



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
@ SECTOR-98**

**ASSIGNMENT 2022–23
UNIT - I**

CLASS - VIII



"Environment" Phrasal Verbs

wipe out = destroy something completely

Whole villages were wiped out by the floods.

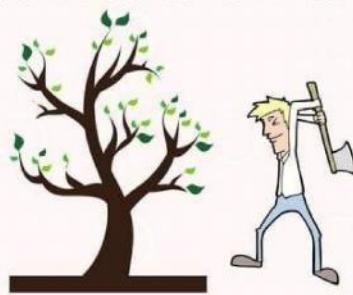


scale back = reduce the amount or size of something

The country has scaled back its use of fossil fuels and has started investing in renewable energy.

cut down = kill trees

The rainforest is being cut down.



throw away = dispose of rubbish

Too many people throw away recyclable things.

die out = disappear or stop existing completely

The wild population of koalas is in danger of dying out.



use up = finish a supply of something

I worry that we will use up the world's non-renewable resources.

Phrasal Verbs About The Environment



break down call for chop down clean up cut down die out dispose of do away with dry up
give off heat up phase in phase out push for sign up turn off use up wipe out

Insert the phrasal verbs that fit best into the gaps in the sentences below.

You will need to conjugate them appropriately.

- 1) Global warming is the result of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases causing the Earth's atmosphere to _____.
- 2) The climate activist, Greta Thunberg, has _____ governments around the world to start taking action against climate change.
- 3) For many years now, Greenpeace has used world-famous celebrities and has engaged in publicity stunts to _____ tighter controls on how nuclear power is used.
- 4) When the UK joined the Common Market in 1971, it had to _____ the use of lead as an ingredient in paint, as it contravened European health and safety rules.
- 5) Deforestation is a series problem in South America where cattle farmers have been accused of _____ large areas of forest to make room for cattle ranches.
- 6) Little actions, such as _____ a light when leaving a room, can have a very positive effect on reducing one's carbon footprint.
- 7) When plastic is thrown away, it can take as long as 500 years before it _____ completely.
- 8) It took a very long time to _____ the coast of Galicia after the Prestige oil spill of 2002.
- 9) Another good reason to look for renewable energy sources is the high probability that the world will have _____ all of its oil within the next 150 years.
- 10) The dinosaurs _____ millions of years ago although crocodiles have survived.
- 11) It is often thought that European sailors _____ the entire population of dodos on the island of Mauritius.
- 12) The Paris Agreement of 2016 saw many countries around the world commit themselves to _____ on carbon emissions.
- 13) The use of leaded petrol was _____ during the 1990s.
- 14) The use of unleaded petrol was _____ during the 1990s.
- 15) Recycling means that we need separate waste containers to _____ our rubbish.
- 16) Many countries _____ to the Paris Agreement of 2016 on climate change, although the United States later decided to remove its name from the list.
- 17) Because of global warming, sea levels have risen but rivers and lakes have started to _____.
- 18) There are many everyday chemicals which we use around the house that can _____ harmful fumes that can damage the environment.



Section A

A.1 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

1. Every family with two or more children often experience sibling rivalry at one point or the other. Children, in general, fight with each other for their parent's attention. They fight among themselves mostly on trivial issues. If it does not get excessive, this kind of rivalry can, in fact, be a healthy competition that trains children to share, and respect one another. They learn to deal with frustrations and displeasures in the maturing process.
2. The first-borns generally feel that they don't have to share their parents' love and attention. But when the next baby or sibling comes along they feel neglected and that changes everything. The first child starts to feel that he/she is no longer the centre of attraction and he/she is being sidelined because of the new one. Some children may develop negative feelings and emotional imbalance, which may lead to regressive behaviour. Such problems can be averted if right moves are taken.
3. One way is to explain the firstborns about the arrival of a new child. They need to establish a connection with the new baby before it is born. Older children must be trained to show a positive attitude towards their siblings. They should be involved, along with their parents, in teaching their siblings social and manual skills, which in turn, helps them to imbibe it too. Sometimes personality differences and parental conflicts too have an impact on the children. Parents have to show patience, understand these issues and openly communicate with their children to resolve these.

Choose the most appropriate answer.

- a. Sibling rivalry means fight between _____.
 - i. firstborn and the second child
 - ii. children of same parents
 - iii. children born to different parents
 - iv. cousins and relatives
- b. Firstborns feel neglected by the arrival of a new child in the family because
 - i. they have to share their parents' love and attention
 - ii. of their negative attitude
 - iii. they hate their siblings
 - iv. parents do not love them
- c. What does the word 'averted' in para 2 mean?
 - i. emotional imbalance
 - ii. withdraw or shy away
 - iii. negative feeling
 - iv. avoided
- d. Older children develop a positive attitude towards their siblings by _____.
 - i. loving them
 - ii. keeping away from them
 - iii. getting involved in matters related to the young ones
 - iv. dominating their siblings
- e. What should parents do to control sibling rivalry?
 - i. Allow children to fight among themselves
 - ii. Not allow any communication between children
 - iii. Punish the children
 - iv. Openly communicate with children to resolve issues

- A2.** Read the passage carefully. Complete the sentences given below the passage by choosing the most appropriate option from those given.

 1. Travelling is a pleasure. Particularly for the young, the desire to see new places and get the feel of a new environment makes travel a wonderful experience. But do we make it trouble-free for others?
 2. Don't start a conversation with the co-passenger without first knowing his willingness to converse with you. He/ she might like to read or have a nap and not necessarily be in a mood to talk.
 3. Place your baggage in the rack above your seat. Don't encroach upon another's space. Also wait till the plane/ bus/ train comes to a stop to pull your luggage out.
 4. Be eco-friendly- remember that the place where you stand had been visited and has to be visited by thousands more. Carry a plastic bag for waste on sight-seeing trips; you can empty it later in a dustbin. "Sustainable Tourism" is the only way to protect the resource and beauty of the earth.
 5. If you want to enjoy the hospitality of friends or relatives residing in the place you visit, inform them in advance. Don't drop in like a bolt from the blue.
 6. Be considerate towards your hosts. Help your host/ hostess in domestic chores. Go on sight-seeing trips without troubling them to come to your help. Use your own toiletries and towels. Use the telephone of your host sparingly and only when necessary. Don't interfere in their domestic affairs unless you are asked to join. Don't expect your host to attend to your needs all the time.
 7. People everywhere love to welcome visitors to their part of the world. They appreciate those who take an interest in their culture, so having an open mind will help you take away some great experiences. The best way to embrace the local culture is to do what the locals do. Every citizen is their home country's ambassador, especially when travelling overseas. Showing respect for cultural differences often gains you respect in return. Being friendly and a part of the group makes it more enjoyable for everyone.

Complete the sentences given below the passage by choosing the most appropriate option from those given.

A.3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

People are seldom aware that their comfortable living is all because of the work- put in by several thousands of persons. For example, the first thing almost everyone looks forward to in the morning is a hot cup of tea. This cup of tea embodies the sweat and work of thousands of people. Let's work this out. The number of things we require to make a cup of tea are clean drinking water, tea, sugar, milk, gas, burner, crockery and so on.

Lets' consider the supply of clean drinking water. This is made possible because of the construction of huge reservoirs at a great cost. Next comes the maintenance of the water supply system by hundreds of workers.

Tea is grown in plantations and reaches the consumers through a huge network of hundreds of workers from the cultivation of sugarcane to the production of machineries required for sugar mills, thousands of hands are involved. The same goes for the supply of milk. Then comes the production of items such as gas, burners, crockeries, etc. all of these also require the service of hundreds of workers.

A good cup of steaming tea thus represents the work of several thousands of workers.

A3.1 Read the questions given below and choose the right option.

- a. What make our life comfortable?
 - (i) the changing fashion
 - (ii) a handsome income
 - (iii) the works of several thousands of people
 - (iv) our lifestyle
- b. The supply of clean drinking water is made possible because of
 - (i) sufficient rainfall
 - (ii) construction of huge reservoirs and regular maintenance of water supply system
 - (iii) regular maintenance of water supply system
 - (iv) construction of huge reservoirs
- c. A good cup of hot tea represents
 - (i) clean water, sugar, tea and milk
 - (ii) the person who makes the tea
 - (iii) the work of several thousands of workers
 - (iv) None of these
- d. "Embodies" means -

(i) includes	(ii) holds closely
(iii) to decorate	(iv) a symbol
- e. Tea is grown in.....

(i) plains	(ii) marshy lands
(iii) hilly or mountainous plantation.	(iv) forest plantation

Section B [Writing & Grammar]

B.1 You are Anila Sharma / Rohan Sharma, the Head Girl / Head Boy of Modern School, Dharamsala. On the occasion of Children's Day, your school is organizing a magic show for students from classes VI to VIII. Write a notice in not more than 50 words inviting students to watch the show. (word limit 50 words)

B.2 You are Kaveri / Kautabh, a resident of 24, Gulmohar Apartment, Noida. Write a letter to your friend sharing with her / him your experience of Jungle Safari you enjoyed with your family during the weekend.

B.3 A. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners.

- i. How long have you been living in _____ country?
- ii. _____ answer carries 20 marks.
- iii. _____ palace is this?

- iv. There is _____ milk in the jug.
- v. _____ child in the house was given a toy-train.
- vi. I could hear _____ word they spoke.
- vii. _____ road should we take?
- viii. Diamonds and coal are made of _____ same chemical element.
- ix. There were _____ packets lying on _____ table.
- x. Telekinesis is _____ ability to move physical objects using only _____ power of mind.

B. Complete the following conversation with suitable determiners.

- Teacher : Are (i)_____ the students present today?
- Ravi : No, madam, only a (ii)_____ have come today.
- Teacher : What is the reason of (iii)_____ absence?
- Ravi : (iv) _____ students couldn't reach because there was (v)..... accident on the way.
- Teacher : Has (vi)_____ one informed their parents ?
- Ravi : Yes Ma'am. (vii)_____ of them have reached for help.
- Teacher : We (viii)_____ should give whatever (ix)_____ help we can.

C. Fill in the blanks with correct determiners.

- i. _____ (Little / A little) knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- ii. My brother is _____ (a / an) engineer. He works in _____ (a / an) European company.
- iii. _____ (One / Other) option is travelling by bus. The _____ (other / another) is travelling by train. Yet _____ (other / another) option will be travelling by car. The choice is yours.
- iv. _____ (Many / More) people dream but only _____ (few / a few) can turn their dreams into reality.
- v. Give me _____ (some / any) sugar, please. There isn't _____ (any / some) in my tea.
- vi. _____ (Both / All) Rakesh and Rajesh can understand English but _____ (neither / either) of them can speak it.
- vii. _____ (More / Many) than 50 students have got compartments, _____ (most / more) of them in Social Science.
- viii. _____ (Each / Every) of the six bags contain 1000 coins.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners where necessary.

Tens of thousands of bats emerged from under (i)_____ bridge. It was (ii)_____ amazing sight. I learnt (iii)_____ lot about (iv)_____ creatures. (v)_____ baby bats are known as pups. (vi)_____ bat mother delivers only (vii)_____ pup. They are usually born in June/July. On (viii)_____ average, (ix)_____ pup weighs about (x)_____ third of (xi)_____ weight of

(xii) mother. (xiii) mother bat nurses
(xiv) baby for about five weeks and then teaches (xv)
pup to hunt. (xvi) bat mothers can locate (xvii) pups
from (xviii) distance by (xix) sophisticated system
called echo-location.

B.4(A) Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets

1. The school _____ (be) closed for Christmas holidays.
2. Sheena and Sanjay _____ (has) a week's holiday starting from tomorrow.
3. Day after tomorrow _____ (be) Monday.
4. The children _____ (leave) for their uncle's place this Saturday.
5. The inter-state bus _____ (leave) at 6 o'clock in the morning.
6. Their cousin Natasha's wedding _____ (be) scheduled for next week.
7. Sunday _____ (be) her wedding day and 10 o'clock in the morning
_____ (be) the auspicious time for the ceremony.
8. Sheena, Sanjay and their parents _____ (arrive) at 4 p.m. in the evening on the
day before the wedding.
9. The celebrations _____ (start) straight after their arrival.
10. It _____ (be) Sanjay's birthday next month.
11. I am sure everybody _____ (enjoy) the wedding.

(B) Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in the brackets.

- i. Once there was a king. He (a) _____ (know) for his benevolence. Every day he
(b) _____ (feed) the hungry and (c) _____ (clothe) the poor before he
(d) _____ (take) his food. He (e) _____ (do) so for many years. He
(f) _____ (love) by his subjects.
- ii. My mother (a) _____ (do) a lot of work. She (b) _____ (cook) food and
(c) _____ (clean) the house. Whenever, I (d) _____ (fall) ill, she looks
after me well. She (e) _____ (be) a religious person. She (f) _____
(narrate) many interesting stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata to us at bed
time. Right now, she is not at home.
- iii. I (a) _____ (run) for a bus when I (b) _____ (hit) my foot on something
on the pavement and (c) _____ (fall) over. I tried to get up but couldn't
(d) _____ (move). I had a terrible pain in my left foot. I (e) _____ (sprain)
my ankle very badly. I was limping when some passer by (f) _____ (notice) me.

B.5(A) Read the dialogue and complete the paragraph using reported speech.

- Dolly : Molly, I've brought a gift for you.
Molly : Oh, really? Thanks a lot. But you shouldn't have bothered.
Dolly : Open it. I'm sure you'll love it.
Molly : It's indeed wonderful. How did you know that I like this colour?
Dolly : Oh, that's easy. Anyway, I'm glad you like it.

Dolly told Molly that (a)_____ . Molly was surprised and thanked her. She further added (b)_____. Dolly requested Molly (c)_____. Molly said (d)_____ and further asked (e)_____. Dolly remarked (e)_____ and further added (f)_____.

(B) Read the dialogue and complete the paragraph using reported speech :

Salesgirl : Good morning, sir. How can I express my gratitude for letting me in for this meeting with you? Thank you, sir.

Chairman : Young lady, you should be really lucky. In fact, you should feel flattered that I allowed you to come in here. Do you know, since morning I've already turned down six salespersons from entering my office?

Salesgirl : Yes, sir. I know. In fact, I was one of them.

The salesgirl (a)_____ and wondered (b)_____. Then she (c)_____. The chairman told the young lady (d)_____ and added (e)_____. Then he asked her(f)_____. The salesgirl said (g)_____ and (h)_____.

(C) Customer : Waiter, come here.

Waiter : Yes, Sir.

Customer : Look, there are flies in my soup.

Waiter : But sir, they are fresh flies.

Customer : What do you mean?

Waiter : They arrived only this morning, Sir?

The customer (a)_____. When the waiter approached, he said (b)_____. The waiter protested that (c)_____. The customer asked (d)_____. The waiter politely replied (e)_____.

B.6 Rearrange the jumbled words and phrases into meaningful sentences.

- (a) Poland / art paintings / long / has a / in making / distinguished tradition /
- (b) landlord donated / to the / the rich / school / all his money /
- (c) and / every / for war / was awake / villager / hurriedly / prepared /
- (d) seen him / though / had ever / he was / no one / very famous /
- (e) in future / working / with / we / you / forward to / look /
- (f) the / Indian / English / exploited / the / farmers /
- (g) pay / the / had to / poor farmers / high fines / very /
- (h) natural disasters / farmers / share of taxes / even / pay / their / in times of / the / had to /
- (i) teeth/ are / our/ important/ an/ part /our body/ of
- (j) neglect /yet /often tend/ we /to/ them
- (k) need proper/ and treatment /they/ care

- (l) us do /a visit /the dentist / to/ help /that/ can
- (m) forms over/ a huge / hurricane is/ that/ a/ a warm ocean/ spinning storm
- (n) upto / can/ be/ wide /300 miles / it
- (o) in the centre /around/ a calm area/ of/ it swirls/ the storm.
- (p) high winds / land, they/ when/ bring / hurricanes/ reach
- (q) in china /over /flew flags /4,000 years/ people/ ago
- (r) had its /each /the army /own flag/ part of.
- (s) help /their leaders/ the soldiers/ see/ with their / could.
- (t) of wood /flags were/ them/ sticks /with/ early/ pictures cut into.

Section C (Literature)

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY

C.1 Read the lines and answer the questions that follow:

'Uncle, where is Terenty?' she asks everyone she meets. No one answers. They are all preoccupied with the approaching storm and take refuge in their huts. At last she meets Salinty Silitch....

- a. Who is the speaker?
- b. Who is Terenty?
- c. Why is the speaker looking for him?
- d. Who is Salinty Silitch? Is he able to help the speaker?

ELEPHANTS RAID THE KITCHEN :

C.2 'But one day there was a whole stalk of over ripe, almost fermented, bananas'.

- a. What did Tuskless see?
- b. What did he immediately do?

I THINK I COULD TURN AND LIVE WITH ANIMALS

C.3 (A) I think I could turn and live with animals,

they are so placid and self - contain'd

I stand and look at them long and long

- a. Name the poem and the poet.
- b. What is the poet's desire?
- c. According to the above lines, what are the qualities that endear animals to the poet?

(B) I wonder where they get these tokens,

Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them?

- a. What are the 'tokens' that the poet says he may have dropped long ago, and which animals have kept for themselves?

Supplementary Reader

THE STALLED OX

C.4 What did Adela expect Eshley to do? Why? Was it fair of her to expect so? Give reasons.

C.5 The episode was a turning point in Eshley's artistic career. Which episode is being talked of here? How was it a turning point?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

English Worksheet — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

Q.1 Rearrange the following into sentences :

- i. never / seen / the world / has / a more / generous / human being / ?
- ii. Harry Potter / Sonia / owns / the / series / entire /
- iii. The / biggest / the / is / ocean / world / in / the / Atlantic.
- iv. will / an / important / The / Prime Minister / make / announcement / tomorrow
- v. spotted / tiger / park / at / national / I / a / the

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with much, many, little, a little, the little, few, a few or the few. More than one answer may be possible in certain cases:

- i. I did not have _____ problem in locating your house. But the train was late by _____ minutes. Besides, we had to wait at quite red light signals. So _____ got late.
- ii. I am facing _____ problem in dealing with your son Somesh. It is unfortunate that he takes _____ interest in his studies. Usually he does not do his homework. And on some days _____ homework he has done is full of mistakes.
- iii. Neha: Madam, _____ students have not understood this chapter. They find _____ difficult.
Teacher : There must be at least _____ students who have understood it.
Neha : Yes, Madam, but they are very few.
Teacher : I would be happy if _____ students who have understood it explain it to the rest of the class.

Q.3 Fill in the blanks with determiners :

The subject of _____ talk is the need of abolishing homework. Giving homework is a very old practice. But _____ disadvantages outnumber _____ advantages. It does help children to revise _____ lessons. But it leaves them no time to attend to _____ hobbies. My neighbour Sumi reads in a progressive school. In _____ school, they have abolished homework. But in _____ brother Sushant's school, the practice still continues. _____ teachers probably compete with one another to burden the children with homework. As a result, when Sumi is watching _____ favourite television programme or tending _____ plants, Sushant is pouring over _____ books. If you look at _____ faces, you will find that Sumi is always fresh while Sushant is always tired.

Q.4 Report the following conversations in your own words.

Teacher : Where is your project ?

Student : I have not brought it, Sir.

Teacher : I will not award you any grade if you do not bring it on Monday.

Student : I'm sorry, Sir. I'll definitely bring it on Monday.

The teacher asked the student (a) _____

The student replied (b) _____

The Teacher warned that (c) _____

The student apologised and further added (d) _____

- (B) Ronnie : Mom, I am very hungry. Please give me something to eat.
- Mom : What will you like to eat?
- Ronnie : I will eat anything that you can give me.
- Mom : Please bring me bread from the refrigerator so that I can make sandwiches for you.
- Ronnie told his mom (a) _____.
He requested her (b) _____.
Mom asked him (c) _____.
Ronnie replied (d) _____.
Mom requested him (e) _____.

Q.5(A) Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs as given in the brackets.

Two persons (i).....(rob) of Rs one lakh at a traffic junction in Calcutta yesterday. The robbers (ii).....(stop) their scooter at a red light at about 10.30 a.m. and (iii).....(threaten) them with a knife. They (iv).....(manage) to escape in the crowd. The victims (v).....(keep) the money in the scooter. They (vi).....(withdraw) cash from a bank nearby. The robbers (vii).....(be) on foot and (viii).....(take) advantage of the crowded bazaar.

Hello Kriti

- (B) I (i).....(not hear) from you for long. So I (ii).....(think) why not write to you to find out how you (iii).....(do) these days. Yesterday I (iv).....(meet) your mother. She is fine. She (v)(plan) to visit you sometime next week. I(vi).....(see) if I too can join her.

It (vii).....(rain) here for the last three days. How (viii).....(be) the weather in Chennai ? When (ix).....(you / have) your autumn break?

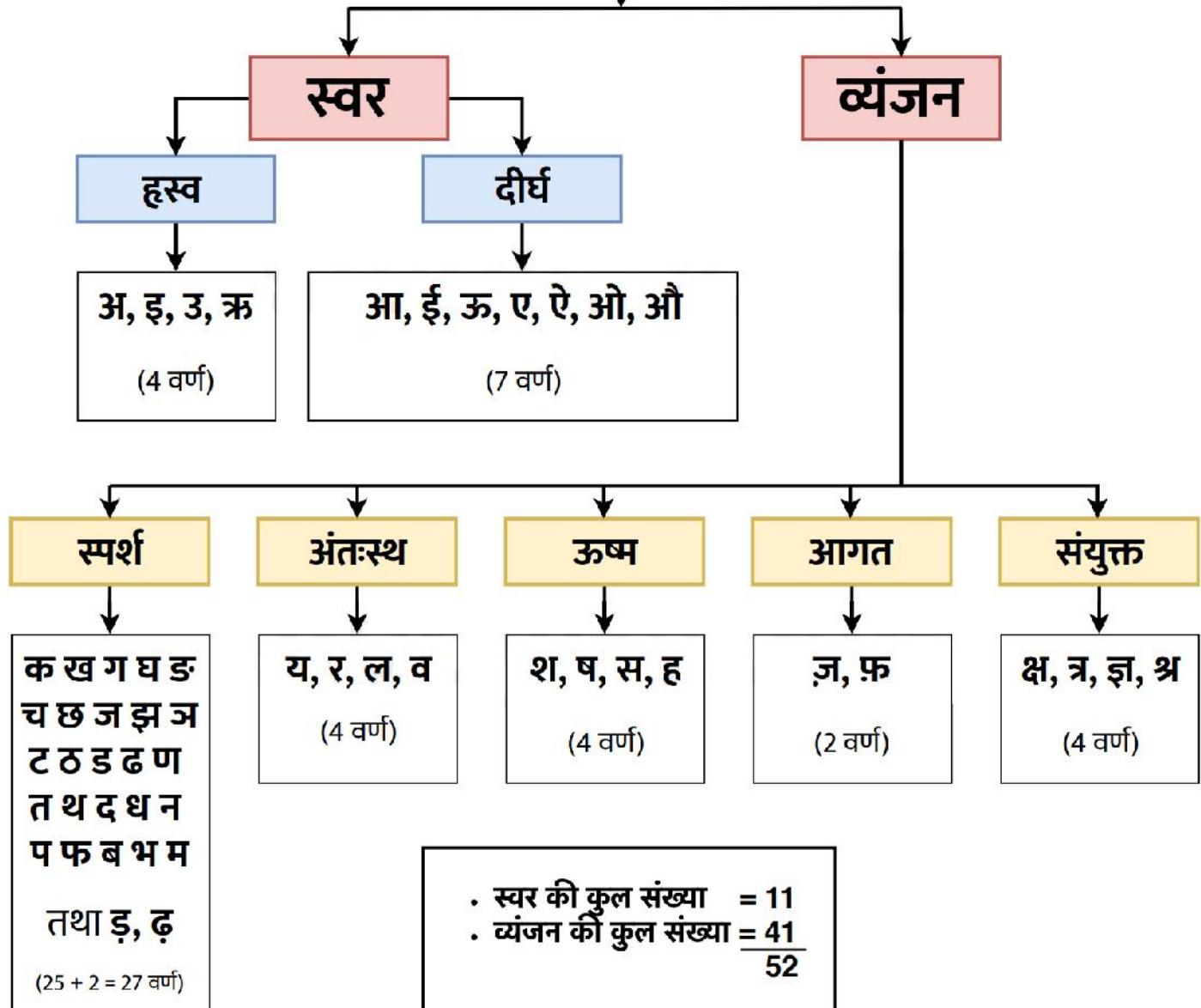


दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

हिन्दी अतिरिक्त कार्य 2022-23, सत्र-प्रथम, खण्ड-1

कक्षा - आठवीं

वर्णमाला



प्र01

निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

भारत की यह विशेषता चली आ रही है कि यहाँ के संत, कवि और साहित्यकार विभिन्न जातियों, भाषाओं और धर्मों के आपसी संघर्षों को मिटाते चले आए हैं। वे बीच का ऐसा मार्ग निकालते आए हैं ताकि लोग आपसी मतभेद के बावजूद मिल-जुलकर रह सकें। वाल्मीकि, कालिदास, कबीर, नानक, जायसी, रसखान आदि कवियों और संतों ने भारतीय संस्कृति को आपसी समन्वय का मार्ग दिखाया है। तुलसीदास भी इन्हीं संतों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। उन्होंने विभिन्न वर्गों, वर्गों और जातियों के आपसी टकराव को रोककर मेलजोल बढ़ाने को अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य बनाया। उनके सामने यह समस्या थी कि वे आपसी भाईचारे को कैसे बढ़ाएँ? उन्होंने समाज की स्थिति को देखा और समझा। उन्होंने राम और रावण जैसे व्यक्तित्वों को चुनकर उनके द्वारा भारतीय संस्कृति की महानता की स्थिति लोगों के समक्ष स्पष्ट की। उन्होंने दर्शाया कि भारतीय संस्कृति में सत्य के पक्षधर राम ही सदा समाज में पथप्रदर्शक बन सकते हैं, शक्तिशाली रावण नहीं।

- क. भारत के संत, कवियों, साहित्यकारों ने क्या कार्य किया?
- ख. तुलसीदास ने किनके माध्यम से भारतीय संस्कृति की महानता लोगों के समक्ष प्रकट की?
- ग. तुलसीदास के जीवन का लक्ष्य क्या था?
- घ. भारतीय समाज का पथ-प्रदर्शक कौन बन जाता है?
- ड. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखें।

