



**Arsh Vidya Kendra ,  
Gurugram**

**Summer**

**Holiday**

**Homework**

**Grade - VIII**

**Enjoy**

**Your**

**Vacations**

### **General Instructions:-**

- **Every subject holiday homework do in separate notebook.**
- **Do neat and clean work.**

### **Subject – Science**

#### **Q 1) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

When plants of the same kind are cultivated at one place on a large scale, it is called a crop. For example, crop of wheat means that all the plants grown in a field are that of wheat. You already know that crops are of different types like cereals, vegetables and fruits. These can be classified on the basis of the season in which they grow. India is a vast country. The climatic conditions like temperature, humidity and rainfall vary from one region to another. Accordingly, there is a rich variety of crops grown in different parts of the country. Despite this diversity, two broad cropping patterns can be identified. These are:(i) Kharif Crops: The crops which are sown in the rainy season are called kharif crops. The rainy season in India is generally from June to September. Paddy, maize, soyabean, groundnut and cotton are kharif crops.(ii) Rabi Crops: The crops grown in the winter season (October to March) are called rabi crops. Examples of rabi crops are wheat, gram, pea, mustard and linseed. Besides these, pulses and vegetables are grown during summer at many places.

- 1) Soyabean which is generally sown from June to September is an example of ..... crops.
  - a) Kharif
  - b) Zaid
  - c) Rabi
  - d) Fiber
- 2) Which of the following mentioned crop is included in the category of Rabi Crop?
  - a) Paddy
  - b) Cotton
  - c) Groundnut
  - d) Mustard
- 3) Which among the following factors or conditions does NOT affect the crop production?
  - a) Temperature
  - b) Humidity
  - c) Literacy
  - d) Rainfall
- 4) What do you understand by the term “Crop”?
- 5) What are Rabi Crops? Enlist some of the examples of Rabi Crops.

#### **Q 2) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

The preparation of soil is the first step before growing a crop. One of the most important tasks in agriculture is to turn the soil and loosen it. This allows the roots to penetrate deep into the soil. The loose soil allows the roots to breathe easily even when they go deep into the soil. Why does the loosening of soil allow the roots to breathe easily? The loosened soil helps in the growth of earthworms and microbes present in the soil. These organisms are friends of the farmer since they further turn and loosen the soil and add humus to it. But why the soil needs to be turned and loosened? You have learnt in the previous classes that soil contains minerals, water, air and some living organisms. In addition, dead plants and animals get decomposed by soil organisms. In this way, various nutrients in the dead organisms are released back into the soil. These nutrients are again absorbed by plants. Since only a few centimetres of the top layer of soil supports plant growth, turning and loosening of soil brings the nutrient-rich soil to the top so that plants can use these nutrients. Thus, turning and loosening of soil is very important for cultivation of crops. The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called tilling or ploughing. This is done by using a plough. Ploughshare made of wood or iron. If the soil is very dry, it may need watering before ploughing. The ploughed field may have big clumps of soil called crumbs. It is necessary to break these crumbs. Levelling the field is beneficial for sowing as well as for irrigation. Levelling of soil is done with the help of a leveller.

Sometimes, manure is added to the soil before tilling. This helps in proper mixing of manure with soil. The soil is moistened before sowing.

- 1) Which of the following organism is widely known as the friends of farmers?
  - a) Cow
  - b) Earthworm
  - c) Dog
  - d) Cockroach
- 2) The process of loosening and turning of soil is commonly termed as .....
  - a) Watering
  - b) winnowing
  - c) Ploughing
  - d) Harvesting
- 3) Why is manure sometimes added to the soil before the process of tilling?
  - a) For proper mixing of manure in soil
  - b) To reduce the workload
  - c) To disinfect soil
  - d) For levelling properly
- 4) Explain in detail the importance of turning the soil and loosening it.
- 5) How is levelling of the soil done? What is the benefit of levelling?

**Q 3) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Before sowing the seeds, it is necessary to break soil clumps to get better yield. This is done with the help of various tools. The main tools used for this purpose are the plough, hoe and cultivator. Plough: This is being used since ancient times for tilling the soil, adding fertilisers to the crop, removing the weeds and turning the soil. This is made of wood and is drawn by a pair of bulls or other animals (horses and camels). It contains a strong triangular iron strip called ploughshare. The main part of the plough is a long log of wood which is called a plough shaft. There is a handle at one end of the shaft. The other end is attached to a beam which is placed on the bulls' necks. One pair of bulls and a man can easily operate the plough. The indigenous wooden plough is increasingly being replaced by iron ploughs nowa days. Hoe: It is a simple tool which is used for removing weeds and for loosening the soil. It has a long rod of wood o riron. A strong, broad and bent plate of iron is fixed to one of its ends and works like a blade. It is pulled by animals Cultivator: Nowadays ploughing is done by tractor-driven cultivator. The use of cultivator saves labour and time.

Sowing is an important part of crop production. Before sowing, good quality, clean and healthy seeds of a good variety—are selected. Farmers prefer to use seeds which give high yield.

Are there seeds which float on water? Would those be lighter or heavier than those which sink? Why would they be lighter? Damaged seeds become hollow and are thus lighter. Therefore, they float on water. This is a good method for separating good, healthy seeds from the damaged ones. Before sowing, one of the important tasks is to know about the tools used for sowing seeds. Traditional tool: The tool used traditionally for sowing seeds is shaped like a funnel. Theseeds are filled into the funnel, passed down through two or three pipes having sharp ends. The seeds pierce into the soil and place seeds there. Seed drill: Nowadays the seed drill is used for sowing with the help of tractors. This sows the seeds uniformly at equal distance and depth. It ensures that seeds get covered by the soil after sowing. This protects seeds from being eaten by birds. Sowing by using a seed drill saves time and labour. Appropriate distance between the seeds is necessary to avoid over crowding of plants. This allows plants to get sufficient sunlight, nutrients and water from the soil. At times a few plants may have to be removed to prevent overcrowding.

- 1) Which one of the following equipment is NOT used for the purpose of tilling of soil?
  - a) Plough
  - b) Hoe
  - c) Cultivator
  - d) Hammer
- 2) ..... is used to sow seeds uniformly at equal distance and depth?

- a) Sickle
  - b) Spade fork
  - c) Seed drill
  - d) Rake
- 3) What is the most important thing to be done before sowing of the seeds?
- a) Tilling
  - b) seeding
  - c) Harvesting
  - d) Threshing
- 4) What needs to be taken care of before the process of sowing?
- 5) Explain a method to determine the damaged seeds before sowing.

**Q 4) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

The substances which are added to the soil in the form of nutrients for the healthy growth of plants are called manure and fertilisers. Soil supplies mineral nutrients to the crop plants. These nutrients are essential for the growth of plants. In certain areas, farmers grow crop after crop in the same field. The field is never left uncultivated or fallow. Imagine what happens to the nutrients? Continuous cultivation of crops makes the soil poor in nutrients. Therefore, farmers have to add manure to the fields to replenish the soil with nutrients. This process is called manuring. Improper or insufficient manuring results in weak plants. Manure is an organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal wastes. Farmers dump plant and animal waste in pits at open places and allow it to decompose. The decomposition is caused by some microorganisms. The decomposed matter is used as organic manure. Fertilisers are chemicals which are rich in a particular nutrient. How are they different from manure? Fertilisers are produced in factories. Some examples of fertilisers are— urea, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, potash, NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium). The use of fertilisers has helped farmers to get better yield of crops such as wheat, paddy and maize. But excessive use of fertilisers has made the soil less fertile. Fertilisers have also become a source of water pollution. Therefore, in order to maintain the fertility of the soil, we have to substitute fertilisers with organic manure or leave the field uncultivated (fallow) in between two crops. The use of manure improves soil texture as well as its water retaining capacity. It replenishes the soil with nutrients. Another method of replenishing the soil with nutrients is through crop rotation. This can be done by growing different crops alternately. Earlier, farmers in northern India used to grow legumes as fodder in one season and wheat in the next season. This helped in the replenishment of the soil with nitrogen. Farmers are being encouraged to adopt this practice.

