

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DRDO

SUMMER VACATION HOLIDAY HOME WORK 2023-24

CLASS -8

READING COMPREHENSION –

Read the given passages and answer the questions:

1. Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

Q1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- 1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- 2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- 3) There was no difference
- 4) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

Q2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- 1) It is not practically applicable
- 2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- 3) It is irrelevant for education
- 4) None of the above

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

- 1) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- 2) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- 3) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- 4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

Q4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- 1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- 2) Yes
- 3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- 4) He believed that all pupils are not talented

Q5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- 1) Facts are not important
- 2) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- 3) Facts change with the changing times
- 4) Facts are frozen in time

2. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet: (5 marks)

The beginning of this fun-filled season with the sun hidden behind the grey clouds brings cheer to many of us waiting eagerly to splash in the rains. Of course not everything about rain is glamorous. Especially when you think about endless traffic jams, the bad roads dotted with potholes, uncleared garbage and the spate of water borne diseases. Also viral infections like cold and cough make their presence felt.

Most infectious diseases prevalent in the rainy season can be prevented by simply washing our hands regularly. Scrubbing hands regularly with water and soap can prevent us from contacting respiratory and diarrheal diseases.

Kids have a lower level of immunity and hence hand washing becomes a crucial part of their lifestyle. When playing especially during monsoon season kids come into contact with germs and can unknowingly become infected simply by touching their nose, eyes or mouth. The Food and Drug Administration states that the human influenza virus can survive on surfaces for up to eight hours, making people susceptible to catching it each time they touch the infected surface. Hence repeated hand washing is required.

To make the best of the rainy season we should follow some simple guidelines. First of all if we decide to get wet in rains we should change into a dry set of clothes at the earliest. Also we should keep raw food items at bay and wash vegetables and fruits thoroughly before use. Moreover, strict kitchen hygiene should be maintained in order to enjoy one of the most beautiful seasons of the year. Also, in order to have a trouble free rainy season home made fresh food should be given preference over the fast food sold in the market.

Q (i). People wait for the rains since they can _____ in it.

- (a) splash
- (b) have potholed roads
- (c) spate of water borne diseases

(d) endless traffic jams

Q (ii). After getting wet in rains we should put on dry clothes_____

(a) as late as possible

(b) whenever we like to

(c) as early as possible

(d) when we fall sick

Q (iii). Besides maintaining kitchen hygiene we should_____ so as to keep us disease free in the rainy season.

(a) avoid raw fruits

(b) enjoy raw fruits

(c) avoid vegetables

(d) consume more fruits and vegetables

Q (iv). The passage suggests that small children should wash their hands_____ _____in the rainy season since they have lower immunity.

(a)Frequently

(b) rarely

(c) after every meal

(d) before every meal

Q (v). The word in the passage which means the same as 'prone and vulnerable' is _____.

(a) dotted

(b) hygiene

(c) susceptible

(d) influenza

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow. (5 marks)

What exercise is to the body, reading is to the mind. There are different purposes of reading. One of them is deriving pleasure. Children reading for their pleasure rarely stop to ask about the words. They want to get on with the story. If the word is important, they can usually make a good guess about what it is. "He drew an arrow from his quiver". Easy to see that a quiver is some sort of gadget to put arrows in. More complicated words they figure out by meeting them in different contexts. People learn to read well and get good vocabulary, from books, not work books or dictionaries. As a kid I read years ahead of my age, but I never looked up words in dictionaries, and didn't even have a dictionary. In my lifetime I don't believe I have looked even as many as fifty words – neither have most good readers. Most people don't know how dictionaries are made. Each new dictionary starts from scratch. The company making the dictionary employs thousands of 'editors', to each of whom they give a list of words. The job of the editor is to collect as many examples as possible of the ways in which these words are actually used. They look for the words in books, newspapers, and so forth and every time they find one, they cut out or copy that particular example. Then after reading these examples they decide 'from the context' what the writer in each case had meant by the words. From

these they make definitions. A dictionary in other words, is a collection of people's opinions about what words mean as other people use them.

Q (i). How do children find out meanings when they are reading for pleasure?

Q (ii). Does the passage suggest that a dictionary is essential for a good vocabulary? Why or why not?

Q (iii). Write any one step in the process of making a dictionary.

Q (iv). Define a dictionary in your own words.

Q (v). Find the phrase in the passage which means 'calculate/think about until one understands.'

4. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet: (5 marks)

Time is running out and the parents are worried. With just 10 days left for the schools to reopen after homework. Since the children have enjoyed through their vacations it is their parents who are surfing the internet, painting the charts, writing essays and preparing science models. Some busy parents who are well off but cannot spare time are compelled to send their wards to the "holiday homework special" classes.

Sumedha, who holds classes for completing the children's homework, says that she charges anything between Rs.1000 and 5000 per child depending on the class and volume of homework. Many schools give away prizes for the best homework or add the marks in internal assessment. This makes it almost imperative for parents to get the best quality. Majority of the parents' complain that the level of the homework is so high that their children are clueless about how to do it. Also many of them fret that the quantum of holiday homework is so much that children fail to complete it within the stipulated holidays.

In spite of all the troubles all parents agree that holiday homework is essential for the children. Some of them opined that homework helps establish and strengthen bonds between them and their children as it brings them close to each other. Some others think that holiday homework keeps the children in touch with their studies when they are not going to school.

Q (i). The two objections raised by parents regarding holiday homework are_____

- (a) children playing through the holidays and amount of homework
- (b) high level of homework and amount of homework
- (c) too much time and high level of homework
- (d) lack of ideas among children and level of homework

Q (ii). Holiday homework special 'classes are conducted for_____

- (a) busy parents
- (b) children of busy parents
- (c) for all well off children
- (d) teachers

Q (iii). That _____makes it necessary that quality homework is done.

- (a) Schools assign difficult homework

- (b) parents are doing the homework
- (c) schools add marks of the homework to internal assessment
- (d) parents are paying a heavy price for the homework.

Q (iv). Besides keeping the children in touch with their studies homework _____between parents and children.

- (a) sets up bonds
- (b) builds bonds
- (c) weakens bonds
- (d) sets up and builds bonds

Q (v). The word/phrase _____in the passage means the same as “expressed opinion”.

- (a) running out
- (b) spare
- (c) imperative
- (d) opined

5. Read the given passage carefully and choose the best answer from the given alternatives: (5 Marks)

Nepal lies between India and Tibet, among the Himalayan Mountains. The tallest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is in Nepal, and there are several mountains nearly as high. When mountaineers try to climb Mount Everest, they take the help of the Sherpas, the strong and hardy people who live in these mountains, to carry heavy loads and to act as guides.

A long time ago, the Sherpas crossed over the mountains from Tibet and made their homes along the southern slopes of the Himalayas in Nepal.

Some Sherpa families have three houses, one house in the lower hills, one a little higher, and one further up. The houses are in small village groups of about forty or fifty. Round each group of houses there are cultivated fields, usually built in the shape of terraces right up the hillsides. In the highest fields the Sherpas grow potatoes; In the lower fields they grow barley; and turnips, garlic and other vegetables in the lower ones. They also graze their yaks on the higher mountain slopes in the summer and on the lower slopes in the winter. Yaks are very hardy, large cattle with thick, hairy blackish-brown coats and long horns. The Sherpas use them for almost everything they need. They ride them, plough with them, and use them to carry their goods. The hairy wool of these animals is made into cloth and their skins into leather boots and tents. The yaks also provide milk, fat and meat. Their dung is dried and used as fuel instead of wood or coal.

Answer the questions by choosing the best alternatives:

Q (i). What is the situation in Nepal ?

