



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST – 2
CLASS : VIII

Subject: English
Date: 27/09/2019

M.M: 50
Time: 2 hours

General Instructions:

This question paper is divided into three sections:

Section A - Reading

Section B - Writing

Section C - Grammar

Section D - Literature & Long Reading Text

- All the questions are compulsory.

- All the questions of particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

SECTION- A (READING) 15 Marks

- 1 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. (8)
- i Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The Word “Tourism” defines tourists as people who travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four hours and not more than one consecutive year. Among the various service industries, tourism in India is the largest and fastest growing in the country. It has a vast impact on creation of jobs and national economy that plays a major role in other aspects of the country's growth and development. It is widely accepted that tourism is among the world's fastest growing and largest industries on the basis of its economic benefits. Asia leads the growth in tourism industry with +8%, Europe +4%, Americas +5% and Africa leads with +7%.
- ii Undoubtedly, the growth in international tourist arrivals and receipts will continue in the future. Many developing countries have seen tourism as the major source of foreign exchange earnings. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), tourism is 'number one in the international services trade', accounting for 40 per cent of global trade in services and 6 per cent of total world trade. The tourism industry directly provides approximately 3 per cent of global employment, or 192 million jobs – the equivalent to one in every twelve jobs in the formal sector. In developing countries like India tourism has become one of the major sectors of the economy, contributing to a large proportion of the National Income and generating huge employment opportunities. It has become the fastest growing service industry in the country with great potentials for its further expansion and diversification. However, there are pros and cons involved with the development of tourism industry in the country. Over the decades, tourism has experienced continued growth and deepening diversification to become one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Tourism has become a thriving global industry with the power to shape developing countries in both positive and negative ways.
- iii Indian tourism industry contributes to around 5.9 percent of the country's GDP and it provides employment to around 41.8 million of inhabitants. The number of foreign tourists arriving from all over the world rose from 0.37 percent to 0.53 percent as has been stated by UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in the year 2006. Medical tourism is also one sector which has gained tremendous momentum in recent years in India. Besides the definite cost advantage, the presence of a well trained and English speaking

work force, a mix of modern and indigenous systems of medicine, and super specialty centers which boast of the best technologies available in the world are some of the factors in favour of India. Along with the corporate sector, the government of India has also responded to the growing sector of medical tourism in India, through the National Health Policy, 2002, and by issuing medical visas for tourists seeking treatment in India.

(Golden Research Thoughts | Volume 3 | Issue 11 |)

- a What is the role of tourism industry in generating employment in the world? (1)
- b How would you define 'Tourism'? (1)
- c How do the developing nations see the tourism industry? (1)
- (a) as a nation building vocation (b) as a foreign trade development
- (c) as a major source of foreign exchange (d) as a major source of foreign relationship earning building
- d Which fact regarding tourism industry is widely accepted? (1)
- e What is the difference between Asia and Europe in terms of the growth in tourism industry? (1)
- f What do you infer by the term 'medical tourism'? (1)
- g Find out words from the passage which means the same as the following words. (2)
- i. following one after another-(Para-i)
- ii. belonging to a particular place by birth or origin- (Para-iii)
- 2 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions. (7)
- i Three elements are crucial for the creation of a wildfire: fuel, oxygen, and heat. Firefighters often refer to this combination of elements as the fire triangle. On a hot day, drought conditions peak and something as small as a spark has the potential to create a large wildfire with devastating consequences. Although fire can occur naturally from the sun or a lightning strike, most wildfires are started by human carelessness. Unextinguished campfires, lit cigarette butts, improperly burned debris, and arson are responsible for 84% of wildfires started. Man-made wildfires have tripled the fire season from 46 days to 154 days with a staggering cost of \$2 billion. Once considered a natural phenomenon sparked by lightning, wildfires are now being recognized as the result of human error. Tropical rainforests are at particular risk. Forest fire causes imbalances in nature and endangers biodiversity by reducing faunal and floral wealth. Traditional methods of fire prevention are not proving effective and it is now essential to raise public awareness on the matter, particularly among those people who live close to or in forested areas.
- ii One of the biggest causes of natural forest fires is lightning. Lightning in places of dry vegetation causes a fire. These fires mostly occur in remote locations away from human presence. In some cases, volcanic activities lead to fires. With the advancement of technology, these types of fires are predicted well in advance and firefighters create a buffer zone to manage the fires. Apart from these, forest fires also occur due to spontaneous combustion of dry vegetation.
- iii Human carelessness is a common cause of forest fires. Smoking near vegetation and disposing the cigarette into dry vegetation without putting out the burning butt is the most common cause of man-made forest fire. Another leading cause of forest fire is arson or intentional fires. In a recent article published by The Hindu, many of those living in a forest take revenge by torching the natural resources when there is a restriction on construction or movement. Other common causes of man-made forest fires are mosquito coils, candles, it takes hours for these to take catch fire but mostly

goes unnoticed until there is a big, uncontrollable fire. Taking into consideration the serious nature of the problem, it is necessary to make some major improvements in the forest fire management strategy for the country. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, has prepared a National Master Plan for Forest Fire Control. This plan proposes to introduce a well-coordinated and integrated fire-management programme.