In the previous classes, you have learnt about Rhizobium bacteria. These are present in the nodules of roots of leguminous plants. They fix atmospheric nitrogen. Advantages of Manure: The organic manure is considered better than fertilisers. This is because:

- it enhances the water holding capacity of the soil.
- it makes the soil porous due to which exchange of gases becomes easy.
- it increases the number of friendly microbes.
- it improves the texture of the soil.

- 1) Organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant and animal waste that helps in the healthy growth of plants are called:
- a) Fertilisers
  - b) Chemicals
  - c) Manure
  - d) Cow dung
- 2) Excessive use of fertilisers is generally observed to .....?
- a) Decrease the fertility of soil
  - b) Increase the soil content
  - c) Rise the amount of microbes
  - d) Rise the amount of water in soil

- 3) Which of the following nitrogen fixing bacteria is present in the root nodules of leguminous plants?
  - a) E. coli
  - b) Rhizobium bacteria
  - c) Archaeobacteria
  - d) Eubacteria
- 4) Write down some of the examples of commonly used fertilisers.
- 5) What do you understand by the term “crop rotation”? Give its importance.

**Q 5) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

All living beings need water to live. Water is important for proper growth and development. Water is absorbed by the plant roots. Along with water, minerals and fertilisers are also absorbed. Plants contain nearly 90% water. Water is essential because germination of seeds does not take place under dry conditions. Nutrients dissolved in water are transported to each part of the plant. Water also protects the crop from both frost and hot air currents. To maintain the moisture of the soil for healthy crop growth, fields have to be watered regularly. The supply of water to crops at regular intervals is called irrigation. The time and frequency of irrigation varies from crop to crop, soil to soil and season to season. In summer, the frequency of watering is higher. Why is it so? Could it be due to the increased rate of evaporation of water from the soil and the leaves? Sources of irrigation: The sources of water for irrigation are— wells, tube wells, ponds, lakes, rivers, dams and canals. Traditional Methods of Irrigation The water available in wells, lakes and canals is lifted up by different methods in different regions, for taking it to the fields. Cattle or human labour is used in these methods. So these methods are cheaper, but less efficient. The various traditional ways are:(i) moat (pulley-system)(ii) chain pump(iii) dhekli, and(iv) rahat (Lever system).Pumps are commonly used for lifting water. Diesel, biogas, electricity and solar energy is used to run these pumps. Modern Methods of Irrigation Modern methods of irrigation help us to use water economically.

The main methods used are as follows:(i) Sprinkler System: This system is more useful on the uneven land where sufficient water is not available. The perpendicular pipes, having rotating nozzles on top, are joined to the main pipeline at regular intervals. When water is allowed to flow through the main pipe under pressure with the help of a pump, it escapes from the rotating nozzles. It gets sprinkled on the crop as if it is raining. Sprinkler is very useful for lawns, coffee plantation and several other crops(ii) Drip system: In this system, the water falls drop by drop directly near the roots. So, it is called drip system. It is the best technique for watering fruit plants, gardens and trees. Water is not wasted at all. It is a boon in regions where availability of water is poor.

- 1) Which of the following is NOT an example of source of irrigation?
  - a) Well
  - b) Forest
  - c) Canal
  - d) Dams
- 2) Which one of the following examples is a traditional method of irrigation?
  - a) Sprinkler
  - b) Drip system
  - c) Hose
  - d) Dhekli
- 3) ..... is used in uneven land where sufficient water is not available and has a rotating nozzle?
  - a) Sprinkler system
  - b) Pulley system
  - c) Drip system
  - d) Chain pump system
- 4) Why is irrigation important in crop cultivation?
- 5) Explain in detail about the drip irrigation system.

**Q 6) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

You have seen several kinds of plants and animals. However, there are other living organisms around us which we normally cannot see. These are called microorganisms or microbes. For example, you might have observed that during the rainy season moist bread gets spoilt and its surface gets covered with greyish white patches. Observe these patches through a magnifying glass. You will see tiny, black rounded structures. Do you know what these structures are and where do these come from? Water and soil are full of tiny organisms, though not all of them fall into the category of microbes. These microorganisms or microbes are so small in size that they cannot be seen with the unaided eye. Some of these, such as the fungus that grows on bread, can be seen with a magnifying glass. Others cannot be seen without the help of a microscope. That is why these are called microorganisms or microbes. Microorganisms are classified into four major groups. These groups are bacteria, fungi, protozoa and some algae. Viruses are also microscopic but are different from other microorganisms. They, however, reproduce only inside the cells of the host organism, which may be a bacterium, plant or animal. Common ailments like cold, influenza (flu) and most coughs are caused by viruses. Serious diseases like polio and chickenpox are also caused by viruses. Diseases like dysentery and malaria are caused by protozoa (protozoans) whereas typhoid and tuberculosis (TB) are bacterial diseases. You have learnt about some of these microorganisms in Classes VI and VII. Microorganisms may be single-celled like bacteria, some algae and protozoa, or multicellular, such as many algae and fungi. They live in all types of environments, ranging from ice cold climate to hot springs; and deserts to marshy lands. They are also found inside the bodies of animals including humans. Some microorganisms grow on other organisms while others exist freely.

- 1) ..... only reproduce inside the cells of host organisms like bacteria, plants or animals.
  - a) Microbes
  - b) Viruses
  - c) Spores
  - d) Bacillus
- 2) Which among the following is an example of disease caused by bacteria?
  - a) Flu
  - b) Malaria
  - c) Tuberculosis
  - d) Covid 19
- 3) During rainy season moist bread gets spoilt and are covered with greyish white patches. What are these greyish white patches?
  - a) Bacteria
  - b) Viruses
  - c) Dirt
  - d) Fungus
- 4) Define microorganisms and state its major groups of classification.
- 5) Explain in detail where are microorganisms commonly found.

**Q 7) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Microorganisms are used for various purposes. They are used in the preparation of curd, bread and cake. Microorganisms have been used for the production of alcohol since ages. They are also used in cleaning up of the environment. For example, the organic wastes (vegetable peels, remains of animals, faeces, etc.) are broken down into harmless and usable substances by bacteria. Recall that bacteria are also used in the preparation of medicines. In agriculture they are used to increase soil fertility by fixing nitrogen. You have learnt in Class VII that milk is turned into curd by bacteria. Curd contains several micro-organisms. Of these, the bacterium, Lactobacillus promotes the formation of curd. It multiplies in milk and converts it into curd. Bacteria are also involved in the making of cheese, pickles and many other food items. An important ingredient of rava (sooji ) idlis and bhaturas is curd. Can you guess why? Bacteria and yeast are also helpful for fermentation of rice idlis and dosa batter. Kneading of Yeast and sugar into the flour causes the flour to rise and double in size. Yeast reproduces rapidly and produces carbon dioxide during respiration. Bubbles of the gas fill the dough and increase its volume. This is the basis of the use of yeast in the baking industry for making

bread, pastries and cakes. Commercial Use of Microorganisms: Microorganisms are used for the large-scale production of alcohol, wine and acetic acid (vinegar).

Yeast is used for commercial production of alcohol and wine. For this purpose, yeast is grown on natural sugars present in grains like barley, wheat, rice, crushed fruit juices, etc. Adding a spoon full of yeast powder into sugar solution gives out a characteristic smell after few hours. This is the smell of alcohol as sugar has been converted into alcohol by yeast. This process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is known as fermentation. Louis Pasteur discovered fermentation in 1857.