- (a) between Mount Everest and Tibet
- (b) between Tibet and India
- (c) between Tibet and Himalaya
- (d) between Tibet and Mount Everest

Q (ii). Sherpas are not known for :

- (a) their strength and hardness
- (b) for cunningness
- (c) their carrying heavy loads
- (d) acting as guides.

Q (iii). Where do the Sherpas have their houses ?

- (a) on the lower hills
- (b) on a little higher
- (c) another a little higher up
- (d) all the three above.

Q (iv). These things Sherpas do not grow on the lower fields :

- (a) potatoes
- (b) turnip and garlic
- (c) other vegetables
- (d) barley.

Q (v). What are the things for which yaks are not used ?

- (a) for sports
- (b) wool of these animals is made into cloth
- (c) their skins into leather boots and tents
- (d) to carry their goods.

GRAMMAR

1.Fill in the Blanks

1. Fill in the blanks using a word. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

Passenger airplanes mostly fly (a) _____ speeds less than that (b) _____ sound. Airplanes (c) _____ can fly (d) _____ greater speeds have been built. This is (e) _____ if they fly (f) _____ speeds greater (g) _____ the speed of sound, (h) _____ fuel consumption increases enormously.

. 2. Fill in the blanks below using a suitable word in each. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

- (a) _____ interviewing children (b) _____ were candidates for a special programme
- (c) _____ of the questions asked was what life would be (d) _____ 100 years hence.

Ravi, one of the candidates answered, "One thing is for sure, February (e) _____ be the longest month of the year as they add a day to it (f) _____ four years."

2. REORDERING

1. Look at the words and phrases below in each activity. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences.

A) The most important task / is to defend / an air attack / of the Air Force / by an enemy / the country / against.

b) When the enemy / destroy the enemy planes / sends planes to attack, our planes must

(c) We can / the enemy planes / the approach of / if we know about / do this only

(d) We have / called Radar / of equipment / for this purpose / a special kind

(e) The Air Force / the enemy planes / by shooting down / can protect / our places

2. Rearrange the given words into meaningful sentences

a) large quantities / of warm water / from the body / drinking / thus removing poisons / results in sweating.

b) from the body / fasting also / removes / poisons

(c) every four hours / the fast / take liquids / during

(d) the fast / grapes / is recommended / and oranges / during / juice of lemons

(e) may also / vegetable soup / your doctor / recommend

3. INDIRECT SPEECH (SENTENCE COMPLETION)

1. Read the conversation. Based on it is the paragraph below. Complete the para-graph.

Husband: Did you talk to the doctor ?

wife: Yes. It is important for you to rest.

Husband: Is it one or two ?

Wife: No.

Husband: Is it three or four ?

Wife: Yes.

Tom was admitted in a hospital with a complaint of tumour. He was resting. A few minutes later, he asked his wife (a) _____. She (b) _____. He asked her if it was one or two. She (c) _____. Finally he wanted to know if it (d) _____ and she agreed with him.

2. Read the conversation given below and complete the report. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

Child: I want a balloon, which I can release into the air.

Balloon man: Which colour balloon do you want ?

Child: Which colour balloon will take me up with it ?

Balloon man: It is not the colour of the balloon; it is what is inside that makes it go up.

A child told a balloon man that (a) _____. The balloon man (b) _____. The child then (c) _____. The balloon man replied (d) _____.

c)

4. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. She ate her breakfast and left for school.
2. He must work hard or he will lose one year.
3. So far as I know Farheen is very intelligent.
4. Although Riaz was not well, he went out to play.
5. Farhana worked hard lest she should fail.
6. Laiba was poor but honest.
7. The nightingale sat on the tree and began to sing.
8. I am stronger than you.
9. In order to get the work finished on time, the company hired more people.
10. I could not go to the market yesterday because I was not feeling well.

5. Identify whether the following sentences are written in active or passive voice.

1. Tea will have to be taken by you. (active/passive)
2. My comment offended her. (active/passive)
3. You are requested to lend me your book. (active/passive)
4. By the end of the day I shall have learnt the lesson. (active/passive)
5. What is she sewing? (active/passive)
6. My friend sent me a gift. (active/passive)
7. Rice has been boiled by her. (active/passive)
8. I have solved the sums. (active/passive)
9. Who has broken that window? (active/passive)
10. Who was called by you? (active/passive)

6. Circle the prepositions used in the following sentences.

1. My house is opposite the park.

2. I was walking towards the shop when I saw her.

3. According to him, these calculations are wrong.

4) Everyone except Shariq came to school today.

e) There was a lovely blue-coloured lace around the silk handkerchief.

5) Beside his photograph was his wife's painting.

6. He is interested in Physics more than Maths.

7. I will have to stay here until my work is over.

8. He had left before I woke up.

9. She kept talking throughout the movie

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

1. Notice writing—(40-50 words)

A. You are Megha Gupta/ Mehul Gupta, the Head Girl/Head Boy of St Mary's School, Dehradun. Draft a notice, informing the students of classes DC to XII about a workshop on 'table manners and etiquettes' to be held in the school premises. Give all the necessary details.

B. You are Anu Desmukh/ Anoop Desmukh, the Sports Secretary of Laxman Public School, Bhilai. Your school has decided to host the regional level volley ball tournament. Draft a notice for your school notice board inviting all the children of your school to cheer for the teams.

C. You study in Lotus Public School, Delhi. Your school is holding a cultural Fiesta for collecting funds for the flood victims of Kashmir. Draft a notice for your School Notice Board giving details of the programme. Sign yourself as Ketan Mehta, Cultural Secretary

- D. You are Vaishali Sharma/ Vaibhav Sharma, the Vice Head Girl/Vice Head Boy of Oxford High School, Bahadurgarh. Your school is organising an inter class Drawing and Painting Competition for classes V to VIII. Draft a notice, words inviting the students to participate. Give all necessary details.

2. MESSAGE WRITING(-50-60words)

A. The following is a telephonic conversation between Mr Kumar and Mr Sharma. As Mr Sharma is leaving the shop early, he leaves a message for the manager Mr Dua. Read the conversation and write the message.

Mr Kumar: Hello, can I talk to Mr Dua

Mr Sharma: He has gone out on business. Can I help you?

Mr Kumar: I am Kumar. All the goods supplied by your firm were delivered. However, some flower vases were broken. Please ask him if they will be replaced. Also tell him that I'll make the payment in two days' time.

Mr Sharma: I will inform him when he comes back and will ask him to get back to you.

Mr Kumar : Thank you.

B. You Rajat, receive a phone call from your father's office in his absence and have the following conversation with the speaker. Write a message , for your father as you have to go for your tuitions. Put the message in a box.

Mr Gupta : Hello, is this 25258654?

Yourself : Yes. May I know who's calling?

Mr Gupta : I am Suresh Gupta. Can I talk to Mr Mahajan?

Yourself : I am afraid Daddy is not at home. Do you have any message for him?

Mr Gupta : Yes, Please tell him that the meeting fixed for tomorrow i.e. 15th June has been cancelled

Yourself : Ok Anything else.

Mr Gupta : Please tell him that we shall let him know as and when the next date for the meeting, is fixed

Yourself : Ok uncle, I shall tell Daddy when he comes back.

C. Koyal called Mrs Grover, a furniture shop owner. Since she was not available, her assistant, Vidhi answered. The following is a conversation between Koyal and Vidhi. As Vidhi was going out immediately afterwards, she left a message for Mrs Grover. Read the conversation and write a message. Put your message in a box.

Koyal: Hello, is that Grand Furniture?

Vidhi: Yes.

Koyal: Could I speak to Mrs Grover?

Vidhi: I am afraid she's not here at the moment.

