

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE

MID TERM EXAMINATION

SESSION: 2022-2023

Class: VIII

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Mathematics

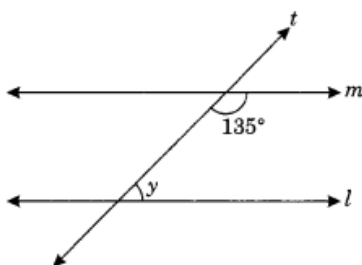
Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- (i) All the questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper consists of **33 questions** divided into **5 sections A, B, C, D and E** in **4 pages**.
- (iii) **Section A** comprises of **10 questions of 1 mark each**. **Section B** comprises of **9 questions of 2 marks each**. **Section C** comprises of **8 questions of 3 marks each**. **Section D** comprises of **8 MCQ (Case Study based) of 1 mark each** and **Section E** comprises of **4 questions of 5 marks each**.
- (iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **three questions of 1 mark each**, **three questions of 2 marks each**, **three questions of 3 marks each**, and **two questions of 5 marks each**. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such questions.
- (v) Use of calculators is not permitted.

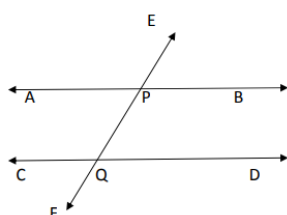
SECTION – A

- 1. How many non-perfect square numbers are there in between 2500 and 51^2 . 1
- 2. Evaluate: $\sqrt[3]{(-125) \times (-216)}$. 1
- 3. (a) In the figure $l \parallel m$. Find y 1



OR

- (b) In the figure line $AB \parallel CD$ and line EF is the transversal, if $\angle EPB = 50^\circ$ find $\angle PQC$.



- 4. Find the value of $(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})$ using suitable identity. 1
- 5. An article is marked at Rs 940. If it is sold for Rs 799, then find the discount percent. 1
- 6. Write the greatest two digit perfect cube number. 1
- 7. Find the value of k if x and y are in inverse variation: 1

x	52	k
y	35	28

- 8. (a) If the volume of a cube is 0.000001 cm^3 . Find its length of each edge. 1

OR

- (b) The area of a trapezium is $125m^2$. Find the sum of its parallel sides if its height is 5m.
- 9. How many faces and edges does a tetrahedron have? 1

10. (a) Write the coordinates of a point which lies on the 1
 (i) X-axis
 (ii) Y-axis

OR

- (b) What is the distance of the point P(4,2) from Horizontal axis?

SECTION-B

- 11.(a) Find the smallest number by which 6750 be divided so that the quotient will be a perfect cube. 2

OR

- (b) Find the smallest number by which 6125 must be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube.

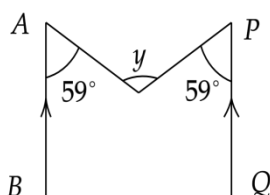
12. (a) Oranges cost Rs 72 for three dozens in a super market. What is the cost of eight oranges? 2

OR

- (b) If 15 men can repair a road in 24 days, then how long will it take nine men to repair the same road?

13. Manjit bought an iron safe for Rs 12160 and paid Rs 340 for its transportation. Then, he sold it for Rs 12875. Find his gain percent. 2

14. In the figure, if $AB \parallel PQ$, find the value of y . 2



15. Two cubes of side 4 cm are fixed together. Find the volume of the new solid formed. 2

16. Evaluate: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1.536}{1.029}}$ 2

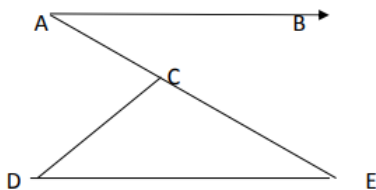
17. Find $\sqrt{11025}$ by prime factorisation method. 2

18. (a) Factorise: $64x^2 - 81y^2$ 2

OR

- (b) Evaluate $(19.9)^2$ using suitable identity.

19. In the given figure, if $AB \parallel DE$, $\angle BAC = 35^\circ$ and $\angle CDE = 53^\circ$, find $\angle DCE$. 2



SECTION-C

20. Find $\sqrt[3]{175616}$ by estimation. 3

21. (a) Find the least number which must be added with 7581 to obtain a perfect square. Also find the square root of the number obtained. 3

OR

- (b) Find the greatest four-digit number which is a perfect square.

22. A dealer allows a discount of 16% to his customer and still he gains 5%. Find the marked price of the product which costs him Rs1200. 3

23. (a) If the length of each edge of a cube is doubled, how many times does its volume become? How many times does its surface area become? 3

OR

(b) The volume of a solid right circular cylinder is $448\pi\text{cm}^3$ and height is 7 cm. Find its total surface area.

24. Find the product using suitable identities: $(x + \frac{1}{x})(x - \frac{1}{x})(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4})$. 3
25. In a camp, there is enough provision for 500 students for 30 days. If 100 more students join the camp, for how many days will the provision last? 3
26. (a) Draw a line segment of length 6.3 cm and divide it into five equal parts. 3

OR

(b) Divide a line segment AB = 6 cm in the ratio 2:3 internally.

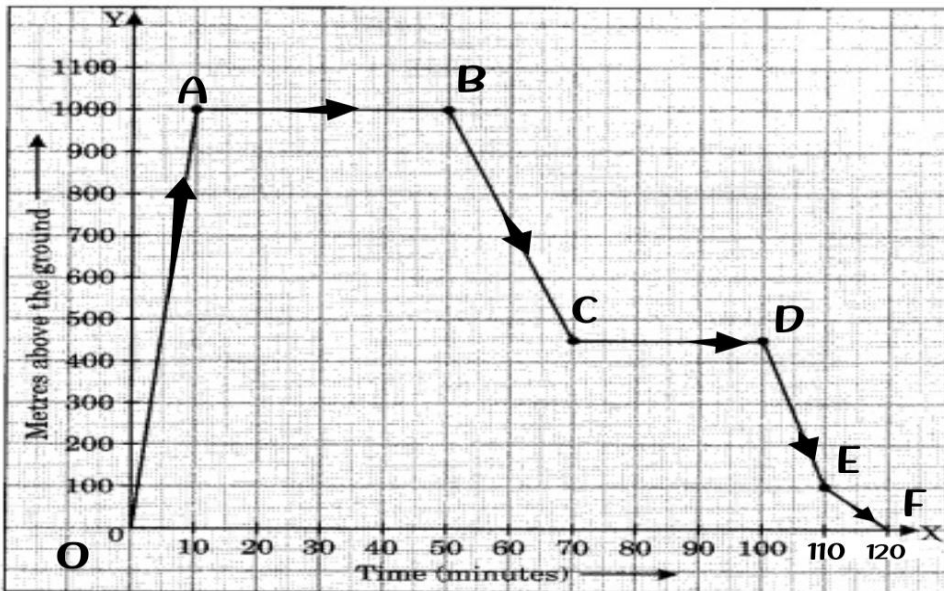
27. The following table gives the distances travelled by a car at various time-intervals. 3
- Study the table and draw a linear graph for the same.

Time	6 a.m	7 a.m	8 a.m	9 a.m
Distance (Km)	40	80	120	60

SECTION-D

28. Case Study I

The given graph shows the flights of an aero plane.



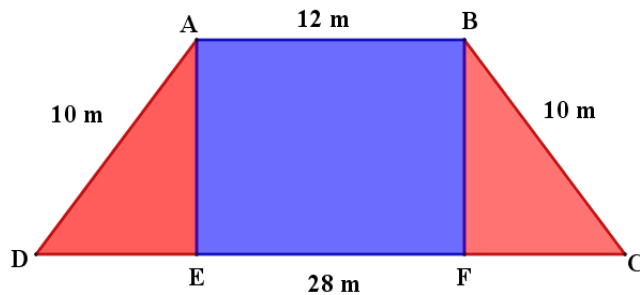
Based on the above information answer the following questions (any four):

4

- I. The co-ordinates of the point B is
 (a) (1000, 60) (b) (1000, 50) (c) (60, 1000) (d) (50, 1000)
- II. Up to what height the aero plane rises?
 (a) 1100m (b) 1000m (c) 50m (d) 10 m.
- III. How much time did the aero plane take to go from the point B to F?
 (a) 70 min. (b) 80 min. (c) 120 min. (d) 50 min.
- IV. How long was the plane in level flight?
 (a) 50 min. (b) 130 min. (c) 120 min. (d) 70 min.
- V. How long did the whole flight take?
 (a) 70 min. (b) 130 min. (c) 120 min. (d) 100 min.

29. Case Study II

There was a land near a locality in the shape of a trapezium ABCD. The residents of the locality, with the permission of the concerned authorities decided to fence the land and convert it into a park with shady trees, plants and small herbal garden. The length of the parallel sides AB and DC of the land are 12 m and 28 m respectively and the non-parallel sides AD and BC are of equal length which is 10 m. The Park is divided into three parts by drawing two altitudes AE and BF.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions (any four):

4

- I. What is the perimeter of the park?
(a) 50 m (b) 60 m (c) 40 m (d) 70 m
- II. What is the length of DE?
(a) 16 m (b) 6 m (c) 8 m (d) 10 m
- III. What is the length of the altitude of the trapezium ABCD?
(a) 16 m (b) 8 m (c) 10 m (d) 6 m
- IV. What is the total area of the triangular portions?
(a) $48m^2$ (b) $36 m^2$ (c) $42 m^2$ (d) $24m^2$
- V. What is the area of the trapezium ABCD?
(a) $160 m^2$ (b) $120 m^2$ (c) $240 m^2$ (d) $200 m^2$

SECTION-E

30. A train 210 m long took 12 seconds to pass a 90 m long tunnel. Find the speed of the train. Hence find how much time will it take to cross a platform 790 m long? 5

31. (a) Factorise the expression: $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} + 2xy - yz - zx$. 5

Hence verify for $x = \frac{1}{4}$, $y = \frac{1}{4}$ and $z = 1$.

OR

(b) If $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 27$, find the value of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$ and $\left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)$.

32. (a) John sold an article to Peter at 20% profit and Peter sold it to Mohan at 5% loss. If Mohan paid Rs.912 for the article; find how much did John pay for it? 5

OR

(b) By reducing the selling price of an article by Rs50, a gain of 5% turns into a loss of 5%. Find the original selling price of the article.

33. While arranging 335250 plants in a garden in such a way that each row contains as many plants as the number of rows, 9 were left over. What is the number of plants in the last row of the arrangement? Also find how many rows are there in the arrangement? 5

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নির্দেশিকা: ক) এই প্রশ্নপত্রে মোট ২ টি বিভাগ আছে ও মোট ৯ টি প্রশ্ন আছে।

খ) এই প্রশ্নপত্রে মোট ৮ টি পৃষ্ঠা আছে।

PART-A (Objective type , MCQ).....40 marks

1. প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদ চারটির মধ্যে যে কোনো তিনটির সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:

(1x4)x3=12

ক. প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশ্নের উত্তরগুলি বেছে নিয়ে লেখো:

নীল গন্ধরাজ ফুল না হলে দেবী বনচন্দীর আবার পূজা হয় না। রাজবাড়িতে মস্ত মন্দির। রাজার লোক যায় ফুল আনতে। ব্রাহ্মণ পুরোহিত পূজা করেন। কালকেতু তো ব্যাধ, নিচু জাত। সে দূর থেকে দেবীকে প্রণাম করে শিকারে যায়। একদিন কালকেতু দেখে, মন্দিরে ঘন্টা বাজে না, পূজা হয় না, এমন তো কখনো হয় নি। সবাই বলল, পূজা হবে কোথা থেকে? নীল গন্ধরাজ ফুল যে পাওয়া যায়নি। কালকেতু মনের দুঃখে বনে গেল। সে যেই বনে ঢুকেছে অমনি গাছে গাছে নীল গন্ধরাজ ফুটে উঠল। এক কোঁচড় ফুল নিয়ে কালকেতু ছুটে গেল মন্দিরে। মন্দিরের বারান্দায় উঠে পূজারীকে বলল, ঠাকুর এই নাও ফুল! তখন তো জাতের খুব কড়াকড়ি ছিল। ব্রাহ্মণ রেগে বলল, তুই ব্যাধ! তোর কাপড়ে জানোয়ারের রক্তের দাগ, গায়ে ধুলো মাখা। তোর ফুলে দেবীর পূজা হয়? নিয়ে যা ফুল। কালকেতুর বনচন্দীর উপর খুব রাগ হল। আমার ফুলে তোমার পূজা হয় না যখন থাকল পূজা।

A) বনচন্দীর পূজার জন্য কী প্রয়োজন?

i) লাল গন্ধরাজ ফুল ii) সাদা গন্ধরাজ ফুল iii) হলুদ গন্ধরাজ ফুল iv) নীল গন্ধরাজ ফুল

B) কালকেতু দূর থেকে দেবীকে প্রণাম করে কেন শিকারে যায়?

i) কালকেতু উচ্চ জাতি ও ব্যাধ ছিল ii) কালকেতু নিম্ন জাতি ও ব্যাধ ছিল
iii) কালকেতু উচ্চ জাতি ও ব্রাহ্মণ ছিল iv) কালকেতু নিম্ন জাতি ও পুরোহিত ছিল

C) মন্তব্য: মন্দিরের বারান্দায় উঠে পূজারীকে বলল, ঠাকুর এই নাও ফুল!

