Vikram’s English Academy (ICSE)

**SECOND TERM EXAMINATION (PPS-MULUND)**

**Std VIII Duration: 2 hrs Marks 80 marks**

Note:-Attempt **ANY** five questions

**Question 1.**

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

***‘Once again Clover and Benjamin warned him to take care of his health.’***

1. In what condition did the animals find Boxer? [3]
2. Why did the animals feel uneasy when Squealer told them that Boxer would be sent to a hospital at Willingdon for treatment? [3]
3. How long did Boxer expect to live? How did he plan to spend his remaining days? [3]
4. What was written on the van that took Boxer away? What did he do when he heard the screams of his fellow friends? [3]
5. What was the new name given to Animal Farm by Napoleon? What strange transformation did the animals notice on the face of the pigs? What is the significance of this transformation? [4]

**1.** There lay Boxer, between the shafts of the cart, his neck stretched out, unable even to raise his head. His eyes were glazed, his sides matted with sweat. A thin stream of blood had trickled out of his mouth.

2. Except for Mollie and Snowball, no other animal had ever left the farm, and they did not like to think of their sick comrade in the hands of human beings.

3. If he made a good recovery, he might expect to live another three years, and he looked forward to the peaceful days that he would spend in the corner of the big pasture. It would be the first time that he had had leisure to study and improve his mind. He intended, he said, to devote the rest of his life to learning the remaining twenty-two letters of the alphabet.

4. `Alfred Simmonds, Horse Slaughterer and Glue Boiler, Willingdon. Dealer in Hides and Bone-Meal. Kennels Supplied.' Was written on the van that took Boxer away. When he heard the screams of his friends, He was trying to kick his way out.

5. ‘Manor Farm’. The faces changed from pig to man and man to pig and from pig to man again. The changes signify that the greed, injustice, want for power, inequality and cruelty had seeped into the animals and that made them no different from the men.

**Question 2.**

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

***‘They had met an Eighth restaurant called ‘Delmonico’s’….***

1. Who are ‘they’ here? What did they find there? [3]
2. What happened in the month of November? [3]
3. How was the doctor described? Why? Where did Sue meet the doctor for the first time? [3]
4. How did Sue go into the room, after the doctor had left? What was Johnsy doing according to Sue? [3]
5. Can you call the last leaf as a masterpiece? Justify. [4]

The word ‘they’ refer to Sue and Johnsy. They found their tastes in art, food and clothes so congenial that the joint studio resulted.

In November, a cold unseen stranger whom the doctors called Pneumonia stalked about the colony, touching one here and there with his icy fingers.

Doctor was described as ‘busy’ as he had been busy treating people from Pneumonia. Sue met doctor in the hallway when he had come for the first time.

Sue swaggered into Johnsy’s room with her drawing board whistling ragtime. According to Sue, Johnsy had slept.

Yes, Behrman’s painting of the last leaf was indeed a masterpiece. It inspired Johnsy to fight her way out of pneumonia and eventually this inspiration saved her life. Also, the painting was so well made, that it looked like a real leaf. So artistically speaking too it was a masterpiece.

**Question 3.**

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

***‘We hurried up the hill, passing the bakery…’***

1. Who had come with information? Why did they hurry up the hill? [3]
2. What was the narrator reminded while going up the hill? How was it different this time? [3]
3. How many uncles did the narrator have? What are their names? What was brought by one of the uncles? [3]
4. What ritual is followed on the New Year Day? [3]
5. How were the two New Year days different from each other? Mention its importance. [4]

Uncle D had come to inform that Aachchi was terribly ill, she had developed severe chill and a high raging fever.

The narrator was reminded that Amma would always buy Kimbula banis but this time she didn’t stop.

Two uncles: Uncle G and Uncle D. Uncle G would bring Australian chocolates.

On Avurudhu, the younger ones are supposed to bow down at Aachchi’s feet with betel leaves. That was the way in which respects were paid by the younger ones. The elder one would give some pocket money as a gift.

