

POEM 5- THE SCHOOL BOY

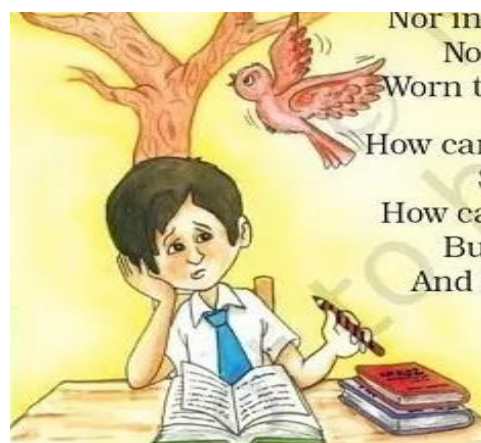
Q1] Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

*I love to rise in a summer morn,
When the birds sing on every tree;
The distant huntsman winds his
horn, And the skylark sings with me.*

O! what sweet company.

What is the Huntsman doing?

- He is killing animals.
- He is sleeping under a tree.



- c) He is talking to his friend.
- d) He is blowing his horn

What is a skylark?

- a) a snake
- b) an insect
- c) a bird
- d) a beast

c) The school boy finds the company of birds_____.

- a) interesting
- b) boring
- c) time passing
- d) none of the above

d)The word 'distant' means

- a) very close
- b) far off
- c) pleasant
- d) great

Q2] Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

*How can the bird that is born for joy,
Sit in a cage and sing*

*How can a child when fears annoy,
But droop his tender wing,*

And forget his youthful spring.

a) The speaker compares his school to a

- a) prison
- b) dark closed room
- c) cage
- d) well

b) The speaker compares himself to a

- a) bird
- b) tree
- c) river
- d) tiger

- c) The speaker wants to
 - a) sleep in the morning
 - b) play all the time
 - c) live a free life
 - d) study all the time

- d) The speaker does not like his teacher because the teacher
 - a) is unkind to him
 - b) does not teach him well
 - c) beats him too much
 - d) makes fun of him

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

- a) What makes the school boy unhappy?
- b) What is the boy fond of doing?
- c) Why does the boy compare himself to a caged bird?
- d) What is the poet's advice to parents of school-going kids?
- e) Why does the school boy compare himself to a plant?

Q4] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

- a) The poet deeply sympathizes with the boy. Do you agree?
- b) Do you think the boy is imaginative?
- c) What message does the poet want to convey through this poem?

Q5] Read the given stanza and answer the questions that follow:

*But to go to school in a summer
morn, O' it drives all joy away,
under a cruel eye outworn,
The little ones spend the
day, In sighing and dismay.*

- a) what drives his joy away?
- b) what does "it" refer to?
- c) Find out the rhyming words
- d) Find out the rhyme scheme of the given stanza

CHAPTER 6- THE JODY'S FAWN

Q1] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

He waited for the sound of the hooves to end, then cut to the right. The scrub was still. Only his own crackling of twigs sounded across the silence. He wondered for an instant if he had mistaken his direction. Then a buzzard rose in front of him and flapped into the air. He came into the clearing under the oaks. Buzzards sat in a circle around the carcass of the doe.

1. Who was it that went away on the horse?

- (a) Jody
- (b) Penny
- (c) Mill-wheel
- (d) Doc Wilson

2. He was trying to

- (a) find the fawn.
- (b) get a hare.
- (c) pick some herbs.
- (d) find his way in the forest.

3. He had come to the place where

- (a) he usually came.
- (b) the Doe was killed.
- (c) his father had asked him to go.
- (d) his mother had sent him.

4. Buzzard is

- (a) a large bird like the vulture that eats the flesh of dead animals
- (b) a large bird that sings melodiously.
- (c) a small bird with a red beak.
- (d) a small flesh-eating bird.

Q2] Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Penny turned his head. Jody stood beside him; the fawn clutched hard against him. It seemed to Penny that the boy's eyes were as bright as the fawn's. He said, "I'm glad you found him." Jody then went to the kitchen. The fawn wobbled after him. A pan of morning's milk stood in the kitchen safe. The cream

had risen on it. He skimmed the cream into a jug. He poured milk into a small gourd and held it out to the fawn.

1. Who was Penny?

- (a) Penny was Jody's father.
- (b) Penny was Jody's uncle.
- (c) Penny was Jody's friend.
- (d) Penny was Jody's neighbour.

2. Penny was glad to see the fawn because

- (a) Jody was unhappy without the fawn.
- (b) Jody's happiness was the happiness of Penny.
- (c) Penny was fond of the fawn.
- (d) Both a and b

3. The fawn wobbled after him. Choose the incorrect synonym of the word 'wobbled'.

- (a) stagger
- (b) shake
- (c) run
- (d) be unsteady

4. Find a word in the passage, which means 'gripped'.

- (a) clutched
- (b) skimmed
- (c) gourd
- (d) none of these

Q3] Answer the questions given below in about 1-2 lines:

- Q1. Why was Jody afraid of carrying the fawn through the clearing?
- Q2. How did Penny feel when he got up in the early morning?
- Q3. Why was Jody unwilling to have Mill-wheel with him?
- Q4. Were Doc Wilson and Mill-wheel supportive of Jody's decision?
- Q5. Why does Jody want to bring the fawn home?

