DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

Sample Question Paper

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

Class : VIII

Date :

Max. Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions.
- Attempt all the questions in each section before going to the next section.
- All the answers must be correctly numbered and written neatly.
- For multiple choice questions, option numbers should be clearly specified along with the answers.
- The paper consists of 4 sections:
    - Section A – Reading: (16 marks)
    - Section B – Writing: (18 marks)
    - Section C – Grammar: (16 marks)
    - Section D – Literature: (30 marks)

Section – A : READING (16 Marks)

A.1 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (8)

Robotic Surgery

1. In India, the use of robots in surgeries is still at an early stage, but it has already been hailed as the future of surgical procedures.

2. In a robotic surgery, robotic arms and instruments are inserted into the human body through a 5-10 mm hole. The surgeon takes his position in front of a computer and gives instructions. These instructions are transmitted to the robotic arms, which actually carry out the surgical steps on the body. So, in a way, the surgery is a joint operation by the surgeon and the robot.

3. Robotic surgery has several advantages over normal mechanical surgery. Robotic arms have a wider range of movements which is not possible to achieve with human wrists and fingers. Surgery can be performed with more accuracy and efficient movements. Since the surgeon is all the time getting a 3- dimensional view of the inside of the body, he is able to operate on areas which are not easy to access in open surgery. He also feels less stressed up and gets less fatigued.

4. The hole through which the instruments are inserted, being very small, the healing process is really fast. The body gets fewer and smaller scars. There are fewer infections and the number of people being readmitted to the hospital is much smaller.

5. To top it all, robotic surgery proves to be much cheaper. India offers reliable robotic surgery which is 60-80 percent cheaper as compared to prevailing rates in the US. So, India is gradually becoming a preferred destination on the medical tourism map. The number of international patients visiting India for robotic surgery is slowly but steadily on the rise.

6. However, the number of Indian surgeons who have made their mark in robotic surgery

is not very large because our educational institutions lack facilities to impart the specialized knowledge or the specialized practical training required for it.

Answer the following questions

1. In a robotic surgery____.
   a) the surgeon carries out operation directly on human body
   b) the surgeon gives instruction in computer and robotic arms carry out surgical steps
   c) no surgery is done on the body
   d) all of the above
2. A robotic surgery is carried out by___.
   a) a computer
   b) a robot only
   c) a surgeon only
   d) a robot and a surgeon jointly
3. Why is robotic surgery preferred over normal mechanical surgery?
4. Why is healing process much faster in a robotic surgery?
5. Why is medical tourism in India increasing for robotic surgery?
6. Why did Indian surgeons fail to make a mark in robotic surgery ?
7. Find a word from the passage **(para 5)** which means 'trustworthy'.
8. Find a word from the passage **(para 3)** which is the antonym of 'energetic'.

A.2. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow: **(8)**

Night

1. The sun descending in the westThe evening star does shine; The birds are silent in their nest, And I must seek for mine.

2. The moon, like a flower, In heaven's high bower, With silent delight Sits and smiles on the night.

3. Farewell, green fields and happy groves, Where flocks have took delight.
   Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves The feet of angels bright;

4. Unseen they pour blessing, And joy without ceasing On each bud and

blossom

And each sleeping bosom

5. They look in every
   thoughtless nest, Where birds
   are covered warm; They visit
   caves of every beast,
   To keep them all from harm.

William Blake
Answer the following questions

1. Where does the sun descend?

2. The poet compares moon to a _____ .

3. Where did the flocks take delight?

4. Why did the angels visit the caves of every beast?

5. The angel comes down on earth to
   a) spread moonlight
   b) make people dance and have fun
   c) pour blessing and joy
   d) take blessing and joy

6. Who look into every nest?
   a) The angels
   b) The birds
   c) The lambs
   d) The humans

7. Find a word in **stanza 3** which means 'a small forest'.

8. Find a word in **stanza 1** which is the antonym of 'ascending'.

Section – B : WRITING (18 Marks)

B.1. Yoga is a wonderful gift from India to the world. It has been globally accepted as the simplest and the best way to keep fit, healthy and disease free. Write an article for your school magazine on the topic 'Yoga Everyday' in about 100 words. You are Akshita/Akshat Verma. (5)

B.2.

You are Pallavi/Pallav Bansal, the Head Girl/Boy of St. Stephen's Convent, Chandigarh. Draft a notice in about 50 words informing the students of 8th class about an educational tour to Amritsar and Wagah border for two days. Give all the necessary information.(5)

B.3 You are Mohit/ Mohita , living at 206,Rohini Nagar, New Delhi . Write a letter to your friend who lives in Germany, describing how you celebrated the festival of Diwali, in not more than 120 words. **(8)**

Include the points given below:

- Diwali, the greatest festival in India
- lamps, candles, lights illuminating houses, buildings

- sweets and gifts exchanged with friends and relatives
- moments of happiness and excitement
- Invite your friend on next Diwali

OR

Write a short story based on the given hints in about 120- 150 words. Give a suitable title.

An old lady becomes blind—consults a doctor—commits to pay him—huge amount if he is able to cure her eyes—doctor takes away her furniture everyday—finally cures her eyes—fee demanded --- refused by the lady—reason being the cure incomplete—doctor filed a court case—reason given that—she is still unable to see—furniture missing—verdict given in her favour.

Section – C : GRAMMAR (16 Marks)

C.1. Choose the correct preposition from the given options and fill in the blanks. (2)

a) The cat jumped_____ the window.
   i) with   ii) over   iii) through   iv) at
b) Can you place the chair_____the window?
   i) beside   ii) besides   iii) before   iv) beneath

C.2. Choose the correct option for the underlined verb. (2)

a) The tailor <u>embroidered</u> the dress with ornamental designs.
   i) Transitive verb   ii) Intransitive verb   iii) Non-finite-verb   iv) None of these
b) <u>Travelling</u> improves one's knowledge of the world.
   i) Infinitive   ii) Finite verb   iii) Participle   iv) Gerund

C.3. Choose the type of adjective from the given options for the underlined word. (2)

a) <u>My</u> father always drinks coffee.
   i) Interrogative adjective   ii) Possessive adjective   iii) Adjective of Quality
   iv) Emphasising adjective
b) <u>These</u> mangoes are ripe.
   i) Demonstrative adjective   ii) Adjective of Quality   iii) Adjective of Quantity
   iv) Adjective of Number

C.4. Choose the correct pronouns from the given options and fill in the blanks. (2)

a) The girl___father is a teacher ,is my friend.
   i) who   ii) whom   iii) which   iv) whose
b) You alone would do the work _____.
   i) myself   ii) ourselves   iii) yourself   iv) yourselves

C.5. a) Fill in the blanks with simple past tense (2)

i)Ankit _____ (meet) me at the railway station.
b) Fill in the blanks with present perfect continuous tense
ii) They _____ (live) with us since2021.

C.6. Change the following sentences into passive voice. (2)

a) I had clicked the photos.
b) Clear the table quickly.

C. 7 Write the meaning of the following idioms

a) Brown as a berry

b) Blue in the face

C.8 Fill in the blanks with the abstract noun forms of the words in the brackets (2)

a) He speaks on the stage with full _____ . (confident)

b) He was awarded for his _____ .(brave)

Section – D : LITERATURE (30Marks)

D.1. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow. (3x3=9)

A "Come and hire me,"I cried, while
in the morning
I was walking on the stone-paved
road.
Sword in hand the King came in his
chariot.
He held my hand and said, "I will
hire you with my power."

a) Who is the speaker of the above lines?
   i)king   ii)a child iii) man who is looking for work iv) maid
b) The king's sword in hand suggests
   i) money   ii)wealth iii) courage iv) power
c) Did the speaker accept the king's offer?
   i) Yes ii) no iii) none of the above

B 'The man looked greatly
surprised.We met everyday for
whole week. I arranged for a car
to take you to the Hudroo falls.'

a) Who do 'I' refer to?
b) Name the author of the above extract.
c) The man is talking to whom?

