



# ÉCOLE GLOBALE

## INTERNATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

### Dehradun

## HOLIDAY HOMEWORK - CLASS VIII

### ENGLISH

#### Characterization Worksheet

80marks

Directions: Read the short passages. Answer the question by identifying an implied character trait. Explain your answer by referencing the text. [30]

1. Jason is an excellent accountant who works full-time for his best friend's company. A larger accounting firm contacts Jason and offers to pay him twice what he makes if he will work for them. Jason thanks them for their offer but declines. He doesn't even tell his friend that he received the offer.

What character trait does Jason demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

2. Eric's car broke down in the woods and his phone wasn't getting a signal. He used his car antenna as a spear and caught fresh salmon. He started a fire with sparks from his car battery, and he ate the cooked salmon while waiting for help.

What character trait does Eric demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

3. After coming home late from a party, Mae's father questioned her. She wanted to tell him that she was studying at a friend's place and lost track of time, but she told him the truth instead: she was at a party.

What character trait does Mae demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

4. Michael has clothes all over the floor of his bedroom. Underneath the clothes on his floor is a pizza box with crusts in it. Underneath the pizza box is bunch of pieces of a board game that Michael played and didn't put away. Michael sat on his unmade bed with his shoes on and played video games all night.

What character trait does Michael demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

5. Andy saw his neighbor struggling to get his lawn mower running, so Andy went over to his neighbor's house and filled up his lawn mower with gas. When it still wouldn't start, Andy lent him his lawn mower.

What character trait does Andy demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

6. When vandals burned down the orphanage, Ms. Cleary started a fundraising campaign and donated \$5,000 dollars of her own money. After nine months of hard work from Ms. Cleary and her team, the funds were raised and the orphanage was rebuilt.

What character trait does Ms. Cleary demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

7. The teacher told the students that they were not to start testing until everyone received all testing materials. He went on to explain that the test booklet was to remain sealed until he had read through all the directions. Immediately after receiving the test booklet, Chris raised his hand and asked if he could start the test.

What character trait does Chris demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

8. Katie's mother came home from a long day of work and noticed that the entire house had been cleaned. She figured that Katie must have cleaned it. The strangest thing was that she

didn't even ask Katie to clean. Then she found a note on the counter from Katie asking for permission to sleep at her friend Heather's house. Katie's mother smiled.

What character trait does Katie demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

9. Orson sat on the couch. He wanted to change the television station, but the controller was all the way at the end of the couch by his feet. Orson sort of scooted toward it and attempted to grab it with his feet. The controller fell and landed several feet away from him. Orson quit trying to change the channel and just watched whatever was playing.

What character trait does Orson demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

10. It was Halloween and Valarie was dressed as Princess Rosemary from her favorite TV show, *The Princess Club*. As Valarie was collecting candy, she noticed another little girl wearing a Princess Rosemary costume. Valarie began rolling around on the ground and screaming about how she wants to be the only Princess Rosemary. Valarie's tantrum continued long after the other Princess Rosemary vanished from sight.

What character trait does Valarie demonstrate? [1]

Explain your answer by referencing the text. [2]

Implicit Character Traits Project [50]

Directions: Students will analyze 10 character traits. For each trait students will do the following.

1. Define the term trait. [2 each]
2. Describe an action or behavior that would show this character trait. [3 each]

Example #1: Industrious  
Definition: working energetically and devotedly; hard-working; diligent.

Action: Arrive at work early and stay late, or stay up until 3 AM every night doing homework.

Example #2: Jealous

Definition: feeling resentment against someone because of that person's rivalry, success, or advantages.

Action: A character might talk about someone's accomplishments being "no big deal"

Example #3: Humble

Definition: modest, respectful, not proud or arrogant.

Action: A character might achieve something great without letting the accomplishment go their head.

Marking Scheme:

Definitions: Did you define the twenty-five character traits you selected?

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10

Missing many definitions

Incomplete, incorrect, or poorly defined

Nicely done

Actions: Did you describe actions that would show each of the twenty-five character traits you selected?