- 1) In the process of fermentation the sugar is converted into.....
  - a) Vinegar
  - b) Curd
  - c) Salt
  - d) Alcohol
- 2) Name the bacterium which when added to milk, multiplies in it and converts milk into curd?
  - a) Lactobacillus
  - b) Streptococcus
  - c) Salmonella
  - d) Vibrio
- 3) Louis Pasteur a French chemist in 1857 discovered the process of .....?
  - a) Fermentation
  - b) Pollination
  - c) Saturation
  - d) Composting
- 4) Explain the process of doubling of flour after addition of yeast into it.
- 5) Name some of the common uses of microorganisms.

**Q 8) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Whenever you fall ill the doctor may give you some antibiotic tablets, capsules or injections such as of penicillin. The source of these medicines is microorganisms. These medicines kill or stop the growth of the disease-causing microorganisms. Such medicines are called antibiotics. These days a number of antibiotics are being produced from bacteria and fungi. Streptomycin, tetracycline and erythromycin are some of the commonly known antibiotics which are made from fungi and bacteria. The antibiotics are manufactured by growing specific microorganisms and are used to cure a variety of diseases. Antibiotics are even mixed with the feed of livestock and poultry to check microbial infection in animals. They are also used to control many plant diseases. In 1929, Alexander Fleming was working on a culture of disease-causing bacteria. Suddenly he found the spores of a little green mould in one of his culture plates. He observed that the presence of mould prevented the growth of bacteria. In fact, it also killed many of these bacteria. From this the mould penicillin was prepared. When a disease-carrying microbe enters our body, the body produces antibodies to fight the invader. The body also remembers how to fight the microbe if it enters again. If dead or weakened microbes are introduced into a healthy body, the body fights and kills the invading bacteria by producing suitable antibodies. The antibodies remain in the body and we are protected from the disease-causing microbes for ever. This is how a vaccine works. Several diseases, including cholera, tuberculosis, smallpox and hepatitis can be prevented by vaccination. Edward Jenner discovered the vaccine for small-pox in 1798. In your childhood, you must have been given injections to protect yourself against several diseases. Can you prepare a list of these diseases? You may take help from your parents. It is essential to protect all children against these diseases. Necessary vaccines are available in the nearby hospitals. You might have seen the advertisement on TV and newspapers regarding protection of children against polio under the Pulse Polio Programme. Polio drops given to children are actually a vaccine. A worldwide campaign against smallpox has finally led to its eradication from most parts of the world. These days vaccines are made on a large scale from microorganisms to protect humans and other animals from several diseases.

- 1) Which among the following scientist discovered the vaccine for Small pox in 1798?
  - a) Edward Jenner

- b) Alexander Fleming
  - c) Carl Linnaeus
  - d) Rosalind Franklin
- 2) When a disease carrying microbe enters our body, the body produces ..... to fight against it.
- a) Soldiers
  - b) Antibodies
  - c) Viruses
  - d) Bacteria
- 3) In which year did Alexander Fleming a Scottish Physician discover penicillin?
- a) 1932
  - b) 1987
  - c) 1947
  - d) 1929
- 4) Define antibiotics and give their uses.
- 5) Name some of the diseases that can be prevented by taking vaccination.

**Q 9) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Nowadays we are very much dependent on fossil fuels. Increase in the use of coal and petroleum has led to difficulties in managing fossil fuels, and now the time is not far when we run on shortage of them. There are many steps taken by the different governments to decrease the consumption of fossil fuels such as promoting natural gases and making it mandatory for all the vehicles or promoting the usage of electric vehicles on subsidised costs. Coal and petroleum are very useful sources. We need to save them so that it gets easier to manage our natural resources. There are many alternatives like solar energy, electric vehicles, etc which are environment friendly. Many countries are trying to replace all the vehicles which run on diesel and petrol with electric vehicles by 2030. Some serious steps need to be taken in order to manage these sources and save our environment.

- 1) An ideal fuel should have a \_\_\_\_\_ calorific value.
- a) Low
  - b) High
  - c) Sufficient
  - d) None of the above.
- 2) Which of the following is not a fossil fuel?
- a) Kerosene
  - b) Coal tar
  - c) Water
  - d) Petrol
- 3) Explain how the use of CNG in automobiles has reduced pollution in our cities.
- 4) What are petrochemicals?

**Q 10) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

In the light of the availability of various resources in nature, natural resources can be broadly classified into two kinds- Inexhaustible and Exhaustible resources. Inexhaustible natural resources are present in unlimited quantities in nature and are not likely to be exhausted by human activities. Examples are sunlight, and air. Exhaustible resources are present in limited quantities in nature. They can be exhausted by human activities. Examples of these resources are forests, wildlife, minerals, coal, petroleum, natural gas etc. some exhaustible natural resources like coal, petroleum and natural gas. These were formed from the dead remains of living organisms (fossils). So, these are all known as fossil fuels.

- 1) Exhaustible natural resources are:
- a) Unlimited in quantity
  - b) Not dependent on nature
  - c) Limited in quantity
  - d) Not exhausted by human activities



- 2) Various materials which are obtained from nature are called natural resources. Which of the following is not a natural resource?
  - a) Minerals
  - b) Water
  - c) Soil
  - d) plastic
- 3) Which of the following is an exhaustible natural resource?
  - a) Air
  - b) Sunlight
  - c) Forest
  - d) wind
- 4) Identify the fossil fuel/ fuels from the following:
  - a) Coal
  - b) Petroleum
  - c) Natural gas
  - d) All of these

**Q 11) Answer the following questions in brief:-**

- 1) What makes bread dough rise and spongy?  
Name the protein present in milk?  
How is curd made?  
Why curd cannot be stored in copper vessel?
- 2) Do you remember being vaccinated against any disease?  
How is vaccination different from medicine?
- 3) Why the dips and sauces available in market stay fresh longer than home made.  
Chips in air tight container stay crispy. Why?
- 4) What type of food is spoilt fast if not refrigerated?  
How does sugar help in preserving food?  
How does removing water can provide prevention from food spoiling?
- 5) What are unwanted plants present in field called?  
How can they be removed?

**Q 12) High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions:-**

- 1) Design a poster illustrating the negative effects of fossil fuels on the environment. Give a caption to your poster. (On A3 Sheet)
- 2) Investigate about green Revolution in India. Explain.
- 3) The temperature of earth is kept on increasing day to day. List various reasons for the same. Elaborate how global warming is a social issue.

**Project Work:-**

Prepare a project report (6-8 Pages in handmade file cover)

Roll No. 1 to 8: Micro-organisms : Friend or Foe

Roll No. 9 to 16: Corona : A Case Study

Roll No. 17 to 24: Agricultural Practices

Roll No. 25 to 33: Natural resources (Coal/Petroleum)

## Subject – Computer

<b>Project</b>	<p>Roll no. - 1 to 10 Make a model on Ring Topology. Add minimum 5 – 6 users.</p> <p>Roll no. - 11 to 20 Make a model on Tree topology. Add minimum 5 – 6 users.</p> <p>Roll no. - 21 to 32 Make a model on Star Topology. Add minimum 5 – 6 users.</p> <p>Complete the Worksheet 1 (based on chapters 1 and 2) given in the book on page no. - 33. Kindly do in the book only.</p> <p>Learn the Chapter – 2 full for FA – 2.</p> <p>Complete the worksheet that is attached given below:</p>
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- 1) The concept of RDBMS was given by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Steve Jobs
  - b) Bill Gates
  - c) E . F. Codd
- 2) Rows are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Records
  - b) Data
  - c) Fields
- 3) Column of a table are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ is an organized way of storing information.
- 5) Write the shortcut keys of the following:-
- 6) Create a new database - \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Open an existing document - \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) What is Database?

Ans - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 9) What are the advantages of DBMS.

Ans - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 10) What are records and fields?

