

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR PRE- MID TERM EXAMINATION ENGLISH

SET - 1

Class: VIII Time: 1 Hour

Date: 18/05/2025 M.M: 30

General Instructions:

✓ All questions are compulsory.

✓ *The question paper consists of four sections:*

Section A – Reading (10 marks), Section B-Writing (4 marks),

Section C-Grammar (4 marks) and Section D-Literature (12 marks).

- ✓ Attempt one section at a stretch and then move to the next section.
- ✓ Use of correcting fluid (whitener) is prohibited.
- ✓ Note: This question paper consists of **5** printed pages.

	SECTION A- READING (10 Marks)	
Q. I.	Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:	$(1 \times 6 = 6)$
	The Thrill of Paragliding	
	Paragliding is a recreational and competitive adventure sport of flying paragliders: lightweight, free-flying, foot-launched glider aircraft with no rigid primary structure. The pilot sits in a harness suspended below a fabric wing comprising a large number of interconnected baffled cells. The shape of the wing is maintained by the suspension lines, the pressure of air entering vents in the front of the wing, and the aerodynamic forces of the air flowing over the outside. Unlike parachuting, paragliding does not involve jumping from an aircraft. Instead, pilots take off from hills or mountains where updrafts and thermals can lift them to significant altitudes. By learning to catch thermals, pilots can stay airborne for hours and even cover long distances.	
	Paragliding requires knowledge of meteorology, air regulations, and piloting techniques. While it might look effortless to an observer, the sport demands practice, training, and safety awareness. Equipment typically includes a wing (or canopy), a harness, a helmet, a Variometer, to measure climb rate), and a reserve parachute.	

Popular paragliding destinations include the Alps in Europe, Bir Billing in India, and Oludeniz in Turkey. These locations offer the right topography and weather conditions needed for the sport. Paragliding has gained popularity in recent years due to its accessibility and the thrilling sense of freedom it offers.

QUESTIONS

- 1. What helps maintain the shape of a paraglider wing?
 - a) Air pressure and suspension lines
 - b) Steel frames
 - c) Wind turbines
 - d) Wooden poles
- 2. Which factor is essential for staying airborne during paragliding?
 - a) Strong body strength
 - b) Jumping height
 - c) Thermals and updrafts
 - d) Clear vision
- 3. Why is training important for paragliding?
 - a) To build upper body strength
 - b) To avoid legal issues
 - c) To improve eyesight
 - d) Because it requires skills and safety knowledge
- 4. What is the purpose of the reserve parachute?
 - a) To make the paraglider go faster
 - b) To be used in case of an emergency
 - c) To help the paraglider fly higher
 - d) To reduce the effect of wind
- 5. What contributes to the growing popularity of paragliding?
 - a) Accessibility and thrilling experience
 - b) The use of new technology
 - c) Its affordability and speed
 - d) Government sponsorships

Analogy-Based Question

- 6. Variometer: Climb rate:: Thermometer: ?
 - a) Humidity
 - b) Temperature
 - c) Speed
 - d) Altitude

Q. II Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

 $(1 \times 4 = 4)$

Unlocking Potential with Empathy

Helen Keller, born in 1880 in Alabama, USA, was left deaf and blind after a severe illness at just 19 months old. Her early years were filled with frustration, isolation, and silence. But with the help of a dedicated teacher, Anne Sullivan, Helen's life changed dramatically. Sullivan used empathy and patience to connect with Helen, teaching her words by spelling them into her hand.

The breakthrough came when Helen understood that the word "water" being spelled into her hand corresponded to the cool liquid flowing over it. This realization opened a door to language, learning, and independence. With Anne's guidance, Helen went on to become the first deaf-blind person to earn a college degree.

Helen Keller became a global advocate for people with disabilities, fighting for their education and rights. She traveled the world, gave speeches, and wrote books that inspired millions. Her life is a shining example of how empathy — both given and received — can transform lives.

Helen once said, "Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much." Her story reminds us that empathy is not pity — it is the understanding, support, and belief that every person has potential, regardless of their limitations.

QUESTIONS.

- 1. What method did Anne Sullivan use to teach Helen?
 - a) Braille books
 - b) Sign language in front of her
 - c) Spelling words into Helen's hand
 - d) Audio lessons
- 2. What does Helen's famous quote "Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much" emphasize?
 - a) The power of teamwork and empathy
 - b) The importance of fame
 - c) The role of money
 - d) The value of silence
- 3. What emotion best describes Helen's early childhood?
 - a) elation and joy
 - b) distress and loneliness
 - c) confidence and self-worth
 - d) serenity and contentment
- 4. What did Helen Keller achieve that was historically significant?

	SECTION B – WRITING (4 Marks)	
Q. III.	Develop a readable story in about 150-200 words. Also give a suitable title and moral.	4
	'I pushed open the old creaky door and looked inside. What a sight met my	
	eyes!'	
	SECTION C -GRAMMAR (4 Marks)	
Q.IV.	Fill in the blanks with the correct determiner to complete each sentence. Put an X in case of zero article.	(½ x 4 =2)
	1words spoken in earnest will convince him.	
	2. He showed concern for his nephew.	
	3 book you want is out of print.	
	4. Twelve inches make foot.	
Q V.	Choose the correct determiners from the box.	(½ x 4=2)
	Some, every, a little, few, many, a few, each, any	
	1 knowledge is a dangerous thing.	
	2 one of these chairs is broken.	
	3. If you need money, I will help you.	
	4 towns in India have public libraries.	
	SECTION D- LITERATURE (12 Marks)	
Q VI	Answer the following with reference to context	(1 x 3 =3)
	I should like to be able to tell you that we began it. But the truth, I'm ashamed to say, is that Fritz began it. First someone saw a white flag waving from the trenches opposite. Then they were calling out to us from across no man's land, "Happy Christmas, Tommy! Happy Christmas!" When we had got over the surprise, some of us shouted back, "Same to you, Fritz! Same to you!" I thought that would be that. We all did. But then suddenly one of them was up there in his grey coat and waving a white flag. "Don't shoot, lads!" Someone shouted. And no one did. Then there was another Fritz up on the parapet, and another. "Keep your heads down," I told the men, "It's a trick." But it wasn't.	
	a. Where were the soldiers sitting?	
	b. What did the German soldiers wish them?	
	c. Why did they call each other 'Fritz' and 'Tommy'?	

Q. VII	Answer Any 3 of the fo	ollowing questions in short.	(1 x 3= 3)
	 a. What jobs did Hans Wolf and Jim Macpherson have when they were not soldiers? b. What, according to the Djinn, was the use of the 'humph'? c. Had Hans Wolf ever been to Dorset? Why did he say he knew it? d. Why did the camel live in the middle of the desert? II Match the words in the first column with their correct meanings in the last column and rewrite them. 		
Q.VIII			
	Word	Meaning	
1.	lit up	a. saw it; found it	
2.	taken their toll on	b. taking up positions	
3.	remonstrated	c. damaged	
4.	spotted it	d. became bright with happiness, excitement	
		e. protested /complained	
Q IX.	Answer Any 2 of the following questions.		
	 Why was the letter written? What was the wonderful thing that had happened? How did the Camel get a hump? Do you think the soldiers of the two armies are like each other, or different from each other? Find evidence from the story to support your answer. 		
