

## Class Notes

Class: VIII

Subject: ENGLISH

Topic: REVISION WORKSHEET

1. Reading Comprehension

2. Writing Skills – Letter to the Editor

Complaint letter, Leave Application

Informal letter, Diary Entry

Descriptive Paragraph

## Section A - Reading

### I. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below –

1. Throughout human history the leading causes of death have been infection and trauma. Modern medicine has scored significant victories against both, and the major causes of ill health and death are now the chronic degenerative disease, such as coronary artery disease, arthritis, cataract and cancer. These have a long latency period before symptoms appear and a diagnosis is made. It follows that the majority of apparently healthy people are pre-ill.

2. Many national surveys reveal that malnutrition is common in developed countries. This is not the calorie or micronutrient deficiency associated with developing nation; but multiple micronutrients depletion, usually combined with calorific balance or excess. The incidence and severity of Type B malnutrition will be shown to be worse if newer micronutrients groups such as the essential fatty acids and flavonoids are included in the surveys.

3. However, the pharmaceutical model has also created an unhealthy dependency culture, in which relatively few of us accept responsibility for maintaining our own health. Instead, we have handed over this responsibility to health professional who know very little about health maintenance or disease prevention.

4. Based on pharmaceutical thinking, most intervention studies have attempted to measure the impact of a single micronutrient on the incidence of disease. The classical approach says that if you give a compound formula to test subjects and obtain positive results, you cannot know which ingredient is exerting the benefit, so you must test each ingredient individually.

5. So do we need to analyse each individual's nutritional status and then tailor a formula specifically for him or her? While we do not have the resources to analyse millions of individual cases. there is no need to do so. The vast majority of people are consuming suboptimal amounts of most micronutrients, and most of the micronutrients concerned are very safe. Accordingly, a comprehensive and universal program of micronutrient support is probably the most cost-effective and safest way of improving the general health of the nation.

### Choose the correct answer –

1. Type B malnutrition will be worse if:

- (a) micronutrients groups are included
- (b) fatty acids and flavonoids are included
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

**2. National surveys reveal:**

- (a) Malnutrition is common
- (b) Long latency period
- (c) Chronic degenerative disease
- (d) None of these

**3. Which of the following are the micronutrients groups?**

- (a) Essential fatty acids
- (b) Flavonoids
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

**4. Find the synonym of the word 'unify' given in the paragraph 2-**

- (a) Reveal
- (b) Develop
- (c) Associate
- (d) Combine

**5. What does classical approach say?**

- (a) You must test each ingredient individually
- (b) Who know very little about health maintenance or disease prevention
- (c) A diagnosis is made
- (d) All of the above

**II. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below –**

A prominent feature of the macaque monkeys is the presence of cheek pouches in which these primates temporarily store food. Offer them their favourite food and they simply stuff all that they can in these cheek pouches which can puff up on the sides. The food will be digested later. Most macaques obtain a good amount of their food on the ground gleaning for fruits, insects, leaves, shoots and more. Even spiders are welcome on the swelling menu of these ever-curious monkeys. Most macaques are sort of squat and thickset in build.

Macaques have been variously regarded to be the hardiest of all monkeys. There are half a dozen species of macaques in the Indian region. While four of these (lion-tailed, pig-tailed, stump-tailed and Assamese) have restricted distributional ranges, the first in the Nilgiri mountains of South India and the latter three in the north-east, the Rhesus and Bonnet are widespread. Rhesus monkey, with the human blood factor named after it, is the animal that was once exported in large numbers for medical research, especially for testing newly developed drugs, including the development of the Salk vaccine against poliomyelitis. The common monkey of North India, the Rhesus, can be easily recognised by a prominent patch of reddish orange fur in its loins and rump.

Ascending up to almost 9,000 feet in the Himalayas, it is found down south, at the Godavari River, and is possibly slowly increasing its range. Small numbers occur in Mumbai's Borivali National Park, often mixing along with a troop of Bonnets and Langurs.

The Bonnet has a longer tail and lacks the reddish-orange patch on its hind quarters (buttocks). But a centrally parted Bonnet of dark, longest hair radiating from the forehead gives this its common name. This is the common monkey of peninsular and southern India, found south of the Godavari River. It is seen frequently in Mumbai's National Park.

This is the animal that also gives you company on Elephanta Island at Khandala, and at a host of other tourist spots of Southern India. It is, I find only slightly less of a temple monkey than the Rhesus is over much of North India, where a curious blend of religious and sentimental reasons just manages to prevent it from getting molested and persecuted.