Koyal: When will she be back?

Vidhi: Not before six in the evening. Can I take a message for her?

Koyal: Yes. Could you tell her that she has to deliver the furniture ordered by me, for my new house only on the 20th August and not on 14th August. Ask her to keep it ready by 9:00 am on the 20th of August. I will be sending a pick up van and so she does not have to arrange for the same.

Vidhi: Ok, I will inform her.

Koyal: Thank you.

D. You are Anita/Anish. You stay in a hostel and share a room with Mita/ Manish, your classmate. You have been detected with Typhoid fever and some other complications. For this reason you have to be admitted in a hospital immediately. Draft a message telling your roommate why and where you are going and that you will be back in 7 days. Also request him/her to submit your Maths notebook for checking

3. DIARY PAGE WRITING (100-120 words)

A. You went to receive your uncle and aunts from the Bangalore railway station. Write a diary page where you share your experience of the journey from home to the railway station.

B. Write about your favourite sports you want to pursue when you grow up in a diary page in about 100 – 120 words.

•

C. Recently you visited your friend's grandma's place. You liked to spend time with grandma. Write a diary page about your experiences.

D. Write a diary page about the happiest day of your life.

MDP –

WRITE autobiographical poetry /story.

Poetry should be of 12-16 lines.

Story can be in about 120-150 words.

Learner's Diary–

Write the LD in proper format for the lessons-

1. The best Christmas Gift

2. Tsunami

3. The Ant and the Cricket

4. How the Camel got his hump.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DRDO
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK SCIENCE
CLASS: VIII

1. Unscramble the jumbled words underlined in the following statements

- a) Cells of our body produce Santiidobe to fight pathogens,
- b) Curbossulite is an air borne disease caused by bacterium
- c) Xanrhat is a dangerous bacterial disease.
- d) Yeasts are used in the wine industry because of their property of meronettinaf

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Nitrogen is one of the essential constituents of all living organisms as part of proteins, chlorophyll, nucleic acids and vitamins. The atmospheric nitrogen cannot be taken directly by plants and animals but involve in a complicated cyclic process called as "Nitrogen cycle". Certain bacteria and blue green algae present in the soil and some natural phenomenon like thunder storm fix the atmospheric nitrogen in the form of the compounds of nitrogen. Interdependency of producer, consumer and decomposer play an important role to circulate nitrogen via certain intermediate nitrogenous compound in the atmosphere. As a result, the percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere remains more or less constant.

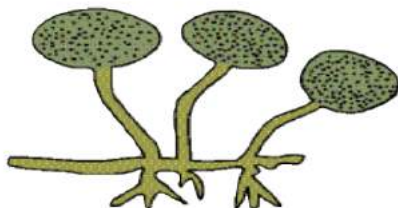
On the basis of above statements answer the following questions:

- 1. Name a nitrogen fixing bacteria.
- 2. Percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere remains more or less constant i.e.%
- 3. Name two nitrogen containing molecules found in living organisms.
- 4. What is the most common way that nitrogen fixation occurs?
 - a) Nitrogen fixing bacteria b) Lightning c) Forest fires d) All of these

3. As a part of eco-club activity students were asked to raise a kitchen garden in a school premises. They were provided with some materials given in the box. List the other materials you would require How will you plan the garden? Write the steps.

Khurphi, Water-Can, Spade, Shovel

4. Observe the given figure and answer the following questions:



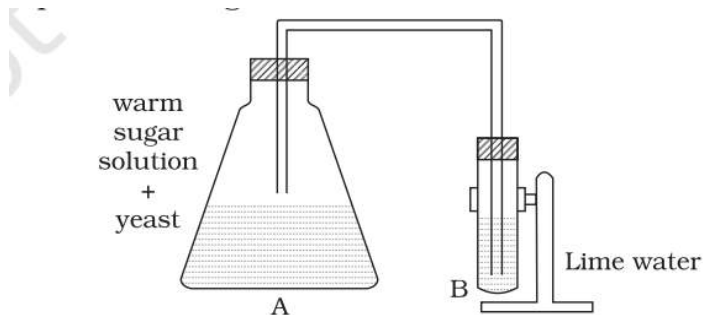
A) Name the micro-organism and the group to which it belongs.

b) Does it grow well in dry or in moist conditions?

5. Write any four differences between manure and fertilisers.

6. Write an activity to show that, how to separate the healthy seeds from damaged seeds.

7. Observe the set-up given in the figure and answer the following questions .



a) What happens to sugar solution in A?

b) Which gas is released in A?

8. Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks:

(Float, Water, Crop, Nutrients, Preparation)

1. The same kind of crops grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called.....

2. The first step before growing crops isof the soil.

3. Damaged seeds wouldon the top of water.

9. How can we prevent the following diseases

a) Cholera b) Typhoid

10. Paheli watched her grandmother making mango pickle. After she bottled the pickle, her grand mother poured oil on top of the pickle before closing lid. Paheli wanted to know why oil was poured? Can you help her understand . why?

11. Project work (Do in A4 sheet)

1. Draw the diagrams of different kinds of micro-organisms.

2. Draw the diagrams of any four agricultural equipments used in the crop field.

12. Polio drops are not given to children suffering from diarrhoea . why?

13. Observe the below given figure and answer the questions that follows.

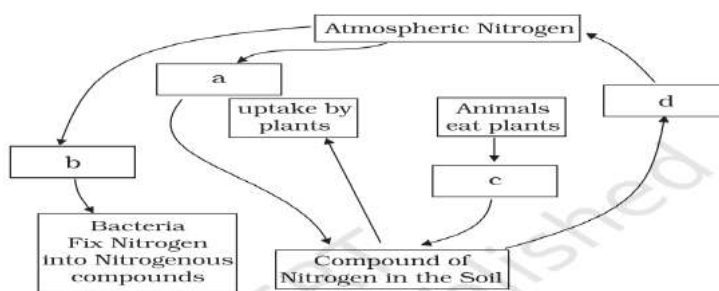


- Write the name of the disease.
- Name the causative agent of this disease.
- How does the disease spread from one plant to another?
- Name any two plant diseases and the microbes that cause them.

14. Give reason for the following:

- Fresh milk is boiled before consumption while processed milk stored in packets can be consumed without boiling
- Raw vegetables and fruits are kept in refrigerators whereas jams and pickles can be kept outside.
- Farmers prefer to grow beans and peas in nitrogen deficient soils.
- Mosquitoes can be controlled by preventing stagnation of water though they do not live in water. why?

15. Complete the following cycle given as fig 2.4 by filling the blanks (a),(b),(c),(d)



16. Beera wants to practice crop rotation in his field. Suggest a Rabi crop and Kharif crop which will replenish his field with nitrogen. Which crop replenishes nitrogen and why?

17. Name a tool used with tractor for sowing seeds in a field. What are the advantages of using this tool?

18. Name the practice followed for large scale rearing of farm animals. What facilities are provided to farm animals?

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

20. Despite the favourable climatic conditions, a farmer's crop failed to give good yield. Give the possible reasons for this.

21. Which one of the following conditions is not essential to grow maize?

a) High temperature b) Low temperature c) Humidity d) Rainfall

22. Propagation of ginger is generally done using

a) Seed b) Stem c) root d) leaf

23. How do you convert infertile land into fertile land.

24. Explain the types of irrigation used in crop fields.

25. List any four uses of micro-organisms.

Instructions: Complete Each Activity In Activity Book

1. Skill Based :

- i) Do map of lesson "From Trade to Territory" Expansion of British territorial power in India.
- ii) Draw a picture in which show all resources which is mentioned in the lesson 'Resources'.
- iii) Draw neat and clean picture of soil profile from lesson 'Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources'.

