

ENGLISH

Worksheets

(Based on Learning Outcomes)

Class- 8



स्वाध्यायान्मा प्रमदः

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PREFACE

The National Policy on Education 2020 suggests for an increased focus on foundational literacy and numeracy with special focus on reading, writing, speaking, counting, arithmetic, and mathematical thinking throughout the preparatory and middle school education. It also suggests for a robust system of continuous, formative/adaptive assessment to track individualized learning and academic progress.

The academic loss due to Covid -19 pandemic has created a huge learning deficit and students are lagging behind in terms of learning outcomes. Learning Outcomes serve as benchmark for students' achievement in each class and subject. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage (Class 1 to 8) have been developed by NCERT and adapted by SCERT Delhi.

To bridge the learning gaps caused by the pandemic and to improve learning levels of students, SCERT Delhi has developed worksheets based on learning outcomes for class 3, 5 and 8. The worksheets for class 3 and 5 have been developed for subjects: Mathematics, Environment Studies and Languages (Hindi & English) and for class 8, Science Mathematics, Social Science and Languages (Hindi & English). Each subject has 10 worksheets with 15 MCQs for each worksheet.

These worksheets are provided for practice purpose to improve the competencies of students. These are exemplar and teachers can frame similar worksheets/questions for practice. Guidelines for teachers are also there in each subject booklet to help teachers get better understanding of objectives and content of the worksheets.

It gives me immense pleasure to hand over these worksheets to teachers, our nation builders who are striving and working hard to impart quality education to students. We all as stakeholders need to work collectively to facilitate our students to attain higher order competencies including critical thinking, creativity, problem solving skills so that they are able to meet contemporary needs and can become responsible citizens who can further contribute for national development and be ready to tackle global challenges.



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WORKSHEETS BASED ON LEARNING OUTCOMES (CLASS-8)

Guidelines for the Teacher

Dear teachers, language is an integral part of learning and plays a key role in classroom teaching and learning. Proficiency in the language is of paramount importance for the students. It also helps our learners to learn other subjects. This handbook aims at helping students to improve their reading comprehension skills. As a teacher, we must provide the students with the situations in which they can use the language in different contexts. In order to learn the language well, learners need to use the language in meaningful contexts. It is generally observed by us that the learners might not be knowing the structure and function of the words they are using but they know their meaning. Ample reading comprehension practice is very much required for further language learning.

This handbook consists of 10 worksheets. Each worksheet has 3 passages with 15 items. Each worksheet consists of passages and Decoding items. The Primary domain of the worksheets is Reading Comprehension and Decoding. Decoding is the ability one's knowledge of letter-sound relationship, which also includes knowledge of letter patterns to correctly pronounce written words. Reading Comprehension domain is further divided into four sub domains: Narration, Exposition and Lists/Forms/graphs/timetable/ diagram etc. The word limit for each passage is

200-250 words. Each passage caters to different strands namely:

Retrieving information /Locating information:

At the surface level where the details can be seen on the passage.

Interpreting information:

Interpreting and reflecting on the content and form of text in relation to their own knowledge of the world, where readers need to think and search, use their prior knowledge and text clues.

Evaluative:

Evaluating and arguing their own point of view, going beyond the text. Readers consider what they think in relation to the text.

Out of the five questions of each passage, one is on retrieving information, two are on interpreting information and two are for evaluating.

The following guidelines would help the teacher to make optimum use of this handbook:

1. The teacher may provide handholding to the students in the beginning and then slowly and gradually try to make students independent readers. Teachers are not supposed to read the passages for students.
2. Initially the teacher may **promote pair reading** for better comprehension and reading with confidence and later on provide opportunities to students to do the passages independently.
3. Teachers must ensure the completion of worksheets by all students.
4. Each child may be given freedom to do the passages at his own pace. Remember each child is unique.
5. In addition to this material, more reading material in the form of big picture, story books may be used to supplement language learning. Though advertisement, posters, pictures are being used in this booklet but teachers must try to provide other advertisement, pamphlets, posters to enhance language learning and promote reading comprehension skills of students.

Let's use this material optimally to support each student acquire proficiency in the target language.

ENGLISH

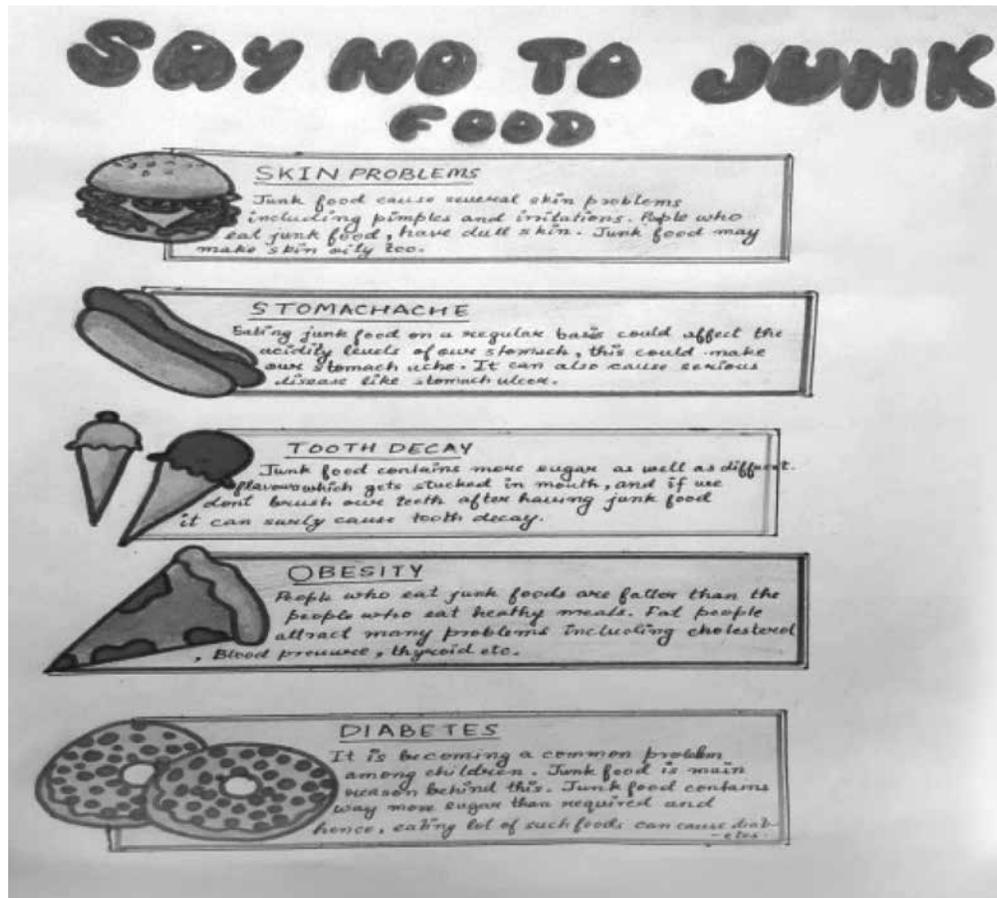
CLASS: 8

PASSAGE 1

Once upon a time, a girl called Amelia saved some money to buy an airplane. It was yellow and she called it 'The Canary'. Some years later she became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. It was a difficult flight. The plane was disturbed by icy storms and strong winds. All she had as food was a can of tomato juice, which she sucked through a straw. The flight took almost fifteen hours to reach Northern Ireland in Europe. She landed her plane in a field full of cows. The farmer there asked, "Have you come far?". "All the way from America!" she laughed. Amelia liked to do things that no one had done before, and she loved flying. The next challenge that she took was to fly around the world. There was very little space left in the plane for her small bag, as she had to carry a lot of fuel in the remaining space. The flight was going well. She was supposed to land at Howland Island, but she never got there. Her last transmission/message had her saying that she was running low on fuel and there were clouds everywhere. Her plane disappeared somewhere above Pacific Ocean and was never found. Amelia once said, "Adventure is worthwhile in itself".