Ans - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## विषय - हिंदी

प्रश्न 1) नीचे दिए गये पद से संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम छाटने का प्रयत्न करे:-

- 1) रमेश बहुत ही प्यारा बालक था। वह कक्षा दूसरी में पढ़ता। रमेश विद्यालय में स्वतंत्रता दिवस का राष्ट्रीय त्यौहार मनाया जाने वाला था। रमेश बहुत उत्साहित था इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए। रमेश को उसकी कक्षा अध्यापिका ने स्वतंत्रता दिवस की परेड में भाग लेने के लिए बोला था। उसके हर्ष का कोई ठिकाना नहीं था, वह खुशीलगा। करने तैयारियां लिए के होने शामिल में कार्यक्रम इस खुशी-।
- 2) राम उसके इस प्रकार की धोखाधड़ी से बहुत चिंतित था। श्याम से परीक्षा में फेल होने की बात भी कही मगर श्याम ने नहीं माना। एक दिन की बात है श्याम स्कूल जा रहा था, उसके दोस्त मिल गए और उन्होंने कहा आज स्कूल नहीं जाना है। हम सभी अपने दोस्त हरि का जन्म दिवस मनाएंगे और बाहर खाना खूब और करेंगे पीना- गया। चला साथ उनके वह पर बोलने बार-बार के दोस्तों किंतु किया मना ने श्याम तो पहले करेंगे। मजे श्याम और उसके मित्रों ने खूब पार्टी करी और उस दिन स्कूल नहीं गये। इस प्रकार का काम वह और उसके दोस्त निरंतर करते रहते।
- 3) मदन उड़ीसा के एक छोटे से गांव में पला-बढ़ा। पढ़ लिखकर वह एक अच्छी सी नौकरी करने लगा। नौकरी में लगातार हुए प्रमोशन से उसे खूब तरक्की और शोहरत की प्राप्ति हुई। वह अब शहर में रहने लगा , वहां मदन को ग्यारहवीं मंजिल पर एक आलीशान फ्लैट कंपनी के द्वारा मिला। मदन अपनी पत्नी को एक बच्चे के साथ खूब ऐसो आराम से रहने लगा। कुछ समय बाद मदन के पिताजी उनसे मिलने शहर आए। उस के पिताजी बेहद ही वृद्ध और सरल, निश्चल स्वभाव के व्यक्ति थे। उन पर समय का प्रभाव स्पष्ट देखा जा सकता था। हाथ पैर काबू से बाहर हो गए थे, अर्थात ना चाहते हुए भी हाथ पैर हिलना, धुंधला दिखना आदि।
- 4) एक दिन श्याम खेल-खेल में लकड़ी से कुछ बर्तन बना रहा था, इस पर मदन और उनकी पत्नी यानी कि श्याम के मम्मी-पापा ने डांट लगाई और कारण पूछा कि यह क्या कर रहे हो? श्याम ने बालोचित उत्तर दिया। मैं लकड़ी के कटोरे और बर्तन बना रहा हूं। इस पर शाम के मम्मी-पापा ने पूछा कि इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है? इसे क्यों बना रहे हो। श्याम ने जवाब दिया कि जब आप बूढ़े होंगे तो आपको इस बर्तन की जरूरत पड़ेगी इसलिए बना रहा हु। अब मदन और उनकी पत्नी को अपनी गलती पर पछतावा हुआ। दोनों पति-पत्नी ने पिताजी से पैर छूकर क्षमा याचना की। बड़े लोग स्वभाव के सरल होते हैं अतः उनसे माफी मिलने में देरी नहीं होत

प्रश्न 2) दिए गये ततस्म शब्दों से तद्भव शब्द बनाओ:-

- 1) अंगुष्ठ
- 2) आश्चर्य
- 3) अन्धकार
- 4) अमूल्य
- 5) एकत्र
- 6) कर्म
- 7) क्लेश
- 8) ग्रीष्म
- 9) घृत
- 10) चूर्ण

- 11)मयूर
- 12)मुख
- 13)मक्षिका
- 14)मस्तक
- 15)भिक्षुक
- 16)मृत्यु
- 17)भिक्षा

प्रश्न 3) नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उचित विकल्प छांट कर लिखो:-

- 1) 'आप घर जाएँगे या पार्क जाएँगे।' वाक्य संबंधित है-
  - i) संयुक्त वाक्य से
  - ii) सरल वाक्य से
  - iii) मिश्र वाक्य से
  - iv) प्रश्न वाक्य से
- 2) 'राम आया; सब प्रसन्न हो गए।' वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण है-
  - i) राम आया और सब प्रसन्न हो गए।
  - ii) जैसे ही राम आया सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
  - iii) राम के आते ही सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
  - iv) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
- 3) 'उसने पिज्जा खाया और चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-
  - i) उसने जैसे ही पिज्जा खाया, वैसे ही चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा।
  - ii) पिज्जा खाते ही वह चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा।
  - iii) वह पिज्जा खाकर चकराकर गिर पड़ा।
  - iv) पिज्जा वह जैसे ही खाया चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा।
- 4) 'राधा दौड़कर मेरे पास आई।' वाक्य का संयुक्त रूप है-
  - i) राधा दौड़ी और मेरे पास आई।
  - ii) राधा तेजी से दौड़कर मेरे पास आयेगी।
  - iii) राधा जल्दी-जल्दी दौड़ी एवं मेरे पास आई।
  - iv) राधा जैसे ही दौड़ी मेरे पास आ आई।
- 5) 'ममता आई और चली गई। वाक्य का सरल रूप निम्न विकल्पों से चुनें-
  - i) जैसे ही ममता आई वह चली गई।
  - ii) ममता आई और गई।
  - iii) ममता आकर चली गई।
  - iv) ममता आई और खड़े-खड़े चली गई।
- 6) 'कमाने वाला खाएगा।' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य में रूप होगा-
  - i) कमाने वाला ही खाता है।

- ii) कमाने वाला ही खाएगा।
  - iii) जैसे ही वह कमाएगा तबसे खाएगा।
  - iv) जो कमाएगा वह खाएगा।
- 7) 'सांझ हुई और पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य रूपांतरण है-
- i) जैसे ही सांझ हुई पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।
  - ii) शाम होते ही पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।
  - iii) सांझ को पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।
  - iv) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
- 8) 'जैसे ही सिपाही ने इशारा किया गाड़ी चल दी।' वाक्य का भेद है-
- i) सरल वाक्य
  - ii) मिश्र वाक्य
  - iii) संयुक्त वाक्य
  - iv) देशज वाक्य
- 9) 'आपके इसलिए अच्छे अंक गए क्योंकि अपने कड़ी मेहनत की थी।' वाक्य किस भेद से संबंधित है?
- i) मिश्र वाक्य
  - ii) संयुक्त वाक्य
  - iii) सरल वाक्य
  - iv) आश्रित वाक्य
- 10) 'सत्य बोलो, परंतु कटु सत्य न बोलो।' वाक्य संबंधित है-
- i) मिश्र वाक्य
  - ii) सरल वाक्य
  - iii) संयुक्त वाक्य
  - iv) कटु वाक्य
- 11) 'आप पानी पिँगे अथवा जूस।' वाक्य का भेद है-
- i) सरल वाक्य
  - ii) मिश्र वाक्य
  - iii) संयुक्त वाक्य
  - iv) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य
- 12) पुष्प खिले, सभी प्रसन्न हो गए। वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य में रूपांतरण है-
- i) पुष्प के खिलते ही सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
  - ii) जैसे ही पुष्प खिले सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
  - iii) पुष्प खिले और सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
  - iv) इन में से कोई नहीं
- 13) 'सुमेश ने फुटबॉल खेला और चला गया।' वाक्य का सरल रूप है-
- i) सुमेश फुटबॉल खेलते-खेलते चला गया।

- ii) सुमेश फुटबॉल का खेल खेलकर चला गया।
- iii) सुमेश फुटबॉल खेलकर कर चला गया।
- iv) सुमेश फुटबॉल खेलते ही चला गया।