2. Learner's diary :

Complete the learner's diary of lessons 'How, When and Where, How, When and Where, How, Resources, Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources'.

3. Completion of syllabus:

Complete the notes and exercise of lessons 'How, When and Where, How, Resources, Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources'. (Do in Notebook)

4. Subject Enrichment:

- i) Prepare a travelogue on any museum you have visited and discuss how the sources of history displayed there help us in reconstruction of past.
- ii) Prepare a character sketch for any one of the following:
Tipu Sultan
Hyder Ali
Siraj-ud Daulah
Give one incident in their life.
- iii) Make a poster or Collage on 'Fundamental Rights and duties'
- iv) Prepare a case study of any one country other than India, discussing the idea of 'Secularism' according to them. You can discuss the religious policy, religious harmony or conflicts among different groups in that country while comparing it with secularism in India.
- v) Make a poster on 'Conservation of Resources'. Poster can depict problems of resource depletion, use of alternate resources and any innovative methods.
- vi) Write slogans on the theme 'Water Conservation'/Proper Management of Resources

Practice paper:

1. CCT question :

- (a) What will happen in the future if we did not conserve natural non-renewable resources?
- b) Do you think India is a secular country?
- c) Can there be different views of the people of same religion?
- d) Did colonization of India by the British empire actually help India to grow in some aspect after Independence?
- e) You are a farmer working on a field, your land soil facing two problems one is soil erosion and second is depletion. As a farmer, you want to conserve your soil what steps you are going to take for soil conservation.

2.

- Q1. The resources on earth are distributed unequally, why?
- Q2. How is land being degraded? Suggest methods to conserve land resource.
- Q3. What evil practices, according to James Mill, dominated the Indian social life before the British came to India?
- Q4. What caused huge loss of revenue in Bengal?
- Q5. What purpose does the constitution serves?
- Q6. Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow:

We usually see the top surface of the soil, not the layers below it. If we look at the sides of a recently dug ditch, we can see the inner layers of the soil, too. Such a view enables us to observe the soil profile at that place. Soil profile can also be seen while digging a well or laying the foundation of a building. It can also be seen at the sides of a road on a hill or at a steep river bank. The uppermost horizon is generally dark in colour as it is rich in humus and minerals. The humus makes the soil fertile and provides nutrients to growing plants.

This layer is generally soft, porous and can retain more water. It is called the topsoil or the A-horizon. This provides shelter for many living organisms such as worms, rodents, moles and beetles. The roots of small

plants are embedded entirely in the topsoil. The next layer has a lesser amount of humus but more of minerals. This layer is generally harder and more compact and is called the B-horizon or the middle layer. Answer the given questions:

- 1) Soil profile can be seen by which of the following?
 - (a) Digging a well
 - (b) Laying the foundation of building
 - (c) Recently dug ditch
 - (d) All of the above
- 2) What makes the soil fertile and provide the required nitrogen source as well as other nutrient to the soil?
 - (a) Humus
 - (b) Sun
 - (c) Water
 - (d) None of the above
- 3) Soil host which of the following organisms?
 - (a) Earthworm.
 - (b) Cow.
 - (c) Mice.
 - (d) Snakes.
- 4) Why is the uppermost horizon of soil is dark in colour?
- 5) Where does the roots of small plants are embedded in the soil?

Q 7 Picture Interpretation



- i) Why cannot government school do celebrate any religious festival in its premises?
- ii) Write any two name of festivals which we do celebrate in the school?
- iii) Where is this school?
- iv) Give suitable title to this paragraph?

Q8 Directions:- In the following questions, the Assertion (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

- i) Both Assertion and Reason are Right and R is the Correct Explanation of A
- ii) A is true R is False
- iii) Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- iv) A is false R is True

Assertion(A) they set up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions.

Reason(R)The British felt the need to preserve all the important official documents and letters.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DRDO ,BANGALORE-93

SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK

CLASS : 8 (MATHS)

INSTRUCTIONS: 1) HOLIDAY HOMEWORK TO BE DONE IN A SEPARATE NOTEBOOK AND SUBMITTED WITH NAME ,CLASS / SEC, ROLL NO ON THE REOPENING DAY .

2) THERE ARE 3 SECTIONS A,B,C . WORD PROBLEMS GIVEN WILL BE A PRACTICE FOR CASE STUDY .

SECTION : A

Multiple Choice Questions:

1 A number which can be expressed as p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$ is

(a) natural number (b) whole number (c) integer (d) rational number

2. The numerical expression $3/8 + (-5)/7 = -19/56$ shows that

- (a) rational numbers are closed under addition
(b) rational numbers are not closed under addition
(c) rational numbers are closed under multiplication
(d) addition of rational numbers is not commutative

3. $-3/8 + 1/7 = 1/7 + [-3/8]$ is an example to show that

- (a) addition of rational numbers is commutative (b) rational numbers are closed under addition
(c) addition of rational numbers is associative (d) rational numbers are distributive under addition

4. Which of the following expressions shows that rational numbers are associative under multiplication.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(a)} \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\frac{-6}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-6}{7} \right) \times \frac{3}{5} & \text{(b)} \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\frac{-6}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-6}{7} \right) \\ \text{(c)} \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\frac{-6}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} \right) = \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} \right) \times \frac{-6}{7} & \text{(d)} \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-6}{7} \right) \times \frac{3}{5} = \left(\frac{-6}{7} \times \frac{2}{3} \right) \times \frac{3}{5} \end{array}$$

5. Zero (0) is

- (a) the identity for addition of rational numbers (b) the identity for subtraction of rational numbers
(c) the identity for multiplication of rational numbers (d) the identity for division of rational numbers

6. One (1) is

- (a) the identity for addition of rational numbers (b) the identity for subtraction of rational numbers
(c) the identity for multiplication of rational numbers (d) the identity for division of rational numbers

7. The additive inverse of $-\frac{7}{19}$ is

- (a) $\frac{-7}{19}$ (b) $\frac{7}{19}$ (c) $\frac{19}{7}$ (d) $\frac{-19}{7}$

8. Multiplicative inverse of a negative rational number is

- (a) a positive rational number (b) a negative rational number (c) 0 (d) 1

9. The reciprocal of 0 is

- (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) Not defined

10. If y is the reciprocal of rational number x , then the reciprocal of y will be

- (a) x (b) y (c) x/y (d) y/x

11. The solution of which of the following equations is neither a fraction nor an integer?

- (a) $-3x + 2 = 5x + 2$ (b) $4x - 18 = 2$ (c) $4x + 7 = x + 2$ (d) $5x - 8 = x + 4$

12. If $5x^3 - 4 = 2x^5$, then the numerical value of $2x - 7$ is

- (a) $19/13$ (b) $-13/19$ (c) 0 (d) $13/19$

13. The value of x , for which the expressions $3x - 4$ and $2x + 1$ become equal, is

- (a) -3 (b) 0 (c) 5 (d) 1

14. Linear equation in one variable has

- (a) only one variable with any power (b) only one term with a variable
(c) only one variable with power 1 (d) only constant term

15. A linear equation in one variable has

- (a) only one solution (b) two solutions (c) more than two solutions (d) no solution

16. The digit in the ten's place of a two-digit number is 3 more than the digit in the unit's place.

Let the digit at unit's place be b . Then, the number is

- (a) $11b + 30$ (b) $10b + 30$ (c) $11b + 3$ (d) $10b + 3$

17. Arpita's present age is thrice of Shilpa. If Shilpa's age three years ago was x , then Arpita's present age is

- (a) $3(x - 3)$ (b) $3x + 3$ (c) $3x - 9$ (d) $3(x + 3)$

18. The sum of three consecutive multiples of 7 is 357. Find the smallest multiple.

(a) 112 (b) 126 (c) 119 (d) 116

19. The value of S in $\frac{1}{3} + S = \frac{2}{5}$ is

(a) $\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $\frac{1}{15}$ (c) 10 (d) 0