C. 'I folded the letter again and slipped it carefully back into its envelope. I kept
   awake all night. By morning I knew what I had to do. I drove into Bridport.'

a) Who had written the letter to whom?
b) Why did the speaker go to Bridport?

c) Where did the speaker find the letter ?

D.2. Answer <u>any three</u> of the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (2x3)

a) Mention two things that are clear from the height.

b) Why did Tilly's family come to Thailand?

c) The cricket says, "Oh! What will become of me?" When does he say it and why?

d) Who was Chunilal? What did he want from Bepin Babu?

D.3. Answer <u>any one</u> of the following questions in about 75 words. (5)

How are Meghna and Alma's stories similar ?

OR

Why did Bepin hesitate to visit Mr. Mukherjee? Why did he finally decide to phone him?

D.4. Answer <u>any three</u> of the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (2x3=6)

a) In what way the witches cheat Macbeth?

b) What happened when Cesario visited Olivia?

c) Why did Shylock hate Antonio?

d) What plans did Viola make to earn her living?

D.5. Answer <u>any one</u> of the following questions in about 75 words. (4)

Describe the confusion that took place when Viola met Sebastian.

OR

How did Portia a Belthazer, help Antonio?

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सामान्य निर्देश :

(i) इस प्रश्नपत्र में दो खण्ड हैं – खण्ड 'अ' और खण्ड 'ब'।

(ii) प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 16 है। दोनों खण्डों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

(iii) यथासंभव दोनों खण्डों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमशः लिखिए।

खण्ड – 'अ' (वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर इसके आधार पर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए –   1×5=5

मनुष्य का अपने कर्म पर अधिकार है। वह कर्म के अनुसार फल प्राप्त करता है। अच्छे कर्म करने से फल भी अच्छा मिलता है। बुरे कर्म का परिणाम बुरा होता है। कर्म करना बीज बोने के समान है। जैसा बीज होता है वैसा ही पेड़ और वैसे ही फल होते हैं। एक कहावत है –'बोया पेड़ बबूल का तो आम कहाँ से होय?' इसलिए बड़े-से-बड़े अपराधी अंततः बुरी मौत मरते हैं। जो बेईमानी से धन कमाते हैं, उनके बच्चे बेईमान और दुश्चरित्र बनते जाते हैं। उनकी बुराई का परिणाम उन्हें मिल ही जाता है। हमारा व्यक्तित्व हमारे कर्मों का ही प्रतिबिंब है। अगर हम आजीवन कुछ पाने के लिए भागदौड़ करते हैं तो इससे हमारा जीवन ही अशांत होता है। एक छात्र परिश्रम की राह पर चलता है तो उसे सफलता तथा संतुष्टि का फल प्राप्त होता है। दूसरा छात्र नकल और प्रवंचना का जीवन जीता है। उसे जीवन भर चोरों, ठगों और धोखेबाजों के बीच रहना पड़ता है। दुष्ट लोगों के बीच जीना भी तो एक दंड है, अशांति है। अतः मनुष्य को पुण्य कर्म करने चाहिए। इसी से मन में सच्चा सुख जागता है, सच्ची शांति मिलती है।

1. मनुष्य का किस पर अधिकार है ?

(क) कर्म पर   (ख) फल पर   (ग) परिणाम पर   (घ) इनमें से किसी पर नहीं

2. कर्म को किसके समान माना गया है ?

(क) फल के समान   (ख) फूल के समान   (ग) पेड़ के समान   (घ) बीज बोने के समान

3. बेईमानी से धन कमाने वालों के साथ क्या होता है ?

(क) बुरी मौत मरते हैं   (ख) बच्चे बेईमान और दुश्चरित्र बनते हैं

(ग) बुरे काम का बुरा परिणाम होता है   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

4. परिश्रम की राह पर चलने वाला छात्र क्या प्राप्त करता है ?

(क) सफलता व संतुष्टि   (ख) दंड   (ग) खुशी का जीवन बिताता है   (घ) अशांत जीवन बिताता है

निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -

5.   कथन (A) : बुरे कर्म का परिणाम बुरा होता है।

कारण (R) : 'बोया पेड़ बबूल का तो आम कहाँ से होय ?'

(क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों गलत है।

(ख) कथन (A) गलत है लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।

(ग) कथन (A) सही है लेकिन कारण (R) उसकी गलत व्याख्या करता है।

(घ) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

प्रश्न 2. निर्देशानुसार 'समुच्चयबोधक' एवं 'विस्मयादिबोधक' पर आधारित छह बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए —

1×5=5

(i) निम्नलिखित वाक्य में समुच्चयबोधक शब्द है —
    'सीता और गीता जुड़ता बहन है।'

(क) जुड़ता   (ख) और   (ज) बहनें   (घ) है

(ii) निम्नलिखित वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान के लिए उचित समुच्चयबोधक शब्द धीरिए —
    मन लगाकर अभ्यास करो .... प्रथम आ सको।

(क) ताकि   (ख) इसलिए   (ग) क्योंकि   (घ) यदि

(iii) 'जल अत्यंत ठंडा एवं मीठा है।' वाक्य में समुच्चयबोधक शब्द है —

(क) जल   (ख) ठंडा   (ज) मीठा   (घ) एवं

(iv) .... मैं तो मर गई। उपयुक्त विस्मयादि बोधक शब्द है —

(क) हाँ-हाँ!   (ख) हाय!   (ज) वाह!   (घ) छि: छि:!

(v) .... कितना सुंदर दृश्य है। सही विस्मयादि बोधक शब्द है —

(क) वाह!   (ख) यू-यू!   (ज) सावधान!   (घ) हाँ-हाँ!

(vi) .... कितनी बदबू आ रही है। सही विस्मयादि बोधक शब्द है —

(क) सावधान!   (ख) अहा!   (ज) छि: छि:!
(घ) अरे!

[2]

प्रश्न3. निर्देशानुसार 'संधि' पर आधारित छह बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए – 1×5=5

(i) संधि के कितने भेद होते हैं –

(क) एक (ख) तीन (ग) पाँच (घ) दो

(ii) 'महात्मा' का सही संधि-विच्छेद है –

(क) मह + आत्मा (ख) महा + त्मा

(ग) महा + आत्मा (घ) महाल + मा

(iii) 'यद्यपि' का सही संधि-विच्छेद है –

(क) यदि + अपि (ख) यद् + यपि

(ग) यदी + अपी (घ) यद + यपि

(iv) 'अनुच्छेद' का संधि-भेद है –

(क) स्वर संधि (ख) व्यंजन संधि (ग) विसर्ग संधि

(घ) गुण संधि

(v) 'कपि + ईश' शब्द में संधि करने से शब्द बनता है –

(क) कपीश (ख) कपिश (ग) कपीष (घ) कपिइश

(vi) 'दुस्साहस' का संधि-विच्छेद है –

(क) दु: + साहस (ख) तु: + साहस

(ग) दुस्सा + हस (घ) दुस: + साहस

[3]

प्रश्न4. निर्देशानुसार 'उपसर्ग - प्रत्यय' पर आधारित छह प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं <u>पाँच</u> प्रश्नों के उत्तर विकल्प से चुनकर लिखिए— 1×5=5