प्र02

निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

जिस जाति या जन समुदाय का अपना राष्ट्र नहीं होता, वह कितना ही गुण-संपन्न और विकसित क्यों न हो, उसका महत्व नहीं होता है। उसका अस्तित्व भी नहीं होता है। राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रीयता के निर्माण के लिए 'देश' नामक भू-भाग का होना आवश्यक होता है। जिनके भू-भाग छिन जाते हैं या प्राकृतिक अथवा अन्य कारणों से नष्ट हो जाते हैं, उनकी राष्ट्रीयता भी अपने आप नष्ट हो जाती है। राष्ट्रीयता का राजनीति से संबंध नहीं होता। इसका सीधा संबंध किसी भू-भाग की विशेष सांस्कृतिक चेतनाओं और संपूर्ण रूप में महान मानवीय चेतनाओं के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इसीलिए विभिन्न धर्मों, जातियों और विश्वासों को मानने वाले लोग भी किसी एक राष्ट्रीयता की भावना की सुखद छाया में रह और जी लेते हैं। राष्ट्रीयता शब्द मानवीयता के स्वरूप को उजागर करने वाला है।

- क. किस जाति का महत्व नहीं रहता?
- ख. राष्ट्रीयता स्वयं नष्ट कैसे हो जाती है?
- ग. राष्ट्रीयता का संबंध किससे जुड़ा होता है?
- घ. राष्ट्रीयता शब्द किसे उजागर करता है?
- ड. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखें।

प्र03

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

- क. भाषा किसे कहते हैं?
- ख. बोली किसे कहते हैं? बोली और भाषा में क्या अंतर है?
- ग. साहित्य किसे कहते हैं? इसकी कितनी विधाएँ हैं?
- घ. पद्य एवं गद्य साहित्य की विधाएँ लिखें।
- ड. हिन्दी के प्रमुख साहित्यकारों एवं उनकी रचनाओं के नाम लिखें।

प्र04

निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद एवं संधि करें।

सूर्यस्त +
नरेश +
महोत्सव +

मुनि+ईश
महा+ऋषि
शिव+आलय

शरणार्थी _____ + _____

भानु+उदय _____

लोकोपित _____ + _____

दीक्षा+अंत _____

प्र०५ उचित विकल्प चुनें-

क. गज+आनन

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. गजोनन | 2. गजानन |
| 3. गजनानन | 4. सभी गलत हैं। |

ख. हरि+ईश

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. हरीश | 2. हरिश |
| 3. हरेश | 4. हरैश |

ग. वधूत्सव

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. वधु+उत्सव | 2. वधू+उत्सव |
| 3. वधो+उत्सव | 4. सभी सही हैं। |

घ. वीरोचित

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. विर+उचित | 2. वीर+उचीत |
| 3. वीर+ऊचीत | 4. वीर+उचित |

ङ. ब्रह्मर्षि

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ब्रह्मा+ऋषि | 2. ब्रह्मा+ऋषि |
| 3. बृह्मा+ऋषि | 4. सभी गलत हैं। |

प्र०६ निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्द का पद-परिचय लिखें।

क. राजेश ने रमेश को पुस्तक दी।

ख. कमल पत्र लिखता है।

ग. हम उपर्युक्त में जाएँगे।

प्र०७ निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का सही अर्थ चुनें।

क. अँगूठा दिखाना।

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. बहुत चालाक होना | 2. तंग करना |
| 3. भाग जाना | 4. साफ मना कर देना |

ख. आग में घी डालना।

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. बुरी तरह हराना | 2. क्रोध व झगड़े का भड़काना |
| 3. जलन होना | 4. धोखा देना |

ग. आसमान सिर पर उठाना।

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. बहुत मेहनत करना | 2. भेद बताना |
| 3. बहुत शोर करना | 4. थक जाना |

घ. अंगारे उगलना।

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. मूर्खों में थोड़ा ज्ञानी | 2. असंभव काम करना |
| 3. नाश कर देना | 4. कठोरता या क्रोध दिखाने वाली बातें करना |

ङ. अपनी खिचड़ी अलग पकाना।

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. पीड़ा को और बढ़ाना | 2. नींद आना |
| 3. अलग रहना | 4. दखल देना |

प्र08

निम्नलिखित मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाएँ।

- क. अंग—अंग ढीला होना। _____
- ख. अकल पर पत्थर पड़ना। _____
- ग. अंधों में काना राजा। _____
- घ. आँख लगना। _____
- ड. अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना। _____
- च. आकाश से तारे तोड़ना। _____
- छ. आँखों में धूल झोंकना। _____
- ज. आसमान सिर पर उठाना। _____
- झ. अकल का अंधा। _____
- ट. अपना उल्लू सीधा करना। _____

प्र09 (अ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची लिखें। (1-15)

इच्छा	_____	_____	_____
अमृत	_____	_____	_____
आभूषण	_____	_____	_____
आँख	_____	_____	_____
अश्व	_____	_____	_____
अग्नि	_____	_____	_____
अंधकार	_____	_____	_____
आकाश	_____	_____	_____
उन्नति	_____	_____	_____
अनुपम	_____	_____	_____

(आ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों का उचित पर्यायवाची चुनें।

क. ईश्वर

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. भगवान | 2. परमात्मा |
| 3. प्रभु | 4. सभी सही हैं। |

ख. अतिथि

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. अभ्यागत | 2. लंबोदर |
| 3. मनोज | 4. लालसा |

ग. असुर

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. घोड़ा | 2. शशि |
| 3. राक्षस | 4. मदन |

घ. अहंकार

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. तुरंग | 2. सेवक |
| 3. पाहुना | 4. दंभ |

ङ. आनंद

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. हर्ष | 2. शोक |
| 3. तम | 4. तुरंग |

खण्ड - ग

प्र010 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

- क. भगवान के डाकिए कविता का प्रतिपाद्य लिखें।
ख. पक्षी और बादल को क्या कहा गया है? और क्यों?
ग. 'भगवान के डाकिए' में प्रकृति के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगाया गया है?
घ. पक्षी और बादल हमें क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं?

प्र011 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- क. बदलू कौन था? वह क्या काम करता था?
ख. किस घटना ने लेखक को अचानक बदलू की याद दिला दी?
ग. बदलू के घर का चित्रण कीजिए।
घ. बदलू ने जर्मींदार को चूड़ियों का जोड़ा क्यों नहीं दिया?
ङ. बदलू की बनाई चूड़ियों की दो विशेषताएँ बताएँ।
च. लाख की चूड़ियाँ पाठ के शीर्षक की सार्थकता सिद्ध करें।
छ. बदलू लाख की चूड़ियाँ कैसे बनाता था? वर्णन करें।

प्र012 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- क. बाज और साँप किसके प्रतीक हैं?
ख. इस कहानी से क्या संदेश मिलता है?
ग. साँप का निवास कहाँ था? वह अपने जीवन से संतुष्ट था या नहीं।
घ. बाज किस हालत में गुफा के सामने मिला?
ङ. साँप ने बाज को इस हालत में देखकर क्या सोचा?

प्र013 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- क. बकुल कौन था? उसकी माँ की मृत्यु कैसे हुई?
- ख. बकुल के जीवन का दुखद अध्याय कहाँ से शुरू हुआ?
- ग. बकुल ने साधू बाबा की किस काम में मदद की?
- घ. बकुल साधू बाबा के लिए क्या-क्या काम करता था?
- ड. साधू बाबा ने कमंडल के विषय में बकुल को क्या बताया?
- च. कमंडल किस प्रकार शुद्ध सोने का बन गया?
- छ. साधू बाबा को किसने मारा? उन्होंने भोजपत्र किसे और कहाँ से लाकर दिया?
- झ. बकुल ने छुरे को कहाँ छिपाया? और उसने क्या प्रण लिया?

खण्ड – घ

प्र014 दिए गए विषयों पर 80–100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

- क. वन – महोत्सव
- ख. मेरा प्रिय त्योहार
- ग. मैं पुस्तक हूँ
- घ. विश्व की शान – भारत

प्र018 निम्नलिखित विषयों पर पत्र लिखें।

- क. अपने मित्र/सखी को पत्र लिखकर बताइए कि आपके विद्यालय में वार्षिकोत्सव किस तरह मनाया गया।
- ख. अपने विद्यालय के विषय में जानकारी देते हुए पिताजी को पत्र लिखिए।
- ग. 'गर्मी की छुट्टियों में विद्यालय से नैनीताल घूमने जाने के लिए आज्ञा माँगते हुए पिताजी को पत्र लिखें।

पोर्टफोलियो कार्य – खड़ी बोली हिंदी का उद्भव और विकास

कला एकीकरण – "भगवान के डाकिए" का नृत्य प्रस्तुतिकरण।

प्र01 संधि कीजिए।

- नर + इंद्र = -----
 ज्ञान + इंद्र = -----
 नर + ईश = -----
 परम + ईश्वर = -----
 यथा + इष्ट = -----
 रमा + इंद्र = -----
 लंका + ईश = -----
 कपि + ईश = -----
 हरि + ईश = -----
 शची + इंद्र = -----
 पत्नी + इच्छा = -----
 नारी + ईश्वर = -----
 नदी + ईश = -----

प्र02 संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।

- मुनीश ----- + -----
 रवीश ----- + -----
 योगींद्र ----- + -----
 नारीष्ट ----- + -----
 सतीश ----- + -----
 रजनीश ----- + -----
 देवेंद्र ----- + -----
 राजेंद्र ----- + -----
 रामेश्वर ----- + -----
 लोकेश ----- + -----
 तथेंद्र ----- + -----
 महेंद्र ----- + -----
 रमेश ----- + -----



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Maths Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

RATIONAL NUMBERS

A number in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$, where p & q are integers and q $\neq 0$ is called a rational number.

Examples :

$$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{-4}{5}, 0, 1, -5$$

Terminating Rational Number :
0.8,
0.542
2.78

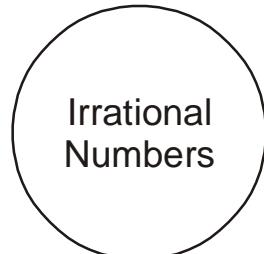
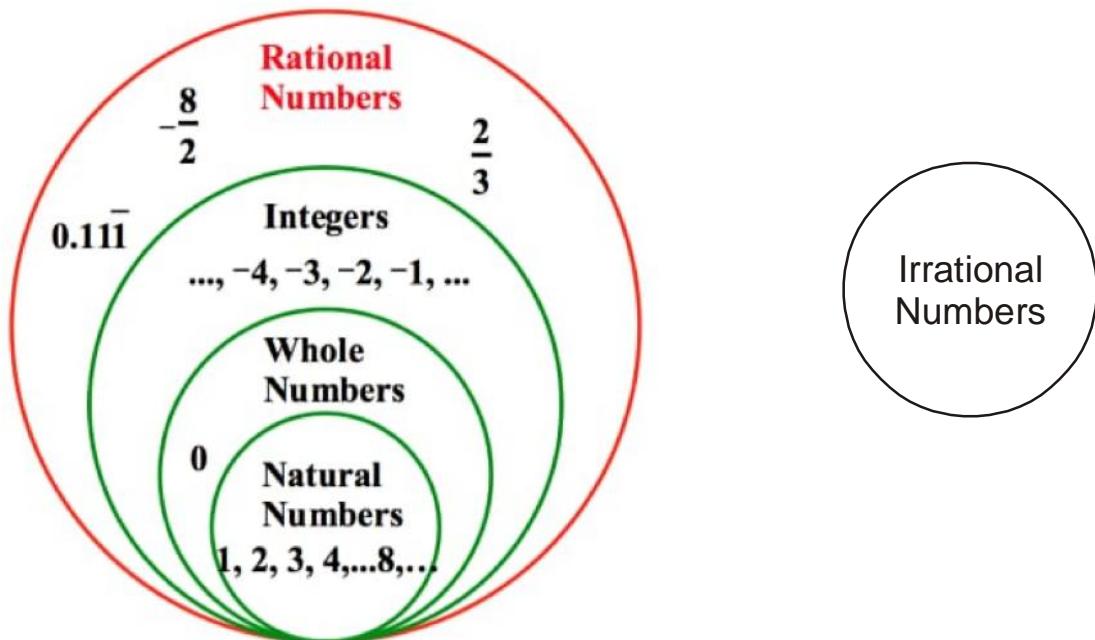
Non-Terminating Repeating rational numbers
0.521313
 $0.\overline{78}$
2.58989

There are infinite rational numbers between any two rational numbers.

Interesting Facts

The ancient greek mathematician Pythagoras believed that all numbers were rational, but one of his students Hippasus proved (using geometry, it is thought) that you could not write the square root of 2 as a fraction, and so it was Irrational.

But followers of Pythagoras could not accept the existence of irrational numbers, and it is said that Hippasus was drowned at sea as a punishment from the gods!



QUESTION BANK

Section - A

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1 $\frac{-28}{84}$ expressed as a rational number with numerator 4 is

- a. $\frac{4}{12}$
- b. $\frac{4}{7}$
- c. $\frac{4}{-7}$
- d. $\frac{4}{-12}$

Q.2 $(-36) \times \left(\frac{-35}{76}\right) \times \left(\frac{19}{15}\right) \times \left(\frac{3}{-2}\right)^{-1}$ equals

- a. -64
- b. -14
- c. 14
- d. 64

Q.3 The sum of the additive inverse and multiplicative inverse of 2 is

- a. $\frac{3}{2}$
- b. $\frac{1}{2}$
- c. $\frac{-3}{2}$
- d. $\frac{-1}{2}$

Q.4 Which of the following is not a rational number between -1 and -3?

- a. $\frac{-3}{2}$
- b. $\frac{-5}{6}$
- c. $\frac{-7}{5}$
- d. $\frac{-8}{3}$

Section - B

Fill in the blanks :

Q.5 Multiplicative inverse of additive inverse of $\frac{-5}{9}$ is _____.

Q.6 $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Q.7 The product of a rational number with its reciprocal is _____.

Q.8 $\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-5}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \frac{-5}{12}$

Section - C

Q.9 Find six rational numbers between $\frac{-1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$.

Q.10 The cost of $2\frac{1}{3}$ metres of cloth is ₹ $75\frac{1}{4}$. Find the cost of cloth per metre.

Q.11 What should be subtracted from $\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} \right)$ to get $\frac{1}{2}$?

Q.12 Divide the sum of $\frac{-3}{4}$ and $\frac{-5}{12}$ by their product.

Q.13 Verify associative law of addition for $\frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{-7}{15}$.

Q.14 Rita had ₹ 3000. She spent $\frac{1}{3}$ of her money on notebooks and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remainder on stationery items. How much money is left with her?

HOTS

Q.1 Huma, Hubna and Seema received a total of ₹ 2016 as monthly allowances from their mother such that Seema gets $\frac{1}{2}$ of what Huma gets and Hubna gets $1\frac{2}{3}$ times Seema's share. How much money do three sisters get individually? . .

Q.2 A mother and her two daughters got a room constructed for ₹ 62,000. The elder daughter contributes $\frac{3}{8}$ of her mother's contribution while the younger daughter contributes $\frac{1}{2}$ of her mother's share. How much do the three contribute individually?

SQUARES AND SQUARE ROOTS

Interesting facts

Square Root Day is celebrated on days when both the day and the month are the square root ($\sqrt{}$) of the last two digits of the year.

For example 4/4/16 is a square root day since 4 is the square root of 16.

QUESTION BANK

Section - A

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1 The sum of first n odd natural numbers is

- a. 2^n
b. n^2
c. n^2-1
d. n^2+1

Q.2 The hypotenuse of a right triangle with its legs $3a$ and $4a$ is

- a. $5a$
b. $7a$
c. $16a$
d. $25a$

Q.3 A perfect square number having n digits where n is even will have square root with

- a. $n+1$ digits
b. $\frac{n}{2}$ digits
c. $\frac{n}{2}$ digits
d. $\frac{n+1}{2}$ digits

Q.4 The value of $\sqrt{248 + \sqrt{52 + \sqrt{144}}}$ is

- a. 14
b. 12
c. 16
d. 13

Section - B

Fill in the blanks.

Q.5 $\sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Q.6 Numbers lying between squares of 25 and 26 are _____.

Q.7 The numbers ending with the digits _____, _____, _____, _____ are never perfect squares.

Q.8 Number of digits in the square root of 27225 is _____.

Section - C

Q.9 If $\sqrt{4096} = 64$ then find the value of $\sqrt{40.96} + \sqrt{0.4096} + \sqrt{0.004096}$.

Q.10 Write a pythagorean triplet whose one of number is 15.

Q.11 Find the least square number which is divisible by each of the numbers 9, 10, 12 and 15.

Q.12 Find the least number of 4 digits which is a perfect square.

Q.13 The area of a square field is 60025 m^2 . A man cycles along its boundary at 18 km/hr . In how much time will he return at the starting point?

Q.14 The cost of levelling a square lawn at ₹ 2.50 per m^2 is ₹ 13322.50. Find the cost of fencing it at ₹ 5 per square-metre.

HOTS

Q.1 Given that $\sqrt{8.5} = 2.915$ and $\sqrt{85} = 9.320$. Find the value of $\sqrt{0.00085}$.

Q.2 Find the value of $\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{21}}$.

EXPONENTS AND POWERS

Interesting Facts

Rules of Exponents or Laws of Exponents	
Multiplication Rule	$a^x \times a^y = a^{x+y}$
Division Rule	$a^x \div a^y = a^{x-y}$
Power of a Power Rule	$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$
Power of a Product Rule	$(ab)^x = a^x b^x$
Power of a Fraction Rule	$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}$
Zero Exponent	$a^0 = 1$
Negative Exponent	$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$
Fractional Exponent	$a^{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt[y]{a^x}$

#11

TO FIND A CUBE ROOT OF A LARGE NUMBER,
 YOU ONLY HAVE TO MEMORIZE THE CUBES OF NUMBERS 1 TO 10.
 TAKE THE LAST DIGIT OF YOUR NUMBER - IT'LL BE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE RESULT.
 THEN IGNORE THE LAST 3 DIGITS, LOOK AT WHAT REMAINS, AND FIND WHICH OF THE FIRST 10 CUBES IS THE CLOSEST TO IT WITHOUT GOING OVER.
 NOW PUT THE RESULT TOGETHER.

EXAMPLE: $\sqrt[3]{39,304} =$

 $3^3 = 27$
 $\rightarrow 34$

QUESTION BANK

Section - A

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1 The value of $3^5 \div 3^{-6}$ is

- a. 3^5
- b. 3^{-6}
- c. 3^{11}
- d. 3^{-11}

Q.2 The multiplicative inverse of 10^{-100} is

- a. 10
- b. 100
- c. 10^{100}
- d. 10^{-100}

Q.3 $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5 \div \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^5$ is equal to

- a. $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^5$
- b. $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^1$
- c. $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^0$
- d. $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^{10}$

Q.4 Which of the following is not the reciprocal of $\frac{16}{81}$?

- a. $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4$
- b. $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-4}$

c. $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-4}$

d. $\frac{3^4}{2^4}$

Section - B

Fill in the blanks.

Q.5 On dividing 8^5 by _____ we get 8.

Q.6 On multiplying _____ by 2^{-5} we get 2^5 .

Q.7 The expression for 3^5 with a negative exponent is _____.

Q.8 The value for $(-7)^6 - 7^6$ is _____.

Section - C

Q.9 Simplify :

i. $(2+3)^{-1} (2^{-1}+3^{-1})$

ii. $(3^2-2^2) \div \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2$

iii. $(3^{-1}+5^{-1}) \div \left(\frac{15}{8}\right)^{-1}$

Q.10 Find x so that :

i. $5^{3x+1}=125^4$

ii. $7^x \times 3^x \times 2^x=1764$

iii. $9 \times 3^x=3^7$

Q.11 By what number should $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-4}$ be divided so that the quotient is $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-2}$?

Q.12 Simplify :

i.
$$\frac{(49)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (32)^{\frac{1}{5}} \times (81)^{-\frac{3}{4}}}{(216)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times (243)^{-\frac{2}{5}} \times (64)^{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

ii.
$$\frac{25 \times t^{-4}}{5^{-3} \times 10 \times t^{-8}} (t \neq 0)$$

iii.
$$\frac{3^{-5} \times 10^{-5} \times 125}{5^{-7} \times 6^{-5}}$$

Q.13 If $x=\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-4}$, find the value of x^{-2} .

Q.14 If the diameters of Sun and the Earth are 1.4×10^9 metres and 1.275×10^7 metres respectively, compare these two.

HOTS

Q.1 Solve $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{(a+b)} \times \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{(b+c)} \times \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{(c+a)}$.

Q.2 If $(1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+10^2)=385$, find the value of $(2^2+4^2+6^2+\dots+20^2)$.

ART INTEGRATED PROJECT

Model Making – Foldable Wheel on Laws of Exponents

To make the foldable wheel, the students must cut the three wheels as given in Fig(i), (ii), (iii). Paste the circles in the centre of the wheel in such a way that rule name, rule and example overlap as shown below.

Make the sectors of the wheel as colourful as possible.

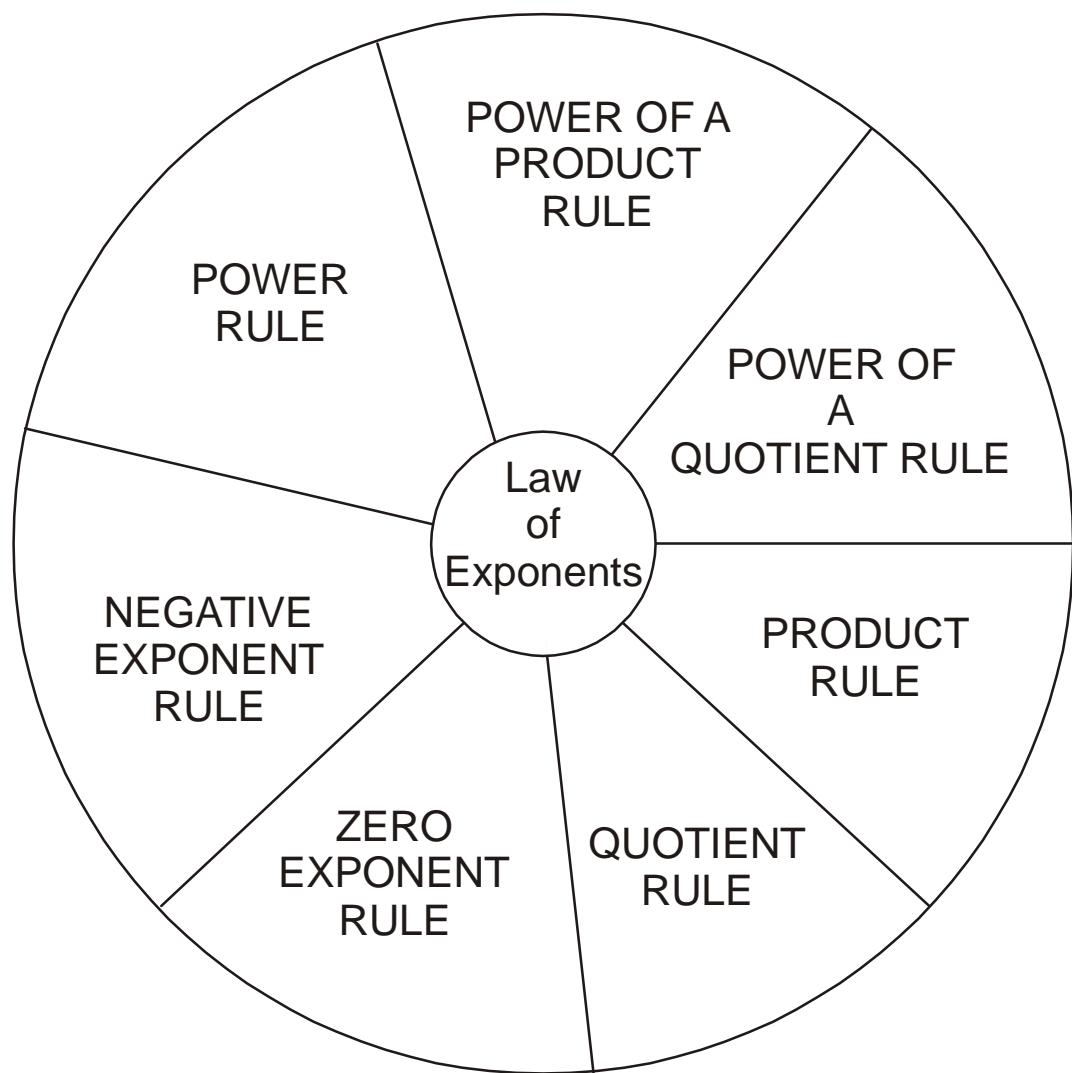


Fig. (i)

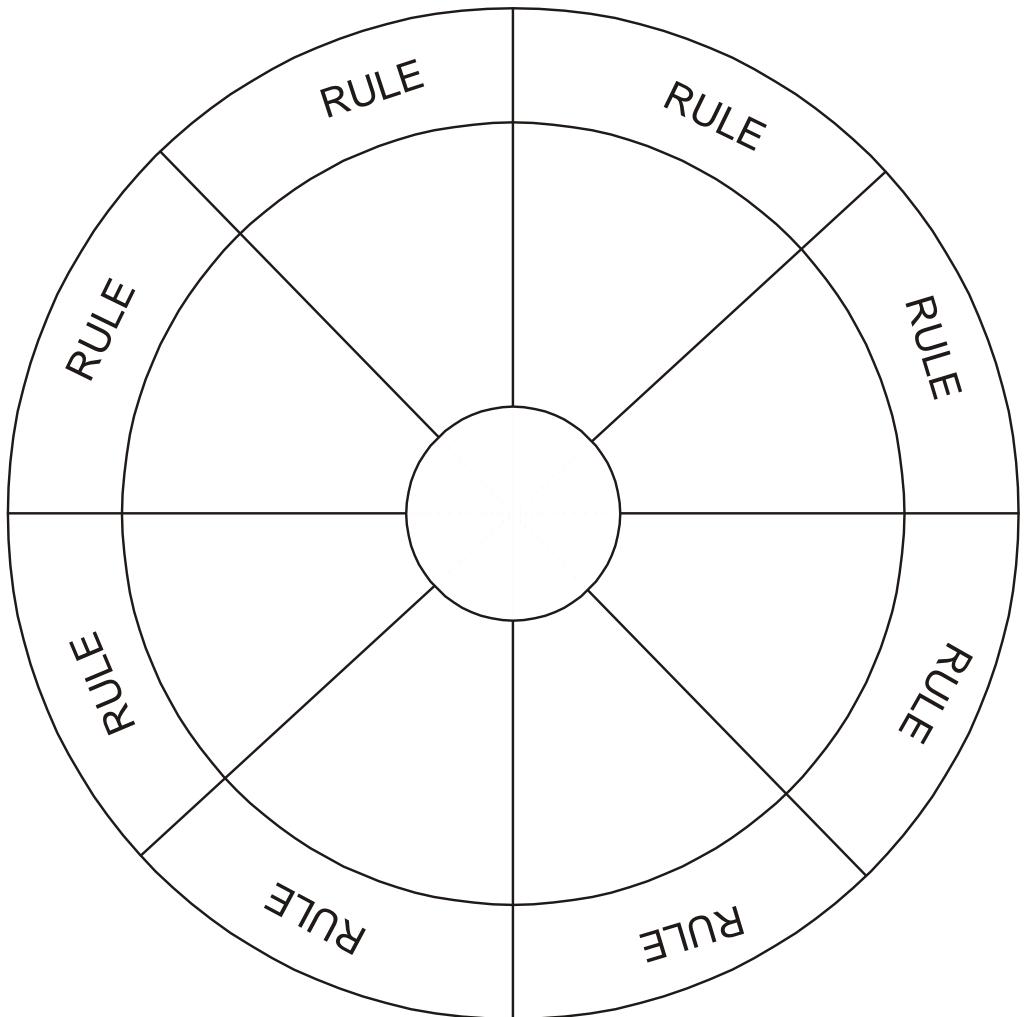


Fig. (ii)

