

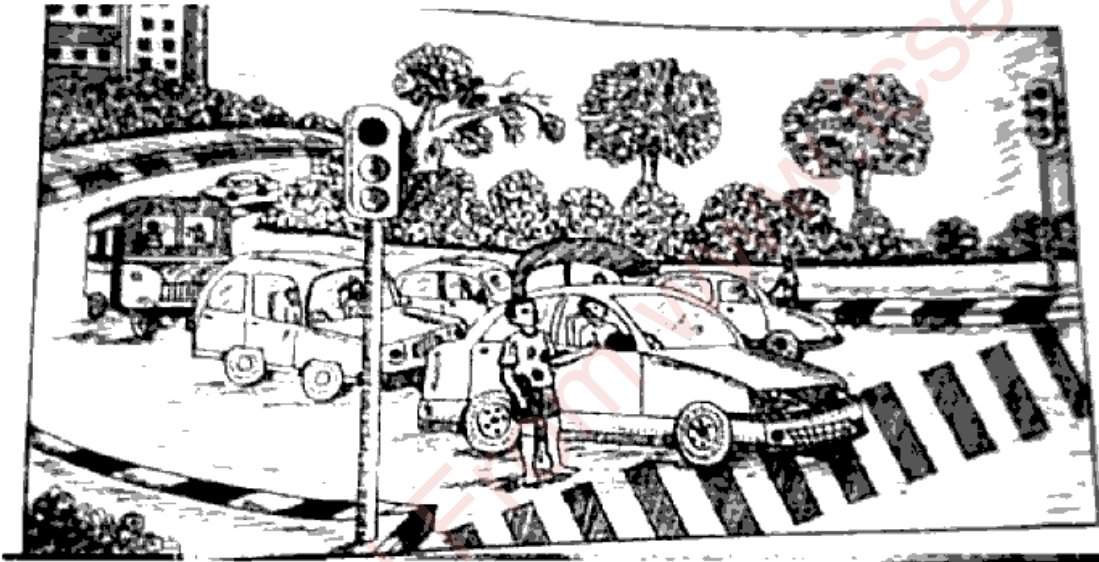
Instructions: Read the question paper carefully. Write neatly and legibly. Do not over write. Pay special attention to spellings. Read the answer before submitting the answer sheet.

Question-1

Express your views either for or against the statement "Electronic gadgets have made human life effortless." [10]

Question-2

Study the picture given below. Write a story or a description or an account of what it suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or you may take suggestions from it; however, there must be clear connection between the picture and your composition. [10]



Question-3

Select any one of the following): [10]

- Write a letter to the librarian apologising for the loss of a library book and asking for details of the book so that it can be replaced.
- Your friend has been sick and has been unable to attend school for two weeks. An interschool drama competition took place during this period. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about the event and your role in it.

Question-4

- You lost your wrist watch in your school auditorium. Write a notice for your school notice board giving a detailed description of the watch. You are Ravi/Arundhati Springfield School, Pune. of class VIII [10]
- Write an email to your father who is away from home on a tour informing him of the loss of your watch, hoping that you may get it back.

Question-5

Read the following passage carefully and do as directed:

Marie Curie, born Maria Sklodowska in Warsaw, Poland in 1867, became one of the most renowned scientists in history for her pioneering research on radioactivity. Despite facing gender barriers, she pursued higher education and moved to Paris, where she met Pierre Curie, a physicist whom she married and collaborated with on groundbreaking experiments.

Marie Curie's research focused on understanding the properties of radioactive elements, particularly uranium and thorium. In 1898, she discovered a new element, which she named polonium after her native Poland. Later that year, alongside her husband Pierre and Henri Becquerel, she isolated another radioactive element, radium. Their work not only expanded scientific knowledge but also laid the foundation for future developments in nuclear physics and medicine.

Despite her scientific achievements, Marie Curie faced challenges and discrimination as a woman in the male-dominated scientific community. She persevered, becoming the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in 1903, jointly awarded with Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel for their work on radioactivity. After Pierre's tragic death in 1906, Marie Curie continued her research and teaching career, becoming the first woman professor at the University of Paris.

Marie Curie's contributions to science were not limited to her discoveries. During World War I, she developed mobile X-ray units, known as "petite Curies," to assist battlefield surgeons in treating wounded soldiers. Her dedication and humanitarian efforts earned her further recognition and respect.

Marie Curie's legacy continues to inspire scientists and women around the world. Her relentless pursuit of knowledge and determination in the face of adversity have left an indelible mark on the field of science and society as a whole.

I. Answer the following questions:

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| 1. Where was Marie Curie born? | 1 |
| 2. Who did Marie Curie collaborate with on her groundbreaking experiments? | 1 |
| 3. What were Marie Curie's major contributions to science? | 2 |
| 4. How did Marie Curie contribute to World War I efforts? | 2 |
| 5. What challenges did Marie Curie face as a woman scientist? | 2 |
| 6. Why is Marie Curie considered a significant figure in scientific history? | 2 |

II. Complete the following statements:

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|---|---|
| i) Marie Curie pursued higher education and moved to _____, where she met _____. | 6 |
| ii) She persevered, becoming the first woman to win a _____ in 1903. | |
| iii) During World War I, she developed _____, known as "petite Curies," to assist battlefield surgeons in treating _____. | |
| iv) Their work not only expanded scientific knowledge but also laid the foundation for future developments in _____ and medicine. | |

III. Give synonym of the following words:

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| i) compassionate | ii) honour | iii) investigation | iv) memorable |
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Question-6

Do as directed