(The Environmental Impact of Forest Fires, The Hindu)

- a What is a fire triangle?
- b Enlist the human errors causing the major wild fire.
- c How does the forest fire endanger the biodiversity?
- d What is the government's initiative in the forest fire management strategy?
- e Enlist at least two causes of natural forest fires?
- f Firefighters are able to create a buffer zone to manage the fires because....
 - (a) Forest people help the department by conveying the message
 - (b) Firefighters know as they are trained to face such situations
 - (c) Technological advancements help such types of fires to be predicted in advance
 - (d) Advancement in technology helps to stop such fires from happening in the first place
- g Find out words from the passage which mean the same as the following words.
 - (a) a natural way of behaving or thinking that is not learned (Para-ii)
 - (b) very large, shocking and surprising (Para-i)

SECTION- B (WRITING) 10 Marks

- 3 Ajit and Rahul are talking about the importance of English in day to day life. Form a dialogue between them about the growing importance of learning English in 100 words. (4)
- 4 Your school recently organized a seminar on the topic: 'Effect of pollution on quality of life'. You are Amit/Anita, editor of the school magazine. Write a report for your school magazine in 100 to 120 words. (6)

SECTION- C (GRAMMAR) 5 Marks

- 5 Complete the passage given below using appropriate determiners. (2)

One evening, the man decided to pay her (a) visit. He brought with him (b) presents, one for (c) child. (d) the children liked him and so every time he visited her, he brought presents for the children.

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|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) the | (b) a | (c) that | (d) By |
| (a) much | (b) few | (c) many | (d) a few |
| (a) each | (b) all | (c) other | (d) the |
| (a) every | (b) each | (c) an | (d) all |

- 6 Read the following dialogue and report it appropriately. (3)

Mike: "What are you doing here, Liz? I haven't seen you since June."

Liz: "I've just come back from my holiday in Ireland."

Mike: "Did you enjoy it?"

Liz: "I love Ireland. And the Irish people were so friendly."

Mike asked Liz (a). And he said (b) since June. Liz explained that (c) back from her holiday in Ireland. Mike wondered if (d) it. Liz told him that she (e) Ireland and that the Irish people (f) so friendly.

SECTION- D (LITERATURE) 20 Marks

7 Read the extract from the poem and answer the following questions. (4)

i *“Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity,
He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity.
His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare,
And when you reach the scene of crime - Macavity's not there!
You may seek him in the basement, you may look up in the air –
But I tell you once and once again, Macavity's not there!”*

i If *Macavity* is not a cat who can *Macavity* be?

ii “A cat I am sure, could walk on a cloud without coming through”. (Jules Verne)
Which law is *Macavity* breaking in the light of the comment above?

iii Which poetic device is used in the first line of the above stanza?

iv What do you mean by ‘powers of levitation’?

OR

“Bepin Babu hurried down the stairs and into the living room. Chuni was about to leave, but seeing Bepin Babu appear, he turned round hopefully.”

i What changed *Bepin Babu*’s mind that he called *Chunilal* back?

ii Which hope the author is talking about in the above statement?

iii Who was *Chunilal*?

iv Why did *Chunilal* come to *Bepin Babu*’s home?

8 Answer the following questions in short. (5X2=10)

i How does the author view mountains?

ii What is the speaker’s last bargain? Why does he call it the best?

iii What does the title of the lesson ‘The Treasure Within’ mean?

iv The poet has used exaggeration for special effect and to show that *Macavity* has supernatural power. Which supernatural powers does the poet talk about?

v What happened to the Giant’s garden when the spring came?

9 Answer the question in 80 to 100 words. (2X3=6)

i “Every child is capable of doing great things in life. What is needed most is to discover his or her talent or aptitude and to believe in one self.” Explain the statement in the light of the lesson ‘*The Treasure Within*’.

ii “The physical conquest of a mountain is only one part of the achievement. There is more to it than that.” Discuss the statement with reference to the lesson *The Summit Within*.