20. If a and b are positive integers, then the solution of the equation $ax = b$ has to be always

(a) positive (b) negative (c) one (d) zero

Answer the following questions:

21. Using suitable rearrangement and find the sum

(a) $\frac{4}{7} + \left(\frac{-4}{9}\right) + \frac{3}{7} + \left(\frac{-13}{9}\right)$

(b) $-5 + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{3}{7} + (-3) + \frac{5}{14} + \frac{-4}{5}$

22. Verify the property $x + y = y + x$ of rational numbers by taking

(a) $x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $y = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) $x = \frac{-2}{3}$ and $y = \frac{-5}{6}$

(c) $x = \frac{-3}{7}$ and $y = \frac{20}{21}$

(d) $x = \frac{-2}{5}$ and $y = \frac{-9}{10}$

23. Simplify each of the following by using suitable property. Also, name the property.

(a) $\left[\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \times 6\right]$

(b) $\left[\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{15}\right] - \left[\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}\right]$

(c) $\frac{-3}{5} \times \left\{\frac{3}{7} + \left(\frac{-5}{6}\right)\right\}$

24. Use the distributivity of multiplication of rational numbers over addition to simplify

(a) $\frac{3}{5} \times \left[\frac{35}{24} + \frac{10}{1}\right]$

(b) $\frac{-5}{4} \times \left[\frac{8}{5} + \frac{16}{15}\right]$

(c) $\frac{2}{7} \times \left[\frac{7}{16} - \frac{21}{4}\right]$

(d) $\frac{3}{4} \times \left[\frac{8}{9} - 40\right]$

25. The cost of $19\frac{1}{4}$ m of wire is Rs $171\frac{1}{2}$ Find the cost of one metre of the wire.

26. Find 7 rational numbers between $-1/2$ and $1/3$. How many rational numbers are there between these two rational numbers?

27. A mother and her two daughters got a room constructed for Rs 62000. The elder daughter contributes $3/8$ of her mother's contribution while the younger daughter contributes $1/2$ of her mother's share. How much do the three contribute individually?

28. Name the property used in each of the following:

$$(i) -\frac{7}{11} \times \frac{-3}{5} = \frac{-3}{5} \times \frac{-7}{11}$$

$$(ii) -\frac{2}{3} \times \left[\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{-2}{3} \times \frac{-1}{2} \right]$$

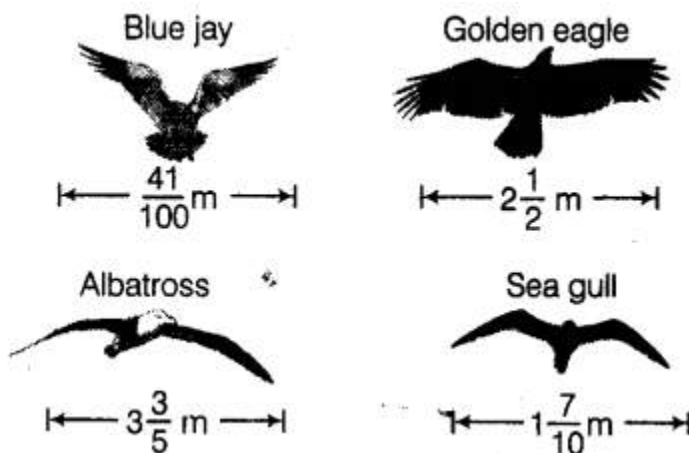
$$(iii) \frac{1}{3} + \left[\frac{4}{9} + \left(\frac{-4}{3} \right) \right] = \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{9} \right] + \left[\frac{-4}{3} \right]$$

$$(iv) \frac{-2}{7} + 0 = 0 + \frac{-2}{7} = -\frac{2}{7}$$

$$(v) \frac{3}{8} \times 1 = 1 \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

29. Find the sum of additive inverse and multiplicative inverse of 7.

30. The diagram shows the wingspans of different species of birds. Use the diagram to answer the question given below



- (a) How much longer is the wingspan of an Albatross than the wingspan of a Sea gull?
 (b) How much longer is the wingspan of a Golden eagle than the wingspan of a Blue jay?

31. Radha takes some flowers in a basket and visits three temples one-by-one. At each temple, she offers one half of the flowers from the basket. If she is left with 3 flowers at the end, then find the number of flowers she had in the beginning.

32. Anushka and Aarushi are friends. They have equal amount of money in their pockets. Anushka gave $\frac{1}{3}$ of her money to Aarushi as her birthday gift. Then, Aarushi gave a party at a restaurant and cleared the bill by paying half of the total money with her. If the remaining money in Aarushi's pocket is Rs 1600, then find the sum gifted by Anushka.

33. The sum of three consecutive numbers is 156. Find the number which is a multiple of 13 out of these numbers.

34. Sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 11. The given number is less than the number obtained by interchanging the digits by 9. Find the number.

35. Represent the following rational numbers on a number line

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ and $-\frac{1}{3}$

(b) $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$

SECTION : B

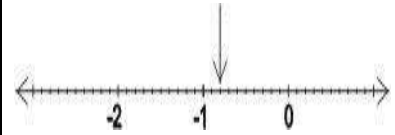
CCT QUESTIONS

1.

c and d are two integers. Which of the following MUST BE TRUE if $(-3d) \div c$ is to be a rational number?			
Answer Options			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
d should be a positive number.	d and c should be of opposite signs.	d should be completely divisible by c.	c should not be 0.

2.

Which rational number does the pointer on the number line show?



Answers option

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
-1.2	-0.4	1.2	-0.8

3.

If $p / 2 = 4$ and $2 - q = 4$, what is the value of $2p + q$?

Answer Options

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
12	14	18	22

4.

How many whole numbers are there between 1 lakh and 1 crore (excluding both)?

Answer Options

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
9000000	9900000	9899999	10000000

5.

p and q are two numbers such that $p \times q$ is an integer but $p - q$ is NOT an integer. Which of the following could be the values of p and q ?

Answer Options

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
-4 , 4	4 , 4	1/4 , 1/4	4 , 1/4

6.

In which of the following cases will the result be a negative number?			
Answer Options			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
- 1 + 2 - 3 + 4 -.....- 19 + 20	(- 1) x (-2) x (-3) x .....x (- 19) x (-20)	(- 1) x (2) x (-3) x (4).....x (-19) x (20)	1 - 2 + 3 - 4 -.....+ 19 - 20

7.

A new operation \star is defined as follows: $p \star q = 2q - p$ for all rational numbers p and q . According to this, what will be the value of $5 \star 1$?			
Answers option			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
-8	-3	8	9

8.

<p>There is a certain relation between the corresponding members of X and Y in the following figure. Which of the following equations describes the relation correctly?</p>			
AnswerOptions			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
$x = y + 1$	$y = 2x - 1$	$x = 2y - 1$	$y = 2x - 1$

9.

Urmil looked at his watch and said, The number of hours that are left today is exactly one-seventh of the number of hours that have already passed. What time was Urmil's watch showing?"			
AnswerOptions			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
7:00 AM	6:30 PM	7:00 PM	9:00 PM

10. The sum of two numbers is -6.5 and their difference is 4.5. What are the numbers?

Answers option			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
-1.25 and -5.25	1.25 and -5.25	-1 and -5.5	1 and -7.5

11.

