

NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Solved Assignments of Unit- III (2021)

CLASS: 8th

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

LESSON NO. 04 (Prose)

TOPIC: For God's Sake,
Hold thy Tongue

A. Working with the text:

Q.01: What do the Quran and traditions of the Prophet (PBUH) tell us on backbiting and scandal-mongering?

Ans: Our sacred holy Quran condemns scandal-mongering and backbiting in strongest terms. In Sahi Muslim our beloved Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) says that a person who indulges in backbiting is a man who has eaten the flesh of his dead brother.

Q.02: What do the Gita and the Bible tell us on backbiting?

Ans: All the religions criticize on backbiting. Gita says that a person who is free from backbiting is pure and free from fear, and the person who has a habit of backbiting is sinner and is born to demoniac endowments.

Bible says that we all make errors in many ways and a person who does not make error in what he says is a perfect man and he can control his whole body on his will.

Q.03: What do the Granth Sahib and Lord Buddha tell on backbiting?

Ans: Granth Sahib says that a backbiter carries the great burden of sins and he carries loads without any payment .

Lord Buddha in his eight fold path says that one requires living a life based on right speech.

Q.04: Why did the servant of Rabbi Simeon bring tongues both the times?

Ans: Rabbi Simeon's servant brought tongues both times because it is only the tongue that issues the good and the bad, also there is nothing better than a good tongue and nothing worse than an evil one.

Q.05: Why did Rabbi Simeon invite his disciples for a meal?

Ans: Rabbi Simeon invited his disciples for a meal to tell them the advantages of soft tongue. He conveyed a message to them that only use soft tongue in conversation with one another because soft tongue spreads sweetness.

Q.06: What according to you is the moral of the lesson?

Ans: Vice offends the moral standards of the community, and scandal- mongering and backbiting are vices, we should always refrain from this, to be pure in front of our Almighty Allah.

Q.07: How does our tongue do good or bad to others?

Ans: A good tongue pleases people and makes them happy, and a bad tongue offends them and hurts them, which is a great sin in all religions.

Language Work: (P. No. 30) (Answer only)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Translator | One who translates into different languages and speed. |
| 2. Novelist | One who writes novels. |
| 3. Tourist | One who is travelling or visiting a place. |
| 4. Politician | One whose job is connected with politics. |
| 5. Decorator | One whose job is painting & decorating. |

6. Artists	One who creates the work of art.
7. Economist	One who studies or writes about economics.
8. Dramatist	One who writes plays for theaters.
9. Cricketer	One who plays cricket.
10. Engineer	One whose job is designing & building of roads etc.
11. Historian	One who studies or writes about history.
12. Mountaineer	One who climbs mountains as sports.
13. Donor	One who makes gift of money, food, clothes for charity.
14. Grammarian	One who is expert in the grammar.
15. Auctioneer	One whose job is direct action and sell the good.
16. Scientist	One who invent new things.
17. Teacher	One who teaches.
18. Electrician	One who maintain electricity wires.
19. Physician	One who studies physics.
20. Writer	One who writes.
21. Speaker	One who gives speech.
22. Winner	One who wins.
23. Mathematician	One who have enough knowledge of maths.
24. Caterer	One who provides food or drink for a social or business Functions.

(P. No. 31) (Answer only)

1. heavily 2. badly 3. easily 4. Patently 5. unexpectedly
6. regularly 7. Perfectly , slowly, clearly.

Put the correct word (P. No. 31) (Answer only)

1. selfishly 2. terribly 3. sudden 4. Colorfully 5. badly 6. badly
7. safe

Let us write (P. NO.32)

There are many evils prevalent amount peoples who adversely affect to our own self as well as our society. Drinking liquors, smoking and gambling are social evils which pave way for many crimes. When a person become addicted, he will not hesitate to do anything to get these drinks. Smoking and drinking affect the health and cause many diseases. Gambling ranks under encroaching upon people's rights and in major cases destroy many homes. Women inequality and dowry system are other evils, though it is punishable under law, every day we hear of dowry problems and deaths of young brides. Child labour is the social evil that has to be immediately addressed. It refers to depriving the children of the childhood and education and employing to work like adults. Corruption is another evil that prevails at every level of the society. It means using the position of trust for dishonest gain. We as a human being it is necessary to stand against these evils for the betterment and safeguard to our own self as well as for our society.

