

CHRIST KING HR.SEC SCHOOL KOHIMA
SUBJECT: ENGLISH I
Class: 8 (3rd Term)

Prose
Chapter 10
The Little Hunchback

Comprehension

I. Short answer-type questions.

1. The tailor brought home a little hunchback who could sing and play tambourine.
2. The hunchback happened to swallow a large bone of fish and died of suffocation.
3. The tailor and his wife took the hunchback to the Doctor's house.
4. The tailor and his wife carried the hunchback's body at the top of the staircase. The lights had gone off, the Doctor did not see the body and fell over it and the body rolled down the stairs.
5. The Doctor and his wife lowered down the hunchback's body into the purveyor's bedroom.
6. The purveyor thinking him to be the thief who stole his butter, seized stick and made straight for the supposed thief.
7. The purveyor took the hunchback to the street because he thought that his blows murdered the man.
8. The chief policeman of the quarter caught the merchant red-handed in the street.
9. No one was hanged finally.

II Long answer-type questions.

1. The hunchback had fish and died due to suffocation in the tailor's house. In fear of the police, they left the body on the staircase of the Doctor where the Doctor fell on the body and the body rolled down the stairs. The Doctor felt guilty that he had killed the hunchback, so he carried the body to the purveyor's room. The purveyor thinking him to be the butter thief, hit him so badly that the corpse fell on the floor and he felt he was responsible, so he took the body to the street and leaned him against the wall.
2. The Sultan declared that the hunchback died due to fish bone and was so much struck by the circumstances that he ordered his private historian to write down an exact account of what had passed. So that in the years to come the miraculous escape of the four men who had thought themselves to be murderers might not be forgotten.

III Who said this?

1. Sultan.
2. Purveyor
3. Doctor

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II Choose the right word.

1. Hear
2. Their
3. Sea
4. Reigns
5. Steal
6. Weather
7. Knight
8. Site
9. Peace
10. Threw

Chapter 11

How Much Land does a Man Need?

Comprehension

I Short answer-type questions.

1. Pahom had no land of his own in his village.
2. Once Pahom was a landowner himself, he was very happy but he was not contented.
3. The peasant from beyond Volga told him that much land was there for sale and that many people were moving there to buy it.
4. Pahom's heart was filled with desire when he heard about the land in Volga.
5. The passing land dealer who was returning from Bashkirs said that he bought thirteen thousand acres of land all for only one thousand rubles and if one make friends with chief and offer gifts he would get the land for less than two pence an acre.
6. The chief of Baskirs told Pahom to choose whatever piece of land he liked and their price was one thousand rubles a day.
7. The deal the chief of Bashkirs strike with Pahom was that in a day Pahom could get round a large tract of land and the land would be his. But there was one condition, if he didn't return on the same day to the spot where he started, his money would be lost.

II Long answer-type questions.

1. Pahom walked on and on, he went quicker then he began running. He threw away his coat and cap and kept only his spade which he used as a support. His heart was beating like a hammer. He gathered his last strength and ran on. The sun had already set and was getting dark as he looked up. He took a long breathe and ran up the hillock, he reached the top and saw the cap.
2. As the sun started to go down, Pahom realised that he had to get back to the starting point in time or all his labour and money would go in vain.
3. As Pahom approached the hillock, he took a long breath and ran up the hillock. He reached the top and saw the cap, his legs gave way beneath him. He fell forward and reached the cap with his hands and died.
4. A man need six feet land from his head to his heels.

III Complete the following sentences:

1. fifty acres and that the lady had consented to accept one half in cash and to wait
2. that the rye sown on it grew as high as a horse, and so thick that five cuts of
3. as much as you can go round on your feet in a day is yours and the price is
4. dug a grave long enough for Pahom to lie in,.. from his head to his heels was all

Be a grammarian

III Identify the sentences, whether past simple or past continuous.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Past continuous | 2. Past simple | 3. Past simple | 4. Past continuous |
| 5. Past simple | 6. Past simple | 7. Past continuous | 8. Past simple |
| 8. Past simple | 10. Past continuous | 11. Past continuous. | |

Chapter 12

Ekalavya

Comprehension

I Short answer-type questions.

1. Ekalavya was a jungle-boy belonging to a hunter's community.
2. Ekalavya's father was Hiranyadhanu who was the chieftain of their strove.
3. Ekalavya's strong affection were the animals among whom he was growing.
4. The reason behind Ekalavya's restlessness was how to master archery and which master should he turn to.
5. His mother suggested guru Dronacharya's name to learn the art of archery.
6. Guru Dronacharya did not intent to teach Ekalavya archery because he was engaged in teaching the princes, he had no time to accept other students.
7. Ekalavya prepared guru Dronacharya's idol as his guru.
8. Guru Dronacharya promised Arjun that he would train him to be unmatched in the world of archery.
9. Dronacharya's dakshina was the thumb of Ekalavya's right hand.
10. Ekalavya placed his thumb upon a stone and cut it off with an arrow from his left hand in an instant and placed it in front of his guru as dakkshina.

II Long answer-type questions.

1. Ekalavya tidied up the whole forest to welcome his master thinking that Drona should not miss his path, amidst darkness or shadows thrown by tall trees so he positioned his fellow tribe men to guide his teacher. He decorated the idol of his guru with colourful flowers.
2. Eklavyaa would get up in the morning bathe himself and offered pooja to his master's idol. Enshrined in his mind were the words, actions and training method of Drona, he had witnessed. He faithfully followed the instructions and continued his practice.
3. Dronacharya had promised Arjuna to train him to be unmatched in the world but when he saw Ekalavya's prowess in archery he felt that he could not keep his promise so he asked Ekalavya to give his right hand's thumb as guru dakshina.