14) 'लाभदायक कार्य करो।' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) लाभ वाला कार्य करो।
- ii) वही कार्य करो जो लाभदायक हो।
- iii) लाभ वाला कार्य ही करो।
- iv) ऐसा कार्य करो जिसमें लाभ हो।

15) 'नीरजा प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास क्योंकि उसे अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करना है।' वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) नीरजा अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करने प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास गई।
- ii) प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास नीरजा अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार के लिए गई।
- iii) प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास नीरजा इसलिए गई क्योंकि उसे अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करना था।
- iv) नीरजा को अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करना है इसलिए वह प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास गई।

16) 'गिलास नीचे गिरा और टूट गया।' वाक्य संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) गिलास नीचे गिरा और टूट गया।।
- ii) गिलास नीचे गिरकर टूट गया।
- iii) गिलास नीचे गिरते ही टूट गया।
- iv) जैसे ही गिलास नीचे गिरा वह टूट गया।

17) 'अंकित की कलम छूटकर गिर गई।' वाक्य संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) अंकित की कलम छूटते ही गिर गई।
- ii) अंकित की कलम छूटकर गिर गई।
- iii) अंकित की कलम छूटी और गिर गई।
- iv) जैसे ही अंकित की कलम छूटी वह गिर गई।

18) 'बादल घिरे और मोर नाचने लगा।' वाक्य संबंधित है-

- i) संयुक्त वाक्य से
- ii) सरल वाक्य से
- iii) मिश्र वाक्य से
- iv) प्रश्न वाक्य से

19) 'राम प्रथम आते ही खेलने लगा।' वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण है-

- i) राम प्रथम आया और खेलने लगा।
- ii) जैसे ही राम प्रथम आया वह खेलने लगा।
- iii) राम के प्रथम आते ही वह खेलने लगा।
- iv) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

प्रश्न 4) पत्र लेखन:-

1) आपका नाम दिशा/दक्ष है। आपकी आयु मतदान करने योग्य हो गई है। आपने मतदाता पहचान पत्र बनवाने के लिए गरुण ऐप के द्वारा आवेदन कर दिया है। किंतु काफी समय के बाद भी आपका मतदाता पहचान पत्र आपको नहीं मिला। मतदाता पहचान पत्र के वितरण में देरी की शिकायत करते हुए अपने क्षेत्र के बी .एल .ओ) .ब्लॉक लेवल ऑफिसर (को पत्र लिखिए।

)प्रारूप का उदाहरण(

सेवा में,

श्री प्रमोद कुमार) बी.एल.ओ(.,

दिल्ली।

दिनांक :07/08/2023

विषय :मतदाता पहचान-पत्र के वितरण में देरी हेतु शिकायत पत्र।

- 2) आप मनस्वी मौर्य /मनस्विता मालवीय हैं। बरसात के दिनों में दुर्घटना को दावत देते खुले पड़े सीवर लाइन के मैनहोलों के संदर्भ में दैनिक जागरण, अ ब स नगर के संपादक को एक समाचार प्रकाशित करने का अनुरोध करते हुए लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए।
- 3) आपके क्षेत्र में सरकारी राशन की दुकान का संचालक गरीबों के लिए आए अनाज की कालाबाज़ारी करता है और कुछ कहने पर उन्हें धमकाता है। उसकी शिकायत करने हेतु लगभग 120 शब्दों में ज़िलाधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए।
- 4) एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र के संपादक को अपनी कविता प्रकाशित करवाने का अनुरोध करते हुए एक पत्र 80-100 शब्दों में लिखिए।
- 5) अपने क्षेत्र के नालियों तथा सड़कों की समुचित सफाई न होने पर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को एक पत्र लगभग 80-100 शब्दों में लिखिए।

**प्रश्न 5) संवाद लेखन:-**

**उदाहरण :-**

अक्षर – नमस्ते संजीव !घबराए हुए कहाँ से भागे आ रहे हो।

संजीव – नमस्ते अक्षर !तुमने सुना नहीं शायद, रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गए हैं।

अक्षर – क्या जान-माल की ज़्यादा क्षति हुई है?

संजीव – हाँ, दो डिब्बे पटरी से उतरकर आपस में टकरा गए हैं।

अक्षर – पर, अब तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो?

संजीव – मैं गाँववालों को खबर करने जा रहा हूँ।

अक्षर – मैं भी तुम्हारे साथ चलता हूँ। मैं लोगों से कहूँगा कि यात्रियों के लिए कुछ आवश्यक सामान भी ले चलें।

संजीव – यह ठीक रहेगा।

अक्षर – मैं गोपी चाचा से कहता हूँ कि वे अपनी जीप से सबको ले चलें। उनकी जीप से घायलों को अस्पताल तक पहुँचाया जा सकता है।

संजीव – डॉ .रमेश अंकल को भी साथ ले चलना। वे घायलों की प्राथमिक चिकित्सा कर सकेंगे।

अक्षर – तुम्हारा यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है।

संजीव – चलो, सबको लेकर वहाँ जल्दी से पहुंचते हैं।

- 1) बाढ़ आने से कई गाँव जलमग्न हो गए हैं। दो मित्र उनकी सहायता के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। उनके बीच हुए संवाद का लेखन कीजिए। गाँव से कुछ दूरी पर रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई है, दो मित्र वहाँ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। उनके मध्य हुए संवाद का लेखन कीजिए।
- 2) बाढ़ आने से कई गाँव जलमग्न हो गए हैं। दो मित्र उनकी सहायता के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। उनके बीच हुए संवाद का लेखन कीजिए।
- 3) बिजली की बार-बार कटौती से उत्पन्न स्थिति से परेशान महिलाओं की बातचीत का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।
- 4) परीक्षा के एक दिन पूर्व दो मित्रों की बातचीत का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।
- 5) नए विद्यालय में अपने पुत्र का दाखिला दिलवाने गर अभिवावक और प्रधानाचार्य के मध्य हुए वार्तालाप का संवाद लेखन कीजिए।



## विषय - संस्कृत

- 1) प्रतिदिन संस्कृत पुस्तक में से एक - एक पाठ पढ़ें |
- 2) प्रतिदिन एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखें |
- 3) नीचे दिए गए चलचित्र गतिवधि को देखकर मॉडल बनाए |

अनुक्रमांक - 1 से 11

[https://youtube.com/shorts/CJ783ENTwUQ?si=w\\_HI9FqXK-d\\_iKu5](https://youtube.com/shorts/CJ783ENTwUQ?si=w_HI9FqXK-d_iKu5)

अनुक्रमांक - 12 से 22

[https://youtu.be/wrRm9RiK8WM?si=h\\_VILPI7-axRSoVO](https://youtu.be/wrRm9RiK8WM?si=h_VILPI7-axRSoVO)