1. **Amelia saved money to buy**
A. a toy B. a bird C. a car D. an airplane
2. **It was a difficult flight because**
A. she was flying solo. B. she had to face storms.
C. she had very less food. D. she had a long flight.
3. **Her plane was full of a lot of fuel because the journey was-**
A. around the world B. from Europe to America
C. from America to Europe D. across the Atlantic
4. **What is 'Adventure'?**
A. Trying something for the first time
B. Trying something that you fear
C. Trying New things and tasks
D. Trying again and again
5. **How is 'Adventure worthwhile in itself'?**
A. It gives money. B. It gives fame.
C. It gives a scare. D. It gives excitement.

PASSAGE 2



1. Which of the following is junk food?
A. Rice B. Pulse C. Fruits D. Burger
2. To stay healthy, we should _____ junk food.
A. eat B. store C. avoid D. share
3. A child is experiencing stomach ache frequently. This could be the possible reason:
A. Getting up early in the morning. B. Drinking water at regular intervals.
C. Consuming junk food frequently. D. Attending morning assembly daily.
4. Junk food leads to many health issues due to high level of _____ in them.
A. sugar, oil and colors B. vegetables, milk and oil
C. fruits, colours and cream D. sugar, fruit and milk
5. What is this picture trying to convey?
A. Good eating habits promote good health.
B. Getting up early helps us to grow.
C. Drinking water is the only way to stay fit.
D. Junk food is popular in villages.

PASSAGE 3

Trees are the best gift of nature. They make the environment beautiful and clean. No life is possible on Earth without trees as they, in the presence of sunlight, chlorophyll and water, absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and produce oxygen which helps to support all forms of life on earth.

Trees can be called our best friends as they provide resources to fulfil all our direct and indirect needs. They are valuable source of different kinds of commodities like wood, fuel, fodder, timber and herbal medicines. Trees also provide several kinds of raw materials useful for various industries. Trees are a blessing for humans in different ways. They are globally important because they play a significant role in maintaining the ecosystem of the Earth. They protect the soil from erosion and maintain soil fertility. Soil erosion is the degradation of soil when its upper layer is displaced by wind, water or any other way. They also provide shade and shelter not just to humans but also to different animals and birds.

But today due to increase in population and human needs, deforestation has increased. This may lead to a number of environmental issues as well as our survival on Earth. We must plant more and more trees to ensure our survival on Earth. We should never forget that trees fill our lives with greenery, freshness and nourishment and now it is our turn to pay back to Mother Nature by planting more and more trees.

6. **Trees are beautiful gift of nature because they _____**
- A. can be exploited by us. B. support disturbance of food chain .
C. can talk to us occasionally. D. make environment clean and beautiful.
7. **Trees protect soil from erosion by _____**
- A. bringing rain. B. holding soil tightly.
C. washing waste from soil. D. preparing manure for soil.
8. **Trees support and sustain industries by _____**
- A. providing food to the workers. B. preventing pollution near factories,
C. bringing rain and pleasing workers. D. providing necessary raw material.
9. **Trees are required to maintain balance in ecosystem because _____**
- A. wild animals will die without trees.
B. we will not get food and will not survive,
C. sea life will be disturbed if there are no trees.
D. all forms of life are interrelated and depend on trees.
10. **We can pay back to Mother Earth by _____**
- A. creating more awareness to stop pollution.
B. making paintings to beautify surroundings.
C. closing water tap after use and saving water.
D. planting many trees to conserve environment.

ENGLISH

CLASS: 8

PASSAGE 1

Yoga is a combination of physical, mental and spiritual practices. Yoga is an act that unites the body with the soul. It is a means through which we can attain inner peace. Yoga is something that is practiced, not learned. We need to perform certain Asana or poses that form the basis of yoga. Yoga is meant to be practiced by sitting on the ground. As it connects you to the earth and transfers negative energies into it, making you feel better.

Yoga has the power to energize our body and mind. If it is done early in the morning, the benefits are high. Yoga keeps us energized and gives us a positive approach to life. Yoga also helps to manage stress and anxiety and helps us to stay relaxed.

Through regular practice of yoga we can make our life easy and happy. It helps in making a connection between body, mind, and nature easily. We can make ourselves feel healthy by making yoga a part of our daily routine. Yoga is a very safe, easy, and effective way to get the body in the right shape.

Today students want to prove themselves in multiple activities. Apart from studies they want to show their skills in other co-curricular activities also. Yoga has the power to keep us physically fit and mentally strong. We should make yoga a part of our daily routine to lead a happy and healthy life.

1. **Yoga helps us to get _____**
 - A. physical and mental health.
 - B. good shape and stamina.
 - C. Good concentration and memory.
 - D. perfect structure and strength.

2. **Doing yogic activities on the ground helps to _____**
 - A. get better sitting position and good shape.
 - B. feel better by getting time to relax on ground.
 - C. feel great by transferring negative energies.
 - D. get good grades by following yoga teacher.

3. **Students should be encouraged to do yoga as it will help them to _____**
 - A. to get good marks in the exams.
 - B. to impress their friends by physical fitness.
 - C. to please their parents by getting good shape.
 - D. to excel in different academic and co-curricular activities.

4. **Yoga should be practiced by everyone because it is** _____
- easy and cheapest way of getting fit.
 - mostly done in all homes and in all the schools.
 - suggested and guided by elders to do yoga daily.
 - safest and most effective way of staying fit.
5. **Yoga can change the society and make it a better place by** _____
- making all of us punctual and disciplined.
 - developing habit of getting close to nature.
 - accepting each other and helping all to grow.
 - providing healthy and emotionally stable citizens.

PASSAGE 2

Look at the following poster and answer the questions given below



Source: Pinterest.com

1. **Taking care of 3 R's that is reduce, reuse and recycle will**_____
 - A. save us from punishment.
 - B. be cheap for us.
 - C. give us protection from pollution
 - D. win praise for us.
2. **Bottles and cans should be recycled as they are** _____ .
 - A. costly
 - B. cheap
 - C. non-biodegradable
 - D. difficult to obtain
3. **Saving water is important because** _____ .
 - A. it can be sold
 - B. animals need water.
 - C. water is limited
 - D. people demand it
4. **Recycling of paper will save trees because this way wood can be** _____ .
 - A. saved
 - B. utilised
 - C. consumed
 - D. recycled.
5. **Which one is the most suitable title for the poster?**
 - A. Earth is important.
 - B. Environment is important.
 - C. Save the Environment with 3 R's.
 - D. Plant trees.

PASSAGE 3

Kalpna Chawla was the first Indian-American woman astronaut who participated in a successful space mission. She was born in Haryana (karnal). She got her bachelor's degree from a college in Chandigarh in aeronautical engineering. After that she went to United States of America to complete her Master's degree and PhD.

Her first space mission was 15days, 16 hours and 34 minutes long. It was in space shuttle Columbia. During her first mission she went around the earth 252 times. Apart from her there were other astronauts with her, one was Ukrainian and the other was Japanese. During their first mission they conducted many experiments.