III Make sentences with the following words:

1. Arrows were byword during those days.
2. We can use this chiselled to shape the stone.
3. He was dumbfounded by the boy's skill.
4. In absentia of the guru it is difficult to practice.

5. This place is safe haven, you will be safe from the wild animals.

Be a grammarian

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. narrow | 2. honest | 3. much | 4. heavy | 5. dark |
| 6. proud | 7. clumsy | 8. brave | 9. skinny | 10. eight |
| 11. little | 12. angry | 13. blind | 14. wild | 15. muddy. |

Chapter 13 The Tongue-cut Sparrow

Comprehension

I Short answer-type questions:

1. The old man kept a tame sparrow as a pet.
2. The old man's wife fetched the scissor and cut off the poor little bird's tongue.
3. The old man decided to seek the sparrow because he thought the sparrow would be in pain and would not be able to chirp anymore.
4. The old man and the sparrow met in a large bamboo wood, at the edge he saw his dear sparrow waiting to welcome him.
5. The sparrow led the old man to the place of honour, she thanked him with many polite bows for all the kindness he had showed all these years.
6. The old woman was upset with her husband for coming late and for choosing the smaller box and not the large box of present.
7. The old woman chose the big box thinking she could get more of silver and gold.
8. There was a huge demon, monsters, huge snake and a frog inside the box chosen by the old woman.

II Long answer-type questions.

1. The end of the story teaches us as we sow so shall we reap. The old woman was very wicked with the sparrow so she was punished for her wickedness. The old man was kind to the sparrow so he was rewarded for his kindness.
2. a). The old man was good, kind-hearted, hardworking old fellow.
b). the old woman was a regular cross-patch who spoiled the happiness of her home by her scolding tongue.
c). the sparrow was polite, truthful and pretty bird, she was intelligent who learned tricks very quickly. She was a fairy and lived in a beautiful place with all the comforts around.
3. The lesson we learn from this story is to be kind and polite and always try to do good to others.

III Sort out the characteristics of the following characters:

Old man

Content
Good
Hard-working
Kind-hearted

Old woman

greedy
grumbling
regular cross-patch
scolding tongue
Spoiler of happiness

Be a grammarian

II Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Perfect Continuous)

1. had been singing
2. had been driving
3. she had been learning
4. had not been walking
5. had not been working
6. had been helping
7. had been cycling
8. had been waiting
9. had been looking for
10. had been sleeping

Poetry

Chapter 4

The Far Side of the Fence

Comprehension

I Short answer-type questions.

1. Farmer Potter's farm grass was greener than farmer Jones.
2. Young Gerty was a calf and old Bossy was a cow.
3. Farmer Jones raised an alarm in the evening because one calf was missing when he counted.
4. Farmer Jones's son and his dog Rex were searching the young Gerty.
5. Farmer Potter brought the news of young Gerty's disappearance.
6. Slaughter house is a building where animals are killed for food.
7. Young Gerty was slaughtered for food.

II Long answer-type questions.

1. Young Gerty wanted to go to the other farm because the grass on farmer Potter's side was greener than their farm.
Old Bossy tried to stop her by doing so.
2. Farmer Potter gave the money to farmer Jones because farmer Jones's calf had entered farmer Potter's field and while he was away to town and his kids were looking the farm they sold the young Gerty to the people of slaughter house.

III Put the adjective before the given words.

1. dairy
2. old
3. extra
4. stupid
5. honest
6. young

Be a grammarian

II Choose either **has** or **have**.

1. Has
2. Have
3. Has
4. Has
5. Have
6. Has
7. Have
8. Have
9. Have
10. Have

Chapter 5

The Giant Jam Sandwich

Comprehension

I Short answer-type questions.

1. There were four million wasps.
2. Nuisance means a situation that is annoying or causes trouble or problem.
3. Bap the baker came up with an idea to get rid of the wasps.
4. His idea was to make a huge sandwich with strawberry jam and when the wasps come, to put another slice on top to trap the wasps in between.
5. When they say the loaf was a mountain in shape and size, it means 'it was huge'.
6. Helicopters are called flying machines.
7. Yes, the people of Itching Down got rid of the menace of wasps.

II Long answer-type questions.

1. The best part of the poem was when the bread has been positioned, and covered in an ocean of jam delivered via dump truck; the people are treated to the unappetizing sight of millions of insects swarming over the sticky repast.
2. The people started by mixing flour from above and yeast from below, salt from the seaside and water from the container. Tractors, cars and village bus were used to lift the dough to the oven they had made on the hill, than the dough was left to rise. When the bread was fully baked six strong men saw two massive slices. The bread was then placed and covered in a thick layer of jam delivered by dump truck. Six helicopters were used to carry the massive slice of bread.
3. In the end, three wasps managed to escape, leaving open the possibility of a sequel, possibly involving the three wasps returning for revenge, possibly by stinging the Itching Down's people again.

III Match the columns.

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (b)

Be a grammarian

II Make plurals of the following words by considering the above rules.

1. elves 2. halves 3. knives 4. leaves 5. lives 6. selves 7. shelves
8. thieves 9. wolves

*****END*****