Last year, the narrator avoided touching Aachchi’s feet as he found her feet to be very dirty. However, for the coming Avurudhu, the narrator was eager to touch Aachchi’s feet even though they were dirty because he had developed a sense of respect towards her.

**Question 4.**

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

***‘I thank whatever gods may be for my unconquerable soul…’***

1. What does the word ‘whatever’ refer to? Why is the soul called ‘unconquerable’? [3]
2. Explain the comparison given in the first line of the first stanza. How is the pit described? [3]
3. How did the poet react in the fell clutch of circumstance? What does it show about him? [3]
4. Identify the phrases that the poet uses to describe challenges? [3]
5. Is the title of the poem justified? Explain. [4]

1. The word ‘whatever’ refers to the condition that God has put him into. Irrespective of the circumstances, hardships and obstacles God has not been able to conquer his spirit or the soul. He has not given up and will not succumb to the adversities. That is why his soul is described as unconquerable.

2. In the first line of the stanza, the night which is black is compared to the pit. It is described to be dark and from one pole to the other.

3. He did not wince nor cry aloud. His head is bloody but unbowed. It shows bludgeonings of chance. It shows he is invincible.

4. ‘Out of the night that covers me’, ‘In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not winced nor cried aloud’, ‘beyond this place of wrath and tears….’, ‘How charged with punishments the scroll’

5. Yes, the title of the poem is justified because the poet-narrator shows immense courage. He displays fortitude in the face of adversity and believes that no matter what he is the master of his fate and captain of his soul.

**Question 5.**

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

***‘But the one that is both is mental….’***

1. What does the word ‘one’ refer to? How is it described? [3]
2. To what is the mouth compared? Why? Which figure of speech is given? [3]
3. What will happen to the palm when you are at dentist? [3]
4. What adds to most of his terror and why? [3]
5. What is said by the dentist towards the end? But what does the man have to do again? Why? [4]

The word ‘one’ refers to the torture that the patient goes through when he is at the dentist. Such a torture is both mental and physical.

Mouth of the patient is compared to a section of road where the work is going on. It is because the mouth is tool cluttered up with different tools. The figure of speech is Simile as there is direct comparison with the word ‘like’.

When the patient is at the dentist, the narrator says that the patient’s fingernails will make serious alterations in the love line or life line or some other important line in the palm.

The fact that the dentist has a crow bar in on hand and the mirror in another adds the terror in the narrator’s mind. He feels what if the dentist gets mixed up like while tying a bow tie with the aid of a mirror. He wonders what if the dentist forgets that left is right or vice versa.

The dentist says that the patient will have to come again in three months. The man has to go again to the dentist to keep his teeth in good condition. He says that it is vicious circle because if one wants to avoid going to the dentist, one has to keep his teeth in good condition. But even to keep teeth in good condition, one has to go to the dentist.

**Question 6.**

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

***‘Which of you shall we say doth love us most?’***

1. Whom do the words ‘you’ and ‘we’ refer to? [3]
2. What did Goneril say? [3]
3. What was King Lear’s response to Cordelia’s expression? [3]
4. What was Kent’s closing dialogue? [3]
5. Explain ‘thought to set my rest on her kind nursery’ and who is referred to as a ‘dragon’ [4]

1. The words ‘you’ refer to all three daughters; Goneril, Regan and Cordelia. We here refers to the King Lear himself.

2. Goneril said that she loves her father as much as a child ever loved, or father ever found his child’s love. She further says that she loves him as much as the breath that can be made and speech unable. Beyond all that manner, she loves her.

3. When asked what she has to say, Cordelia says nothing. Hence, King Lear told Cordelia that she will receive nothing as her answer is nothing.

4. Kent bid a farewell to the king and said that since he behaves like that, freedom is elsewhere and banishment is in the kingdom. He tells Cordelia that Gods will shelter her as she has justly thought and rightly spoken. To Goneril and Regan, he tells to act according to what they have said.

5. Here the King says that he had thought that he would spend his old age in the nurture and care of his most favourite daughter that is Cordelia. The king calls himself as a dragon as he is vexed at the answer given by Cordelia regarding her love for him.