(i) धातुओं में लगने वाले प्रत्यय क्या कहलाते हैं ?
(क) कृत् (ख) तद्धित (ग) आव्यय (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ii) 'परिवर्तन' शब्द में उपसर्ग है —
(क) परी (ख) परि (ग) पर (घ) प

(iii) 'अप' उपसर्ग से बना हुआ शब्द इनमें से नहीं है—
(क) अपशब्द (ख) अपकर्ष (ग) आमरण (घ) अपकार

(iv) 'स्वदेश' शब्द में उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द है —
(क) स्व + देश (ख) सव + देश (ग) स्वयं + देश
(घ) स्वः + देश

(Y) 'आई' प्रत्यय से बना शब्द है —
(क) गरमी (ख) नरमी (ग) अच्छाई (घ) खेती

(Vi) 'लोची' शब्द में मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय है—
(क) लोची + ई (ख) लो + ची
(ग) लोध + ई (घ) लोधि + इ

प्रश्न5. निर्देशानुसार पर्यायवाची एवं अनेकार्थक शब्द पर आधारित छह प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर — 1×5=5
1.निम्नलिखित 'पर्यायवाची' शब्द पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्पों से चुनकर लिखिए —

(i) 'पहाड़' का पर्यायवाची शब्द है —
(क) खग (ख) विहग (ग) नग (घ) पतंग

[4]

(ii) 'पत्ता' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है —

(क) पत्र (ख) सुता (ज) दल (घ) किसलय

(iii) 'बादल' का पर्यायवाची शब्द है —

(क) अंबुद (ख) अंबा (ज) तुम (घ) धात्री

(iv) 'अनुपम' का अनेकार्थक शब्द है —

(क) दर्प (ख) अभ्यागत (ज) अद्भुत

(घ) अमिय

(v) 'कल' का अनेकार्थक शब्द है —

(क) काल (ख) कुंती का पुत्र

(ज) टैक्स (घ) मशीन

(vi) 'अमृत' का अनेकार्थक शब्द नहीं है —

(क) मुक्ति (ख) जल (ज) लाल (घ) सुधा

प्रश्न 6. निर्देशानुसार 'लोकोक्तियों' पर आधारित दह प्रश्नों में से किन्ही पाना प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—1×5 =5

(i) कॉलम 1 कॉलम 2 के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुन कर लिखिए—

कॉलम 1		कॉलम 2
1	एक पंथ दो काज	(i) दो असमान व्यक्तियों की तुलना
2.	एक ही थाली के चट्टे - बट्टे	(ii) किसी काम से दोहरा लाभ
3.	कहीं राजा भोज, कहीं गंगू तेली	(iii) सभी एक जैसे

विकल्प → (क) 1 –(ii), 2 –(iii), 3 –(i) (ख) 1 –(i), 2 –(ii), 3 –(iii)

(ज) 1 –(iii), 2 –(i), 3 –(ii) (घ) 1 –(iii), 2 –(ii), 3 –(i)

[5]

(ii) 'अपनी-अपनी ढफली, अपना-अपना राग' का अर्थ है —

(क) सभी एक जैसे (ख) सबका अलग-अलग मत

(ग) दो असमान व्यक्तियों की तुलना (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं,

(iii) 'कोयले की दलाली में हाथ काले' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है —

(क) अपना हाथ जगन्नाथ (ख) बुरे व्यक्ति के साथ रहने से बुराई ही मिलती है

(ग) आपसी फूट से हानि होती है (घ) बुलाने से कोई नहीं

(iv) 'ओछा आदमी बहुत दिखावा करता है ।'

इसके लिए सही लोकोक्ति है —

(क) अकेला चना भाड़ नहीं फोड़ सकता

(ख) आधा जल गागरी छलकत जाए

(ग) एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती

(घ) जैसा देश वैसा भेष

(v) 'आसमान से गिरा खजूर में अटका' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है —

(क) एक मुसीबत से छूटकर दूसरी मुसीबत में फँस जाना

(ख) सभी एक जैसे (ग) स्पष्ट और सही भाग

(घ) अधिक परिश्रम के बाद भी परिणाम नगण्य होना

(vi) 'खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है —

(क) काम बिगड़ने पर उपाय करना व्यर्थ होता है

(ख) आपसी फूट से हानि होती है ,

(ग) अधिक परिश्रम के बाद भी परिणाम नगण्य होना ।

(घ) सभी एक जैसे

प्रश्न7. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए
पुछनों के सही विकल्प चुनिए।   1×5=5

पक्षी और बादल,
ये भगवान के डाकिए हैं,
जो एक महादेश से
दूसरे महादेश को जाते हैं।
हम तो समझ नहीं पाते हैं
मगर उनकी लाई चिट्ठियाँ
पेड़, पौधे पानी और पहाड़
बाँचते हैं।

(i) भगवान के डाकिए कौन हैं ?
(क) महादेश   (ख) पक्षी और बादल
(ज) पेड़   (घ) पहाड़

(ii) काव्यांश के कवि हैं —

(क) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' (ख) भगवतीचरण वर्मा
(ज) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' (घ) कबीर

(iii) कविता का नाम है —
(क) भगवान के डाकिए (ख) दीवानों की हस्ती
(ज) ध्वनि (घ) यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं

(iv) 'बाँचना' का अर्थ है —
(क) बँटना (ख) पढ़ना (ज) गिनना (घ) सोना

(v) भगवान के डाकिए कहाँ जाते हैं ?
(क) स्वर्ग (ख) नर्क (ज) महादेश (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

[7]

प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिये गए प्रश्नों के सही 1×5=5
विकल्प चुनिए।

"बस की रफ्तार अब पंद्रह-बीस मील हो गई थी। मुझे
उसके किसी हिस्से पर भरोसा नहीं था। ब्रेक फेल हो
सकता है, स्टीयरिंग, टूट सकता है। रफ्तार के दोनों
बढ़ लुभावन थे। दोनों तरफ हरे-भरे पेड़ थे जिन
पर पक्षी बैठे थे। मैं हर पेड़ को अपना दुश्मन समझ
रहा था।"

(i) पाठ के लेखक हैं —

(क) कामतानाथ (ख) हरिशंकर परसाई

(ग) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी (घ) पीठ सांईनाथ

(ii) पाठ का नाम है —

(क) बस की यात्रा (ख) लाख की चूड़ियाँ

(ग) क्या निराश हुआ जाए (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(iii) लेखक किसको अपना दुश्मन समझ रहा था?

(क) नदी (ख) पेड़ (ग) बस (घ) पक्षी

(iv) बस की रफ्तार कितनी थी?

(क) तीन-चालिस (ख) दस-बारह

(ग) पंद्रह-बीस (घ) पन्चास-साठ

(v) 'भरोसा' शब्द का अर्थ है —

(क) शांति (ख) अंधेरा (ग) सम्मान (घ) विश्वास

विकल्प → (1) क 2. क 3. ग 4. क 5. घ (2) i. ख ii. क iii. घ
iv. ख v. क vi ग (3) i - ख ii - ग iii - क iv - ख
v. क vi - ख (4) i - क, ii - ख, iii - ग, iv - क
v - ग, vi - ग (5) i - ग, ii - ख, iii - क,
iv - ग, v - घ, vi - ग (6) i - क
ii - ख, iii - ख, iv - ख, v - क, vi - ग
(7) i - ख, ii - ग, iii - क, iv - ख, v - ग
(8) i - ख, ii - क, iii - ख, iv - ग, v - घ

[8]

प्रश्न 9 (..) दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनकर
लिखिए _   1×2 = ②

(क) 'भगवान के डाकिए' के रचयिता कौन हैं ?