Kalpna Chawla was from a very small village in India. She was very courageous person. She always thought that she could achieve whatever she wanted only by hard work and dedication. She never thought being a woman was a hindrance for her. Her parents and teachers motivated her to follow her dreams.

Kalpna Chawla story tells us that we can achieve our dreams only if we are determined and sincere. If we want to become a successful person and want to lead a better life we must work hard. Kalpna had a dream to fly since her childhood and she could achieve it by hard work. We should also try to understand our potential and ambition in life. After deciding our ambition in life we should work to achieve that only then we can become successful in life.

1. **Kalpna Chawla was from a small town in** _____ .
 - A. Kerala
 - B. Haryana
 - C. Shimla
 - D. Punjab
2. **Kalpna Chawla went to the United States of America to** _____ .
 - A. meet her friends.
 - B. get higher education.
 - C. enjoy ride in space.
 - D. impress her relatives.

3. **The purpose of the space mission undertaken by Kalpana and other astronauts was to _____**
- A. enjoy in space and click some photographs.
 - B. insult some nations who were not supporting them.
 - C. understand space mysteries through experiments.
 - D. show the world, a girl can visit space.
4. **Kalpana could achieve her dreams by _____.**
- A. her friend's notes, dedication and sincerity.
 - B. cheating, hard work and efforts.
 - C. support, dedication and hard work.
 - D. good video games, hard work and notes.
5. **Kalpana's story motivates us to _____.**
- A. study whole day and make notes of all lessons.
 - B. convince parents for space visit.
 - C. help our juniors during examination.
 - D. work sincerely to fulfill our dreams.

ENGLISH**CLASS: 8****PASSAGE 1**

Last week, Deepa went to the railway station with her parents. She was going to Agra to meet her grandparents. When she reached the railway station she was surprised to see the huge crowd. Apart from the crowd there were multiple activities. She could see lots of men, women and children who were moving here and there. Some of the people were sitting on the desks. Others were waiting for the train. Many people were sitting near their luggage and were talking to each other.

Deepa saw stalls of tea, coffee and other eatables. She saw many people were standing near the magazine shop; they were turning the pages of magazines and newspapers. Suddenly a train arrived, many passengers rushed to the compartment. As the passengers got down from the train, coolies ran to them to carry their luggage. Hawkers were shouting to sell different products.

Deepa was very disappointed to see some repulsive sites. She noticed some places where the garbage was littered. This was spoiling the beauty of the railway station. The sight of the garbage made her to think about ways of disposing off the garbage properly. She decided to educate her classmates and other friends about proper disposing off the garbage so that we can keep our surroundings clean. The scene of the railway station made her to understand her role to keep the environment neat and clean.

1. **Deepa went to the railway station because she was going to _____**

A. see the station.	B. meet her friend.
C. meet her grandparents.	D. buy a book from there.
2. **The people were sitting and talking to each other because they were free and were--**

A. waiting for the train.	B. wasting their time.
C. spending time with each other.	D. doing some experiments.
3. **Deepa observed multiple activities at the railway station. The reason for so many activities because _____.**

A. it was an isolated place and people loved to go there.	B. governments paid people who visited that place.
C. people spent time there as the station was beautiful.	D. people were moving, some were doing their business.
4. **Deepa observed some repulsive sights, these were _____.**

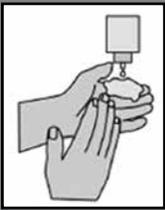
A. children fighting with each other.	B. parents scolding their kids.
C. garbage scattered on the station.	D. people burning crackers there.

5. The lesson, Deepa learnt from her visit to the railway station was to-----
- go to meet her friends and relatives regularly.
 - go there regularly to buy books and magazines.
 - sit with friends and discuss about important topics.
 - make her contribution to save environment.

PASSAGE 2

Did you wash your hands?

Stop the spread of germs and be healthy.

	WET	We wash hands under warm water.
	WASH	Wash hands with soap for 20 seconds.
	RINSE	Rinse under warm water.
	DRY	Dry hands, turn off water with paper towel.

We can protect ourselves from getting sick by following proper way of hand washing. The above picture describes the correct way of washing hands. We should wash our hands frequently to stay healthy. Make it a habit to wash hands before and after meal, after touching animals, after toilet, after touching wound. We can avoid many health problems by making hand washing a habit. To promote this habit various events like Global Hand washing Day, Hand Hygiene Day are organized across the globe.

- We should wash our hands with soap for _____.
 A. 10 sec B. 20 sec C. 30 sec D. 40 sec
- Hand washing is important for all to _____.
 A. prevent diseases. B. smell good. C. feel good. D. soften hands.

3. **The correct sequence of washing hands is _____.**
 A. dry, rinse, wash and wet. B. wash , wet, rinse and dry .
 C. wet, wash , dry and rinse. D. wet , wash, rinse and dry.
4. **Government is taking various steps to create awareness about hand washing because it will help to _____.**
 A. keep people healthy. B. make people vote .
 C. spend Government money. D. impress citizens.
5. **Efforts are being made to promote hand hygiene at global level to _____.**
 A. bring nations together for business. B. promote brotherhood and peace.
 C. conserve and improve environment. D. maintain health and hygiene.

PASSAGE 3

Last night I went to sleep early. I got up at 4 AM. It was too dark to see anything outside. Later when the train stopped I got up and sat in my seat. It was Madgaon. That was written on the board at the platform. Papa said that we were passing through the state of Goa.

We got off at the station and had some hot tea and filled our water bottles. The train started moving again. The scene outside was very beautiful. It was green everywhere – fields with red soil and green crops, hills covered with trees. Sometimes, I could see small ponds, and far away behind the hills, there was some other water body. The air was cooler and not so dry as in Ahmedabad.

The train passed a ‘level crossing’. People were waiting on both sides of the crossing for the train to pass. There were buses full of people, cars, trucks, auto rickshaws, cycles, motorcycles, scooters, tongas and even bullock carts. I saw that some people do not switch off the engines of their vehicle even while waiting at the level crossing. I could see some people going under the bars of the level crossing to reach the other side. How dangerous this was! (221 words)

1. **The boy and the family get off at the station and _____.**
 A. used washroom B. had a walk C. had tea & water D. went home.
2. **The boy had travelled from _____.**
 A. Delhi B. Goa C. Ahmedabad D. Gujarat.
3. **The air gets cooler _____.**
 A. near a water body B. in plain area
 C. in rocky area D. in a desert
4. **We should switch off the engine of our vehicle to _____.**
 A. save fuel B. avoid noise C. take rest D. use phone
5. **Crossing a railway level crossing under the bars may result in _____.**
 A. reaching early B. accidents C. getting late D. hurting others.

ENGLISH**CLASS: 8****PASSAGE 1**

There is a baby dove in our courtyard. There is another egg in the nest but it has not hatched yet. On the way to Raunak uncle's house, there are many stones along the roadside. In the space between the stones an Indian Robin bird has laid its eggs. Rohit showed it to me. I looked through the binoculars. I saw that the nest was made of grass. On top there were soft twigs, roots, wool, hair and cotton wool. This is how the Robin makes its nest. The robin is not like the crow. A crow's nest is made of all kinds of things – even pieces of wire and wood.

There is a small tree nearby. It has a nest hanging from its branch. It is wonderful that birds are different. The crow builds its nest high up on a tree. The dove makes its nest among the thorns of the cactus plant or a mehendi plant. The sparrow can be found in and around our house. It makes its nest anywhere – on top of the cupboard, behind the mirror or on a window sill. Pigeon also makes their nest like this. Often they make nests iold or deserted buildings or in our homes. The Tailor bird uses its sharp beak to stitch together two leaves on the bush. It lays its eggs in the fold of the leaf that it has made. This is its nest.