POEM No. 06

TOPIC: Mercy

Central Idea: Act of mercy are giving of alms, care for the sick and refraining from harming or punishing from harming or punishing enemies and peoples in one's power. This virtue has been laid down in all religious.

Summary: The poem "Mercy" is a sonnet extracted from the Shakespeare's famous play "The merchant of Venice". The poet says that the attribute of mercy is something

which every human being is born with but few intend to stick to it, as we can only placed for mercy is like rain which falls from the heaven upon the earth after the scorching heat to grunch its thirst. Mercy is a divine quality. It is a double blessing it gives pleasure to both the giver and the receiver. Mercy is powerful than the crown of the king because this crown can entitle him to the timely authority only. He can threaten the people who are very weak but he would be far from being admired. Everyone sets a high value on mercy. Mercy devils in the heart of a real king who treats his forcing them to work hard. Mercy is compared to a drizzle which grunches the thirst of the earth. Similarly mercy soothes aching nerves and halves quality of God when mercy is mingled with justice any earthly power can appear like God.

Thinking about the poem:

Q.01: Where does the quality of mercy come from? Who are blessed by it?

Ans: As the quality of mercy is related to heavenly quality, so mercy obviously exist in human beings naturally which they reflect in their day to day activities. It blesses all those who give it or take it. .

Q.02: How is mercy is better than the crown of the King?

Ans: Mercy is undoubtedly better than the crown of the King because it can help us to attain respect, appreciation and admiration as well. While on the other hand wordily power cannot prove so worthily.

Q.03: What does sceptre stand for? How does it affect the King?

Ans: It stands for authority of the world or worldly power. It can benefit Kings limitedly and timely and it cannot leave everlasting effect on human beings output.

Q.04: When does earthly power look like God?

Ans: Earthly power looks like godly power when mercy is mixed with it.

Q.05: How is mercy alone the “Sceptred sway”?

Ans: Mercy is really the “Sceptred sway” because actual power is related to the God and mercy is related to the God and mercy is an attribute of God himself. That is why mercy earns the love, affection, appreciation and all that which people cannot gain by any worldly means.

Q.06: What happens when mercy seasons justice?

Ans: When mercy seasons justice it seems to be decree of God which is always just and fearful.

Language Work: (P. No. 66) (Answer only)

A. Gentle rain, Sceptre, doth earthly power.

B. Strain'd Means – forced, Tis Means – this, Blesseth means – blesses or bless

Let's write (P. No. 60)

Write a short paragraph (100-150) on “**Being merciful means being wealthy**”.

Mercy is called God's quality, for he blesses his creations with it time to time. The God bestowed human beings with this quality, but keep up to human beings whether they use it or not. We all should use this heavenly quality while dealing with those who are supposedly rightful of it. This mercy is a symbol of humanity for all mankind. That is why, the famous poet, Dr Sir Mohammad Iqbal said in one of his famous verses that humans are created to show mercy otherwise God has innumerable creations for his worship. So we should be merciful towards all other people and other creations. We consider as wealth. The only reason of earning or having wealth is to make life comfortable and less one's worries. When we show mercy, we automatically get both of

these things ---- comfortable life and less worries. So we can say that being merciful means being wealthy.

----- # -----

Short Story No. 03

TOPIC: Colours of Rainbow

Working with the text:

A. Answer the following questions:

Q.01: What did the narrator observe when he looked out?

Ans: The narrator observed when he looked out that the rain and cloud has cleared, the sun had come out drop of water were sliding down the chili plants. All his attention was concerned on the rain drops and he was watching the beauty of nature outside the window of the room.

Q.02: Why was the narrator unable to pay attention to what his daughter was saying?

Ans: The narrator was lost in his own musings cherishing the beauty of nature to the extend he could not pay attention to what his daughter was saying.

Q.03: Why did the narrator have a tiff with his wife?

Ans: The narrator was so lost in his own thoughts that he could not even hear the calls of his wife who has prepared tea for him, his wife got annoyed and shouted at him, this irritated the narrator resulting in a tiff with his wife.

Q.04: What did the narrator find when he returned home late at night?

Ans: When the narrator returned home late at night he found that his children had gone to sleep, his wife was sitting alone waiting for him.

Q.05: Why did the narrator not have an appetite?

Ans: The narrator had already taken his meal outside that is why he had no appetite.

