

LOKMANYA VIDYA NIKETAN
TERM-1 COMPILED WORKSHEET (2024-25)
SUBJECT- ENGLISH
CLASS VIII

PRACTICE PASSAGE AND POEM	
Q.1	<p>Read the passage and answer the questions.</p> <p>An owl is a bird. There are two basic types of owls: typical owls and bam owls. Owls live in almost every country of the world. Owls are mostly nocturnal, meaning they are awake at night. Owls are predators—they hunt the food that they eat. Owls hunt for mice and other small mammals, insects and even fish. Owls are well adapted for hunting. Their soft, fluffy feathers make their flight nearly silent. They have very good hearing which helps them to hunt well in the darkness. The sharp hooked beaks and claws of the owl makes it very easy to tear apart their prey quickly, although owls also eat some prey whole.</p> <p>Owl’s eyes are unusual. Like most predators, both the eyes of the owl face front. The owl cannot move its eyes. Owls are far—sighted, which means they can see very well far away..... but they can’t see dose very well at all. Fortunately, their distant vision is what they use for hunting and they can see far away even in low light. Owls have facial disks around their eyes, tufts of feathers in a circle around each eye. These facial disks are thought to help the Owl’s hearing. Owls can turn their heads 180 degrees. This makes it look like they might be able to turn their heads all the way around, but 180 degrees is all the owl needs to see what’s going on all around its. Perhaps because of the Owl’s mysterious appearance, especially its round eyes and flexible neck, there are a lot of myths and superstitions about owls. Many cultures believe that owls are unusually wise. Because owls are nocturnal, some cultures associate owls with bad omens. The screech of the bam owl is considered by many to sound eerily human, like a person screaming. However, owls probably do not interact with the fates of humans at all. In fact, some owl species may become extinct because of humans.</p>
A	<p>Which of the following is not true about owls?</p> <p>(a) Owls eat small animals (b) Owls are able to fly silently (c) Owls have the best hearing of all birds (d) Owls have poor vision</p>
B	<p>The purpose of this short article is.....</p> <p>(a) to entertain (b) to inform (c) to persuade (d) none of these</p>
C	<p>Whose eyes are unusual? How?</p>
	<p>Find the word from the above passage which mean the same-</p> <p>(a) awake and active at night and asleep during the day _____ (b) a widely held but irrational belief in supernatural influences, especially as leading to good or bad luck, or a practice based on such a belief. _____</p>
Q.2	<p>Read the poem and answer the questions.</p> <p>I lay in sorrow, in deep distress; My grief a proud man heard; His looks were cold, he gave me gold, But not a kindly word. My sorrow passed—I paid him back The gold he gave to me; Then stood erect and spoke my thanks And blessed his charity I lay in want and grief and pain; A poor man passed my way, He bound my head, he gave me bread He watched me night and day How shall I pay him back again For all he did to me ? Oh, gold is great, but greater far Is heavenly sympathy.</p> <p>Questions</p>
A	<p>How did the proud man help the poet when he was in deep distress?</p>

	(a) He gave him jewels. (c) He gave some money. (b) He took him home. (d) He pitied the poet.
B	How did the poor man take care of the poet: (a) The poor man gave him some food and money (b) The poor man gave him good and kind words (c) The poor man gave him food and took care of him day and night (d) He took the poet home and bound his head which was hurt
C	Give a suitable title to the poem.
D	Find the words from the above poem which mean the same. The state of being very upset or of suffering great pain or difficult
WRITING SKILLS	
Q.3	Your school Adarsh International School, Noida, is going to organize a Dusshera Fair. Design a poster to inform the students about various activities connected with it.
Q.4	Your school, Tagore International School, Surat needs an assistant manager. On behalf of the Principal, write an advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a local daily. Mention the educational and professional qualification, other qualities required in the assistant manager, who to apply to and the last date for the receipt of applications.
GRAMMAR	
Q,6	Do as directed.
a	Laughing is the best medicine to decrease stress.(Identify highlighted verb Gerund or Participle)
b	They _____ (do)a project when I called them. (Apply the verb given in the bracket using the correct tense: Simple past or Past perfect tense)
c	He is a successful engineer. (Identify the verb: Transitive / Intransitive / Linking)
d	My uncle _____ a meeting after one hour. (Apply an appropriate semi-modal)
e	This book is mine . (Convert the possessive pronoun into possessive adjective)
f	You may complete your project by the Monday. (Identify the error and rewrite the sentence)
g	Tell me _____ I can find the book. (Apply a suitable relative adverb as per your understanding.)
h	He has _____ water in his bottle than me. (Fill in the blank with an appropriate word of comparative degree)
i	Complete your work _____ Monday positively. (Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition)
j	He doesn't like to go anywhere except his workplace. (Find out the infinitive in the sentence)
LITERATURE	
Q.7	Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions carefully. In the beginning, when the world was new and the Animals were just beginning to work for Man, there was a Camel, and he lived in the middle of a Howling Desert because he did not want to work. He ate sticks and thorns and prickles, and when anybody spoke to him he said "Humph!" Just "Humph!" and no more. Presently the Horse came to him on Monday morning, with a saddle on his back and said, "Camel, O Camel, come out and trot like the rest of us." Questions
A	What does the camel dwell?
B	How did he use to feed himself?
C	On which day horse met to him?
D	What did the horse say to the camel?
E	Name the lesson.
Q,8	Write the another word (synonym) of the following. a) Glumly b) Quoth c) Subdue d) Chaos e) Surge f) delineated
Q,9	Very Short Answer
A	A task was given to the horse. Write about that work.
B	What inspired Ram Mohan Roy to travel England?
C	What could Velu make out of the signboards? What was the importance of signboard
D	What was the working place of Ingenious?
Q.10	Short Answer Questions.

