

# CLASS NOTES

Class: **VIII**

Subject: **English**

Topic: Revision worksheet  
(Reading comprehension, MCQs from  
'Festival of Eid', 'Invictus' & 'What is  
peace', Rearrange the jumbled words &  
Editing)

## Q.1 Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows:

(i) Sniffer dog Tucker uses his nose to help researchers find out why a killer whale population off the northwest coast of the United States is on the decline. He searches for whale faeces floating on the surface of the water, which are then collected for examination. He is one of the elite team of detection dogs used by scientists studying several species including right whales and killer whales. Conservation canines are fast becoming indispensable tools for biologists according to Aimee Hurt, associate director and co-founder of Working Dogs for Conservation, based in Three Forks, Montana. Over the last few years, though, so many new conservation dog projects have sprung up that Hurt can no longer keep track of them all. Her organisation's dogs and their handlers are fully booked to assist field researchers into 2012.

(ii) "Dogs have such a phenomenal sense of smell," explained Sam Wasser, Director of the Centre for Conservation Biology at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has worked with scat-detection dogs since 1999. Scientists have been using Conservation Canines in their research since 1999. These dogs have enabled them to non-invasively access vast amount of genetic and physiological information which is used to tackle conservation problems around the world. Such information has proved vital for determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife as well as the actions needed to mitigate such impacts.

(iii) The ideal detection dog is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive. These dogs will happily work all day long, motivated by the expectation of a ball game as a reward for sample detection. The obsessive, high energy personalities of detection dogs also make them difficult to maintain as pets. As a result, they frequently find themselves abandoned to animal shelters, facing euthanasia. The programme rescues these dogs and offers them a satisfying career in conservation research. A superior sense of smell is a tremendous gift, and dogs can boast of that. You will also be surprised to learn that the sniffing dogs have a highly accurate sense of smell. The accuracy in their smelling senses is 10,000 times more accurate than that of humans. The higher accuracy means their results when involved with security exercises are top-notch. The drug-detecting dogs, therefore, can search an area way faster compared to humans. Security personnel thus cut the time they use to frisk people by more than half. In addition to doing it quickly, they do so with greater accuracy, and you could rely on them for security.

1. Based on the above passage, fill in the given blanks-

- (a) According to the text, there are a few \_\_\_\_\_ detection dogs like Tucker.
- (b) Tucker sniffs for whale \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The dogs are special because they assist in research without \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The ideal detection dog \_\_\_\_\_.

- (e) The dogs expect \_\_\_\_\_ as a reward of their hard work.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ of these dogs make it difficult to keep them as pets.
- (g) These dogs find career in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) The word 'euthanasia' means \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Choose the word from the passage (ii) which is the synonym of 'reduce'?

- a) non-invasively
- b) vital
- c) consequences
- d) mitigate

## Q.2 Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer-

1) How many pice does Mahmood have?

- a) ten
- b) twelve
- c) five

2) Who wrote "Festival of Eid"?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) William Shakespeare
- (c) Munshi Premchand

3) "You burn your fingers on the iron plate. That is why I bought them."

Who said these lines?

- a) Noorey
- b) Mohsin
- c) Hamid

4) The people who belong to religious groups that live on charity are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) vagabonds
- b) tribals
- c) mendicants

5) State the literary device used in the line, "looms but the horror of the shade."

- (a) Personification
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Oxymoron

6) "What is peace?" is written by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Prema Subramanian
- (b) Prema Manian
- (c) Premy Balasubramanian

7) Consensus means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) a general meeting
- (b) discuss
- (c) resolving

8) What is the meaning of the word 'Namaste'?

- a) I salute you
- b) I bow to the divine in you
- c) I bow to die for you

9) What did Noorey buy from the fair?

- a) a policeman
- b) a soldier
- c) a lawyer

10) 'Agog' means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) dirty
- b) extremely scared
- c) very excited and curious

11) Which poetic device is used in 'Curiosity killed the cat' -

- a) Consonance
- b) Assonance
- c) Imagery

12) 'Invictus' is written by William Ernest Henley while he was in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a warzone
- b) an infirmary
- c) a village

13) The poet personifies 'peace' as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a lively thought
- b) a black shadow
- c) an abstract thought

14) A child's imagination can turn a \_\_\_\_\_ seed into a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) mustard, mountain
- b) lemon, pillar
- c) cinnamon, mountain

15) 'Hovel' means \_\_\_\_\_

- a) a big, lavish home
- b) a small, untidy house
- c) a sweet, melodious song

### Q.3 Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentences –

- (a) and/ his/ word/ thoughtful/ keeps/ is/ always/ gentleman/ true/ a
- (b) to/keep/and/hasten/promise/it /will be/he/slow to/a/make
- (c) friendship /a /you /broken /cost /promise /your /can
- (d) promise/ is / true/ a/ forever/ friendship/ you/ keep

### **Q.4 The given passage is not edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error**

**and write the incorrect & then correct answer in the space provided –**

	Incorrect	Correct
Discipline is a structural and fundamental unit	a)	
of a success person. It is essential for us at home,	b)	
for soldiers on the battlefield, for students at school, for	c)	
players in the playground. A team of experience players	d)	
can also lose a match because to indiscipline in the team.	e)	
Every tough battle can be win by a disciplined army.	f)	

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

## Worksheet

Class: VIII

Topic: कार्यपत्रक 1

Subject: हिन्दी

(सुदामा चरित, अकबरी लोटा, सूरदास के पद, वाच्य, अलंकार, पत्र और अनुच्छेद लेखन )

### 8. सुदामा चरित

निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1. सीस पगा न झँगा तन में, प्रभु! जाने को आहि बसे केहि ग्रामा ।

धोती फटी-सी लटी दुपटी, अरु पाँय उपानह को नहिं सामा ॥

द्वार खड़ो द्विज दुर्बल एक, रह्यो चकिसों बसुधा अभिरामा ।

पूछत दीनदयाल को धाम, बतावत आपनो नाम सुदामा ॥

{i} उक्त पंक्ति में द्वारपाल के अनुसार सुदामा के सिर और शरीर पर कौन-कौन से कपड़े नहीं हैं और वे कैसे हैं ?

-----

-----

{ii} सुदामा के पाँव में जूते तक नहीं हैं । क्यों ?

-----

{iii} 'द्वार खड़ो द्विज दुर्बल एक' में कौन-सा अलंकार है ?

-----

{iv} प्रस्तुत पद्यांश में किस भाषा का माधुर्य व्याप्त है ?

-----

{v} पद्यांश में दीनदयाल किसे कहा गया है ?

-----

2. ऐसे बेहाल बिवाइन सों, पग कंटक जाल लगे पुनि जोए ।

हाय! महादुख पायो सखा, तुम आए इतै न कितै दिन खोए ॥

देखि सुदामा की दीन दसा, करुना करिकै करुनानिधि रोए ।

पानी परात को हाथ छुयो नहिं, नैनन के जल सों पग धोए ॥

{i} सुदामा के पैरों का हाल कैसा है और क्यों ?

