



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### Sample Assessment Paper for Admission to Grade VIII

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#### **Part A: Reading**

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

At a time when human and animal sacrifices to the ancient gods were common, some creative person probably **suggested** that scented wood or leaves be burnt to mask the sickly smell of burning flesh. The word perfume has a Latin origin meaning “from smoke”. It must have been a welcome **relief** for the audience at such events not to have to put up with dreadful odours. And so it was, in those ancient times, that perfume became part of the culture, and the beginnings of a new industry sprang to life.

In ancient Egypt, the use of scented ointments and cosmetics by wealthy members of society became popular. And to freshen up in the afterlife, the Pharaohs had vases of perfumed oils placed in their tombs. Centuries later, during the Middle Ages, Crusaders returning to Europe took back gifts of perfume for their loved ones and since those times the use of perfumes has grown to such an **extent** that the industry is now worth a massive 30 billion dollars a year.

The creation of a top-class perfume is the result of a combination of clever chemistry and the art of the perfume maker. With some 2,000 possible ingredients to draw upon, the blending process is a highly skilled and challenging task. In modern times both natural products and **synthetic** chemicals are used to blend the desired fragrances.

Fragrant, or essential, oils extracted from leaves, barks and flowers form the bases for most perfumes. One method of extraction, which has been used since the 8<sup>th</sup> century, is distillation, in which separation and purification of the oils take place through a boiling-off process. Another common method known as cold pressing involves crushing and pressing the plant matter to release the oils. Oils can also be extracted with the use of chemical dissolving agents or solvents.

The development of a new perfume is an expensive and involved process. Perfume may have been used in ancient times to **disguise** the unpleasant odours of burning flesh but these days, wearing perfume is more about creating a sense of style and feeling good.

Q1. As mentioned in the first paragraph, how did the suggestion of perfume come on the surface? (1)

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Q2. From paragraph 2, give one evidence which shows that perfumes have been in use from a long time. (1)

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Q3. According to paragraph 3, how is the creation of perfumes different in modern times? (1)

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Q4. Explain the process of distillation in making of perfumes. (1)

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Q5. How is the motive behind using perfumes different today as compared to ancient time? (1)

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**Q6. Circle the correct meaning of the given words. (5)**

1. suggested  
a. raised      b. recommended      c. denied      d. agreed
2. relief  
a. break      b. idea      c. disgust      d. busy
3. extent  
a. probability      b. development      c. degree      d. money
4. synthetic  
a. artificial      b. extraordinary      c. quality      d. expensive
5. disguise  
a. enhance      b. mask      c. join      d. celebrate





# MATHEMATICS

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Q1. Simplify: (4)

a.  $19 + 4 \times 1.5 - 2$

b.  $22.5 + 7.5 \times 4$

c.  $-28 \div (-7) + 36 \times (-0.5)$

Q2. There are 550 staff members in a school. 20 % of them are cleaning staff and 42 % are female.

Find:

a. Percentage of male staff in the school. (1)

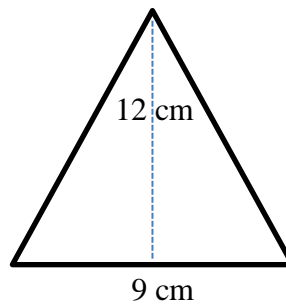
b. Number of female in the school. (2)

Q3. Solve for  $x$  (3)

$$\frac{x+3}{45} = 9 - x$$

Q4. A cube has a volume of  $512 \text{ cm}^3$ . Find the length of its edge. (3)

Q5 Find the area of the following figure: (4)



Q6. Draw an angle  $130^\circ$  and find its supplementary angle (3)



تاریخ ہمیشہ ڈٹ جانے والے بہادر، باہمت اور مشکلات کا سینہ چیر کر آگے بڑھنے والوں کو یاد رکھتی ہے۔ ایسے لوگوں کے کارناموں کو تاریخ میں سنہرے حروف میں لکھا جاتا ہے اور ان لوگوں کے مثالی کردار کو بحیثیت ”ہیرو“ گردانتی ہے۔ جیسا کہ شیر خدا حضرت علیؑ ابن ابی طالب جنگ خیبر کے موقع پر بیمار تھے۔ جب انھیں میدان، خیبر میں حضور اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے لشکر کا علم (جھنڈا) تھمایا تو انھوں نے مرحب جیسے طاقتور دشمن کا مقابلہ کرنے کی ٹھان لی۔ مرحب نے کئی دنوں سے پوری اسلامی فوج کو عاجز کر رکھا تھا۔ حضرت علیؑ نے دشمن کی طاقت، جنگی ساز و سامان اور حربوں کی مار دھاڑ کی خوفناک کہانیوں سے مرعوب ہوئے بغیر ڈٹ کر مقابلہ کیا اور کچھ کر دکھانے کی راہ چنی۔ چند منٹوں میں مرحب کو جہنم واصل کر کے قلعہ خیبر فتح کر لیا۔ تاریخ بتاتی ہے کہ آپ نے دوران جنگ عرب کے سولہ طاقتور ترین، خونخوار جنگجو جرنیلوں کو شکست فاش دی۔ باوجود اس کے کہ آپ پوری جنگ کے دوران شدید بخار میں مبتلا رہے۔ آج بھی پاکستان آرمی میں کچھ کر دکھانے، ڈٹ جانے والے اور لڑنے والے کے لیے پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا فوجی اعزاز نشان حیدر ہی ہے جو حضرت علیؑ کے نام سے منسوب ہے۔

سوالات:

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۱۔ تاریخ کیسے لوگوں کو ہمیشہ یاد رکھتی ہے؟

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۲۔ کس جنگ کے موقع پر حضرت علیؑ بیمار تھے؟

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۳۔ مرحب کون تھا؟

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۴۔ حضرت علیؑ نے عرب کے کتنے جرنیلوں کو شکست دی؟

۲ ۵۔ نشان حیدر کیا ہے؟ اور کس کے نام سے منسوب ہے؟

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۲ ۶۔ آپ نے اس اقتباس سے کیا سبق سیکھا؟ کوئی دو باتیں لکھیے۔

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۱ ۷۔ کسی ایک لفظ کو جملے میں استعمال کیجیے۔

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۱۔ دشمن

۲۔ موقع