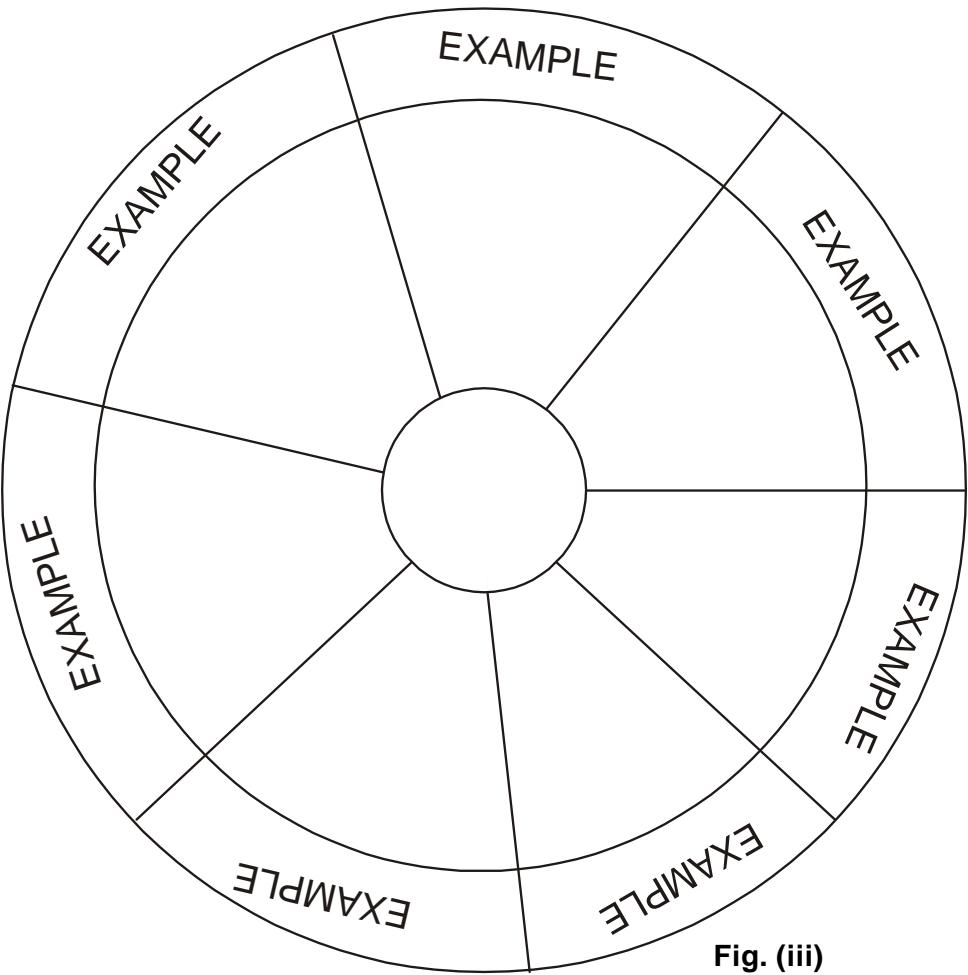


Fig. (iii)

CUBE AND CUBE ROOTS

QUESTION BANK

Section - A

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1 $\sqrt[3]{-a^3} \times \sqrt[3]{b^3}$, where 'a' and 'b' are positive integers equals.

- a. ab b. -ab

- c. $\frac{a}{b}$ d. $\frac{b}{a}$

Q.2 Which of the following is not a perfect cube?

- a. 128 b. 216
c. 512 d. 729

Q.3 If m is a cube root of n, then n is

- a. m^3 b. \sqrt{m}
c. $\frac{m}{3}$ d. $\sqrt[3]{m}$

Q.4 If a number ends in 7, then its cube ends in

- a. 7 only b. 9 only
c. 3 only d. 7 or 3

Section - B

Fill in the blanks :

Q.5 The cube root of a negative perfect cube is always _____.

Q.6 The cube of a 2-digit number may have at the most _____ digits.

Q.7 The cube of an even number will always be _____.

Q.8 The sum of the cube of first 'n' natural numbers is equal to the _____ of their sum.

Section - C

Q.9 Find the cube root of

- i. -27×2744 ii. 0.001728
iii. $\frac{-2197}{6859}$

Q.10 Multiply 137592 by the smallest number so that the product is a perfect cube. What is that number? Also find the cube root of the product.

Q.11 Evaluate : $\sqrt[3]{27000} + \sqrt[3]{0.000027} + \sqrt[3]{0.000000027}$

Q.12 The volume of a cubical box is 21.952m^3 . Find the length of side of the box.

Q.13 Difference of two perfect cubes is 189. If the cube root of the smaller of the two numbers is 3, find the cube root of the larger number.

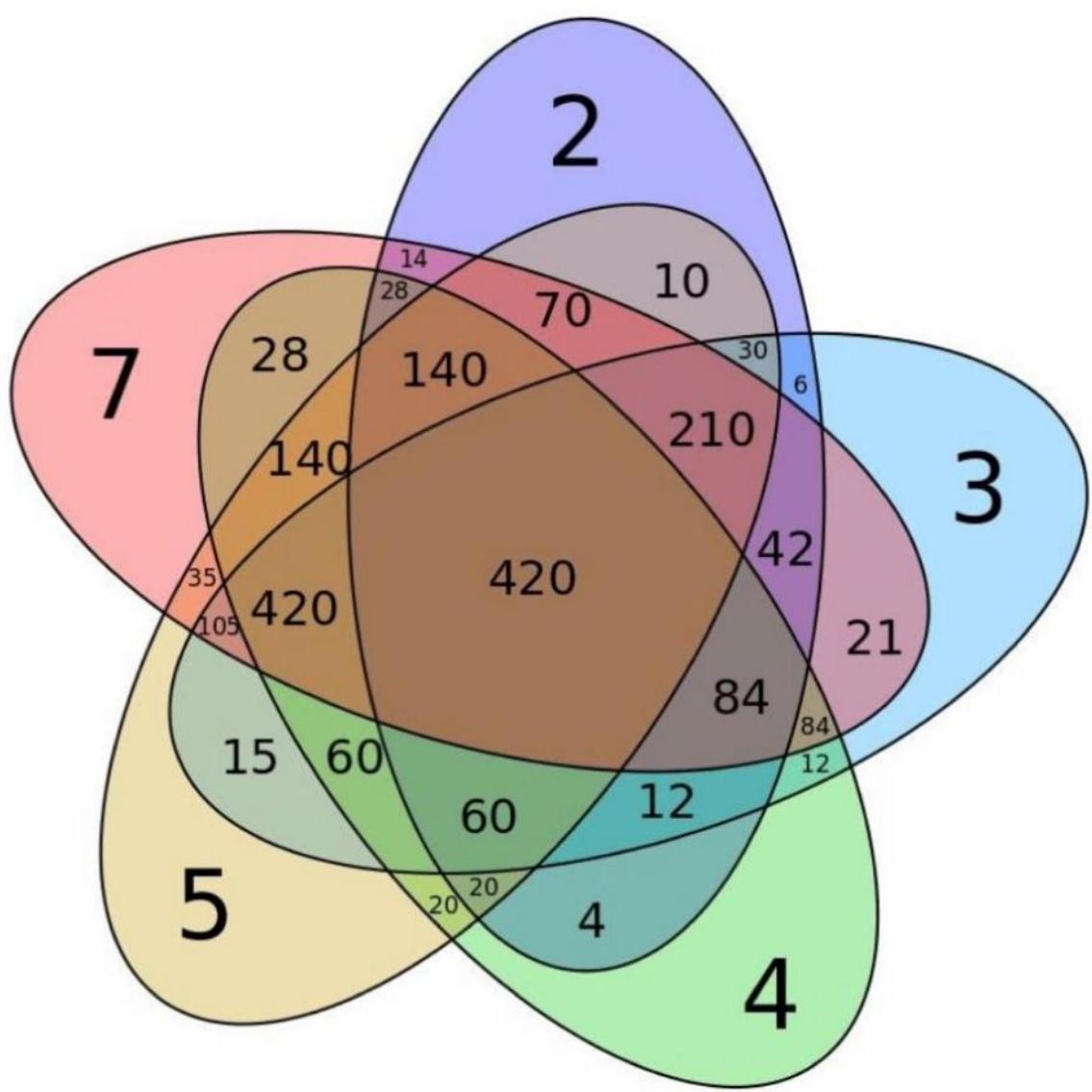
Q.14 Evaluate :

- a. $\sqrt[3]{512 \times 729}$ b. $\sqrt[3]{27} + \sqrt[3]{0.008} + \sqrt[3]{0.064}$

HOTS

Q.1 Three numbers are in the ratio 1:2:3. The sum of their cubes is 7776. Find the numbers.

Q.2 Two numbers are in the ratio 4:5. If difference of their cubes is 61, find the numbers.



PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

QUESTION BANK

Section - A

Multiple Choice Questions

Section - B

Fill in the blanks :

- Q.5** $10x+y$ is divisible by 10 if _____ is zero.

Q.6 Number 3^*12 is divisible by 9. So, the smallest digit which can replace * is _____.

Q.7 The sum of 2-digit numbers 'ab' and 'ba' is always divisible by _____.

Q.8 $212x5$ is a multiple of 3 and 11. The value of x is _____.

Section - C

- Q.9** If $36x\ 52y8$ is divisible by 9, what is the value of $x+y$.

Q.10 If x is a digit such that the number $18x71$ is divisible by 3, find possible values of x .

Q.11 Find the remainder without performing actual division when

 - 981547 is divided by 5
 - 51437986 is divided by 3
 - 798 is divided by 11
 - 9218743 is divided by 9

Q.10 Give an example of a number which is divisible by

 - 2 but not by 4
 - 3 but not by 6
 - 4 but not by 8
 - both 4 and 8 but not by 32

Q.13 If $56x32y$ is divisible by 18, find the least value of y .

Q.14 A four digit number $4\ ab5$ is divisible by 55. Find the value of $b-a$.

HOTS

- Q.1** Find the value of the letters in the given puzzle.

x B 1
_____ (B1)CB

- Q.2** Digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are each used once to form a 5-digit number ‘abcde’ such that 3-digit number ‘abc’ is divisible by 4, ‘bcd’ is divisible by 5 and ‘cde’ is divisible by 3. What is the value of digit ‘a’?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

General Science Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

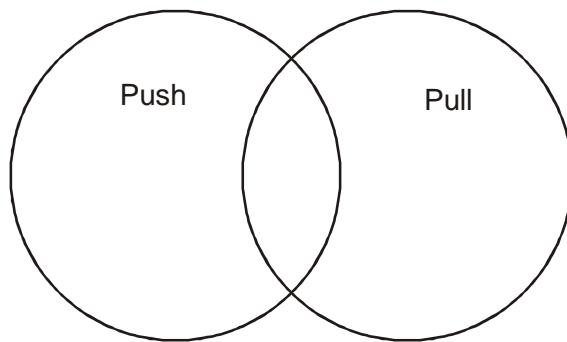
Class - VIII

PHYSICS

Topic : Force & Pressure

Entry Card :

Q.1



Complete the venn diagram show above by listing five activities in each section.

Q.2 In the picture shown below a child is pulling her toy cart. Can you help her to identify the three forces acting on her cart.

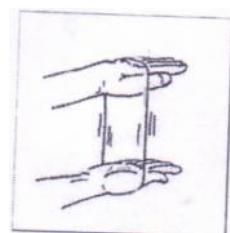


Sol. : (a) In vertical Direction _____.

(b) In horizontal direction _____.

(c) Obliquely _____.

Q.3 Identify the effect of force produced in actions shown below :



a._____

b._____

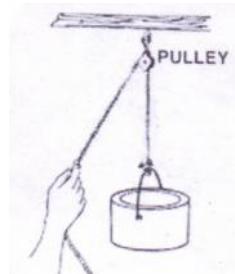
c._____



e._____

e._____

f._____



g._____

h._____

i._____



j._____

k._____

Q.5 It all depends on the DIRECTION!! 'A' & 'B' forces act on a cart, can you tell effect 'A' & 'B' will have on the cart and also give an example from real life.

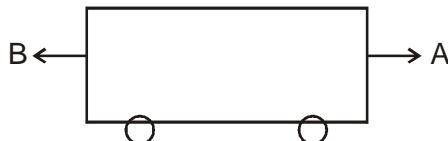
Case I :



• Effect of force : _____

Example : _____

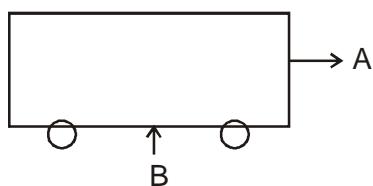
Case II :



• Effect of force : _____

Example : _____

Case III :

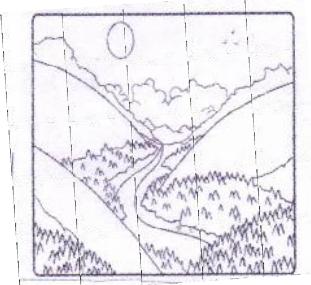


• Effect of force : _____

Example : _____

Q.6 Identify and define the force involved in the following images also mention its any two characteristics.

a.



Name of Force : _____

Characteristics : _____

b.



Name of Force : _____

Characteristics : _____

c.



Name of Force : _____

Characteristics : _____

d.



Name of Force : _____

Characteristics : _____

Q.7 How much force should Ram create through his car engine so that a steady speed of 30 km/h is maintained if the friction offered by the road is 250N.

Q.8



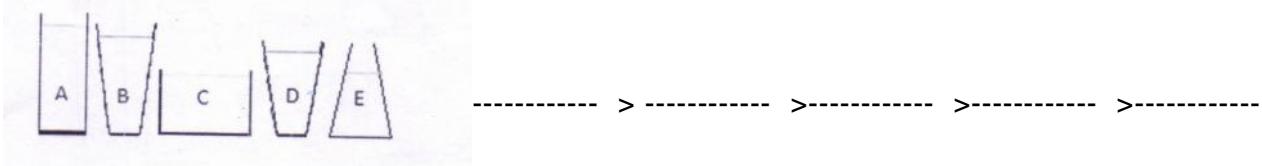
List any two medical problems which a mountaineer can suffer at high altitude.

Q.9



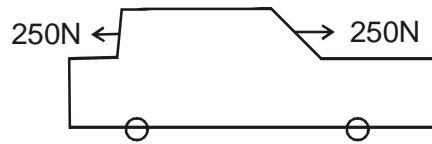
Which of the above will leave the deepest mark in sand. Give reasons for your answer.

Q.10 Vessels A, B, C, D & E are completely filled with water. Arrange them in decreasing order of the pressure at the bottom.



Exit Card

Q.1 The car in the diagram has two horizontal forces acting on it. It is initially travelling towards right at 10m/s.



- Name a force that acts against the motion of the car.
- Describe the motion of the car over the next few seconds due to the horizontal forces acting on it.
- Are the forces balanced or unbalanced? Give reason.

Section A (Very short answer type questions)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks :

- i. River flows down the hill due to the force of _____.
- ii. The pressure acting on a surface is _____ to the area of contact for a constant force.
- iii. Force can bring change in _____ and _____ of an object.
- iv. Force is completely described by its _____ and _____.
- v. _____ is defined as thrust per unit area.
- vi. A batsman hits a cricket ball which then rolls on the level ground. After covering a short distance the ball comes to rest. The ball stops due to_____.

Q.2 State whether following statements are true or false :

- i. Friction is an example of non-contact force. _____
- ii. Fluids exert equal pressure in all directions at the same depth. _____
- iii. Pressure decreases with increase in depth. _____
- iv. Force of gravitation exists between any two objects in the universe. _____
- v. Trucks have broader tyres so that the pressure exerted by them on ground is more. _____
- vi. Thrust is the force acting perpendicular to a surface. _____

Q.3 Give one word / term for the following :

- i. The force which keeps the earth revolving around the Sun. _____
- ii. Force acting between two charged bodies. _____
- iii. Force between a magnet and a magnetic material. _____
- iv. The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure. _____
- v. The force which is always attractive. _____

Q.4 Water begins to flow towards the ground as soon as we open a tap. This happens due to which force?

Q.5 Which force is used to separate solid pollutant particles from smoke given out from factories?

Q.6 What are contact forces.

Q.7 Give any two examples of non-contact forces.

Section B (Short answer type questions)

Q.8 Distinguish between mass and weight.

Q.9 Define atmospheric pressure? Why does it reduce with altitude?

Q.10 State the various effects of force.

Q.11 Define pressure and its S.I. unit. Also give the relation between Pascal and N/m^2 .

Q.12 Give two points of difference between balanced & unbalanced forces.

Section C (Long answer type questions)

- Q.13** With the help of an activity, show that liquids exert pressure on the walls of a container.
- Q.14 Give reason why**
- A wide steel belt is provided over the wheels of an army tank.
 - A sharp knife cuts objects more effectively than a blunt knife.
 - The porters place a thick round piece of cloth on their heads while carrying heavy loads.
 - Tip of a nail is highly pointed.
- Q.15** How does pressure inside liquids depend on the height of liquid column? Explain with the help of an activity.
- Q.16** Calculate the pressure if a thrust of 500N acts on 5m^2 surface area.
- Q.17** Calculate the force exerted if a pressure of 70 Pa acts on an area of 2 cm^2 .
- Q.18** Calculate the area of contact on which a thrust of 60 N acts to produce a pressure of 6000 Pa.
- Q.19** A brick weighs 30 N. Its dimensions are $10\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}$. Find the pressure the brick exerts on the ground if it is resting on
- $10\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$ area
 - $10\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}$ area
 - $5\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}$ area
- Q.20** Calculate the net force acting on the object, shown below in the figure.



CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

In a game of tug-of-war, Team A and B have four girls each. Team A pulls the rope towards right with the forces of 80 N, 100 N, 120 N and 110 N. Simultaneously, the team B girls pull the rope with the forces of 85 N, 105 N, 95 N and 130 N.

- Q1.** The rope is under a
- Contact force
 - Muscular force
 - Frictional force
 - All of the above
- Q2.** The force acting in the vertical direction on the rope is
- Muscular force
 - Frictional force
 - Force of gravity
 - Magnetic force
- Q3.** The magnitude of resultant force is
- 825 N
 - 415 N
 - 410 N
 - 5 N
- Q4.** Choose the correct statement from the following:
- The rope is under unbalanced forces.
 - The rope is under balanced forces.
 - Team 'A' wins.
 - None of the above.

Q5. The resultant force will act

- a. Towards team A
- b. Towards team B
- c. First towards team A and later towards team B.
- d. First towards team B and later towards team A

ASSERTION AND REASONING BASED QUESTIONS

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

Q1. Assertion: Nose bleeds at high altitudes.

Reasoning: Atmospheric pressure increases at high altitude.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Q2. Assertion: Two suspended glass rods rubbed with silk cloth move away from each other.

Reasoning: Unlike charges repel each other.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

General Science Worksheet — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

PHYSICS

Topic : Force & Pressure

- Q.1** A gas filled balloon moves up. Draw a diagram showing the upward and downward force acting on it. What is the relation between them. Can you name the downward force acting on the balloon?

- Q.2** Explain how rubber sucker sticks to the surface?

- Q.3** What is the relation between CGS & SI unit of force?

- Q.4** What are the effects that an unbalanced force can have on an object?

- Q.5** Describe an experiment to show that in a fluid the pressure is the same in all directions at the same depth.

- Q.6** Write two characteristics of (a) gravitational force (b) electrostatic force.

Q.7 How does the pressure change if

- a. force is tripled keeping the area constant

- b. force and area both are doubled

- c. Area is doubled keeping the force constant.

Q.8 Find out the area of a body which experiences a pressure of 10 Pascal by a force of 200 N.

Q.9 What will be the force required to exert a pressure of 10,000 Pa on an area of 2 cm^2 .

Q.10 A box of 6250 N has a base area of 5cm^2 . Find the pressure exerted by it on the ground.

Q.11 Give reasons - Frictional force does not exert pressure on the surface.

Q.12 Which force holds the atmosphere to the earth?

Q.13 Differentiate between force of gravity and force of gravitation?

Q.14 Any person can lie on a bed of nails without getting hurt. Justify.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

General Science Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

PHYSICS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

Topic : Force & Pressure

- Q.1** When two forces, simultaneously applied on an object, are equal and opposite, then these forces
- may move an object at rest.
 - act as balanced force
 - both 'a' & 'b'
 - neither 'a' nor 'b'
- Q.2** To reduce the pressure on a surface, without changing the applied thrust
- area of contact need not be changed
 - area of contact should be reduced
 - area of contact should be increased
 - None of these
- Q.3** The strength of force is expressed by its
- weight
 - mass
 - magnitude
 - direction
- Q.4** Earth revolves around the Sun due to the
- magnetic force
 - gravitational force
 - electrostatic force
 - frictional force
- Q.5** Which of the following is not true about atmospheric pressure?
- It is maximum at sea level
 - It reduces as height increases
 - It is equal in all directions at the same height
 - It increases as the height increases
- Q.6** The total force exerted normal to a surface is called
- pressure
 - thrust
 - force of gravity
 - none of these
- Q.7** 1 N equal to
- 10000 dynes
 - 100 dynes
 - 100000 dynes
 - 10 dynes
- Q.8** Which of the following is an example of contact force?
- Magnetic force
 - Muscular force
 - Electrostatic force
 - Gravitational force
- Q.9** Which of the following is not true for force of friction?
- Force of friction is a non-contact force.
 - Force of friction can never exert pressure.
 - Force of friction opposes motion.
 - Force of friction depends on the surfaces.
- Q.10** 100 Pa pressure can be produced on a surface if
- 1000N force acts on 10m² area
 - 200N force acts on 20000cm² area
 - 5.5N force acts on 0.055m² area
 - All of the above



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Chemistry Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I
Class - VIII

CHAPTER: ATOMIC STRUCTURE

SECTION A

I: BBC NEWS with chemists:

Let's walk into the past and interview or great scientists!

Atomic Theory Timeline

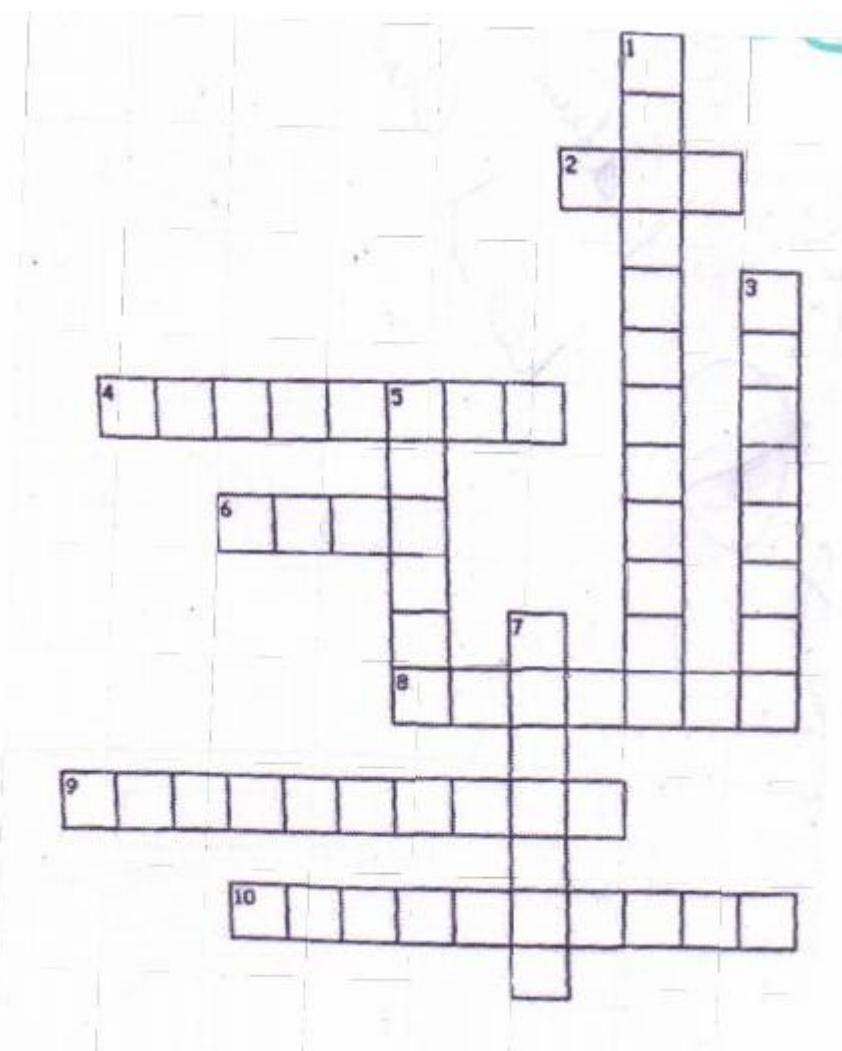
Here is a timeline of some of the major ideas.