A	Giant was known to be the selfish person. Explain in your own words.
B	Do you think the Indian princes were short-sighted in their approach to the event of 1757?
C	In what manner the East India Company subdued the Indian princes?
D	What was the reason behind the hesitation of Bepin to visit at Mr. Mukerji? How did he decide to phone him?
Q.11	Long Answer Questions
A	Describe the central idea of the poem 'The Geography Lesson'.
B	The author describes Bepin Babu as a serious and hardworking man? What evidence can you find in the story to support this?
C	How changes occurred in the life of giant? What was the reason behind it?
D	Describe the journey of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in your own words.
Q.12	High order thinking questions
A	Do you think that a society should always resist change or reform in order to preserve its traditional values?
B	The selfish giant was very narrow minded and strict. Later his heart melted. How did it happen? Write the moral of the story in your own words.

Hindi

1	<p>निम्नलिखित अठित गद्यांश के बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।</p> <p>जो देश जितना अधिक विकसित होता है, वह उतना ही अधिक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उन्नतिशील होता है। विज्ञान के आविष्कार जहाँ मनुष्य को आराम और सुख के साधन उपलब्ध कराते हैं, वहीं विनाशकारी यंत्रों को जन्म देकर वे संसार में युद्ध तथा अशांति का कारण भी बन जाते हैं।</p> <p>प्राचीन काल में मनुष्य की प्रधान आवश्यकताएँ भोजन, वस्त्र, और मकान थीं, किंतु आज के युग में उस की आवश्यकताएँ नित्यप्रति बढ़ती जा रही हैं। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के लिए भोजन और वस्त्रों की व्यवस्था करना और अतिरिक्त उत्पादित सामान के लिए बाजार की खोज करना भी संघर्ष के कारण बने हैं।</p> <p>आज के युग में मानव नैतिकता के आचरण से हटकर भौतिकता के स्वार्थपूर्ण वातावरण में लिप्त होता चला आ रहा है। और अपनी स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिए दूसरों के हितों की चिंता न कर अपनी आकांक्षाओं को पूर्ण करने का प्रयास करता है। इससे अशांति बढ़ती है। किंतु क्या आज के युग में विश्वशांति संभव है? इसका एकमात्र उत्तर यही है कि जब तक मानव विज्ञान के आविष्कारों का मानव-हित में प्रयोग नहीं करेगा और अपने स्वार्थ को नहीं छोड़ेगा, तब तक शांति असंभव है।</p>
i	<p>किसी के देश विकसित होने से किस बात का पता चलता है?</p> <p>(क) उन्नतिशील न होना (ख) पिछड़ापन होना (ग) प्रचार होता (घ) उन्नतिशील होना</p>
ii	<p>मनुष्य को आराम और सुख के साधन उपलब्ध कराते वहीं किसका जन्म होता है?</p> <p>(क) विनाशकारी यंत्रों का (ख) आविष्कार यंत्रों का (ग) साधनों का (घ) शांति का</p>
iii	<p>मानव नैतिकता के आचरण से हटकर किसमें लिप्त होता जा रहा है?</p> <p>(क) स्वच्छ वातावरण में (ख) आधुनिक वातावरण में (ग) भौतिकता के स्वार्थपूर्ण वातावरण में (घ) अशांत वातावरण में</p>
iv	<p>मानव के लिए बाजार की खोज करना क्यों आवश्यक है?</p> <p>(क) भोजन और वस्त्रों के लिए (ख) सामान बेचने के लिए (ग) घरों के लिए (घ) अपने लिए</p>
v	<p>प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का शीर्षक लिखिए—</p> <p>(क) आवश्यकता (ख) मानव का आविष्कार (ग) सुविधाएँ (घ) आविष्कार</p>
2	<p>निम्नलिखित अठित पद्यांश के बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।</p>


		तू जननी है, तू धात्री है, तू जीवन, तू प्राण है। तेरी चरण-धूली पर माता, मेरा सब बलिदान है। तेरी चरण-धूली की महिमा मिली हमारे अंगों को। हम निष्कण्टक सदा रखेंगे माँ तेरे उत्संगो को तरी अँगना, तेरी गलियाँ, हमको स्वर्ग समान है। तेरी चरण-धूली पर माता, मेरा सब बलिदान है।
	i	कविता किसको संबोधित करके लिखि गई है?
		(क) समाज (ख) परिवार (ग) भारतमाता (घ) वीरो
	ii	कवि बलिदान करने को तैयार है?
		(क) माता की चरण में (ख) देश (ग) नेता पर (घ) अपनी माता पर
	iii	निष्कण्टक का अर्थ है—
		(क) बाधा (ख) कठिनाई (ग) कलंक (घ) अपराध
	iv	अगों क्या मिलने की बात कही गई है?
		(क) जीवन (ख) मृत्यु (ग) चरण-धूल (घ) प्रसाद
	v	जननी का पर्यायवाची लिखिए।
		(क) अंबर (ख) सागर (ग) धरा (घ) धारा
3		निम्नलिखित व्याकरण के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।
	i	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के संधि-विच्छेद कर संधि का नाम लिखिए – सारांश, कार्यालय, कवीन्द्र, गजेन्द्र, देवेश, परीक्षा, गिरीश, महोदय, तथैव
	ii	निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए— मनोहर, तपोबल, निराशा, निर्जन, निश्चयस, नमस्ते, प्रत्येक, सद्गति, एकैक, ऐश्वय
	iii	उच्चारण संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ दूर करके लिखिए – करमठ, इनसान, सतयागरह, अहीनसा, गुरुकूल, मुशकील।
	iv	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए – अम्बर, पत्थर, नाव, पेड़, बाल, मछली, माता, सेना, सोना, अतिथि, असुर, आकाश।
	v	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए – अपना, आदि, उपस्थित, कंजुस, कायर, कथनीय, कठोर, आज्ञा, आगमन, अपराधी, आत्मा, अस्त।
	vi	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अनेकार्थी शब्द लिखिए – अक्षर, अज, कर, अगम, अलि, कल, और, उपचार, तीर, दल, दर्शन।
	vii	अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए – नेत्रो से रहित, जो देखने में प्रिय लगू, जो सबको प्रिय हो, जो कम खाता हो, साथ चलने चाला, जो उपकार को माने, सदा रहने वाला।
	viii	निम्नलिखित शब्दों मूल एवं उपसर्ग शब्द लिखिए – अधिक, अच्छा, अभाव, पराया, प्रतिदिन, विजय, विचार, सकुशल, अपमान, अवकाश, अभिप्राय, अभिनय।
	ix	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के मूल एवं प्रत्यय शब्द लिखिए – बोली, घटिया, पालनहार, सुनाई, पढाई, भुलावा, कृपालु, मिलाप।
]]	x	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के समास विग्रह कर समास का नाम लिखिए – विद्यालय, मालगाड़ी, देशप्रेमी, लाभ-हानि, नीलकण्ठ, एकदंत, पीतम्बर, दशानन।
	xi	विशेषणा से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाइये— कुशल, प्रवीण, अमीर, मीठा, चतुर, सरल, काला, साफ।
	xii	पुल्लिंग से स्त्रीलिंग में बदलिए – महोदय, बूढ़ा, बेटा, नाग, देवर, गायक, नायक।
	xiii	अनुस्वार एवं अनुनासिक, विसर्ग शब्द छाँटकर पुनः लिखिए – अत, प्रात, पहुच, सग, गग।