Q4] Answer the questions given below in about 3-5 lines:

- Q1. Do you think Jody was compassionate and conscience-stricken? Why do you think so?
- Q2. Penny said 'you are smarter than boys of your age'. Why did he say so?

Q3. Describe the meeting of fawn and Jody in your own words.

Q5] Answer the questions given below on the basis of your understanding of the topic:

1. Jody feared that his parents might not allow him to bring the fawn home because
 - (a) they had a small house.
 - (b) of the expenses to feed the animal.
 - (c) the fawn was a dangerous animal.
 - (d) it was illegal to keep it.

2. While carrying the fawn back home, Jody was afraid because he thought?
 - (a) The fawn may get out of control.
 - (b) The Mill-wheel might follow him.
 - (c) He might not be able to carry the fawn.
 - (d) He might lose direction.

3. Why should you show compassion to animals and what are the ways in which you can show compassion to animals.

CH-8 A SHORT MONSOON DIARY

Q1. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The first day of monsoon mist. And it's strange how all the birds fall silent as the mist comes climbing up the hill. Perhaps that's what makes the mist so melancholy; not only does it conceal the hills, it blankets them in silence too. Only an hour ago the trees were ringing with birdsong. And now the forest is deathly still as though it were midnight. Through the mist, Bijju is calling to his sister. I can hear him running about on the hillside but I cannot see him.

1. What was strange in monsoon mist?

2. What made the mist so melancholy?

3. The antonym of the word 'reveal' from the passage is-
 - a. strange

b. mist

c. conceal

d. deathly

4. What was special about June 24?

a. as it was the first day of monsoon mist.

b. it rained that day

c. the trees were ringing with bird song

d. None of the above

5. Explain 'the forest is deathly still'.

Q2. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The rains have heralded the arrival of some seasonal visitors—a leopard, and several thousand leeches. Yesterday afternoon the leopard lifted a dog from near the servants' quarter below the school. In the evening it attacked one of Bijju's cows but fled at the approach of Bijju's mother, who came screaming imprecations. As for the leeches, I shall soon get used to a little bloodletting every day. Other new arrivals are the scarlet minivets (the females are yellow), flitting silently among the leaves like brilliant jewels. No matter how leafy the trees, these brightly coloured birds cannot conceal themselves, although, by remaining absolutely silent, they sometimes contrive to go unnoticed. Along come a pair of drongos, unnecessarily aggressive, chasing the minivets away.

1. Whom did the writer call 'some seasonal visitors'?

a. 'Some seasonal visitors were a leopard and several thousand leeches.

b. the rains

c. the scarlet minivets

d. Both 'a' and 'c'

2. Select the correct word from the passage that describes the given picture.

a. attacked

b. fled

c. flitting

d. None



3. 'Brilliant jewels' are -

a. the scarlet minivets, moving swiftly through the leaves

b. screaming imprecations

c. drongos

d. rains and several thousand leeches

4. How can these birds go unnoticed?

5. Choose antonym of the word submissive from the passage.

a. aggressive

b. silent

c. imprecations

d. leeches

Q2. Answer the questions in short:

1. Why is mist called Melancholy?

2. What happened on June 24?

3. How did the author describe the hill station and valley?
4. How can you say that “Plants to know that monsoon rain had come”?
5. What were the feelings of author on August 2?

Q3. Answer the questions in 5-6 lines:

1. Do you really think that “chuchundar are lucky”. Explain why?
2. When does the monsoon season begin and when does it end? How do you prepare to face the monsoon?
3. Where do the snakes and rodents take shelter? Why?

Q4. Answer the following questions

1. What message does ‘A Short Monsoon Diary’ convey?
2. What signs do we find in Nature which show that the monsoon is about to end?
3. What is the importance of diary entry? How does it reflect the mood and phases of the writer?
4. The lesson is a record of personal experiences

POEM-8 ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET

Q1. Read the stanza from the poem and answer the following questions.

The Poetry of earth is never dead:
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead;
That is the Grasshopper’s—he takes the lead
In summer luxury,—he has never done
With his delights; for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.

1. Which word in line 1 is the most obvious example of direction?
 - a. the
 - b. earth

c. never

d. poetry

2. What effect is the "hot sun" having on the birds? (line 2-3)

a. making them louder

b. making them quieter

c. killing them

d. fainting them

3. Who/What does the "voice" in line 3 belong to?

a. the grasshopper

b. the birds

c. the wind

d. the narrator

4. The given image refers to-

a. hedges

b. weed

c. mead

d. earth



5. _____ is a symbol of hot summer.

a. cricket

b. grasshopper

c. earth

d. butterfly

Q2. Answer the questions in short:

1. What is the meanings of the line: 'The poetry of earth is never dead'?

2. What do winter and summer season suggest?

Q3. Answer the questions in 4-5 lines:

1. Discuss poet's love for nature.
2. Whose voice do you hear on summer afternoons? Where does he go when he is tired?

Q4. The two seasons in the poem come to symbolize

- a. good and evil
- b. life and death
- c. positive and negative energy
- d. helpful and harmful insects

Q5. From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead. The poetic device used here is-

- a. metaphor
- b. simile
- c. personification
- d. repetition