(A) रामदरश मिश्र
(B) हरिशंकर परसाई
(C) भगवतीचरण वर्मा
(D) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'

(ख) साधु से जाति न पूछकर फिर किसके बारे में पूछना
चाहिए ?

(A) ज्ञान के बारे में
(B) पहचान के बारे में
(C) जाति के बारे में
(D) धर्म के बारे में

प्रश्न 10 : नीचे लिखे विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर
दीजिए _   1×2 = ②

(क) बदलू कैसी चूड़ियाँ बनाता था ?
(A) काँच की
(B) सोने की
(C) लाख की
(D) चाँदी की

(ख) पन्ना से सतना के लिए बस कितनी देर बाद मिलती
है ?

(A) आधा घँटा
(B) एक घँटे बाद
(C) दो घँटे बाद
(D) प्रात: काल

प्रश्न 11 : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए उचित विकल्प
का चयन कीजिए (कोई 6)   1×6 = ⑥

(i) बदलू कौन था ?
(A) लोहार   (B) सुनार   (C) मनिहार   (D) बढ़ई

क्रमशः

(ii) लेखक को बस पर भरोसा क्यों नहीं था ?

(A) क्योंकि बस का ड्राइवर नशे में था।

(B) क्योंकि रास्ता काफी खराब था।

(C) क्योंकि लेखक ने सोच लिया था कि बस का ब्रेक कभी भी फेल हो सकता हैं या स्टीयरिंग टूट सकता हैं।

(D) क्योंकि बस काफी खराब थी।

(iii) भगवान के संदेश को कौन-कौन पढ़ सकता हैं ?

(A) संसार में रहने वाले सभी लोग

(B) सभी चतुर व्यक्ति

(C) सभी जीव-जन्तु

(D) पेड़-पौधे, सरोवर-नदियाँ, समुद्र, पर्वत यानी प्रकृति

(iv) 'गारी' शब्द का प्रचलित रूप हैं –

(A) गाड़ी

(B) गाली

(C) बैलगाड़ी

(D) गाओ री

(v) कॉलम 1 कॉलम 2 के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए –

कॉलम 1   कॉलम 2

1. क्या निराश हुआ जाए   (i) व्यंग्य

2. बस की यात्रा   (ii) निबंध

3. लाख की चूड़ियाँ   (iii) कहानी

विकल्प

(A) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii)

(B) 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i)

(C) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii)

(D) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii)

(vi) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को किस दृष्टि से देखा जा रहा है?
[संदर्भ(क्या निराश हुआ जाए)]

(A) घृणा की दृष्टि से

(B) प्रेम की दृष्टि से

(C) संदेह की दृष्टि से

(D) मित्र की दृष्टि से

(vii) कवयित्री के अनुसार यह समय कैसा है?

(A) सबसे कठिन समय है

(B) यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं है

(C) थोड़ा कठिन समय है

(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

खण्ड - 'ब' (वर्णनात्मक)

प्रश्न 12 : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर
लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में दीजिए —   2×4 = ⑧

(क) बद्लू के मन में ऐसी कौन-सी व्यथा थी जो लेखक
से छिपी न रह सकी ?

(ख) लेखक ने स्वीकार किया है कि लोगों ने उन्हें भी धोखा
दिया है फिर भी वह निराश नहीं है। आपके विचार से
इस बात का क्या कारण हो सकता है ?

(ग) "मैं हर पेड़ को अपना दुश्मन समझ रहा था।"
. लेखक पेड़ों को दुश्मन क्यों समझ रहा था ?

प्रश्न 13 : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर
लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में दीजिए —   2×3 = ⑥

(क) कवि ने पक्षी और बादल को भगवान के डाकिए
क्यों बताया है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(ख) कबीर घास की निंदा करने से क्यों मना करते हैं?
(अ) पदे इस दोहे के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(ग) चिड़िया चोंच में तिनका दबाकर उड़ने की तैयारी में क्यों है? वह तिनकों का क्या करती होगी? लिखिए

प्रश्न 14 : 'अनुमान और कल्पना' के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए— 2×3 = ⑥

(क) आपको छुट्टियों में किसके घर जाना अच्छा लगता है? वहाँ की दिनचर्या अलग कैसे होती है? लिखिए

(ख) आप अपनी किसी यात्रा के खट्टे-मीठे अनुभवों को याद करते हुए वर्णन कीजिए।

(ग) "हमारे महान मनीषियों के सपनों का भारत है और रहेगा।"
— आपके विचार से हमारे महान विद्वानों ने किस तरह के भारत के सपने देखे थे? लिखिए।

प्रश्न 15: आप अक्टूबर में जयपुर-उदयपुर घूमने जा रहे हैं। मित्र को साथ चलने के लिए निमंत्रित कीजिए। ⑤

अथवा

अपने इलाके में डाक की अनियमितता की शिकायत करते हुए मुख्य डाकपाल को पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न 16 : निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर संकेत-बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए. 1×5 = ⑤

(1) चंद्रयान : एक सफल अभियान
★ देश की गौरवपूर्ण उपलब्धि
★ भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की विशिष्ट प्रतिभा
★ अभियान का उद्देश्य एवं ★ उपसंहार

(2) मैं नदी हूँ—
★ नदी: जीवनदायिनी ★ नदी प्रकृति का अनुपम उपहार
★ नदी की परोपकारी प्रवृत्ति

(3) समय का सदुपयोग—
★ समय का महत्व ★ मन का स्वभाव ★ मन ही सफलता का कारक

— ✕ —

दिल्ली-पब्लिक-स्कूल, भिलाईनगरम्
आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम्

कक्षा-अष्टमी   संस्कृतम्

पूर्णाङ्काः 40

① अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-⑤

अद्य सम्पूर्णेऽपि विश्वे "डिजिटलइण्डिया" इत्यस्य
चर्चा श्रूयते । अस्य पदस्य कः भावः इति मनसि जिज्ञासा उपधते ।
कालपरिवर्तनेन सह मानवस्य आवश्यकताऽपि परिवर्तते । प्राचीनकाले
ज्ञानस्य आदान प्रदानं मौखिकम् आसीत्, विद्या च श्रुतिपरम्परया
गृह्यते स्म । अनन्तरं तालपत्रोपरि भोजपत्रोपरि च लेखनकार्यम्
आरब्धम् ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   (1×2=2)
(क) विद्या कया गृह्यते स्म ? ——— (श्रुतिपरम्परया/दृश्यपरम्परा)
(ख) मनसि का उपधते ? ——— (ललिता/जिज्ञासा)
(ग) भोजपत्रोपरि किम् आरब्धम् ?——— (लेखनम्/श्रवणम्)

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत – (केवलम् एकं प्रश्नम्)   (1×1=1)
(क) कुत्र 'डिजिटलइण्डिया' इत्यस्य चर्चा श्रूयते ?
———————————————————
(ख) कदा ज्ञानस्य आदान-प्रदानं मौखिकम् आसीत् ?
———————————————————

② मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि पूर्णवाक्येन लिखत -
(केवलं प्रश्न चतुष्टयम्)(1×4=4)
(क) वयं कस्यां दिशि अग्रेसरामः ? ———————
(ख) वयं किमर्थम् चिकित्सालयं गच्छामः ? ———————
(ग) स्वकीयं साधनं किं भवति ? ———————
(घ) श्रीधरभास्कर-वर्णेकरः कीदृशः कविः मन्यते ? ———————
(ङ) गुहा केन प्रतिध्वनिता ? ———————

[बलम्, राष्ट्रवादी, उच्चगर्जनेन, उपचारार्थम्, डिजीभारतम् इति]

