

NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL (2019)
 Subject: ENGLISH CLASS: 8th
 Topic: How Teachers Learn Lesson No. 1
 Solved assignment of Unit 1st
 Textual Questions

Answer these questions:

Qno1: Who was Nora? How did she become a friend of the teacher?

Ans: Nora was a five year old child. The teacher visited family of Nora over a weekend. During his stay at Nora's home, the teacher and Nora interacted with each other. Sometimes during the day, Nora came up to the teacher with a book and asked if he would help her to read the book. Soon the teacher and Nora became good friends.

Qno2: How did the teacher observe Nora while learning?

Ans: The teacher observed that the first few pages of the book were easy for Nora. But when she began to meet new words that she did not know, she seemed badly stuck as she was unable to understand those words.

Qno3: What odd thing happened with Nora? Why was the teacher puzzled?

Ans: An odd thing happened with Nora. She misread a word that previously she had read correctly. This had happened a number of times. The teacher felt puzzled and annoyed as the teacher had in his own classroom when the children seemed to forget things they had supposedly learned.

(2)

Qno4: Was Nora a careless child? How do you know?

Ans: No Nora was not careless. She was a bright student. She was reading the book as well as she could, putting all of her concentration in the book.

Qno5: How should a teacher understand the problems of the children?

Ans: To understand the learning problems of a child a teacher must try to see the things as if through his/her eyes. Teacher must give him/her a plenty of time and not be surprised by his/her slowness because for a child, who has only just seen the word for the first time, it is not easy for him/her but to understand, but hard.

Qno6: What experience popped into the teacher's mind after Nora's learning problem?

Ans: An experience popped into the teacher's mind. Some years before he took a sheet of printing in some Indian language and tried to find the words that occurred most often on the page. At first the page looked like nothing but a jumble of strange shapes. It took him a long time before he could recognize that and picked it out of the others. Often he would go right without noticing it.

Qno7: Why are children of unlettered homes at a disadvantage?

Ans: Children of unlettered or illiterate family background homes are at disadvantage when they start learn to read because they lack familiarity with the shapes of words and letters.

Qno8: How did the teacher learn from Nora?

Ans: The teacher learnt from Nora that a teacher

(3). should not be puzzled or annoyed when a student takes time for learning and forget things he/she had supposedly learned. The teacher should understand that learning of a child is a time consuming process. So, the teacher must give him/her a plenty of time and not be surprised or upset by what looks like slowness or stupid behaviour.

Answer keys for book work. (Page no. 4-8)

A. Language work

1. to recognize

2. a) I borrowed some clothes. b) I bought an old piano. c) I was chased. d) He took a glass of water. e) They were defeated.

3. alphabitical, angelic, shapeless, bookish, manly, governmental, ministerial, elephantic, tigerish, daily, collegiate.

4. Message

Dear Asif

Khalid called up. He has been asked to complete a project at office. He will be late by one hour for dinner. I am leaving to receive relatives.

Rauf

B. Grammar work

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. rented 2. broken 3. cooked 4. written 5. forgotten

II. make sentences

1. I had made a new suit. 2. She has never heard spoken French. 3. His knowledge makes him respected. 4. I heard your names called. 5. We want this work done quickly.

Topic : A Nation's Strength

Poem No. 1

Central Idea : This poem has been written by Ralph Waldo Emerson. In this poem the poet says that it is

men not wealth that makes a nation great and strong. These men must be brave, honest and determined. (4)

Summary: This beautiful poem has a very deep message in it. The poet has revealed the secret that how we can make a nation strong. He is of the view that it is the people of a nation, not its gold, jewels, military force, arrogance/pride or other natural resources that makes it strong. The people who make their nation strong are not selfish or selfcentric. They work for the prosperity of their nation. They fight for the truth, they believe whatever they do publically, their actions are representatives of honour and respect of their nation. They do not do anything that can dampen the image and reputation of their nation.

To make their nation great and strong they do not need wealth and jewels. It is their power and determination that makes it strong.

We have a rich history of the nations who were small but they had great people in them and those people brought their nation to the heights of progress and prosperity.

In the last stanza, the poet describes the characteristics of brave people. He says that these people do not sleep. They work while others sleep because they do not have time to waste. They are daring people who face all the challenges and problems of life manfully. They are not cowards.

Thinking about the poem.

Q no 1: In the first stanza the poet wonders about certain things, what are they?

Ans: The poet wonders about the highness and strong foundations of nation's pillars that resists the enemies boldly.

Q no 2: What are the foundations of a strong kingdom built on?

Ans: The foundations of a strong nation are built

on its men/people and not on its wealth.⁽⁵⁾
These men must be brave, honest and determined.

Qno3: What happens to a nation which depends on an army to keep it strong?

Ans: A nation which depends on an army to keep it strong; decays i.e. it becomes gradually damaged.

Qno4: When a nation becomes proud, what does God do?

Ans: God struck the glory and brightness down to ashes at his feet of the nation which becomes proud.

