

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS 8
SUBJECT: ENGLISH I (2ND TERM 2020)

Prose
CHAPTER 6
The Elves and the Shoemaker

Comprehension

I Short answer type questions.

1. His wife Martha lived with the shoemaker.
2. The shoemaker was surprised the morning after he cut the leather because the shoes were already made just as he had dreamt in the night.
3. The rich man paid double the price for the pair of shoes.
4. The two customers paid enough to buy leather for four pairs of shoes.
5. The shoemaker and his wife hid behind the bookcase.
6. The elves came at midnight.
7. The shoemaker and his wife made a new set of clothes and a fine pair of leather shoes for the elves.
8. The shoemaker and his wife were able to buy enough fine leather to keep the shop going.

II Long answers type questions.

1. The shoes made from the shoemaker's last piece of leather was very special. It had bright shiny buckle, carefully crafted from silver, and the leather was finely stitched that the seams were invisible. The top of the shoes had the most perfect curl. It was the most beautiful shoes one had ever seen.
2. They said that the elves were wearing barely a stitch of clothing and old worn-out rags on their feet instead of shoes but the little elves seemed happy. They were the sweetest looking creature.
3. The shoemaker and his wife made clothes for the elves because they worked so hard to make the wonderful shoes for them but had no proper shoes or clothes for themselves.

III Arrange the following events of the story in sequence by numbering them. One has been done for you.

1. The shoemaker is unlucky and so poor that he has just enough leather left for one pair of shoes.
2. The elves makes the shoes
3. In the morning, there are some beautiful shoes in the shop.
4. A man comes to the shoemaker's shop. He likes the shoes.
5. The shoemaker and his wife see the elves at night.
6. The shoemaker and his wife make brand-new shoes and outfits for the elves.
7. The elves do not come to the shop again.

CHAPTER 7

Salim Ali: The Bird Man

Comprehension

I Short answer type questions.

1. Salim Ali had been raised up by his maternal uncle and his childless aunt who were from middle class.
2. His first pet was a baby yellow-throated sparrow.
3. Besides birds love he loved motorcycle and Alfonso mangoes.
4. His uncle sent him to visit Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) in Mumbai.
5. An Englishman (Honourary Secretary) W.S. Millard encouraged him to make a collection of birds and offered to train him in skinning and preservation.
6. His most popular article was 'Stopping by the Woods on a Sunday Morning' of 1930.
7. The Zoological Survey of India rejected him to get a job as an ornithologist since he did not have an M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree.
8. Salim Ali is also known as the 'Grand Old Man of Indian Ornithology' and 'The Bird Man of India'.

II Long answer type questions.

1. W.S Millard helped Salim Ali by encouraging him to make a collection of birds and offered to train him in skinning and preservation. He showed him the impressive collection of stuffed birds in the society and sent him few books including Edward Hamilton Aitken's "The common Bird of Bombay".
2. He saved the Bombay Natural History Society from closing down due to lack of funds by writing to the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru for help.
3. Salim Ali used to get up early in the morning and roam about till evening. His eyes always searched for something in the sky and on tree tops. He used to go on usual walks and watched the nests of the birds. Since his house was located among the trees he spent most of his time in observing birds and studying their daily activities.
4. Salim Ali faced a lot of challenges during his studies, work and personal life. He faced a year as unemployed, there were hardly any jobs available for ornithologists in India. He was rejected by the Zoological Survey of India to get a job as ornithologist since he did not have M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree. He went to Germany for further studies after coming back again there was no scope of job for his profession, so he created his own job.

III Match the following columns:

1. (e), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (g), 6. (f), 7. (c)

Be a Grammarian

II Choose the correct word in each sentence below:

1. Everyone, 2. Everyone, 3. Everyone, 4. Everyone, 5. Everyone, 6. Everyone.

CHAPTER 8

Toba Tek Singh

Comprehension

I Short answer type questions.

1. The exchanging of lunatics, after three years of partition of India and Pakistan had upset the inmates of the lunatic madhouse.
2. Some lunatics who weren't really crazy understood why India had been divided.
3. The Muslim lunatic, a Muslim league activist, used to wash fifteen or sixteen times a day.
4. The Anglo-Indian lunatics were worried how this partition will affect their situation in the madhouse.
5. The nonsensical phrase of Sikh lunatic was, "Upri gur gur di annexe di bedhiyana di mung di daal of di laltien".
6. Yes, Toba Tek Singh does exist even today. It is a city of Toba Tek Singh district in the Pakistani province of Punjab.

II Long answer type questions.

1. Partition seems to have made Bishan Singh especially frustrated because he only wanted to know if Toba Tek Singh was in Pakistan or India after the partition. This question frustrated him since no one could give him the right answer, his concern became deepened day by day.
2. At the end of the story, Bishan Singh was convinced by the officials that Toba Tek Singh was now in India. If by chance it was not there they would send it there directly. In a way he was successful because he lay in between India and Pakistan and that middle piece of land had no name because it was neither in India nor in Pakistan.
3. The nonsense phrase changed during the course of the story when Bishan Singh question anybody about Toba Tek Singh his answer adds to his phrase. He was confused and wanted the right answer. The answer he got from others for time being gave him satisfaction so he added it in his phrase.

III Fill in the blanks.

1. Lunatics
2. Anglo-Indian
3. Wagah
4. Toba Tek Singh

Be a Grammarian

II Choose the correct pair (either... or and neither... nor).

1. Either, or 2. Neither, nor 3. Either, or 4. Either, or 5. Neither, nor 6. Neither, nor
7. Either, or 8. Either, or 9. Neither, nor 10. Neither, nor.