	xiv	निम्नलिखित तत्सम शब्दों के तद्भव शब्द लिखिए – अग्नि, कूप, मक्षिका, भगिनी, भ्राता, रात्रि।
	xv	निम्नलिखित अशुद्ध शब्दों के शुद्ध नाम लिखिए— चांद, मट्टा, सनयासी, विदापति, प्रगती, उतसुक।
4		निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर उनके बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।
		पूरे परिवार में यदि काकी से किसी का अनुराग था तो वह बुद्धिराम की छोटी लड़की लाड़ली थी। वह अपने दोनो भाईयों के डर से अपने हिस्से की मिठाई या चबैना बूढ़ी काकी के पास बैठकर खाया करती थी। यदि उसका रक्षागार था। और यद्यपि काकी की शरण उनकी लोलुपता के कारण महंगी पड़ती थी। तथापि भाईयों के अन्याय की तुलना में कहीं सुलभ थी। इस स्वार्थानुकूल का उन दोनों में सहानुभूति का आरोपण कर दिया था।
	1	काकी को किसी का अनुराग था?
		क भतीजे से ख बड़े लड़के से ग बहु से घ लाड़ली से
	2	चबैना का अर्थ है—
		क खाना ख खिलाना ग सुबह का नाश्ता घ दोपहर का नाश्ता
	3	बुद्धिराम काकी का कौन था?
		क भाई ख भतीजा ग बेटा घ भांजा
	4	लाड़ली को किसका डर था?
		क भाईयों का ख पिता का ग माता का घ काकी का
	5	काकी को खाना कौन देता था?
		क रुपा ख बड़ा लड़का ग लाड़ली घ भतीजा
5		निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर उनके बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।
		सबसे ऊँची प्रेम सगाई। दुर्याधन को मेवा त्यागो साग विदुर घर पाई। जूटे फल शबरी के खाए बहुविधि प्रेम लगाई। प्रेम के बस नृप सेवा कीन्ही आप बने हरि नाई। रासुयज्ञ युधिष्ठिर कीन्हों तामे जूठ उठाई। प्रेम के बस अर्जुन—रथ हाँक्यों भूल गए ठकुराई ॥
	6	1 किसने दुर्याधन का मेवा त्यागा
		क राम ख कृष्ण ग अर्जुन घ शिव
		2 रूसुयज्ञ किसने किया था?
		क सहदेव ख नकुल ग युधिष्ठिर घ अर्जुन
		3 कविता में किसकी बात की गई ?
		क अर्जुन ख प्रेम की ग हिंसा की घ अहिंसा की
		4 प्रस्तुत पक्तियाँ किसने लिखि है,
		क सूरदास ख रसखान ग युगलप्रिया घ कबीर
		5 प्रस्तुत कविता ली गई है—
		क भक्ति—धारा ख भाव—धारा ग भक्ति— स्नेह घ भक्तिप्रवाह
7		निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।
		1 कर्ण किससे प्रश्न कर रहे है?
		2 सुभद्रा जी के काव्य का प्राण क्या है?
		3 कवि संसार को क्या समझने के लिए कह रहा है?

4	रुपा क्यो सन्न रह गई थी?
4	अकबर कौन था?
5	तानसेन ने किसे छोड़ दिया था?
6	हरि ने किस कारण नपु सेवा की?
7	हुमायूँ के अनुसार कौन सा रिश्ता सल्तनत से बढ़कर है?
8	सुभद्रा ने कौन-सी परंपरा विरुद्ध बात कही थी?
9	कवि अमरता के बारे में क्या कहना चाहते हैं?
10	बूढ़ी काकी ने अपनी पूरी संपत्ति भतीजे के नाम क्यों लिख दी थी?
11	बर्फ पाने के लिए मुफ़तानंद क्या करते थे?
12	शंकरानंद की बात सुनकर बैजू बावरा उदास क्यों हो गया?
13	क्या वास्तव में बैजू बावरा ताव? तानसेन की जान लेना चाहता था? अगर हाँ तो क्यों ?
14	तानसेन और बैजू बावरा के बीच प्रतियोगिता किस प्रकार हुई?
15	कौए को भाग्यशाली क्यों कहा गया है?
16	आप समाज व परिवार में व्याप्त किन सामाजिक परंपराओं को बदलना चाहते हैं व क्यों ?
17	रोमांचक यात्रा करते समय आप किन –किन बातों का अनुभव करते हैं?
8	शिक्षा का महत्त्व पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।
9	विद्यालय की प्राचार्या को हिंदी दिवस पर कवि-सम्मेलन आयोजित करने हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र लिखिए।
10	दिल्ली में छाए प्रदूषणयुक्त धुंध के संबंध में एक प्रतिवेदन लिखिए।
11	आपके विद्यालय में एक विद्यार्थी की साइकिल खो गई। एक सूचना तैयार कीजिए।
12	मेट्रो में जेबकतरो से आम जनता को सतर्क करते हुए एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