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10

Missing many actions

Descriptions of actions are incomplete or incorrect

Nicely done

### Figurative poems and mood in poetry

40marks

Q. How do poets create mood in a poem? [2]

Q. What are the various methods of developing mood of a poem? Give examples for the same.

[2]

Q. How does choice of imagery affect the mood of a poem? [2]

The Road Not Taken

Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood

And looked down one as far as I could

To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,

And having perhaps the better claim,

Because it was grassy and wanted wear;

Though as for that the passing there

Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay

In leaves no step had trodden black.

Oh, I kept the first for another day!

Yet knowing how way leads on to way,

I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh

Somewhere ages and ages hence:

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—

I took the one less traveled by,

And that has made all the difference.

Read the poem the 'The Road Not Taken' by Robert Frost and answer the following questions.

Q. Read the following stanza and write what you infer from it. [3]

"I shall be telling this with a sigh

Somewhere ages and ages hence:

Two roads diverged in a wood and I,  
I took the one less travelled by,  
And that has made all the difference.”

Q. What is the mood of the poem? [2]

Q. How has the poet created mood in this poem? Identify the words and lines that depict the mood. [4]

The Dawn's Awake

By Otto Leland Bohanan

The Dawn's awake!

A flash of smoldering flame and fire  
Ignites the East. Then, higher, higher,  
O'er all the sky so gray, forlorn<sup>1</sup>,  
The torch of gold is borne.

The Dawn's awake!

The dawn of a thousand dreams and thrills.  
And music singing in the hills  
A paean<sup>2</sup> of eternal spring  
Voices the new awakening.

The Dawn's awake!

Whispers of pent-up harmonies,  
With the mingled fragrance of the trees;  
Faint snatches of half-forgotten song--  
Fathers! torn and numb,--  
The boon of light we craved, awaited long,  
Has come, has come!



## Review Questions

Directions: Respond to these questions to the best of your ability. Answer the questions completely.

Q. Identify two examples of personification: explain what is being personified & how in each example. [4]

Q. Identify an example of hyperbole: explain how it is exaggerated. [3]

3. Identify an example of metaphor: explain which two things are being compared. [3]

4. Find three examples of imagery in the poem that access three different senses. Explain which senses are called on by the speaker for each example. [6]

5. Contrast the tone of this line “Fathers! torn and numb,--” with the tone of the rest of the poem. How is this line different and why do you think that it is?[4]

6. This poem was written by an African American poet during the Harlem Renaissance. Knowing this, how might one interpret the “Dawn” beyond its literal meaning? What might the “Dawn” represent?( Browse about the Harlem renaissance and then answer this question) [5]

## **Reading Strategies**

### Text A

How is chocolate made? Have you ever wondered where chocolate comes from? Well, chocolate is made from beans which grow in pods on the Theobroma cacao tree. These trees grow in several different countries and the flavour of the beans varies depending on where they come from. The beans also vary in flavour, depending on the age of the tree.

After the beans have been collected and dried, they are transported to chocolate factories. There, the beans are weighed and separated by type so that the manufacturer knows exactly what kind of cacao is going into the chocolate. This ensures the flavour of the chocolate is consistent over time. Some manufacturers use up to twelve types of cacao, depending on the flavour of chocolate they want to create.

Once weighed, the cacao beans are roasted in large ovens for up to two hours. The heat not only dries and darkens the beans, but also brings out their flavour. Next, the cacao beans are cracked, and then winnowed – that is, the broken shells are blown away, which leaves the crushed pieces of cacao beans, called ‘nibs’. These are edible but do not taste very pleasant. The cacao nibs are then crushed and ground into a thick paste called chocolate liquor. This is bitter and not very smooth or creamy. To improve the flavour, the manufacturer mixes in things like sugar, vanilla and milk.

You could eat this mixture, and it would taste pretty good, but it wouldn’t quite have the right texture. So the manufacturer runs the mixture through steel rollers and then it is ‘conched’. This is a process which involves putting the mixture in a machine that mixes and mashes the chocolate. Conching can last a few hours for cheaper chocolate, and up to six days for more expensive types.

Finally, we have chocolate!

**Text B**  
**The Chocolate Party Company**

Calling all young chocolate lovers. Are you looking for a special theme for a party? Then come to us!