अनुक्रमांक - 23 से 33

<https://youtu.be/-dENwC6RbZA?si=2l0T8HvX8373Usg6>

## Subject – Maths

- 1) Solve the following linear equations:-
  - a)  $4x + 5 = 9$
  - b)  $x + \frac{3}{2} = 2x$
  - c)  $3(x - 4) = 21$
  - d)  $\frac{3x}{2} - \frac{2x}{3} = 8$
  - e)  $3(2x - 3) = 4(2x + 4)$
- 2) Find the cube of 3.5.
- 3) Is 392 a perfect cube? If not, find the smallest natural number by which 392 should be multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube.
- 4) Find the smallest number by which 128 must be divided to obtain a perfect cube.
- 5) Find the cube root of:-
  - a) 5832
  - b) 274625
- 6) If 20% of x is 25, then find x.
- 7) There are 24% of boys in a school. If the number of girls is 456, find the total number of students in the school.
- 8) An article is marked at ₹ 940. If it is sold for ₹ 799, then find the discount percent.
- 9) A watch was bought for ₹ 2,700 including 8% VAT. Find its price before the VAT was added.
- 10) Find the amount if ₹ 2,000 is invested for 2 years at 4% p.a. compounded annually.
- 11) A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?
- 12) The compound interest on Rs. 30,000 at 7% per annum is Rs. 4347. What is the period (in years) ?
- 13) Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?
- 14) A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?
- 15) What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?
- 16) Mr. Thomas invested an amount of Rs. 13,900 divided in two different schemes A and B at the simple interest rate of 14% p.a. and 11% p.a. respectively. If the total amount of simple interest earned in 2 years be Rs. 3508, what was the amount invested in Scheme B?
- 17) A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs. 4016.25 at the rate of 9 p.c.p.a. in 5 years. What is the sum?
- 18) Look at this series: 2, 1, (1/2), (1/4), ... What number should come next?
- 19) Look at this series: 36, 34, 30, 28, 24, ... What number should come next?
- 20) The total of the ages of Amar, Akbar and Anthony is 80 years. What was the total of their ages three years ago?
- 21) Two bus tickets from city A to B and three tickets from city A to C cost Rs. 77 but three tickets from city A to B and two tickets from city A to C cost Rs. 73. What are the fares for cities B and C from A ?
- 22) It was Sunday on Jan 1, 2006. What was the day of the week Jan 1, 2010?
- 23) Today is Monday. After 61 days, what day is?
- 24) A batsman scored 110 runs which included 3 boundaries and 8 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?
- 25) A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. What is the amount of apple in the beginning?
- 26) What is the value of  $(112 \times 5^4)$ ?
- 27) What least number must be added to 1056, so that the sum is completely divisible by 23 ?
- 28) A train running at the speed of 60 km/hr crosses a pole in 9 seconds. What is the length of the train?

- 29) A train 125 m long passes a man, running at 5 km/hr in the same direction in which the train is going, in 10 seconds. What is the speed of train?
- 30) A train passes a station platform in 36 seconds and a man standing on the platform in 20 seconds. If the speed of the train is 54 km/hr, what is the length of the platform?
- 31) An accurate clock shows 8 o'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 o'clock in the afternoon?
- 32) How much does a watch lose per day, if its hands coincide every 64 minutes?
- 33) Father is aged three times more than his son Ronit. After 8 years, he would be two and a half times of Ronit's age. After further 8 years, how many times would he be of Ronit's age?
- 34) A is two years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 27, then how old is B?
- 35) A person goes shopping and spends 75% of his money. If he is now left with Rs. 600, find out how much he had in the beginning.
- 36) A student got 150 marks out of 200 in maths and got 120 marks out of 180 in science. In which subject did the student perform better?
- 37) A shopkeeper bought two phones for Rs. 8,000 each. After selling the phones, there was a loss of 4% on the 1st phone while a profit of 8% on the 2nd phone. Calculate the overall gain or loss per cent on the whole transaction.
- 38) What should be the sales tax when cost of doll is Rs 750 and sales tax is charged 5%. Also find bill amount
- 39) What should be price before VAT of a pair of shoes for Rs 300 including a tax of 10%.
- 40) Vanshika got 150 out of 200 and Sakshi got 120 marks out of 180. Whose performance is better.
- 41) A sum of Rs 10,000 is borrowed at a rate of interest 15%p.a. for 2 years. Find simple interest and the amount to be paid at the end of 2 years.
- 42) The marked price of a ceiling fan is Rs 720. During off season, it is sold for Rs. 684. Determine the discount percent.
- 43) On the eve of Gandhi Jayanti a saree is sold for Rs. 720 after allowing 20% discount. What is its marked price?
- 44) A scooter was bought at the cost of ₹ 42,000. Its value drops down to the rate of 8% per annum. Find its value after one year.
- 45) I borrowed an amount ₹ 12000 from Jamshed at a rate of 6% per annum simple interest for 2 years. Had I borrowed this sum at a rate of 6% per annum compound interest, what is the extra amount I would have to pay?
- 46) Compute the amount and compound interest on the principal amount ₹ 10,800 for 3 years at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  % per annum compounded annually.
- 47) A watch was bought for ₹ 2,700 including 8% VAT. Find its price before the VAT was added.
- 48) Rekha bought a saree for Rs 1240 and sold it for Rs 1147. Find her loss and loss percent.
- 49) The cost price of 10 articles is equal to the selling price of 9 articles. Find the profit percent.
- 50) Ramesh bought two boxes for Rs 1300. He sold one box at a profit of 20% and the other box at a loss of 12%. If the selling price of both boxes is the same, find the cost price of each box.

## **Subject – Social Studies**

### **Q 1) Answer the following questions:-**

- 1) Summarize the main issues faced by the community in the case study. What problem are they trying to solve?
- 2) Community Involvement: How did different members of the community get involved in solving the problem? Provide examples from the case study.
- 3) Role of Government: What role did local government play in the case study? Were there any government officials involved, and how did they contribute?
- 4) Democratic Processes: Identify and explain the democratic processes that were utilized by the community in the case study to address the issue.
- 5) Equality and Fairness: How did the community ensure that the solution was fair and equitable to all members? Provide specific examples from the case study.
- 6) Challenges Faced: What challenges did the community encounter while trying to solve the problem? How did they overcome these challenges?
- 7) Impact of Civic Engagement: Discuss the impact of civic engagement demonstrated in the case study. How did active participation by citizens lead to a solution?
- 8) Rights and Responsibilities: What rights and responsibilities of the citizens are highlighted in the case study? How did these play a role in the outcome?
- 9) Outcome: What was the final outcome of the community's efforts? Was the problem fully resolved, and if not, what steps are planned for the future?
- 10) Lessons Learned: What lessons about civics and community action can be learned from the case study? How can these lessons be applied to other civic issues?

### **Q 2) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

The section on Fundamental Rights has often been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution. Colonial rule had created a certain suspicion of the State in the minds of the nationalists and they wanted to ensure that a set of written rights would guard against the misuse of State power in independent India. Fundamental Rights, therefore, protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. The Constitution, thus, guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals. Moreover, the various minority communities also expressed the need for the Constitution to include rights that would protect their groups. The Constitution, therefore, also guarantees the rights of minorities against the majority. As Dr Ambedkar has said about these Fundamental Rights, their object is two-fold. The first objective is that every citizen must be in a position to claim those rights. And secondly, these rights must be binding upon every authority that has got the power to make laws. In addition to Fundamental Rights, the Constitution also has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. This section was designed by the members of the Constituent Assembly to ensure greater social and economic reforms, and to serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses.

- 1) Why is the Indian Constitution's Fundamental Rights clause frequently referred to as its "conscience"?
- 2) What was the objective behind including Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, as stated by Dr Ambedkar?
- 3) What is the purpose of including Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution?
- 4) How did the Constitution address the concerns of minority communities regarding their rights and protections?

### **Q 3) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

While all democratic countries are likely to have a Constitution, it is not necessary that all countries that have a Constitution are democratic. The Constitution serves several purposes. First, it lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in. Or, put another way, a Constitution tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is. A country is usually made up of different communities of people who share certain beliefs but may not necessarily agree on all issues. A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a

country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed. This includes not only the type of government but also an agreement on certain ideals that they all believe the country should uphold.

- 1) In a democracy, what is the main function of the Constitution?
- 2) What role does a constitution play in managing societies with diverse cultures and complex identities?
- 3) Why does having a Constitution not automatically assure a democracy in a country?
- 4) How many different ways does a constitution help a country grow and become strong?