In a magic square, the sum of every row, column and diagonal is the same. Shown below is a 3 x 3 magic square: What is the value of $10x$?

x	$x-5$	8
$x+1$	y	$y-2$
2	9	4

AnswerOptions			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
60	40	30	10

12.

The ratio of Neha's age to that of Jane is 4:7 and the ratio of Jane's age to that of Smita is 4:3. If Smita is 21 years old, how old is Neha?

AnswerOptions			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
4	16	21	28

13. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 5 : 2. What kind of triangle will it be?

AnswerOptions			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
Right angled, Isosceles	Obtuse angled, Isosceles	Obtuse angled, Scalene	Acute angled, may be isosceles or scalene

14.

Which of the following could be the correct relation between x and y ?

x	1	2	3	4
y	1	5	9	13

AnswerOptions			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
$y = 2x + 1$	$y = 2x - 1$	$y = 3x - 2$	$y = 4x - 3$

15.

50% of 25% of a number p is equal to

AnswerOptions			
Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
half of p	one-fourth of p	one-eighth of p	three-fourth of p

SECTION C (ACTIVITY)

1) To learn the multiplication tables from 1 to 20.

2) Square numbers : To complete upto 25 x 25 and to learn by heart .

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

$$1^2 = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

अभ्यासपत्रिका (WORKSHEET) (कक्षा-अष्टमी -VIII)

(FOR HOLIDAY HOMEWORK)

(Take printout and keep one book let with you. Fill in the blanks should be completed in all pages. Keep Superate Notebook 80/100.pages to Write All Qn & Ans. In Separate Note-book.For Qn.No.2, Sutable Pictures also shuld be pasted in HW- Note book, withAns.)

I. (1).कोष्ठके दत्त-पदानां सयेन वाक्यानि रचयत- (कोष्ठक की सहायता से वाक्य बनाओ) –

1.बालिका	5.मम	3.असि
2.आर्यभटः	6.क्रीडाक्षेत्रे	1.गायति
3.त्वं	3.विद्यालयं	2.आसीत्
4.अहं	2.वैज्ञानिकः	6.क्रीडन्ति
5.एषः	3.छात्रः	5.विद्यालयः
6.ते	1.क्षोकं	3.गच्छामि

1. |
2. |
3. |
4. |
5.

1.वयं प्रतिदिनं	4.लेखन्या	5.भ्रमन्ति
2.ग्रामं परितः	3.प्राचीनतमा	1.क्रीडामः
3.संस्कृतम्	2.वृक्षाः	4.लिखति
4.छात्रः	5.जनाः	3.भाषा अस्ति
5.उद्याने प्रातःकाले	1.क्रीडाक्षेत्रे	2.सन्ति

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

- (3)1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

1.छात्राः	4.लेखनं	2.नश्यति
2.लुब्धस्य	5.प्राचीनतमा	3.आसीत्
3.चञ्चलो नाम	1.राष्ट्रगीतम्	4.लिखसि
4.त्वं	3.व्याधः	5.भाषा अस्ति
5.संस्कृतम्	2.यशः	1.गायन्ति

II.) चित्राधारित-वाक्यरचना- (With sutable picture Write it in H.W.)

1.इदं चित्रम् अस्ति। 2. प्रातरशनं कुर्वन्ति। 3. उत्पीठिकायाः उपरि फलानि । 4. भोजनम् आनयति । 5. पुत्रः पुत्री च पिबतः ।
1.(Home) – 3.सन्ति 5.दुग्धम् 1.गृहस्य 2.सर्वे 4. माता

1. इदं चित्रम् अस्ति । 2 .अत्र छात्राः रसायन-विज्ञानस्य प्रयोगं.....। 3. एकः बालकः .....पश्यति । 4. निरीक्षणं करोति। 5. चित्रे द्वौ बालकौ द्वे च सन्ति।
2.(Sc.Lab)- 2.कुर्वन्ति, 5.बालिके, 4.अध्यापकः, 1.प्रयोगालयस्य,

1. इदं एकस्य चित्रम् अस्ति। 2. अत्र अनेके उन्नताः..... सन्ति। 3. हरिणाः उल्लासेन धावन्ति। 4. एकः अनेके पक्षिणःच सन्ति । 5. अत्र रमणीयं दृश्यं पश्यामः।
--

1. इदं नगरस्य एकस्य..... चित्रम् अस्ति। 2. एका माता अत्र स्वस्य .....चिकित्सार्थम् आनयति। 3. वैद्यः तस्य बालकस्य .....करोति। 4. वैद्यः ताभ्यां स्वास्थ्य-विषये ददाति । 5. तदनन्तरं वैद्यः उचितम् बालकाय ददाति।
--

3.(Garden/Forest)3.इतस्तत,1.वनस्य ,2.वृक्षाः, 5.प्रकृतेः,4.मयूरः,

4.(Hospital)-3.परीक्षां 1.चिकित्सालयस्य 2.पुत्रं ,5.औषधं, 4.निर्देशनं

5.कुम्भमेलस्य-चित्रम् (6.जनाः, 3.सन्यासिनः , 5.जलविहारं ,4. नौकाः,2. प्रवहति , 1.कुम्भमेलकस्य)

- 1.इदं चित्रम् अस्ति ।
- 2.अत्र चित्रे गङ्गा नदी ।
- 3.....नद्यां स्नानं कुर्वन्ति ।
4. नदीलले तरन्ति ।
5. जनाः नौकायां कुर्वन्ति ।
6. चित्रे बहवः अपि दृश्यन्ते ।

IV.कोष्ठकस्य सहायेन कथां पूर्णं कुरुत- (1)[2. दूरे , 4.तण्डुलान् ,7. बद्धाः , 1.जालम् , 3.कपोतराजः , 6.उपदेशम् , 5.तर्हि , 8.सहसा]

एकस्मिन् वने कश्चन व्याधः विस्तीर्य स्थितः । क्रमशः आकाशात् सपरिवारः तत्र आगच्छत् । यदा कपोताः अपश्यन् तदा तण्डुलानाम् उपरि तेषाम् लोभो जातः । परं राजा सहमतः नासीत् । तस्य युक्तिः आसीत् ,यदि अत्र कोऽपि मनुष्यः नास्ति कुतः तण्डुलानां सम्भवः। किन्तु राज्ञः अस्वीकृत्य सर्वे कपोताः तण्डुलानां लोभेन जालेअभवन् । अतः एव उक्तम् विदधीत न क्रियाम् ।

5.पीत्वा 3.पाषाणखण्डानि 4.उपरि 2.घटे 1.जलस्य

(2) एकः काकः आकाशे उड्डयमानः आसीत्। तृषार्तः सः अन्वेषणं करोति। तदा सः एकस्मिन् अल्पं जलंपश्यति। सः आनीय तस्मिन् घटे प्रक्षिपति । जलं घटस्य आगच्छति। तदा सःकाकः जलं सन्तुष्टः भवति।

4.दृष्ट्वा, 9.स्वकीयैः, 2.कृतवान्, 10.कर्तनम्, 1.वृद्धः, 6.साट्टहासं, 8.तर्हि, 7.क्षुद्रः, 5.मोचयितुं, 3.अकस्मात्

(3) एकस्मिन् वने एकःव्याघ्रः आसीत्।सः एकदा व्याधेन विस्तारिते जाले बद्धः अभवत्।सः बहु प्रयासं किन्तु जालात् मुक्तः न अभवत्।..... तत्र एकः मूषकः समागच्छत्।जाले बद्धं व्याघ्रंसः तम् अवदत् – अहं त्वां इच्छामि।तच्छ्रुत्वा व्याघ्रःअवदत्-अरे!त्वंजीवः मम साहाय्यं करिष्यसि।यदि त्वं मां मोचयिष्यसि.....अहं त्वां नहनिष्यामि।मूषकःलघुदन्तैः तज्जालं कृत्वा तं व्याघ्रं बहिः कृतवान्।