Sanskrit

प्र 1	अधो लिखितं अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत।
	आधुनिकं युगं विज्ञानस्य युगम् अस्ति। वैज्ञानिकाः विचित्रैः अविष्कारैः मानवम् आश्चर्यचकितम् अकुर्वन्। तेषु अविष्कारेषु 'दूरदर्शनम्' अपि वरदानम् अस्ति। दूरदर्शनस्य आविष्कारः 'बेयर्ड' नाम्नः वैज्ञानिकः अकरोत्। 'दूरदर्शनम्' मनोरञ्जनस्य शोभनं साधनम् अस्ति। गृहे तिष्ठन्तः एव मानवाः दूरदर्शनेन मनोरञ्जनं कर्तुं शक्यन्ते। दूरदर्शनस्य अनेके लाभाः सन्ति। अस्य सहाय्येन मानवाः दूरदेशे घटितां घटनां पश्यन्ति समाचारान् श्रुण्वन्ति। भारते अनेकानि दूरदर्शनकेन्द्राणि सन्ति। तैः अहर्निशम् अनेकानि कार्यक्रमानि प्रसार्यन्ते, सर्वे निजरूचिकरं कार्यक्रमं पश्यन्ति। कार्यक्रमैः केवलं मनोरंजनं न भवति, ज्ञानवर्धकम् अपि भवति।
	एकपदेन उत्तरत
1	दूरदर्शनस्य अविष्कारः कः वैज्ञानिकः अकरोत्?
2	आधुनिक युगं कस्य युगम् अस्ति?
	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत
1	वैज्ञानिकाः किम् अकुर्वन्?
	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत-
1	'विचित्रैः अविष्कारैः' अनयोः पदयोः विशेष्यपदं किम्?
2	'अस्य' सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?
प्र 2	भवान् सुबोधः। भ्रातुः विवाह गमनाय दिनत्रयस्य अवकाशार्थम् प्राचार्यः महोदयं प्रति मंजूषायाः

		सहायतया प्रार्थना पत्रं लिखत ।
		(मंजूषा – धन्यवादाः, त्रयाणां, विद्यालयं, विवाहः, असमर्थः, तिथौ, शिष्यः अवकाशार्थम्, निवेदनम्, अष्टमी)
		सेवायाम् श्रीमन्तः प्राचार्यः लोकमान्य विद्या निकेतनं इंदौरं (म.प्र.) दिनाङ्कः— विषयः – दिनत्रयस्य ————— प्रार्थना-पत्रम् । महोदयः, सादरं ————— यदहं भवतः विद्यालयस्य ————— कक्षायाः छात्रः अस्मि । अस्य मासस्य अष्टाविंशत्यां ————— मम ज्येष्ठभ्रातुः ————— सुनिश्चित अस्ति । अतः अहं त्रिदिवसेभ्यः ————— आगन्तुम् ————— । कृपया ————— दिवसानाम् (26/9/22 – 28/9/22 पर्यन्तम्) अवकाशं प्रदाय मम अनुगृहणन्तु भवन्तः । अति ————— भवदीयः आज्ञाकारी ————— सुबोधः कक्षा अष्टमी
प्र 3		संस्कृते अनुवादं कुरुत ।
	1	मैं देवालय जाकर पूजा करूंगा ।
	2	दो बन्दर पेड पर चढ़ते हैं ।
	3	शिक्षक पाठ पढ़ते हैं ।
	4	राकेश ऑफिस जाता है ।
	5	कमल खिलता है ।
	6	राधा आम खाती है ।
	7	ईश्वर सब जगह है ।
	8	सीता ने पत्र लिखा ।
	9	हमेशा सत्य बोलना चाहिए ।
	10	तालाब में कमल खिलते हैं ।
प्र 4		चित्रम् आधृत्य मंजूषागत पद सहायतया च संस्कृतेन पंचवाक्यानि लिखत ।
		 <p>(मंजूषा – अनेकै, आम्राणि, पुष्पादप, चटका, आम्रवृक्षे, अनुसरति, बालिके खगः, शोभते, बालकौ, उद्यानस्य, कूजति, गृहम्,)</p>
प्र 5		अधो लिखितानाम् सवादानाम् रिक्त स्थानानि मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तैः शब्दैः पूरयत— (मञ्जूषा – आम्, नृत्यति, खिन्नः, कोऽस्ति, अस्माकं, मेघान्, चरणो, बहुवर्णाः)
		भ्रातः – हे भगिनी! अस्माकं राष्ट्रीय पक्षी —————? भगिनी – हे भ्रातः! ————— राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मयूरः अस्ति । भ्रातः – अहो अयम् तु ————— अस्ति ।