-----

-----

-----

{ii} सुदामा की दुर्दशा देखकर श्रीकृष्ण क्या बोले ?

-----

{iii} श्रीकृष्ण ने सुदामा के पैर कैसे धोए ?

-----

{iv} 'पानी परात .....पग धोए' पंक्ति में कौन-सा अलंकार है ?

-----

**सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :**

- {i} सुदामा अपने गाँव लौटने पर ठगे से क्यों रह गए ?  
(क) द्वारका पुरी जैसा राज-समाज और ठाट-बाट देखकर (ख) वहाँ उन्हें कोई नहीं पहचान रहा था
- {ii} किस आधार पर कृष्ण जी को सच्चा मित्र कह सकते हैं ?  
(क) दीन-हीन मित्र को सुख-समृद्धि देकर मित्र के धर्म का निर्वाह किया  
(ख) दीन-हीन मित्र के पैर धोकर मित्र के धर्म का निर्वाह किया
- {iii} 'सुदामा चरित' कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं ?  
(क) नरोत्तम दास (ख) सूरदास
- {iv} सुदामा किसके जिद्ध पर कृष्ण के पास गए थे ?  
(क) बच्चों के (ख) पत्नी के
- {v} सुदामा की पत्नी ने उपहार स्वरूप पोटली में क्या दिया था ?  
(क) चने (ख) तंदुल

**निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :**

- {i} द्वारिका से खाली हाथ लौटते समय सुदामा स्वयं से किसे और क्या समझाने की बात करते हैं ?

-----  
-----

- {ii} "चोरी की बान में हौ जू प्रवीने" पंक्ति किसने, किससे कही और क्यों ?

-----  
-----

- {iii} द्वारका से खाली हाथ लौटते समय सुदामा मार्ग में क्या-क्या सोचते जा रहे थे ?

-----  
-----  
-----

- {iv} 'वाही पठयो ठेली' इस पंक्ति में 'वाही' शब्द किसके लिए प्रयोग किया गया है ?

-----

**10. अकबरी लोटा**

**सही विकल्प चुनिए :**

1. "लेकिन मुझे इसी जिंदगी में चाहिए ।"  
"अजी इसी सप्ताह में ले लेना ।"  
"सप्ताह से आपका तात्पर्य सात दिन से है या सात वर्ष से ?"  
झाऊलाल और उनकी पत्नी के बीच की इस बातचीत से क्या पता चलता है ?  
(अ) लाला झाऊलाल बहुत अमीर आदमी न थे (ब) पत्नी को उन पर विश्वास न था  
(स) पत्नी लाला जी की तुलना में ज्यादा तेज-तर्रार थी (द) सभी कथन सत्य है
2. "जब पत्नी ने एक दिन एकाएक ढाई सौ रुपये की माँग पेश की, तब उनका जी एक बार ज़ोर से सनसनाया और फिर बैठ गया ।"  
उक्त वाक्य में 'सनसनाया' शब्द का अर्थ है-  
(अ) सनसन की आवाज़ (ब) गरमाना (स) घबरा जाना (द) ललचा गया
3. "किसी ज़माने में न्यूटन नाम के किसी खुराफाती ने पृथ्वी की आकर्षण शक्ति नाम की एक चीज़ ईजाद की थी । कहना न होगा कि यह सारी शक्ति इस समय लोटे के पक्ष में थी ।"

न्यूटन ने किसकी खोज की थी ?

(अ) लोटे की (ब) धरती की (स) धरती के गुरुत्वाकर्षण शक्ति की (द) उल्का पिंड की

4. बिलवासी जी ने हँसकर अँगड़ाई क्यों ली ? 'अकबरी लोटा' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए ।

(अ) पत्नी के रुपये वापस कर दिए (ब) झाऊलाल को चकमा दे दिया (स) बिलवासी जी को नींद आ रही थी

(द) बिना कुछ खर्च किए झाऊलाल की मदद कर दी और रुपये भी पत्नी की संदूक में रख दिए

5. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के लेखक कौन हैं ?

(अ) प्रदीप तिवारी (ब) अन्नपूर्णानन्द वर्मा (स) निर्मल वर्मा (द) महादेवी वर्मा

**निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :**

लोटे ने दाँएँ देखा न बाएँ, वह नीचे गली की ओर चल पड़ा । अपने वेग में उल्का को लजाता हुआ वह आँखों से ओझल हो गया । किसी ज़माने में न्यूटन नाम के किसी खुराफाती ने पृथ्वी की आकर्षण शक्ति नाम की एक चीज़ ईजाद की थी । कहना न होगा कि यह सारी शक्ति इस समय लोटे के पक्ष में थी ।

{i} लोटा किधर चल पड़ा ?

{ii} लोटा किस वेग से आँखों से ओझल हो गया ?

{iii} सारी शक्ति कहाँ मौजूद थी ?

{iv} पृथ्वी की आकर्षण शक्ति की ईजाद किसने की थी ?

{v} 'आँखों से ओझल होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ बताइए ।

**प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :**

1. बिलवासी जी ने रुपयों का प्रबंध कहाँ से किया ?

2. आपके विचार से अंग्रेज़ ने यह पुराना लोटा क्यों खरीद लिया ?

3. लोटे का नाम अकबरी लोटा क्यों पड़ा ?

4. बेढंगा लोटा शाही घराने में कब तक रहा ?

### 11. सूरदास के पद

**निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :**

मैया कबहिं बढ़ैगी चोटी ?



किती बार मोहिं दूध पियत भई, यह अजहूँ है छोटी ।  
तू जो कहति बल की बेनी ज्यों, हवै है लाँबी-मोटी ।  
काढ़त-गुहत न्हावत जैहै, नागिनी सी भुईँ लोटी ।  
काँचौ दूध पियावत पचि-पचि, देति न माखन-रोटी ।  
सूर चिरजीवौ दोउ भैया, हरि-हलधर की जोटी ।

1. माता यशोदा के अनुसार दूध पीने से चोटी पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता ?

2. “नागिन-सी भुईँ लोटी” में कौन-सा अलंकार है ?

3. ‘काँचौ दूध पियावत पचि-पचि’ वाक्य में ‘पचि-पचि’ का क्या अर्थ है ?

4. बालक कृष्ण को सबसे ज़्यादा क्या पसंद था ?

5. हरि-हलधर किन्हें कहा गया है ?

#### सही विकल्प चुनिए :

1. कृष्ण जी मित्रों के साथ किस समय गोपियों के घर में जा घुसे ?

