



ASSIGNMENT NO.1

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

CLASS-VIII

APRIL/MAY 2026

LITERATURE

CHAPTER 1: JANUARY NIGHT

Theme- The story highlights how extreme poverty forces individuals like Halku to make painful choices between basic needs and responsibilities. It portrays the harsh realities of rural life, where survival often becomes more important than duty. The ironic ending emphasizes that when suffering becomes unbearable, even loss can feel like relief. Ultimately, the chapter conveys a deep message about human helplessness in the face of nature and social inequality.

Answer the following questions.

- Q1. Describe the bond between Halku and Jabra.
Q2. Do you think Halku was right in leaving his field? Why?
Q3. How does the story show irony?
Q4. Why did Halku ignore Jabra's warnings?
Q5. *"But I won't have to sleep nights out here in the cold."*
a) Who said these words and to whom?
b) What situation is being discussed here?
c) What does this line tell us about the speaker's state of mind?

POEM 2: THE COMMENTATOR

Theme - The poem highlights the excitement and drama of a football match through the exaggerated style of a sports commentator. The poem emphasizes how language can transform an ordinary event into something thrilling, showing the power of words in engaging an audience. It also adds humour by portraying the commentator's overenthusiastic and dramatic narration. The poem reflects how commentary brings energy and excitement to sports, making even small moments seem intense and entertaining for listeners and viewers.

Poetic Devices

- Imagery: The poet uses vivid descriptions to make the match feel real and exciting. Imagery is employed in the entire poem.
- Repetition: Certain words and phrases are repeated to create rhythm and build tension. Eg: *"He is searching, he is searching."*

- Alliteration: The repetition of consonant sounds enhances the musical quality of the poem (e.g., "*brilliant ball*", "*perfect pass*").
- Onomatopoeia: The use of sound words like "*bang*", "*crash*", or "*whoosh*" adds to the excitement.
- Hyperbole: The commentator exaggerates the events to make them sound more dramatic than they really are. Hyperbole is employed in the line "*For the hundred thousand fans gathered there*".

Answer the following questions.

Q1. "He takes the ball, he runs, he swerves, *Dodges left, dodges right-unbelievable skill! He shoots-Oh! It hits the post! The crowd gasps-so close, yet so far!*"

- What is the tone of the speaker in this stanza?
 - Calm and composed
 - Excited and energetic
 - Sad and melancholic
 - Bored and uninterested
- Pen down one poetic device employed in the above stanza.
- Explain the phrase, "*so close, yet so far*".

Q2. How does the commentator describe the events of the match? Give examples from the poem.

Q3. What techniques does the poet use to create a sense of urgency and excitement?

Q4. Markey went to look for the lost ball again. What quality of Markey is reflected here? Do you think it's a good quality? Express your views and quote instances from your life to support the answer.

Q5. What emotions does the commentator try to evoke in the audience?

CHAPTER 3: MEDIA THEN AND NOW

Theme- The chapter highlights the transformation of media over time, from traditional forms like newspapers and radio to modern digital platforms such as the internet and social media. It emphasizes how communication has become faster, wider, and more interactive, turning people from passive receivers into active participants. At the same time, the chapter conveys an important message about responsible use of media, reminding us to be aware of its impact, verify information, and use it wisely in our daily lives.

Answer the following questions.

Q1. How has technology changed the way we communicate?

Q2. Do you think modern media is always reliable? Why or why not?

Q3. Compare media in the past and present.

Q4. Why do you think the rise of social media is called 'meteoric'? What does that suggest about how people reacted to it?

Q5. Why do you think humans found ways to share stories, even before language or writing existed?

Q6. What led to the creation of ARPANET?

GRAMMAR

ARTICLES

Q1. Find and correct the errors in the following sentences:

1. She is a honest woman.
2. I saw an unicorn in the picture.
3. The Mount Everest is the highest peak.
4. She bought a umbrella yesterday.
5. The gold is a precious metal.
6. He is an European citizen.
7. She plays the cricket every evening.

Q2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles in the passage given below.

1. Yesterday, I visited ___ old library in my town. It is ___ largest library in the area. I met ___ librarian who showed me ___ rare book. It was ___ amazing experience.

ADJECTIVES

Q1. Identify the type of adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Several students who participated in the competition received certificates.
2. I could not answer any question from the last section of the paper.
3. That explanation you gave earlier was far more convincing.
4. She showed great courage during the difficult situation.
5. Whose bag was left unattended in the classroom?

Q2. Find the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct form of the adjective.

1. This is the most unique solution to the problem.
2. She is more braver than her classmates.
3. He is one of the most tallest players in the team.
4. This road is more wider than the previous one.
5. My house is biggest than yours.