B. The phrases, Phrasal verbs and idioms occur in the text. Find the sentences in which they occur.

- **Burst into laughter:** When she released my finger and told that the kids will be awakened we both burst into laughter.
- **Closed by:** She herself seated close by me and began fanning me with a hand fan.
- **Looked at:** I dipped the morsel in the vegetable curry and looked at her.
- **Cope with:** If you find difficulty to cope up with me, you can leave me then.
- **Wan and weak:** She is looking wan and weak by her face as she had not eaten since morning.
- **All by herself:** I didn't help her, she did it all by herself.
- **Feel homesick:** I spend all my day with my wife and feel homesick now.
- **Grown up:** You should not quarrel with other because you are grownup now.
- **In a huff:** She made me angry and I got up in a huff and went outside.
- **Lost sight of:** I was looking at the rainbow when she called me and I lost the sight of seven colored swing.
- **Get up:** I get up early in the morning and go on working till night.
- **Got fed up with:** You must have got fed up with me but I am less fed up with you.
- **Picked up:** The sun had gone beyond the clouds and the wind had picked up the speed.
- **Hard up:** Some days passed comfortable but most of the time we were hard up.

C. Hindi words used in the story: (Answers only)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Gudda-guddi | 2. Papaji | 3. Munni |
| 4. Buddhi Prakash | 5. Thali | 6. Oonhoon |

Language work: (Page No- 97 & 99) (Answers only)

A. The following binomials do not and the middle. What do they have?

1. or 2. for 3. 4. or 5. but 6. or

Use the binomials in your own sentences (Page No- 97) (do yourself)

Put a question tag at the end of the sentences: (Answers only)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. will he | 2. Aren't you | 3. Haven't you | 4. Were you |
| 5. does she | 6. Isn't he | 7. Hasn't he | 8. Can't you |
| 9. would he | 10. Aren't here | 11. should we | 12. Is it |
| 13. aren't I | 14. would you | 15. Would you | 16. should I |
| 17. will you | 18. Had you | | |

Let's Write: (Page No- 99) (do yourself)

English Grammar

Topic: - Narration

Direct and Indirect or Reported Speech

There are two ways of reporting what a person has said: direct and indirect.

Direct Speech

In direct speech, we repeat the original speaker's exact words, e.g. He said, "I have lost my books".

Remarks thus repeated are placed between inverted commas and a comma is placed immediately before the remark. Direct speech is found in conversations in books, in plays and in quotations.

Indirect Speech

In indirect speech, we give the exact meaning of a remark or a speech, without necessarily using the speaker's exact words.

e.g. He said (that) he had lost his books.

There is no comma after say in indirect speech. That can usually be omitted after say and tell + object.

Parts of Narration Sentence

A narration sentence has two parts. These are

1. Reporting Verb
2. Reported Speech

1. Reported Speech

The part of the narration sentence which is in the inverted called reported speech.

2. Reporting Verb

The part which is outside the inverted commas is called reporting verb,

e.g.

She says to him, "I am going to school".



Reporting Verb
(RV)



Reporting Speech
(RS)

Expressions of Time and Place in Indirect Speech

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Today	that day tonight-that night
Yesterday	the day before
The day before yesterday	two days before
Tomorrow	the next day/the following day
The day after tomorrow	in two day's time
Next week/year etc	the following week/year etc
Last week/year etc	the previous week/year etc
A year etc, ago	a year before/the previous year

Some Other Changes

This	that
These	those
Now	then
Thus	so
Here	there

1. **Direct** He said, "She's my daughter".
Indirect He said that she was his daughter.
2. **Direct** "I saw her the day before yesterday", he said.
Indirect He said he'd seen her two days before.
3. **Direct** "I'll do it tomorrow", he promised.
Indirect He promised that he would do it the next day.

Change of Tense

In indirect speech, change of tense takes place if and only if the reporting verb is in past tense.

No change of tense is made if the reporting verb is in present or future tense.

1. When the Reporting Verb is in Present or Future Tense

e.g.

1. **Direct** Peter says, "I want to become an engineer".
Indirect Peter says that he wants to become an engineer.
2. **Direct** The teacher will say, "Everybody has to maintain silence."
Indirect The teacher will say that everybody has to maintain silence".