যুক্তি: কালকেতু এই ফুলগুলি মঙ্গলচন্দীর পূজার জন্য বনের গাছ থেকে পেড়ে নিয়ে আসে।

i) মন্তব্য সঠিক কিন্তু যুক্তি ভুল ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটি ভুল
iii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটি ঠিক iv) মন্তব্য ভুল কিন্তু যুক্তি সঠিক

D) দেবী বনচন্দীর মস্ত মন্দিরটি কোথায় ছিল?

i) গভীর বনে ii) কালকেতুর বাড়িতে iii) রাজবাড়িতে iv) জমিদার বাড়িতে

খ. প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশ্নের উত্তরগুলি বেছে নিয়ে লেখো:

লর্ড কার্জন তখন বাংলাদেশকে দু'ভাগ করেছেন। বঙ্গভঙ্গ আন্দোলনে সারাদেশ আলোড়িত। এই আন্দোলনে স্কুলের ছেলেরা পর্যন্ত যোগ দিয়েছে। বঙ্কিমচন্দ্রের 'বন্দেমাতরম' গান তখন জাগিয়ে তুলেছে দেশকে। বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র দেশের লোককে বুঝিয়েছেন, আমাদের দেশই আমাদের মা, তিনিই দুর্গা। ব্রিটিশ সরকার দেশের লোকের আন্দোলনে ক্ষেপে উঠেছে। কড়া নোটিশ পাঠানো হয়েছে স্কুলে কলেজে যাতে

ছাত্ররা আন্দোলনে যোগ না দেয়। যারা দেবে তাদের কড়া শাস্তি দেওয়া হয় যেন। খোকনের বয়স তখন দশ বছর। মেলা থেকে খোকন একটা মাটির দুর্গা প্রতিমা কিনেছিল। খোকন তার মাকে বলল দুর্গাই দেশমাতা, দুর্গা প্রতিমা দেশমাতাকে সে পূজা করবে। তাদের বাড়ির উঠোনেই খোকন চারখানা ইট দিয়ে ছোট বেদী করে ফেলল একটা। বেদীতে আসন বিছিয়ে প্রতিমা রাখা হল, ফুলের মালা পরানো হল, ভোগ রান্না হল। পাড়ার ছেলেমেয়েরা মিলে ‘বন্দেমাতরম্’ গান গাইতে লাগল। ‘বন্দেমাতরম্’ ধ্বনিতে পাড়া মুখরিত হয়ে উঠল। এমন সময় কান্ড ঘটল। সে রাস্তা দিয়ে হাফপ্যান্ট পরা এক লম্বা-চওড়া সাহেব যাচ্ছিল। তখন সাহেবরা ‘বন্দেমাতরম্’ শুনলে ক্ষেপে যেত। ‘ড্যাম ইওর দেশমাতা’ বলেই বুটসুদ্ধ এক লাথি মারল দুর্গা প্রতিমার পুতুলের ওপর। পুতুল ছিটকে পড়ে ভেঙে গেল। সাহেব পেছন ফিরতে না ফিরতেই খোকন তার হাঁটুর পিছন দিকটা কামড়ে ধরল। সাহেব পা ছুঁড়তে লাগল, বেতটা দিয়ে মারতে লাগল, খোকনকে কিন্তু ছাড়াতে পারল না। সাহেব শেষে তাকে টানতে টানতে থানায় গিয়ে হাজির হলেন। সাহেবের হাঁটু থেকে হু হু করে রক্ত পড়ছে, কনস্টেবলরা মেরে মেরে খোকনকে অজ্ঞান করে ফেলল। সর্বাঙ্গ ক্ষতবিক্ষত হয়ে গেল তার। থানার গারদে আটকে রাখল তাকে। খোকন তার পরদিনই প্রবল জ্বরে মারা গেল।

A) বাংলাকে দু’ভাগ করেছেন কে ?

- i) লর্ড লিটন ii) লর্ড ক্যানিং iii) লর্ড কার্জন iv) লর্ড রিপন

B) ‘বন্দেমাতরম্’ গানটির রচয়িতা কে ?

- i) মধুসূদন দত্ত ii) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর iii) লর্ড কার্জন iv) বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়

C) খোকন বাজার থেকে কী কিনেছিল ?

- i) পোড়ামাটির দুর্গা প্রতিমা ii) মাটির দুর্গা প্রতিমা
iii) কাগজের দুর্গা প্রতিমা iv) ছাঁচের দুর্গা প্রতিমা

D) মন্তব্য: কড়া নোটিশ পাঠানো হয়েছে কলেজে-বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে যাতে ছাত্ররা আন্দোলনে যোগ না দেয়।

যুক্তি: কারণ স্কুল-কলেজে পড়া তরুণ ছাত্ররা আন্দোলনে যোগ দিলে আন্দোলন আরও তীব্রতর হয়ে উঠবে।

- i) মন্তব্য সঠিক কিন্তু যুক্তি ভুল ii) মন্তব্য ভুল কিন্তু যুক্তি সঠিক
iii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই সঠিক iv) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই ভুল

গ. প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশ্নের উত্তরগুলি বেছে নিয়ে লেখো:

পাস্তুর যখন ফ্রান্সে জীবাণু সম্পর্কে তার যুগান্তকারী গবেষণা করছিলেন সেই সময় ইংল্যান্ডের লিস্টার নামে একজন ডাক্তার রোগীদের অসহ্য যন্ত্রণা দিনের-পর-দিন দেখে বিপুলভাবে তার প্রতিকারের পথ খুঁজছিলেন। পাস্তুরের আবিষ্কার তার অন্ধকার পথে সহসা আলো জ্বলেছিল। লিস্টার পরীক্ষা করে দেখলেন যে, এইসব জীবাণুদের সংস্পর্শ থেকে যদি ক্ষতস্থানটি সংরক্ষণ করা যায়, তাহলে আর ক্ষত দূষিত হতে পারে না এবং এইভাবে লিস্টার অস্ত্র চিকিৎসার ব্যাপারে যুগান্তর নিয়ে এলেন। তোমরা নিশ্চয়ই লক্ষ্য করেছো, অস্ত্র চিকিৎসার সময় ডাক্তারেরা কি রকম সতর্কতার সঙ্গে শোধান করে নেন, এই শোধান করা মানেই, এইসব জিনিসে যদি কোনো জীবাণু থাকে তা নষ্ট করে ফেলা। একজন বড়

ঐতিহাসিক লিখেছেন যে, জগতে মানুষ যুদ্ধ করে যত লোককে মেরে ফেলেছে তার চেয়ে ঢের বেশি লোককে পাস্তুর আর লিস্টার বাঁচিয়েছেন।

A) লিস্টার কে ?

- i) গবেষক ii) শিক্ষক iii) ডাক্তার iv) অধ্যাপক

B) পাস্তুর কী নিয়ে গবেষণা করছিলেন ?

- i) অনু ii) পরমাণু iii) অনুকনা iv) জীবাণু

C) মন্তব্য: অস্ত্র চিকিৎসার সময় ডাক্তাররা সতর্কতার সঙ্গে সবকিছুই শোধান করে নেন।

যুক্তি: এর অর্থ সবকিছু জীবাণুমুক্ত করা।

- i) মন্তব্য ঠিক যুক্তি ভুল ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটিই ঠিক
iii) মন্তব্য ভুল যুক্তি ঠিক iv) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটিই ভুল।

D) ‘জগতে মানুষ যুদ্ধ করে যত লোককে মেরে ফেলেছে তার চেয়ে ঢের বেশি লোককে পাস্তুর আর লিস্টার বাঁচিয়েছেন।’- উক্তিটি -

- i) একজন সাহিত্যিকের ii) একজন জ্যোতির্বিদদের
iii) একজন ঐতিহাসিকের iv) একজন চিকিৎসকের

ঘ. প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রশ্নের উত্তরগুলি বেছে নিয়ে লেখো:

আহারে আমাদের শৌখিনতার গন্ধও ছিল না। কাপড়চোপড় এতই যতসামান্য ছিল যে এখনকার ছেলের চক্ষে তাহার তালিকা ধরিলে সম্মানহানির আশঙ্কা থাকে। বয়স দশের কোঠা পার হইবার পূর্বে কোনদিন কোন কারণেই মোজা পরি নাই। শীতের দিনে একটা সাদা জামার উপরে আর একটা সাদা জামাই যথেষ্ট ছিল। ইহাতে কোনদিন অদৃষ্টকে দোষ দিই নাই। কেবল আমাদের বাড়ির দরজি নেয়ামত খলিফা অবহেলা করিয়া আমাদের জামায় পকেট যোজনা অনাবশ্যক মনে করিলে দুঃখবোধ করিতাম -কারণ, এমন বালক কোন অকিঞ্চনের ঘরেও জন্মগ্রহণ করে নাই, পকেটে রাখিবার মতো স্থাবর-অস্থাবর সম্পত্তি যাহার কিছুমাত্র নাই ; বিধাতার কৃপায় শিশুর ঐশ্বর্য সম্বন্ধে ধনী ও নির্ধনের ঘরে বেশি কিছু তারতম্য দেখা যায় না। এখনকার কালে ছেলেরা গুরুজনদিগকে লঘু করিয়া লইয়াছে। কোথাও তাহাদের কোন বাধা নাই এবং না চাহিতে তাহারা সমস্ত পায়। আমরা এত সহজে কিছুই পাই নাই, কত তুচ্ছ সামগ্রীও আমাদের পক্ষে দুর্লভ ছিল, বড়ো হইলে কোন এক সময়ে পাওয়া যাইবে এই আশায় তাহাদিগকে দূর ভবিষ্যতের জিন্মায় সমর্পণ করিয়া বসিয়াছিলাম। তাহার ফল হইয়াছিল এই যে, তখন সামান্য যাহা কিছু পাইতাম তাহার সমস্ত রসটুকু পুরা আদায় করিয়া লইতাম, তাহার খোসা হইতে আঁটি পর্যন্ত কিছুই ফেলা যাইত না। এখনকার সম্পন্ন ঘরের ছেলেদের দেখি, তাহারা সহজেই সব জিনিস পায় বলিয়া তাহার বারো আনাকেই আধখানা কামড় দিয়া বিসর্জন করে -তাহাদের পৃথিবীর অধিকাংশই তাহাদের কাছে অপব্যয়েই নষ্ট হয়।

A) লেখকের বাড়ির দরজির নাম কী ছিল ?

- i) নিয়ামত খলিফা ii) নেয়ামত খলিফা iii) নিজামত খলিফা iv) নোয়ামত খলিফা

B) ‘বারো আনাকেই আধখানা কামড় দিয়া বিসর্জন করে’- কারা এমন করে ?

- i) এখনকার ছেলেরা ii) এখনকার আধুনিক ছেলেরা
iii) এখনকার সম্পন্ন ঘরের ছেলেরা iv) এখনকার গরিব ঘরের ছেলেরা

C) এখনকার কালে ছেলেরা গুরুজনকে _____ করিয়া লইয়াছে।

- i) সম্মানীয় ii) গুরু iii) অবজ্ঞেয় iv) লঘু

D) মন্তব্য: বিধাতার কৃপায় শিশুর ঐশ্বর্য্য সম্বন্ধে ধনী ও নির্ধনের ঘরে বেশ কিছু তারতম্য দেখা যায়।

যুক্তি: কারণ বিধাতার দান সবাইকে সমান নয়।

- i) মন্তব্য সঠিক কিন্তু যুক্তি ভুল ii) মন্তব্য ভুল কিন্তু যুক্তি সঠিক
iii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই সঠিক iv) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই ভুল

2. প্রদত্ত বিকল্পগুলি থেকে সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে লেখো (যে কোনো ১৮ টি):

1X18=18

A) ক্রিয়াপদের মূল অংশকে বলা হয়-

- i) বিভক্তি ii) কাল iii) ধাতু iv) অনুজ্ঞা

B) প্রথম বাংলা ব্যাকরণ গ্রন্থ কে রচনা করেন ?

- i) ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর ii) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
iii) স্বামী বিবেকানন্দ iv) রাজা রামমোহন রায়

C) খাঁটি বাংলা ধাতুর অপর নাম কী ?

- i) দেশি ধাতু ii) খাঁটি ধাতু iii) মৌলিক ধাতু iv) নিজস্ব ধাতু

D) দ্বিকর্মক ক্রিয়ার বিভক্তিয়ুক্ত ও প্রাণীবাচক কর্মটিকে বলা হয়-

- i) মুখ্য কর্ম ii) গৌণ কর্ম iii) সমধাতুজ কর্ম iv) কোনোটিই নয়

E) দাদা আমাকে ব্যাকরণ পড়াচ্ছেন।- ‘পড়াচ্ছেন’ ক্রিয়াটি কোন্ ধাতু থেকে উৎপন্ন হয়েছে ?

- i) নাম ধাতু ii) যৌগিক ধাতু iii) সংযোগমূলক ধাতু iv) প্রযোজক ধাতু

F) ক্রিয়াকে কী বা কাকে দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায়-

- i) ক্রিয়া ii) ধাতু iii) প্রত্যয় iv) কর্ম

G) ‘ঘরেতে ভ্রমর এলো গুনগুনিয়ে’- ‘গুনগুনিয়ে’ কোন্ ধাতুর উদাহরণ ?