		भगिनी – -----! सः कृष्णान् ----- दृष्ट्वा प्रसन्न भवति । भ्रातः – जानामि, वर्षा ऋतौ ----- च । भगिनी – किन्तु तस्य ----- सुन्दरौ न भवतः । भ्रातः – तौ दृष्ट्वा सः ----- भवति ।
प्र 6		अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।
		चञ्चलः वृक्षम् उपगम्य अपृच्छत् । वृक्षः अवदत्, 'मानवाः अस्माकं छायायां विरमन्ति । अस्माकं फलानि खादन्ति, पुनः कुठारैः प्रहृत्य अस्मभ्यं सर्वदा कष्टं ददति । यत्र कुत्रापि छेदनं कुर्वन्ति । सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते ।'
		एकपदेन उत्तरत—
	1	चञ्चलः कम् उपगम्य अपृच्छत्?
		पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत—
	1	मानवाः केषां छायायां विरमन्ति?
	2	मानवाः केषां फलानि खादन्ति?
		निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत—
	1	'कुर्वन्ति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
	2	'कुत्रापि' इति पदस्य संधिच्छेदं कुरुत ।
प्र 6		अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।
		"शालिनी ग्रीष्मावकाशे पितृगृहम् आगच्छति । सर्वे प्रसन्नमनसा तस्याः स्वागतं कुर्वन्ति । तस्याः भ्रातृजाया उदासीना इव दृश्यते । शालिनी— भ्रातृजाय! चिन्तिता इव प्रतीयसे, सर्वं कुशलं खलु? माला—आम् शालिनी कुशलिनी अहम् । त्वदर्थम् किं आनयानि, शीतलपेयं चायं वा? शालिनी – अधुना तु किमपि न वाञ्छामि । रात्रौ सर्वैः सह भोजनमेव करिष्यामि । (भोजनकालेऽपि मालायाः मनोदशा स्वस्था न प्रतीयते स्म, (भोजनकालेऽपि मालायाः मनोदशा स्वस्था न प्रतीयते स्म, परं सा मुखेन किमपि नोक्तवती)
		एकपदेन उत्तरत
	1	शालिनी कदा पितृगृहम् आगच्छति?
	क	ग्रीष्मकाले ख शरदृतौ ग वर्षतौ घ ग्रीष्मावकाशे
		पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत
	1	माला शालिनी किं पृच्छति?
		निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत
	1	'उदासीना भ्रातृजाया' अत्र विशेषणपदं किम्?
प्र 7		मंजूषायाः समुचितानि पदानि चित्वा श्लोकान्वयं पूरयत— निवसामि समस्ते संसारे, मन्ये च कुटुम्बं वसुन्धराम् । प्रेयः श्रेयः च चिनोम्यु भयं सुविवेका भारतजनताऽहम् ।। अन्वयः—समस्ते -----निवसामिवसुन्धरां च -----मन्ये । प्रेयः ----- च उभयंचिनोमिअहम् -----भारतजनता । (मंजूषा—सुविवेका, संसारे, श्रेयः, कुटुम्बं)
प्र 8		अधोलिखित श्लोकानाम् भावार्थं हिन्दी भाषायाम् लिखत । निवसामि समस्ते संसारे, मन्ये च कुटुम्बं वसुन्धराम् ।

		प्रेयः श्रेयः च चिनोम्युभयं सुविवेका भारतजनताऽहम् ।।
प्र 9		मंजूषातः अव्ययपदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत । (एव, खलु, तथा, परितः, पुरतः, सदा, विना)
	1	विद्यालयस्य ----- एकम् उद्यानम् अस्ति ।
	2	सत्यम् -----जयते!
	3	किं भवान् स्नानं कृतवान्----- ?
	4	सः यथा चिन्तयति-----आचरति ।
	5	ग्रामं----- वृक्षाः सन्ति ।
	6	विद्यां-----जीवनं वृथा ।
	7	-----भगवन्तं भज ।
	8	-----भ्रमणं
प्र 10		रेखांकित पदमा धृत्य प्रश्न निर्माणं कुरुत ।
	1	अहम् स्वापराधं स्वीकरोमि ।
	2	सर्वकारस्य घोषणा अस्ति ।
	3	व्याघ्रः नद्याःजलेन व्याधस्य पिपासामशमयत् ।
	4	सर्वाणि पत्राणि चलदूरभाषयन्त्रे सुरक्षितानि भवन्ति ।
	5	मक्षिका माधुर्यमेव जनयति ।
प्र 11		अधोलिखितानां शब्दानां वर्ण विच्छेदं कुरुत ।
	1	कार्यक्रमः 2 पर्यावरणं 3 भारतः 4 ग्रन्थाः 5 कलाकारः
प्र 12		अधोलिखितानां शब्दानां वर्ण संयोजनं कुरुत ।
	1	स् + ए + व् + इ + क् + आ
	2	व् + य् + आ + घ् + र् + अ + स् + य् + अ
	3	म् + आ + न् + अ + व् + आः
	4	श् + आ + ल् + इ + न् + ई
	5	अ + म् + ब् + इ + क् + आ

Mathematics

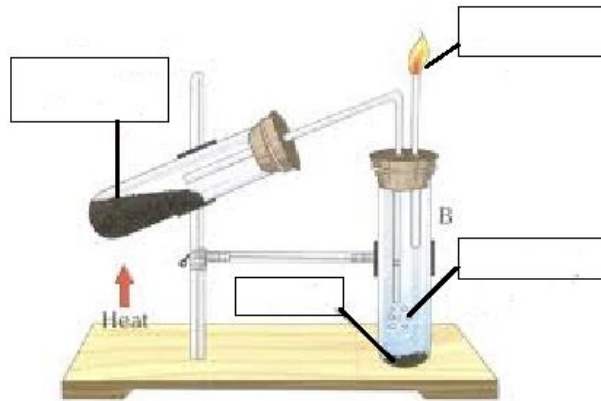
1	Simply: $\frac{-5}{6} \div \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$
2	Find: $\frac{2}{3} \times \left(\frac{-5}{3}\right)$
3	The sum of two rational numbers is -2. If one of them is $\frac{-11}{5}$, find other.
4	The sum of $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23 = \dots\dots\dots$
5	49 is the sum of n odd natural numbers, what n is = $\dots\dots\dots$
6	Find the smallest number by which 2904 must be divided to get a perfect square.
7	Find the smallest number by which 1620 must be multiplied to get a perfect square
8	Express 121 as a sum of 11 odd numbers.
9	Find the square of the following numbers without multiplication. (i) 39 (ii) 42
10	Write the Pythagorean triplet whose smallest number is 12.