(अ) दोपहर के समय घर को सूना समझकर (ब) शाम के समय घर को सूना समझकर  
(स) रात में घर को सूना समझकर (द) सुबह के समय घर को सूना समझकर

2. गोपियाँ यशोदा माता को क्या उलाहना देती हैं ?

(अ) मक्खन तुमने खिलाया होगा (ब) तुम्हारा कन्हैया मक्खन नहीं खाता

(स) तुम कन्हैया को मक्खन खाने नहीं देती (द) कृष्ण को डाँटकर रखती नहीं, लगता है तुमने अनोखे पुत्र को जन्म दिया है

3. कृष्ण सींके तक कैसे पहुँचे ?

(अ) सीढ़ी से (ब) टेबल पर चढ़कर (स) ओखली पर चढ़कर (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं

4. गोपियों को रोज़ किसका नुकसान होता था ?

(अ) दूध का (ब) पानी का (स) गोरस का (द) दूध-पानी का

#### प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1. बालक कृष्ण किस लोभ के कारण दूध पीने के लिए तैयार हुए ?

2. मक्खन चुराते समय श्रीकृष्ण थोड़ा-सा मक्खन बिखरा क्यों देते थे ?

3. श्रीकृष्ण के पाँच नाम लिखिए तथा वे नाम क्यों पड़े उसका कारण भी खोजकर लिखिए ।

### वाच्य

- इनमें से कौन-कौन से वाच्य के भेद हैं ?  
(अ) कर्तृवाच्य, कर्मवाच्य, भाववाच्य (ब) संज्ञा, सर्वनाम (स) कारक, वचन (द) कर्ता, क्रिया
- वाच्य क्या कहलाते हैं ?  
(अ) संज्ञा के भेद (ब) सर्वनाम के भेद (स) विशेषण के भेद (द) क्रियाओं के विधान
- कर्तृवाच्य किसे कहते हैं ?  
(अ) जहाँ क्रिया का प्रयोग कर्ता के लिंग व वचन के अनुसार किया जाता है  
(ब) जिन क्रिया में भाव प्रधान है  
(स) जिन क्रियाओं में शब्द प्रधान होता है  
(द) जहाँ क्रिया का प्रयोग कर्म के लिंग, वचन के अनुसार किया जाता है
- 'अमित से दौड़ा नहीं जाता' वाक्य में वाच्य होगा-  
(अ) कर्तृवाच्य (ब) कर्मवाच्य (स) भाववाच्य (द) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
- 'उसने भोजन कर लिया' वाक्य का कर्मवाच्य होगा-  
(अ) उसने भोजन किया (ब) उसके द्वारा भोजन नहीं किया गया  
(स) उसके द्वारा भोजन कर लिया गया (द) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

### अलंकार

सही विकल्प चुनिए :

- 'शशि मुख पर घूँघट डाले' में कौन-सा अलंकार है ?  
(अ) रूपक अलंकार (ब) यमक अलंकार (स) उपमा अलंकार (द) अनुप्रास अलंकार
- 'मुदित महीपति मंदिर आए' पंक्ति में निहित अलंकार बताइए ।  
(अ) उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार (ब) रूपक अलंकार (स) अनुप्रास अलंकार (द) श्लेष अलंकार
- 'यह देखिए, अरविंद से शिशुवृन्द कैसे सो रहे' अलंकार पहचानिए ।  
(अ) अनुप्रास अलंकार (ब) उपमा अलंकार (स) रूपक अलंकार (द) श्लेष अलंकार
- 'धोती फटी-सी लपटी दुपटी' में अलंकार है-  
(अ) यमक (ब) उपमा (स) उत्प्रेक्षा (द) अतिशयोक्ति
- 'कहे कवि बेनी, बेनी व्याल की चुराई लीन्हीं' अलंकार है-  
(अ) रूपक (ब) यमक (स) उपमा (द) अनुप्रास
- 'सिर फट गया उसका वहीं मानो अरुण रंग का घड़ा' अलंकार बताइए ।  
(अ) श्लेष (ब) उत्प्रेक्षा (स) रूपक (द) उपमा
- निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा शब्दालंकार नहीं है ?  
(अ) श्लेष (ब) उपमा (स) यमक (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- जहाँ उपमेय का निषेध करने उपमान का आरोप किया जाता है वहाँ होता है ?  
(अ) रूपक अलंकार (ब) उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार (स) उपमा अलंकार (द) अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार

### लेखन

- आपके विद्यालय के एक छात्र ने एक बच्चे की जान बचाई । उस छात्र को 'वीर-पुरस्कार' से सम्मानित करने की सिफारिश करते हुए प्राचार्य को पत्र लिखिए ।

- |  |
|--|
| 2. पानी की समस्या के निराकरण हेतु किए गए उपायों को बताने के लिए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए । |
| 3. “विद्यार्थी जीवन में विज्ञान प्रदर्शनी का महत्त्व” विषय पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए ।          |

-----\*

Class Notes	
Class: VIII	Topic: Worksheet
Subject: Mathematics	

Choose the correct answer:-

1. A polynomial contains \_\_\_\_\_ number of terms:

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Any

2. The result of subtraction of  $3x$  from  $-4x$  is

- (a)  $-7x$  (b)  $7x$  (c)  $x$  (d)  $-x$ .

3. The product of  $4mn$  and  $0$  is

- (a)  $0$  (b)  $1$  (c)  $mn$  (d)  $4mn$ .

4. The area of a rectangle whose length and breadth are  $9y$  and  $4y^2$  respectively is

- (a)  $4y^3$  (b)  $9y^3$  (c)  $36y^3$  (d)  $13y^3$

5. If we subtract  $4a - 7ab + 3b + 12$  from  $12a - 9ab + 5b - 3$ , then the answer is:

- (a)  $8a + 2ab + 2b + 15$  (b)  $8a + 2ab + 2b - 15$  (c)  $8a - 2ab + 2b - 15$  (d)  $8a - 2ab - 2b - 15$

6. The common factor of  $8a^2b^4c^2$ ,  $12a^4bc^4$  and  $20a^3b^4$  is

- (a)  $a^4b^4$  (b)  $a^2b^2$  (c)  $4a^2b^2$  (d)  $4a^2b$ .

7. The factorization of  $ax + bx - ay - by$  is

- (a)  $(x - y)(a + b)$  (b)  $(x + y)(a + b)$  (c)  $(x - y)(a - b)$  (d)  $(x + y)(a - b)$ .

8. The factorization of  $x^2y^2 + xy + xy^2z + yz + x^2yz + xz$  is

- (a)  $(xy + yz + zx)(xy + 1)$  (b)  $(xy + yz + zx)(yz + 1)$  (c)  $(xy + yz + zx)(zx + 1)$  (d) none of these.

9. The factorization of  $(l + m)^2 - 4lm$  is

- (a)  $(l - m)^2$  (b)  $(l + m - 2)^2$  (c)  $(l + m + 2)^2$  (d) none of these.