V.. सन्धि / सन्धिविच्छेदे वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

- 1.उपचार + = उपचारार्थम् (अर्थम् ,अर्थम्, अरतम्) 2..... + अनयोः = इत्यनयोः(इत्य, इतय, इति)
3. अद्य + अपि =(अद्यापि, आद्यापि, अद्यपि) 4. सहसा + = सहसैव (इव, एव, अव)
- 5.सहसा + एव = (साहसएव / सहसैव /सहसीव) 6.कर्मदोद्योगे = कर्मद +(उद्योगे / इव / ऐव)
7.+अनयोः = इत्यनयोः (इति / इप / इय) 8.तालपत्रोपरि = तालपत्र +(यालयः / उपरि / अलयः)
9. + अपि = अद्यापि (अद्या / अद्य / आद्या) 10. + एताः = सप्तैताः (सप्तै / सप्त / सप्ते)
11. मातेव = माता + (एव / इव / ऐव) 12. तेषु + एव = (तेषुयेव / तेष्वेव / तेषुवेव)
13. कः + अपि = (कापि / कहापि / कोऽपि) 14. अत्यधिकम् = + अधिकम् (अत / अत्य / अति)

VI.. उदाहरणनुसारं प्रकृतिप्रत्ययं संयोज्यलिखत -

उदाहरणम् - (पठ्+क्त्वा =पठित्वा / पठ्+तुमुन् = पठितुम् / आ+गम्+ल्यप्=आगत्य)

1. उप + विश् + ल्यप् = (उपवेष्टुम्/ उपविश्य / उपविष्ट्वा)
2. आ+दा+ल्यप् = आदाय .
3. पा + तुमुन् = (पातुम् / पाकत्वा / पीत्वा)
4. नम् + क्त्वा = नत्वा
5. कृ + क्त्वा = (करणीय / कर्तुम् / कृत्वा)
6. गम् +तुमुन् = गन्तुम्
7. कृ.+ अनीयर्= करणीय : (कर / क्री / कृ)
8. परि + क्रम्+ल्यप् = परिक्रम्य

VII. विलोमार्थकं पदं चित्वा लिखत-

5.पृष्ठतः, 10.अनुकूलम्, 12.अपायः, 1.अन्धकारः, 11.नूतनः, 14.शत्रुता, 2. सार्थकः, 13.मृदुः, 16.कनिष्ठा, 3.अप्रसन्ना,

17.विफलाः, 12.उपकारः 6.आगमनम्, 4.परकीयम् 18/बहिः, 9.उदारी, 7.कीर्तिः, 8.संकचितः,

1. प्रकाशः x
2. निरर्थकः x
3. प्रसन्ना x
4. स्वकीयम् x
5. पुरतः x
6. गमनम् x
7. अपकीर्तिः x
8. विशालः x
9. कृपणः x
10. प्रतिकूलम् x
11. प्राचीनः x
12. अपकारः x
13. कठोरः x
14. मैत्री x
15. उपायः x
16. वरिष्ठा X
17. सफलाः x
18. अन्तः x

VIII. उचितं समानार्थकं पदं चित्वा लिखत-

1. जगति =
2. तटिनी =
3. चक्षुषा =
4. वसुन्धराम् =
5. जननी =
6. प्रकृतिः =
7. रविः =
8. नृपः =
9. समुद्रः =
10. नौका =
11. जलाशयः =
12. अश्मा =
13. राक्षसाः =
14. क्लेशः =
15. कुटुम्बकम् =
16. अनलः =
17. अनिलः =
18. जलम् =
19. पिकः =
20. सचिवः =

10. जलपोतः, 8. राजा
7. सूर्यः 4. पृथ्वीम्
3. नेत्रेण, 9. जलधिः,
5. माता 6. स्वभावः,
2. नदी, 19. कोकिलः
1. संसारे 15. परिवारः
17. वायुः 20. मन्त्री,
13. दानवाः 14. दुःखम्
16. अग्निः, 18. वारिः,
12. पाषाणः, 11. सरः

IX. मञ्जूषातः अव्ययपदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

8. च (और) 11. अलम् (मत्) 2/12. बहिः (बाहर) 7. उपरि (ऊपर) 13. शनैः (धीरे-धीरे) 15. अपि (भी) 4. तदा (तब)
1. तावत् (तबतक) 9. सदा (हमेशा) अधः (नीचे) 14. तत्र (वहाँ) 16. वृथा (व्यर्थ) 10. न (नहीं) , 3. एव (हि) , 5. तर्हि (तो)

1. स च यावत् पश्यति सिंहपदपद्धतिः दृश्यते।
2. शृगालः गुहायाः आसीत्।
3. सूर्यः पूर्वदिशायां उदेति।
4. यदा दशवादनं भवति छात्राः विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।
5. यदि सफलताम् इच्छसि आलस्यं त्यज ।
6. सत्यम् (एव) जयते।
7. वृक्षस्य खगाः वसन्ति ।
8. लता मेधा विद्यालयं गच्छतः ।

9. भक्तः ईश्वरं स्मरति । 10. असत्यं कदापि वक्तव्यम् ।
 11. विवादेन । 12. वर्षाकाले गृहात् मा गच्छ ।
 13. कूर्मः चलति । 14. यत्र जलं भवति पक्षिणः आगच्छन्ति ।
 15. कुशली भवान् ? 16. दिने दीपः भवति ।

X. कोष्ठकप्रदत्तेषु पदेषु समुचितं विभक्तिं प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

1. विना विद्या न लभते। (परिश्रमस्य / परिश्रमेण / परिश्रमाय)
 2. छात्रः लिखति। (कलमम् / कलमेन / कलमाय)
 3. प्राचार्यः पारितोषिकं ददाति। (छात्र / छात्रेण / छात्राय)
 4. अहं वस्त्राणि ददामि। (निर्धन / निर्धनेभ्यः / निर्धनानाम्)
 5. अयं वाचनालयः अलम् । (कोलाहलात् / कोलाहलाय / कोलाहलेन)
 6. छात्राः वदन्ति, नमः इति। (गुरुम् / गुरवे / गुरोः / गुरवः)
 7. सर्वतः गृहाणि सन्ति। (ग्रामस्य / ग्रामम् / ग्रामात् / ग्रामेण)
 8. उपरि फलानि सन्ति। (वृक्षाय / वृक्षेण / वृक्षस्य)
 9. उत्तमाः छात्राः नमन्ति ।। (गुरवे / गुरोः / गुरून् / गुरवः)
 10. उभयतः ग्रामाः सन्ति। (नद्याः / नदीम् / नद्यै / नद्याम्)
 11. विना विद्यालयः न शोभते। (छात्राः / छात्राणाम् / छात्रैः / छात्राय)
 12. बहिः बालकाः क्रीडन्ति। (गृहम् / गृहस्य / गृहात् / गृहेण)

XI. पञ्च-निर्माणं कुरुत-

4. कस्य, कुत्र / कस्मिन्, 2. काः, केन, 3. किमर्थम्, 8. का, कैः, 10. काम् 1. केषु, किम्, 9. के, कीदृशः

1. विश्रामगृहेषु कक्षं सुनिश्चितं भवेत्। 2. नद्यः सुस्वादुतोयाः भवन्ति।
 3. वयम् उपचारार्थं चिकित्सालयं गच्छामः। 4. लुब्धस्य यशः नश्यति।
 5. दुर्दान्तः नाम सिंहः आसीत् । = (किम् / कः) ? 6. शृगालः बुद्धिमान् आसीत् ।। = .. ?
 7. ते वेतनानि लभन्तेऽस्मि । = (कानि) ? 8. सा जलवाहिनी घटे जलं नयति । = ?
 9. गजधराः गजपरिमाणं धारयन्ति । 10. गृहं शून्यं सुतां विना ।
 11. कुरु कुरु सततं ध्येयस्मरणम् । = (किं) ? 12. एकः सिंहः जाले बद्धः आसीत् । = (कुत्र / कस्मिन्) ?