11	Find the least number that must be subtracted from 5607 so as to get perfect square. Also find the square root of the perfect square.										
12	Find the least number that must be added to 1300 so as to get a perfect square. Also find the square root of the perfect square.										
13	Write the additive inverse of the following. (i) $\frac{-7}{19}$ (ii) $\frac{21}{112}$										
14	Find ten rational numbers between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.										
15	Solve: $m - \frac{m-1}{2} = 1 - \frac{m-2}{3}$										
16	If 13 is subtracted from twice a number, the result is 19. Find the number.										
17	Find the number such that if 8 is subtracted from 9 times the number. The result is more than 6 twice the number.										
18	The sum of two numbers is 48. The bigger number exceeds the smaller number by 26. Find the numbers.										
19	Prince makes a poster in the shape of a parallelogram PQRS on the topic SAVE ELECTRICITY for an inter school competition. if angle $P = (2x + 3)^\circ$ and angle $S = (3x - 3)^\circ$, find the measure of angle B a) 83° b) 97° c) 76° d) 43° If angle $Q = (2y)^\circ$ and $S = (3y - 6)^\circ$, then find the value of y . a) 3 b) 2 c) 6 d) 6 If $PQ = (2y - 3)$ cm and $RS = 5$ cm, then what is the value of y ? a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 9										
20	Draw a bar graph to represent given information. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Children who prefer</th> <th>Section A</th> <th>Section B</th> <th>Section C</th> <th>Section-D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Walking</td> <td>40</td> <td>55</td> <td>15</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Children who prefer	Section A	Section B	Section C	Section-D	Walking	40	55	15	60
Children who prefer	Section A	Section B	Section C	Section-D							
Walking	40	55	15	60							
21	When a die is thrown, find the probability of an event: a) a prime number b) a composite number c) a number greater than 5										
22	Find the cube root of 8000.										
	Find the cube of the following numbers without multiplying directly. i) 15 ii) 12										
23	Assertion (A) – $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 is a rational number Reason (R) – a rational number is a type of real numbers, which is in the form of p/q where q is not equal to zero a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true but R is false d) A is false but R is true										
24	. Assertion (A) – 0 is not a rational number Reason (R) – a rational number is a type of real numbers, which is in the form of p/q where q is not equal to zero. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true but R is false d) A is false but R is true										
25	Assertion (A) – The solution of the equation $5/x = 2$ is $2/5$. Reason (R) – The value of the variable which makes left hand side equal to right hand side in the given equation is called the solution of the equation										
26	Assertion (A) – The value of 'y' in the equation $3y + 4 = 5y - 4$ is 4 Reason (R) – The value of the variable which makes left hand side equal to right hand side in the given equation is called the solution of the equation										
27	Assertion: Diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other. Reason: Even rhombus is a parallelogram and diagonals of parallelogram bisect each other.										
28	Assertion: The adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary. Reason: In a parallelogram the adjacent angles are always equal										
29	Assertion: The measure of each angle of a regular hexagon is 120° Reason: Sum of all interior angles of a polygon of n sides is $(n-2)$ right angles.										

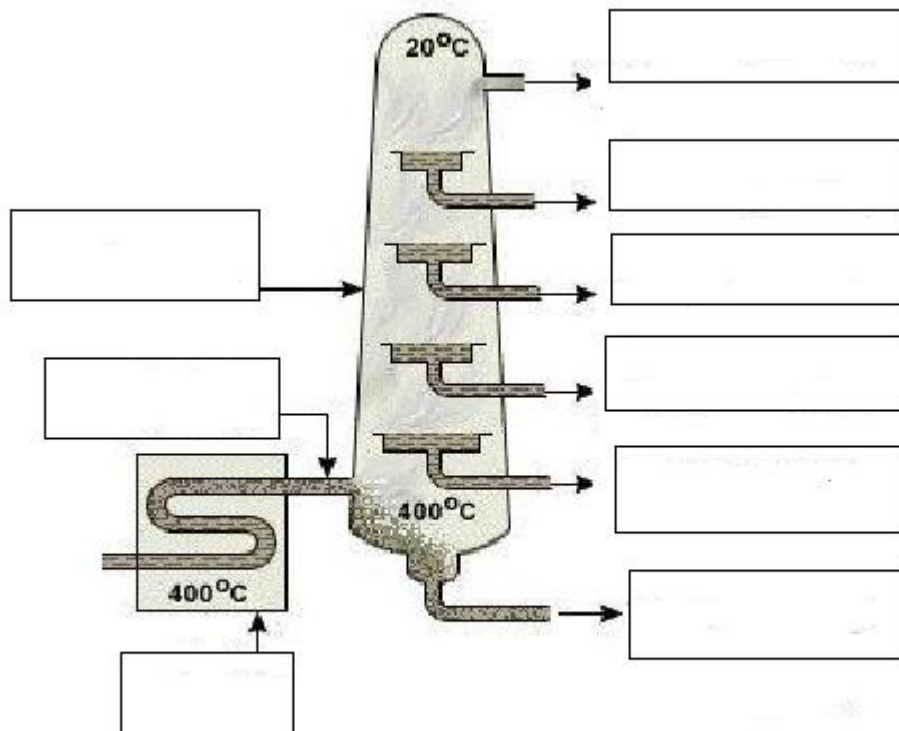
30	If a coin is flipped in the air, what is the probability of getting a tail? a) 0 b) 1/2 c) 1 d) 2
31	A bag has 4 red balls and 4 green balls, what is the probability of getting a red ball randomly? a) 1/4 b) 1/8 c) 1/2 d) 0

Science

Q1.	i) Which of these does not prevent growth of bacteria? (a) salt (b) oil (c) sugar (d) water												
	ii) Coal is formed from the remains of (a) vegetation only (b) animals only (c) both vegetation and animals (d) neither vegetation nor animals												
	iii) The science which deals with the breeding, feeding and caring of domestic animals is called- (a) animal husbandry (b) breeding (c) both of these (d) none of these												
	iv) Scientist who discovered Bacteria that causes anthrax disease was- (a) Alexander Fleming (b) Robert Koch (c) Johann Mendel (d) Charles Darwin												
	v) _____ was who discovered fermentation. (a) Alexander Fleming (b) Louis Pasteur (c) Johann Mendel (d) Charles Darwin												
	vi) Which of the following contains un-burnt wax vapours as no combustion occurs here because of lack of oxygen? (a) Outermost zone (b) Middle zone (c) Innermost zone (d) Both (a) and (b)												
	vii) _____ is a liquid fossil fuel. (a) Natural gas (b) Wood (c) Petroleum (d) Coal												
	viii) The smallest microorganisms are _____ (a) Bacteria (b) Viruses (c) Algae (d) Fungi												
	ix) The method of irrigation best suited for water-deficient areas is (a) Tubewell (b) Moat (c) Drip System (d) Sprinkler System												
	x) Which of the following causes acid rain? (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide (c) Sulphur trioxide (d) Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen												
Q2	What do you mean by following: i) Bacteria ii) Food poisoning iii) Fossil fuel iv) Nitrogen fixation												
Q3	Define: i) Vaccine ii) Antibiotics iii) Combustion iv) Friction												
Q4	Complete the following table:												
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Type of fire extinguisher</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Cause of fire</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i) Water or water mist or water spray fire extinguisher</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Foam fire extinguisher</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) Dry Powder fire extinguisher</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv) CO₂ fire extinguisher</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>v) Wet chemical (Soda-Acid) fire extinguisher</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of fire extinguisher	Cause of fire	i) Water or water mist or water spray fire extinguisher		ii) Foam fire extinguisher		iii) Dry Powder fire extinguisher		iv) CO₂ fire extinguisher		v) Wet chemical (Soda-Acid) fire extinguisher	
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Q5	Write any four ways by which we can Increase and decrease friction.												
Q6	What are carriers? Write any two example with the name of diseased caused by them.												
Q7	Label the various components in the following figures:												