③ उचितमेलनं विशेषणपदैः सह विशेष्यपदानां कुरुत —(½×4=2)
मौखिकम्   उपकारः ———
मनोगताः   विभिन्नम्ः ———
महान्   भावाः ———
मुख्याधीनः   ज्ञानम् ———

④ कोष्ठकप्रदत्तेषु पदेषु चतुर्थी विभक्तिं प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थानानि
पूरयत —   (½×4=2)
(क) ——— पुस्तकं देहि । (छात्र)
(ख) अहम् ——— वस्त्राणि ददामि । (निर्धन)
(ग) ——— पठनं रोचते । (जनता)

(घ) —— नमः। (अध्यापक)

(5) मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-
(केवलं चत्वारः प्रश्ना) (1×4=4)

(क) तस्य मूर्ध्नि तिष्ठन्ति वायसाः। _____

(ख) सन्तः मधुररक्ततरसं सृजन्ते। _____

(ग) कर्गदीधोगे वृक्षाः उपयुज्यन्ते। _____

(घ) शृगालः दूरं पलायितः। _____

(ङ) शुभ स्वामिनः सदा आह्वानं करोति। _____

| कुत्र, कस्य, कीदृशः, के, किम् |

(6) मञ्जूषातः क्रियापदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत (1/2×2=1)
(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

| विधेहि, चल, देहि |

(क) त्वं विद्यालयं _____ ।

(ख) राष्ट्रे अनुरक्तिं _____ ।

(ग) मह्यं जलं _____ ।

(7) उचितैः विभोक्तिपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत — (1/2×4=2)

(क) —— ज्वाला। (विष्णवे/विष्णुना)

(ख) —— उभयतः वृक्षाः सन्ति। (नद्याम्/नदीम्)

(ग) अलं —— । (परिश्रमेण/परिश्रमात्)

(घ) —— विना जीवनं व्यर्थम्। (ज्ञानस्य/ज्ञानम्)

(8) सङ्ख्यानां कृते मञ्जूषातः चित्वा संस्कृतपदानि लिखत — (1/2×6=3)

| षट्चत्वारिंशत्, षट्, द्वादश, पञ्चविंशतिः, पञ्चत्रिंशत्, दश |

6 —— _____   25 —— _____

10 —— _____   35 —— _____

12 —— _____   46 —— _____

(9) मञ्जूषातः चित्वा उचित-अव्ययपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि
पूरयत — (1/2×6=3)

| क्व:, अहर्निशं, द्वा:, सदा, एव, कुत्र, |

(क) सैनिकाः —— देशं रक्षन्ति।

(ख) अहं —— रायपुरं गमिष्यामि।

(ग) रामः —— विद्यालयं न आगच्छत्।

(घ) सीता —— ध्यानेन पठति।

(ङ) तत्र —— छात्राः पठन्ति ?

(च) सत्यम् —— जयते।

(१०) हिन्दीशब्दानां कृते मञ्जूषात: संस्कृतपदानि चित्वा लिखत—

[कोषाध्यक्ष: , कुम्भकार: , शीरस्त्राणम् , पत्रवाहक:]   ½×4=2

(क) डाकिया _____   (ग) कुम्हार _____

(ख) खजान्ची _____   (घ) टोपी _____

(११) कोष्ठकपदसहायतया प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभक्तिं वा
लिखत —   (½×4 = 2)

(क) बालक: क्रीड्+क्त्वा ____ आगच्छति । (क्रीडित्वा/क्रीडित्वा)

(ख) ते छात्रा: धावितुम् ____ तत्र गच्छति । (धावा+तुम्/धाव्+तुम्)

(ग) बालिका चलित्वा ____ आगच्छति । (चाल+क्त्वा/चल+क्त्वा)

(१२) कोष्ठकात् उचितं सन्धिपदं चित्वा लिखत — (1×2=2)
                          (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(क) सदा पर+उपकार: ____ कर्तव्य: । (परुपकार:/परोपकार:)

(ख) नारद: देव+ऋषि: ____ आसीत् । (देवर्षि:/देवराशि:)

(ग) कक्षायां पाठ+आरम्भ: ____ क्रियते । (पाठारम्भ:/पाठोरम्भ:)

(१३) उचितधातुरूपै: रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत —(½×8=4)
                          (केवलं अष्ट)

प्रथम: पश्येत् ____ ____

मध्यम: ____ ____ कुर्यात्

उत्तम: ____ ____ पिबेम

प्रथम: भवेत् ____ ____

मध्यम: ____ वदेतम् वदेत

उत्तम: तिष्ठेयम् ____ ____

(१४) उचितशब्दरूपै: रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत (½×8=4)
                          (केवलं अष्ट)

प्र० माता ____ ____

द्वि० ____ ____ पितृन्

तृ० रामेण ____ ____

च० ____ मुनिभ्याम् मुनिभ्य:

पं० नद्या: ____ ____

ष० ____ भान्वो: ____

स० मायि ____ आवयो: ____

(15) संस्कृते अनुवादं कुरुत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)(1×2=2)

(क) हम दोनों पढ़ेंगे।

(ख) राम लिखता है।

(ग) वे सब बोलते हैं।

(घ) तुम सब पढ़ते हो।

Class –VIII
Session 2023-24
Subject - Mathematics
First Term Sample Question Paper

Time Allowed: 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:
1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D, and E.
2. Section A has 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 Case Based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Questions of 2 marks, 2 Questions of 3 marks and 2 Questions of 5 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2 marks questions of Section E.

$$\boxed{\text{SECTION: - A}}$$

Q.1 What is the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{9}$?
(a) 1   (b) 9   (c) 0   (d) None of the above

Q.2 The solution of 2x-3=7 is:
(a) 5   (b) 7   (c) 12   (d) 11

Q.3 Which one of the following is a regular quadrilateral?
(a) Square   (b) Trapezium   (c) Rhombus   (d) Rectangle

Q.4 If a coin is flipped in the air, what is the probability of getting a Head?
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 1   (d) 0

Q.5 Which of the following is a perfect square?
(a) 500   (b) 525   (c) 141   (d) 625

Q.6 The one's digit of the cube of 53 is:
(a) 9   (b) 7   (c) 3   (d) 1

Q.7 The ratio of speed of cycle 12 km per hour to the speed of scooter 36 km per hour is:
(a) 1:2   (b) 1:3   (c) 1:4   (d) 1:5

Q.8 If ∠A and ∠B are two adjacent angles of a parallelogram. If ∠A = 80°, then ∠B = ?
(a) 90^0 (b) 70^0 (c) 100^0 (d) 110^0

Q.9 If a die is thrown in the air, the probability of getting even numbers is:
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) 0

Q.10 What will be the number of zeros in square of 400?
(a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 6

Q.11 By what number should we divide 135 to get a perfect cube?
(a) 5   (b) 3   (c) 7   (d) 9

1

Q.12 The multiplicative identity of rational numbers is:

(a) 0   (b) 2   (c) 1   (d) -1

Q.13 The percentage of 2:5 is:

(a) 90%   (b) 70%   (c) 40%   (d) 50%

Q.14 If 50% of students are good in mathematics out of 20 students. Then the number of students good in mathematics is:

(a) 10   (b) 15   (c) 5   (d) 11

Q.15 Each of the angles of a square is:

(a) Acute angle   (b) Right angle   (c) Obtuse angle   (d) Reflex angle

Q.16 A bag has 4 red balls and 4 green balls, what is the probability of getting a red ball randomly?

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 0

Q.17 The diagonals of a rectangle are 2x + 1 and 3x − 1, respectively. then the value of x is:

(a) 1   (b) 2   (c) 3   (d) 4

Q.18 An item marked at Rs. 840 is sold for Rs. 714. The discount % is:

(a) 10%   (b) 15%   (c) 20%   (d) 25%

DIRECTION: In the question number 19 and 20, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)

(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

Q.19 Assertion (A): - The diagonals of a square bisect each other at right angles.