- The narrator has seen the nests of _____.**
 - Robin bird, crow, pigeon, house sparrow, parrot, Goldfinch
 - Robin bird,, Crow, pigeon, dove,, House sparrow, Tailor bird
 - Robin bird, pigeon, house sparrow, Myna, Nightingale
 - Robin bird, crow,Goldfinch, Nightingale, cuckoo bird.
- The narrator notices that birds make their nests in _____.**
 - same way
 - different and unimagivable ways
 - isolation
 - groups
- Tailor bird is called tailor because it can _____ to make a nest.**
 - sew anything
 - cut anything
 - stitch two leaves
 - operate a sewing machine.
- Narrator is curious and takes interest in _____.**
 - birds
 - animals
 - his parents
 - his friends.
- Robin Bird makes two layers of her nest with _____.**
 - only twigs
 - only threads of wool and cotton
 - twigs,wool,roots,hair,cotton wool
 - all kinds of material.

PASSAGE 2

She was known as Golden Hen because her feathers were of golden colour. She was lovely in appearance, her master and his children loved her very much. Children from the nearby houses also used to come and play with her. One day while she was moving around in her Master's farmyard happily, A hungry fox spotted her.

The fox rushed home and told his wife to make preparations for cooking the olden Hen and then again rushed back to the farmyard.

Before the Golden Hen could realise what was happening, she was caught by the fox and put in a bag. The Poor Golden Hen could not even call for help.

But there was one dove who was Golden Hen's friend and she had seen all that had happened. She ran ahead of the Fox and lay on the path pretending to be lame. The fox was happy to find yet another prey. He put down the bag with the golden hen inside and chased the dove.

The dove, being equally clever ran very fast and managed to stay ahead of the Fox.

Meanwhile, the golden hen slipped out of the bag and ran off. The dove also flew up onto a tree. The fox then went back and picked up the bag. But he found the bag empty with no trace of the golden hen. He bit his lips and went back home in great dejection. There his wife was waiting for the chicken. Seeing her husband returned empty-handed she became very angry (248 words)

- The golden hen was caught for food by a _____.**
A. fox B. hunter C. farmer D. woman
- The dove could save the golden hen with _____.**
A. her strength B. her intelligence
C. Someone's advice D. Someone's help.
- Golden hen could be saved because her _____ helped her.**
A. mother B. father C. friend D. brother.
- The fox was dejected because he _____**
A. was hit by his wife. B. was caught by the master.
C. failed to catch the golden hen. D. lost Lis bag.
- The Fox lost the Golden Hen because he was _____.**
A. Cautious B. Careless C. arrogant D. greedy.

PASSAGE 3

Once there was a farmer, he had many pigeons in his house. He used to feed them with grains and rice. A crow lived in a tree near the farmer's house. He saw the pigeons eating rich grains every day. He also wanted to eat grains and rice.

One day he went on the roof of the house. When the farmer spread grains on the roof for the pigeons to eat, the crow also came there and started eating grains. The farmer saw him and got angry. He ran to chase him away. The crow flew away. The next day the crow thought of a plan. He brought paint and painted

ENGLISH**CLASS: 8****PASSAGE 1**

VARIETIES OF GUAVA AND MANY GUAVA BASED FOOD PRODUCTS

**GUAVA FESTIVAL, PRAYAGRAJ
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS ALLAHABAD)
ORGANIZE BY SANCHAARI**



Source: Google.com

Guava festival was celebrated in Allahabad on 9th January 2016 by Sanchaari in association with U.P tourism Department. It was celebrated in Khusrau Bagh, the long forgotten Mughal garden. The garden became alive when thousands of people from various sections of the society joined the festival to show their love for the queen of fruits, the Guava.

The festival was inaugurated by divisional commissioner of Prayag Raj who cut the ribbon. The commissioner and district magistrate took a walk around the stalls. The stalls showcased guavas of various types, local recipes, guava based food products, cakes and other items.

Students also took part in the festival with enthusiasm. They prepared different foods using guava as the main ingredient. Their recipes were innovative. There was a salad competition. Local people learnt to

use the fruit in a healthy way in their daily diet. Local artists also performed during the festival.

There were different varieties of Guava like Safeda, Surekha, Chinese, Amrood etc. There were other guava based products like homemade guava jelly, cakes, candies, Guava saplings etc. People were found buying guava saplings for their homes. The latest Guava festival was held on 27th Jan 2019. (192 words)

- 1. Guava festival was celebrated in _____.**
A. Ahmedabad B. Prayagraj C. Gujarat D. D. Varanasi
- 2. Khushru Bagh is' a long forgotten Mogul Garden 'means _____**
A. Mugal king forgot about it. B. Mugal Queen forgot about the garden.
C. it was built by Mugals D. people of Allahabad do not visit it.
- 3. Guava festival was celebrated in Prayag Raj because _____.**
A. chief minister of the state wanted it B. people wanted it.
C. the place has a rich guava crop. D. it was an old practice.
- 4. Guava sapling means _____.**
A. an old Guava plant B. a plant with fruit on it
C. a costly guava plant. D. a young guava plant.
- 5. Guava is called as the _____.**
A. Queen of fruits B. King of fruits C. A unique fruit D. A delicious fruit.

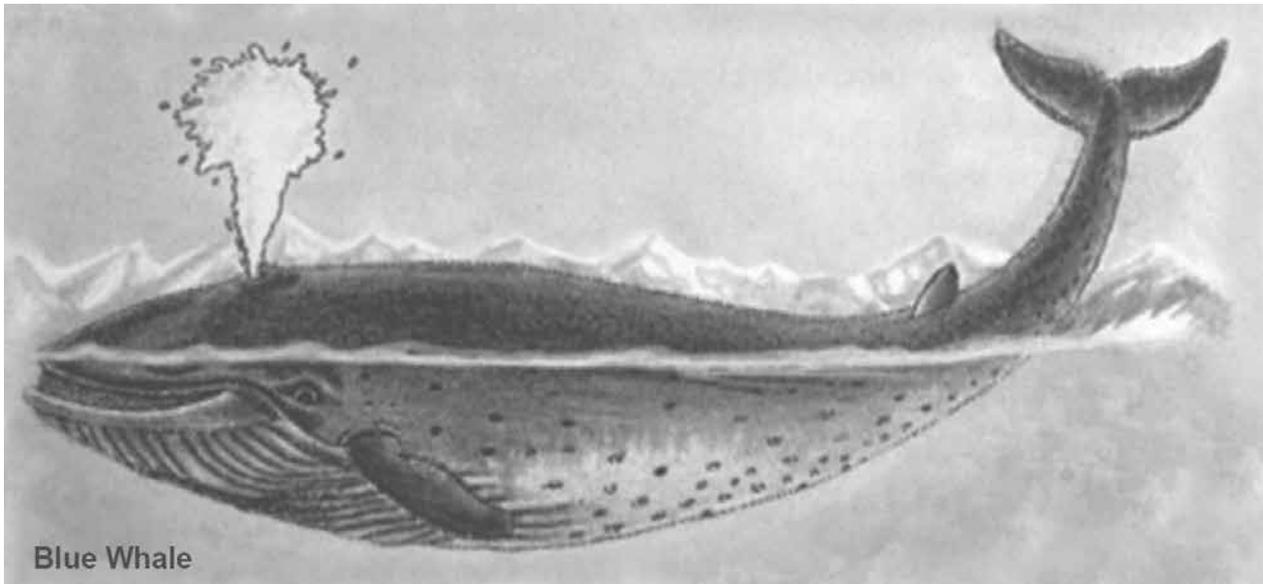
PASSAGE 2

DELHI HAAT



Source: Google.com

Dilli Haats in Delhi are the most popular shopping places for art and craft lovers of Delhi and other parts of India. There are three such Haats in different parts of Delhi. The first Dilli Haat was set up at INA in 1994 by Delhi tourism. It has a paid entrance, open air market and food plaza.