When the Reporting Verb is in Past Tense

When the reporting verb is past tense, the change of reported speech takes place as shown below

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present " I never eat egg", she explained.	Simple Past She explained (that) she never ate egg.
Present Continuous " I am waiting for Sneha", he said.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was waiting for Sneha.
Present Perfect "I have found a key", he said.	Past Perfect He said (that) he had found a key.
Present Perfect Continuous She said, "I've been waiting for Ram."	Past Perfect Continuous She said (that) she had been waiting for Ram.
Simple Past I took him to hotel with me, he said.	Past Perfect He said (that) he had taken him to hotel with him.
Future He said, "I will/shall be in London on Sunday".	Conditional He said (that) he would be in London on Sunday.
Future Continuous "I will/shall be using the car myself on the 31st", she said.	Conditional Continuous She said (that) she would be using the car herself on the 31st.
Conditional I said, "We would like to have it".	Conditional I said (that) we would like to have that.

Read the following examples.

1. **Direct** The man said to the boy, " You are not serious about your studies."
Indirect The man told the boy that he was not serious about his studies.
2. **Direct** Suhani said to her mother, "I learnt many new theories today."
Indirect Suhani told her mother that she had learnt many new theories that day.

Exception

The tense of the reported speech, is kept as it is

1. If, it is a universal truth or 'habitual action or historical fact' irrespective of the reporting verb. e.g.

1. **Direct** Our teacher says/will say /said, "The Earth is round".
Indirect Our teacher says/will say/said that the Earth is round.
2. **Direct** My father said to me yesterday, "God always observes our passion for our dreams".
Indirect My father told me yesterday that God always observes our passion for our dreams.

Change of Person

First and second person pronouns are changed to third person or according to the person spoken to or spoken about we must take care that during the change of person number and case of the pronoun remains same. The number and case can be changed

by the following way

	Subjective Case		Objective Case		Possessive Case	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ist	I	we	me	us	my	our
IInd	You	you	you	you	your	your
IIIrd	He /She / It	they	him / her /it	them	his /her / its	their

Interrogative Sentences into Indirect Speech

When we have to change a direct question into indirect speech, it is necessary to make the following changes

1. tense, pronouns, possessive adjectives and adverbs of time change as in statements.
2. the interrogative change to the assertive form.
3. the interrogative change to the assertive form.
4. the question mark is omitted.
5. the reporting verb says/tells is changed to ask etc.

(A) Verbal (Yes-No Type Questions)

While changing these questions into indirect speech 'if or 'whether' is used instead of 'that',

e.g.

1. **Direct** "Is there anybody?" she asked.
Indirect She asked if/whether anybody was there.
2. **Direct** Santa said to Banta, "Do you like Sonakshi?"
Indirect Santa asked Banta whether he liked Sonakshi.

(B) Wh Type Questions

In these type of questions, no external connector is used. The wh-word itself acts as a connector.

e.g.

1. **Direct** The teacher said to Manu, "Why are you late?"
Indirect The teacher asked Manu why she was late.
2. **Direct** He said to me, "Where do you live?"
Indirect He asked me where I lived.

Imperative Sentences into Indirect Speech

Imperative sentences are of three kinds: advice, order and request. So, according to the type of sentence the reporting verb 'said/said to' is changed into ordered, requested, advised etc. And instead of 'that' 'to' is used to join the reported speech,

e.g.

1. **Direct** Neena said to him, "Open your book".
Indirect Neena ordered him to open his book.
2. **Direct** The inspector said to his constables, "Go and find them everywhere".
Indirect The inspector ordered his constable to go and find them everywhere.

Exclamatory Sentences into Indirect Speech

While changing exclamatory sentences into indirect speech, the reporting verb is changed into exclaimed with joy, sorrow etc.

'What, how' are changed into very, great etc.

e.g.

1. **Direct** He said, "What a great idea!"
Indirect He exclaimed that it was a great idea.

2. **Direct** The players said, "Hurrah! we won the match".

Indirect The players exclaimed with joy and said that they had won the match.

Sentences Beginning with 'Let'

1. Sentences that express suggestions.

1. **Direct** Veena said, "Let us go for a movie in the evening".

Indirect Veena suggested that they should go for a movie in the evening.

2. **Direct** Renu said to me, "Let us decide something quickly".

Indirect Renu suggested that we should decide something quickly.

2. If they have a force of an order or request.

1. **Direct** Sudhir said to his friend, "Let me sit alone for a while".