10. The factorization  $x^2 + x + 1/4$  is

- (a)  $(x/2 - 1)^2$  (b)  $(x/2 + 1)^2$  (c)  $(x + 1/2)^2$  (d)  $(x - 1/2)^2$

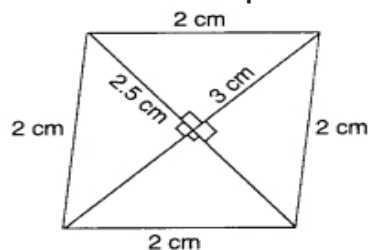
11. The factorization of  $z^2 - 4z - 12$  is

- (a)  $(z + 6)(z + 2)$  (b)  $(z - 6)(z - 2)$  (c)  $(z - 6)(z + 2)$  (d)  $(z + 6)(z - 2)$

12.  $1 \text{ L} =$

- (a)  $10 \text{ cm}^3$  (b)  $100 \text{ cm}^3$  (c)  $1000 \text{ cm}^3$  (d)  $10000 \text{ cm}^3$

13. The area of the quadrilateral is



- (a)  $3.75 \text{ cm}^2$  (b)  $3 \text{ cm}^2$  (c)  $7.5 \text{ cm}^2$  (d)  $10 \text{ cm}^2$

**14. x and y vary inversely with each other. If x =15 when y = 6, then the value of x when y = 15 is**

- (a) 2      (b) 4      (c) 5      (d) 6

**15.If x and y are directly proportional, then:**

- (a)  $x + y = \text{constant}$       (b)  $x - y = \text{constant}$       (c)  $x/y = \text{constant}$       (d)  $xy = \text{constant}$

**16. 3 lambs finish eating turnips in 8 days. In how many days will 2 lambs finish them ?**

- (a) 6      (b) 8      (c) 10      (d) 12

**17. 6 pipes are required to fill a tank in 1 hour. How long will it take if only 5 pipes of the same type are used ?**

- (a) 75 minutes      (b) 72 minutes      (c) 80 minutes      (d) 90 minutes

**18. Two cubes each with side b are joined to form a cuboid. What is the surface area of this cuboid?**

- (a)  $12b^2$       (b)  $b^2$       (c)  $10b^2$       (d) 12

**19. If each edge of a cube is tripled, how many times will its volume increase?**

- (a) 6times      (b) 9times      (c) 27times      (d) remains same

**20. If each edge of a cube is doubled, how many times will its surface area increase?**

- (a) 4times      (b) 8times      (c) 2times      (d) remains same

## SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Factorize the following expression**

- (a)  $x^2 + x y + 8x + 8y$   
(b)  $(6xy + 3x) + (2y + 1)$   
(c)  $z - 7 + 7 x y - x y z$   
(d)  $54m^3n + 81m^4n^2$   
(e)  $z^2 - 10z + 21$   
(f)  $z^2 + 6z - 16$

**Q.3 Simplify the following**

- (a)  $(x^2 - y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2$   
(b)  $(0.5p - 1.5q)^2 - (0.5p - 1.5q)^2 + p^2q^2$   
(c)  $39n^3(50n^2 - 98) \div 26n^2(5n - 7)$   
(d)  $44(p^4 - 5p^3 - 24p^2) \div 11p(p - 8)$   
(e)  $9p^2q^2(3z - 12) \div 27pq(z - 4)$   
(f)  $(4x^2 - 100) \div 6(x + 5)$

**Q4.Solve the following:**

- (a) Add:  $l^2 + m^2, m^2 + n^2, n^2 + l^2, 2lm + 2mn + 2nl$   
(b) Subtract :  $3xy + 5yz - 7zx$  from  $5xy - 2yz - 2zx + 10xyz$   
(c) Multiply:  $(p^2 - q^2)(2p + q)$

**Q4.Simplify:**

- (a)  $(a + b)(c - d) + (a - b)(c + d) + 2(ac + bd)$   
(b)  $(1.5x - 4y)(1.5x + 4y + 3) - 4.5x + 12y$   
(c)  $(a + b + c)(a + b - c)$

**Q5. A train is moving at a uniform speed of 75 km/hour.**

- (i) How far will it travel in 20 minutes?  
(ii) Find the time required to cover a distance of 250 km.

**Q6. The scale of a map is given as 1:40000000. Two cities are 5 cm apart on the map. Find the actual distance between them.**

**Q7. A godown is in the form of a cuboid of measures  $60\text{ m} \times 40\text{ m} \times 30\text{ m}$ . How many cuboidal boxes can be stored in it if the volume of one box is  $0.8\text{ m}^3$ ?**

**Q8. A rectangular piece of paper  $11\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$  is folded without overlapping to make a cylinder of height 4 cm. Find the volume of the cylinder.**

**Q9. The lateral surface area of a hollow cylinder is  $4224\text{ cm}^2$ . It is cut along its height and formed a rectangular sheet of width 33 cm. Find the perimeter of rectangular sheet?**

**Q10. After the surface area of a cube is painted, the cube is cut into 64 smaller cubes of same dimensions. How many have no face painted? 1 face painted? 2 faces painted? 3 faces painted?**

## अभ्यास पत्रक

### संस्कृतम्

### कक्षा-अष्टमी

खण्ड – क ( अपठितावबोधनम् 10 अङ्काः )

प्र. 1 अधोलिखितगद्यांशम् पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

एकदा राजकुमारः सिद्धार्थः विहारार्थम् उपवनं गतः । सहसा एकां क्रन्दन-ध्वनिं श्रुत्वा सः  
इतस्ततः अपश्यत् । बाणेन विद्धः एकः हंसः भूमौ पतितः आसीत् । एतत् दृष्ट्वा सिद्धार्थस्य  
चित्तं करुणया व्याकुलं जातम् । सः धावित्वा हंसस्य शरीरात् बाणं निष्कास्य तम् अङ्के  
अधारयत् । अत्रान्तरे देवदत्तः धावन् तत्र प्राप्तः सिद्धार्थस्य हस्ते हंसं दृष्ट्वा सः उच्चैः  
अवदत् - "सिद्धार्थ! एषः मम हंसः । मया बाणेन एतत् अनिपातयत् । अतः मह्यम् देहि ।"  
सिद्धार्थः दृढतया अवदत् - "अहं न दास्यामि । अहम् अस्य रक्षकः अस्मि ।" तदा तौ विवादं  
कुर्वन्तौ राजसभां गतौ । राजा सर्वं वृत्तान्तम् आकर्ण्य आदिशत् - "यस्य पार्श्वे हंसः गमिष्यति  
सः तस्यैव भविष्यति ।" हंसः सिद्धार्थस्य समीपं गतवान् । सत्यमिदम् यत् "भक्षकात् रक्षकः  
श्रेयान् ।"

एकपदेन उत्तरत -

क) कः भूमौ पतितः आसीत् ?