XII उदाहरणानुसारं क्रियापदानि लृट्-लकारे परिवर्तयत (उदाहरण के अनुसार लृट्- (भविष्यत्) में परिवर्तन करो)

क्र० सं०	धातुः	लृट्-लकारः	लृट्-लकारः (भविष्यत्कालः)
उदाहरणम्	पठ	पठति / पठतः / पठन्ति	पठिष्यति / पठिष्यतः / पठिष्यन्ति
1	लिख्	लिखति	..... लेखिष्यतः
2	पा	पिबति	..... पास्यतः
3	चल्	चलति	..... चलिष्यतः
4	कृ	करोति	..... करिष्यतः
5	नी	नयति	..... नेष्यतः
6	भू	भवति	..... भविष्यतः
7	गम्	गच्छन्ति	..... गमिष्यतः

8	खाद्	.....	.....	खादिष्यतः	.....
9	दृश्	पश्यति	.....	द्रक्षतः	.....
10	पठ्	पठन्ति	.....	पठिष्यतः	.....

XIII उदाहरणानुसारं क्रियापदानि लोट्-लकारे परिवर्तयत (उदाहरण के अनुसार लोट् लकार में परिवर्तन करो)

क्र० सं०	धातुः	लट्-लकारः	लोट्-लकारः		
उदाहरणम्	पठ	पठति / पठतः / पठन्ति	पठतु	पठताम्	पठन्तु
1	लिख्	लिखति	.....	लिखताम्	.....
2	पा	पिबति	पिबतु	.....	.....
3	चल्	चलति	चलतु	.....	.....
4	कृ	करोति	.....	कुरुताम्	.....
5	नी	नयति	नयतु	.....	.....
6	भू	भवति	भवतु	.....	.....
7	गम्	गच्छन्ति	.....	.....	गच्छन्तु
8	खाद्	खादति	.....	.....	खादन्तु
9	दृश्	पश्यति	पश्यतु	.....	.....
10	पठ्	पठति	.....	.....	.....

XIV. संख्यानां कृते उचितं संख्यावाचकं पदं चित्वा लिखत-

- 1) दशरथस्य पुत्राः आसन् । (चतस्रः / चत्वारः / चत्वारि)
- 2) एकस्मिन् हस्ते अङ्गुल्यः भवन्ति । (पञ्च / पञ्चाः / पञ्चानि)
- 3) एकस्मिन् मासे सामान्यतः दिनानि भवन्ति । (विंशति / त्रिंशत् / त्रिंशतानि)
- 4) पञ्च-पाण्डवेषु कुन्ति-पुत्राः आसन् । (तिस्रः / त्रयः / त्रीणि)
- 5) लवकुशौ वाल्मीकेः आश्रमे वसतः । (द्वे / द्वयम् / द्वौ)
- 6) दहरथस्य भार्याः आसन् । (तिस्रः / त्रयः / त्रीणि)
- 7) उत्पीठिकायां पुस्तकानि सन्ति । (चतस्रः / चत्वारः / चत्वारि)
- 8) मम समीपे रूप्यकाणि सन्ति । (शतानि / शताः / शतम्)

XV. तत्सम-पदेभ्यः तद्भवपदं लिखत – (4.दुग्धम्, 8.घटः, 13.कुक्षिः, 5.शृगालः, 7.सर्पः, लोमशिखा=लोमडी, 3.कूपः, 6.ग्रामः, 1.सह 2.भ्राता, 10.मयूरः, 9.चन्द्रः)

1. साथ =
2. भाई =
3. कुआं =
4. दूध =
5. सियार =
6. गाँव =
7. साँप =
8. घडा =
9. चाँद =
10. मोर =
11. कंजूस =
12. मधुमक्खी =
13. कोख =
14. खेत =
15. हाथी =

केंद्रीय विद्यालय डी. आर. डी. ओ. बेंगलुरु
ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश गृहकार्य 2023-24
विषय - हिन्दी
कक्षा - आठवीं

प्रश्न 1- अहमद नगर किले के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर उसके बारे में लिखें |

प्रश्न 2- अनुच्छेद लेखन -

- (क) समाचार पत्र का महत्व
- (ख) व्यायाम का महत्व

प्रश्न 3- अपनी पाठ पुस्तक वसंत भाग -3 के पाठों -

लाख की चूड़ियाँ , बस की यात्रा , चिट्ठियों की अनूठी दुनिया , कामचोर , जहां पहिया है के प्रतिदिन एक पेज सुलेख लिखें |

प्रश्न 4- भारत की खोज पाठ्य पुस्तक के आधार पर जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की जीवनी लिखिए |

प्रश्न 5- आधुनिक तकनीकी मशीनों का मध्यमवर्गीय लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ? 100 शब्दों में लिखिए |

प्रश्न 6- संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं ? उनके भेद तथा उसके दस - दस उदाहरण लिखिए ?

प्रश्न 7- मेरी अविस्मरणीय यात्रा के ऊपर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए ?

प्रश्न 8- किन्हीं दस मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखकर उनका वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए ?

प्रश्न 9- जल प्रदूषण क्या है ? इसे किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सकता है ?

प्रश्न 10- कर्नाटक के किन्हीं पाँच मंदिरों की जानकारी एकत्र कर उनके बारे में लिखिए ?

प्रश्न 11- नैतिक एवं शिक्षा प्रद कहानियाँ जैसे -
एक बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति , सच्चा दोस्त , जीवन की कठिन परिस्थितियाँ , जरूरत मंदों की मदद , सोने का अंडा आदि विषयों पर कहानी लिख कर उनसे मिलने वाली शिक्षा के बारे में लिखिए ।

प्रश्न 12- अपने छोटे भाई को प्रातः भ्रमण के लाभ बताते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए ।

प्रश्न 13- निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर उत्तर दें -

वातावरण एवं वायु - मंडल का दूषित होना प्रदूषण कहलाता है । प्रदूषण की समस्या सम्पूर्ण विश्व में बड़ी तीव्रता से अपना प्रभाव जमाती जा रही है । आज समस्त मानव जाति इस समस्या से

आतंकित है और विश्व का प्रत्येक देश अपने - अपने ढंग से इस समस्या के समाधान में संलग्न है । प्रदूषण एक ऐसी विकट समस्या है जिसका समुचित समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है । वैज्ञानिकों का मत है की समय रहते यदि तत्काल फैल रहे इस प्रदूषण को सही ढंग से नियंत्रित नहीं किया गया तो आगामी दशकों में संपूर्ण धरती किसी भी जीवधारी के रहने योग्य नहीं रहेगी । प्रदूषण का प्रभाव वनस्पतियों पर भी होगा और यह शस्यश्यामला धरती विकृत वनस्पतियों के कारण अपनी सम्पूर्ण सुंदरता एवं उपादेयता खो देगी ।

- (1) आज मानव जाति को का सी समस्या भयभीत कर रही है ?
- (2) हमारा देश इस समस्या के लिए क्या कर रहा है ?
- (3) इस समस्या के दुष्परिणाम क्या हैं ?
- (4) धरती का सौन्दर्य किनके कारण बना हुआ है ?
- (5) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक क्या है ?