Qno5: Do you think that wealth can make a nation great and strong?

Ans: No, wealth cannot make a nation great and strong but it is brave and truthful people who suffer for country's sake to make its nation great and strong because wealth can end but spirit of honest, brave and truthful people can never end.

Qno6: What can the brave do?

Ans: The brave can work to make others to sleep peacefully. They fight for the difficulties of nation to make it strong. Infact they are the strong pillars of nation.

Qno7: Explain the following lines:

They build a nation's pillars deep
and lift them to the sky.

Ans: These lines have been taken from the poem "A Nation's Strength" written by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

In these lines, the word 'they' refers to the brave men. The poet says that these are the brave men who make the nation strong, keeps them safe from enemy so that they can fly and share

joys.

Answer keys for book work. (Page No. 50+51)

Language work.

1) m: makes, men, mighty

f: foundations, foe, feet

r: round, rust, real

d: down, defy, dare, decay

h: high

g: god, God, glory, great

l: long, lustre, laid

n: nations, not

s: stones sinking,

Strong sky

p: pride, pillar, people

b: brave, built, battle, blood

2) Rhyming words

i) strong - throng

ii) shock - rock

iii) dust - rust

iv) away - decay

v) crown - down

vi) sweet - feet

vii) grand - sand

viii) make - sake

ix) strong - long

x) sleep - deep

x) fly - sky

xii) high - defy

3) a) wh - questions

1. Where do you live? 2. Who's that girl?

3. How do you go to school? 4. When do banks open?

5. Why are you wearing that coat?

b) Yes/No questions.

1) Is this your notebook? 2) Do you like this coat?

3. Are you coming there? 4) Is she working in the kitchen?

5) Are they watching T.V?

Topic: The Unthankful Man

Short story No. 1

Answer these questions:

Qno 1: What was Raman's wife fed up with?

Ans: Raman's wife was fed up with poverty. Rama

was so poor that he and his wife had to remain hungry for days together.

Qno2: What did Raman see when he peeped into the well?

Ans: When Raman peeped into the well, he saw a tiger, a snake, a monkey and a man in the well.

Qno3: Why was Raman scared of the snake?

Ans: Raman was scared of the snake because he was afraid that if he pull the snake out of the well, it might bite him and he would die.

Qno4: What did the Raman do when Raman was hungry?

Ans: When Raman told the monkey that he ~~was~~ hungry had not eaten for several days, the monkey climbed up the tree and picked up sweet and juicy mangoes for him. He ate the mangoes and satisfied his hunger.

Qno5: What did the tiger give him?

Ans: The tiger gave Raman a necklace. He had got that necklace after saving the life of a prince.

Qno6: What did the goldsmith do when Raman showed him the necklace?

When Raman showed goldsmith the necklace, he asked Raman to wait for him in the shop and went to the king as it so happened that the goldsmith had made that necklace for the prince, who had gone missing some months back. He recognized that necklace and decided to report the matter to the king.

Qno7: How did Raman cure the queen?

Ans: Raman was already trained by the snake.

(8)

So he did what he was told by the snake. He kept his hand on the forehead of the queen and she opened her eyes and was cured of the snake bite.

Qno8: Why did the king send the goldsmith to jail?
Ans: When the king heard Raman's story, he came to know that goldsmith was an ungrateful man. He had framed wrong charges against an innocent man who had once saved his life. So, the king sent the goldsmith to the jail.
Answer keys for bookwork. (Page No. 82, 483)

Language work.

- A. a) wife to Raman b) goldsmith to Raman
c) tiger to Raman d) guard to Raman
e) king to Raman f) king to Raman

B) i) fed up with : Raman's wife was fed up with poverty. ii) pass through : He had to go pass through a forest to go to the town for job. iii) help out : The tiger told Raman to help him out of the well. iv) pull out : Raman took pity on the tiger and pulled him out of the well. v) call out : The monkey called out to Raman for help. vi) slither away : After thanking Raman, the snake slithered away. vii) wait for : The goldsmith asked Raman to wait for him in the shop and went to the king. viii) lock up : Raman was locked up for killing the prince. ix) wake up : The queen will wake up if Raman touches her forehead. x) land up in : The king enquired Raman how he landed up in prison. xi) peep into : Raman peeped into the well when he heard noises coming out of the well. xii) take to:

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The soldiers took Raman to the dark cell and locked him there. (XIII) slip into : The snake slipped into the queen's chamber and bit her. (19)
Grammar work.

1. Shabir suggested that they should push on a little further. 2. He suggested me that we should wait for our friend. 3. Mubashir proposed Abiji that they should go to the Nishat Bagh. 4. The boy requested the teacher that he might be allowed to take his seat. 5. Rashid asked Hamid to let him have a cup of tea. 6. He said to let him run fast, he cannot catch the train.

