



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
WORKSHEET (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII

विषय /Subject: ENGLISH

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्य/CHAPTER COVERED: A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

SECTION-A

1.Read the passage and answer the questions as instructed.

[10]

Human behaviour is the result of a continuous interaction between thoughts, emotions, and actions. One of the most significant elements influencing it is the connection between attempts and behaviour. Every attempt, whether it succeeds or fails, shapes the way we respond to challenges in the future.

The first attempt at any new task is rarely perfect. Mistakes and missteps are common. However, these are not proof of weakness but stepping stones to improvement. Psychologists suggest that those who see mistakes as learning opportunities are more likely to persevere, while those who interpret them as failure tend to withdraw from further attempts.

Repetition plays a major role in behaviour modification. For instance, a student who practices public speaking repeatedly will eventually feel more confident. This happens because repetition turns the unfamiliar into the familiar, replacing fear with ease. Conversely, avoiding an activity after one negative experience can cause avoidance behaviour, making it even harder to try again.

Motivation also has a strong influence. Internal motivation—driven by personal satisfaction and the desire to grow—has longer-lasting effects than external motivators

such as rewards or praise. Behavioural research confirms that when effort is praised instead of just results, people tend to keep trying, even when they encounter setbacks.

The environment is equally important. Supportive surroundings, constructive feedback, and inspiring role models encourage persistence. On the other hand, a negative or overly critical environment can discourage even highly talented individuals from making further attempts.

In essence, behaviour psychology teaches us that attempts are not just trials—they are building blocks of growth, resilience, and success. Each attempt shapes habits, confidence, and readiness for future challenges.

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1x4=4 marks)

1. The first attempt at a new activity is usually:

- a) Perfect
- b) Imperfect
- c) Easy
- d) Useless

2. Avoidance behaviour occurs when a person:

- a) Keeps practising despite mistakes
- b) Avoids an activity after a bad experience
- c) Refuses to accept criticism
- d) Avoids mistakes altogether

3. Internal motivation is:

- a) Driven by fear
- b) Driven by rewards
- c) Driven by personal satisfaction
- d) Driven by competition

4. Praising effort rather than results:

- a) Creates fear of mistakes
- b) Reduces persistence
- c) Encourages persistence
- d) Makes attempts useless

B. Answer the following questions in 30–40 words each.

(2x3=6 marks)

5. 1. How does repetition help in reducing fear, according to the passage?

6. Why is internal motivation considered more effective than external rewards?

7. Suggest two ways in which environment can inspire more attempts.

SECTION-B

8. You are the Sports Captain of Sunrise Public School. Draft a notice for the school notice board informing students about the upcoming Inter-School Football Championship to be held next month. Mention date, venue, eligibility, and last date for registration. 3

9. Write a diary entry about the day you overcame a fear and achieved something you thought was impossible for you. 3

10. Write a story using the hints: 4

A young boy – afraid of swimming – friends encourage – tries repeatedly – swallows water – almost gives up – remembers teacher's words – tries again – finally swims – sense of achievement.

SECTION-C

11. Find the error in the given following sentences and correct them.

(1x4= 4 marks)

1. She don't like reading novels.

2. The childrens are playing outside.

3. He run faster than anyone in the class.

4. We was late for the meeting.

12.Re-arrange the following words and make meaningful sentences.

(2×1= 2marks)

1. in / basket / the / apples / are / five

2. beautiful / is / this / very / painting

13. Identify the Figure of Speech.

(8×0.5=4marks)

1. The tallest building in town had the shortest lift.

2. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

3. 'And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.'

4. The doctor's handwriting is so good, you can't read it.

5. She opened the shop and closed her mind to the complaints.

6. The buzzing bees bumbled by the bushes.

7. 'Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink.'

8. My math teacher has a degree in angles.

SECTION-D

14. Answer the following questions in 30–40 words each.

(2×3=6marks)

1. Who is the main character in 'A Concrete Example' and what is its key quality?

2. Describe an incident from the poem that shows the protagonist's problem-solving ability.

3. How does the title 'A Concrete Example' connect to the events of the poem?

15.How does the protagonist inspire others through his actions? Support your answer with examples from the chapter.