**Q 4) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Until recently, Nepal was a monarchy. The previous Constitution of Nepal, which had been adopted in 1990, reflected the fact that the final authority rested with the King. A people's movement in Nepal fought for several decades to establish democracy and in 2006 they finally succeeded in putting an end to the powers of the King. The people had to write a new Constitution to establish Nepal as a democracy. The reason that they did not want to continue with the previous Constitution is because it did not reflect the ideals of the country that they want Nepal to be, and that they have fought for. As in the game of football, in which a change in the constitutive rules will change the game altogether, Nepal, by moving from a monarchy to a democratic government, needs to change all its constitutive rules in order to usher in a new society. This is why, the people of Nepal adopted a new Constitution for the country in 2015. The caption alongside elaborates Nepal's struggle for democracy. The second important purpose of a Constitution is to define the nature of a country's political system. For example, Nepal's earlier Constitution stated that the country was to be ruled by the King and his council of ministers. In countries that have adopted a democratic form of government or polity, the Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision-making within these societies. In a democracy, we choose our leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on our behalf. However, there is always the possibility that these leaders might misuse their authority and the Constitution usually provides safeguards against this.

- 1) What significant historical event led to the adoption of a new Constitution in Nepal in 2015?
- 2) A change in the Constitution affects a nation's political system Using Nepal's transition from a monarchy to a democracy as an example, reflecting on the statement.
- 3) Describe the Constitution's second most important function in a democratic society.
- 4) How will the process of drafting a new Constitution affect Nepal's society and political structure?

**Q 5) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

The Constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority. Another reason why we have a Constitution is precisely to prevent this tyranny or domination by the majority of a minority. This can refer to one community dominating another, i.e. inter-community domination, or members of one community dominating others within the same community, i.e. intra-community domination. The third significant reason why we need a Constitution is to save us from ourselves. This may sound strange but what is meant by this is that we might at times feel strongly about an issue that might go against our larger interests and the Constitution helps us guard against this. the Constitution helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in. For example, it is possible that many people who live in a democracy might come to strongly feel that party politics has become so acrimonious that we need a strong dictator to set this right. Swept by this emotion, they may not realise that in the long run, dictatorial rule goes against all their interests. A good Constitution does not allow these whims to change its basic structure. It does not allow for the easy overthrow of provisions that guarantee rights of citizens and protect their freedom.

- 1) How does the Constitution prevent minorities from being left out of democratic society?
- 2) What is the third crucial argument for any nation having a constitutional.
- 3) How can a Constitution guard against rash choices that might compromise a nation's core values?

- 4) How does the Constitution help a nation's fundamental values and interests be upheld over time?

**Q 6) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the Indian national movement had been active in the struggle for independence from British rule for several decades. During the freedom struggle the nationalists had devoted a great deal of time to imagining and planning what a free India would be like. Under the British, they had been forced to obey rules that they had had very little role in making. The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government. What remained to be done then was to work out the ways in which a democratic government would be set up in India and the rules that would determine its functioning. This was done not by one person but by a group of around 300 people who became members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and who met periodically for the next three years to write India's Constitution. These members of the Constituent Assembly had a huge task before them. The country was made up of several different communities who spoke different languages, belonged to different religions, and had distinct cultures. Also, when the Constitution was being written, India was going through considerable turmoil. The partition of the country into India and Pakistan was imminent, some of the Princely States remained undecided about their future, and the socio-economic condition of the vast mass of people appeared dismal. All of these issues played on the minds of the members of the Constituent Assembly as they drafted the Constitution. They rose to the occasion and gave this country a visionary document that reflects a respect for maintaining diversity while preserving national unity. The final document also reflects their concern for eradicating poverty through socio-economic reforms as well as emphasising the crucial role the people can play in choosing their representatives.

- 1) Reflect upon the primary aims of the anti-British national movement in India.
- 2) How did the Indian Constitution's formulation reflect the Constituent Assembly's commitment to building a progressive and inclusive society?

**Q 7) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government. The vast number of communities in India meant that a system of government needed to be devised that did not involve only persons sitting in the capital city of New Delhi and making decisions for everyone. Instead, it was important to have another level of government in the states so that decisions could be made for that particular area. While each state in India enjoys autonomy in exercising powers on certain issues, subjects of national concern require that all of these states follow the laws of the central government. The Constitution contains lists that detail the issues that each tier of government can make laws on. In addition, the Constitution also specifies where each tier of government can get the money from for the work that it does. Under federalism, the states are not merely agents of the federal government but draw their authority from the Constitution as well. All persons in India are governed by laws and policies made by each of these levels of government.

- 1) What does the term "federalism" mean? how is it organised in India?
- 2) How does the Indian Constitution ensure a distribution of powers and responsibilities between different levels of government?
- 3) What role does Panchayati Raj play in India's federal structure?
- 4) How does federalism ensure effective governance and representation in India?

## Subject - English

**Q 1) Read the following paragraphs. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options:-**

Every year, millions of people make new year (a).....only to drift off track. One of the commonest(b).....why these resolutions do not work is because we have(c) ..... expectations from ourselves.We make resolutions which are just (d)..... tough on us. However, there are workaround ways to such resolutions.If you are planning to (e)..... fit then start with first setting an alarm in the morning, at a time comfortable to wake up. Before that, remember to (f)..... in time so that your body gets enough rest in the night and you can get up as the alarm goes (g) .... .....Get a fitness tracker or a smart health scale which will (h).....you to do something about fit body parameters. Try adding in more fruits and fiberto your diet and drink lots of water instead of caffeinated drinks when you feel thirsty.

- |            |             |           |             |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| a) reason  | Resolutions | Party     | resolve     |
| b) Feature | Goal        | Reason    | expectation |
| c) real    | Natural     | Confident | Unrealistic |
| d) To      | Too         | Easy      | Also        |
| e) Grow    | Exploit     | Become    | retain      |
| f) sleep   | Wake        | Doze      | Snooze      |
| g) On      | Off         | Up        | At          |
| h) Push    | Put         | Pull      | Down        |

**Q 2) Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

There was a small girl who was not liked by her two other twin sisters. She was not born to the same mother But she was the hardest working of all the three. While the twin sisters went to school and messed around the small house, she would humbly clean and wait for a miracle to change her life. Every night, she would ask God. Am I suppose to never set hand on a book? Will my life always be like this? Will I never get to eat fresh food and my survival would be on leftovers? But God, oh God! I believe in your goodness. I believe in you" She would say and sleep each night in the ramp shanty bed that was given to her outside the house She was nature's child. Each night a little squirrel would come and sleep by her side and the birds in the nearby bush would sing her a new song when she opened her eyes to a new day, which didn't seem to bring a new promise. But Gayatri believed in God's miracles One such morning was a little unusual. Gayatri was suddenly jolted out of bed by the panic and chaos that seem to be coming from the larger Peepal tree. What's going on? Why are all the birds in so much panic?" She rushed to the tree only to be shouted back, Where are you heading off to? Don't you have to give us breakfast you lazy bump? screamed out the sisters in unison.

Gayatri, (the usual timid one), didn't seem to be affected by the chaos at home. She was worned for the little birds, for any animal and being which was in pain. She was like that She wore her shabby slippers and rushed outside. And what she saw, stunned her completely. A beautiful golden cage was hanging from the tree Two most beautiful silver and blue coloured birds were restlessly fluttering in the cage 'Oh my God, where did this cage come from? Oh Bhagwaan poor birds! I am sure they must be miserable, why are they inside the cage? Gayatri was so lost in her thought that she hardly realised her step sisters come and stand behind her They murmured, Aree, Gayatri what a lovely cage. Does it belong to you? Gayatri answered flatly, not startled and not moved, No it doesn't belong to me. I am not interested in the cage.