Indirect Sudhir requested his friend to let him sit alone for a while.

2. **Direct** The security officer said to the guard, "Let them come in".

Indirect The security officer ordered the guard to allow them to come in.

Exercise

Question 1:

Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1.

1. John said, 'I love this city.'

2. "Be nice to others", Priya said.

3. "Don't waste your money" he said to the boys.

4. She said, "everyone loves her."

5. She said, "He works in a bank."

6. Seema said, 'I don't have a laptop.'

7. Kanika said, "I don't go to the gym very often."

8. "We don't travel much", she said.

9. He said, "we like working in London."

10. She said, "she never gets up early on Sundays."

Answer:

1. John said that he loved that city.

2. Priya told me to be nice to others.

3. He advised the boys not to waste their money.

4. She said that everyone loved her.

5. She said that he worked in a bank.

6. Seema said that she didn't have a laptop.

7. Kanika said that she didn't go to the gym very often.

8. She said that they didn't travel much.

9. He said that they liked working in London.

10. She said that she never got up early on Sundays.

Question 2:

Change the following into indirect speech.

1. I said to Prerana, "How do you travel to office everyday?" .

2. Shivam said to his mother, "Where does the rain come from?"

3. "Do you know the way to the paradise?" A crazy man asked me.

4. Maria said to her daughter, "At what time will you come back?"

5. The man said to the mechanic, "By what time will you have fixed the tyre of my bike?"

6. Varun says to Tarun, "Where did you go yesterday?"

7. "Is there anything special in it?" She asked.

8. "Hark! I can smell something here" said Mr Naik to his colleagues.

9. "Alas! we have lost the game." said Shishir to his friend.

10. "How intelligent you are!" Manjiri said to her grandfather.

Answer:

1. I asked Prerana how she travel to office everyday.
2. Shivam asked his mother where the rain comes from.
3. A crazy man asked me whether I knew the way to Paradise.
4. Maria asked her daughter at what time she would come back.
5. The man asked the mechanic by what time he would have fixed the tyre of his bike.
6. Varun asks Tarun where he went yesterday.
7. She asked whether there was anything special in that.
8. Mr Naik exclaimed with fear and said to his colleagues that he could smell something there.
9. Shishir exclaimed with sorrow and told his friend that they had lost the game.
10. Manjiri told her grandfather that he was very intelligent.

Question 3:

Rewrite the sentences into direct speech from indirect speech.

1. Miara said that she wrote a letter.
2. Kiran said that she was going to the temple.
3. The teacher said that the Sun rises in the East.
4. He said that he had been reading a novel.
5. Nelson said that he had been playing badminton.
6. He ordered her to be careful.
7. Raman exclaimed joyfully that she was very beautiful.
8. He asked where she was going.
9. He said that he didn't know the way and asked her if she did.
10. The Science teacher told the class that ice floats on water.

Answer:

1. Miara said, "I write a letter."
2. Kiran said, "I am going to the temple."
3. The teacher said, "The Sun rises in the East."
4. He said, "I have been reading a novel."
5. Nelson said, "I have been playing badminton."
6. "Be careful", he said to her.
7. "How beautiful she is!" said Raman.
8. He said, "Where is she going?"
9. "I don't know the way. Do you?" he asked.
10. The science teacher told the class, "Ice floats on water."

Question 4:

Supply the most suitable and appropriate word to fill in the blanks with the help of rules of reported speech.

1. Miara said, "I write a letter."
Miara told that she..... a letter.
2. Kiran said, "I am going to the temple."
Kiran told that..... was going to the temple.
3. The teacher said, "The Sun rises in the East."
The teacher told that the Sun..... in the East.
4. He said, "Have I been reading books?"
He asked if he..... been reading books.
5. Nelson said, "Did you notice it?"
Nelson asked..... If I noticed it.

6. He said to her, "Be careful."
He told her..... be careful.
7. Raman said, "How beautiful she is!"
Raman exclaimed with joy that she..... beautiful.
8. He said, "Where is she going?"
He asked..... she was going.
9. He said, "I do not know the way."
He told that he..... not know the way.
10. Teacher said, "Ice floats on water."
Teacher told that ice..... on water.

Answer:

1. wrote
2. she
3. rises
4. had
5. if .
6. to
7. was
8. where
9. did
10. floats

NEPS