- i) নাম ধাতু ii) প্রযোজক ধাতু iii) ধ্বন্যাত্মক ধাতু iv) কর্মবাচ্যের ধাতু

H) নিম্নলিখিত বিবৃতিগুলির মধ্য থেকে ভুল বিবৃতিটি নির্বাচন করো।

- i) কেবল সমাপিকা ক্রিয়ারই কাল হয়।
ii) ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনার বর্ণনায় কখনও কখনও বর্তমানকালের রূপ ব্যবহৃত হয়
iii) পুরাঘটিত অতীতকে সন্ধিগ্ন অতীতও বলা হয়।
iv) অতীতকালে অনুজ্ঞা ভাব হয় না।

I) মন্তব্য: আজাদ হিন্দ ফৌজের ভারত অভিযান সফল হয়নি। - বাক্যটি ঐতিহাসিক বর্তমান কালের উদাহরণ।

যুক্তি: ঘটনাটি অতীত কালের হলেও এতে বর্তমান কালের ক্রিয়া ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

- i) মন্তব্য সঠিক কিন্তু যুক্তি ভুল ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটি ভুল
iii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটি ঠিক iv) মন্তব্য ভুল কিন্তু যুক্তি সঠিক

J) নিম্নলিখিত কোন্টি যৌগিক কালের দৃষ্টান্ত নয় -

- i) পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান ii) ঘটমান অতীত iii) পুরাঘটিত ভবিষ্যৎ iv) ভবিষ্যৎ অনুজ্ঞা

- K) ক্রিয়ার কালরূপ ভবিষ্যতের কিন্তু অর্থ অতীতের এবং তাতে সন্দেহের ভাব বর্তমান রয়েছে, এই ধরনের ক্রিয়ার কালকে বলে-
- পুরাঘটিত অতীত কাল
 - পুরাঘটিত বর্তমান কাল
 - পুরাঘটিত ভবিষ্যৎ কাল
 - ঐতিহাসিক বর্তমান কাল
- L) বাক্যে একটি ক্রিয়া আর একটি ক্রিয়ার অপেক্ষায় থাকলে, যে ক্রিয়ার অপেক্ষায় থাকে তাকে-
- অনুজ্ঞা ভাব বলে
 - আপেক্ষিক ভাব বলে
 - নির্দেশক ভাব বলে
 - সাধারণ ভাব বলে
- M) আমরা প্রতিদিন নদীতে স্নান করতাম। রেখাঙ্কিত অংশটির ক্রিয়ার কাল হল -
- সাধারণ অতীত
 - সাধারণ বর্তমান
 - পুরাঘটিত অতীত
 - নিত্যবৃত্ত অতীত
- N) তারা নিজেদের বাড়ি গিয়ে থাকবে। বাক্যটির ক্রিয়ার কাল হল-
- পুরাঘটিত ভবিষ্যৎ
 - ঘটমান ভবিষ্যৎ
 - ঘটমান অতীত
 - ভবিষ্যৎ অনুজ্ঞা
- O) আগেকার বাংলা ভাষার মান্য রূপটি হল -
- চলিত ভাষা
 - সাধু ভাষা
 - কথ্য ভাষা
 - উপভাষা
- P) মন্তব্য: সাধু ভাষা অত্যন্ত সহজ সরল এবং সহজবোধ্য।
- যুক্তি: কারণ এই ভাষায় তৎসম শব্দের ব্যবহার বেশি।
- মন্তব্য সঠিক কিন্তু যুক্তি ভুল
 - মন্তব্য ভুল কিন্তু যুক্তি সঠিক
 - মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই সঠিক
 - মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই ভুল
- Q) মান্যচলিত ভাষাকে গ্রহণযোগ্য ও জনপ্রিয় করে তোলার মূলে ছিলেন -
- রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
 - ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর
 - রাজা রামমোহন রায়
 - প্রমথ চৌধুরী
- R) 'তথাপি' অব্যয়টির মান্যচলিত রূপটি হল -
- তারপর
 - তবুও
 - নইলে
 - তজ্জন্য
- S) লেখায় সাধু ও চলিত ভাষার মিশ্রণকে বলে -
- পাঁচমিশালী দোষ
 - গুরুচন্ডাল দোষ
 - গুরুচণ্ডালি দোষ
 - অস্বয়ঘটিত দোষ
- T) কোন্ অঞ্চলের ভাষাকে মান্য চলিত ভাষার মর্যাদা দেওয়া হয়েছে ?
- পূর্ব বাংলার ভাষাকে
 - কলকাতার মানুষের মুখের ভাষাকে
 - নবদ্বীপ ও শান্তিপুর অঞ্চলের মানুষের ভাষাকে
 - (ii) ও (iii) উভয়েই সঠিক।
- U) সর্বজয়া আঁচল পাতিয়া শুইয়া ছেঁড়া কাশীদাসী মহাভারতখানা সুর করিয়া পড়িত।
- চলিত ভাষায় রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে-
- সর্বজয়া আঁচল পাতিয়া শুয়ে ছেঁড়া কাশীদাসী মহাভারতখানা সুর করে পড়ত।
 - সর্বজয়া আঁচল পেতে শুয়ে ছেঁড়া কাশীদাসী মহাভারতখানা সুর করে পড়ত।
 - সর্বজয়া আঁচল পেতে শুইয়া ছেঁড়া কাশীদাসী মহাভারতখানা সুর করে পড়ত।
 - সর্বজয়া আঁচল পেতে শুয়ে ছেঁড়া কাশীদাসী মহাভারতখানা সুর করিয়া পড়ত।

V) রাজাকে বধ করে রাজত্ব মেলে না ভাই, পৃথিবীকে বশ করেই রাজা হতে হয়।- বাক্যটিকে সাধু ভাষায় রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে-

- i) রাজাকে বধ করে রাজত্ব মেলে না ভাই, পৃথিবীকে বশ করিয়াই রাজা হতে হয়।
- ii) রাজাকে বধ করিয়া রাজত্ব মেলে না ভাই, পৃথিবীকে বশ করিয়াই রাজা হতে হয়।
- iii) রাজাকে বধ করিয়া রাজত্ব মেলে না ভাই, পৃথিবীকে বশ করে রাজা হইতে হয়।
- iv) রাজাকে বধ করিয়া রাজত্ব মেলে না ভাই, পৃথিবীকে বশ করিয়াই রাজা হইতে হয়।

3. সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে লেখো (যে কোনো ৫ টি):

1X5=5

A) 'তুমি পতিগৃহে গুরুজনদিগকে_____ করিবে।' শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো।

- i) সেবা ii) যত্ন iii) শ্রদ্ধা iv) সম্মান।

B) শকুন্তলার পতিগৃহে যাওয়ার সময় তার সঙ্গে কারা গিয়েছিলেন ?

- i) অনসূয়া, প্রিয়ংবদা ও গৌতমী ii) গৌতমী, শার্ঙ্গরব ও শারদ্বত
- iii) মহর্ষি কণ্ঠ, অনসূয়া ও প্রিয়ংবদা iv) বনতোষিণী, হরিণশিশু ও গৌতমী।

C) 'মুখের গ্রাস মুখ হইতে পড়িয়া যাইতেছে;-' এরূপ অবস্থা হয়েছিল-

- i) কোকিলগণের ii) মধুকর-মধুকরীর iii) হরিণগণের iv) ময়ূর-ময়ূরীর।

D) শকুন্তলা মহর্ষি কণ্ঠকে কী সংবাদ দিতে বলেছিলেন ?

- i) অনসূয়া ও প্রিয়ংবদার বিবাহের সংবাদ ii) তপোবনের সমস্ত জীব-জন্তুর কুশল সংবাদ
- iii) হরিণীর প্রসব সংবাদ iv) বনতোষিণীর সংবাদ।

E) 'রাজর্ষি' গদ্যাংশ থেকে একটি মন্তব্য এবং তার সাপেক্ষে একটি যুক্তি দেওয়া রয়েছে। প্রদত্ত সংকেত সূত্র অনুসারে সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করো।

মন্তব্য: 'পৃথিবীর দুঃখহরণ যে করে সে-ই পৃথিবীর রাজা।'

যুক্তি: মন্তব্যটি গোবিন্দমাণিক্য নক্ষত্ররায়কে যথার্থ রাজধর্মের স্বরূপ বর্ণনা প্রসঙ্গে করেছিলেন।

- i) মন্তব্য অশুদ্ধ যুক্তি শুদ্ধ ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি উভয়েই শুদ্ধ
- iii) মন্তব্য শুদ্ধ যুক্তি অশুদ্ধ iv) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি উভয়েই অশুদ্ধ

F) মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য নক্ষত্ররায়কে সঙ্গে নিয়ে বেড়াতে গিয়েছিলেন-

- i) গোদাবরী তীরের নির্জন অরণ্যে ii) গঙ্গা তীরের নির্জন অরণ্যে
- iii) কংসাবতী তীরের নির্জন অরণ্যে iv) গোমতী তীরের নির্জন অরণ্যে

G) পৃথিবীর রক্ত ও অর্থ শোষণ যে করে, সে -

- i) কাপুরুষ ii) দস্যু iii) প্রকৃত রাজা iv) স্বার্থান্বেষী মানুষ

H) নিম্নলিখিত বিবৃতিগুলির মধ্য থেকে ভুল বিবৃতিটি নির্বাচন করো।

- i) মানব হৃদয়ের কঠিন নিষ্ঠুরতা দেখিয়া কেবল সুগভীর শোক তাঁর হৃদয়ে বিরাজ করিতেছিল।
- ii) বড় বড় প্রচীন গাছ জটলা করিয়া দাঁড়াইয়া আছে।
- iii) ধরণী এবং আকাশ যেন নিঃশ্বাস রুদ্ধ করিয়া শুদ্ধ হইয়া চাহিয়া রহিল।
- iv) নক্ষত্ররায়ের হাত হইতে তরবারি জলাশয়ের জলে পড়িয়া গেল।

4. সঠিক উত্তরটি বেছে লেখো: (যে কোনো ৫ টি):

1X5=5

A) রামসুন্দরের বিবাহিত ছেলের সংখ্যা -

- i) পাঁচজন ii) চারজন iii) দুইজন iv) তিনজন

B) 'বউয়ের মুখখানি দেখিলে চোখ জুড়াইয়া যায়।' - উক্তিটির বক্তা -

- i) নিরুপমার শাশুড়ি ii) নিরুপমার স্বামী
iii) নিরুপমার বাবা iv) নিরুপমার শ্বশুরবাড়ির এক প্রতিবেশিনী

C) 'শাস্ত্রশিক্ষা নীতিশিক্ষা একেবারেই নাই,' - এমন মন্তব্যের কারণ হল -

- i) পণের টাকা দিতে রামসুন্দরের ব্যর্থতা
ii) রায়বাহাদুরের নির্লজ্জভাবে পণ চাওয়া ও বিবাহে অসম্মত হওয়া
iii) পিতার অবাধ্য হয়ে রায়বাহাদুরের পুত্রের বিয়ে করতে চাওয়া
iv) অসুস্থতা সত্ত্বেও নিরুপমাকে চিকিৎসা না করানো

D) 'কথাটা বেশ, অটল'- 'অটল' কার নাম ?

- i) ডাক-হরকরার ii) ওভারসিয়ারের iii) গাড়োয়ানের iv) ডাক্তারের

E) আদমপুর স্টেশন থেকে হরিপুর পোস্ট অফিসের দূরত্ব হল -

- i) সতেরো মাইল ii) সাতাশ মাইল iii) সাত মাইল iv) সত্তর মাইল

F) মন্তব্য: প্রৌঢ় রামনাথ চাটুজ্জেও পোস্ট অফিসে চিঠি নিতে এসেছিল।

যুক্তি: কারণ দূর দেশে থাকা অসুস্থ ছেলের জন্য তিনি চিন্তিত ছিলেন।

- i) মন্তব্য অশুদ্ধ কিন্তু যুক্তি শুদ্ধ ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি উভয়েই শুদ্ধ
iii) মন্তব্য শুদ্ধ কিন্তু যুক্তি অশুদ্ধ iv) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি উভয়েই অশুদ্ধ

G) 'কাফ্রীর মলুক সে'- 'কাফ্রীর মলুক' বলতে বোঝানো হয়েছে-

- i) এশিয়াকে ii) আফ্রিকাকে iii) ইউরোপকে iv) জার্মানিকে

PART- B (Descriptive type).....40 marks

5. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও। (যে কোনো ৩ টি):

(2+3)x3=15

A) "আজ অবধি আমি দূরবর্তিনী হইলাম"। - বক্তা দূরবর্তিনী হচ্ছেন কেন ? তার দূরবর্তিনী হওয়ায় কোথায় কী অবস্থা হয়েছিল ?

B) "কতিপয় পদ গমন করিলে শকুন্তলার গতিভঙ্গ হইল।"- কে, কীভাবে শকুন্তলার গতিভঙ্গ করেছিল ? শকুন্তলা কীভাবে তাকে প্রতিপালন করেছিল ?

C) "রাজাকে বধ করিয়া রাজত্ব মেলে না ভাই"- কে কাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে এই উক্তি করেছেন ? বক্তার মতে কীভাবে রাজত্ব লাভ করা সম্ভব তা সংক্ষেপে লেখো।

D) "সেই ভাইদের নীড়ের মধ্যে ভাইয়ের রক্তপাত করিও না।"- 'ভাইদের নীড়' বলতে কোন্ স্থানকে বোঝানো হয়েছে ? উদ্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে সেখানে রক্তপাত করতে নিষেধ করা হয়েছে কেন ?

6. প্রসঙ্গসহ ব্যাখ্যা করো:

5X2=10

A) “গঙ্গা নামে সত্য তার তরঙ্গ এমনি।/জীবন-স্বরূপা সে স্বামীর শিরোমণি।।”

অথবা

“যাঁর নামে পার করে ভব-পারাবার।/ভাল ভাগ্য পাটনী তাঁহারে করে পার।।”

B) “জগৎ-কল্যাণ হেতু নরের সৃজন,/নরের কল্যাণ নিত্য সে ধর্ম পালনে;”

অথবা

“এ জীর্ণ পঙ্কর- অস্থি পঞ্চভূতে ছার”

7. নিচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও। (যে কোনো ১ টি):

(2+3)×1=5

A) ‘রায়বাহাদুরদের তেমনি একটা খ্যাতি রটিয়া গেল’- কোন্ বিষয়ে রায়বাহাদুরদের খ্যাতি হয়েছিল ?

ঘটনাটির সংক্ষিপ্ত পরিচয় দাও।

B) ‘আমি আর কাজ করব না বাবু, কাজে জবাব দিলাম।’- বক্তার পরিচয় দাও। সে কেন কাজে

জবাব দিয়েছিল ?

8. পত্ররচনা করো (যে কোনো ১ টি):

5X1=5

A) কোনো ঐতিহাসিক স্থানে বেড়াতে যাওয়ার অভিজ্ঞতার কথা জানিয়ে বন্ধুকে একটি পত্র লেখো।

B) তোমার বিদ্যালয়ে স্বাধীনতা দিবস কিভাবে উদ্‌যাপন করা হল তা জানিয়ে কলকাতায় পাঠরতা দিদিকে একটি চিঠি লেখো।

9. নিচের যে কোনো একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে (১৫০টি শব্দের মধ্যে) অনুচ্ছেদ রচনা করো:

5X1=5

A) রক্তদান: একটি মহৎ দান

B) পরিবেশ পরিষেবায় অরণ্য

C) একটি ভ্রমণকাহিনী

D. A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
MID TERM EXAMINATION
SESSION : 2022-2023

Class: VIII
Subject: Hindi

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hrs.