Dalton Thomson Rutherford Bohr Chadwick Modern

Get into groups of 8 each. Prepare a talk show interviewing any one scientist

mentioned in the picture above and collect details about his family life, education, discovery and struggle.

II: Let's cross path with atoms and molecules



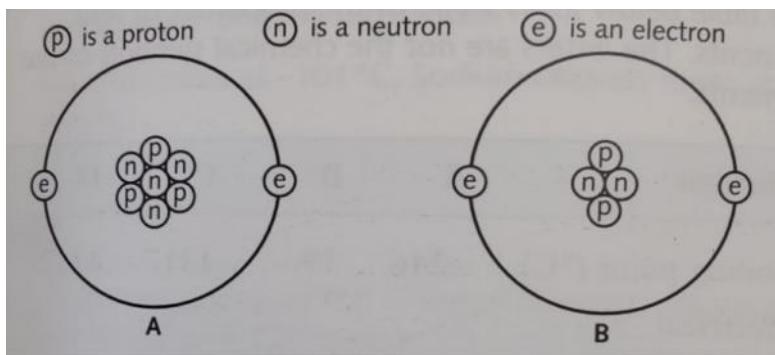
Across :

2. A charged atom is called an _____.
4. Atoms with the same number of protons and electrons but a different number of neutrons
6. Neutral atoms have a _____ charge
8. I do not have a charge 9. If an electron is added to a neutral atom, the atom becomes _____ charged
10. Number of protons plus neutrons

Down :

1. Number of protons
3. I move around the nucleus
5. My charge is positive
7. I am in the centre of the atom. I contain protons and neutrons.

III: The diagrams show an atom and an ion.

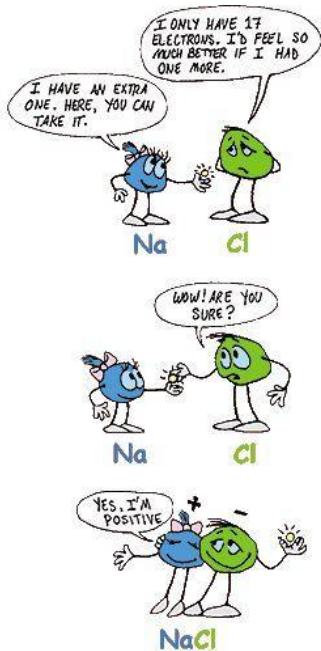


Answer the following questions:

- i. Explain which structure, A or B, represents an atom.
 - ii. Why are the electronic structures of both A and B said to be stable?
 - iii. Name the elements represented by A and B in the diagram.
 - iv. Complete the following sentence by writing the missing words.

At the centre of an atom is the which contains and

IV:

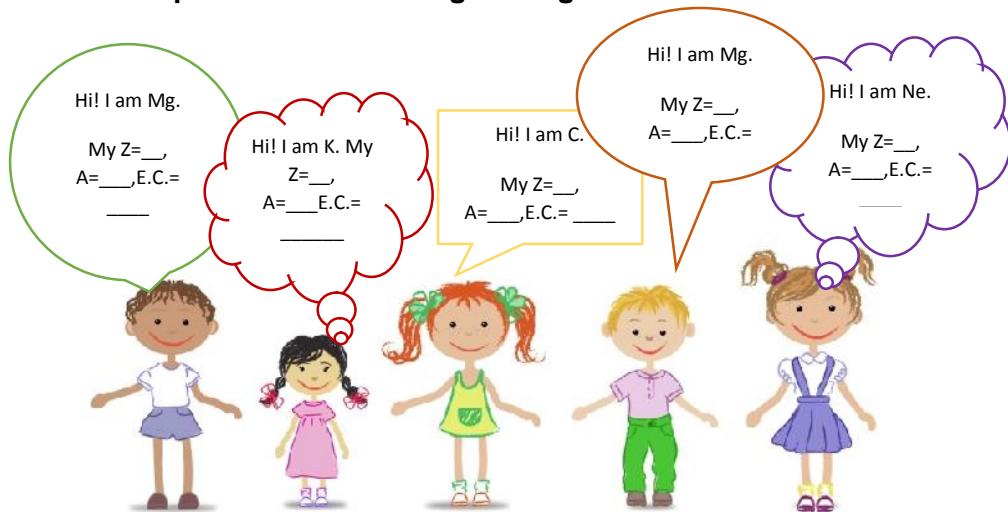


Show the bond formation in the following:

- i. Magnesium sulphide
 - ii. Sodium oxide

SECTION B

I : Complete the following dialogues:



II: MATCH THE COLUMN:

	COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2
A	Valence electron	I	Stable
B	Magnesium	II	Different atomic number, same mass number
C	Oxide ion	III	Electrons in outer most shell
D	Neutrons	IV	James Chadwick
E	Isobars	V	2,8,2

III Calculate the number of electrons, protons and neutrons in the following:

- i. Phosphide ion
- ii. Aluminium ion
- iii. Calcium ion
- iv. Neon ion

IV Let's see how much do we remember and complete the following table:

Symbol	Atomic Number	Mass Number	No. of Protons	No. of Electrons	No. of Neutrons
Na			11		12
K		39		19	
	7		7		
F				9	10
	8				8
S		32	16		
Mg			12		12

V:



I am an ion of an element X.
I have 3 positive charges. My
mass number is 27 and the
number of neutrons is 14.
What is the number of
electrons that I have?

VI :Compositions of the nuclei of two atoms A and B are given as :

A has 6 protons, 6 neutrons

B has 6 protons, 8 neutrons.

- (i) What are the mass numbers of A and B?
- (ii) What is the relation between A and B?
- (iii) Which element or elements do these represent?

VII: Assertion and Reason:

Assertion: Atoms are not electrically neutral.

Reason: Number of protons and electrons are different.

- a) Both statement and reason are true, reason is right explanation of assertion.
- b) Both statement and reason are true however reason is not a right explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true however reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false however reason is true.

SECTION C

I: Write balanced chemical equations for the following :

- i. Zinc oxide + Caustic soda
- ii. Calcium oxide + Hydrochloric acid
- iii. Barium chloride (aq) + Sodium sulphate (aq)
- iv. Zinc + Copper sulphate
- v. Aluminium oxide + Caustic potash

- vi. Silver nitrate + Sodium Chloride
- vii. Sodium carbonate + Nitric acid
- viii. Aluminium oxide + Sulphuric acid
- ix. Sodium oxide + sulphur dioxide
- x. Magnesium + dil. sulphuric acid

III: Differentiate between Na and Na^+ .

IV: Differentiate between isotopes and isobars.

V: Why ions are more stable than atom?

RESEARCH WORK:

Use internet or books from library to find out all the models of atom and their limitations.

CHAPTER: METALS AND NON-METALS

SECTION A

I: Look around you and list 6 items which you use in everyday life and complete the following table.

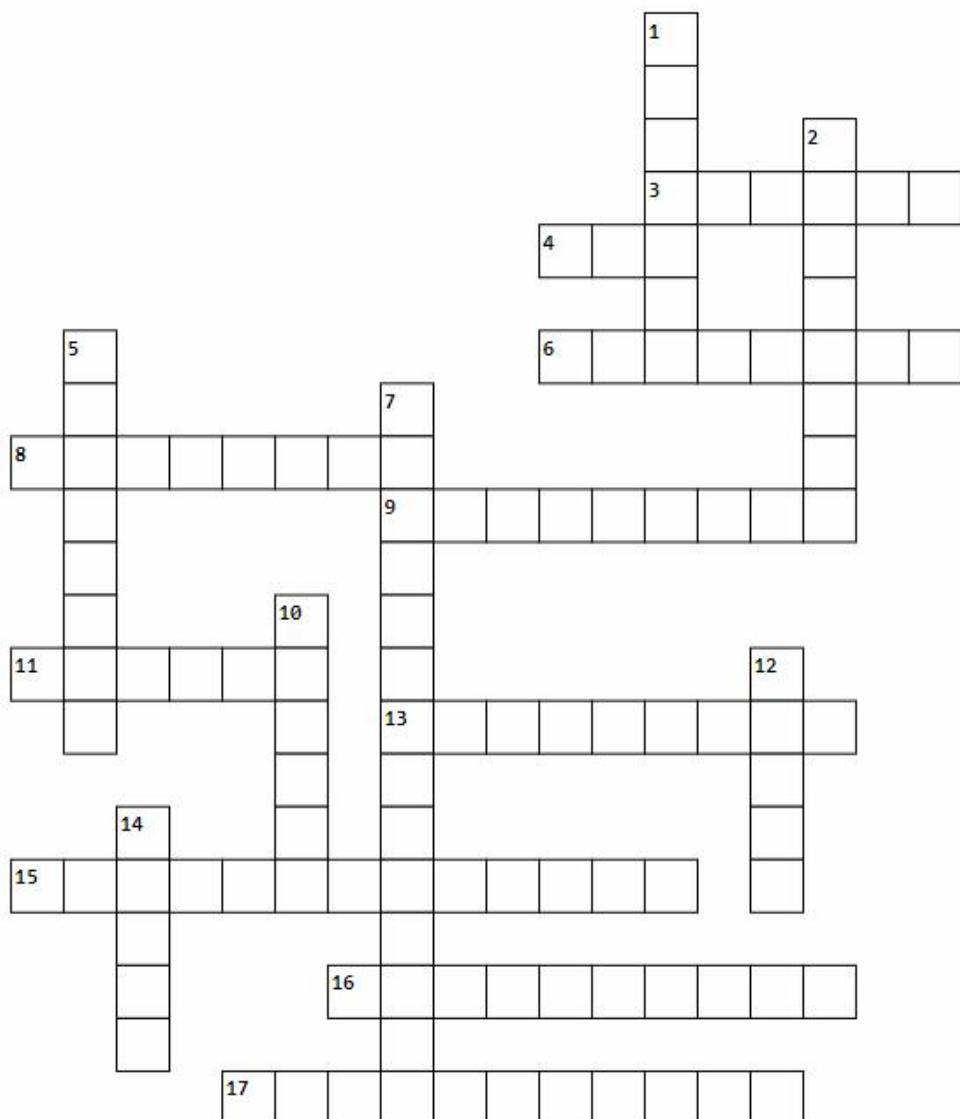


Metals and Non-Metals



Substance	Metal or non-metal?	Appearance	Is it flexible or brittle?	Is it hard or soft?	Does it conduct electricity?

II: FUN TIME:



ACROSS

3. About 80% of the elements are _____
4. Number of electrons in the first shell
6. First element on the periodic table
8. Able to be bent
9. Elements next to the zig zag line on the periodic table
11. An element's shine
13. Found on the right side of the periodic table
15. Table organising all the elements
16. Unreactive gases in group VIII of the periodic table
17. Element named after Albert Einstein

DOWN

1. The hardest natural substance, made from carbon
2. Very reactive non-metals in group VII of the periodic table
5. Element named after France (the country)
7. Another name for metalloids
10. Horizontal row of elements in the periodic table
12. Mixture of different metals
14. Families of elements in the same vertical column

III:

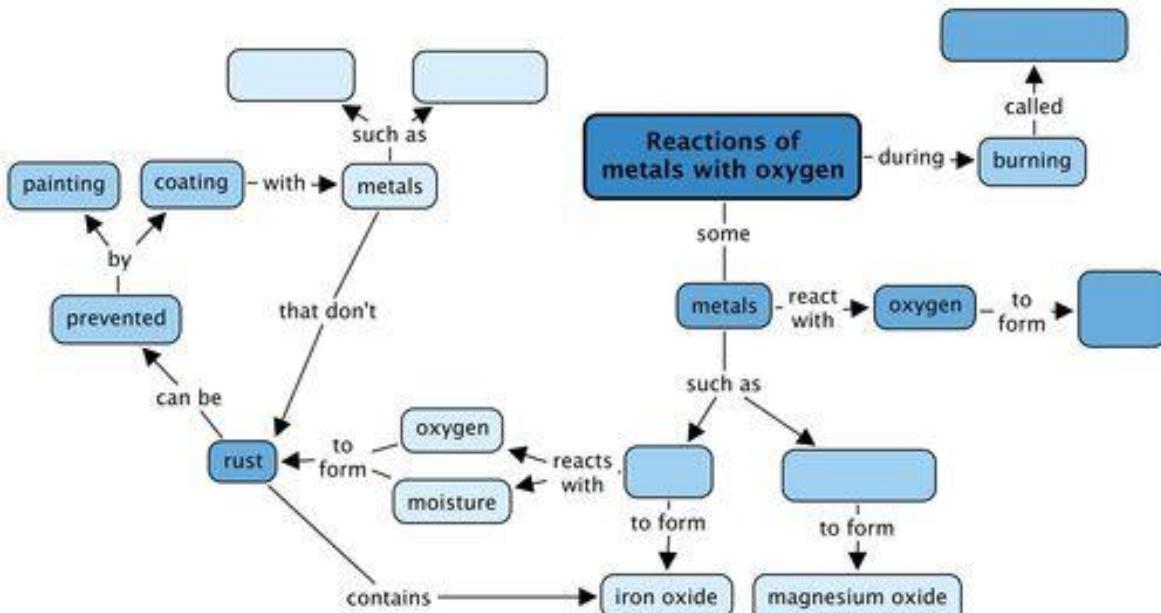
How to remember the Reactivity Series?

Please	Potassium	Most reactive
Stop	Sodium	
Calling	Calcium	
Me	Magnesium	
A	Aluminium	
Careless	(Carbon)	
Zebra	Zinc	
Instead	Iron	
Try	Tin	
Learning	Lead	
How	(Hydrogen)	
Copper	Copper	
Saves	Silver	
Gold	Gold	Least reactive

Answer the following question:

- Why the green colour of ferrous sulphate fades on adding zinc metal to it?
- A solution of copper sulphate was kept in an iron pot. After few days, the iron pot was found to have a number of holes in it. Explain the reason and write the equation involved.

IV: Complete the following table:



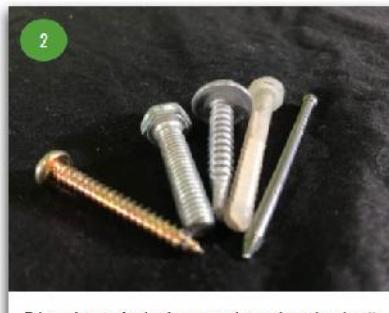
V: RUSTY NAIL EXPERIMENT

You Will Need:

- 6 Test tubes or plastic cups
- 6 Steel nails (avoid galvanised ones)
- Coke
- Water
- Lemon juice
- Vinegar
- Cooking oil.
- Optional: Saltwater, detergent.



Set up the 6 test tubes or cups as shown in the picture above. This experiment is very much about [variable testing!](#)



Take a photo and write down your observations of each nail at the start of the experiment. This is also a good time to enter this into your own [classroom blog!](#)

Optional: Weigh each nail with an accurate scale at the start and the end of the experiment.

Optional: Try different nails in the same liquid... do they rust differently?



Over the coming days take recording of each nail's condition.

- Which nail showed rust first?

- If you were able to weigh each nail at the end of the experiment, was there any difference between the nails? Why?

SECTION B

I: Complete the dialogues:



Hi! I am the most ductile metal. I am also called noble metal. Who am I?



Hi! I am the liquid metal. Guess my name!



We both are the lustrous non-metals. Tell our name and our uses.

II: MATCH THE COLUMN:

Column I	Column II
1. Malleable	(a) Can be transformed into wire
2. Ductile	(b) For making crackers
3. Oxygen	(c) Give sheets on hammering
4. Copper	(d) For disinfecting water
5. Sulphur	(e) All living beings inhale during breathing
6. Diamond	(f) For making electric wires
7. Sonority	(g) For making rails
8. Iron	(h) Hardest non-metal
9. Chlorine	(i) Ringing of bells
10. Platinum	(j) Used in making ornaments

III: Define corrosion and explain corrosion in case of copper & silver.





IV: Write down the uses of the following:

- i. Carbon
- ii. Nitrogen
- iii. Chlorine
- iv. Sulphur
- v. Iron
- vi. Magnesium

SECTION C

I: Give reasons for the following:

- i. The cooking utensils are made of aluminium.
- ii. Metals are used to make musical instruments.
- iii. Platinum is found in native state.
- iv. Phosphorus is stored in water.

II: Explain rusting of iron. Write the equation involved. Write 2 methods to prevent rusting.

III. Write balanced chemical equation for:

- i. Phosphorus + Oxygen
- ii. Zinc oxide + Potassium hydroxide
- iii. Sulphur dioxide + water
- iv. Potassium + oxygen
- v. Calcium oxide + water
- vi. Potassium + dil. sulphuric acid
- vii. Phosphorus pentaoxide + water

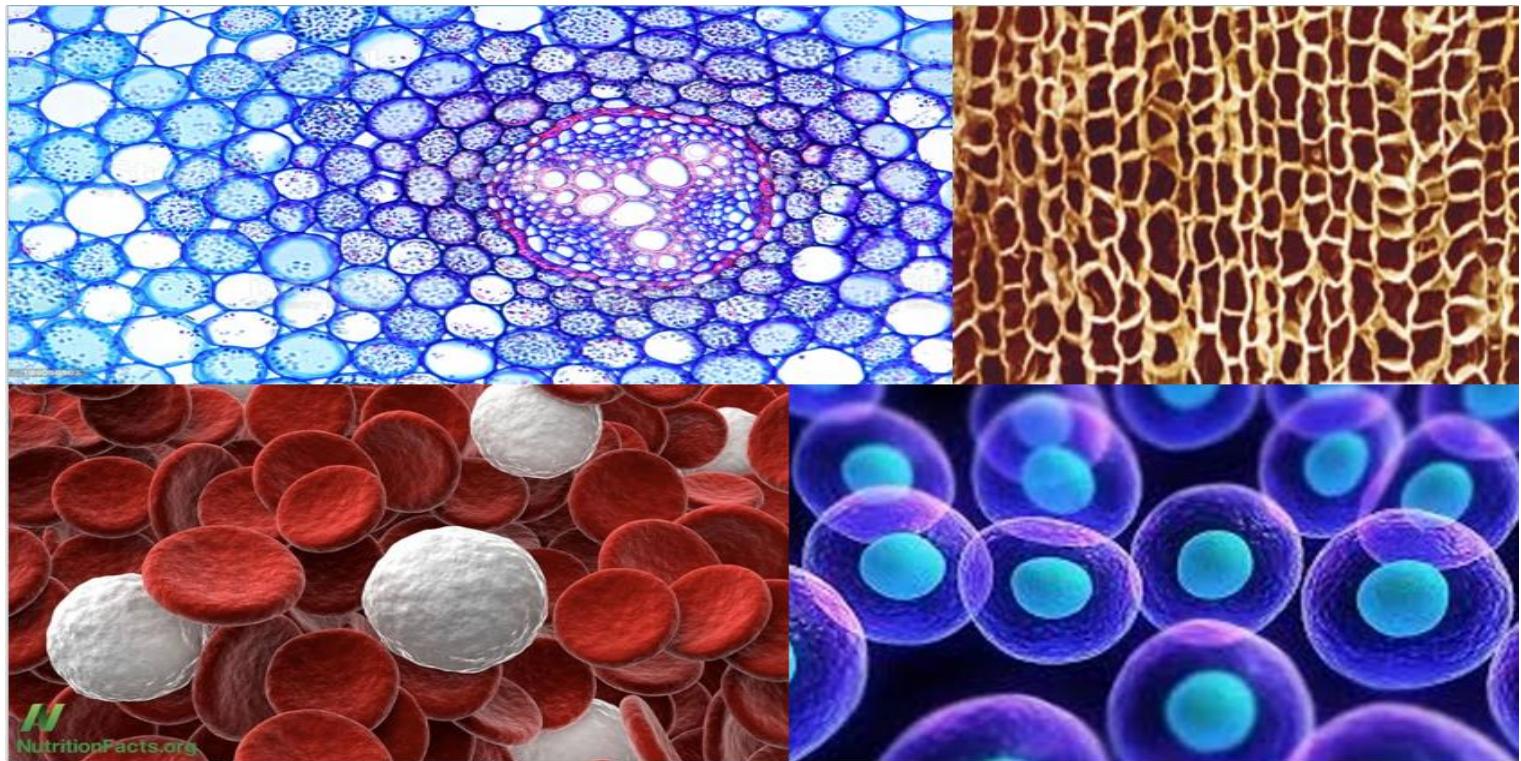


DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

General Science Assignment — 2021-22, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

BIOLOGY



— Robert Hooke —



By the help of microscopes,
there is nothing so small, as to
escape our inquiry; hence there
is a new visible world discovered
to the understanding.

Chapter: Cell structure and function

Section A:

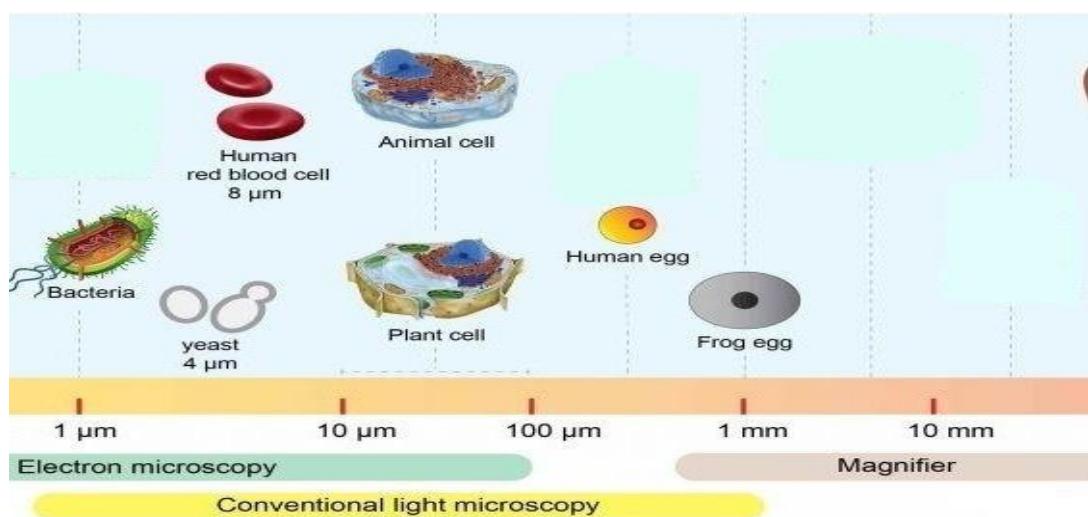
Q.1 The discovery of cell would not have been possible without microscopes. In the last four centuries, microscopes have improved by increasing their magnifying abilities. Nowadays, with the help of a microscope we can observe the objects even as small as one thousandth of a millimeter (one micrometer). This has helped the scientists to study the minute details of cell structure. Sometimes, the materials to be observed under the microscopes are stained by using certain colored dyes to identify the different components of the cell.

a) The magnifying power of the instrument shown in the picture refers to:



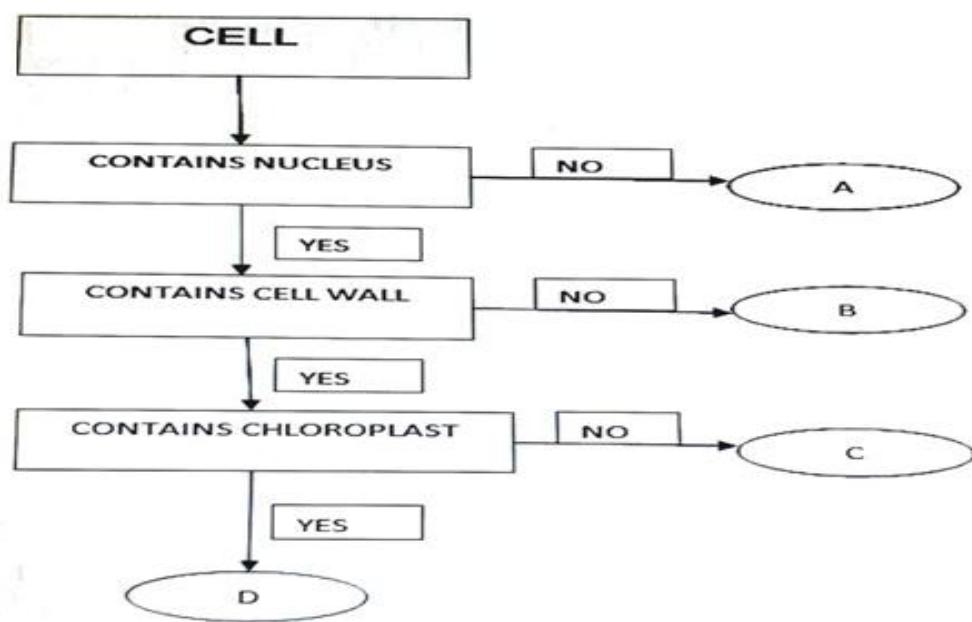
- (A) The ability to illuminate the object (B) The ability to magnify the image of the object
- (C) The ability to impart colour to different parts of the cell (D) None of the above
- b) After staining an onion peel and observing it under a microscope, Reema found the nucleus to be stained darker than the cytoplasm of the cell. Which out of the following is the correct reason for the same?
- (A) The nucleus is smaller in size than cytoplasm (B) Both nucleus and cytoplasm have different chemical composition
- (C) Both A and B are correct (D) None of the above is correct

c) Observe the given chart showing variation in the cell size. According to the given chart, which out of the following is the smallest cell?



- (A) Bacterial cell (B) Red blood cell (C) Yeast cell (D) Plant cell

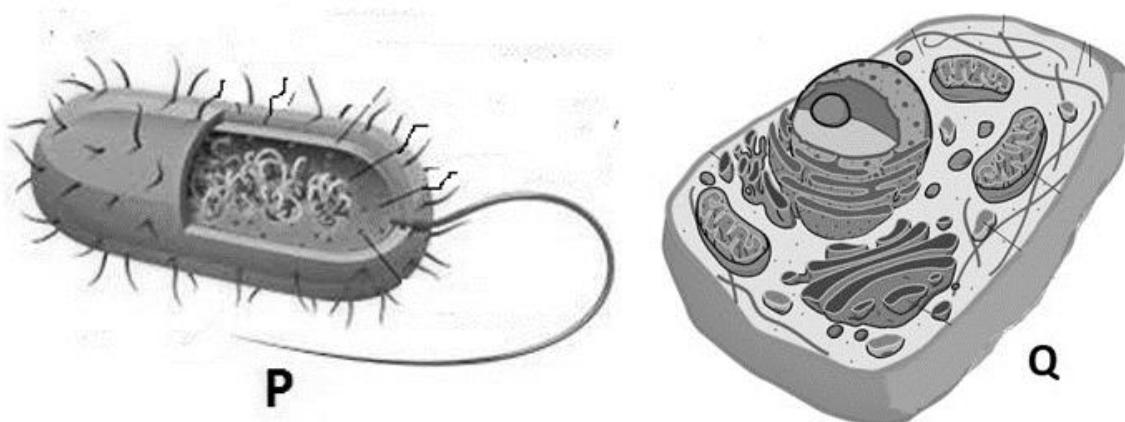
d) Study the concept map given below carefully. Which of the following cells best represent a cell found in the leaf of a plant?



- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

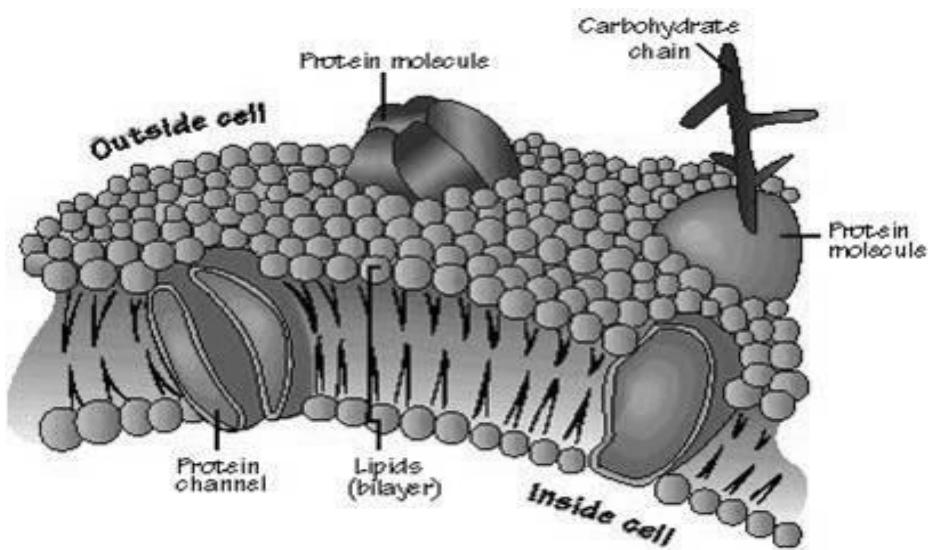
Q.2 Cells are grouped as prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. Prokaryotes lack a true nucleus and membrane bound cell organelles. Eukaryotic cell has true nucleus and has other membrane-bound organelles that allow compartmentalization of the functions. Eukaryotic cells tend to be 10 to 100 times the size of prokaryotic cells.

a) Observe the cells P and Q shown in the picture. Which out of the following statements is correct about P and Q?



- (A) Both P and Q are Prokaryotes
- (B) Both P and Q are Eukaryotes
- (C) P is a Prokaryote but Q is a Eukaryote
- (D) P is a Eukaryote but Q is a Prokaryote

b) The component of a cell is shown in the below figure. Which of the following options represents the reason by which it is able to maintain internal composition of the cell?

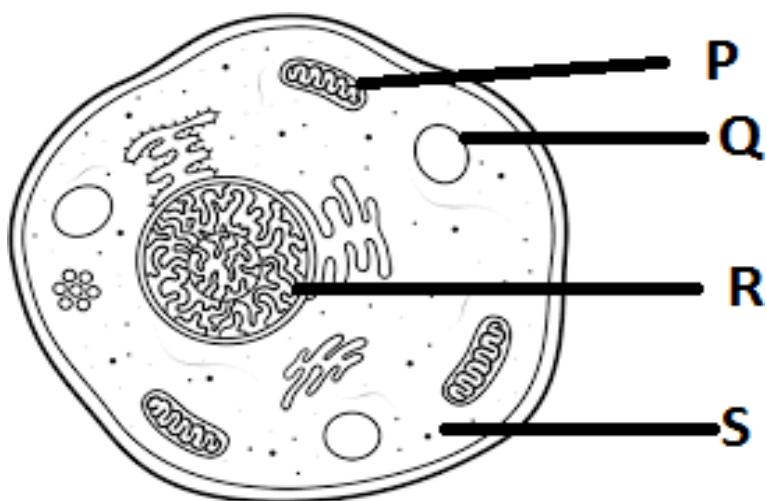


- (A) It is made up of lipids and proteins.
 - (B) It allows selective entry and exit of substances in and out of the cell
 - (C) It allows all the substances to enter and exit the cell
 - (D) It is thin, soft and elastic in nature
- c) Suhani described a structure found in a cell as:

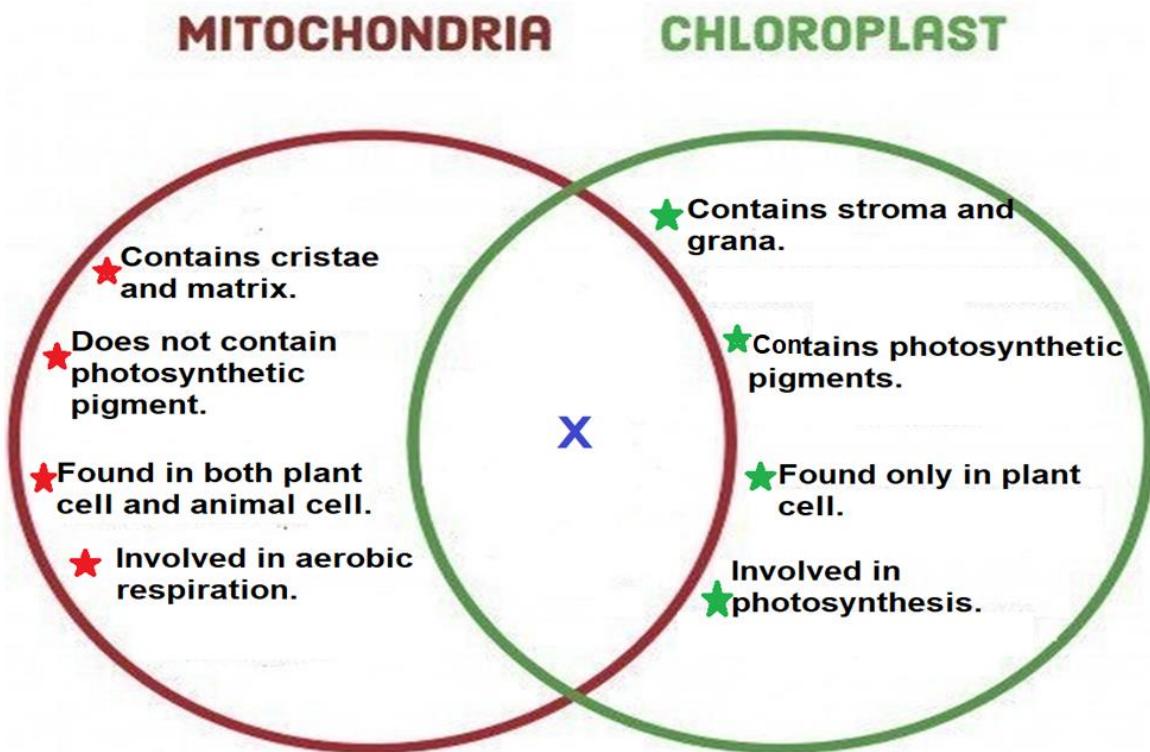
The functional segment of DNA which controls the transfer of hereditary characteristics from the parents to their offspring.

Which out of the following structures was Suhani referring to?

- (A) Chromatin
 - (B) Chromosome
 - (C) Gene
 - (D) Nucleolus
- d) A group of bio engineers wanted to bring few genetic modifications in a cell due to which the cell could exhibit a new trait, X. Which part of the cell should they modify in order to achieve their aim?



- (A) P
 - (B) Q
 - (C) R
 - (D) S
- e) Study the given Venn diagram and choose the option that represents similarity X between chloroplast and mitochondria.



- (A) Both chloroplast and mitochondria contain photosynthetic pigments.
- (B) Both chloroplast and mitochondria have their own DNA and ribosomes
- (C) Both chloroplast and mitochondria are found in the animal cell
- (D) Both chloroplast and mitochondria help in the synthesis of glucose

Q.3 Read the following statements and select the correct option:

- Both statements are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- Both statements are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- Assertion is true and reason is false.
- Assertion is false and reason is true.

1. **Assertion:** Lysosomes are called suicidal bags of the cell.

Reason: Lysosomes have the capacity to digest the cell by bursting and releasing the digestive enzymes.

2. **Assertion:** Chloroplast is called kitchen of the cell.

Reason: The chlorophyll pigment present in chloroplast traps sunlight to synthesize food by the process of photosynthesis.

Section B:

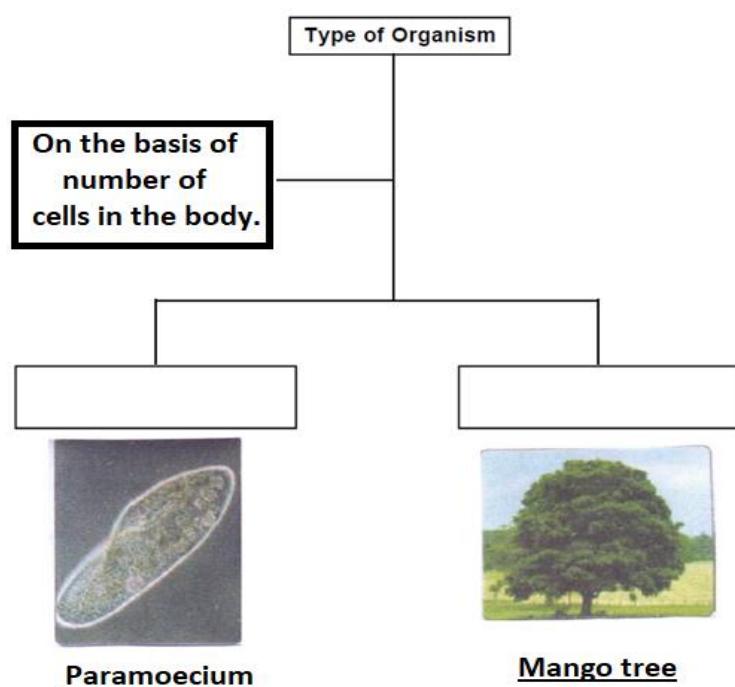
Q.1 The table lists two parts of a plant cell with their function.

A	B
Protects the cell against variations in temperature and moisture.	Stores food in the form of starch, lipids and proteins.

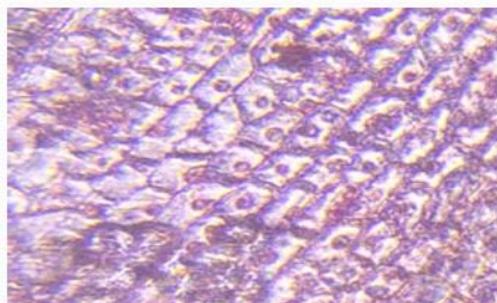
Which parts of the plant cell are A and B?

Q.2 The cells of plants have a rigid shape unlike those of animals. The absence or presence of which part of the cell causes this difference?

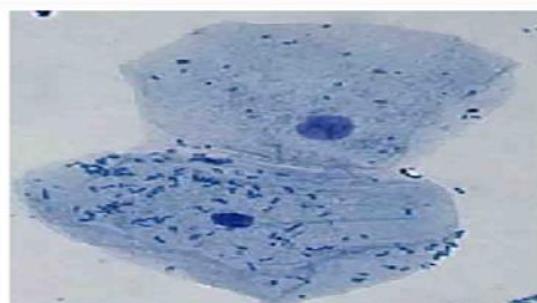
Q.3 Complete the graphic organizer given below.



Q.4 Name the stain used to view following cells under a microscope.

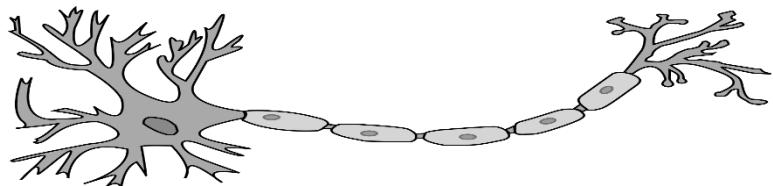


ONION PEEL CELLS



HUMAN CHEEK CELLS

Q.5 a) Identify the cell depicted in the below picture:



b) Describe the shape of the cell that helps it in efficiently transporting messages in the body?

Q.6 Complete the analogy:

- a) Prokaryote: _____ :: Eukaryote: Amoeba.
- b) Non- dividing cell: Chromatin :: Dividing cell: _____.
- c) Protein factory: _____ :: Lysosome: Digestive bag.
- d) _____: Colourless :: Chloroplasts: Green.

Q.7 Find the odd one out and give reason for your answer.

- a) Egg, albumin, yolk, PPLO.

- b) Grana, stroma, matrix, stromal lamellae.

- c) F0-F1 particle, cristae, DNA, tonoplast.

- d) Nucleoplasm, gene, chromatin, lysosomes.

Q.8 Read the following statements and write the appropriate term against each statement.

A. I control the functions of a cell. Who am I?

B. I am like a policeman. I do not allow everything to get in and out of the cell. Who am I?

C. I transfer characters from parents to offsprings. Who am I?

Q.9 We do not sense any pain when we clip our nails or cut our hair. Why

Section C:

Q.1 Name the following:

- i. Cells that can change their shape in the human body.
- ii. Smallest cell in the living world.
- iii. Proteinaceous part of the egg.
- iv. Chemical composition of cell wall in plants.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:

- i. _____ is a group of similar cells which work together to perform a similar function.
- ii. _____ has enzymes for the synthesis of starch during photosynthesis.
- iii. Life starts from a single-cell called _____ which divides repeatedly to form an individual.
- iv. The cell organelle that originates from the golgi complex is _____.
- v. _____ are the longest cells in our body.
- vi. Various grana are joined to each other by _____.
- vii. _____ help in transferring the genetic information from parents to their offsprings.

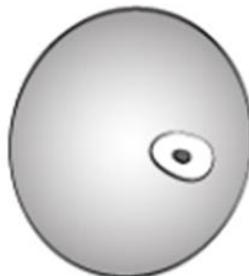
Q.3 Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- a) SER has ribosomes attached to it.
- (b) Muscle cells are branched.
- (c) The basic living unit of an organism is an organ.
- (d) Amoeba is a multicellular organism.
- (e) The human body has cells of different shapes.

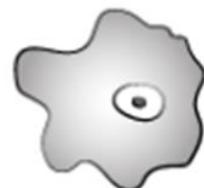
Q.4 The image shows a plant cell and animal cell kept in two different solutions.

Solution A Solution B

Animal cell



Plant cell



Based on the image, what can be inferred about the function of the cell wall in a plant cell?

Section D:

Q.1 Art integrated learning: Cell Rap

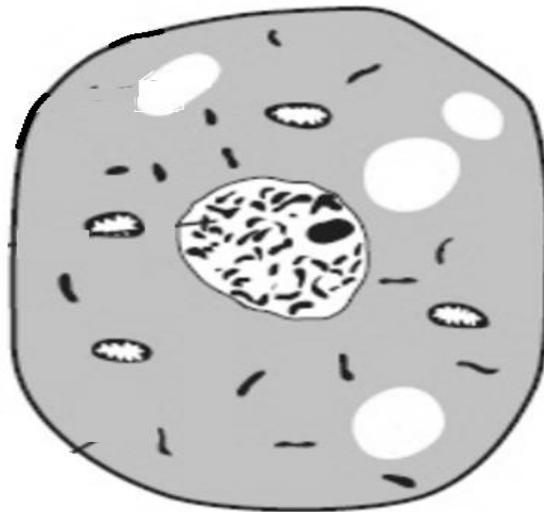
Rap is a type of music in which the words are not sung but are spoken in a rapid, rhythmic way. It is a channel for you to speak freely about your views. Let's integrate music and visual arts into our study of both plant and animal cells. Create a rap that shows your understanding of how the individual organelles function in a cell.



Q.2 i) Various parts of a cell are mentioned below. Give example of cells/ organisms in which following are absent:

- a) Plastids
- b) Cell wall
- c) Nuclear membrane

Q.3 Does this diagram represent eukaryotic cell or prokaryotic cell? Give reason for your answer.



Q.4 When we hold a pen for writing, some cells stick to it through contact. If we give this pen to a DNA scientist, he can extract information about us by studying DNA in the cells. Now answer the following questions: (FC)

- a) Expand the term DNA.
- b) Genes are located in which part of the cell?
- c) How is chromosome different from chromatin?



Q.5 Cells consist of many organelles, yet we do not call any of these organelles as structural and functional unit of living organisms. Give reason.

Q.6 Based on lab activity.

Aim: To study the structure and working of a compound microscope:

1. Which of the following is used along with the fine adjustment knob for focussing the image?

- a) Coarse adjustment knob
- b) Diaphragm
- c) Stage
- d) Objective lens

2. On the stage of a microscope, _____ is used to hold the glass slide in place and prevent it from moving.

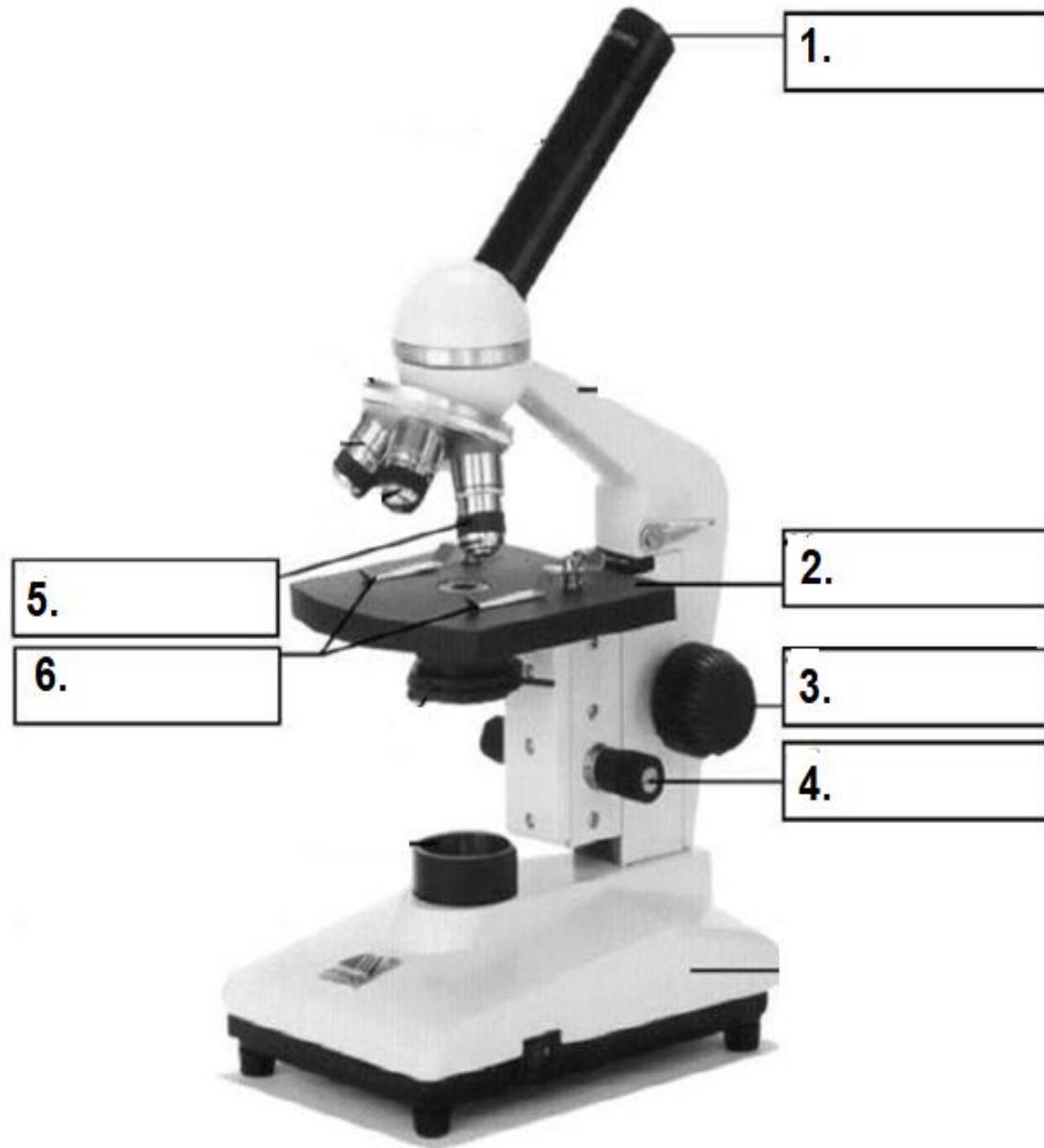
- a) Clip
- b) Mirror
- c) Fine adjustment knob
- d) Condenser

3. Which part of the microscope contains the shutter that regulates the amount of light entering the lens system?

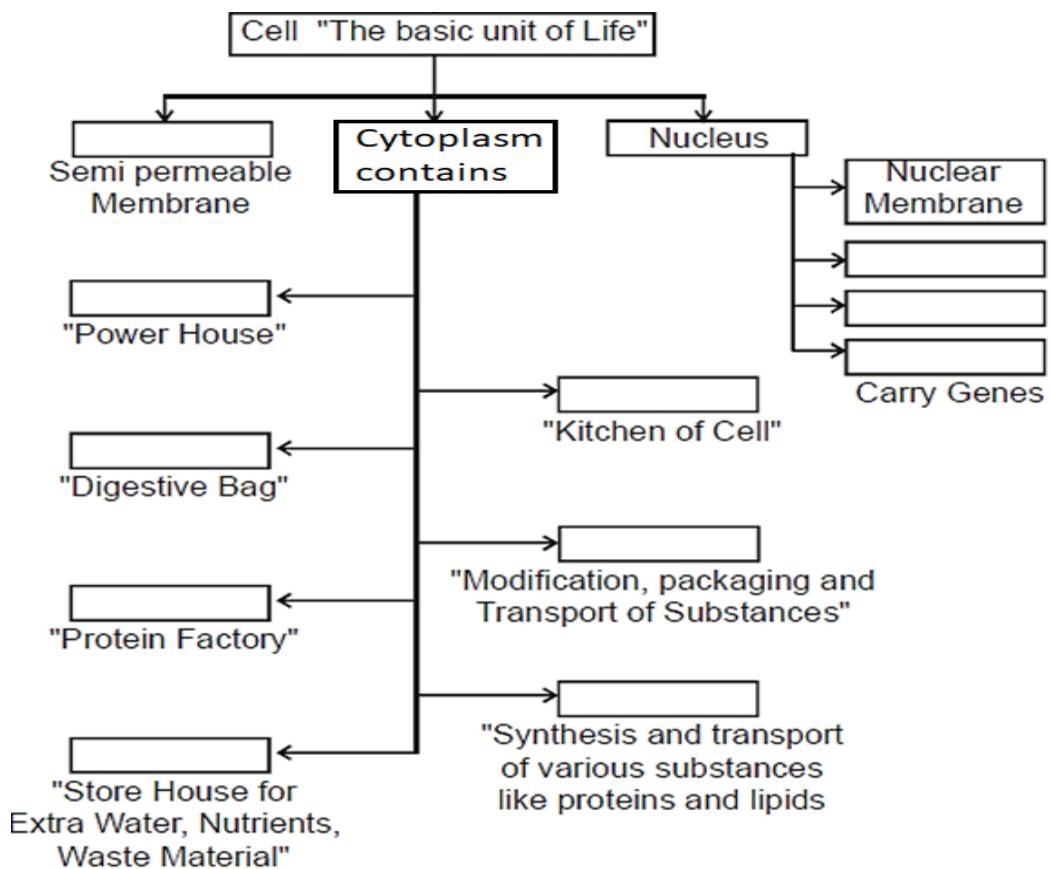
- a) Condenser
- b) Eyepiece
- c) Stage
- d) Fine adjustment knob

4. Using the words in the box, label the parts of a compound microscope in this picture:

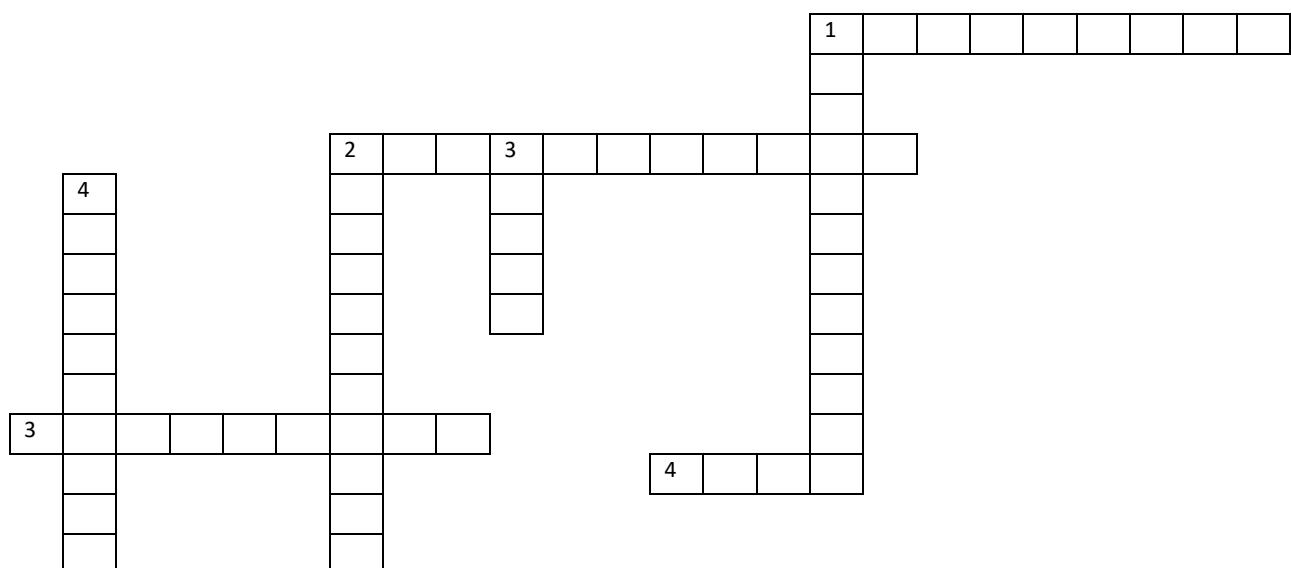
Stage, Coarse adjustment knob, Fine adjustment knob,
Clips, Eye piece, Objective lens



Q.7 Complete the following concept map:



Q.8 Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of clues given below:



Across:

1. Seat of many metabolic reactions.

2. Green coloured pigment in leaves.
3. It helps in synthesis of ribosomes.
4. Functional segment of DNA.

Down:

1. Gives shape to animal cell.
2. Green plastid.
3. Formed by group of tissues which perform similar function.
4. Stores extra water, nutrients, waste materials and salts.

