



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST - 1
Class: VIII

Subject : English
Date : 18-07-2023

M.M: 30
Time: 1hr 30 min

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains four parts.
2. All the parts are compulsory.

SECTION- A (Reading) (7 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1. We usually think of a prison as a place where men and women are locked up for breaking the law. But this is a very recent development in the history of prisons.
2. Centuries ago, nobles and men of importance were often captured and imprisoned for revenge or until they were ransomed. It was not until the 19th century that prisons used for the punishment or correction of law violators.
3. Prisons before that time were places where those accused of breaking the law were held until trial. After the prisoners were tried, the sentence of the court was immediately carried out. They were sentenced to serve a term in prison. Those who had been declared guilty were put to death, whipped, or given other forms of bodily punishment, or fined.
4. Gradually men began to see that this cruel treatment did not prevent crime. The result was that imprisonment began to be used as a substitute for a death penalty and bodily punishment.
5. In England and in some of European countries, places called 'work houses' or 'houses for correction' were established after about 1550. Those places were used to imprison beggars, vagabonds, family deserters, debtors, and those guilty of minor offences.
6. The workhouses were then right at hand for use as prisons for keeping more serious offenders. These workhouses were not safe enough for keeping long-term prisoners, and thus prisons began to be built which furnished greater security.
7. Most of these prisons were unfit places to keep human beings. They were dirty, badly lighted, and cold. Food was bad and the treatment was harsh. Prisoners were thrown together, whether they were young or old, first offenders or hardened criminals. There was no work or training programme. The inmates sat idle.
8. In the late 18th century, men began to urge that the prisons be improved and better methods of caring for prisoners be developed. Prisons changed considerably with time, and today more and more people are coming to believe that a prison should help bring about the reformation of the inmate. There are all kinds of extensive programmes to train them, as well as medical and psychological help, recreational activity, and schooling.
9. In India, the existing prisons act is almost 130 years old. It was enacted by the British in 1894. There is no provision for reform and rehabilitation of prisoners in the existing act. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has prepared the 'Model Prisons Act 2023' that will replace the British-era law, to overhaul the prison administration that will intend in providing guidance and addressing gaps in the existing prison laws. The 2023 Act seeks to bring in the use of technology in prison management, make provisions for the grant of parole, furlough, and remission, and introduce special provisions for women and transgender inmates.

Answer the questions given below.

- (a) What do you think a prison is? (1)
- (b) How were the prisons used before 19th century? (1)
- (c) What kind of treatment was given to the prisoners centuries ago? (1)
- (d) How do you view modern prisons? Can they bring about reformation in prisoners? (1)
- (e) Do you think severe punishment can correct the law violators? Why/ Why not? (1)
- (f) As a student if you had done a mistake, how would you like to be punished? (1)
- (g) Find out words from the passage which means the same as the following. (1)
- (i) an alternative (para 4) (ii) wrong-doers (para 6)

SECTION- B (Writing) (9 Marks)

2. (a) Your school has decided to celebrate an 'Anti-War Week' from 1st to 7th August. As the Cultural Secretary of your school, write a notice in not more than 50 words inviting the students to participate in debate, slogan writing competition, painting etc. related to the theme. Put the notice in a box. (4)

OR

- (b) Your School has decided to invite two soldiers as guests who are also the ex-students of your school, on the occasion of Independence Day Celebration. Write a notice informing the students to present a cultural programme on that day. You are the Cultural Secretary of the school.
3. (a) You are Arun/Aruna, staying in the hostel of a school. You want to buy a bicycle as you want to participate in a bicycle rally organized by your school. Write an e-mail to your father requesting him to send money for the same. (5)

OR

- (b) You are a resident of 10, Mansarovar Garden, Ahmedabad. Write a letter to the Police Commissioner complaining against the rising incidents of chain snatching and pickpocketing in your area.

SECTION- C (Grammar) (4 Marks)

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. Do not copy the paragraph. (2)

Subhash Chandra Bose who was (a) _____ house arrest (b) _____ Kolkata, escaped (c) _____ January 17, 1941. Travelling incognito (d) _____ Peshawar, Kabul and Moscow, he reached Berlin, where he established Free India Centre.

5. It was your friend's birthday last week. You had prepared a birthday card for him/her. On the basis of the given instructions, complete the paragraph by choosing the right options. (2)

Instructions:

- Fold a piece of colour paper in half.
- Cut out pictures of flower blossoms from old calendars.
- Paste the blossoms onto the front of the card.
- Use marker pens to draw stems, leaves, border etc.
- Write a birthday message inside.

A piece of colour paper (A) _____. Pictures of flower blossoms (B) _____ from old calendars. The blossoms (C) _____ onto the front of the card. Marker pens were used to draw stems, leaves and border. A birthday message (D) _____ inside the card.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) | (i) was folded | (ii) is folded | (iii) were folded | (iv) are folded |
| (B) | (i) is cut | (ii) was cut | (iii) has been cut | (iv) were cut |
| (C) | (i) was pasted | (ii) is pasted | (iii) were pasted | (iv) are pasted |
| (D) | (i) has been written | (ii) is written | (iii) were written | (iv) was written |

SECTION - D (Literature) (10 marks)

6. Read the extract from the poem 'Geography Lesson' and answer the following questions.

2x1
=2

*But it was difficult to understand
That the men on the earth found
Causes to hate each other, to build
Walls across cities and to kill.
From that height, it was not clear why.*

- (a) What was difficult for the poet to understand?
(b) State the poetic device used in the fourth line with the correct expression.

OR

Read the extract from the lesson 'Bepin Choudhury's Lapse of Memory' and answer the following questions.

At five o'clock the same afternoon in Hudroo, two Gujarati gentlemen from a group of picnickers discovered Bepin Babu lying unconscious beside a boulder. When he came round, the first thing Bepin Babu said was, "I'm finished. There's no hope left."

- (a) Why did Bepin Babu lie unconscious?
(b) What do you mean by "I'm finished. There's no hope left."

7. Answer the following questions in not more than 50-60 words. (ANY TWO)

2x2=4

- (a) What qualities of Tilly saved her and her family from the death?
(b) How did the Djinn convince the camel to work?
(c) What is your opinion about 'the Ant's' principle?

8. Answer of the following questions in not more than 80-100 words. (ANY ONE)

4x1=4

- (a) Based on the poem 'The Ant and The Cricket' write the difference between the characters of Ant and the Cricket.

OR

- (b) Disaster Management is a great skill. Explain some safety methods that you should resort to during any natural calamity.