अ- हंसः

ब- रक्षकः

स- देवदत्तः

द- सिद्धार्थः

ख) हंसः कस्य समीपम् गतवान् ?

अ- देवदत्तः

ब - रक्षकः

स- सिद्धार्थस्य

द- श्रेयान्

ग) कः हंसम् बाणेन अहन् ?

अ- रक्षकः

ब- देवदत्तः

स- राजा

द- तौ

घ) भक्षकात् कः श्रेयान् ?

अ- राजा

ब- हंसः

स - रक्षकः

द- धावन्

**पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-**

क) राजकुमारः सिद्धार्थः विहारार्थम् कुत्र गतः ?

ख) सिद्धार्थः दृढतया किम् अवदत् ?

**यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत -**

क) सिद्धार्थः दृढतया अवदत्-"अहं न दास्यामि।

‘दास्यामि’ इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?

ख) - भक्षकः इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अनुच्छेदे आगतः ?

अ - श्रेयान्

ब- रक्षकः

स- विद्धः

द - भूमौ

**कथायाः शीर्षकं लिखत -**

**खण्ड - ख ( रचनात्मककार्यम् - 25 अङ्काः )**

**प्र. 2 - अधोलिखितं संवादं मजूषायाः पदानां सहायतया पूरयत -**

जानासि, मार्गः, चलति, गन्तुम्, उपहासेन

विद्या- भो सुमित्रे, अहम् तु सरोजिनीनगरं (1)..... इच्छामि। एषः (2)..... कुत्र गच्छति ?

सुमित्रा - विद्ये, किम् न (3)..... यदयम् मार्गः तु कुत्रापि न गच्छति।

विद्या - अलम् (4).....।

सुमित्रा - (हसित्वा) अहम् सत्यमेव वदामि जनाः तु अस्मिन् चलन्ति एषः नैव (5).....।

**प्र. 3 - स्वाध्ययनस्य प्रगतेः विषये अग्रजं प्रति पत्रं पूरयत ।**

[सादरं नमस्कारः, नियमेन, भवामि, भवदीयः, पाठानाम्, अभ्यासम्, स्थानम्, नवदेहली,  
स्वाध्ययनस्य, प्रतिदिनम् ]

वसन्तकुञ्जनगरम्

(1) .....

29.02.20XX



पूज्य भ्रातः,

(2).....।

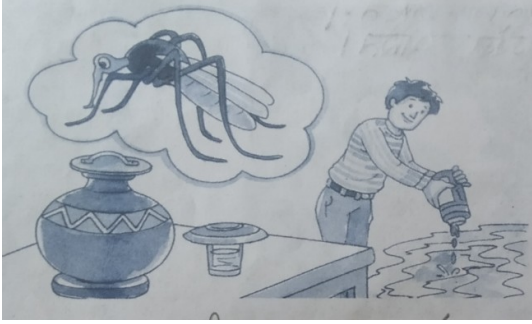
अत्र कुशलम् तत्र अस्तु ।अहम् (3)..... प्रगतिविषये किञ्चित् लिखितुम् इच्छामि। अधुना मम शिक्षणम् तु (4)..... आरब्धम् । अहम् (5).....प्रातः सार्धचतुर्वादने उत्तिष्ठामि। षड्वादनपर्यन्तम् पठितानाम् (6)..... आवृत्तिं करोमि । सार्धषड्वादने विद्यालयम् गमनाय तत्परः (7).....। विद्यालयात् आगत्य अहम् सायंकाले गणितस्य (8)..... करोमि। अतएव अधुना गणिते मम दुर्बलता दूरीभूता। संस्कृतविषयेऽपि अहम् प्रथमम् (9).....प्राप्तवान्। पितृभ्याम् मम प्रणामाः ।

(10).....अनुजः।

राजेशः

प्र. 4 - अधोप्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायाः पदानां सहायतया पञ्चसंस्कृतवाक्येषु

वर्णयत -



स्वास्थ्यम्, आवश्यकम्,  
कीटः, स्वच्छम्, जलम्,  
कीटनाशकम्, ओषधम्,  
गर्तं, हानिकारकः, ग्रामे,  
मलेरिया, कीटेन, प्रसन्नाः,  
स्वस्थाः, स्वच्छे, डेंगू

प्र. 5 - अधोलिखितवाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत -

- 1) मैं विद्यालय जाता हूँ ।
- 2) वृक्ष से पत्ते गिरते हैं ।
- 3) वे सब पुस्तकें पढ़ते हैं ।
- 4) वह गेंद से खेलता है ।
- 5) वे दोनों विद्यालय जा रहे हैं।
- 6) माता भोजन पका रही हैं।
- 7) तुम सब कहाँ जाओगे ।
- 8) वह कलम से लिख रहा था।

- 9) तुम दोनों गीत गाती हो ।
- 10) मैं विद्यालय में पढ़ता हूँ।
- 11) हम दोनों गेंद से खेलते हैं।
- 12) तुम कलम से लिखते हो ।
- 13) हम दोनों संस्कृत पढ़ रहे हैं।
- 14) वे दोनों कहाँ रहते हैं ?
- 15) विद्यालय में एक उद्यान है।
- 16) राम श्याम के साथ खेल रहा है ।

**खण्ड (ग) अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् ( 10 अङ्काः )**

**प्र. 6 – निर्देशानुसारं विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं शब्दरूपं चित्वा लिखत –**

- क) 'मुनि' शब्दस्य प्रथमा बहुवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(अ) मुनी  
(ब) मुनयः  
(स) मुनये  
(ख) 'साधु' शब्दस्य तृतीया एकवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(अ) साधूनाम्  
(ब) साधवः  
(स) साधुना  
(ग) 'राम' शब्दस्य षष्ठी एकवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(अ) रामस्य  
(ब) रामाणाम्  
(स) रामम्  
(घ) 'किम् (पु.)' शब्दस्य द्वितीया बहुवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(अ) कस्य  
(ब) कयोः  
(स) कान्  
(ङ) 'राम' शब्दस्य पञ्चमी एकवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?  
(अ) रामैः  
(ब) रामात्  
(स) रामाय  
च) 'अस्मद्' शब्दस्य तृतीया – एकवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?

अ) वयम्

ब) अहम्

स) मया

छ) 'किम्' - (पुल्लिङ्ग) शब्दस्य षष्ठी -द्विवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?

अ) कस्य

ब) कयोः

स) कान्

ज) 'किम्' (स्त्रीलिङ्ग) शब्दस्य तृतीया - एकवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?

अ) कया

ब) का

स) किम्

झ) 'लता' शब्दस्य षष्ठी - एकवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?

अ) लतायाः

ब) लतानाम्

स) लताम्

(ञ) 'युष्मद्' शब्दस्य प्रथमा - बहुवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?