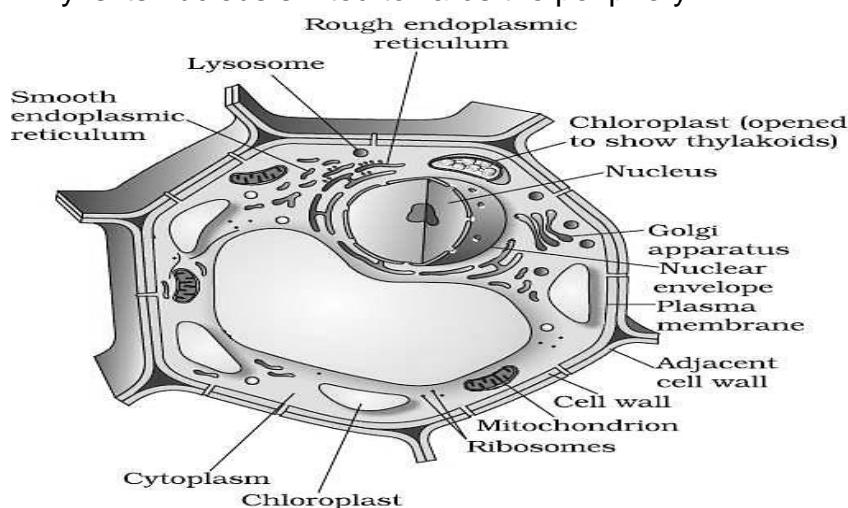
ASSIGNMENT:

Section A:

- Q.1 What is cell membrane chemically made up of? (FC)
- Q.2 Name the scientist who coined the term cell.
- Q.3 Which device is used to produce enlarged image of an object?
- Q.4 Name the following: (FC)
 - a) Largest cell in the living world.
 - b) Smallest cell in the human body.
- Q.5 What do you mean by cytoplasmic streaming? (FC)
- Q.6 State the location of stroma in a plant cell.
- Q.7 What are cisternae?
- Q.8 Name the cell organelle that helps in forming lysosomes. (FC)
- Q.9 What are ribosomes made up of?
- Q.10 What would happen if contractile vacuole is absent in Amoeba? (FC)

Section B:

- Q.1 a. Identify the cell in the picture given below.
- b. Why is its nucleus shifted towards the periphery?



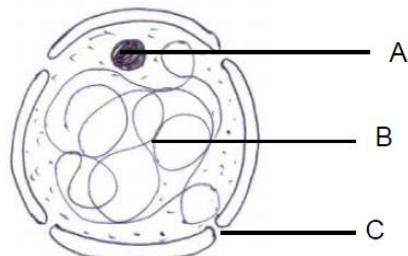
- Q.2 Name the cell organelle which is the 'Power house of the cell'. Give reason why is it called so? (FC)

Q.3 What will happen if: (FC)

- a. A plant cell lacks cell wall.
- b. Golgi apparatus is removed from an animal cell.

Q.4 a. Identify part of the cell depicted in the below picture.

- b. Name the parts A, B and C in the picture.
- c. State the function of A and C.



Q.5 What is 'Division of labour'? How is it shown by unicellular organism? (FC)

Q.6 State the location and function of F0 - F1 particles in the mitochondria. (FC)

Q.7 'Cells have different shapes related to the specific functions they perform'.

Support the statement by giving two suitable examples. (FC)

Q.8 How is RER different from SER? (FC)

Section C:

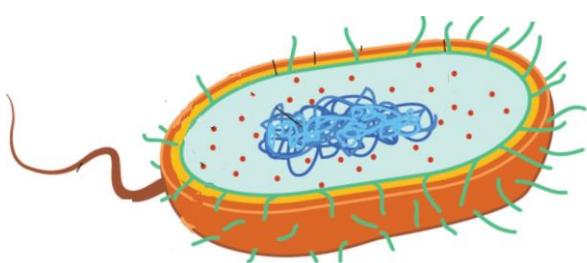
Q.1 Draw neat and well labelled diagrams of the following: (FC)

- a. Nucleus
- b. Mitochondria
- c. Chloroplast
- d. Plant cell
- e. Animal cell

Q.2 Nucleus acts as 'the control centre of the cell.' Give reason. (FC)

Q.3 'Mitochondria and Chloroplast are semi-autonomous cell organelles.' Explain why? (FC)

Q.4 Which of the following organisms (A and B) is a prokaryote? Give reason for your answer.

Organism A	Organism B
	

Chapter: Crop production and management (before irrigation)



Section A:

Q.1 Sustainable agriculture is a type of agriculture that focuses on producing long-term crops and livestock while having minimal effects on the environment. The overall goals associated with sustainable agriculture are conserving water, reducing the use of fertilizers and pesticides and promoting biodiversity. Some of the most common techniques included in sustainable agriculture are growing leguminous plants that can fix atmospheric nitrogen, use of green manure and biofertilizers, crop rotation in fields which minimizes the use of pesticides and multiple cropping which reduces the risk of a disease that can destroy crops.

a) Identify the process shown in the picture given below:



- (A) Transplantation
- (B) Broadcasting
- (C) Traditional tool for sowing seeds
- (D) Manuring

b) A farmer sows peas in his field after harvesting a crop of rice. Which out of the following agricultural practice is he following?

- (A) Field Fallow
- (B) Multiple cropping
- (C) Crop rotation
- (D) Sowing of seeds

c) Identify the agricultural tools P, Q, R and S used to carry out various agricultural practices:

P- It is used for ploughing the field with the help of a tractor.

Q- It is a modern tool used for sowing seeds with the help of a funnel shaped bowl attached to several pipes.

R- It is used for pressing the big blocks of soil left in the field after ploughing.

S- It is a traditional tool used for tilling and removing weeds.

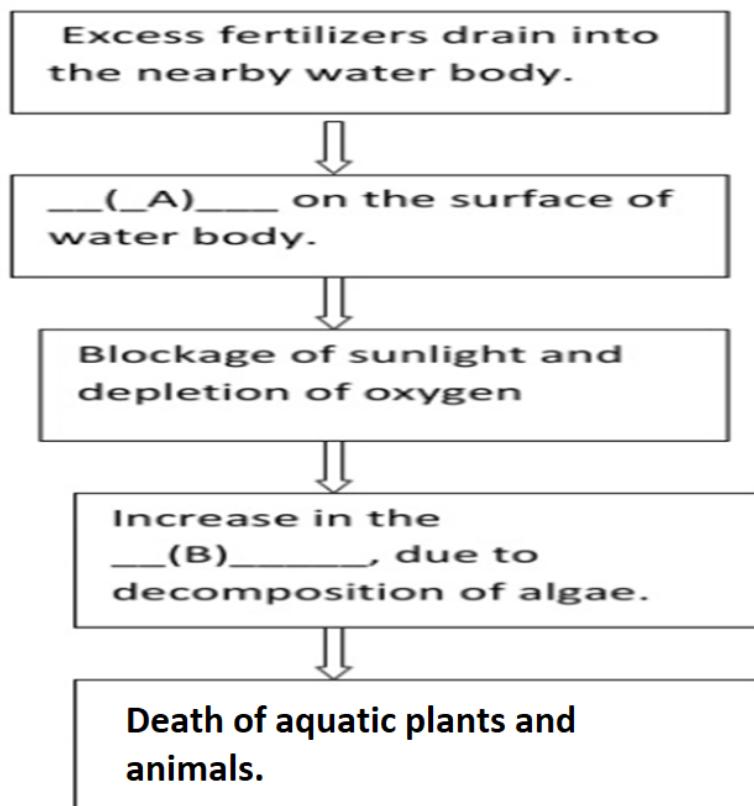
(A) P- cultivator, Q- seed drill, R- wooden plank, S- hoe

(B) P- hoe, Q- seed drill, R- wooden plank, S- cultivator

(C) P- cultivator, Q- wooden plank, R- seed drill, S- hoe

(D) P- hoe, Q- wooden plank, R- seed drill, S- cultivator

d) Complete the concept map by choosing the appropriate option:



- (A) A- Pollution, B- Algal bloom (B) A-Pollution, B- Biological oxygen demand
- (C) A- Algal bloom, B- Biological oxygen demand (D) A- Biological oxygen demand, B- Algal bloom

Q.2 Read the following statements and select the correct option:

- a) Both statements are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Both statements are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true and reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false and reason is true.

1. **Assertion:** Sowing of seeds with a seed drill is better than broadcasting.

Reason: In broadcasting, seeds are evenly distributed in the field.

2. **Assertion:** The process of loosening and turning the soil is called tilling or ploughing

Reason: Loose soil can mix well with the manure.

Section B:

Q.1 A group of students visited an agricultural field twice in the same year. They observed different crops on each trip as listed below in the table.

Field trip	Month	Crops
1.	June	Soyabean and groundnuts.
2.	November	Mustard and peas.

Why did they observe different crops in different seasons?

Q.2 Enlist the three steps involved in the preparation of soil?

Q.3 Name two fertilizers which are commonly used in the field to improve soil fertility.
(FC)

Q.4 Why should seeds be treated with fungicides before sowing? (FC)



Q.5 Various agricultural practices are listed in the box given below:

- A. Protection from weeds.
- B. Sowing
- C. Harvesting
- D. Preparation of soil
- E. Irrigation
- F. Storage
- G. Adding manures and fertilizers.

Arrange these agricultural practices starting from the first step to the last step

Section C:

Q.1 Fill in the blanks:

- i. A _____ is used now a days for ploughing the field, as it saves time and labour.
- ii. The ploughed land is levelled with the help of a _____.
- iii. _____ and _____ are examples of plantation crops.
- iv. _____ are the plants of same kind grown on a large scale.
- v. _____ and _____ are the examples of commonly used manure.

Q.2 Name the following:

- i. The process of leaving the field uncultivated for some time.
- ii. The scattering of seeds in soil by hand.
- iii. The inorganic salts that increase the soil fertility.
- iv) A strong triangular iron strip of a plough which is attached to a long piece of wood.

Q.3 Circle the odd one out and give reason for your answer.

- a. Rice, Maize, Wheat, Groundnut.
- b. Ploughing, Pesticides, Manuring, Levelling.
- c. Urea, Superphosphate, Green Manure, Potash.

Q.4 State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) and correct the false statement:

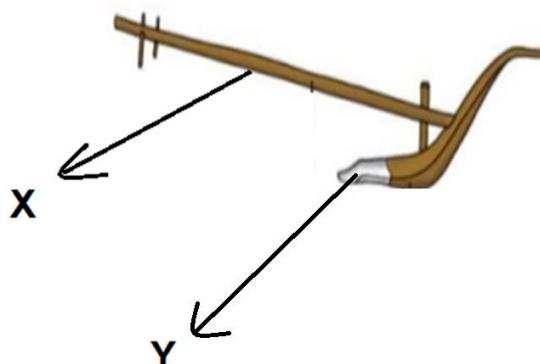
- a. Using good quality seed is the only solution to get high yield.
- b. Growing different crops in different seasons in the same field will deplete the soil of nutrients.
- c. All crop plants are sown as seeds in the field.
- d. Rabi crops are grown in the winter season.

Q.5 State two examples of following crops:

Crop	Two examples
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cereals 2. Pulses 3. Oilseeds 4. Sugar crops 5. Fibre crops 6. Tubers 	

Section D:

Q.1 Label X and Y in the given diagram of a plough: (FC)

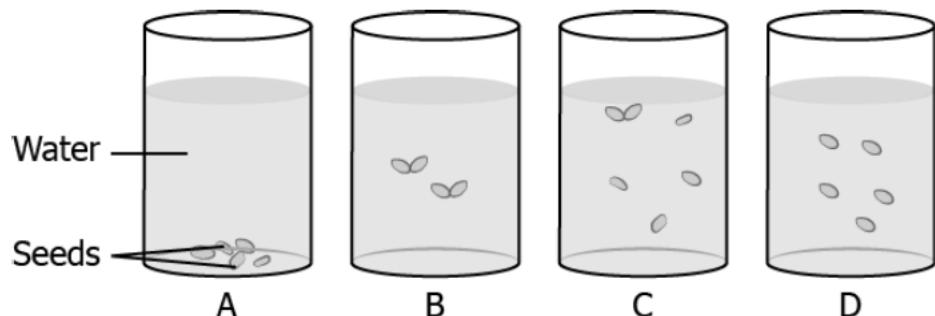


Q.2 How does eutrophication affects aquatic plants and animals? Explain. (FC)

Q.3 A farmer used three different types of tools for tilling the soil in three different fields of same size and under similar conditions. He recorded the time taken to complete tilling in each field using different tools, which is depicted in the table given below.

Field Trip	Season	Crops
A	Plough	5 hours
B	Hoe	4 hours 20 minutes
C	Cultivator	1 hour 30 minutes

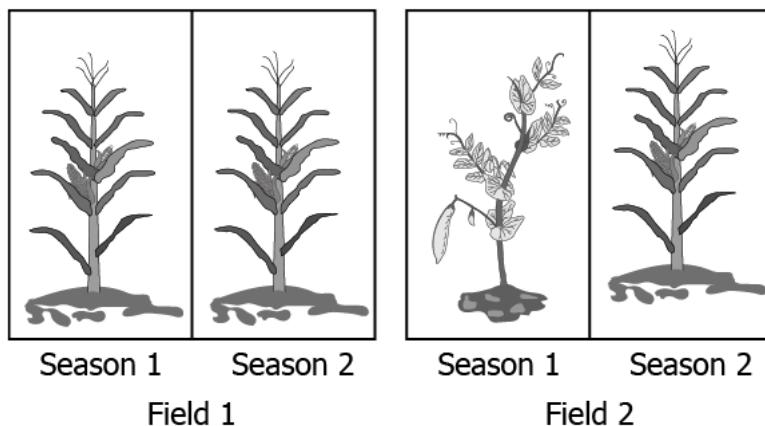
Which tool the farmer should use for tilling his fields? Give reason for your answer.
Q.4 Hitanshi, studying in class VIII, did an experiment with wheat seeds. She took four equal sized glasses and filled each of them with 200 mL of water. Thereafter, Hitanshi added few seeds of wheat in each glass and observed after 10 minutes. Her observations are depicted in the pictures given below.



Which beaker would contain maximum number of healthy seeds? Give reason for your answer.

Q.5 Ramesh wishes to restore the nutrients in the soil of his field without spending money on chemical fertilizers. Which natural method he should adopt for replenishment of soil nutrients?

Q.6 A farmer grew maize plants in two consecutive seasons in his field 1. Another farmer in field 2, grew bean plants in one season and maize plant in the next season as shown below.



Which field will likely have soil with high nutrients for growth of new plants in the third season?

ASSIGNMENT:

Section A:

Q.1 What are plantation crops? (FC)

Q.2 If you are given a dry piece of land for cultivation, what would you do before sowing the seeds?

Q.3 A farmer was turning the soil in his field constantly to loosen it. What is the likely reason behind this practice?

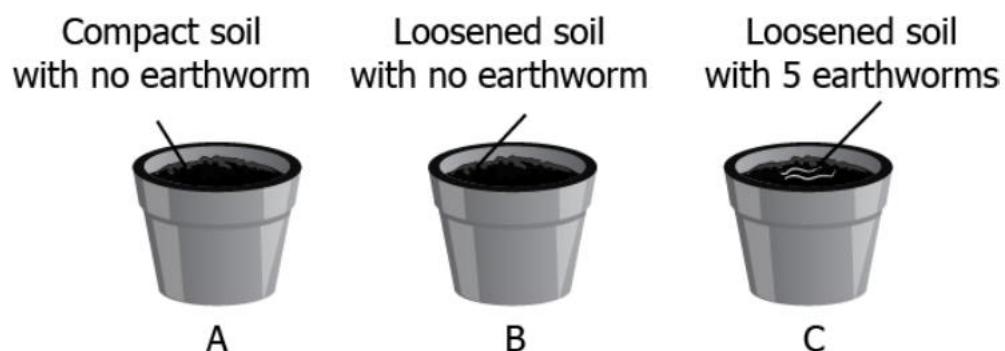
Q.4 What is broadcasting? State any one disadvantage associated with broadcasting. (FC)

Q.5 Ravi is a farmer in Madhya Pradesh. After sowing seeds in the soil, he observed that seedlings were not developing from them. His neighbour Naman commented that he had sown seeds very deep in the soil.

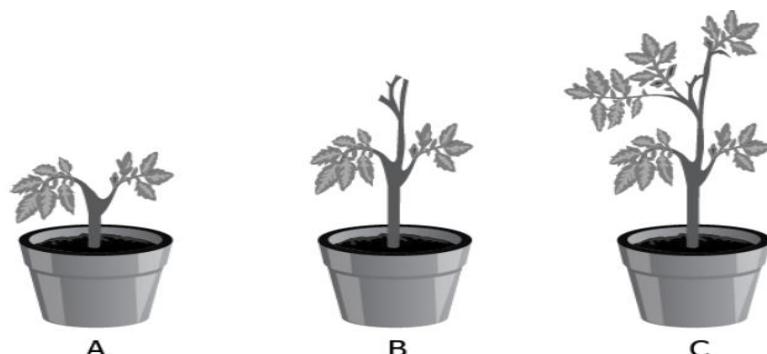
- Why seeds do not germinate when sown too deep in the soil?
- Suggest one more precaution to Ravi while sowing seeds in the field.

Section B:

Q.1 An experiment was setup by a student to study the growth of plants in different soil conditions as shown in the picture given below.

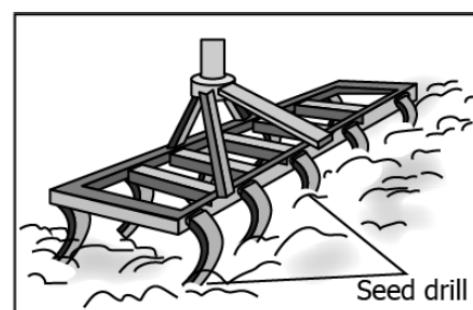
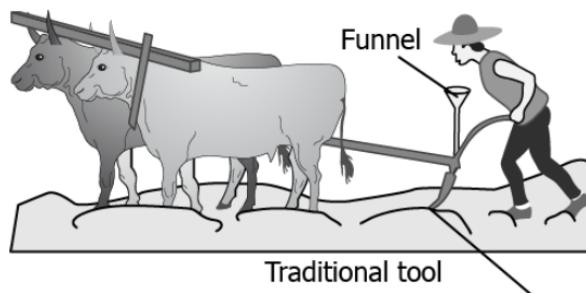


A bean seed was sown by the student in each pot. After two months, the student observes growth of the plant in each pot as shown in the picture given below:



What conclusion can be drawn by the student at the end of this experiment?

Q.2 The image shows the two tools for sowing seed.

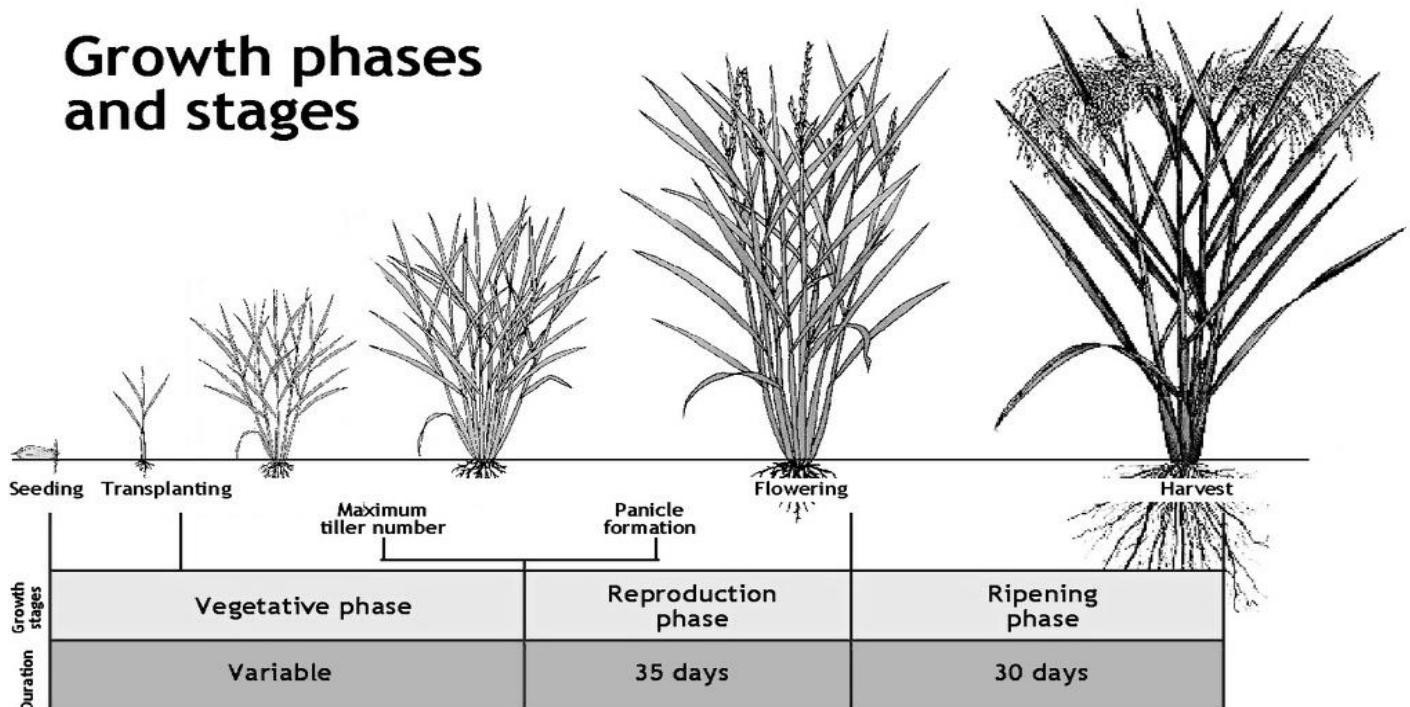


What is the likely advantage of using seed drill over a traditional tool? (FC)

Q.3 A farmer used fertilizers on his land for a long period of time. Now he plans to start using manure instead of fertilizers. What will be the likely benefit of this change? Give reason for your answer.

Q.4 Paddy is a major cereal crop in our country. Study the diagram and answer the

Growth phases and stages



questions:

- In which season is paddy cultivated?
- What would happen if paddy is sown in dry soil?
- Describe the process of transplantation for growing paddy. (FC)

Q.5 Why plants like sun hemp and alfa alfa are ploughed back into the field by the farmers? (FC)

Q.6 Beera wants to practice crop rotation in his field.

- Suggest a rabi crop and a kharif crop which will replenish his field with nitrogen.
- Which crop will replenish nitrogen. Give reason for your answer.

Portfolio Worksheet:

A new dimension (1750 AD till date): An era of scientific revolutions and technological advancements.



Introduction:

'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' slogan raised by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri highlights the importance of agriculture. During the British rule, Indian agriculture suffered gravely due to dependence on monsoons and poor technology. Hence, Indian government launched the 'Green Revolution' through which the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, mechanised farm tools, irrigation systems, pesticides and fertilizers were adopted in the country.



- Mainly led by agricultural scientist M. S. Swaminathan in India, this period was part of the larger Green Revolution endeavour initiated by Norman E Borlaug, which leveraged agricultural research and technology to increase agricultural productivity in the developing world.
- Norman E. Borlaug was invited from Mexico in 1963 by the Government of India to assess the possibilities of using dwarf varieties of wheat in India.
- Green revolution has made our country self-sufficient in food, increased the buffer stock of food grains and improved the economic conditions of Indian farmers.

Let's explore more about green revolution!

Q.1 Identify the scientists using the hints given below. Also write one more contribution of the respective scientist in the green revolution.

1. Received the first World food Prize in 1987



2. Father of green revolution, who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970.



Q.2 Describe any one technique by which desirable traits are introduced in a plant.

Q3. Triple dwarf Mexican varieties of wheat were developed by N.E. Borlaug (1963). They had red coloured grains which were converted into amber coloured grains.

a) Name the Indian scientist who converted red-grain forms of Mexican wheat into amber-grain forms. Also find out the process by which he was able to accomplish this.

b) Name the two Mexican varieties of wheat that possessed Amber coloured grains and were cultivated in India.