सामान्य निर्देश:

- * इस प्रश्न पत्र में चार खंड हैं- 'क', 'ख', 'ग' और 'घ' ।
- * सभी खंड अनिवार्य हैं ।
- * प्रश्नों के सभी उपभागों के उत्तर क्रमशः एक साथ लिखिए ।
- * उत्तर-पुस्तिका में उत्तर के साथ वही क्रम संख्या लिखिए जो प्रश्न-पत्र में दी गई हैं ।
- * इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल छह पृष्ठ हैं और कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या 25 हैं ।

खंड- 'क'

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - 1x5=5
- आज मनुष्य जिधर भी कदम बढ़ाता है उसे विज्ञान के चमत्कार चहुँ ओर नजर आते हैं । वह विज्ञान के युग में जी रहा है । उसका जीवन विज्ञान से प्रभावित है । उसने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग अपनी सुख-सुविधा के लिए करना सीख लिया है । अपनी बढ़ती आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए उसने आविष्कार किए । विश्व का कोना-कोना विज्ञान के आलोक से आलोकित हो रहा है । आज मनुष्य की आवश्यकता का हर सामान बना - बनाया मिल जाता है । एक बटन दबाते ही कमरे का अँधेरा जाने कहाँ गायब हो जाता है । चिकित्सा, यातायात, व्यापार सभी पर विज्ञान का असर देखा जा सकता है । मानव-जीवन से यदि विज्ञान हटा दिया जाए तो क्या होगा यह सोचकर मन घबड़ाने लगता है । विज्ञान ने हर क्षेत्र में मनुष्य को गतिमान बना दिया है ।

(i) आज मानव किससे प्रभावित है ?

(क) बदलाव से

(ख) चमत्कार से

(ग) विज्ञान से

(घ) बढ़ती आवश्यकताओं से

(ii) आज मनुष्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का प्रयोग किसके लिए कर रहा है ?

(क) समाज कल्याण के लिए

(ख) औद्योगिक विकास के लिए

(ग) समाज की सुख-सुविधा के लिए

(घ) अपनी सुख-सुविधा के लिए

(iii) मनुष्य द्वारा विभिन्न आविष्कार करने का मूल कारण क्या था ?

(क) अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति

(ख) जनकल्याण की भावना

(ग) यश प्राप्ति की लालसा

(घ) दूसरों को विज्ञान की उपयोगिता बताना

(iv) निम्नलिखित में से किस पर विज्ञान का असर नहीं दिखता है ?

(क) चिकित्सा विज्ञान

(ख) व्यापार क्षेत्र

(ग) प्राकृतिक संतुलन

(घ) यातायात

(v) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का सबसे उपयुक्त शीर्षक है ।

(क) मानव के बढ़ते कदम

(ख) प्राकृतिक संसाधन

(ग) गतिमान मनुष्य

(घ) विज्ञान का प्रभाव

2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

1x5=5

सदियों के बाद नये समाज की सृष्टि की ओर हमने पहला कदम बढ़ाया है। इस नये समाज के निर्माण के लिए भी हमें नींव की ईंट चाहिए। अफसोस, कंगूरा बनने के लिए चारों ओर होड़ा-होड़ी मची है, नींव की ईंट बनने की कामना लुप्त हो रही है ! सात लाख गाँवों का नव-निर्माण ! हजारों शहरों और कारखानों का नव-निर्माण ! कोई शासक इसे संभव नहीं कर सकता । ज़रूरत है ऐसे नौजवानों की, जो इस काम में अपने को चुपचाप खपा दें । जो एक नयी प्रेरणा से अनुप्राणित हों, एक नयी चेतना से अभिभूत, जो शाबाशियों से दूर हों, दलबंदियों से अलग । जिनमें कंगूरा बनने की कामना न हों, कलश कहलाने की जिनमें वासना न हो । सभी कामनाओं से दूर, सभी वासनाओं से दूर । उदय के लिए आतुर हमारा समाज चिल्ला रहा है- हमारी नींव की ईंटें किधर हैं ? देश के नौजवानों को यह चुनौती है !

(i) 'सदियों के बाद नये समाज की सृष्टि की ओर' कहकर लेखक ने क्या संकेत करना चाहा है?

(क) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् का भारतीय समाज

(ख) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पूर्व का भारतीय समाज

(ग) एक सौ वर्ष के पश्चात् का नया समाज

(घ) एक सौ वर्ष के पूर्व का नया समाज

- (ii) गद्यांश में 'नींव की ईंट' का प्रयोग क्यों किया गया है?
- (क) कर्तव्य-परायण लोग के लिए
- (ख) कंगूरा और कलश बनाने के लिए
- (ग) गृह-निर्माण हेतु नींव की ईंट के लिए
- (घ) बुनियाद तैयार करने हेतु ईंट के लिए
- (iii) नये समाज के निर्माण के लिए ऐसे नींव की ईंटें चाहिए, जो-
- (क) एक नयी प्रेरणा से अनुप्राणित हों
- (ख) एक नयी चेतना से अनभिज्ञ हों
- (ग) शाबाशियों से प्रसन्न हों
- (घ) दलबंदियों से संयुक्त हों
- (iv) गद्यांश में देश के नौजवानों को क्या चुनौती दी गयी है?
- (क) कंगूरा बनने की
- (ख) कलश कहलाने की
- (ग) वासना प्रिय बनने की
- (घ) नींव की ईंट बनने की
- (v) चारों ओर किस बात की होड़ा-होड़ी मची हुई है?
- (क) नींव की ईंट बनने के लिए
- (ख) अपने को चुपचाप खपा देने के लिए
- (ग) कंगूरा बनने और कलश कहलाने के लिए
- (घ) गाँव-शहर-कारखानों के नव-निर्माण करने के लिए

खंड- 'ख'

3. (क) निम्नलिखित शब्द में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार का चिह्न लगाइए- 1x2=2
सकल्प
- (ख) निम्नलिखित शब्द में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का चिह्न लगाइए-
समस्याए
4. (क) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में 'र' के उचित रूप का प्रयोग कीजिए । 1x2=2
गाहक
- (ख) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर नुक्ता(.) का प्रयोग कीजिए ।
शराफत,
5. (क) 'दधि' शब्द का तद्भव रूप लिखिए। 1x2=2
(ख) 'काँटा' शब्द का तत्सम रूप लिखिए।
6. 'तरु' शब्द के दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए। 1x2=2

7. (क) 'वि' उपसर्ग में मूल शब्द जोड़कर नया शब्द बनाइए । 1x2=2
 (ख) 'इतिहास' शब्द में उचित प्रत्यय का प्रयोग करते हुए नया शब्द बनाइए ।
8. निम्नलिखित वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए । 1x1=1
 जिसका कोई अपराध न हो ।
9. नीचे दिए गए जातिवाचक संज्ञा से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाइए- 1x1=1
 कवि
10. (क) निम्नलिखित शब्द की संधि कीजिए । 1x2=2
 प्रति + एक
 (ख) 'महोत्सव' शब्द की संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए ।
11. उचित मुहावरे द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए । 1x1=1
 आज के नेता चुनाव जीतते ही अपना _____ करने में जुट जाते हैं ।
12. निम्नलिखित वाक्य में उचित विराम-चिह्न लगाइए- 1x1=1
 हम एक ही सवाल दागते आज भाभीजी का क्या हाल है
13. निम्नलिखित वाक्य को शुद्ध करके दोबारा लिखिए- 1x1=1
 मैं आपका दर्शन करने आया है ।
14. (क) निम्नलिखित काव्य पंक्ति में प्रयुक्त अलंकार का नाम बताइए । 1x3=3
 मंगन को देखि पट देत बार-बार है ।
 (ख) जहाँ किसी बात को इतना बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहा जाए कि वह लोक-सीमा के बाहर हो तो, वहाँ _____ अलंकार होता है ।
 (ग) 'अनुप्रास' या 'उपमा' अलंकार का एक उदाहरण लिखिए ।

खंड- 'ग'

15. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । 1x3=3
 बड़े घरों के श्वान पालतू
 बाथरूम में पानी की हल्की ठंडक में
 नैन मूँदकर लेट गए थे ।
 कोई बाहर नहीं निकलता
 साँझ समय तक
 थप्पड़ खाने, गरम हवा के
 संध्या की भी चहल-पहल ओढ़े थी
 गहरे सूने रंग की चादर
 गरमी के मौसम में ।

- (क) कुत्ते बाथरूम में किस तरह आनंद उठा रहे थे ?
- (ख) 'संध्या की भी चहल-पहल ओढ़े थी' का क्या अर्थ है ?
- (ग) गरम हवा कब तक चलती रहती थी ?
16. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25 से 30 शब्दों में लिखिए । 2x2=4
- (क) कठोर वचनों का मनुष्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ?
- (ख) पक्षियों को पिंजरे में बंद करना उनकी आज़ादी छीनना है ? कैसे ?
- (ग) 'दोपहरी' कविता में कवि ने वृक्षों को 'अकाल के ज्यों अवतार' क्यों कहा है?
17. कविता 'दोपहरी' के किस अंश ने आपको प्रभावित किया और क्यों ? 3x1=3
- अथवा
- रहीम ने बिगड़ी बात की तुलना फटे हुए दूध से क्यों की है?
18. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- 1x4=4
- जंगल की संकरी पगड़ंडियों पर से सेना की टुकड़ी गुज़र रही होती तो जंगलों में छिपे आदिवासी भारतीय सिपाहियों को गुज़र जाने देते, और जैसे ही अंग्रेज़ सारजेंट या कमांडर नज़र आते, उन पर अचूक निशाना लगाते । आदिवासियों के विद्रोह से अंग्रेज़ सरकार इतना डरने लगी थी कि सीताराम राजू के दल को आते देखकर थानों से पुलिस भाग जाती थी । सीताराम राजू ने आदिवासियों से कह रखा था कि अंग्रेज़ों से लड़ो पर एक भी भारतीय सैनिक का बाल बाँका न हो पाए । अंग्रेज़ों की सेना में बहुत भारतीय सिपाही भी थे । सीताराम राजू के आदेश का सख्ती से पालन हुआ ।
- (क) आदिवासी किस पर अचूक निशाना लगाते थे ?
- (ख) थानों से पुलिस क्यों भाग जाती थी ?
- (ग) सीताराम राजू के किस आदेश का सख्ती से पालन हुआ ?
- (घ) 'संकरी' शब्द का अर्थ बताइए ।
19. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 25 से 30 शब्दों में लिखिए । 2x3=6
- (क) महिलाओं में शीत युद्ध होने का क्या कारण था ?
- (ख) गाँधी जी कागज़ का अपव्यय किस प्रकार रोकते थे?
- (ग) पड़ोसी की केबल का तार काटने को लेकर लेखक क्या तर्क देते हैं ?
- (घ) भोलाराम ने तहसीलदार साहब को अपनी बात कैसे समझाई ?
20. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर 30 से 40 शब्दों में लिखिए । 3x2=6
- (क) बातचीत की कला के अभाव में सुशिक्षित व्यक्ति भी उन्नति नहीं कर पाता कैसे ?
- (ख) 'गाँधी जी केवल उपदेशक नहीं थे, कर्मयोगी थे' चर्चा कीजिए ।
- (ग) शाह ने दारा को उत्तरी ईरान के प्रांत का गवर्नर बना कर क्यों भेजा ?

21. अल्लुरी श्रीराम राजू ने आदिवासी लोगों का उत्साह किस प्रकार बढ़ाया ?
'अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ाई' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए ।

अथवा

4x1=4

'बातचीत की कला' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अच्छी बातचीत से प्रत्येक समस्या का समाधान संभव है।

खंड- 'घ'

22. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर (80-100 शब्दों में) अनुच्छेद लिखिए - 5x1=5

(क). सुख दुख का साथी पड़ोसी

संकेत बिंदु - मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी, पड़ोसी का महत्व व कर्तव्य,
सुख- दुख में सहयोग की भावना

(ख). वन संरक्षण- एक आवश्यकता

संकेत बिंदु- भूमिका, वर्तमान में वनों की आवश्यकता, पर्यावरण संतुलन
के लिए वन, जीवन का आधार, निष्कर्ष

(ग). भूमंडलीय उष्णता : जलवायु परिवर्तन का मुख्य कारण

संकेत बिंदु - भूमिका- भूमंडलीय उष्णता प्रभाव, बचाव, निष्कर्ष।

23. दो वर्ष ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई के पश्चात अब आप नियमित रूप से विद्यालय जाने लगे हैं । इस विषय पर अपने अनुभव साझा करते हुए अपने मित्र भाव्या/अंकुश को (80-100 शब्दों में) पत्र लिखिए ।

अथवा

5x1=5

पुस्तकालय में हिंदी पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएँ मँगवाने के अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाध्यापक को एक पत्र लिखिए ।

24. सांस्कृतिक सचिव की ओर से बाल-दिवस के अवसर पर होने वाले अंतर्सदन वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के लिए (30-40 शब्दों में) शब्दों में सूचना लिखिए।

अथवा

5x1=5

स्वास्थ्य विभाग, नई दिल्ली की ओर से आपके क्षेत्र में कोविड टीकाकरण शिविर का आयोजन किया जा रहा है । अपने क्षेत्रवासियों को सूचित करते हुए इस विषय से संबंधित (30-40 शब्दों में) एक सूचना तैयार कीजिए ।

25. विद्यालय में नयी कक्षा में प्रवेश हेतु प्राचार्य और अभिभावक के बीच हुए वार्तालाप को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए ।

अथवा

5x1=5

हिंदी की महत्ता प्रकट करते हुए दो मित्रों के बीच हो रहे बातचीत को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए ।

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
MID TERM EXAMINATION
SESSION 2022-2023

Class: VIII

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Sanskrit

Time: 3 Hours

निर्देशाः

1. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।
2. प्रतिखण्डम् उत्तराणि पृथक् प्रदत्तायाम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लेखनीयानि।
3. प्रत्येकं खण्डम् अधिकृत्य उत्तराणि क्रमेण लेखनीयानि।
4. प्रश्नपत्रे उत्तराणि न लेखनीयानि।
5. प्रश्नसङ्ख्या प्रश्नपत्रानुसारं लेखनीया।
6. खण्डसङ्ख्या अपि लेखनीया।
7. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे विंशतिः प्रश्नाः सन्ति।

खण्डः - 'क' (अपठित - अवबोधनम्)

10

- (1) अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत ।

एकः कर्तव्यपरायणः नगररक्षकः आसीत् । यदा सः इतस्ततः अभ्रमत् तदा एकम् वृद्धम् महापुरुषम् अपश्यत् । सः वृद्धः आम्रवृक्षस्य आरोपणे संलग्नः आसीत् । इदं दृष्ट्वा सः नगररक्षकः तं वृद्धम् अकथयत् - भवान् किमर्थम् वृथा परिश्रमं करोति ? यदा एषः वृक्षः फलिष्यति तदा भवान् जीवितः न भविष्यति । वृद्धः अवदत् - भवान् पश्यतु एतान् वृक्षान् । एतेषाम् आरोपणं मया न कृतं परं अहं फलानि खादामि । एवमेव मम आरोपितस्य वृक्षस्य फलानि अन्ये खादिष्यन्ति । तदा रक्षकः अचिन्तयत् - अहम् अपि वृक्षान् आरोपयिष्यामि ।

- (I) एकपदेन उत्तरत । (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

1×2=2

- (क) कः अचिन्तयत् यत् सः अपि वृक्षान् आरोपयिष्यति?
(ख) नगररक्षकः कीदृशः आसीत्?
(ग) कः वृद्धम् महापुरुषम् अपश्यत् ?