अ) त्वम्

ब) यूयम्

स) युष्मान्

प्र. 7 - निर्देशानुसारं विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं धातुरूपं चित्वा लिखत -

(क) 'पठ्' धातोः विधिलिङ्लकारस्य उत्तमपुरुष - बहुवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?

अ) पठेम

ब) पठामि

स) पठतः

(ख) 'वद्' धातोः लङ्लकारस्य प्रथमपुरुष - बहुवचने किम् रूपं भविष्यति ?

(अ) अवदत्

(ब) अवदन्

(स) अवदः

(ग) 'दृश्' (पश्य) धातोः लट्लकारस्य उत्तमपुरुष - बहुवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?

(अ) पश्यामः

(ब) पश्यामि

(स) पश्यतः

(घ) 'गम्' धातोः लृट्लकारस्य मध्यमपुरुष - एकवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?

(अ) गमिष्यति

(ब) गमिष्यसि

(स) गमिष्यन्ति

(ङ) 'भू' धातोः लोटलकारस्य प्रथमपुरुष - एकवचने किं रूपं भविष्यति ?

(अ) अभवताम्

(ब) भवतु

(स) अभवाव

**खण्ड - घ ( पठितावबोधनम् - 35 अङ्काः )**

**प्र. 8 - अधोलिखितम् गद्यांशम् पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -**

क. पूर्व दिशायाम् उदेति सूर्यः पश्चिम दिशायां च अस्तं गच्छति इति दृश्यते हि लोके ।  
अनेन अवबोध्यमस्ति यत्सूर्यो गतिशीलः इति । सूर्योऽचलः पृथिवी च चला या स्वकीये अक्षे  
घूर्णति इति साम्प्रतं सुस्थापितः सिद्धान्तः। सिद्धान्तोऽयं प्राथम्येन येन प्रवर्तितः स आसीत्  
महान् गणितज्ञः ज्योतिर्विच्च आर्यभटः। पृथिवी स्थिरा वर्तते इति परम्परया प्रचलिता रूढिः  
तेन प्रत्यादिष्टा ।

**क) एकपदेन उत्तरत-**

अ) महान् गणितज्ञः ज्योतिर्विद् च कः आसीत् ?

ब) कः अचलः अस्ति ?

**ख) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-**

अ) का प्रचलिता रूढिः आर्यभटेन प्रत्यादिष्टा ?

ब) कः सिद्धान्तः सर्वप्रथमम् तेन प्रवर्तितः ?

ग) भाषिक कार्यम् -

अ) 'पृथिवी स्थिरा वर्तते' इति वाक्ये 'वर्तते' क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् अस्ति ?

ब) अस्तं इति पदस्य कः विलोमः अत्र प्रयुक्तः ?

स) 'प्रत्यादिष्टा' इति पदस्य संधिः विच्छेदः क्रियताम् ?

द) 'सूर्योऽचलः' अत्र विशेषण पदम् किम् अस्ति ?

(ख) “शालिनी ग्रीष्मावकाशे पितृगृहम् आगच्छति। सर्वे प्रसन्नमनसा तस्याः स्वागतं कुर्वन्ति परं तस्याः भ्रातृजाया उदासीना इव दृश्यते ”

शालिनी - भ्रातृजाय ! चिन्तिता इव प्रतीयसे, सर्वं कुशलं खलु ?

माला - आम् शालिनि। कुशलिनी अहम्। त्वदर्थम् किं आनयानि, शीतलपेयं चायं वा ?

शालिनी- अधुना तु किमपि न वाञ्छामि। रात्रौ सर्वैः सह भोजनमेव करिष्यामि ।

(भोजनकालेऽपि मालायाः मनोदशा स्वस्था न प्रतीयते स्म परं सा मुखेन किमपि नोक्तवती)

(क) शालिनी कुत्र आगच्छति ? ( प्रसन्नमनसा / पितृगृहम् / उदासीना )

(ख) भोजनकाले कस्याः मनोदशा स्वस्था नास्ति ? ( मालायाः / शालिनी / भागिनी )

(ग) का चिन्तिता प्रतीयते ? ( भ्रातृजाया / शालिनी / कुशलिनी )

(घ) शालिनी कदा पितृगृहम् आगच्छति ? ( ग्रीष्मावकाशे / शीतावकाशे / चिन्तिता )

(ङ) सर्वे प्रसन्नमनसा कस्याः स्वागतं कुर्वन्ति ? ( मालायाः / शालिन्याः / भ्रातृजायायाः )

(ग) अध्यापिका - सम्यग्जानाति ते भगिनी । भवतु , अपि जानीथ यूयं यदेतेषु राज्येषु सप्तराज्यानाम् एकः समवायोऽस्ति यः सप्तभगिन्यः इति नाम्ना प्रथितोऽस्ति ।

निकोलस - इमानि राज्यानि सप्तभगिन्यः इति किमर्थं कथ्यन्ते ?

अध्यापिका - प्रयोगोऽयं प्रतीकात्मको वर्तते । कदाचित् सामाजिक - सांस्कृतिक -

परिदृश्यानां साम्याद् इमानि उक्तोपाधिना प्रथितानि ।

समीक्षा - कौतूहलं मे न खलु शान्तिं गच्छति , श्रावयतु तावद् यत् कानि तानि राज्यानि ?

अध्यापिका - शृणुत !

अद्वयं मत्रयं चैव न - त्रि - युक्तं तथा द्वयम् ।

सप्तराज्यसमूहोऽयं भगिनीसप्तकं मतम् ।

इत्थं भगिनीसप्तके इमानि राज्यानि सन्ति - अरुणाचलप्रदेशः, असमः , मणिपुरम् ,

मिजोरमः , मेघालयः , नगालैण्डः , त्रिपुरा चेति । यद्यपि क्षेत्रपरिमाणैः इमानि लघूनि

वर्तन्ते तथापि गुणगौरवदृष्ट्या बृहत्तराणि प्रतीयन्ते ।

सर्वे - कथम् ? कथम् ?

अध्यापिका - इमाः सप्तभगिन्यः स्वीये प्राचीनेतिहासे प्रायः स्वाधीनाः एव दृष्टाः । न केनापि शासकेन इमाः स्वायत्तीकृताः । अनेक - संस्कृति - विशिष्टायां भारतभूमौ एतासां भगिनीनां संस्कृतिः महत्त्वाधायिनी इति ।

क) प्राचीनेतिहासे काः स्वाधीनाः आसन् ?

ख) केषां समवायः 'सप्तभगिन्यः' इति कथ्यते ?

ग) भगिनीसप्तके कानि राज्यानि सन्ति ?

घ) इमानि राज्यानि सप्तभगिन्यः इति किमर्थं कथ्यन्ते ?