ENGLISH**CLASS: 8****PASSAGE 1**

Blue Whale

Source: Google.com

The whale is the largest animal as well as the largest mammal found on the earth. It is a warm blooded animal. The whale is larger than even the extinct dinosaurs. A whale could be 30 meters long and 200 metric tonnes in weight. The Whale breathes through the lungs whereas fish breathe through gills.

The whales are classified into two categories: toothed whales and baleen (toothless) whales. The largest of the toothed whale is the sperm whale that is much sought after for its oil. It can be 20 m in length. It feeds mainly on squid. The killer whale is also a toothed one. It is 9 m long and is the most dreaded one.

The magnificent blue whale is a baleen whale. The baleen whales have long horny plates. These plates are around their upper jaw. These plates look like a comb. The whales swim with their mouths open and take in large quantities of water along with the fish. They use their tongue to throw the water out. The water flows out and the fish are caught inside. The whales cannot bite. So they swallow everything. You can read more about whales on the Internet in Wikipedia.

1. **The fish breathe through _____ and the whale breathe through _____.**
 A. nose, mouth B. gills, lungs C. mouth, gills D. iungs, nose.
2. **The word “extinct dinosaurs means dinosaurs are _____.**
 A. the Largest animals B. more in number than the whales
 C. less in number than the whales D. a wiped away species.

3. **Sperm whale is sought after for its _____.**
 A. skin B. teeth C. oil D. blood.
4. **The word ‘magnificent blue whale’ mean blue whale is _____.**
 A. extremely beautiful B. huge
 C. ugly D. blue.
5. **The blue whale cannot bite because it is _____.**
 A. lazy B. loves to swallow
 C. toothless D. killer

PASSAGE 2

Seth Dharam Das had lost one eye in an accident when he was young. He did not want to be called a one-eyed man. He consulted a surgeon and got an eye made of marble stone. With that eye he looked better. The surgeon told him to remove his marble eye before going to bed.

Seth Dharam Das had a servant named Mohan. In those days there was no electricity. The duty of the servant was to fan his master while he slept. This way the servant stayed awake all night fanning his master.

One day Mohan’s friend from the neighbourhood came to see him. He was very surprised to find Mohan sleeping in the broad daylight.

He asked, “why do you sleep during the day?”

“I have to fan my Master all night long” said Mohan

“What jokers! Why do you stay awake all night? I go to sleep as soon as my master falls asleep. You must also do the same, “ the other servant suggested.

At this Mohan said, “my dear friend, my master is very cunning. Before going to sleep he takes out one of his eyes and keeps it on a table to keep a watch over me. “

1. **Mohan’s reason for keeping awake the whole night given to his friend show that Mohan was _____.**
 A. intelligent B. wise C. dumb D. wicked.
2. **Mohan’s friend was surprised to find him _____ in the broad day time.**
 A. sleeping B. crying C. laughing D. talking.
3. **Mohan says, “my master is cunning”, it means Mohan considers his master _____.**
 A. cruel B. good C. clever D. wicked.
4. **The suggestion of Mohan’s friend to Mohan shows that he was _____.**
 A. intelligent B. cheat C. clever D. dumb.
5. **The servant lacked _____.**
 A. common sense B. intelligence C. wisdom D. mind

PASSAGE 3

In olden times in a school in Banaras, there were several students. One of them was a boy named Flop Kumar. The boy was brainy, good in studies and well mannered. He felt annoyed when his friends called him 'Mr Flop.'

Flop Kumar complained to his teacher, "Sir, I do not like my name. I never fail in any test so why should I be called 'Flop'?"

The teacher advised "Son! Name is just a name. It does not indicate your quality or deeds. Do not hate your name. Call rose by any name and it will remain a rose."

But flop Kumar was not convinced. Then his teacher asked him to go round the town making it a point to know the names of the people he met there.

Flop Kumar set out. First of all, he saw a man lying on the road who had stumbled down. He helped the poor man to get up and found that he was blind in both eyes. Flop Kumar asked his name. "Sharp Eyed," The blind man said. Flop Kumar was amused with the name.

A few steps ahead he met a beggar who was carrying a begging bowl. Flop Kumar put a coin in his bowl and asked his name.

"My name is Mani Ram," the beggar proudly said.

Flop Kumar almost laughed. A man named Mani Ram was a penniless person. How strange! This way he enquired a few more people about their names and found that their names and their qualities were opposite. Now Flop Kumar had no complaint against his name. He returned to the school and thanked his teacher for giving him correct guidance.

- 1. One's name never indicates one's _____.**
A. qualities B. deeds C. character D. everything.
- 2. In the town after meeting many people and knowing their names flop Kumar realised that name and qualities _____ match**
A. always B. sometime C. occasionally D. rarely.
- 3. Teachers' method of teaching to flop Kumar was _____ method.**
A. lecture B. experiential C. activity D. discussion.
- 4. Flop Kumar's teacher was a _____ person.**
A. hot tempered B. cool-headed C. angry D. shy.
- 5. Flop Kumar's friends _____ him by calling him Mr Flop.**
A. loved B. disliked C. teased D. hated.

ENGLISH**CLASS: 8****PASSAGE 1**

India has many dance forms coming from every state in the country. However, there are nine classical dance forms of India. Initially there were six classical dance forms, namely, Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Katakali, Manipuri, Kuchipudi and Odissi. Sattriya, Chhau and Mohiniattam have been added recently as classical dance forms.

Every classical dance has its own special rules. All of them have specific 'mudras' meaning hand gestures. Each classical dance also has a manner of showing emotions, also called 'rasas'.

The names and details of major Indian classical dances were found in an ancient book named Natyashastra. Bharatmuni wrote it in 200 B.C. Natyashastra also explains the different styles of each dance. Sh. Uday Shankar started the revival of Indian Classical dance in modern India, in 1930. He is also called the father of Dance in Modern India. But, he never received any formal training of dance.

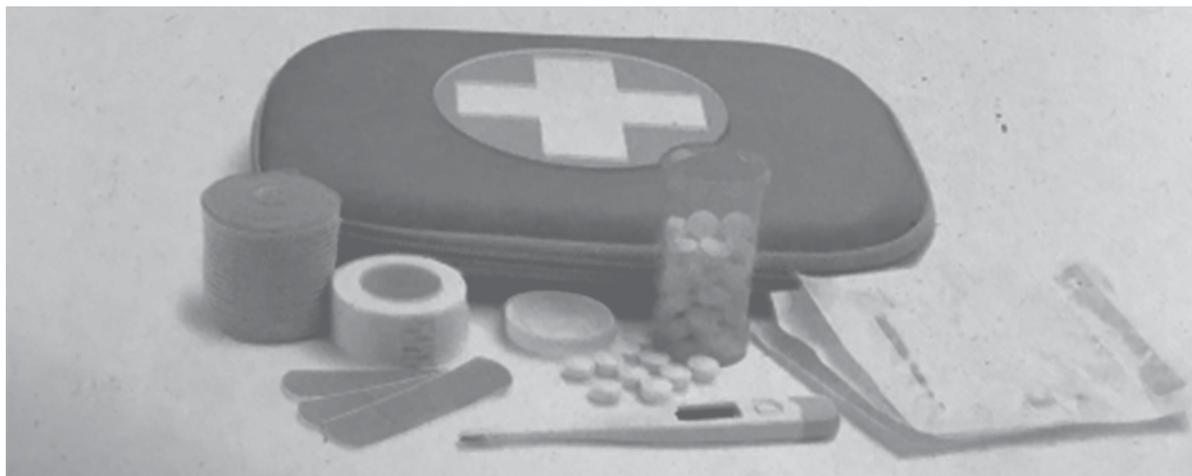
All these dance forms have three things in common- Nritta, Nritya and Natya.