- (II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत । (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

2×2=4

- (क) नगररक्षकः वृद्धम् किम् अकथयत् ?
(ख) वृद्धः कस्मिन् कार्ये संलग्नः आसीत् ?
(ग) कः अकथयत् ? “मम आरोपितस्य वृक्षस्य फलानि अन्ये खादिष्यन्ति।”

- (III) निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत । (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

1×3=3

- (क) ‘अवलोक्य’ इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं गद्यांशात् चित्वा लिखन्तु।
(i) अचिन्तयत् (ii) संलग्नः (iii) दृष्ट्वा
(ख) ‘यदा एषः वृक्षः फलिष्यति’ अस्मिन् वाक्ये अव्ययपदं किम्?
(i) वृक्षः (ii) एषः (iii) यदा
(ग) ‘महापुरुषम्’ इति पदस्य विशेषणपदं किम्?
(i) अपश्यत् (ii) नगररक्षकः (iii) वृद्धम्

(घ) 'एकः कर्तव्यपरायणः नगररक्षकः आसीत्' अस्मिन् वाक्ये क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

(i) एक (ii) आसीत् (iii) नगररक्षकः

(IV) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।

1×1=1

खण्डः - 'ख' (रचनात्मक - कार्यम्)

15

(2) संस्कृतस्य महत्वं वर्णयन् स्वमित्रं प्रति अधोलिखितं पत्रं मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदैः पूरयन्तु।

½×10=5

134, रोहिणी

दिल्लीतः

तिथिः_____

प्रिय मित्र !

सस्नेहं नमोनमः ।

अत्र (i)_____ तत्रास्तु । अद्य मया तव पत्रम् प्राप्तम् । (ii)_____ तव रुचिं ज्ञात्वा अहं प्रसन्नः अभवम् । मित्र! अद्य अहं (iii)_____ अपि संस्कृतभाषायाः विषये अपठम् । संस्कृतभाषा विश्वस्य (iv)_____ भाषा अस्ति । अस्याः साहित्यम् अति (v)_____ अस्ति । अस्याः विशालः (vi)_____ अद्वितीयः अस्ति । संस्कृतभाषायाम् (vii)_____ मानवजीवनोपयोगिनः ग्रन्थाः अपि सन्ति । अधुना वैदेशिक-विद्वांसः अपि (viii)_____ महत्त्वम् स्वीकुर्वन्ति । अतः अहं कथयामि यत् त्वम् मनोयोगेन संस्कृतभाषायाः (ix)_____ कुरु । मातरं पितरं च मम (x)_____ निवेदयतु ।

तव मित्रम्

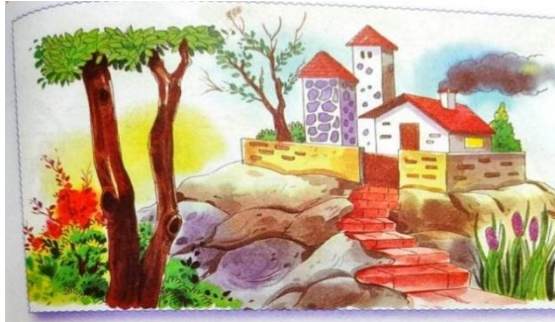
रजतः

मञ्जूषा

संस्कृतविषये , शब्दकोषः , प्राचीनतमा, कुशलम् ,
विशालम् , अध्ययनम् , प्रणामान् , संस्कृतस्य ,
विज्ञानसम्बन्धिनः , स्वपुस्तके

(3) चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखन्तु।

1×5=5



मञ्जूषा

वृक्षाः , भवनम् , वातावरणम् , धूमः , गृहम् , प्रदूषितम्,
निस्सरति , सन्ति , हरिताः , पृष्पाणि

अथवा

अधोलिखितां मञ्जूषां दृष्ट्वा तस्याः च पदानि आदाय 'स्वाधीनतायाः पीडाकथा'
इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य सरलसंस्कृते पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत।

मञ्जूषा

त्रिषष्टिः, वर्षाणि, मम, नाम, स्वाधीनता, अधिकारिणः , मन्त्रिणः,
भ्रष्टाचारेण, चतुर्दिक् , पीडिता, जनता , त्रस्ता, भ्रष्टाः, अहम्,
चलितम् , शक्ये

(4) अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि संस्कृतभाषया अनुवादं कृत्वा लिखत ।

1×5=5

(केवलं प्रश्नपञ्चकम्)

- (क) मैं विद्यालय जा रहा हूँ । (I am going to school.)
(ख) तुमने आज क्या पढ़ा ? (What did you read today?)
(ग) मैं वहाँ खेलूँगा । (I shall play there.)
(घ) वह प्रतिदिन दूध पीता है । (He drinks milk everyday.)
(ङ) तुम सदा सत्य बोलो । (You always speak the truth.)
(च) वह घर जायेगी। (She will go to the house.)
(छ) हम सब संस्कृत पढ़ेंगे। (We all will read Sanskrit.)

खण्डः - 'ग' (अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्)

25

(5) अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां संधिपदं संधिच्छेदपदं वा लिखत।

1×3=3

(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

- (क) महर्षिः सत्यासत्यस्य ज्ञानार्थं सत्यार्थप्रकाशं रचितवान् ।
(ख) जित + इन्द्रियः महर्षिः शान्तचित्तेन एव तिष्ठति स्म ।
(ग) लक्ष्मीः समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम् ।
(घ) दयानन्दः सत्यार्थप्रकाशं रचितवान्।

(6) प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं शब्दरूपं चित्वा वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत।

1×4=4

(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

- (क) भक्ताः _____ स्मरन्ति ।
(i) रामः (ii) रामात् (iii) रामम्
(ख) आग्रं स्वादिष्टं _____ भवति ।
(i) फलम् (ii) फले (iii) फलानि
(ग) उद्याने जनाः _____ सुन्दरतां पश्यन्ति ।
(i) लतानाम् (ii) लतया (iii) लताः

- (घ) _____ गृहम् उत्तरप्रदेशे अस्ति ।
 (i) मम (ii) अहम् (iii) माम्
- (ङ) _____ ध्यानेन पाठं पठथः।
 (i) त्वम् (ii) युवाम् (iii) यूयम्
- (7) अधोलिखितवाक्येषु सङ्ख्यास्थाने उपयुक्तं सङ्ख्यावाचकं संस्कृतपदं विकल्पेभ्यः 1×3=3
 चित्वा लिखत ।(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)
- (क) गायन - प्रतियोगितायां _____ छात्राः आसन् । (35)
 (i) पञ्चदश
 (ii) विंशतिः
 (iii) पञ्चत्रिंशत्
- (ख) ग्रामस्य समीपे _____ वटवृक्षः अस्ति । (1)
 (i) एका
 (ii) एकः
 (iii) एकम्
- (ग) _____ जनाः चित्राणि पश्यन्ति । (20)
 (i) विंशतिः
 (ii) एकविंशतिः
 (iii) शतम्
- (घ) मार्गे _____ अश्वौ धावतः । (2)
 (i) द्वौ
 (ii) द्वे
 (iii) द्वि
- (8) रेखाङ्कितपदेषु प्रयुक्तां विभक्तिं तत्कारणं च लिखत ।(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1×4=4
 (क) जनाः नगरं प्रति गच्छन्ति ।
 (ख) रामः जनेभ्यः भोजनं यच्छति ।
 (ग) सः भिक्षुकः नेत्रेण काणः अस्ति ।
 (घ) पुत्रः पित्रा सह भ्रमति ।
 (ङ) जलं विना जीवनं नास्ति।
- (9) प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं धातुरूपं चित्वा वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत। 1×4=4
 (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)
- (क) वयम् क्षेत्रम् _____।
 (i) अपश्यत् (ii) अपश्यम् (iii) अपश्याम
- (ख) त्वं सत्यं _____।
 (i) वदसि (ii) वदथः (iii) वदामि
- (ग) तौ बालकौ अद्य गृहे _____।
 (i) स्थास्यति (ii) स्थास्यतः (iii) स्थास्यन्ति

(घ) श्रेष्ठः जनः प्रशंसां _____।

(i) लभे (ii) लभसे (iii) लभते

(ङ) शिष्यः गुरुं _____।

(i) सेवते (ii) सेवेते (iii) सेवन्ते

(10) रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रकृति - प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा लिखत।(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) 1×3=3

(क) बालकाः खेल् + क्त्वा प्रसन्नाः भवन्ति ।

(ख) जनाः धनम् आ + दा + ल्यप् गृहं गच्छन्ति ।

(ग) लता पठित्वा गृहं गच्छति ।

(घ) सः ईश्वरं प्र + नम् + ल्यप् कार्यं करोति ।

(11) मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत पूर्णवाक्य च लिखत।(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) ½×4=2

(क) त्वं _____ गच्छसि ?

(ख) ईश्वरः _____ अस्ति ।

(ग) कुक्कुराः _____ भ्रमन्ति ।

(घ) तव परीक्षा _____ भविष्यति ?

(ङ) सत्यम् _____ जयते।

मञ्जूषा

कदा, इतस्ततः, सर्वत्र, कुत्र, एव

(12) रेखाङ्कितपदेषु उपसर्ग संयोज्य विभज्य वा लिखत। (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) ½×4=2

(क) खगाः आकाशे उत्पतन्ति।

(ख) शिष्यः ग्रामात् दुग्धम् आ + नयति।

(ग) छात्रः प्रधानाचार्या नि + वेदयति।

(घ) सज्जनाः सदैव जनान् उप + कुर्वन्ति।

(ङ) बालः मातरं प्रणमति।

खण्डः - 'घ' (पठित-अवबोधनम्)

30

(13) अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत। 5

भारते अनेके महापुरुषाः अभवन् महर्षिः दयानन्दः तेषु प्रमुखः आसीत्। तस्मिन् काले समाजे अनेकाः कुरीतयः प्रचलिताः आसन् यथा:- अन्धविश्वासः, स्त्री-अशिक्षा, बालविवाहः, जातिप्रथा इत्यादयः। एताः सर्वाः निवारयन् वेदधर्मं च प्रचारयन् महर्षिः भारते सर्वत्र अभ्रमत्। सत्यासत्यस्य ज्ञानार्थं सः एकं प्रसिद्धं ग्रन्थं 'सत्यार्थप्रकाशम्' अपि रचितवान्। महर्षिः दयानन्दः अतीव क्षमाशीलः अपि आसीत्।

(I) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

½×2=1

(क) महर्षिः दयानन्दः किं रचितवान्?

(ख) महर्षिः दयानन्दः कीदृशः आसीत्?

(ग) महर्षिः कुत्र अभ्रमत् ?

- (II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2=2
- (क) महर्षिः दयानन्दः किमर्थं भारते सर्वत्र अभ्रमत्?
- (ख) महर्षेः दयानन्दस्य काले काः कुरीतयः प्रचलिताः आसन्?
- (ग) किमर्थं सः 'सत्यार्थप्रकाशम्' रचितवान्?
- (III) निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2=2
- (क) 'भारते अनेके महापुरुषाः अभवन्' अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'अभवन्' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?
- (ख) 'महर्षिः दयानन्दः ग्रन्थं रचितवान्' अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'महर्षिः दयानन्दः' अनयोः पदयोः विशेष्यपदं किम्?
- (ग) 'प्रसिद्धं ग्रन्थं' - अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम्?
- (14) अधोलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत। 5
- जाड्यं धियो हरति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यं,
मानोन्नतिं दिशति पापम् अपाकरोति।
चेतः प्रसादयति दिक्षु तनोति कीर्तिं,
सत्सङ्गतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम्॥
- (I) एकपदेन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) ½x2=1
- (क) सत्सङ्गतिः जनानां वाचि किं सिञ्चति?
- (ख) सत्सङ्गतिः कुत्र जनानां कीर्तिं तनोति?
- (ग) सत्सङ्गतिः किं दिशति?
- (II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत-(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2=2
- (क) सत्सङ्गतिः जनानां किं हरति?
- (ख) सत्सङ्गतिः किम् अपाकरोति?
- (ग) चेतः का प्रसादयति?
- (III) भाषिक कार्यम्- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2=2
- (क) अन्तिमे पङ्क्तौ 'सत्सङ्गतिः' इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम्?
- (ख) श्लोके 'यशः' पदस्य कः पर्यायः आगतः?
- (ग) 'किं न करोति पुंसाम्' अत्र अव्यय पदं किम् अस्ति?
- (15) अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत। 5
- प्रणवः - आचार्य ! अद्य अस्माभिः संस्कृत-विषये एका प्रश्नोत्तरी आयोजिता अस्ति।
- सुमेधा - संपूर्णा कक्षा द्वयोः वर्गयोः विभक्ता अस्ति। एकः कालिदासवर्गः अपरः च भासवर्गः अस्ति।
- प्रणवः - एकस्य प्रश्नस्य उत्तरं कालिदासवर्गः दास्यति। अपरं प्रश्नं च भासवर्गः उत्तरिष्यति।
- सुमेधा - 'संस्कृतम्' इति पदस्य कः अर्थः ?
- विश्वासः - 'शुद्धम्', 'परिष्कृतम्' इति संस्कृतपदस्य अर्थः अस्ति ।