Our chocolate parties combine the very best quality Belgian chocolate with fun-packed activities. Our experienced chocolatiers love to share their magic chocolate-making skills and make sure everyone has a great time. Spend two unforgettable hours creating scrumptious chocolate masterpieces, such as cute chocolate animals, crispy coconut cups or, best of all, our mouth-watering, melt-in-the-middle chocolate stars. All sorts of delicious toppings are available, including caramel sprinkles, chocolate-coated honeycomb crumbs and – our favourite – very berry strawberry curls.

Perfect for any special occasion, our fantastically fun parties will help you to create chocolate delights that will impress everyone. The time will just fly. But the fun doesn't stop there because, at the end, you and your friends will take away party bags crammed with your own, delicious, handmade treats. You will also take with you a wealth of knowledge about the secret art of the chocolatiers, making this a day you'll never forget.

Parties last for two hours, are suitable for children from 8–14 years old and are available seven days a week. We run throughout the day, starting at 10 am, with the last party finishing at 9 pm on weekdays and 10 pm at weekends and during holidays. See our website for prices, availability, and more details.

**Section A:**

**Reading**

**40marks**

Read **Text A** and answer questions 1–8.

1. Name one thing that affects the taste of cacao beans. [1]
2. 'This ensures the flavour of the chocolate is consistent over time.' (lines 8–9) Explain in your own words what 'consistent over time' means. [1]
3. Number these processes from the text to show the correct order. [1]

The first process has been numbered for you.

grinding -

roasting -

weighing - 1

winnowing -

4. Give one word from the text to describe how chocolate liquor tastes. [1]
5. Name two ingredients that are added to chocolate liquor to make it taste better. [1]
6. Why is 'conching' important? [1]
7. (a) Tick **two** boxes to show phrases which use the passive form of a verb. [1]

'After the beans have been collected . . .'

' . . . the manufacturer knows exactly . . .'

'These trees grow in several different countries . . .'

' . . . they are transported to chocolate factories.'

'This is bitter and not very smooth . . .'

(b) Why is the passive form of the verb often used in **Text A**? [1]

8. (a) Give **three** connectives used to show time in the text. [1]
- (b) Explain why connectives are used to show time in the text. [1]

### Text B

Read **Text B** and answer questions **9–16**.

9. What are the people who teach chocolate-making at the parties called? [1]
10. (a) Name **one** of the chocolate sweets you can make during the party. [1]
- (b) Name **one** of the products you can use to decorate your chocolate sweets. [1]
11. Look at the phrase 'time will just fly' (line 12).
- (a) What technique is 'time will just fly' an example of? [1]
- (b) Suggest **one** reason why time will fly. [1]

12. Look at the phrase ' . . . you and your friends will take away party bags crammed with your own, delicious, handmade treats' (lines 13–14). [1]

What does the word 'crammed' suggest about the bags?

13. Give **two** examples of alliteration from the text. [1]
14. Explain **three** ways the last paragraph is different from the rest of the text. [3]

**Questions 15, 16, 17 and 18 are about Text A and Text B.**

15. 'Finally, we have chocolate!' (**Text A**, line 25)

'Then come to us!' (**Text B**, line 2)

Give **two** ways these short sentences are similar. [2]

16. **Text A** and **Text B** have different purposes.

(a) What is the purpose of **Text A**? [1]

(b) What is the purpose of **Text B**? [1]

17. Note down the **key points** of **Text A** and **Text B**. [10]

18. Using these **key points** write **one summary** of no more than 50 words of both the texts. [5]

**Informational Essay**

**60marks**

Write informational essays on the given topics:

1. Cell Phones. [20]

2. Stereotypes In The Society. [20]

3. Your Hometown. [20]

**Remember to:**

- research well and then write about the topics.
- inform, rather than persuade
- include a range of information.
- write a bibliography in the end.

**PLANNING:**

- Spend some quality time making notes before you start writing the main essay.
- The notes will be written before every essay.
- You might want to think about some headings for sub topics you could use in your information text.

**Marking Scheme:**

**Purpose and audience [6]**

**Punctuation [2]**

**Text structure [5]**

**Spelling [2]**

**Sentence structure [5]**