Let's Write (P.No. 83)

It was a chilly morning and I started for school a little later than my usual time. So I had to hurry up to join other students who had taken some lead. All of a sudden my feet slipped and I fell down. I screamed for help and a very kind man stood before me. He was walking very close to me and stretched his hand towards me in order to help me. With this help I could escape my foot injury and was able to reach the school, though a little late. I am very much thankful to that man who helped me on the way.

Let's Write (P.No. 51)

It is said that brave man make a nation strong for they fight to their utmost to see their nation's freedom. But nowadays, the trend has completely changed. Now modern technologies and scientific developments make a nation great and strong because now we have no need to fight man to man, we only need to be scientifically evolved in every field which will end all the sufferings of our nation. One thing is still

having its essence amidst all those developments and that is loyalty and patriotism, which is the only key of success for a nation to be great and strong.

Topic : Tenses

Tenses are a means of putting a sentence into a time frame. There are three tenses in English Grammar.

1. Present Tense: It is used to express actions that are happening now, e.g.
 (i) I love my country. (ii) They are dancing well.
 2. Past Tense: It is used to express actions that took place in the time that has passed, e.g.
 (i) The twilight was creeping up over the garden.
 (ii) The Princess sat on the green grass behind the palace.
 3. Future Tense: It is used to express things that are going to happen, e.g.
 (i) We will never go there again. (ii) The company will have achieved sky heights in a few years.
- Types of Tenses: The following types of tenses are given below:

Present Tense:

1. Simple Present Tense or Present Indefinite Tense: When the subject is third person (i.e., other than I, we, you) and singular (i.e., only one) then we add 's' or 'es' to the main verb. It is used,
 - a) When time of action is not definite. Eg,
 (i) I love my country. (ii) She cooks very nicely.
 - b) For habitual/regular/periodic actions. Eg,
 (i) Auntly travels by metro every week. (ii) His

family goes there every week.

c) For actions happening in near future. E.g,
 i) He gets promoted as MD of the company.
 ii) She leaves for Singapore next month.

d) For Universal/eternal truths. E.g, i) God is gracious, ii) All of us depend upon trees for the survival.

2. Present Continuous Tense: It is used for

a) The actions that are continuous or progressive at the time of speaking. E.g, i) The boys are climbing up the mango tree. ii) We are preparing for the exams.

b) For the actions going to happen in near future. E.g, i) The President is going to China next week. ii) Rudra is making a film on blind children this year.

3. Present Perfect Tense: It is used

a) To express the actions that are complete or which are recently completed. E.g,

i) I have just had my lunch. ii) They have accepted our proposal.

b) To express the actions that started in past and lasted for a long time. E.g, i) We have lived in Pune for 10 years. ii) He has served the country for many years.

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense: It is used when the action is partly complete (i.e, started at certain time in past) and partly progressive (i.e, still going on). E.g, i) Ramu has been playing since morning. ii) The girls have been plucking flowers for 20 minutes.

Past Tense:

1. Simple Past or Past Indefinite Tense: It is used for

- a) Actions that were completed in the past.
 Eg, i) Radhika completed M.Tech last year.
 ii) We watched 'Spider Man' on Saturday.
 b) Past habits. Eg, i) Anna rode Royal Enfield during college days. ii) We stayed at a PG during engineering.

2. Past Continuous Tense: It is used to describe actions that began in the past and often continued for a shorter period of time. Eg,
 i) Suraj was playing with his cousins when we went home. ii) We relaxed while they were working.

3. Past Perfect Tense: It is used when we are talking about two actions in past that took place one after another. The first action is expressed in Past Perfect and the second in Simple Past Tense. Eg, i) The rainbow had disappeared before she came out to see it. ii) The programme had started when the chief guest arrived.

(Exception: When two actions happen one after another immediately then we use Simple past tense for both. Eg, The bell rang just after I entered the class.)

4. Past Perfect Continuous: It is used for actions that started at certain time in the past and ended after some time in past only. Eg,

(13)
(i) Martha had been walking three miles a day before she broke her leg. (ii) They had been doing that business for ten years.

Future Tense:

1. Simple Future Tense or Future Indefinite Tense: It is used to express future actions. Eg,

(i) They will look after their son. (ii) Neha will land on America's soil tomorrow. (shall is used when we talk about strong determination or commands. Eg - Keena shall follow my orders.)

2. Future Continuous Tense: It is used to express an on-going or continued actions which will occur at some time in the future. Eg,

(i) Farah and Amroze will be going to offer Namaz in the evening. (ii) They will not be signing any agreement with our company.

3. Future Perfect Tense: This tense is used to talk out the actions that will be completed at a time in future. Eg, (i) The guests will have arrived by 6 at the hall. (ii) Will Sarika have done her work tomorrow.

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense: This tense is used for the actions that will start at a certain time in future. Eg, (i) Jane will have been preparing her speech since afternoon tomorrow. (ii) At five o'clock, I will have been waiting for 30 minutes.

(NOTE: Do exercises based on Tenses from any Grammar Book you have)

⇒ Write essays on following Topics 1. Global Warming
2. Uses and Abuses of Mobile Phone 3. Environmental Pollution.