Nritta is a fast movement that does not convey any meaning as such. Nritya is a slower part of the dance that expresses feelings or stories. Natya is a play or a team performance. All three must be present in a dance form; only then can it be called a Classical Dance.

<https://www.newkerala.com/india/Dance-Forms-of-India/Features-of-Indian-Classical-Dance.html>

1. **India has..... Classical Dance forms.**
 A. six B. eight C. nine D. three
2. **Rasa refers to.....**
 A. rule B. hand gesture C. emotion D. mudra
3. **Dance forms in India are from**
 A. states B. natyashastra C. uday Shankar D. nritya
4. **Uday Shankar is called the father of Dance in modern India because he:**
 A. never received any formal training of dance.
 B. revived Indian Classical Dance.
 C. explains different styles of dance.
 D. shows emotions called 'rasas'.
5. **A dance can be called Classical dance if it**
 A. comes from a state in the country. B. has Nritta, Nritya and Natya
 C. uses hand gestures called 'mudra'. D. is revived by Bharatmuni.

PASSAGE 2



Source: Google.com

First aid is the aid given to the patient on the spot in case of emergency. First aid is given when some accident happens on the road or at home or at any other place. Whenever any casualty happens the patient should be given first aid first of all. At the time of emergency; it should be given with whatever is available and when any other medical aid is not available.

It has three parts: firstly make sure that there is no danger from traffic, fire, water and so on. Secondly, understand the nature of the injury and give correct first-aid. Here you can be guided by people present, including the patient himself if conscious. Thirdly, stay with the patient until the ambulance or other medical aid, family or friend arrive.

You can follow three steps in their given order: keep a clear airway by putting the patient in the correct position, Do mouth to mouth breathing support if the patient is not breathing, restart the heart if it has stopped beating and control bleeding by bandages and so. Always remember that timely given first aid saves many lives. You should maintain a first aid box at home and also at school. (206words)

- 1. First Aid is given _____.**

A. any time	B. at the time of emergency
C. only on road	D. only at home.
- 2. Mouth to mouth breathing is given when the patient _____.**

A. is bleeding	B. falls on the ground
C. is injured	D. not breathing.
- 3. Correct and timely first aid can _____.**

A. save a life	B. endanger a life
C. cure a person	D. Diagnose the problem.
- 4. Patient's heartbeat can be revived by _____.**

A. touching his head	B. talking to him loudly
C. pressing his heart	D. turning him upside down.

5. In Covid times mouth to mouth respiration _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Can be given | B. Can worsen a patient's condition |
| C. Can kill the patient | D. Can spread the disease. |

PASSAGE 3

Public toilets are important in community health and individual well-being. People can enjoy going out and physical activities comfortably if Public toilets are available at places. Public toilets improve environmental health also. They help us by keeping our surroundings clean.

Mental well-being is also improved when people go out with families and friends and know that a place “to go” is available.

Some people are “toilet challenged”. Some people need to go very frequently, including young and old people. Females who are pregnant, and those with some medical conditions also fall in this category. These people may need to use toilet urgently or suddenly. Public toilets also help such people.

If people are unable to use toilets in time, it may lead to health problems such as urinary tract infections, kidney infections, and digestive problems. These may later develop into severe health problems.

Public toilets are also important for the health of drivers. Also, if drivers cannot find toilets easily, it may risk the safety of others in their bus/ car .

So, many countries have different styles of public toilets. They may be free or pay-toilets. Many western countries have automatic, self-cleaning public toilets. In India, Electronic public toilets or e-toilets have been built as part of ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyan’ to reduce the practice of open defecation.

1. Public toilets are important for _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. individual well being | B. public enjoyment |
| C. women and children | D. friends and families |

2. Is improved when people know that there is a place available ‘to go’.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. cleanliness and hygiene | B. mental well being |
| C. physical activities | D. going out |

3. ‘Toilet challenged’ people like need public toilets .

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. doctors and nurses | B. pregnant females |
| C. school students | D. policemen |

4. If people are not able to use toilet in time, it may lead to

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A. law problems | B. religious problems |
| C. health problems | D. environment problems |

5. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aims to reduce the practice of :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. noise pollution | B. traffic jams |
| C. waste management | D. open defecation |

ENGLISH**CLASS: 8****PASSAGE 1**

Yoga is taken from a Sanskrit word that means 'union'. So, yoga means working together of mind and body with soul. It is a way of living that aims towards 'a healthy mind in a healthy body'. Patanjali started yoga in India, thousands of years ago. Practicing yoga helps one to control mind, body and soul. It also keeps you relaxed and gives peace of mind. Yoga is made up of many physical and mental exercises.

The physical exercise of yoga is 'yogasana'. Yogasana is a pose of body that also helps you build strength, flexibility and confidence. It may look like just stretching but it has many more benefits. It improves the way you look by toning your muscles. Regular practice of yoga also helps you loose weight.

The mental exercise of yoga is 'pranayama' and meditation or 'dhyana'. Pranayama is a breathing exercise. It may help one recharge the body and feel full of energy. Meditation and 'pranayama' help in attention, focus and concentration, which is important for students.

Yoga is different from other physical exercises like aerobics. These exercises focus only on the body. But yoga works for improving health and happiness of a person. So, one must practice yoga for making a better mind, body and soul.

https://www.mea.gov.in/search-result.htm?25096/Yoga:_su_origen,_historia_y_desarrollo

<https://www.medindia.net/yoga-lifestyle/yoga-importance.htm>

1. The word 'yoga' means

- A. mind B. body C. union D. soul

2. 'Yogasana' helps build up

- A. body B. mind C. soul D. weight

3. 'Pranayama' is an exercise of the-

- A. energy B. students C. body D. mind

4. 'Pranayama' is important for students because it helps in

- A. breathing B. recharge C. concentration D. energy

5. Yoga is important because it-

- A. is taken from a Sanskrit word.
 B. was started by Patanjali.
 C. is different from other exercises.
 D. is a way of healthy mind, body and soul.

PASSAGE 2

ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION



Traffic signs give information about the road conditions ahead, provide instructions to be followed at the major crossroads, warn or guide drivers, and ensure proper functioning of road traffic. Being unaware of road signs can lead to loss of life and property.

Every year, many cities of India celebrate road safety week from February 4 to February 10. It promotes road safety and makes people aware about various traffic signs. During the entire week, the transport department creates awareness by reaching out to the people in schools, colleges, offices, and on roads. They also talk to people about the outcomes of drunken driving and high-speed driving. The importance of wearing a helmet for everyone travelling on two wheelers and seat belts for those using four-wheelers is also discussed. They also educate people about traffic rules. Organisation of Drawing, Speech, Drama, Debate competitions for students is one of the ways to create awareness among students.