      Reason (R): - The diagonals of a square do not divide it into four equal parts.

Q.20 Assertion (A): - The simple interest on Rs 1000 for 2 years at 8% per annum is Rs 160.

Reasons (R): - Simple interest is a quick and easy method of calculating the interest charge on a loan.

SECTION: - B

Q.21 Tell what property allows you to compute $\frac{1}{3} \times \left(6 \times \frac{4}{3} \right)$ as $\left(\frac{1}{3} \times 6 \right) \times \frac{4}{3}$.

Q.22 Simplify: 3(t − 3) = 5(2t + 1)

OR

Solve: $x = \frac{4}{5} (x + 10)$

Q.23 If you have a spinning wheel with 3 green sectors, 1 blue sector and 1 red sector, what is the probability of getting a green sector? What is the probability of getting a non blue sector?

2

Q.24 Is 68600 a perfect cube? If not, find the smallest number by which 68600 must be multiplied to get a perfect cube.

Q.25 The cost of a pair of roller skates at a shop was Rs450. The sales tax charged was 10%. Find the bill amount.
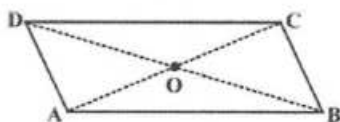
OR

The population of a place increased to 54,000 in 2003 at a rate of 5% per annum. What would be its population in 2005?

Q.26 Find: $\frac{-4}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{15}{16} \times \left(\frac{-14}{9}\right)$.

Q.27 Find the measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon of (i) 9 sides (ii) 15 sides

OR

Given a parallelogram ABCD. Complete each statement along with the definition or property used.
(i) AD = ... (ii) ∠ DCB = ... (iii) OC = ...

Q.28 Numbers 1 to 10 are written on ten separate slips (one number on one slip), kept in a box and mixed well. One slip is chosen from the box without looking into it. What is the probability of.
(i) getting a number 6? (ii) getting a number less than 6? (iii) getting a number greater than 6?

Q.29 Find the length of the side of a square whose area is 441 m^2.

Q.30 Solve: $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$.

Q.31 An article was purchased for Rs1239 including GST of 18%. Find the price of the article before GST was added?
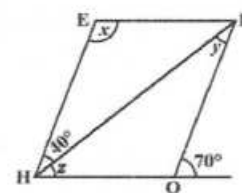
OR

During a sale, a shop offered a discount of 10% on the marked prices of all the items. What would a customer have to pay for a pair of jeans marked at Rs1450 and two shirts marked at Rs850 each?
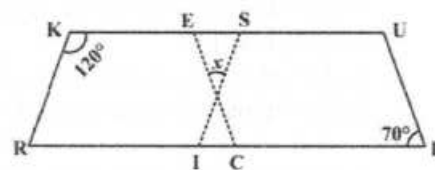
Q.32 Find $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-3}{7} - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$

Q.33 The adjacent figure HOPE is a parallelogram. Find the angle measures x, y and z. State the properties you use to find them.

OR

In the above figure both RISK and CLUE are parallelograms. Find the value of x.

3

Q.34 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.
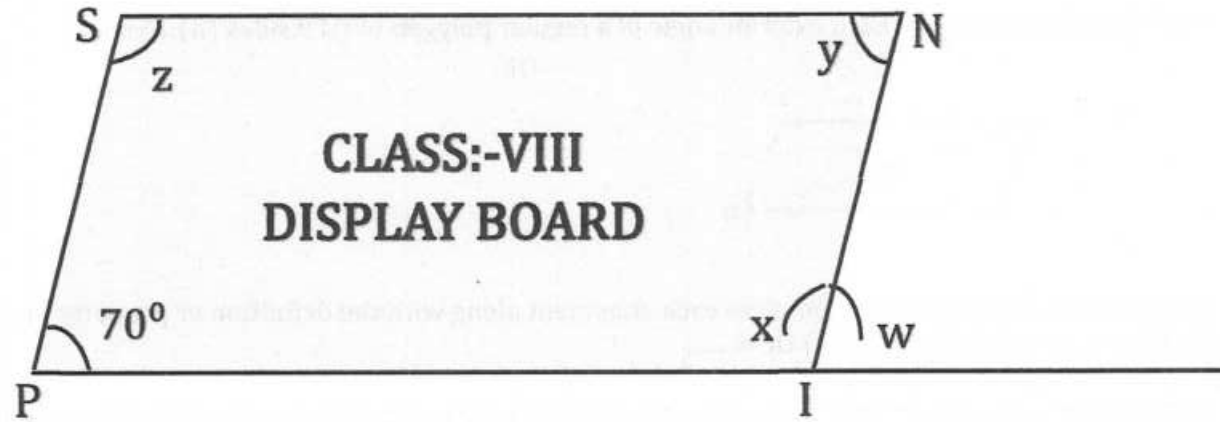
OR

A gardener has 1000 plants. He wants to plant these in such a way that the number of rows and the number of columns remain same. Find the minimum number of plants he needs more for this.

Q.35 Parikshit makes a cuboid of plasticine of sides 5 cm, 2 cm, 5 cm. How many such cuboids will he need to form a cube?
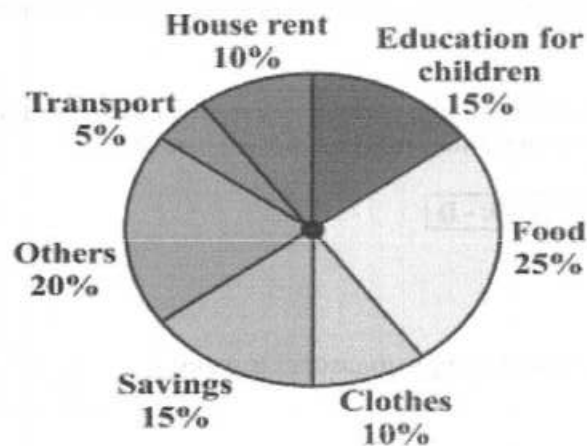
SECTION: - E

Q.36

S z CLASS:-VIII DISPLAY BOARD y N

70° x w

P I

Class-VIII Display board is in the shape of a parallelogram PINS. Students marked the corners to paste the following things:
(i) *At angle x they want to write class and section. What is the measure of angle x?*
(ii) *At angle w they want to hang a chandelier. What is the measure of angle w.*

OR

At y they want to paste their school emblem mono. What is the measure of angle y.
(iii) *At angle z they want to stick the class timetable. What is the measure of angle z.*

Q.37

House rent 10% Education for children 15%

Transport 5%

Others 20%

Food 25%

Savings 15% Clothes 10%

: Adjoining pie chart (Fig 4.4) gives the expenditure (in percentage) on various items and savings of a family during a month.
(i) On which item, the expenditure was maximum?
(ii) If the monthly savings of the family is Rs 3000, what is the monthly expenditure on clothes?

OR

If the monthly house rent is Rs 2000, what is the monthly expenditure on transport?
(ii) Expenditure on which item is equal to the total savings of the family?

4

Q.38

A picnic is being planned in a school for Class VII. Girls are 60% of the total number of students and are 18 in number. The picnic site is 55 km from the school and the transport company is charging at the rate of Rs12 per km. The total cost of refreshments will be Rs4280.

(i) Find the cost per head if two teachers are also going with the class?
(ii) Find the ratio of the number of girls to the number of boys in the class?

OR

Find the ratio of the number of girls to the total number of students in the class?
(iii) If their first stop is at a place 22 km from the school, what per cent of the total distance of 55 km is this? What per cent of the distance is left to be covered?