- (I) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) ½ x2=1
- (क) का द्वयोः वर्गयोः विभक्ता अस्ति?
- (ख) छात्रैः का आयोजिता ?
- (ग) 'शुद्धम्' इति कस्य पदस्य अर्थः?
- (II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2=2
- (क) छात्रैः कस्मिन् विषये प्रश्नोत्तरी आयोजिता?
- (ख) द्वयोः वर्गयोः अभिधाने कौ स्तः ?
- (ग) एकस्य प्रश्नस्य उत्तरं कः दास्यति?
- (III) निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) 1x2= 2
- (क) 'वर्गयोः'अस्य पदस्य विशेषणं किम्?
- (ख) 'दास्यति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् अस्ति?
- (ग) 'एका प्रश्नोत्तरी' अत्र अस्मिन् वाक्ये विशेष्यपदं किम्?
- (16) रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुर्वन्तु ।(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) 1x4=4
- (क) चटकायाः गृहम् अपि नष्टम् अभवत् ।
- (ख) चटका काकं कथयति ।
- (ग) महर्षिः दयानन्दः काशीनगरे अतिष्ठत् ।
- (घ) महर्षिदयानन्दः प्रचुरफलानि अयच्छत् ।
- (ङ) महर्षिः भारते अभ्रमत् ।
- (17) अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रसङ्गानुकूलम् उचितं पर्यायपदं 1x4=4
- मञ्जूषापदसहायतया लिखत।
- (क) 'रामायणम्' लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य आदिमः ग्रन्थः अस्ति ।
- (ख) 'अष्टाध्यायी' इति व्याकरणस्य प्रसिद्धः ग्रन्थः अस्ति । पाणिनिः च तस्य प्रणेता ।
- (ग) आचार्यः - शोभनम् ! अतीव सुन्दरम् आयोजनं कृतम् ।
- (घ) शिशुपालवधम् माघेन रचितम् काव्यम् ।

मञ्जूषा

लिखितम्, अध्यापकः, रचयिता, प्रथमः

- (18) अधोलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा मञ्जूषातः उचितपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पूर्णम् ½×4=2
अन्वयं लिखत।

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः,
सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु,
मा कश्चित् दुःखभाग् भवेत्॥

अन्वयः - सर्वे (i)_____ भवन्तु , सर्वे (ii)_____ सन्तु, सर्वे (iii)_____ पश्यन्तु ,
कश्चित् दुःखभाग् मा (iv)_____।

मञ्जूषा

भवेत्, भद्राणि, सुखिनः, निरामयाः

- (19) मञ्जूषातः समुचितपदानि चित्वा अधोलिखितसूक्तेः भावार्थं पूरयित्वा लिखत। ½×4=2

विद्या ददाति विनयम् ।

भावार्थः - विद्या अर्थात् ज्ञानं (i)_____ विनम्रतां यच्छति । जनाः (ii)_____
नम्रतां प्राप्नुवन्ति अतः (iii)_____ प्राप्य (iv)_____ मा कुरुत ।

मञ्जूषा

विद्यया, विद्याम्, मनुष्याय, अभिमानम्

- (20) अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि कथाक्रमानुसारं संयोज्य पूर्णानि वाक्यानि लिखत। ½×6=3

- (क) ग्रीष्मकाले चटकायाः तृणैः निर्मितं गृहं नष्टम् अभवत्।
(ख) उदारहृदया चटका काकस्य साहाय्यं करोति येन काकः लज्जितः अभवत्।
(ग) वर्षाकाले काकस्य मृत्तिकायाः गृहं नष्टम् अभवत्।
(घ) काकः चटका च द्वे मित्रे आस्ताम् ।
(ङ) अभिमानी काकः चटकायै स्वगृहे शरणं न अयच्छत्।
(च) एकदा भीषणे ग्रीष्मकाले सर्वत्र शुष्कम् अभवत्।

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
MID TERM EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2022 – 2023

Class: VIII
Subject: Science & Technology

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3Hours.

General Instructions:

1. This question paper comprises four sections A, B, C and D .There are 36 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A consists of question number 1 to 20. These questions are very short answer questions, MCQs and Assertion – Reason questions which should be answered in one word or one sentence. They carry one mark each.
3. Section B consists of question number 21 to 26 .These are short answer questions which carry two marks each.
4. Section C consists of question number 27 to 33 .These are also short answer questions which carry three marks each .
5. Section D consists of question number 34 to 36 .These are long answer questions and carry five marks each .
6. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt **only one of the alternatives in such questions.**

SECTION – A

- 1 During dry weather, while combing hair, sometimes we experience hair flying apart. Name the force responsible for this. 1

OR

Two objects of masses M and $2M$ are lying on an equal area of contact. Determine the ratio of pressure exerted by them on the ground.

- 2 Ankita runs her toy car on a dry marble floor, a wet marble floor and towel spread on a floor. Arrange the force of friction acting on the car on different surfaces in decreasing order. 1
- 3 Name the factors on which fluid friction depends .(Any two factors) 1
- 4 If a car moves eastwards, what will be the correct direction of frictional force acting on it? 1
- 5 Give one point of difference between strong electrolyte and weak electrolyte. 1
- 6 Name the electrodes at which oxygen and hydrogen bubbles are formed during electrolysis of water. 1
- 7 What type of energy transformation takes place in a voltaic cell? 1

OR

Name the scientist who introduced the (scientific) world to the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction.

- 8 None of the fuel is a clean fuel. Comment. 1

OR

Name the petroleum product used for ‘dry cleaning ‘of clothes.

- 9 What is kindling temperature? 1

OR

State any two characteristics of an ideal fuel.

- 10 In leaves, name the cell organelle and pigment that is responsible for green colour. 1
- 11 In a cell, where are the genes located? 1

- 12 Name the process in yeast that converts sugars into alcohol. 1
- 13 In the soil, which nutrient is enriched by blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)? 1

OR

What is rancidity?

For question numbers 14 to 16 ,two statements are given – one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below:

- (i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) A is true but R is false.
- (iv) A is false but R is true.
- 14 Assertion (A): Fossil fuels will get depleted someday. 1
- Reason (R): Fossil fuels are exhaustible sources of energy.
- 15 Assertion (A): Leucoplasts are colourless plastids. 1
- Reason (R): They play a role in photosynthesis.

OR

Assertion (A): Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is associated with synthesis of proteins.

Reason (R): Smooth endoplasmic reticulum does not possess ribosomes.

- 16 Assertion (A): A vaccine produces immunity to a disease. 1
- Reason (R): It stimulates the production of antibodies.

Q.No.17 -20 are case study based questions and contains five sub parts each. You are expected to answer any four sub parts in these questions.

- 17 Read the following information and answer any four questions from 17 (i) to 17 (v) : 1x4=4
- There is a popular story that one day, when Newton was sitting under an apple tree, an apple fell on his head, and this led him to think about the force of gravitation. Newton, upon observing an apple fall from a tree, began to think along the following lines: - The falling apple is getting accelerated; there must be a force acting on the apple .He called this force as gravitational force. The weight of an object is a measure of the gravitational force exerted on that object by the earth.
- 17(i) The force responsible for falling of ripen fruits from the tree to the ground :
- (a) Frictional force
- (b) Magnetic force
- (c) Electrostatic force
- (d) Gravitational force
- 17(ii) Which one of the following forces is a contact force?
- (a) Force of gravity
- (b) Force of friction
- (c) Magnetic force
- (d) Electrostatic force
- 17 (iii) A force which acts on an object without coming physically in contact with it is called:
- (a) Contact force
- (b) Balanced force
- (c) Unbalanced force
- (d) Non-contact force

17 (iv) It is the measure of the gravitational force exerted on the object by the earth:

- (a) Mass
- (b) Weight
- (c) Acceleration due to gravity
- (d) None of these

17 (v) SI unit of force is

- (a) M/S^2
- (b) M/S
- (c) Newton
- (d) Pascal

18 Read the following information and answer any four questions from 18 (i) to 18 (v) :

Look around and you will find that vehicles, moving on the road, come in a variety of shapes and designs. These different shapes and designs are constantly evolved and developed by car engineers and designers. Their attempts not only make the car look beautiful but also reduce the effects of air friction when they move on the roads. Racing cars, which have to move really fast, are given a very different shape.

1x4=4

18 (i) A streamlined flow of air ,over the surface of a vehicle ,

- (a) Increases air resistance
- (b) Decreases air resistance
- (c) Cannot bring any change in air resistance
- (d) None of the above

18 (ii) The force of friction can be reduced by using

- (a) Oil
- (b) Grease
- (c) Powder
- (d) All of these

18 (iii) The shape of an aeroplane is like a

- (a) Dog
- (b) Bird
- (c) Car
- (d) Motorbike

18 (iv) Which of the following statement is not correct about a racing car?

- (a) Move very fast
- (b) Got a streamlined shape
- (c) Their special shape reduces the air resistance
- (d) Their special shape increases the air resistance

18 (v) Friction due to fluids is called

- (a) Force
- (b) Pressure
- (c) Drag
- (d) Drop

19 Read the following information and answer any four questions from 33(i) to 33(v)

1x4=4

- The increasing fuel consumption has harmful effects on the environment . Fuels like wood, coal, petroleum release unburnt carbon particles on combustion. Burning of wood gives a lot of smoke which causes air pollution and is also very harmful for humans. Combustion of most fuels releases carbon dioxide in the environment. Increased percentage of carbon dioxide in the air causes global warming. Incomplete combustion forms carbon monoxide gas. It is very poisonous gas. Burning of coal and diesel releases sulphur dioxide gas. It is an extremely suffocating and corrosive gas.

19. (i) Combustion is a:

- (a) Physical process.
- (b) Chemical process
- (c) Addition of CO₂
- (d) Mechanical process.

19. (ii) Coke on combustion produces:

- (a) Carbon dioxide and water
- (b) Oxygen and water
- (c) Only CO₂
- (d) Only oxygen.

19. (iii) The substance that undergoes combustion is said to be:

- a) burning
- b) flame
- c) charcoal
- d) combustible

19. (iv) Burning of charcoal in a closed room will produce:

- (a) carbon dioxide
- (b) nitrogen dioxide
- (c) carbon monoxide
- (d) all of these.

19. (v) The gas responsible for acid rain is:

- (a) carbon monoxide
- (b) nitric oxide
- (c) sulphur dioxide
- (d) nitrous oxide.

20 Read the following information and answer any four questions from 20(i) to 20(v):

1x4=4

- Every cell has atleast three features, i.e. plasma membrane, nucleus and cytoplasm. All the activities inside the cell and interactions of the cell with its environment are possible due to these features. Plasma membrane is the outermost covering of the cell that separates the contents of the cell from its external environment. It allows entry and exit of some materials in and out of the cell. The nucleus is the dense and spherical organelle. It plays a major role in cellular reproduction. It controls all the metabolic activities of the cell. The cytoplasm is a jelly-like, colourless semi-fluid substance inside plasma membrane. It contains specialised cell organelles.

20 (i) The cell organelle ,which acts as a storage bag for a cell ,is known as the:

- (a) Chloroplast
- (b) Chromoplast
- (c) Mitochondria
- (d) Vacuole

20 (ii) The nucleus is separated from the cytoplasm by the:

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Nuclear membrane
- (c) Cell membrane
- (d) Protoplasm

20 (iii) Which one of the following term is not a part of the nucleus?

- (a) Ribosome
- (b) Nucleolus
- (c) Chromosome
- (d) Gene

20 (iv) A suitable term for various components of cell is:

- (a) Tissue
- (b) Cell organelles
- (c) Chromosomes
- (d) Gene

20 (v) The jelly like fluid substance present in cells is called:

- (a) Protoplasm
- (b) Chloroplast
- (c) Cytoplasm
- (d) Chromosome

SECTION – B

21 Differentiate between balanced and unbalanced force .(any two points) 2

.

22 Give one example each to show that friction is both a friend and a foe. 2

.

OR

You might have noticed that when used for a long time, slippers with rubber soles become slippery. Explain the reason.

23 Why are coal and petroleum called fossil fuels? 2

.

24 12.5 kg of fuel X produces 50000 KJ of heat on burning. Find the calorific value of the fuel. 2

.

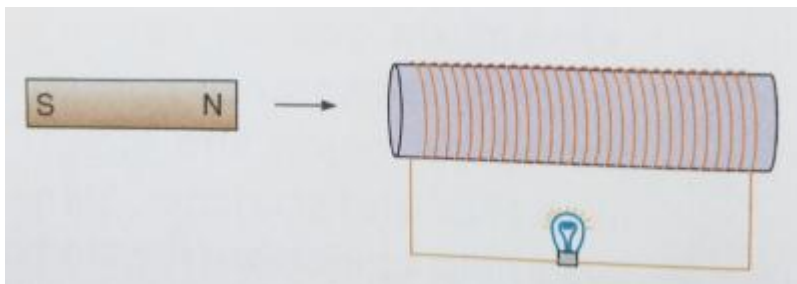
25 Which cell organelle is known as the “power house of the cell “? Why is it so called? 2

.

26 What is the role of bacteria in increasing the soil fertility? 2

SECTION - C

- 27 Give reasons for the following statements – 3
- (a) School bags are provided with wide straps to carry them.
 - (b) Mountaineers may suffer from nose bleeding at high altitudes.
 - (c) It is much easier to burst an inflated balloon with a needle than with the finger.
- 28 List any 3 observations while we do this activity shown in the given diagram. 3



- 29 State two uses each of the following : 3
- (a) Coke (b) Coal tar (c) Coal gas

- 30 3

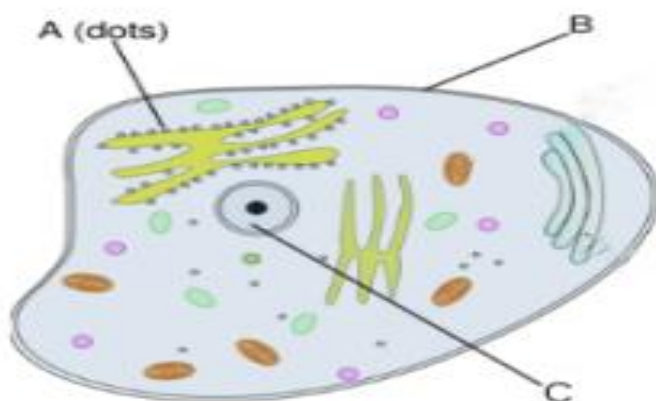


- a) Name the process by which the above product is formed. Define the process.
 - b) Give the name of the lowest and highest grade of the above product. Which grade will contain 65% carbon?
- 31 What are the three essential requirements to produce fire? 3

OR

Define combustion. Write any two differences between spontaneous and explosive combustion.