- Road Safety week is celebrated to _____.**
A. hold Drawing and Speech competitions B. educate people about traffic rules
C. make people aware about traffic signs D. reach out to people
- Mass awareness for Road Safety is done to make _____ aware of traffic safety rules**
A. students B. everyone C. office goers D. teachers
- Knowledge of Road safety rules helps people to _____.**
A. use the roads safely B. participate in competitions
C. give speeches D. decorate the school
- What do the road sign ‘School Ahead’  signify?**
A. Children can take admission in the school.
B. Drivers need to slow down their vehicles
C. Teachers can teach in the school
D. People can work outside the school.

ENGLISH**CLASS: 8****PASSAGE 1**

The first and the most important reason why children need sleep is that it's essential for growth. While in deep sleep, babies and children grow because of a growth hormone. It is estimated that babies under 12 months spend as much as 16 hours a day sleeping. And every hour counts for the growth of the baby. If babies and children are deprived of sleep, then that could cause severe growth obstacles.

Proper sleep prevents children from getting overweight. Children who sleep too little become overweight. The best thing a parent can do is to make sure that their child gets enough sleep every single night. Children under 12 months should sleep anything between 12 and 16 hours a day and those between 1 and 2 years require 11 hours to 14 hours of sleep. Children between 3 and 5 years should sleep for 10 to 13 hours a day; those between 6 to 12 years need 9 to 12 hours of sleep a day while of ages 13 to 18 need to sleep between 8 to 10 hours a day.

Whenever children don't get enough sleep, they feel tired, overworked and struggle focusing. Children need to watch things, gather information, and process them to grasp a greater understanding of things they come in contact with. The more tired a child is, the higher the chances of struggling to keep focus throughout the day. If a child isn't focused, then the greater problem-solving skills will suffer. Creativity will suffer at the hands of lack of sleep.

1. **If children don't get adequate sleep, they**

A. watch things	B. feel tired
C. keep playing	D. gather information
2. **'Growth obstacles' in children mean _____.**

A. improper development	B. becoming overweight
C. sound sleep	D. playful attitude
3. **Creativity in children will suffer due to lack of sleep as they will have _____.**

A. enhanced growth hormones	B. more time to play new games
C. difficulty in imagining new ideas	D. adequate parental attention
4. **Parents can ensure that their children get enough sleep every night by**

A. playing with them everyday	B. following a fixed sleeping time
C. making them eat nutritious food	D. giving adequate liquids to drink
5. **"Problem solving skill" implies _____.**

A. gathering information for future use
B. identifying a problem and finding a solution
C. feeling tired and struggle focussing
D. watching incidents and memorising them

PASSAGE 2

Whether it is office, hospital, shopping mall, roads or just the home, what is one thing that always accompanies us? Our mobile phone! They are not only means of communication, but are also the sources of information and entertainment. During COVID-19 times, all educational activities too were conducted through mobile phones.

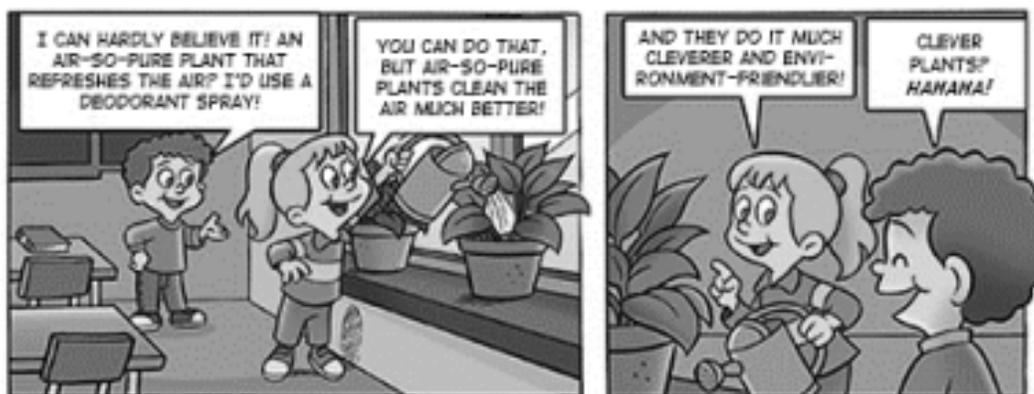
We are able to access various social media sites and apps that help us stay connected with our friends, family and the entire world. Mobile phones have made communication easier with quick placing of calls and SMS. Mobile phones are of great help at the time of emergencies when we need to call the police, ambulance or other emergency services.

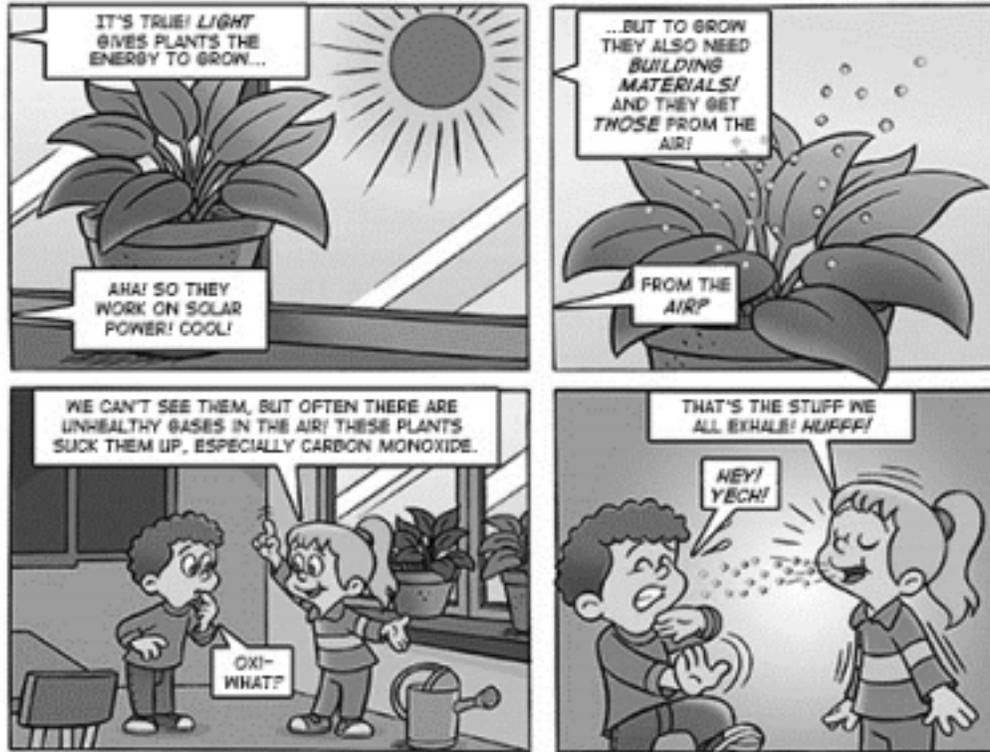
Mobile phones help us a lot in our daily life. With an internet enabled mobile phone, you can book a cab with the help of various relevant apps. You can also pay your bills with the help of your phone. Also, you can click pictures and use your phone like a camera. Today, mobile phones are equipped with important features like documents, alarm, calendars, memo, stop watch, etc. which help us become more organized.