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SAMPLE PAPER
SCIENCE

Time- 3 hours   **CLASS-8**   Marks-80

1. Select the pair of crop that is best suited for crop rotation practice.
    (a) Wheat and maize   (b) peas and beans
    (c) Millet and groundnut   (d) pulses and beans.   1
2. Water logging in fields is harmful for crops because
    (a) it deprives the roots of air necessary for plants, hence suffocates them.
    (b) it increases the salt content of the soil.
    (c) it promotes the growth of weeds in the field
    (d) Both a & b.   1
3. Which of the following helps to restore the nutrient content of the soil?
    (a) Crop rotation   (b) field fallow
    (c) Harvesting   (d) both a & b.   1
4. Unicellular fungi is
    (a) penicillium   (b) mould   (c) mushroom   (d) yeast.   1
5. Nitrogen can be fixed by
    (a) Some bacteria   (b) some blue green algae
    (c) Lightning   (d) all of these.   1
6. Which of the following group of microbes cause malaria?
    (a) Bacteria   (b) Fungi   (c) protozoa   (d) Algae   1
7. Which of the following represents the best quality coal?
    (a) Bituminous   (b) anthracite   (c) peat   (d) lignite.   1
8. Select the incorrect statement-
    (a) Naphthalene balls are mainly obtained from coke
    (b) Coal gas was used for street lighting
    (c) On heating, coal produces nitrogen dioxide
    (d) Both a and c.   1
9. On strong heating of coal, which of the following is not formed?
    (a) Coal gas   (b) coal tar   (c) coke   (d) bitumen.   1
10. Burning of coal dust in a coal mine is an example of
    (a) spontaneous combustion   (b) explosion
    (c) Rapid combustion   (d) slow combustion.   1
11. Which   of the following fuels has the lowest calorific value?
    (a) Coal   (b) petrol   (c) methane   (d) Hydrogen gas. 1
12. Which zone of a flame does the goldsmith use for melting gold and silver?
    (a) Luminous zone   (b) non- luminous zone   (c) dark zone   (d) all of these.   1
13. Select the pair of endemic species-
    (a) Bison & flying squirrel   (b) flying squirrel & snow leopard
    (c) Asiatic lion & Bison   (d) Indian giant squirrel and snow leopard 1
14. Conservation of biodiversity is essential because
    (a) it balance in ecosystem   (b) it provides variety of commodities
    (c) it is necessary for human existence.   (d) All of these.   1

15. Which of the following is not a consequence of deforestation?
    (i)   species extinction due to loss of habitat
    (ii)   desertification
    (iii)   enhanced greenhouse effect and global warming
    (iv)   earthquakes and volcanic eruptions
    (v)   climatic changes
    (a) i & v only   (b) iii only   (c) ii & iii only   (d) iv only.   1

16. When embryo gets embedded in the soft thick lining of uterus, it is called
    (a) fertilization   (b) ovulation   (c) implantation   (d) menstruation.   1

17. **Assertion (A)-** fertilizer is a man –made inorganic salt.
    Reason (R)- manures provide a lot of humus to the soil.   1

18. **Assertion (A)-** Global warming is the rise in temperature of the atmosphere of the earth.
    Reason (R)- increased concentration of CO2 in the air is believed to cause global warming   1

19. **Assertion (A)-** Reforestation is restocking of destroyed forests by planting new trees.
    Reason (R)- Reforestation can take place naturally also.   1

20. **Assertion (A)-** Budding and binary fission are two methods of sexual reproduction.
    Reason (R)- in sexual reproduction two parents are involved.   1

21. Define a)Rabi Crops b) Winnowing   2

                        OR

    Write a note on Sprinkler System of irrigation.

22. What is pasteurisation? Who discovered it?   2

                        OR

    What do you mean by a) fermentation b) antibiotics?

23. Can sunlight get exhausted by human activities?. Give your answer with reasons.   2

24. What are consequences of deforestation (any four) ?   2

25. What will happen if we go on cutting trees?   2

26. Write two differences between internal and external fertilisation.   2

27. a) Write various steps of agricultural practices with proper order ?
    b) Write note on seed drills.   3

28. What are communicable and non-communicable disease? Give two examples for each.   3

29. Explain the process of formation of petroleum? Why petroleum is called black gold?   3

30. a) Explain why fossils fuels exhaustible natural resources.
    b) What are advantages of using CNG and LPG as fuels?

                        OR

    Explain a) Carbonisation b) Coal Gas c) Coal tar

31. Write short note on a) acid rain b) global warming c) Calorific value   3

32. In an Experiment 5.5 Kg of fuel Biogas is burnt completely. The total heat produced by the biogas
    is found to be 220000 .Find calorific value of the biogas.   3

33. Differentiate between i) flora and fauna ii) Endangered and extinct species iii) Zoo and wildlife
    sanctuary.   3

34. a)Name the causative organism for following diseases i) Malaria ii)Polio iii) Cholera
    iv) Tuberculosis v) Rust of wheat vi) Citrus Canker
    b) Draw diagram of i) Paramecium and ii) Bread Mould   5

                        OR

What do you mean by Nitrogen Cycle ? Draw neat and labelled **Block Diagram** of Nitrogen Cycle.

35. a) Compare LPG and wood as fuels .

b)Write Characteristics of an ideal fuel(any four points).   5

<div align="center">OR</div>

Describe an activity to show that air is necessary for combustion under the given heads
(i) Material required ii) procedure iii) observation and iii) conclusion iv) diagram.

36. Describe the process of fertilisation in human beings. Draw diagram of female reproductive organs in female. Also write two differences between zygote and foetus.   5

<div align="center">OR</div>

Define asexual reproduction .Describe two methods of asexual reproduction in animals. Also draw stepwise diagrams for each case.

Case based questions.

Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions.

37. Reproduction is a process which occurs in all plants and animals. It is not essential for an individual but is essential for the continuation of species. It ensures the continuation of similar kinds of individual's generation after generations. Just like plants animals also have different reproductive parts. Like plants, the reproductive parts in animals also produce gametes which fuse to form zygote.

   (a) State the importance of reproduction.   1

   (b) Name the different organs of male reproductive parts in humans.   1

   (c) State two differences between zygote and foetus. **OR** state two differences between sexual and asexual reproduction.   2

38. Deforestation means clearing of forests and using that land for other purposes. Trees in the forest are cut for procuring land for cultivation, building houses and factories and for making furniture or using wood as fuel. Deforestation increases the temperature and pollution level on earth. It increases the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Ground water level also gets lowered. It disturbs the balance in nature. If cutting of trees continues, rainfall and the fertility of the soil will decrease. Moreover, there will be increased chances of natural calamities such as floods and droughts.

   (a) State two natural causes of deforestation.   1

   (b) What happens when the carbon dioxide on earth increases?   1

   (c) How fertility of the soil decreases? **OR** Define deforestation? State any two causes of deforestation.   2

39. The substances which are added to the soil in the form of nutrients for the healthy growth of plants are called manure and fertilizers. 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 of fallow. 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. Manure is an organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal waste. Fertilizers are chemicals which are rich in a particular nutrient.

   (a) Name two fertilizers.   1

   (b) What are manures?   1

   (c) State two advantages of manure. **OR** what is crop rotation? State its advantage.   2

First Term Examination - 2023

Subject - Social Science

Class - VIII

M.M - 80

General Instruction :-

(1) The Question paper comprises six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 38 questions. All are Compulsory

(2) Section A :- Question (1-20) are MCQs /(True/False) of 1 mark each.

(3) Section B - Question (21-26) are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each.