- 32 Identify the parts A,B,C from the given diagram of cell. 3

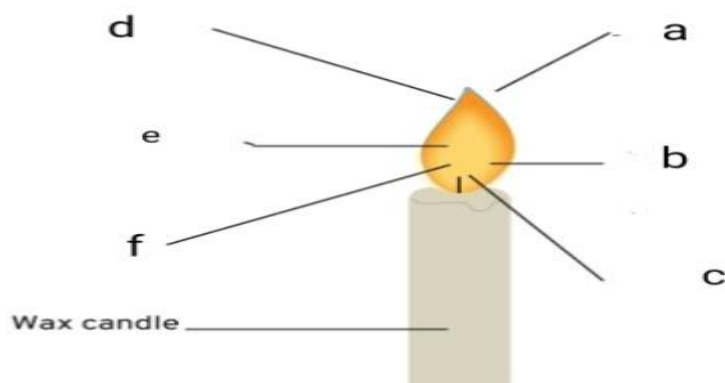


- 33 Ramu bought samosas from a road side vendor and ate it. After sometimes he felt nausea and started vomiting. He had severe pain in the abdominal region and suffered from diarrhea. 3
- a) What could be the reason for his condition?
 - b) What is it called?
 - c) How could it be prevented?

SECTION-D

- 34 Define electroplating. How can steel spoon be plated with silver? Explain with the help of diagram. 5

35 5



- i) Identify the different zones of a candle in the above picture according to hotness (a, b, c) and colour (d, e, f)
- ii) Why is water not used in controlling electrical fires?
- 36 How can we prevent the following diseases? Write one method of prevention for each disease. 5
- (a) Cholera
 - (b) Malaria
 - (c) Ringworm and athlete's foot
 - (d) Tetanus
 - (e) Typhoid

OR 5

What are antibiotics? What precautions must be taken while taking antibiotics?

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
MID TERM EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2022 – 2023

Class: VIII

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 3Hrs

General Instructions: -

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them.

- Question paper comprises five sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 36 questions, and all are compulsory.
- Section-A – Question No. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- Section-B – Question No. 21 to 27 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section-C – Question No. 28 to 29 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- Section-D – Question No. 30 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-E – Question No. 35 and 36 are map based carrying 6 marks with two parts 35 from History (2 marks) and 36 from Geography (4 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper.
- Attach map along with your answer book.

Section - A

1 Which among the following is not a British Document? 1

- (A) Morley-Minto reform
- (B) Simon commission
- (C) Arms Bill
- (D) Anandmath

2. The Khasis revolted against the English under the leadership of _____ 1

- (A) Bar Manik and Tirut Singh
- (B) Sidhu
- (C) Birsa
- (D) Kanhu

3. **Read the following extract and answer the question given below:** 1

Following the 1857 Rebellion, the East India Company's rule in India came to an end. Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1st November 1858 declared that India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State. The policy of ruthless conquests and annexations of Indian territory was given up.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation in the year 1858 was:

- i. To disclaim the intention to annex Indian princely states.
- ii. To place Indian Administration under British Crown.
- iii. To regulate East India Company's trade with India.

- (A) Only option i is correct
 (B) Only option ii is correct
 (C) Option i and ii are correct
 (D) All are correct
4. Which one of the following is NOT a physical factor of land utilization? 1
- (A) Mineral Resources
 (B) Climatic Condition
 (C) Social Requirements
 (D) Topography
5. Spiny, Waxy, Small and Leathery textured leaves are common in the- 1
- (A) Temperate Softwood Forest
 (B) Monsoon Forest
 (C) Mediterranean Forest
 (D) Tropical Evergreen Forest
6. Identify the statement which is correct regarding 'the Making of Constituent Assembly'. 1
- (A) Constituent Assembly was formed with indirectly elected members of the Provisional Legislative Assemblies.
 (B) Constituent Assembly was formed with directly elected members.
 (C) Constituent Assembly was formed by freedom fighters.
 (D) All are correct.
7. Identify the Directive Principle based on Gandhian philosophy. 1
- (A) To promote International Peace
 (B) To organise Village Panchayats
 (C) To promote heavy industries
 (D) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
8. Select the option which does not match with Fundamental Duties. 1
- (A) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
 (B) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 (C) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of Individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher level of endeavor and achievement.
 (D) To serve equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
9. Which one of the following statements about Lok Sabha is NOT correct? 1
- (A) Money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
 (B) Its members are elected directly.
 (C) It cannot pass no-confidence motion.
 (D) The normal term of Lok Sabha is five years.

10. How many members of Lok Sabha are elected from Union Territories? 1
- (A) 20
(B) 50
(C) 10
(D) 15
11. Write the slogan given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. 1
12. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
- Read the statement carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The leadership of the 1857 revolt was neither strong nor gave direction to the rebels.
- Reason (R):** The Indian rulers fought to liberate their own territories and did not think about the freedom of the whole country.
- Options -
 (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 correct, but R is incorrect.
 (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
13. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
- Read the statement carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Agricultural production is mainly depending upon the fertility of the soil.
- Reason (R):** Remains of the dead or decomposed plants and the animals provide humus to the soil.
- (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 correct, but R is incorrect.
 (D) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
14. 'England is not a republic' – State why. 1
15. State any two safeguards mentioned in the Indian Constitution for the upliftment of the minority people. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
16. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- Read the statement carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Fundamental rights are justiciable and are protected by the court.
- Reason (R):** The Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the misuse of power by the government or some institutions.

- (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.

17. Identify the Fundamental Rights which has been violated in the following situation – ½ + ½
 (i) If the Government decides not to promote an officer of the armed forces because she is a woman.
 (ii) If a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu-medium school in Kerala.
18. “Many a times, the government does not strictly follow the policy of non-interference with religious matters and practice.” Justify the statement with one example. 1
19. The Parliament is empowered to remove the President, the judges of the Supreme Court and High Court. 1
 Name the procedure adopted for this purpose.
20. Enlist any two functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha. ½ + ½

Section - B

21. Identify the changes in the political scenario of India which marked the dawn of Modern Period. 3
22. Explain the socio-religious causes of the revolt of 1857. 3
23. “Utilization of the resources depends upon various factors”-Explain. 3
24. “Wildlife is important for its aesthetic values and ecological balance.” Justify the statement by giving three suitable arguments. 3
25. “India has single integrated judicial system”-Justify the statement. 3
26. “At times it appears that India is not really a federation but a unitary state” – Comment. 3
27. “Our Fundamental Rights are not absolute or unlimited.” Support the statement by giving three examples. 3

Section - C

28. Read the given extract and answer the following questions - 1+1+1+1

In August 1897, Birsa Munda along with 400 of his men armed with bows and arrows attacked the Khunti Police Station.

In 1898, on the bank of the river Tanaga, the Mundas faced a British force which they initially defeated. Further action of the British however resulted in the arrest of many of the tribes' men and women. In January 1900 an unwanted incident occurred in Dombari Hills where many men, women and children were killed while being addressed by Birsa Munda. He himself was arrested in Chakradharpur forest on 3rd February 1900. On June 1900 the great hero died in Ranchi jail.

In several tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh his name has become household word for his bravery and patriotism.

The sacrifice made by Birsa Munda, and his tribesmen did not go in vain. In 1903 a survey of the land was carried out. In 1908 the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed which provided some relief to the tribals. The bonded labour was banned. Their ownership rights of the land were also accepted with some conditions.

i) How many tribesmen accompanied Birsa Munda when he attacked Khunti Police Station?

- (A) 500
- (B) 400
- (C) 450
- (D) 550

ii) Where did the great hero take his last breath?

- (A) Chakradharpur forest
- (B) Dombari Hills
- (C) Ranchi
- (D) Khunti

iii) In several tribal areas of central India Birsa Munda became popular because of his-

- (A) Bravery
- (B) Patriotism
- (C) Only b
- (D) Both a and b

iv) The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 banned-

- (A) Bonded labour
- (B) Ownership rights of the land
- (C) To assemble with arms
- (D) None of the above

29. Read the following passage and answer the following questions-

1+1+1+1

Around the world, depletion of natural resource is taking place on an alarming pace. The management of resources is essential both for social and economic development of the people. Managing our natural and man-made resources such as forests, water, grasslands, marine and agro-ecosystems is of great importance today. The management of natural resources can take place only through considering the importance of human resources. Today many ecosystems are also under great stress on account of either overuse or inefficient use of resources. Resource depletion and degradation are today important issues at the national as well as the global levels. Many policies of governments are introduced to weigh the economic efficiency of natural resources. These policies must consider the needs and requirements of future generations before the existing reserves of resources get exhausted. India has made 10 per cent ethanol mix in petrol mandatory from 2007. This is an excellent example of natural resource management because petroleum and natural gas presently in use in automobiles come from fossil fuels which are limited in supply.

i) The management of resources is essential for-

- (A) Physical development
- (B) Intellectual development
- (C) Social and economic development
- (D) Moral development

ii) Which one of the following is responsible for great stress on our ecosystem?

- (A) Overuse of resources
- (B) Inefficient use of resources
- (C) Optimum use of resources
- (D) Both a and b

iii) Many government policies are introduced before the exhaustion of resources to fulfil the needs of-

- (A) Present generation
- (B) Future generation
- (C) Silent generation
- (D) None of these

iv) Fossil fuels are the example of-

- (A) Potential Resources
- (B) Renewable resources
- (C) Non-renewable resources
- (D) Flow resources

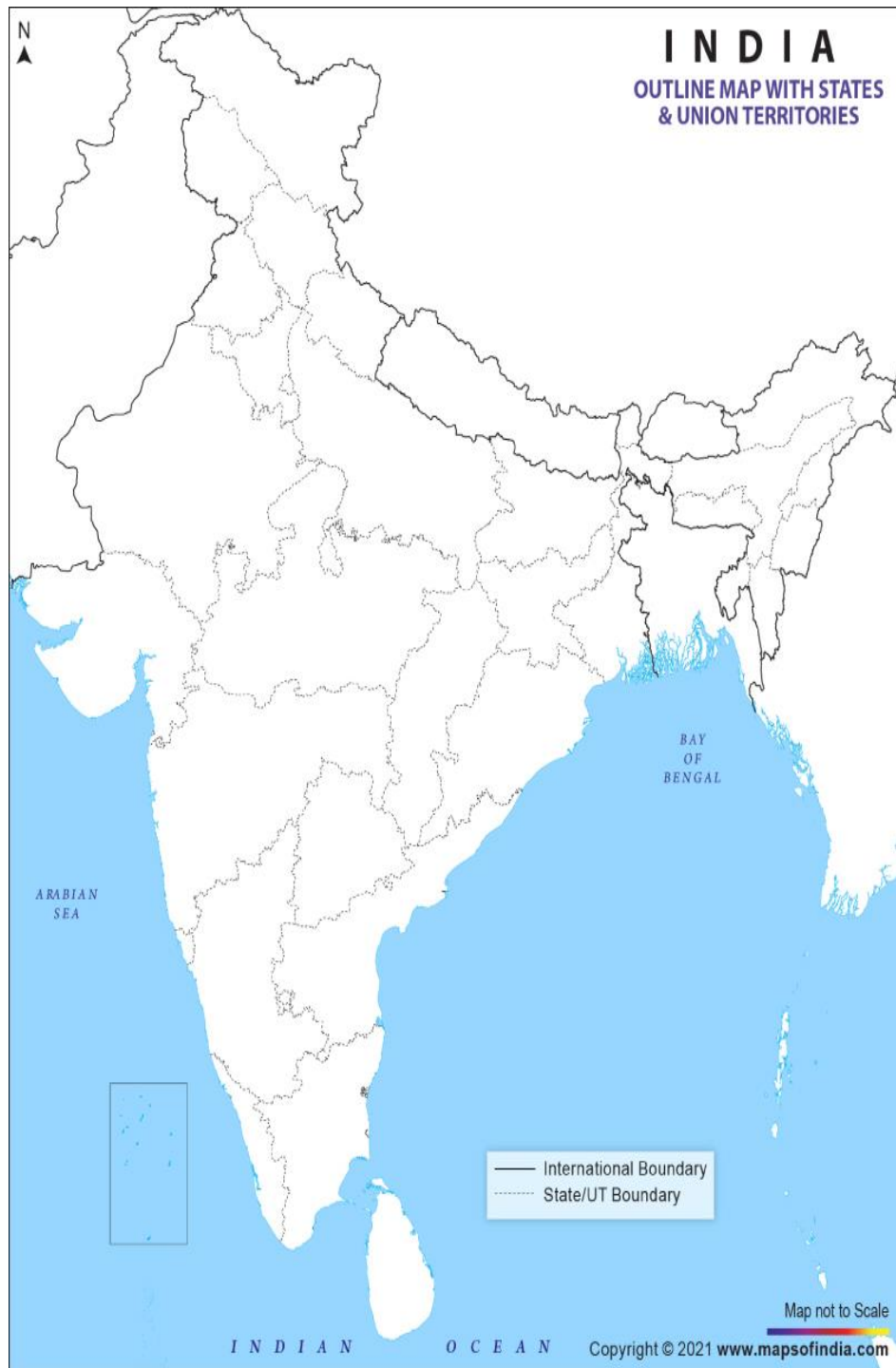
Section - D

30. "The impact of our national movement for freedom and international developments opened the gates of modern industries in India." Justify the statement with suitable example. 5
31. "The revolt of 1857 proved to be the first great struggle for freedom." Give five arguments to support this statement. 5
32. "In recent years Multipurpose River Valley Projects came under a lot of criticism"- Analyze. 5
33. Highlight any two differences between Tropical Evergreen Forest and Tropical Deciduous Forest. Mention any three steps to conserve the wildlife. 2+3=5
34. Mention any two advantages of Universal Adult Franchise. Highlight any three dissimilarities between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha with respect to their composition. 2+3