ङ) सन्धिविच्छेदं कुरुत - प्रतीकात्मकः

**प्र. 9 - अधोलिखितं पद्यांशम् पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि पूर्णवाक्येन लिखत -**

दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत्।  
सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं मनः पूतं समाचरेत् ॥6॥

क) कीदृशं जलं पिबेत् ?

ख) कीदृशीं वाचं वदेत् ?

ग) कीदृशं कर्म समाचरेत् ?

घ) वस्त्रपूतम् किं पिबेत् ?

**प्र.10 - रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -**

क) अहं वसुन्धराम् कुटुम्बम् मन्ये ।

ख) मम सहजा प्रकृतिः मैत्री अस्ति ।

ग) सप्तभगिनी - प्रदेशे वंशोद्योगः उद्योगः सर्वप्रमुखः ।

घ) अहं कुलिशात् कठिना भारतजनताऽस्मि ।

ङ) अहं मित्रस्य चक्षुषां संसारम् पश्यन्ती भारतजनताऽस्मि ।

**प्र.11 - समानार्थकपदानि योजयत -**

जगति - नदी

कुलिशात् - संसारे

प्रकृतिः - व्रजात्

चक्षुषा - स्वभावः

तटिनी - नेत्रेण

**प्र.12 - विलोमपदानि योजयत -**

उदयः - प्रकाशः

अचलः - अस्तः

अन्धकारः अस्थिरः

स्थिरः - निरादरः

समादरः - चलः

प्र. 13 - मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

[ नौकाम् , पृथिवी, अस्तं ,चला , तदा ]

(क) सूर्यः पूर्वदिशायाम् उदेति पश्चिमदिशायां च ..... गच्छति ।

(ख) सूर्यः अचलः पृथिवी च .....।

(ग)..... स्वकीये अक्षे घूर्णति ।

(घ) यदा पृथिव्याः छायापातेन चन्द्रस्य प्रकाशः अवरुध्यते ..... चन्द्रग्रहणं भवति ।

(ङ) नौकायाम् उपविष्टः मानवः ..... स्थिरामनुभवति ।

PRACTICE WORKSHEET	
Class:8	Topic: chapter- 13 SOUND
Subject: SCIENCE	

**Note-MCQ's-To be downloaded/written in notebook.**

**Subjective questions-To be written in notebook.**

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**1.A list of medium is given below-**

- (a) Wood
- (b) Water
- (c) Air
- (d) Vacuum

**which of these mediums can sound travel?**

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

**2.The loudness of a sound depends on:**

- (a) its amplitude.
- (b) its frequency.
- (c) its time period.
- (d) its speed.

**3. Which of the following statements are correct?**

- (i) Sound is produced by vibrations.
  - (ii) Sound requires a medium for propagation.
  - (iii) Light and sound both require a medium for propagation.
  - (iv) Sound travels slower than light.
- (a) i & ii only
  - (b) i, ii & iii only
  - (c) ii, iii & iv only
  - (d) i, ii & iv only

**4.In order to reduce the loudness of a sound, we have to-**

- (a) decrease its frequency of vibration of the sound.
- (b) Increase its frequency of vibration of the sound.
- (c) Decrease its amplitude of vibration of the sound.
- (d) Increase its amplitude of vibration of the sound.

**5. There are two bottles of glass, one bottle is two third filled with water and another bottle is filled one third with water. When we blow across the mouth of each bottle, then**


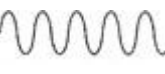
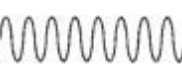

**(i)The bottle with the less air in it gives the note of higher pitch.**

**(ii)The shorter the air column, the higher the pitch of the note produced.**



- A) Both(i) and (ii) are correct and (ii) is the correct explanation of (i).
- B) Both (i) and (ii)are correct but (ii) is not the correct explanation of (i).
- C) Only (i) is correct.
- D) Only (ii ) is correct.

6. The sound wave with high frequency can be given by

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

7.

**Statement1:** Sound would travel faster on a hot summer day than on a cold winter day.

**Statement2:** Speed of sound depends on temperature.

- A) Both statements 1and 2 are true and statement 2 is the correct explanation of statement 1.
- B) Both statements 1and2 are true but statement 2 is not the correct explanation of statement1.
- C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
- D) Both statements1and 2are false.

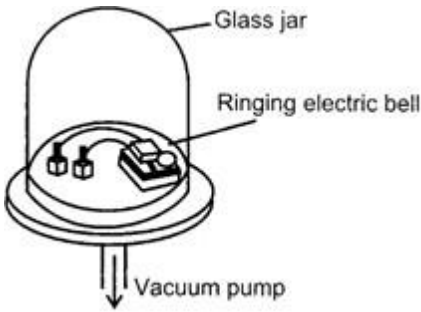
8.Ultrasounic sound has frequency of vibration

- (a) between 20and 20,000Hz
- (b) below20 Hz
- (c) above 20,000Hz
- (d) between 500 and 10,000Hz

9. The 3 small bones of the middle ear are:  
the middle ear are:

- a) malleus, incus, stapes
- b) malleus, incus, pinna
- c) malleus, pinna, stapes
- d) None of the above

10. A student performed an experiment as shown in the figure.



**What would have happened as air was pumped out of the jar and the electric bell rang?**

- A) The sound became louder.
- B) The sound became fainter first and then louder once all the air was pumped out.
- C) The sound could not be heard anymore.
- D) The sound was the same as before.

**SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS- TO BE WRITTEN IN NOTEBOOK**

1. We have a stringed musical instrument. The string is plucked in the middle first with a force of greater magnitude and then with a force of smaller magnitude. In which case would the instrument produce a louder sound?
2. Two astronauts are floating close to each other in space. Can they talk to each other without using any special device? Give reasons.
3. Lightning can be seen at the moment when it occurs. Paheli observes lightning in her area. She heard the sound 5 sec after she observed lightning. How far is she from the place where lightning occurs? (speed of sound=330m/s).
4. A simple pendulum makes 10 oscillations in 20s. What is the time period and frequency of its oscillations?

## **CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION**

### **Fill in the blanks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, caste, gender or place of birth.
3. There are specific \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for the marginalised in the country.

### **Multiple choice questions**

1) C.K. Janu an Adivasi activists, has pointed out that one of the violation of the Constitutional rights guaranteed to tribal people are the governments in various states who allow non-tribal encroachers in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Timber merchants
- b) Paper Mill owners
- c) Industrialists
- d) All of these

2) Reservation policy plays an important role in providing social justice to \_\_\_\_\_.

I) Dalits      II) Adivasis      III) Christians IV) Muslims

- a) I and II
- b) I and III
- c) II and III
- d) I and IV

3).Kabir who was a fifteenth century poet and weaver belonged to \_\_\_\_\_ movement.