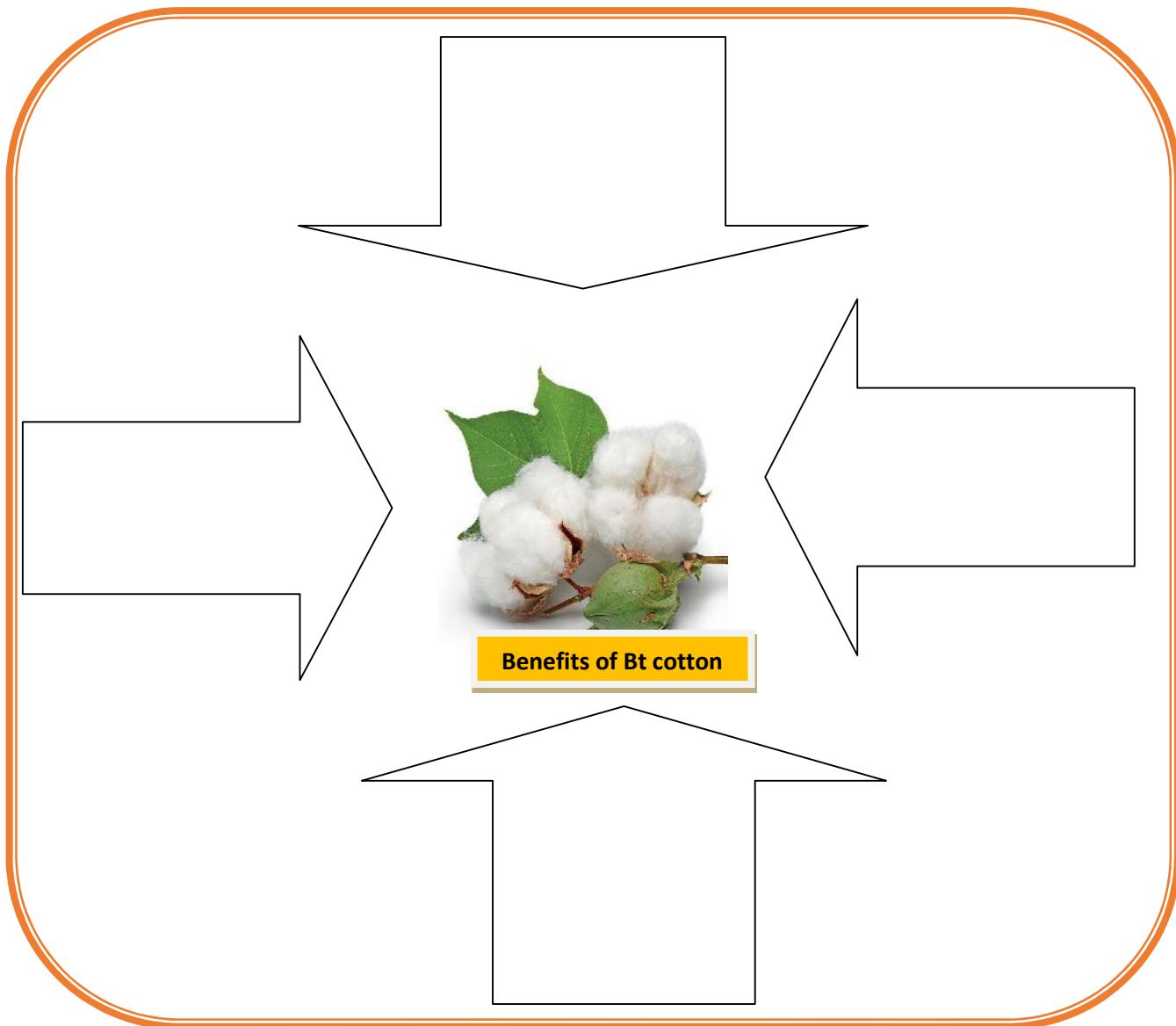
Q4. Recombinant DNA technology refers to transfer of genes from one organism to another to incorporate desirable trait. Example Bt cotton is a genetically modified crop developed by recombinant DNA technology.

a) In Bt cotton, what does Bt stand for?

b) How is Bt cotton different from conventionally bred cotton?

c) In which year India began cultivation of Bt cotton?

d) Enlist the benefits of cultivating Bt cotton in the arrows given below:



Q.5 Match the columns A and B:

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
A	Plough	I	uses a series of blades, to turn up the soil to make easy the preparation of seedbed in the farms.
B	Combine	II	helps in tilling the land efficiently
C	Rotary tiller	III	used to stir or loosen the soil or to eliminate weeds and to provide drainage.
D	Disc harrow	IV	cutting the mature crops with threshing at the same time
E	Cultivator	V	breaking up lumps of the soil easily and also allow farmers to control weeds around the plants.

Q.6 NPK FERTILIZERS



a. Which of the following is **not** a reason why farmers use fertilizers?

- A. Supplying essential minerals used by crops
- B. Increasing the protein content in the crops
- C. Growing crops more quickly
- D. Restoring depleted minerals in the soil

b. Why do plants benefit from a fertilizer containing nitrogen?

- A. Nitrogen reacts with oxygen during photosynthesis.
- B. Nitrogen is used to form glucose.
- C. Nitrogen is used by the plant for energy at night.
- D. Nitrogen is needed by the plant to make proteins.

c. Why can phosphate rock not be used directly as a fertilizer?

d. Give two advantages of using industrially produced NPK fertilizers rather than natural fertilizers like manure.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

History Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

Chapters : How, When and Where

Q.1 Comprehension

In 1817, James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a massive three-volume work, A History of British India. In this he divided Indian History into three periods - Hindu, Muslim and British. This periodisation came to be widely accepted. Mill thought that all Asian societies were at a lower level of civilisation than Europe. According to his telling of History, before the British came to India, Hindu and Muslim despots ruled the country. Religious intolerance, caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life. British rule, Mill felt, could civilise India. To do this it was necessary to introduce European manners, arts, institutions and laws in India. Mill, in fact, suggested that the British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of the Indian people. For India was not capable of progress without British help. In this idea of History, British rule represented all the forces of progress and civilisation. The period before British rule was one of darkness.

- i. How did James Mill visualise Indian History?
- ii. Name the book published by James Mill.
- iii. How according to James Mill India can progress?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks :

- i. James Rennel was asked by _____ to produce maps of Hindustan.
- ii. _____ is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have changed.
- iii. Warren Hastings became the Governor General in _____.
- iv. According to _____ Hindu and Muslim despots ruled India.
- v. In 1946 the colonial government in India tried to put down a mutiny that broke out on the ships of the _____.

Q.3 Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| i. Governor General | a. Lord Mountbatten |
| ii. Viceroy | b. Lord Clive |
| iii. A History of British India | c. Warren Hastings |
| iv. Governor | d. James Mill |

Q.4 State true or false and correct the incorrect sentence:

- i. In the histories written by British historians in India, the rule of Indian dynasties were important.
- ii. Historians have usually divided Indian History into, ancient, medieval, and modern.
- iii. Botanical gardens and Natural History museums established by the British collected plant specimens and information about their uses.
- iv. The British thought surveys were important for effective administration.
- v. Official documents help us understand what the people of the country think.

Q.5 Assertion(A) and Reason(R):

- i. (A): Historians now write about a host of other issues and other questions.
(R): There was a time when history was an account of battles and big events.
- ii. (A): We divide history into different periods.
(R): It is an attempt to capture the characteristics of a time, its central features.
- iii. (A): As printing spread, newspapers were published and issues were debated in public.
(R): Leaders and reformers wrote to spread their ideas, poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings.

Q.6 Very short answer type questions:

- i. When was census first conducted in India?
- ii. Who was James Mill?
- iii. What is History?

Q.7 Short answer type questions:

- i. Why is History being divided into different periods?
- ii. What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian History that James Mill offers?

Q.8 Long answer type questions:

- i. Why did the British preserve official documents?
- ii. Why do we associate History with a string of dates?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

History Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

Chapters : From Trade to Territory

Q.1 Comprehension

Aurangzeb was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers. He established control over a very large part of the territory that is now known as India. After his death in 1707, many Mughal governors and big Zamindars began asserting their authority and establishing regional kingdoms. As powerful regional kingdoms emerged in various parts of India. Delhi could no longer function as an effective centre. But Mughal emperors continued to be symbolically important. When a massive rebellion against British rule broke out in 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal emperor at the time was seen as the natural leader.

- i. Name the last Mughal emperor.
- ii. Who was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers?
- iii. Why did the British force Bahadur Shah Zafar to leave the 'subcontinent'?
- iv. How can we say that Mughal emperors continued to be symbolically important, even though they were weak?
- v. What was the capital of the later Mughals?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks :

- i. In _____, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England Queen _____.
- ii. A business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices were called _____.
- iii. The _____ had already established their presence in the western coast of India, and had their base in _____.
- iv. _____, a Portuguese explorer had discovered the sea route to India from Europe in _____.
- v. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in _____ and a big market in _____.

Q.3 Match the following :

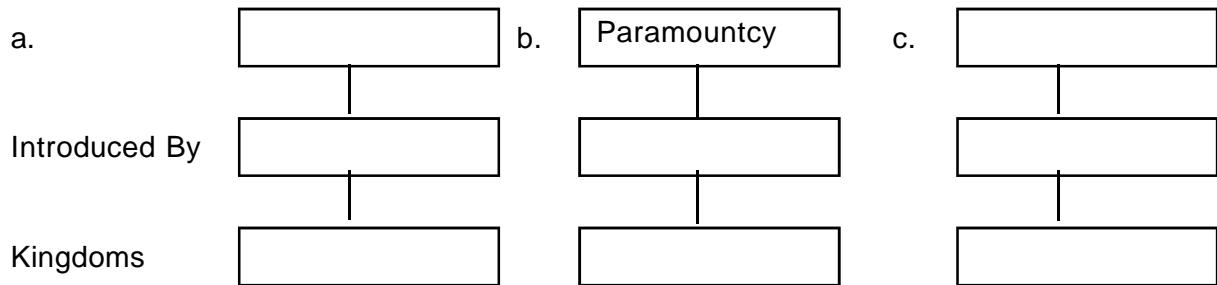
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Robert Clive | i. 1st Governor - General |
| b. Warren Hastings | ii. Subsidiary Alliance |
| c. Richard Wellesly | iii. Doctrine of Lapse |
| d. Lord Hastings | iv. Treaty of Allahabad |
| e. Lord Dalhousie | v. Policy of Paramountcy |

Q.4 True or False / Correct the incorrect sentence.

- i. The Residents were political or commercial agents and their job was to serve and further the interest of the Indian Raja.
- ii. The company officials, who managed to return with wealth and flaunted their riches were called nabobs.
- iii. Hyderabad was forced to cede territories because of new policy of paramountcy.

- iv. With the defeat of the Marathas, the company had complete control over the state of Hyderabad.
- v. There were three presidencies, Delhi, Bombay and Bengal.

Q.5 Methods of British Conquest



Q.6 Assertion & Reason

1. A : The British saw Haider and Tipu as ambitious, arrogant and dangerous rulers who had to be controlled and crushed.
R : Mysore was placed under the former suling dynasty of the Morathas.
2. A : The east India Company was transformed from a trading company to a territorial Colonial power.
R : The East India Company had virtually the whole of India under its control.

Q.7 Very short answer type questions :

- i. When was the Company given the Right to Diwani?
- ii. What caused the downfall of Bengal?
- iii. What was the significance of the Battle of Plassey?
- iv. When was Awadh annexed?
- v. When did British set up their first factory in India?
- vi. Who were Nabobs?

Q.8 Short answer type questions :

- i. 'Competition among the European companies pushed up the prices of the goods'. Explain.
- ii. Discuss the administration in the Presidency cities.
- iii. Why did the people of Awadh join the Revolt?
- iv. How did the Company strengthen its military in India?

Q.9 Long answer type questions :

- i. Write a note on Subsidiary Alliance?
- ii. Describe the international developments after 1830 that led to political changes in NW India. What were the effects?
- iii. How did the British put an end to the power of the rulers of Mysore?
- iv. What are the administrative changes brought in India by the Company?
- v. How did the East India Company transform itself from a trading company to a territorial colonial power?

PORFOLIO ACTIVITY

The Glorious Women of the Modern era



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Social and Political Life Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

Topic : Why do we need a Constitution

Comprehension :

Q.1 Read the following Passage carefully and answer questions :

In 1934, the Indian National Congress made the demand for a Constituent Assembly. During the World War II, this assertion for an independent Constituent Assembly formed only of Indians gained momentum and this was converged in December 1946. Between December 1946 and November 1949, the Constituent Assembly drafted a Constitution for independent India free to shape their destiny, after 150 years of British rule, the members of the Constituent Assembly approached this task with the great idealism that the freedom struggle had helped produce.

- i. When did the Indian National Congress made the demand for a Constituent Assembly?
- ii. What is a Constituent Assembly? What is its present status?
- iii. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
- iv. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

Q.2 Match the following :

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Federalism | i. Social and Economic reform |
| b. Separation of powers | ii. Conscience of the Indian Constitution |
| c. Right to Constitutional Remedies | iii. State does not promote any religion |
| d. Secularism | iv. More than one level of government |
| e. Directive Principles of State Policy | v. Three organs of government |

Q.3 Fill in the blanks :

- i. A written document in which we find rules to govern a country is called _____.
- ii. The people's struggle in 1990 established _____ that lasted for 12 years until 2002 in Nepal.
- iii. The king _____ finally took over as the head of government in Nepal in February 2005.
- iv. In 2008, Nepal became _____ after abolishing the _____.
- v. The right to equality is one of the _____.

Q.4 Correct the incorrect sentence :

- i. The state refers to the government and can be used with it.
- ii. Constitution of India does not guarantee universal adult suffrage.
- iii. The Constitution contains rules that ensure that minorities are excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority.
- iv. Right to exploitation is one of the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.
- v. Tyranny is benevolent and just use of power.

Q.5 Assertion & Reason

1. A : Today, most countries in the world have a Constitution.
R : A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all person in the country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.
2. A : We need a Constitution to save from ourselves.
B : a Constitution ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against, less powerful people or groups.

Q.6 Very short answer type questions :

- i. What is Constituent Assembly?
- ii. Why does the Constitution prohibit forced labour?
- iii. Who was the Chairman of the Constitution?
- iv. What is federalism?

Q.7 Short answer type questions :

- i. Why did the people of Nepal fight for democracy in their country?
- ii. Explain with an example how the Constitution prevents the domination of the majority over minority.
- iii. Explain about separation of power.

Q.8 Long answer type questions :

- i. Discuss about any four Fundamental Rights.
- ii. How are Fundamental Rights different from Directive Principles of State Policy.
- iii. Discuss the features of the Constitution of India?
- iv. What are the purposes of the Constitution?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Geography Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

Ch.1: Resources

Section - A

Q.1 Tick the correct answer:

- i. Minerals are examples of which of the following resources:
 - a. Non-renewable resources
 - b. Abiotic resources
 - c. Potential resources
 - d. Both (a) and (b)
- ii. Those resources whose quantity is known _____
 - a. Potential resources
 - b. Ubiquitous resources
 - c. Actual resources
 - d. Localised resources
- iii. Utility means _____ of a substance.
 - a. Worth
 - b. Usability
 - c. Value
 - d. All of these
- iv. The resources which get exhausted after use are called _____
 - a. Energy resources
 - b. Non-renewable resources
 - c. Natural resources
 - d. potential resources
- v. Rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany is an example of _____
 - a. Potential resource
 - b. Actual resource
 - c. Ubiquitous resource
 - d. None of these

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:

- i. The resources which are yet to be developed are _____ resources.
- ii. Dams, roads and buildings are examples of _____ resources.
- iii. Over utilisation of _____ has led to energy crisis.
- iv. _____ and _____ is what makes an object or substance a resource.
- v. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a _____
- vi. _____ is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing things.

Q.3 Give one word for the following:

- i. Resources that get renewed or replenished quickly.
- ii. Resources which have been surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.
- iii. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised due to lack of capital or other reasons.
- iv. It refers to the number and abilities of the people.
- v. Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources.
- vi. Resources which are found everywhere.
- vii. Balanced and judicious use of resources.

Section - B

Q.4 Short answer type of questions:

- i. Why are human beings considered as the most important resource?
- ii. List three important ways to conserve natural resources.
- iii. Define Patent.
- iv. Name two renewable and two non-renewable resources.
- v. What is resource conservation?

Q.5 Long answer type of questions:

- i. Time and technology play an important role in the classification of a substance as a resource. Do you agree? Explain your answer.
- ii. What is sustainable development?
- iii. List out principles of sustainable development.
- iv. Explain with examples the classification of resources on the basis of origin and distribution.
- v. Distinguish between:
 - a. Renewable and Non-renewable resource.
 - b. Natural and Human - made resource.
- vi. Write a brief note on Human resources. How can we make them useful?
- vii. Everything in this world is renewable. They why do we need to conserve resources?

Section - C

Case Study Question:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing thing. Ultimately it makes a difference because all our lives are linked.

1. What is the concept of sustainable development?
2. Each person can contribute in conserving resources by _____, _____ and _____.

Section - D

Assertion - Reasoning Question:

1. Assertion (A): Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly.
Reason (R): Careless use of certain renewable resources can affect their stock.
 - A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - C) A is True and R is False.
 - D) A is False and R is True.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Geography Assignment — 2022-23, Semester I, Unit I

Class - VIII

Ch. : Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Section - A

Q.1 Tick the correct answer:

- i. Soil is formed by the process of
 - a. Weathering
 - b. Erosion
 - c. Gradation
 - d. All of the above
- ii. Landslide takes place due to
 - a. Earthquake
 - b. Volcanic eruption
 - c. Lack of vegetation cover
 - d. All of these
- iii. Method used to conserve soil in the coastal and dry regions:
 - a. Contour ploughing
 - b. Shelter belts
 - c. Intercropping
 - d. Mulching
- iv. Which of the following is one of the causes of soil erosion?
 - a. Afforestation
 - b. Deforestation
 - c. Rain
 - d. Drought
- v. Land use is determined by
 - a. Soil
 - b. Climate
 - c. Minerals
 - d. All of these

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:

- i. Roots of trees hold soil firmly and also control the flow of _____.
- ii. The water in the oceans and seas is unfit for consumption as it is _____.
- iii. Removal of top fertile layer of soil is called _____.
- iv. In dry regions, where the evaporation rate is very high, _____ irrigation is very useful.
- v. Layer made of organic and inorganic matter over the Earth's crust is called _____.

Q.3 Give one word for the following:

- i. The rainwater is collected and taken through pipe into underground tanks.
- ii. Using land for different purposes.
- iii. The uppermost layer of the earth's crust.
- iv. The original rock from which the soil is formed.
- v. The rich soil of the topmost layer of the earth's crust, made of decayed plants and dead organism.
- vi. The bare ground between plants is covered with a protective layer of organic matter like straw.

Section - B

Q.4 Short answer type questions:

- i. What is soil?
- ii. List three reasons for the uneven distribution of population.
- iii. How do rock dams help in checking soil erosion?

- iv. What is landslide?
- v. Write down three effects of landslide.
- vi. What is rainwater harvesting?
- vii. Mention various threats to environment.

Q.5 Long answer type questions:

- i. What are the factors that influence the land use pattern of a country or a region?
- ii. Give reasons for the shortage of water.
- iii. List out some mitigation techniques of landslides.
- iv. Suggest some methods by which we can conserve soil.
- v. Explain any three methods by which water can be conserved.
- vi. What are the various methods to check soil erosion?
- vii. Which factors affect soil formation? Describe any four of them.
- viii. Suggest some methods by which we can conserve land.

Section - C

Case Study Question: -

Read the given passage and answer the following question:

Growing population and their ever-growing demand has led to a large-scale destruction of forest cover and arable land and has created a fear of losing this natural resource. Therefore, the present rate of degradation of land resources must be checked. Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checks on overgrazing are some of the common methods used to conserve land.

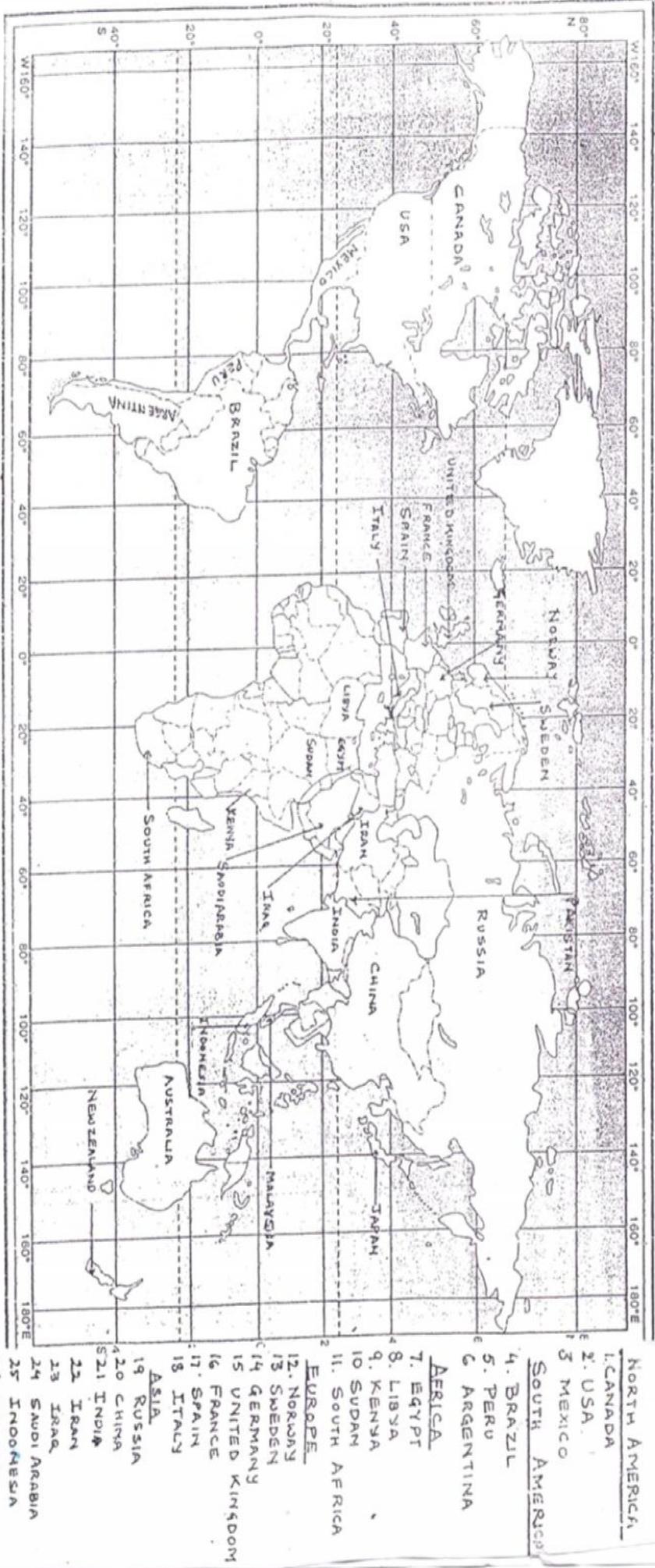
- 1. What are the ill-effects of growing population and their demands?
- 2. Name some of the common methods to conserve land.

Section - D

Assertion-Reasoning Question: -

- 1. Assertion (A): Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to soil as a resource.
Reason (R): Deforestation, overgrazing, overuse of chemical fertilisers, rain wash and landslides lead to soil degradation.
 - A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - C) A is True and R is False.
 - D) A is False and R is True.

WORLD MAP - COUNTRIES





दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98
संस्कृत अतिरिक्त कार्यम् 2022-23, सत्र-प्रथम, इकाई-1

कक्षा - अष्टमी

खण्ड - क

सर्वमंगलाय शान्तिपाठं स्मृत्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत।

ईश-वन्दना



सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चित् दुःखभाग भवेत्॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः

1. उपर्युक्तस्य मंत्रस्य सस्वरं वाचनं कुरुत।
2. उपर्युक्तस्य मंत्रस्य स्रोतग्रन्थस्य नाम लिखत।
3. मंत्रस्य अर्थं लिखत।

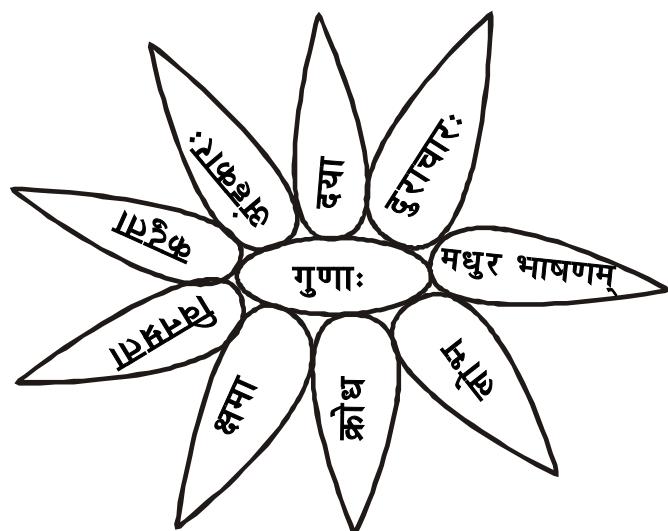
पाठ-1

सुभाषितानि

‘सुभाषित’ शब्द ‘सु+भाषित’ इन दो शब्दों के मेल से सम्पन्न होता है। सु का अर्थ सुन्दर, मधुर तथा भाषित का अर्थ वचन है। इस तरह सुभाषित का अर्थ सुन्दर / मधुर वचन हैं।

सद्गुणान् चित्वा लिखत -

उत्तराणि



मनुष्याः कैः गुणैः भूषिताः भवन्ति

परोपकारण

प्र 01 केषु देशेषु संस्कृतभाषा विद्यालये विषयरूपेण पाठ्यते ?

प्र 02 क. भवन्तः अवकाश-समये किम् कुर्वन्ति ?

कथा-श्रवणम् क्रीडनम् लेखनम्

ख. भवन्तः क्या कथाः शृण्वन्ति ?

पितामह्या मातामह्या अम्बया

ग. युष्मभ्यम् कीदृश्यः कथाः रोचन्ते ?

वीरकथाः करुण कथाः नीतिकथाः

घ. भवन्तः कम् गन्थम् पठन्ति ?

पञ्चतन्त्रम् कथा-मञ्चरी जातकम्

ङ. किम् भवद्भ्यः कथालेखनं रोचते ?

आम् न यदाकदा

च. कस्याम् भाषायाम् भवन्तः कथाः पठन्ति, शृण्वन्ति च ?

हिन्दी अंग्रेजी (आंग्लभाषा) संस्कृतम्

छ. स्वप्रियकथाकारस्य नाम लिखत ।

बिलस्य वाणी न कदापि मे श्रुता

निम्नलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।

- प्र 01 एषा कथा कस्मात् ग्रन्थात् संगृहीता ?
- प्र 02 ‘पंचतंत्र’ ग्रन्थस्य रचयिता कः अस्ति ?
- प्र 03 पंचतंत्रम् ग्रन्थः कदा लिखितः आसीत् ?
- प्र 04 पंचतंत्रग्रन्थः किमर्थम् लिखितः आसीत् ?
- प्र 05 एतस्मिन् ग्रन्थे कति कथाः सन्ति ?
- प्र 06 कथानाम् प्रमुख-पात्राः के सन्ति ?
- प्र 07 कस्य नृपस्य पुत्राः अविवेकिनः आसन् ?
- प्र 08 नृपस्य कति पुत्राः आसन् ?