(4) Section-C - Question (27-31) are short answer type questions, Carrying 3 marks each.

(5) Section D - Questions (32-34) are long answer type questions, Carrying 5 marks each

(6) Section E - Questions (35, 36) are case based questions, carrying 4 marks each.

(7) Section F - Question 37 carries 5 marks
Question 38 is map question carrying 5 marks.

MCQ (Section - A)   (1 × 20 = 20)

Q(1) The last Viceroy of India was ___

(a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Mountbatten

(C) Lord Canning (d) None of these

Q(2) Aurangzeb died in ___

(a) 1707   (b) 1807

(C) 1605   (d) None of these

Q(3)　Who were the the Gomasthas?

(a) Agents of Indigo planters
(b) Indigo Cultivators
(c) The agents of Kings
(d) None of these

Q(4)- A term used in Madhya Pradesh for shifting cultivation is ____

(a) Podu　(b) Bewar　(c) Kumari
(d) None of these.

Q5+ Who among the following decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the Last Mughal emperor?

(a) Dalhousie　(b) Canning　(c) Ripon
(d) None of these

Q6- Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?

(a) K.M. Munshi　　(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar　(d) None of these

Q7 - Where is it prohibited for the Legislature from making laws "respecting an establishment of religion" ?

(a) Pakistan   (b) Turkey

(c) the USA   (d) None of these.

Q8 - How many Nominated members are there in the Lok Sabha ?

(a) 4   (b) 2   (C) 12   (d) None of these

Q9 - What is the term of the Lok Sabha members ?

(a) 6 years   (b) 5 years   (C) 4 years

(d) None of these

Q-10   Non renewable resources are :

(a) Those which have limited stock

(b) Made by human beings

(C) Derived from non-living things

(d) None of these

Q11 – Which one of the following does not make Substance a resource?

(a) Utility (b) Value (C) Quantity

(d) None of these

Q12 – Which one of the following is not a factor of Soil formation?

(a) Time (b) Soil texture (C) Organic matter

(d) None of these.

Q-13 – _____ has been established that lists Several species of animals and birds in which trade is prohibited.

(a) RITES (b) CITES

(C) BRICS (d) None of these

Q-14 – Technology is a _____

(a) Natural resource (b) Human resource

(C) Human made resource (d) None of these

Q15 - The Doctrine of Lapse was devised by Lord Dalhousie. (True/False)

Q16 - Ganga-Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region. (True/False)

Q17 - In addition to Fundamental Rights, the Constitution also has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. (True/False)

Q-18

Assertion: Some Sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges introduced in 1857

Reason : New cartridges were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs.

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

(C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Q19- Assertion: Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification are called natural resources

Reason:- Air, water, minerals are all natural resources.

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Q20- Assertion: The Lok Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament

Reason: The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Section B (very short Answer Question)

Q21 — Explain the system of "subsidiary alliance" (2)

Q22 — What was the vision of a golden age of Birsa Munda? (2)

Q23 — What is sustainable development? (2)

Q24 — Write any two reasons for land degradation today. (2)

Q25 — What is a secular state? (2)

Q26 — What is Coalition? (2)

Section - C   (Short Answer Questions

Q 27 Describe the main features of the (3) permanent settlement.

OR

What were the problems that arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue?

Q 28 What were the problems with the (3) periodisation of Indian History that James Mill offers?

Q 29 Explain any three salient features (3) of the Constitution of India

OR

Name the fundamental rights given in the Constitution of India.

Q 30 Explain any three steps of sustainable(3) development.

Q 31 Write three differences between (3) renewable and non-renewable resources.

Section D – (long answer questions)

Q32 What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and East India Company ? (5)

OR

Describe the changes that occured in the composition of the Company army.

Q33 What are the functions of the Indian Parliament ? (3+2)
Why was the principle of Universal Adult Franchise adopted by the Constitution of India?

OR

What do you understand by unpopular and controversial laws?
How do people pressurise the Parliament to change such a law?

Q34. Suggest five methods of soil conservation (5)

OR

Explain any three steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
Why water availability per person in India is declining?

Section E (Case Based Questions)

Q 35 | Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :-

The British officials decided that they would give jhum cultivators small patches of land in the forests and allow them to cultivate these on the condition that those who lived in the villages would have to provide labour to the Forest Department and look after the forests. So in many regions, the Forest Department established forest villages to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.

Many tribal groups reacted against the colonial forest laws and at times rose in open rebellion. Such was the revolt of Songram Sangma in 1906 in Assam and the forest satyagraha of the 1930s in the Central Provinces.

1. Why did the Forest Deparment establish forest villages? (1)

2. What was the revolt in Assam called? (1)

3. On what two conditions did the colonial officials allow the jhum cultivators to cultivate in the forests? (2)

Q 36 There is on significant way in which Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism as practised in the United States of America. This is because unlike the strict separation between religion and the state in American secularism, in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs. You have read about how the Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to abolish untouchability. Any interference in religion by the State has to be based on the ideals laid out in the Constitution These ideals serve as a standard through which we can judge whether the State is or is not behaving according to secular principles.

1. Why did the Indian Constitution intervene in Hindu religious practices? (1)

2. On what can the interference of the State in religion be based? (1)

3. In what way is Indian secularism different from secularism in United States of America? (2)

Q37 Draw a well labelled diagram of factors affecting soil formation.

Q38 On the given political outline map of India locate and label any 5 of the following :-

1. Meerut

2. Gwalior

3. Madras

4. Bombay

5. Northern Circars.

6. Malabar Coast.

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Multiple Choice Questions: (1x10=10)

1. ....describes a computer that is connected to a network.
   a. Node   b. Device   c. Unit   d. Attachment
2. A computer network that spans across a city can be called a ....
   a. LAN   b. MAN   c. WAN   d. CAN
3. ....can convert the digital data into analog signal and vice versa.
   a. Hub   b. Modem   c. Router   d. LAN Card
4. The process of displayin the information from the table is called...........
   a. Query   b. Report   c. Form   d. Wizard
5. Which of the following is not a data type in LibreOffice Base?
   a. Number   b. Text   c. OLE   d. Yes/No
6. Which of the following options is used to create a table?
   a. Table design view   b. Table data view   c. Both a and b   d. None of these
7. Which feature in LibreOffice Base allows us to retrieve data from a table?
   a. Query   b. Report   c. Form   d. Wizard
8. Which of the following is an organized way of creating, editing and displaying data from the table?
   a. Query   b. Report   c. Form   d. Wizard
9. Which of the following conditional statements is used to test multiple conditions?
   a. if   b. if....elif....else   c. if.....else   d. All of the above
10. Which of the following is an looping statement in Python?
    a. for statement   b. if statement   c. while statement   d. break statement

Fill in the Blanks: (1x5=5)

1. In Python the non zero value is interpreted as.................
2. ....is established between two tables based on the Primary key.
3. After creating the query we need to run the query by clicking on the .... --->Run Query.
4. The collection of related records is called..............
5. ....is set of rules that governs the communication between computers on a network.

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False (1x5=5)

1. A server is also called as host computer.
2. There are two types of databases.
3. You can run the query only once.
4. We can use do-while loop in Python.
5. We cannot create our own functions in Python.

Long answer questions:

1. Give any one use of report feature in LibreOffice Base.   2

2. What is looping?   2

3. What is flat file database?   2

4. What is a topology?   2

5. What is Primary key? Why is it necessary to have a primary key in a table?   3

6. Write the syntax of if statement.   3

7. Differentiate between Table Data View and Table Design View.   3

8. Name the various components needed for a computer network.   3

9. What are the advantages of the Database Management System?   5

10. Distinguish between continue and break statement.   5