Destructive distillation of Coal



Fractional Distillation of Petroleum

Q8	Draw the triangle of factors of combustion.
Q9	What is meant by ignition temperature?
Q10	What are pathogens?

Social studies

Ch 5.WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

Q. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

- (i) The new law passed in 1850 made
- conversion into Christianity easier
 - people of India Christians
 - the life of the Indians difficult
 - none of the above
- (ii) The Revolt of 1857 began from:
- Lucknow

- (b) Kanpur
 - (c) Awadh
 - (d) Meerut
- (iii) Mangal Pandey, a young soldier, was hanged to death for
- (a) killing an Englishman
 - (b) attacking his officers in Barrackpore
 - (c) telling lies
 - (d) attacking English factories
- (iv) The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar died in-
- (a) the Rangoon jail
 - (b) the Royal palace
 - (c) the Mosque
 - (d) the Audience Hall
- (v) The British regained control of the country in the year
- (a) 1857
 - (b) 1858
 - (c) 1859
 - (d) 1860

Q. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the.....and the rigid methods of collection.
2. The British passed laws to stop the practice of..... and to encourage the of widows.
3. _____ fought a guerrilla war against British with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders.
4. _____ a soldier from Bareilly was a key military leader of the rebellion.
5. The _____ was the personal representative of the crown.

Q. SHORT ANSWERS

1. Who was the last Peshwa?
2. Who led the revolt in Kanpur?
3. Who was the leader of the mutiny as proclaimed by the sepoys?
4. Who was the son of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah?
5. Under what pretext did the British annex Awadh?
6. When was Mangal Pandey hanged to death and why?
7. What rumour spread among the sepoys of the Meerut regiment about the new cartridges?
8. What is mutiny?
9. Who was the Begum Hazrat Mahal? What was her role in the 1857 rebellion?
10. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

Q. ASSERTION REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

1) Assertion (A) Several armed revolts took place after 1857

Reason (R) It was a protest against the deliberate policy of the British to create a rift between the Hindus and the Muslims

- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

2) Assertion (A) after the Revolt of 1857 in India the British recruited the soldiers in the British Indian Army from Punjab Gurkha and Pathan communities on large scale and declared them as martial communities

Reason (R) The soldiers from these communities staunchly secured the British interest outside India on

Large Scale

- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

Q. MAP WORK

Locate the following places on the outline map of India

- 1) Delhi
- 2) Meerut
- 3) Bareilly
- 4) Lucknow
- 5) Jhansi
- 6) Kanpur
- 7) Faizabad

CIVICS LESSON -3

WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT

- Q1 EVM's were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in
- Q2. The parliament of India is also known as
- Q3. The total membership of Rajya Sabha is
- Q4. The Lok Sabha is presided over by the
- Q5. The Supreme law making institution is the
- Q6. The executive is a group of persons who together implement the Laws made by the
- Q7. The prime minister of India is the..... of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
- Q8. The _____ is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.
- Q9. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for the term of ----- years.
- Q10. The parliament of India consists of the two houses and the Rajya Sabha.
- Q11. The----- is a permanent body, as it is never dissolved.
- Q12. When the Parliament is in the session, it begins with a
- Q13. The President of India nominates members of the Rajya Sabha.
- Q14. The Parties play a crucial role in the healthy functioning of a democracy.
- Q15. Write full form of EVM..
- Q16. Define the term -----Coalition government
- Q 17 . Do you know: ---
- A. President of India
 - B. Prime minister of India
 - C. Vice president of India
 - D. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Q18. Differentiate between-
- 1. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - 2. Direct and Indirect Democracy
- Q 19. Write a note on –
- 1. President
 - 2. Prime Minister
 - 3. Parliament

Ch. 4. Tribals ,dikus and the vision of golden era.

1.Match the following :

Column A	Column B
1. Bodos	a. Central India
2. Nagas	b. Asam
3. Baigas	c. Jharkhand
4. Mundas	d. Punjab
5. Gujjars	e. Nagaland

2.

Column A	Column B
1. Bewar	a. Land belongs to the clan as a whole
2. The Mundas of Chottanagpur	b. Extracted oils from the seeds of the sal and mahua
3. Santhals and Oraons	c. A term used in Madhya Pradesh
4. The Konds	d. Followers of Birsa Munda

2. One Word Answers:

1. It is below the dignity of a ----- to become a laborers.
2. Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work in the ----- of Assam and the ----- of Jharkhand.
3. The local weavers and leather workers turned to the Konds when they needed supplies of ----- and -----flowers to colour their clothes and leather.
4. The ----- of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, The Bakharwals of-----reared goats.

3. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. British official saw these settled tribal groups as more civilised than hunter- gatherers.
 - a) Gonds
 - b) Santhals
 - c) Konds
 - d) Both a and b
2. The British wanted tribal groups to settle down and become.
 - a) Miners
 - b) Tea Planters
 - c) Peasant cultivators
 - d) Herders
3. The revolt of Songram Sangama in 1906 in Assam was.
 - a) Against the money Lenders and traders
 - b) Against the colonial forest laws
 - c) Against the tribal chief
 - d) Against the owners of tea plantation
4. Hazaribagh, in present-day Jharkhand, was an area where the Santhals reared.
 - a) Sheep
 - b) Camels
 - c) Goats
 - d) cocoons

4. Source Based Question.

Tribal people needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produce within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and money lenders gave loans with which the tribals met their cash needs, adding to what they earned. But the interest charged on the loans was usually very high. So for tribals, markets and commerce often meant debt and poverty. They therefore came to see the moneylenders and traders as evil outsiders and the cause of their misery.

Q1. Tribal depend on traders for-

- a) Loan
- b) Goods not produce within their locality
- c) Money
- d) To meet their cash needs

Q2. Who were evil outsiders and the cause of misery for tribals?

- a) Moneylender
- b) Traders
- c) Tribal Chiefs
- d) Both a and B

Q3. Why tribal see markets and commerce as the reason for poverty and Debt?

- a) High interest rate of loans
- b) They had to buy goods from market
- c) They don't want to buy and sell in the market
- d) They are depended on Moneylenders

5. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age?

6. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

7. Map Skill:

On an outline map of India, mark any one location of the following tribal groups in India.

- a) Santhals
- b) Gujjars
- c) Nagas
- d) Bhils
- e) Bhotias

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER-2 (LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Question 1: The lowermost layer of the soil is:

- A) Weathered rock
- B) Parent rock
- C) Sub soil
- D) None of these

Question 2: Mass movement of rocks down the hills could be a sign of?

- A) Landslides
- B) Deforestation
- C) Floods
- D) Weathering

Question 3: The process of piling up of rocks to prevent water flows is called

- A) Rock dam
- B) Erosion
- C) Mulching
- D) Landslides

Question 4: _____ are some of the densely populated regions.

- A) River plains

- B) Mountains
- C) Thick forests
- D) Desserts

Question 5: What do you understand by the term CPR?

- A. Community property resource
- B. Common property resource
- C. Common planning resource
- D. None of these.

Question 6: Which of the following determine the use of land?

- A) Soil & topography
- B) Climate & vegetation
- C) Availability of water
- D) All of these

Question 7: The life supporting system is known as

- A) Earth
- B) Biosphere
- C) Ecosystem
- D) Vegetation

Question 8: Natural vegetation & wildlife exist only in the narrow zone called.

- A)Lithosphere
- B) Hydrosphere
- C) Atmosphere
- D) Biosphere

Question 9: In the coastal and dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover, this process is known as _____.

- A) Strip cropping
- B) Contour BARRIERS
- C) Terrace cultivation
- D) Shelter belts.

Question 10: What determine the thickness of the soil?

- A) Time
- B) Climate
- C) Relief
- D) Formation

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

11. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the earth surface is called_____.
12. The breaking up of rocks is known as_____.
13. An international convention_____has been established that lists several species of animals and birds in which trade is_____.
14. The color and texture of soil is determined by_____.
15. _____is growing of different crops in alternate rows.
16. The full form of CITES is_____.

STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE.

17. Plains and valleys are densely populated because of soil fertility.
18. Forest and other vegetation promote surface run off.
19. The convention, CITES lists species which should be traded.
20. Land has same features all over the surface of the earth.

GEOGRAPHY CH 4 - AGRICULTURE

MCQ:-

Q.1 Horticulture means:-

- a) Growing of fruits and vegetables b) Primitive farming c) Growing of wheat

Q.2 Around _____ of Indian population depends on the agriculture.

- a) 2/3 b) 1/2 c) 1/5

Jhumming is practiced in _____ India.

- a) North East b) South c) west

- Which of the following physical input is required in agriculture?

- A) labour B) slope C) Seed D) rainfall

Q 5- Seeds are one of _____ of agriculture.

A) process

B) output

C) input

Fill in the blanks:

- _____ is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
- Wheat is grown in _____ season in India.
- _____ means commercial rearing of silk worms.
- _____ includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

State True or False:

- Manufacturing wool is a tertiary activity.
- Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.
- Cotton and jute are beverage crops.
- Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize.

ANSWER IN ONE WORD-

- Who discovered the Coffee plant?
- The word agriculture is derived from latin words-----
- Leading producers of coffee ----
- Golden fibre refers to ----
- Types of farming to meet family needs-----
- Which crop is known as the " Golden Fibre".
- In this type of farming herdsmen move from one place to another place with their animals for fodder and water.

Chapter 5 Judiciary

Choose the correct option:-

- Judiciary provides mechanism for resolving disputes between _____ .**
 - Citizens
 - Citizens & government
 - Two state governments
 - All of these
- The Supreme Court of India was established in _____ .**
 - 1950

- b. 1949
- c. 1962
- d. 1980

3. High Courts were first established in which of the three Presidency cities?

- a. Punjab, Chandigarh, Madras
- b. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh., Haryana
- c. Madras, Gujarat, Punjab
- d. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

4. Which states in India share a common High Court?

- a. Haryana and Chandigarh
- b. Punjab and Haryana
- c. Rajasthan and Haryana
- d. None of these

5. The courts through which most people interact with are called:

- a. National courts
- b. Subordinate courts
- c. High courts
- d. Supreme Court

6. Andhra Pradesh and _____ have a separate High Court from 1 January 2019 onwards.

- a. Telangana
- b. Karnataka
- c. Kerala
- d. Delhi

II. State whether true or false:

1. The seven North-Eastern states have a common High Court.
2. Once appointed to the office, it is very difficult to remove a judge.
3. The judiciary acts as per the wishes of the government.
4. A person can appeal to a higher court if they are not happy with the decision of the lower court. .
5. Chief Justice of India sits in the Parliament.

III. Answer the following questions:-

- a. How is the work of the judiciary categorized?
- b. What does an independent judiciary mean?
- c. Which North-Eastern states have a common High Court? Where is it located?
- d. Who is the Chief Justice of India? Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
- e. What are the different levels of courts in our country?
- f. Define the term 'judicial review'.
- g. Which court is the apex court of India?
- h. What are subordinate courts?
- i. What is the appellate system?