- 1) Who is the most humble of the three sisters?
- 2) How many sisters are there in this story?
- 3) Why did the animals like Gayatri?
- 4) What was Gayatri's deep desire?
- 5) A synonym for the word 'shanty' is building.
  - a) Building
  - b) mansion
  - c) hut
  - d) all the given

- 6) The word 'shabby' also means
- in bad condition
  - disfigured
  - deteriorating
  - all the given
- 7) To answer flatly also means.....
- showing complete certainty is to
  - say something in a joke
  - Showing anger
  - None of these
- 8) A word that does not mean the same as 'miserable' is.....
- cheerful
  - Horrible
  - Suffering
  - None of these

**Q 3) Write a short story based on the following outline. Give your story a suitable title:-**

A poor woodcutter, Ramu - hard-working - one day, - was cutting wood near a lake - his axe fell into a lake - he was worried - A Devi decided to help him - disguised as a young man - jumped into the lake - brought out a silver axe - he said not mine - again jumped into the lake - brought out a silver one - not mine - again jumped - brought out the woodcutter's axe - that is mine - Devi pleased with his honesty - woodcutter earned a lot of money through his hard work.

**Q 4) Complete these passages choosing the correct verbs from the brackets:-**

The children ..... (planning/planned/had planned) a surprise birthday party for their mother. They ..... (are gifting/gifted/gifts) her a talking parrot. Father..... (brings/will be bringing/had bought) a cake from The Cake Fairy. Some villagers.....(seeing/see/saw) a large egg several hundred years ago. They..... (heard/will hear/hears) tapping from inside the egg, but they..... (confused/were confused/confusing) if they should let the egg hatch. They felt that if they..... let it hatch/let it hatched/let it hatches), they might be attacked by the mother dragon or the baby itself

**Q 5) The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line against:-**

The Egyptians were the first for make  
paper from a reed calling Papyrus.  
It grew on the delta of River Nile  
in Africa. For the long time,  
Papyrus continuous to be used as writing material.  
Later, the Chinese further perfected an art  
for making paper. The demand for  
paper increased while books began to be printed.

**Q 6) Underline the right pronouns in the story below:-**

- Last night I/me went out to play with a friend. We/Us played skipping rope and chased spiders before the moon came out. Mine/My mother came out to find me/my. When her/she found I/me, my mother told me/I it was time for bed. When I/me said goodbye to my friend her/she told me us/we would play again tomorrow.
- Today I/me ate an ice cream and it was very tasty. After lunch, we/us went to play in the park. There were swings, slides and see-saws. Jane and me/I went on the see-saw together. She/her laughed loudly when us/we played. It was fun. After a while we/us met my elder sister and her/she took us/we home again.

**Q 7) Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

One piece is called the king. Each player has one. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. These are the basic rules, but there are a few more rules. Chess helps to make the mind stronger. That is why some people think that chess is more than a game. Good chess players use their brains.



They take their time. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is kind of like a workout for the mind.

You don't always have a lot of time to think when playing chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits. It's called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player's clock. Since it is time based, you lose if you run out of time. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced. Chess is no longer just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first, they did not play well: they made mistakes. As time went on, they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called Deep Blue. Deep Blue was big; it took up a whole room. By 2006, a mobile phone could beat the best players in the world. Chess sure has come a long way. Don't you think so?

- 1) How long have people been playing chess?
- 2) Where did the game that chess is based on come from?
- 3) How does a game of chess end according to the text?
- 4) How is blitz chess different from regular chess?
- 5) If it's your turn in blitz chess, what happens when you hit the clock?
- 6) What happened when computers started playing chess at first?
- 7) How have computer chess programs changed over time?
- 8) Can playing chess be good for people?

**Q 8) Read the following passages carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Looking at the modern children, one striking difference between the childhood that the previous generation had and the one that this generation is having, is the lack of Indian or native games. Nowadays, almost all children play games like cricket, tennis and football. Nobody is playing games like kabaddi, gillidanda, pittuphod, posham pa etc. These games have a rich culture and heritage value and were tools of passing on some ancestral knowledge or the other. They also sharpened our observational and math skills unlike the hit-and-run games of the west that are unidimensional and strengthen only hand-eye co-ordination. Traditional games were not just games, they were designed in such a way that one could develop lot of skills like logical thinking, building strategy, concentration, basic mathematics and aiming. Nowadays, we develop these skills by paying money to centres that conduct personal development courses Traditional games act as learning aids. They teach us many things while playing like, to learn to win and lose, develop sensory skills, count, add, improve motor skills, identify colour, improve hand-eye co-ordination and finally to have fun. Naturally, one plays or watches a game to have fun The values that we achieve by playing these games are more when compared to the games that we play nowadays. Some of the values that we gain are that they are environment friendly, we get a chance to learn about our culture and history, and an important thing is, that these games are suitable for all ages, so they increase the interaction between generations. Many modern games played around the world have their origin in these traditional games, this is a pride to our country's culture.

- 1) What is the striking difference between the childhood of the previous generation and this generation?
- 2) What are the games that children play today?
- 3) How are traditional games better than western ones?
- 4) What kind of skills do the traditional games help to develop?
- 5) How are we developing these skills instead?
- 6) What kind of values do traditional games achieve?
- 7) How do these games increase interaction between generations?
- 8) Find a word from the passage which means the same as communication.

**Q 9) Read the following passages carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Water is a very important natural resource required to sustain life. Water is used for several purposes like drinking, irrigation, industry, transport and for the production of hydroelectricity. Water can be recycled many times and reused after being cleaned, hence it is called a cyclic resource. Careful usage of water is the best way to conserve water. One of the most useful methods of water

management and water conservation is rainwater harvesting. Rainwater harvesting is the term used to indicate the collection and storage of rainwater used for human, animal and plant needs. It involves collection and storage of rainwater at surface or in underground aquifer before it is lost as surface run-off. The increased resource can be taken out in the time of need. In urban areas, the rainwater which collects on rooftops of buildings, streets and roads, goes waste. This water can be recharged to aquifer and can be utilised advantageously at the time of need. The rainwater harvesting system needs to be designed in a way that it does not occupy large space for collection and recharge system. Rooftop rainwater harvesting can be a very effective tool to fight the problem of water shortage, particularly in urban areas. Rooftop rainwater harvesting depends upon the amount of rainfall and the rooftop area. More the amount of rainfall, more is the harvested water from rooftop.

- 1) Why is water called a cyclic resource?
- 2) What do we need water for apart from drinking?
- 3) What is the best way to conserve water?
- 4) What is meant by rainwater harvesting?
- 5) In urban areas, where is most of the rainwater available for harvesting?
- 6) How is rainwater harvesting useful in urban areas?
- 7) Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'carry'.
- 8) Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'profitably'.

**Q 10) Read the following passages carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Eating a balanced diet is vital for attaining good health. In order for our bodies to function properly and stay healthy, it is important that we follow a good nutritious diet. Enjoyment of a healthy diet can also be one of the great pleasures of life. A balanced diet is made up of six classes of nutrients-proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and water-in adequate amount. When we eat foods that contain protein, they are broken down in the body as amino acids. These amino acids are then used to build and repair any muscle tissue. This is great for those who are physically active or exercise regularly. This means that we will be able to recover at a faster rate than if we were not to consume protein. Every tissue in our body is made up of protein, and it is important to consume enough through our diet to replenish it. Protein is also needed to help our immune and nervous system. Foods, such as carbohydrates, give us energy to function properly throughout the day. In fact, muscle glycogen is an important element to help us maintain our energy levels throughout the day. Vitamins and minerals are important nutrients our bodies need in order to not only function properly but also allow chemical reactions to occur at a faster rate. Water comprises about 65% of the human body. It is a necessary essential for the human body to survive. Water is just as important as eating a healthy diet. It can also act as a detox and cleanse our body. Prevention is better than cure. The earlier a person starts to eat a healthy and balanced diet, the more he or she will stay healthy.

- 1) Why is a balanced diet important?
- 2) What are the six classes of nutrients?
- 3) What is the work of proteins?
- 4) What helps the nervous and immune system?
- 5) How are carbohydrates useful for our body?
- 6) What role do vitamins and minerals play in our balanced diet?
- 7) What is the importance of water in our body?
- 8) Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'restore'