Mobile phone is a very useful and important device but we need to use this device smartly and wisely. We should remember that it is mainly a device with the purpose of communication, but that does not mean that we keep on wasting hours on chatting or messaging. (232 words)

- One thing that always accompany us is _____.**
A. family B. mobile phone C. camera D. friends
- We should remember not to _____ while using mobile phone.**
A. waste time B. click pictures C. do shopping D. place calls
- Important features of a mobile phone like _____ make us follow our schedule.**
A. social media apps B. calendar and Alarm
C. camera and stop watch D. emergency services
- An example of Social media site is**
A. SMS B. document C. alarm D. facebook
- Harmful effect of unnecessary over use of mobile phone is _____.**
A. bill payment B. communication C. wastage of time D. organised life

PASSAGE 3





(Source: Striptekenaar.info/Feb 16, 2020, 6.54 pm)

1. **Air-so-pure plants are better at _____.**

A. polluting the air	B. cleaning the air
C. releasing the air	D. throwing the air
2. **What does a deodorant do?**

A. pulls air	B. throws air	C. refreshes air	D. pollutes air
--------------	---------------	------------------	-----------------
3. **What is 'Solar Power'?**

A. Energy from water	B. Energy from sunlight
C. Energy from air	D. Energy from coal
4. **Air-so-pure plants are cleverer because they are**

A. easy to care for	B. environment friendly
C. extra smart	D. hard working
5. **Why are plants important for us?**

A. They absorb the pollutants	B. They create greenery around
C. They suck dirt and grime	D. They are like deodorants

ENGLISH

CLASS: 8

PASSAGE 1

Manikarnika was born into a Maratha family. She was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao, the Maharaja of Jhansi and became the Rani of Jhansi. After her marriage, Manikarnika was named Lakshmibai. Before her marriage, she was known as Chabeeli (meaning “jolly ways”). On the day before Raja’s death in November 1853, he adopted his cousin’s child. The Raja wrote a letter to the British government of India requesting that his widow should be recognized as the ruler of Jhansi after his death during her lifetime. After the death of her husband, the British government refused to allow her adopted son, Damodar Rao, to become Raja and rule Jhansi. They had a policy - If an Indian ruler died without a male child his adopted son would not succeed him. After all the British in Jhansi had been killed by Indian troops in June 1857, the Rani took over the administration provisionally. She had to form an army to defeat the invading forces of neighbours. British forces led by Sir Hugh Rose came to Jhansi to take back the city from Lakshmibai, who now wanted independence. Jhansi was taken after strong resistance. Many of the people of the city were killed in the battle. The Rani escaped to Kalpi and jointly with the Maratha general Tantya Tope then held Gwalior. In the battle of Kotahki Serai their army was defeated, Rani Lakshmibai was wounded and died on 18th June 1858.



- 1. After marriage Manikarnika was named _____.**

A. Chabeeli B. Lakshmibai C. Rani D. Jhansi
- 2. Maharaja wrote a letter to the British because they were the _____.**

A. kings. B. rivals. C. rulers. D. governors.
- 3. British had this policy about succession so that they could _____ the kingdom.**

A. rule B. take over C. live in D. defeat
- 4. The neighbors invaded Jhansi because _____.**

A. the Maharaja was dead. B. it was headed by Rani Lakshmibai.
C. they found it weak. D. there was no King to rule.
- 5. There was a battle against the British rule because they were _____.**

A. cruel. B. unfair. C. angry. D. strong.

PASSAGE 2



- The India Toy Fair 2021 is going to be a _____ event.**
A. real B. virtual C. blended D. popular
- The above picture is to aware people about**
A. ongoing Toy fair. B. family values.
C. online teaching. D. local goods.
- What is the closing date of the fair after extending two days?**
A. March 4, 2021. B. March 2, 2021.
C. February 2, 2021. D. February 28, 2021.
- The India Toy Fair 2021 offers us an opportunity to ____.**
A. purchase locally produced things directly from the seller.
B. promote online events according to our need.
C. motivate friends for virtual meetings.
D. visit Indian villages to know rural life.
- It is good to be a part of the fair because we can ____**
A. enjoy multiple activities, interact and shop.
B. stay at home, sleep and have delicious food.
C. get things without paying for them.
D. meet many people at a time and chat.

PASSAGE 3

Rohan and Razia are talking about the 'Internet'.

Rohan: The Internet makes communication easy.

Razia: But this communication can be dangerous too, Rohan.

Rohan: Yes Razia, you are right. People often send secret information, and sometimes other people can steal that information.

Razia: Also, sometimes people use the Internet to spread lies or stolen secrets or dangerously bad advice.

Rohan: You know, Social networks are getting popular these days. Some youngsters get addicted to them.

Razia: Yes, Rohan. They are taking us away from real friendships. It is difficult to find who is Real or Fake on these websites.

Rohan: There are many other problems too that we need to stay away from, like people might be preying on others or trying to stalk or abuse them.

Razia: The other day, I got an attachment in my E mail, which was a virus. Rohan: Oh! What did you do then?

Razia: I immediately told my father and he reported it to the Cyber Safety Cell. Rohan: That was a very good step Razia. We should always tell our parents about our internet activities at all times.

Razia: Some parents and schools block parts of the Internet they think are bad for children to see. It is for our own safety.

Rohan: We should follow 'Internet Etiquette-also called Netiquette' always. It advises for safer internet use. (230 words)

1. **'Netiquette' is Internet _____.**
A. manners B. etiquette C. courtesy D. behaviour
2. **Social networks are for meeting online _____.**
A. friends B. strangers C. celebrities D. neighbours
3. **Our elders are _____, they know about Internet safety.**
A. excited B. experienced C. enthusiastic D. older
4. **How can 'Cyber Safety Cell' help?**
A. It can jail criminals. B. It can give lectures.
C. It can track criminals. D. It can train us.
5. **How can we be safe on the 'Internet'?**
A. Being aware B. Being trained
C. Being excited D. Being mannered

ENGLISH

CLASS: 8

ANSWER KEY

Questions	1	2	3	4	5
Worksheet-1					
PASSAGE 1	D	B	A	B	D
PASSAGE 2	D	C	C	C	A
PASSAGE 3	D	B	D	D	D
Worksheet-2					
PASSAGE 1	A	C	D	D	D
PASSAGE 2	C	C	C	A	C
PASSAGE 3	B	B	C	C	D
Worksheet-3					
PASSAGE 1	C	A	D	C	D
PASSAGE 2	B	A	D	A	D
PASSAGE 3	C	C	A	A	B
Worksheet-4					
PASSAGE 1	B	B	C	A	C
PASSAGE 2	A	B	C	C	D
PASSAGE 3	D	A	A	D	B
Worksheet-5					
PASSAGE 1	B	D	C	D	A
PASSAGE 2	B	A	D	A	D
PASSAGE 3	C	B	A	A	C

Worksheet-6					
PASSAGE 1	B	D	C	A	C
PASSAGE 2	C	A	C	C	A
PASSAGE 3	D	D	B	B	C
Worksheet-7					
PASSAGE 1	C	C	A	B	B
PASSAGE 2	B	D	A	C	D
PASSAGE 3	A	B	B	C	D
Worksheet-8					
PASSAGE 1	C	A	D	C	D
PASSAGE 2	C	B	A	B	B
PASSAGE 3	C	B	B	C	B
Worksheet-9					
PASSAGE 1	B	A	C	B	B
PASSAGE 2	B	A	B	D	C
PASSAGE 3	B	C	B	B	A
Worksheet-10					
PASSAGE 1	B	D	B	C	B
PASSAGE 2	B	A	A	A	A
PASSAGE 3	B	A	B	C	A