- a)Sufi
- b)Virshaiva
- c)Bhakti
- d)Sikh

**Define the following.**

- a)Dispossed
- b)Ostracise
- c)Assertive

**Answer the following questions.**

- 1.Name a few marginal groups in India.
- 2.Explain the meaning of the term confront with an example?

### **CASE STUDY**

**Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.**

The powerful castes decided to teach Rathnam a lesson. His community was ordered to ostracise him and his family, and everyone was told that no one should speak or do any work for them or with them. One night some men entered their part of the village and set his hut on fire. He managed to escape with his mother. Rathnam, then went to file a case in the local police station under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Other Dalit families still did not come out in his support as they were scared that a similar fate might await them if they spoke out. The case was picked up by the local media that led to many

journalists visiting the village. Rathnam was written about as a symbol of Dalit action.

**Q.1) In your opinion does the force put on Rathnam to perform this ritual violate his Fundamental Rights?**

**Q.2) Why do you think the Dalit families were afraid of angering the powerful castes?**

### **CH.8, Women caste and Reform**

**1) Who supported the idea of self-respect movement?**

- (a) Mumtaz Ali
- (b) Rammohun Roy
- (c) Periyar
- (d) Pandita Ramabai

**2) The idea of widow remarriage was advocated by**

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Jyotirao Phule
- (c) Periyar
- (d) Pandita Ramabai

**3) The Satyashodhak Samaj association was founded by**

- (a) Mumtaz Ali
- (b) Periyar
- (c) Jyotirao Phule
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

**4) Who started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta?**

- (a) Mumtaz Ali
- (b) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

(c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan

(d) None of these

**5) Match the column.**

Column A	Column B
A. Suffrage	1. Traders and moneylenders
B. Sati	2. Right to vote
C. Vaishyas	3. An important untouchable caste of Andhra Pradesh
D. Madigas	4. The women who died on the funeral of her dead husband

a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

**6) \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Arya Samaj in India.**

A) Swami Dayananda Saraswati

B) Raja Rammohan Roy

C) B C Chattopadhyaya

D) Justice Ranade

**7) Widows' Home in Poona was established by \_\_\_\_\_**

A) Tarabai Shinde

B) Rokeya Hussain

C) Pandita Ramabai

D) Savitribai Phule

**8) Stripurushtulana was written by \_\_\_\_\_.**

A) Ramabai Ranade

B) Begum Rokya Shakhawat Hussain

C) Tarabai Shinde

D) Begum Kausar Bai

**9) \_\_\_\_\_ were first to set up schools for lower caste and tribal children.**

- A) Christian missionaries
- B) Brahmo Samaj
- C) Prerna Samaj
- D) Prarthana Sabha

**10) Followers of Brahmo Samaj started another one in Bombay in 1867. Name this Samaj that fought against social customs like child marriage and remarriage for widows.**

- (a) Ramakrishna Mission
- (b) Theosophical Society
- (c) Prarthana Samaj
- (d) Arya Samaj

**11) Under which Governor General did Raja Ram Mohan Roy initiative to ban Sati?**

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) William Bentick
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Ripon

**12) Few important points with respect to Raja Ram Mohan Roy are given below. Select the one that is not true.**

- (a) Through Brahmo Samaj he attempted to reform Hindu society
- (b) Rajaram Mohan Roy encouraged the study of local languages and wanted to abolish Western education.
- (c) He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts.
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore called him as the Father of Indian Renaissance

**13) Name the social reformer who worked for the upliftment of women in Maharashtra.**

- (a) Jyotirao Phule
- (b) Rama Bai Ranade
- (c) Syed Ahmed Khan
- (d) Annie Besant

**14) Assertion- From the early nineteenth century, we find debates and discussion about social customs and practices increased to large extent. Reason- There was a new form of communication developed for the first time.**

- 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

**15)Assertion- The poor from the villages and small towns, many of them from low castes, began moving to the cities.**

**Reason- Low castes saw the demand of labour in plantation and construction work as an opportunity to get away from the oppressive hold that upper-caste Exercised over their lives.**

- 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

**16)Who said that “ Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent, and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country”.**

- a) Jyotirao Phule
- b) Shri Narayan Guru
- c) Dr. B.R .Ambedkar
- d) Ramaswamy Naicker

**17) Answer the following questions.**

- a)How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?
- b)What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?
- c) How did women involve themselves in their upliftment?

## **HUMAN RESOURCES**

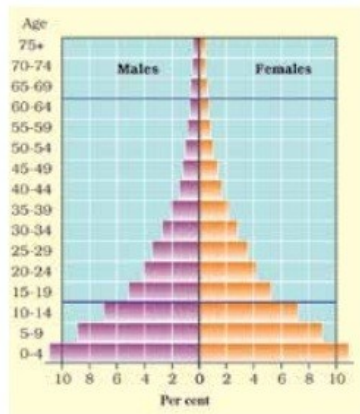
**Mark the following places an outline map of India.**



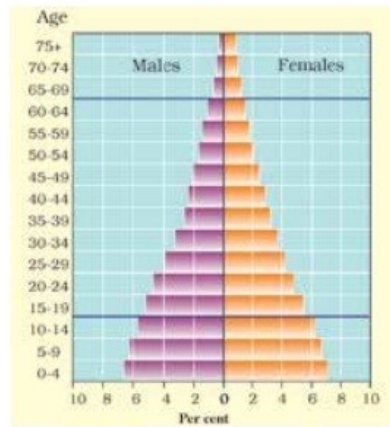
- State and UT highest density of population:- Bihar(State) Delhi(UT)
- State and UT with lowest density of population:- Arunachal Pradesh(State)- Andaman and Nicobar island(UT)-
- State with highest literacy – Kerala
- State with lowest literacy – Bihar
- Highly populated state – U.P.
- Lowest populated state – Sikkim



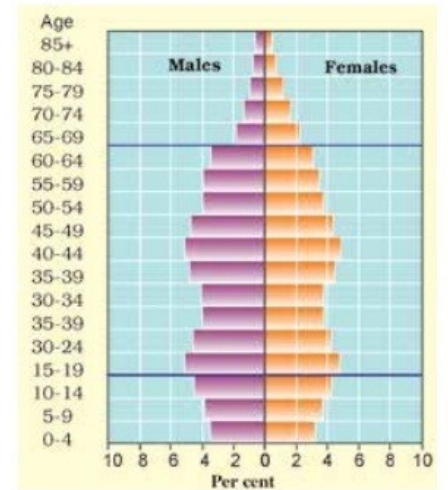
**2) Compare and contrast the population pyramid of Kenya and Japan with that of India and write your observations and interpretations in points.**



Kenya



India



Japan

### 3) Answer the following Questions:

- Sixty percent of the world's people stay in just 10 countries. All of them have more than a 100 million people. Explain the factors affecting the distribution of population.
- Elucidate the role of migration in population change.
- Human resource is considered as the 'ultimate resource'. Why?