Choose the correct answer –

**1. Rhesus and Bonnet widespread in:**

- (a) Mountains of South India
- (b) North-East India
- (c) Southern India
- (d) Alaska

**2. Bonnet is like:**

- (a) cheek pouches
- (b) prominent patch of reddish fur orange on its loins
- (c) longer tail and reddish-orange patch
- (d) reddish orange fur

**3. Where are the common monkeys found?**

- (a) Mumbai's National Park
- (b) Elephanta Island Khandala
- (c) South of the Godavari River
- (d) None of these

**4. Find the synonym of the word 'Renowned' given in the paragraph 1-**

- (a) Regret
- (b) Store
- (c) Temporary
- (d) Prominent

**5. Find the antonym of the word 'Molested' given in the last paragraph-**

- a) Nurtured
- (b) Brutalised
- (c) Outraged
- (d) Bullied

**Q.1) Write a letter to the editor of the national daily expressing your views on the issue of 'Dangers of using headphones on roads.' Sign yourself as Himani/Hitesh of 69/B Vidya Vihar, Nagpur. (100-120 words)**

**Q.2) You bought a wristwatch, having one year guarantee, but it is not properly working only after a month. Write a complaint letter to the Sales Manager, HMT Sales Depot, Parliament Street New Delhi, asking for a replacement. (100-120 words)**

**Q.3) Write an application for a week's leave to the Principal of your school as you are unable to attend school because of viral fever.**

**Q.4) You are Raman/Radhika, a resident of C-522, Army Road, Mumbai. Write a letter to your friend tell him/her about the importance of extra-curricular activities in a student's life. (100-120 words)**

**Q.5) It is the best day of your life. You have scored a whopping 99.5% marks in your Board Examinations. All your friends, teachers and relatives congratulated you on your success. You have the best feelings about the day and decide to pen down your feelings. Write a diary entry, expressing your feelings in about 100-120 words.**

**Q.6) Write a descriptive paragraph, in about 100-150 words, on 'Inspiring Teacher'. Take the information given below in the input.**

lecturer in English literature — has a sound knowledge of English linguistic — speciality in fiction and philosophy — appointed to be a guest lecturer in the university of Delhi — wears a simple outfit — didn't have many rules his class — he let us feel comfortable and teach using amazing methods — humble heart and persistence — always tried best in the class —admired by his attitude towards his students

**Q. 7 Choose the correct verbs given in brackets and rewrite the sentences :**

(a) There (is / are) plenty of job opportunities for the people of this region.

(b) Seventy kilometres (are / is) a long distance

(c) Either of the boys (has/ have) won a medal.

(d) Neither of those officers (was/ were) efficient.

(e) A whole regiment of volunteers (is/are) working here.

(f) What he says about me (do / does) not affect me.

(g) Neither rose nor jasmine (was / were) available in the market.

(h) A pair of spectacles (were / was) lying on the bed.

(i) It is you who (has / have) insulted me.

(j) The police (has / have) a difficult job.

**Q. 8 Fill in the blanks using appropriate verbs.**

1. Please be quiet. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to read my book.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/belong) to this particular government committee.
3. Hurry! The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (come). I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to miss it.
4. We are successful because we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the time to talk to our customers.
5. John \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with all the enquiries about sales.
6. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) letters \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00.
8. Robert and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around Europe \_\_\_\_\_ five weeks.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Ireland for our holidays \_\_\_\_\_ 1968.
10. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (she/study) German?
11. When \_\_\_\_\_ (he/begin) to study Business Administration?
12. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the play Dancing at Lughnasa?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/visit) any museums when you were in Sofia.
14. Henry has a perfect school record. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) sick this year.
15. Prices \_\_\_\_\_ (go) up. Things are much more expensive this week.
16. By the time I got home they \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) all the cake.
17. She retired at fifty-five, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard all her life.
18. Lucy went into the sitting room. The TV was on. Her brother \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) it and \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to switch it off.
19. Hattie felt terribly sick. She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too many cream cakes.
20. By the end of this September, she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in this organisation for thirteen years.

**Q. 9 Change the following sentences into passive voice.**

1. Mr. Roy will have taught this class.
2. Where did you keep the pen?
3. Why did you not tell me this?
4. Where did you see him?
5. Who will do the work?
6. What did they do?
7. Do not be cruel to animals.
8. We may help you.
9. Make hay while the sun shines.
10. Finish your food first.
11. Has he not written this letter?
12. Had they not played a cricket match?
13. Will your friend not invite Abhay?
14. You ought to serve your nation.
15. They have to read Sanskrit.
16. Someone has stolen my book.
17. Can our team win the match?
18. I wondered why they hadn't invited me.
19. The children were making a noise.
20. Why are you wasting your time?