CHAPTER 9

The Last Leaf

Comprehension

I Short answer type questions.

1. In this story, pneumonia is described as a cold and unseen stranger.
2. The doctor meant that Johnsy accepted that she was going to die and had given up all hope of survival.
3. The old ivy vine leaves describes Johnsy's appearance and feelings.
4. Mr. Behrman was Sue's model for the old hermit miner. He had one relation with Johnsy, the relation of humanity.
5. Sue called the leaf that Mr Behrman painted his 'masterpiece' because it looked so real that Johnsy had hope of living.
6. The twist in the story is when Mr Behrman paint the last leaf so that Johnsy will be more hopeful and can survive from her illness because Johnsy believe that if the last leaf fall, she must go too.

II Long answer type questions.

1. The writer personifies the illness, pneumonia, calling it 'Mr Pneumonia'. At the time the writer wrote this short story, pneumonia was more of a killer than it is today because medical science was underdeveloped.
2. Johnsy's attitude while watching the leaves fall one by one was that of a passive submission to death. But that thought of dying changed when she saw the leaf still hanging after the night's wind and rain, since then she began to think positive and recovered.
3. Though the story tells many things like life of ordinary people, artist, health, etc but the story highly speaks about life, friendship and sacrifice, the rest goes with it. The story points out that caring people still exist in this world and that love is abundantly present in the most trying times.

III Write new sentences using the following words:

(self attempt)

Be a Grammarian

II Use above suffixes in the given arts to form artists. One has been done for you.

1. Cartoonist
2. Dancer
3. Dramatist
4. Fashion designer
5. Movie maker
6. Musician
7. Novelist
8. Painter
9. Photographer
10. Poetess
11. Sculpturist
12. Actor.

Poetry
CHAPTER 2
Deep, Dark, Strange and Nasty Secrets in the Staffroom

Comprehension

I Short answer type questions.

1. The untidiness secrets were hidden behind the staffroom door.
2. The green substance like fur that grows on stale food is called mould.
3. The meaning of 'crust' in the first line of the third stanza is the hard outer surface of bread.
4. 'Ashtray' means a container into which people who smoke put ash.
5. The other word for 'fridge' is 'refrigerator'.
6. According to the poet it will take a year, 2 or 3 or 4 years to clean this messy staffroom.

II Long answer type questions.

1. Unfinished cups, green mould, coffee stains, piles of files, unmarked books, last term's lost reports, sweaty vest, cycling shorts, lunch left-overs, yoghurts pots, crusts, banana skins, cola tins, chalk dust, old examination papers and newspapers, overflowed ashtray, tea stains, half-finished milk, crockery in sink.
2. This poem is funny. It describes the conditions of school staffroom where some nasty things are scattered making the staffroom dirty. All these things are described in very funny way.
3. Our school's staffroom is very spick and span. It is regularly clean and maintain for our teachers. Every teacher gives his/her contribution to keep the staffroom neat and clean.

III Make sentences with the following:

1. gunge and slime
The public toilets are gunge and slime.
2. spick and span
My friend's house is spick and span.
3. strange and nasty
The store room is strange and nasty.

Be a Grammarian

II Choose a correct preposition in the sentence.

1. In 2. In 3. In 4. On 5. On

Poetry
CHAPTER 3
Lord Ullin's Daughter

Comprehension

I Short answer type questions.

1. a). The chief of Ulva's Isle is the speaker and it is addressed to the boatman.
b). He wants to go over the ferry across Lochgyle.
2. a) They are running away from Lord Ullin and his horse men.
b) Lord Ullin and his horse men were searching for them.
c) If they are caught they will be killed.
3. a) The boatman is the hardy Highland wight.
b) He is ready to go over the ferry across Lochgyle.
c) He is not an opportunist, he could have asked for more silver but refused even the one he was getting.
4. a) Lord Ullin's daughter is the bonny bird.
b) The boatman spoke about danger because to go to over the ferry they had to go through the violent storm.
c) His task was to take them over the roaring water in the bad weather far away from her father so that he doesn't kill them.
5. a) The water was like a ghost of a person dead or about to die. It shrieked with the rumbling sound of the dark and strong weather.
b) Scowl of heaven refers to the dark cloud and sky.
c) The faces of the boatman, the chieftain and Lord Ullin's daughter grew darker because the weather was so bad it became dark and they couldn't see each other.
6. a) The lady is Lord Ullin's daughter and she is speaking to the boatman.
b) The last two lines mean that she prefers to face the rage of the weather rather than the anger of her father.
7. a) The poet says that the land is stormy because the wind was blowing by making noises.
b) The poet means by the third line that the sea too was effected by the storm and too strong for human hand to handle.
c) The violent storm rocked the boat and the boat drowned because the storm was too strong for the boatman to control the boat.
8. a) 'He' in the second line is Lord Ullin.
b) 'She' is Lord Ullin's daughter. She stretched out her hand to her father.
9. a) Lord Ullin was in vain for not being able to help his daughter.
b) The lashing waves prevented the boat from returning to the shore and also prevented any help to the boat from the shore.
c) Lord Ullin was left lamenting because he could not do anything to save his daughter when before his eyes the boat was drowned.

II Long answer type questions.

1. The boatman was a man of great sympathy, valour and chivalry. Realising the situation he took upon himself an almost impossible task of boating the young couple across Lochgyle despite the storm.
2. Lord Ullin was a strict man but he loved his daughter.
3. No, the punishment received by Lord Ullin is not justified. He didn't like his daughter running away with the chieftain but he loved his daughter.

III Based on your understanding of the poem. Tick (✓) the correct option for the following sentences:

1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a.