प्रायोगिक ज्ञानम्

1. ‘पञ्चतन्त्र-ग्रन्थात् एकस्याः-कथायाः सचित्रं वर्णनं कृत्वा, कथायाः नैतिक - शिक्षां अपि लिखत ।
2. ‘दीक्षा ऐप माध्यमेन’ बिलस्य वाणी न कदापि मे श्रुता’ इति कथां श्रुत्वा भावसहितं उच्चारणं कुरुत ।

पोर्टफोलियो कार्यम्

1750 ई. पू.काले संस्कृत भाषायाः ग्रन्थानाम् अनुवादकार्यम् अभवत् । तदाधारितम् अनुवादकानां नामानि मञ्जूषायाः चिनुत ।

अनुवादकार्यम्

1. महाभारतस्य फारसी अनुवादः _____
2. फारसी भाषायाम् अनुवादिताः _____
3. श्रीमद्भगवदगीता उपनिषदाः च _____
4. महाभारतस्य फारसी अनुवादः _____
5. रज्मनामा, रामायणम् च _____
6. गंगालहरी रासगंगाधर _____
7. ‘सिंहासन बत्तीसी’ अस्य फारसी अनुवादः - नामा ए खिरद अफ़ज़ा _____
8. पंचतन्त्रस्य फारसी अनुवाद - अनवर-ए-सुहैली _____

अनुवादकाः

मञ्जूषा (बदायनी, दारा शिकोह, पंडित जगन्नाथ, हुसैन इब्न अली वैज, अबुल फैजी)

खण्ड - क (अपठितवाचनम्)

प्र०१ निम्नलिखितान् गद्यांशान् पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।
 वयम् उचितसाधनैः एव धनार्जनं कुर्याम्, कस्मै अपि ईर्ष्या न कुर्याम् अपितु यथाशक्ति ये असहायाः सन्ति तेषां सहाय्यं कुर्याम् । त्यागेन एव धनस्य संरक्षणं भवति । त्यागेन एव उपभोगेन च वयम् आनन्दं प्राप्तुं शक्नुमः । अन्यस्य धनं प्रति कदापि अस्माभिः लोभः नैव कर्तव्यः । कृष्णधनम् अनर्थाय भवति । तस्य प्रच्छादनाय महान् क्लेशः भवति ।

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरम् ।

- क. कस्मै अपि किं न कुर्याम् ?
- ख. कस्य प्रच्छादनाय महान् क्लेशः भवति ?
- ग. कथं धनस्य संरक्षणं भवति ?
- घ. कृष्णधनं किमर्थं भवति ?

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

- क. वयं कथं धनार्जनं कुर्याम् ?
- ख. त्यागेन किं कर्तुं शक्नुमः ?

इ. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|-------------|
| क. | 'महान्' विशेषणस्य विशेष्यपदं किम् ? | | |
| अ. | तस्य | आ. | प्रच्छादनाय |
| ख. | 'तेषां' सर्वनाम केभ्यः प्रयुक्तम् ? | | |
| अ. | धनेभ्यः | आ. | असहायाः |
| ग. | 'शक्नुमः' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्ता कः ? | | |
| अ. | जनाः | आ. | वयं |
| घ. | 'नाशम्' पदस्य विलोमपदम् अत्र किम् ? | | |
| अ. | संरक्षणं | आ. | आनन्दं |
| | | इ. | ईर्ष्या |
| | | इ. | क्लेशः |
| | | इ. | यथाशक्ति |
| | | इ. | अहं |
| | | इ. | त्यागेन |
| | | इ. | भवति |
| | | इ. | असहायेभ्यः |
| | | इ. | कृष्णधनम् |

प्र०२ निम्नलिखितं गद्यांश पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत :

एकदा राजकुमारः सिद्धार्थः विहाराय उद्यानं गतवान् । सहसा सः क्रन्दनध्वनिम् अशृणोत् । तदैव एकः हंसः तस्य सम्मुखे भूमौ अपतत् । तं दृष्ट्वा सिद्धार्थः करुणापूर्णः सञ्जातः । तत्र देवदत्तः आगत्य सिद्धार्थम् उक्तवान्-'भो सिद्धार्थः! एषः हंसः मया हतः, इमं हंसं मह्यं देहि।' सिद्धार्थः उच्यैः अवदत्-'न दास्यामि इमं हंसम्, यतः अहम् अस्य रक्षकः।'

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत-

- क. भूमौ कः अपतत् ?
- ख. हंसस्य रक्षकः कः ?
- ग. सहसा सिद्धार्थः किम् अशृणोत् ?
- घ. हंसं दृष्ट्वा सिद्धार्थः कीदृशः सञ्जातः ?

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरं लिखत । -

- क. देवदत्तः आगत्य सिद्धार्थं किम् उक्तवान् ?
- ख. सिद्धार्थः किमर्थम् उद्यानं गतवान् ?

इ. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरता।

- | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|----------------|
| क. | ‘अहम् अस्य रक्षकः।’ अत्र ‘अहम्’ पद कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् ? | | |
| अ. | देवदत्ताय | आ. हंसाय | इ. सिद्धार्थाय |
| ख. | ‘हंसः’ कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदम् अत्र किम् ? | | ई. उद्यानाय |
| अ. | गतः | आ. समागतः | इ. सञ्जातः |
| ग. | ‘भ्रमणाय’ इत्यर्थे अत्र किं पदमस्ति ? | | ई. अपतत् |
| अ. | विहाराय | आ. सहसा | इ. एकदा |
| घ. | ‘करुणापूर्णः’ विशेषणस्य विशेष्यपदम् अत्र किम् ? | | ई. समुखे |
| अ. | सञ्जातः | आ. सिद्धार्थः | इ. हंसः |
| | | | ई. देवदत्तः |
| | खण्ड - ख (रचनात्मकं कार्यम्) | | |

प्र०३ मञ्जूषातः उचितपदानि चित्वा पत्रस्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत।

परीक्षाभवनम्

तिथिः -----

प्रिय (क) ----- |

भवतः पत्रं प्राप्तम्। अहम् स्वविद्यालयस्य (ख) ----- वर्णयामि। एकमासपूर्वमेव

(ग)----- सर्वे अध्यापकाः (घ)----- च कार्येषु व्यस्ताः आसन्।

शिक्षानिदेशकः कार्यक्रमस्य (ड)----- आसीत्। सः (च) -----

अतीव प्राशांसत्, योग्येभ्यः छात्रेभ्यः च (छ)----- अयच्छत्। पितृभ्याम् नमः।

भवतः (ज)----- |

क, ख, ग

मञ्जूषा - राकेश, वार्षिकोत्सवं, छात्राः, कार्यक्रमम्, पारितोषिकानि, मित्रम्, मुख्यातिथिः, विद्यालयस्य।

प्र०४ स्वभ्रातुः विवाहस्य अवसरे दिनद्वयस्य अवकाशार्थं प्रधानाचार्यं प्रति लिखिते प्रार्थनापत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत।

(क) -----,

आदरणीयाः प्रधानाचार्यमहोदयाः

(ख)----- |

सविनयं (ग)----- अस्ति यत् मम (घ)----- विवाहः श्वः भविष्यति।

वरयात्रा दिल्लीनगरं (ड)----- | अतः मह्यं(च)----- अवकाशं प्रदाय

(छ)----- अनुगृह्णन्तु।

भवतः (ज)-----

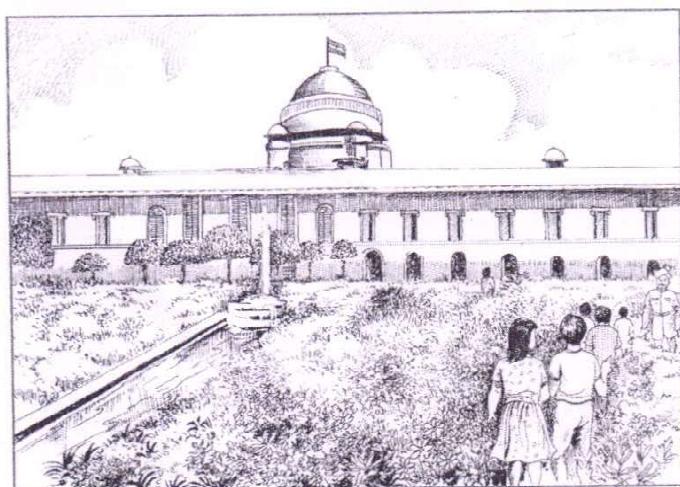
क, ख, ग

मञ्जूषा - भ्रातुः, गमिष्यति, शिष्यः, माम्, निवेदनम्, दिनद्वयस्य, सादरप्रणामम्, परीक्षाभवनम्।

प्र०५ चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दैः पञ्च वाक्यानि रचयत ।



प्र०६ चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दैः पञ्च वाक्यानि रचयत ।



मञ्जूषा

राष्ट्रपतिभवनस्य, पुष्पाणि,
राष्ट्रपतिमहोदयः,
मुगलउद्यानम्, छात्राः,
राजमार्गः, अस्माकं, देशस्य,
विकसन्ति, नानावर्णानि,
सुरक्षासैनिकाः

खण्ड - ग (व्याकरणम्)

प्र०७ क. रेखांकिते पदे 'गृह' शब्दस्य का विभक्तिः ?

मम गृहं परितः वृक्षाः सन्ति ।

अ. सप्तमी

आ. पञ्चमी

इ. द्वितीया

ई. चतुर्थी

ख. अधोलिखित वाक्ये रिक्तस्थाने किं पदं भविष्यति ? ----- विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।

अ. छात्र

आ. छात्रान्

इ. छात्रौ

ई. छात्राः

ग. रेखांकित पदे का विभक्तिः किं च वचनम् ?

ईश्वराय नमः ।

अ. तृतीया, द्विवचनम्

आ. प्रथमा एकवचन

इ. चतुर्थी, एकवचन

ई. सप्तमी बहुवचनम्

घ. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि समुचितपदैः पूरयत ।

----- स्वाहा ।

अ. सोमम्

आ. सोमः

इ. सोमाय

ई. सोमेन

ड. अध्यापिका ----- सह गच्छति ।

अ. छात्रया

आ. छात्रायाः

इ. छात्रात्

ई. छात्रायाम्

प्र०८ विशेषण विशेष्यं प्रयुज्य वाक्यानि पूरयत ।

क. अस्मिन् कक्षायाम् सर्वे ----- छात्राः सन्ति । (योग्य)

ख. अत्र वृक्षे ----- फलानि सन्ति । (मधुर)

ग. उत्तमं ----- विना ज्ञानं नास्ति । (पुस्तक)

घ. अत्र ----- महिलाः आसन् । (चतुर्ग्रन्थ)

ड. अहम् एका ----- छात्रा भवितुम् इच्छामि । (कुशल)

प्र०९ क. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु कोष्ठके प्रदत्तधातूनां क्रियापदानां किं समुचितं रूपं भविष्यति ?

अ. छात्राः कार्यं ----- । (कृ, लट्)

आ. छात्रौ विद्यालये ----- । (पठ्, लृट्)

इ. नराः कुत्र ----- ? (दृश्, लङ्)

ई. जनकः कुत्र ----- ? (गम्, लट्)

उ. अहम् प्रदर्शनीं ----- । (दृश्, लृट्)

ऊ. कन्या बहिः कार्यं ----- । (कृ, लङ्)

प्र०१० प्रकोष्ठे प्रदत्तशब्दस्य समुचितरूपेण रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत ।

- क. ----- स्वाहा । (इन्द्र)
- ख. अध्यापकः ----- सह गच्छति । (छात्र)
- ग. अम्बा ----- विना न गच्छति । (कन्या)
- घ. ----- परितः गृहणि सन्ति । (उपवन)
- ड. नमः ----- । (अम्बा)
- च. मम ----- उभयतः बालकाः खेलन्ति । (गृह)

प्र०११ सन्धियोगेन निर्मितं उचितं पदं चित्वा लिखत ।

- शिक्षा+अर्थी = ----- + -----
- मुनि+ईशः = ----- + -----
- मातृ+ऋणम् = ----- + -----
- मुर+अरिः = -----
- वधू+उत्सवः = -----
- गिरि+इन्द्र = -----
- पुस्तक+आलय = -----

प्र०१२ शब्दरूपाणि लिखत ।

-----	रमे	-----
-------	-----	-------

बालके	-----	-----
-------	-------	-------

-----	-----	रमाभिः
-------	-------	--------

-----	बालकौ	-----
-------	-------	-------

प्र०१३ धातुरूपाणि लिखत

-----	अपश्यताम्	-----
-------	-----------	-------

द्रक्ष्यति	-----	-----
------------	-------	-------

-----	-----	कुर्मः
-------	-------	--------

खण्ड - घ (पठितवाचनम्)

प्र०१४ निम्नलिखितान् श्लोकान् पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत ।

साहित्यसङ्गीतकलाविहीनः

साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः ।

तृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमानः

तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनाम् ॥

लुब्धस्य नश्यति यशः पिशुनस्य मैत्री

नष्टक्रियस्य कुलमर्थपरस्य धर्मः ।

विद्याफलं व्यसनिनः कृपणस्य सौख्यं

राज्यं प्रमत्तसचिवस्य नराधिपस्य । ।

क. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

अ. कीदृशः जनः साक्षात् पशुः इव भवति ?

आ. किम् न खादन् अपि सः जीवमानः ?

ख. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

अ. कस्य यशः नश्यति ?

आ. कस्य राज्यं नश्यति ?

ग. निर्देशानुसारम् -

अ. 'पशूनाम्' अत्र का विभक्तिः ?

आ. 'नश्यति' अत्र कः धातुः कः लकारः ?

इ. 'नराधिपस्य' अस्य पदस्य किं विशेषणम् ?

ई. 'शत्रुता' अस्य कः विलोमः अत्र प्रयुक्तः ?

(2) अथ एतच्छ्रुत्वा सिंहः अचिन्तयत्—“नूनमेषा गुहा स्वामिनः सदा समाहानं करोति । परन्तु मद्भयात् न किञ्चित् वदति ।”

अथवा साध्विदम् उच्यते -

भयसन्त्रस्तमनसां हस्तपादादिकाः क्रियाः ।

प्रवर्तन्ते न वाणी च वेपथुश्चाधिको भवेत् ॥

तद्भम् अस्य आह्वानं करोमि । एवं सः बिले प्रविश्य मे भोज्यं भविष्यति । इत्थं विचार्य सिंहः सहसा शृगालस्य आह्वानमकरोत् । सिंहस्य उच्चगर्जन- प्रतिध्वनिना सा गुहा उच्चैः शृगालम् आह्वयत् । अनेन अन्येऽपि ततः दूरं पलायमानः इममपठत्-

अनागतं यः कुरुते स शोभते

स शोच्यते यो न करोत्यनागतम् ।

वनेऽत्र संस्थस्य समागता जरा

बिलस्य वाणी न कदापि मे श्रुता ॥

क. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

अ. कः सदा समाहावानं करोति ?

आ. कः दूरं पलायमानः अपठत् ?

ख. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

अ. सिंहः किम् अचिन्तयत् ?

ग. निर्देशानुसारम् -

अ. 'नीचैः' पदस्य कः विलोमः ?

आ. 'अभवन्' पदे कः धातुः कः लकारः ?

इ. 'कदापि' अत्र सन्धि-विच्छेदः क्रियताम् ?

ई. 'प्रविश्य' अत्र कः धातुः कः प्रत्ययः ?

प्र०१५ मञ्जूषातः अव्ययपदं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत ।

सदा, बहिः, दूरं, तावत्, तर्हि, तदा

- क. यदा दशवादनं भवति ----- छात्राः विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।
- ख. सूर्यः पूर्वदिशायां ----- उदेति ।
- ग. शृगालः गुहायाः ----- आसीत् ।
- घ. स च यावत् पश्यति, ----- सिंहपदपञ्चतिः गुहायां प्रविष्टा दृश्यते ।
- ङ. शृगालोऽपि ततः ----- पलायमानः अपठत् ।
- च. यदि सफलताम् इच्छसि ----- आलस्यं त्यज ।

प्र०१६ घटनाक्रमानुसारं वाक्यानि लिखत ।

- क. गुहायाः स्वामी दधिपुच्छः नाम शृगालः समागच्छत् ।
- ख. सिंहः एकां महतीं गुहाम् अपश्यत् ।
- ग. परिभ्रमन् सिंहः क्षुधार्तो जातः ।
- घ. दूरस्थः शृगालः रवं कर्तुमारब्धः ।
- ङ. सिंहः शृगालस्य आङ्गानमकरोत् ।
- च. दूरं पलायमानः शृगालः श्लोकमपठत् ।
- छ. गुहायां कोऽपि अस्ति इति शृगालस्य विचारः ।

प्र०१७ उदाहरणानुसारं पदानि पृथक् कुरुत ।

यथा - समुद्रमासाद्य -	समुद्रम्	+	आसाद्य
माधुर्यमेव	-----	+	-----
अल्पमेव	-----	+	-----
सर्वमेव	-----	+	-----
समानमपि	-----	+	-----
महात्मनामुक्तिः	-----	+	-----

प्र०१८ नवीनाः शब्दाः

- क. तोयाः - जलम्
- ख. आसाद्य - प्राप्य
- ग. सुजन्ति - उत्पन्नं कुवन्ति
- घ. प्राप्तवान् - प्राप्तम् अकरोत्
- ङ. समागच्छत् - आगच्छत्
- च. आरब्धः - आरम्भम् अकरोत्
- छ. कृतः - अकरोत्
- ज. साधिवदम् - साधु+ इदम्
- झ. उच्यते - कथितम् अस्ति
- ञ. आह्वयत् - आह्वानम् अकरोत् (बुलाया)



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

संस्कृत अतिरिक्त कार्यम् 2022-23, सत्र-प्रथम, इकाई-1

कक्षा - आठवीं

प्र०१ निम्नलिखितेषु पदेषु सन्धिः विच्छेदः वा क्रियताम्।

दैत्यारिः -----	वधू+उच्यते -----
लता+अत्र -----	चमू+उत्सवः -----
सभा+आगारः -----	गुरु+उपदेशः -----
प्रतीक्षा -----	कवि+ईश्वरः -----
राम+आश्रितः -----	रवीन्द्रः -----
सु+उक्तिः -----	अभीष्ट -----
मातृ+ऋणम् -----	क्षितीशः -----

प्र०२ रेखांकित पदानि शुद्धानि क्रियताम्।

क. अध्यापकान् नमः।

ख. रामः सीता सह गच्छति।

ग. देवालय परितः वृक्षाः सन्ति।

घ. समुद्रः उभयतः पर्वताः सन्ति।

ड. अहं रमा विना न गच्छामि।

प्र०३ निर्दिष्टानि शब्दस्त्रपाणि लिखत।

बालक - प्रथमा वि०	-----	-----	-----
रमा - द्वितीया वि०	-----	-----	-----
रमा - चतुर्थी वि०	-----	-----	-----
बालक - पंचमी वि०	-----	-----	-----
बालक - सम्बोधन वि०	-----	-----	-----

प्र०४ निर्दिष्टानि धातुरूपाणि लिखत।

भू - लङ् - म०पु०	-----	-----	-----
भू - लट् - उ०पु०	-----	-----	-----
भू - लृट् - प्र०पु०	-----	-----	-----
भू - लट् - म०पु०	-----	-----	-----
भू - लङ् - उ०पु०	-----	-----	-----

प्र०५ प्रकृति-प्रत्यय-विभागं कुरुत।

	मूलधातुः	प्रत्ययः
अ. कर्तुम्	-----	-----
आ. भवितुम्	-----	-----
इ. गन्तुम्	-----	-----
ई. नन्तुम्	-----	-----
उ. पठितुम्	-----	-----
ऊ. द्रष्टुम्	-----	-----
ए. प्रष्टुम्	-----	-----
ऐ. क्रीडितुम्	-----	-----

रचनात्मक गतिविधिः

प्र०१ निमनलिखितानां वाक्यानां संस्कृत अनुवादः क्रियताम् -

- क. तुम सब बालक योग्य हो।
- ख. मेरे घर के दोनों ओर भवन हैं।
- ग. हम सब भारतीय हैं।
- घ. अध्यापक के साथ बालिकाएँ भी जाएंगी।
- ड. सभी देवताओं को नमस्कार हो।
- च. कक्षा से बाहर बच्चे शोर करते हैं।
- छ. हम वहाँ बैठे हैं।
- ज. कल वे सब दिल्ली नगर जाएंगे।
- झ. तुम दो कहाँ गए थे ?
- ञ. धर्म के बिना सुख नहीं।

प्र०२ लट् लकार

‘पठ्’ धातु - (पढ़ना) का लट् लकार में प्रयोग

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	पठ्+अति = पठति	पठ्+अतः = पठतः	पठ्+अन्ति = पठन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पठ्+असि = पठसि	पठ्+अथः = पठथः	पठ्+अथ = पठथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पठ्+आमि = पठामि	पठ्+आवः = पठावः	पठ्+आमः = पठामः

सर्वनाम (कर्ता) के साथ 'पठ्' धातु का लट् लकार में प्रयोग

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	(सः/सा) पठति (वह) पढ़ता /पढ़ती है।	(तौ/ते) पठतः (वे दोनों) पढ़ते/पढ़ती हैं।	(ते/ता:) पठन्ति (वे सब) पढ़ते/पढ़ती हैं।
मध्यम पुरुष	(त्वम्) पठसि। (तुम) पढ़ते हो।	(युवाम्) पठथः। (तुम दोनों) पढ़ते हो।	(यूयम्) पठथ (तुम सब) पढ़ते हो।
उत्तम पुरुष	(अहम्) पठामि (मैं) पढ़ता हूँ।	(आवाम्) पठावः (हम दोनों) पढ़ते हैं।	(वयम्) पठामः (हम सब) पढ़ते हैं।

लृट् लकार

'वद्' धातु - (बोलना) का लृट् लकार में प्रयोग

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	वद्+इष्यति = वदिष्यति	वद्+इष्यतः = वदिष्यतः	वद्+इष्यन्ति = वदिष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	वद्+इष्यसि = वदिष्यसि	वद्+इष्यथः = वदिष्यथः	वद्+इष्यथ = वदिष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	वद्+इष्यामि = वदिष्यामि	वद्+इष्यावः = वदिष्यावः	वद्+इष्यामः = वदिष्यामः
सर्वनाम (कर्ता) के साथ 'वद्' धातु का लृट् लकार में प्रयोग			

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	(सः/सा) वदिष्यति (वह) बोलेगा/बोलेगी।	(तौ/ते) वदिष्यतः (वे दोनों) बोलेंगे/बोलेंगी।	(ते/ता:) वदिष्यन्ति (वे सब) बोलेंगे/बोलेंगी।
मध्यम पुरुष	(त्वम्) वदिष्यसि। (तुम) बोलोगे।	(युवाम्) वदिष्यथः। (तुम दोनों) बोलोगे।	(यूयम्) वदिष्यथ (तुम सब) बोलोगे।
उत्तम पुरुष	(अहम्) वदिष्यामि (मैं) बोलूँगा।	(आवाम्) वदिष्यावः (हम दोनों) बोलेंगे।	(वयम्) वदिष्यामः (हम सब) बोलेंगे।

लङ् लकार

'दृश्' (पश्य) धातु - (देखना) का लङ् लकार में प्रयोग

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	अ+पश्य+अत् = अपश्यत्	अ+पश्य+आम्=अपश्यताम्	अ+पश्य+अन् = अपश्यन्
मध्यम पुरुष	अ+पश्य+अः = अपश्यः	अ+पश्य+अतम् = अपश्यतम्	अ+पश्य+अत = अपश्यत
उत्तम पुरुष	अ+पश्य+अम् = अपश्यम्	अ+पश्य+आव = अपश्याव	अ+पश्य+आम = अपश्याम
सर्वनाम (कर्ता) के साथ 'पश्य्' धातु का लङ् लकार में प्रयोग			

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	(सः/सा) अपश्यत् (उसने) देखा।	(तौ/ते) अपश्याम् (उन दोनों ने) देखा।	(ते/ता:) अपश्यन् (उन सबने) देखा।
मध्यम पुरुष	(त्वम्) अपश्यः (तुमने) देखा।	(युवाम्) अपश्यतम् (तुम दोनों ने) देखा।	(यूयम्) अपश्यत (तुम सबने) देखा।
उत्तम पुरुष	(अहम्) अपश्यम् (मैंने) देखा।	(आवाम्) अपश्याव (हम दोनों ने) देखा।	(वयम्) अपश्याम (हम सबने) देखा।



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

French Assignment 2022-23, Unit-1

Class VIII

Q.1 Conjuguez les verbes au présent :

- (i) Elle _____(connaître) M. Legrand?
- (ii) On _____(nettoyer) le salon.
- (iii) Les filles_____ (grandir) vite.
- (iv) Nos amis_____ (vouloir) jouer au tennis.
- (v) Les indiens _____(apprendre) des langues étranges?
- (vi) Vous_____ (ne pas faire)ces exercices.
- (vii) Ton père _____(partir)pour la France.
- (viii) On _____(dire) la vérité.
- (ix) Les enfants _____(devoir) faire du vélo.
- (x) Monique et Jaques_____ (venir) chez moi.

Q.2 Mettez à l'impératif :

- (i) Tu te tais s'il te plaît.
- (ii) Nous avons du courage.
- (iii) Tu sais la vérité.
- (iv) Vous vous habillez bien.
- (v) Tu te rases tous les matins.
- (vi) Vous êtes à l'heure.
- (vii) Nous ne nous levons pas tard.

Q.3 Complétez avec **tout,toute,tous,toutes**:

- (i) On mange_____les pommes.
- (ii) _____ le monde est présent.
- (iii) je vais inviter _____ mes amis.
- (iv) _____les filles sont princesses des familles.
- (v) Elle veut parcourir_____les pays.
- (vi) As-tu parcouru_____le pays.

Q.4 Donnez des conseils(affirmatif ou négatif) dans les situations suivantes:

- (i) Pour sauver de l'eau.



- a) _____
b) _____

(ii) Votre ami regarde beaucoup la télé.



- a) _____
b) _____

(iii) Votre soeur grossit vite.



- a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

(iv) Vos amis ne font pas attention en classe.



- a) _____
b) _____

Q.5 Que signifient ces panneaux de signalisation ?



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

Q. 6 Complétez avec les conjonctions:

- (i) J'aime les fruits _____ les légumes. (mais/et/car)
- (ii) Elle croit _____ le français est facile. (parce que/mais/que)
- (iii) Veut-tu partir_____ rester ici? (si/ou/comme)
- (iv) Il va rendre le repas_____ il viendra.(où/puisque/quand)
- (v) Je veux partir_____ je n'ai pas d'argent. (mais/et/aussi)
- (vi) prenez ce médicament_____ tu es malade. (que/si/et)

Portfolio Work : Recueillir des informations Sur les Opéras français.