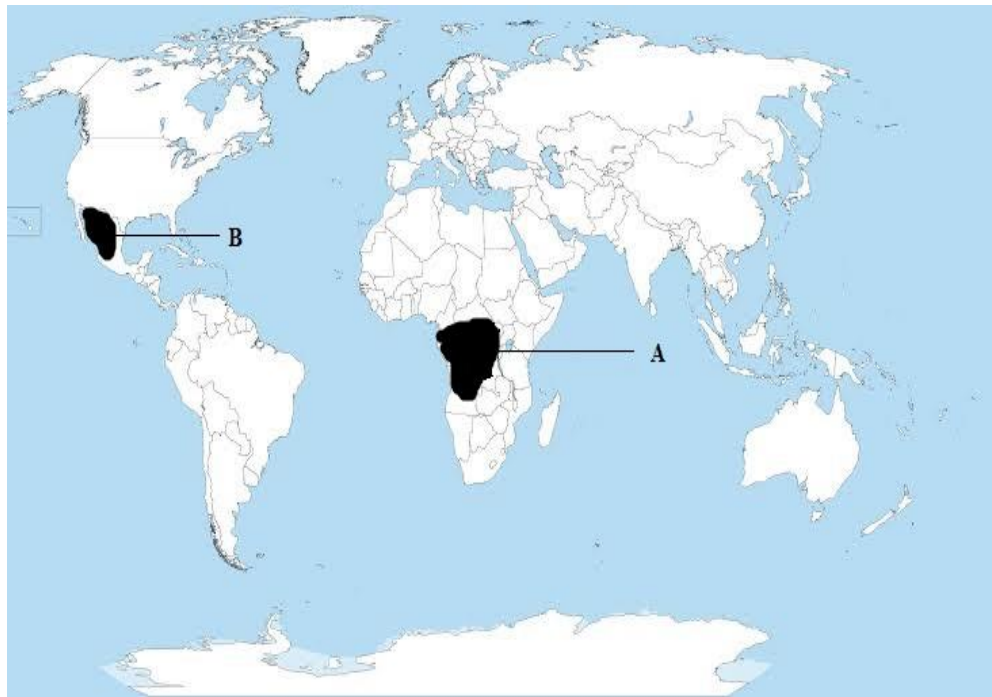
Section – E

35. On the outline political map of India locate and label the following. 1+1
- (A) The epicenter of the Revolt of 1857.
 - (B) The place from where Rani Lakshmi Bai led the Revolt.
36. I) Two features A and B are shown in the political map of the world. 1+1+1+1
- Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- (A) A high rainfall area of Africa
 - (B) A Forest type in North America.
- II) On the same political map of the world locate and label the following:
- (C) Tropical Rain Forest of South America.
 - (D) Area of low rainfall of Western Australia.

35.



36.



D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE

MID- TERM EXAMINATION

SESSION 2022 – 2023

Class: VIII

Subject: English

Maximum Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- I. The question paper contains THREE sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.*
- II. There are 14 questions in the question paper.*
- III. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.*

Section – A (Reading) (20 marks)

1. **Read the passage given carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **1X8=8**

(1) A peculiar problem is affecting the century-old successful conservation of the endangered one-horned Asiatic rhinoceros at the Kaziranga National Park Wildlife protection area in Assam, which is of high concern these days.

(2) The 430 square kilometer area of the natural park on the southern bank of the river is now home to about 1800 rhinos, besides other animals. According to wildlife experts, this is a high-density rhino population by any standard. Like Kaziranga, another tiny wildlife sanctuary called Pabitora near Guwahati has 75 rhinos, a situation that can be called overcrowded. Currently, there are at least 2,000 rhinos distributed over wildlife protection areas in the state.

(3) In order to tackle the unhealthy situation of Kaziranga and Pabitora parks being overpopulated by rhinos, the State Wildlife and Forest Department have drawn up an ambitious plan of rhino translocation with aid from the World Wide Fund for Nature and International Rhino Foundation. The program is called the Indian Rhino Vision, 2020.

(4) The basic objective is to increase the state rhino population spread across at least seven wildlife protection areas to 3,000 by the end of the year 2020, as well as to reduce the burden on Kaziranga and Pabitora Parks through translocation of the endangered animals to new habitats.

(5) Initially, about 30 rhinos will be translocated in Manas National Park and Biodiversity Zone in north-west Assam bordering Bhutan from the over-populated Kaziranga and Pabitora sanctuaries.

(6) The department has also worked out a detailed plan covering aspects like security reinforcement, infrastructure development, and habitat assessment in Manas Park before actual rhino translocation is started. Evidently, this is the first time that such a large-scale translocation is taking place in the history of rhino conservation.

- a) Which problem in Kaziranga National Park is of high concern, these days?
- b) What has been decided by State Wildlife and Forest Department to solve the problem?
- c) How can this decision help Kaziranga to solve the peculiar problem?
- d) State the basic objective of the program, the Indian Rhino Vision, 2020.
- e) Which other aspects would be brought under the detailed master plan of sorting out Kaziranga's problem?
- f) Fill in the blanks: The rhinos will be translocated in _____ and _____ in north-west Assam.

- g) State true or false: Initially 40 rhinos would be shifted to their new home.
h) Find a word in paragraph 3, which means ‘showing a strong desire and determination to succeed’.

2. Read the passage carefully and answer ANY TWELVE questions.

1X12=12

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for limbless creatures. Some species inject venom like Russell’s viper. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method – rat snakes, for instance, grab and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their brawn to squeeze their quarry to death. But snakes can’t be neatly divided into venomous and non-venomous.

2. Even species listed as non-venomous aren’t completely devoid of venom. The common sand boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly toxic to birds. It constricts its prey and injects venom for good measure.

3. There is a constant tussle between the predators and the prey. While the predators try their best to kill most efficiently, their prey use any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to venom. The predators then think of some other ways. For instance, Californian ground squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattlesnake venom.

4. Competition with prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more toxic venom. Snakes also struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.

5. Some snake predators have partial immunity to venom. Famously, mongooses are highly resistant to cobra venom, and with their speed and agility, kill snakes with impunity. It would be the death of cobras as a species if they didn’t evolve more toxic venom to immobilize mongooses.

6. Venom has another important role. It’s an extreme meat tenderizer; specific enzymes disintegrate the innards of prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun’s warm rays to aid digestion. Venomous snakes have an advantage: enzymes in venom digest the meal from the inside before it rots in their guts.

7. But I wonder if we cannot use venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended. Eventually, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don’t choke. If only I had venom.

i. Russell’s viper and rat snake have different methods to attack its prey. Explain.

ii. What is the method used by pythons to overpower its prey?

iii. How does sand boa kill its prey?

iv. Why is there a constant tussle between the predators and the prey?

v. How do the snakes guard themselves against their predators?

vi. “I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don’t choke.”

Explain the given line.

vii. The pythons use their brawn to squeeze their quarry to death. The word, ‘**brawn**’ in the given line means _____.

Choose the correct option to fill up the blank.

- a. teeth
- b. eyes
- c. muscles
- d. fangs

viii. With reference to **paragraph 5**, pick the option that lists the characteristics of mongooses.

- 1. Impunity
- 2. Partiality
- 3. Agility
- 4. Venomous
- 5. Immobile

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 5
- d. 3 and 4

ix. Read the two statements given below. **Statement 1** is an Assertion (**A**) [statement of fact] and **Statement 2** is the reason (**R**) [explanation for the assertion].

Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the correct option.

Statement 1 (A): Venom is an extreme meat tenderizer.

Statement 2 (R): It has specific enzymes to disintegrate the innards of prey.

- 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.

x. Read the two statements given below. **Statement 1** is an Assertion (**A**) [statement of fact] and **Statement 2** is the reason (**R**) [explanation for the assertion].

Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the correct option.

Statement 1 (A): Cobras secrete more toxic venom to immobilize mongooses.

Statement 2 (R): Mongooses are not highly resistant to cobra venom.

- 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.

xi. Choose the option that will complete the given sentence suitably, as per the given extract.

Normally, a reptile depends on _____

- a) any trick to avoid becoming a meal.
- b) the sun's warm rays to aid digestion.
- c) more toxic venom to mobilize mongooses.
- d) their speed and agility.

xii. Read the following sentences and choose the option that is FALSE, as per the given extract.

- a) Snakes use their venom to kill their prey.
- b) Snakes use their venom to prevent their predators from reaching them.
- c) The enzymes in venom digest the meal from the inside before it rots in their guts.
- d) Snakes never ever struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.

xiii. "If only I had venom". Why did the author say so?

Choose the correct option to answer the above question.

- a) The author love to eat leather-tough meat.
- b) Venom will help digesting the leather-tough meat.
- c) He wished to swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat.
- d) So that the hosts get offended.

Section - B (Writing and Grammar) (30 marks)

3. You are Sahil / Shalini, the Secretary of Welfare Society of N. G. Public School, Kanpur. Your school have organised an event "Ban on Plastic Week". Write a notice in not more than 50 words for the school notice board to inform the students about a Poster Making Competition, as part of the event, to create awareness regarding the harms of plastic. 4

OR

Write an email to your best friend thanking him for inviting you to his/her birthday party in not more than 50 words.

4. The surroundings of your colony have fallen into neglect resulting in mounds of garbage, choked drains, overflowing dust bins that are becoming a breeding ground for mosquitoes and flies. You are Neha / Nitin, a resident of 246, Ambar Colony, New Delhi. Write a letter to the Editor of a national daily, drawing attention to the careless attitude of the authorities towards the health of the people. You can refer to the unit 'Nature' of your English Reader along with your own ideas to write the letter. [Word limit: 100 – 120 words] 8

OR

To take care of someone who once cared for us is the highest honour. Getting old is an inevitable process. It is inherent to human beings. Write an article on the topic 'Caring for the Elderly'. You can refer to the unit 'Changing Times' of your English Reader along with your own ideas to write the article. [Word limit: 100 – 120 words]

5. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each of the lines, against which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. 1X4=4

	Incorrect	Correct
Women who are fond for beauty	a) _____	_____
products are in for a shocks.	b) _____	_____
A recently study says that many	c) _____	_____
beauty products can causing	d) _____	_____
birth defects.		

6. Look at the words and phrases given below. Re-arrange them into meaningful sentences: 1X4=4

- a) coming / best / to / must / tourists / care and protection / our / get / country / of / the
- b) foreign exchange / extremely / earning / source / tourism / important / is an / of
- c) the / economy / country / is / it / the / of / improving
- d) provides / number / jobs / a / people / of / large / to / it

7. Read the dialogue and complete the passage given below: 1X4=4

Interviewer: Why do you want to be a computer programmer?

Ravi: Well, I have always been interested in computers.

Interviewer: Do you have any experience?

Ravi: No, but I'm a fast learner.

Interviewer: What kind of computers have you used?

Ravi: Computer? Uhm, let me see. I have used a Mac. I have also used Windows 10 once.

Interviewer: That's good.

Ravi recently attended an interview for the selection of a computer programmer. At the interview, he was asked (a) _____. To this question he replied that he had always been interested in computers. When the interviewer asked him (b) _____, he replied that he (c) _____. Finally, the interviewer wanted to know (d) _____. Ravi replied that he had used a Mac and had also used Windows 10 once in the past. The interviewer seemed to be pleased with his answers.

8. **Fill in the blank with the correct form of verb given in the bracket:** **1X3=3**
Last week I (a) _____ (visit) the trade fair. It (b) _____ (inaugurate) by the President of India. I was accompanied by my friend who (c) _____ (come) from the U.S.A. last week.

9. **Do as directed.** **1X3=3**
a) She visited her mother when she went to London. (Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause)
b) We _____ (ought to/may) respect elders. (Choose the correct modal)
c) The size of the mangoes _____ (were/was) not good. (Choose the correct verb which agrees with the subject)

Section – C (Literature) (30 Marks)

10. **Attempt ANY ONE extract out of the two given below:-** **1X4=4**
- i) **“ I strongly recommend a quiet week in bed.
We sighed with relief and tucked her up well.”**
- a) Name the poem and the poet of the above extract.
b) Who is ‘I’ in the above extract?
c) Why did ‘I’ make such recommendation?
d) Why did the family members sigh with relief?
- ii) **“Your caring hands, tenderly removing the pain
Your love, your care, your faith gave me strength.”**
- a) Name the poem and the poet of the above extract.
b) Whose ‘hands’ are referred to as ‘caring’?
c) What gives strength to the poet?
d) What does ‘tenderly’ mean?
11. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: (Attempt ANY ONE)** **1X4=4**
- i) **My heart sank a little. I knew I could not afford caviare, but I could not very well tell her that. I told the waiter by all means to bring caviare. For myself I chose the cheapest dish on the menu and that was a mutton chop.**
- a) Why did the author’s heart sink a little?
b) What is caviare?
c) What did the narrator order for himself?
d) Why did he choose that dish?
- ii) **He was also going to send a letter with Swami to the headmaster. No amount of protest from Swami was of any avail; Swami had to go to school.**
- a) Who is ‘he’ in the given extract?
b) Why was he sending a letter with Swami to the headmaster?
c) Why was Swami forced to go to school?
d) What story did Swami make earlier to prevent this?
12. **Attempt ANY SIX short answer type questions out of seven given below in 30 – 40 words each:-** **2X6=12**
- a) What did the king proclaim in his kingdom?
b) How was Tommy and Margie’s school different from a regular school?
c) Why couldn’t Swami deliver the letter to his headmaster even after the school?

- d) The poet loved his grandmother. Illustrate. (Granny's Tree Climbing)
- e) How did the mother help the children to face the life full of struggle?
(My Mother)
- f) What impression did the narrator gather of the woman when he met her?
(The Luncheon)
- g) What message does the poet convey through the poem, 'The Children's Song'?

- 13.** "My hobby is perhaps a little out of the ordinary. It is the study of crime and criminals."
With reference to the given statement, write a character sketch of William Morris.
(70-80 words) **4**

OR

Swami went to school feeling that he was the worst perjurer on earth. Describe his feelings at this point. Why did he feel like the worst perjurer? (70-80 words)

- 14.** Imagine you are the narrator of the story, '**The Luncheon**'. Write a diary entry expressing your satisfaction on observing the woman put on a lot of weight in the second meeting. **(100 words)** **6**

OR

Taking hints from the poem, '**The Children's Song**', prepare a speech in **100 words** to be delivered in the morning assembly on the topic: 'The Role of the Youth in Our Nation's Development.'

----- X -----