D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST - II
SESSION 2024-2025

Class: VIII   Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Bengali   Time: 3Hours

নির্দেশাবলী : a) এই প্রশ্নপত্রে 7 টি পৃষ্ঠা আছে

b) প্রশ্নপত্রে মোট 16 টি প্রশ্ন আছে।

PART - A: Objective Type Questions (MCQ - 25 Marks)

SECTION - A: READING (UNSEEN COMPREHENSION)

1. নিম্নে প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদগুলি পাঠ করে প্রশ্নগুলির সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করে লেখ।   (1×4)×3 =12

A. ঝড় কখনও একা আসেনা । সে সঙ্গে করে নিয়ে আসে তাণ্ডবতাকে । রুদ্রমূর্তি তার সাথী ।সন্ধ্যে থেকেই আকাশটা ছিল থমথমে । সঙ্গে গুমোট ভাব বাতাসে । তার আগেই টেলিভিশনের খবরে জানা গেল আজ বঙ্গোপসাগরে এক বিশাল ঘূর্ণিঝড় সৃষ্টি হয়েছে । স্থান পুরীর সমুদ্র উপকূল । কিছুক্ষণের মধ্যেই তা আছড়ে পড়বে গাঙ্গেয় পশ্চিমবঙ্গে । সঙ্গে বইবে ৮০-১০০ (আশি থেকে একশ) কিমি. বেগে ঝোড়ো হাওয়া । সবেমাত্র খবরটি শেষ হয়েছে । আর মুহূর্তের মধ্যে ঝড়ের তাণ্ডব শুরু হয়ে গেল । আর আকাশের এ প্রান্ত থেকে অপর প্রান্ত পর্যন্ত বিদ্যুতের ঝলকানি আর ঝলকানি । হঠাৎ হঠাৎ দমকা বাতাসে দরজা জানালা দুমদাম শব্দে বন্ধ হতে লাগল । মনে হচ্ছে সব কিছু মুহূর্তের মধ্যে উড়িয়ে নিয়ে যাবে । স্থির থাকা যাচ্ছে না । চারিদিকে সব লণ্ডভণ্ড হয়ে যাচ্ছে । হঠাৎ বিদ্যুৎ চলে গেল । ঝড়ের রুদ্রমূর্তি নিজের চোখে দেখার অভিজ্ঞতা অনেকেরই হয় না । ঝড়ের তাণ্ডব দেখতে দেখতে নজরুল ইসলামের 'বিদ্রোহী' আবার কখনও বঙ্কিমচন্দ্রের কমলাকান্তের কথা মনে আসছে বারবার । কারণ বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র এবং নজরুল উভয়েই সৃষ্টি ও ধ্বংসকে উপলব্ধি করেছিলেন পাশাপাশি । অনুভব করেছি জীবন-মৃত্যুর মধ্য দিয়েই বোধ হয় সৃষ্টির প্রবাহ গতিশীল । পৃথিবীর যত জঞ্জাল মুছে যাক । আসুক নতুন পর্যায় ।

a) মন্তব্য- ঝড় কখনও একা আসেনা ।

যুক্তি- সে তাণ্ডবতা ও রুদ্রমূর্তিকে সঙ্গে করে নিয়ে আসে ।

i) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি ঠিক

ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি ভুল

iii) মন্তব্য ঠিক, যুক্তি ভুল

iv) মন্তব্য ভুল, যুক্তি ঠিক

b) মন্তব্য- স্থির থাকা যাচ্ছে না-

কারণ ১- ৮০-১০০০ কিমি. বেগে ঝোড়ো হাওয়া সব শেষ করে দিয়েছিল ।

কারণ ২- মনে হচ্ছিল সব কিছু মুহূর্তের মধ্যে উড়িয়ে নিয়ে যাবে ।

i) মন্তব্য ঠিক, কারণ ১ ও কারণ ২ ঠিক

ii) মন্তব্য ঠিক, কারণ ১ ও কারণ ২ ভুল

iii) মন্তব্য ভুল, কারণ ১ ও কারণ ২ ঠিক

iv) মন্তব্য ঠিক, কারণ ১ ভুল ও কারণ ২ ঠিক

c) মন্তব্য- ঝড়ের তাণ্ডব দেখতে দেখতে নজরুল ইসলামের 'বিদ্রোহী' আবার কখনও বঙ্কিমচন্দ্রের কলাকান্তের কথা মনে আসছিল বারবার ।

কারণ ১ – লেখকঝড়ের ভয়ঙ্করতাকে দেখেছিলেন ।

কারণ ২-বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র এবং নজরুল উভয়েই সৃষ্টি ও ধ্বংসকে উপলব্ধি করেছিলেন পাশাপাশি ।

i) মন্তব্য ঠিক, কারণ ১ ও কারণ ২ ঠিক

ii) মন্তব্য ঠিক, কারণ ১ ও কারণ ২ ভুল

iii) মন্তব্য ভুল, কারণ ১ ও কারণ ২ ঠিক

iv) মন্তব্য ভুল, কারণ ১ ভুল ও কারণ ২ ঠিক

d) যদি ঝড় আসে তবে বাড়ি চলে যেও - বাক্যটি প্রকাশ করছে _____ ভাব ।

i) নির্দেশক ভাব

ii) আপেক্ষিক ভাব

iii) অনুজ্ঞা ভাব

iv) অতীত ভাব

B. ভারতীয় ক্রিকেটে 'দাদা' নামেই পরিচিত সৌরভ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়। প্রাক্তন দলের অধিনায়ক সৌরভ একজন ক্রিকেট প্রশাসক এবং ধারাভাষ্যকারও। আন্তর্জাতিক ক্রিকেটের সেরা বাঁহাতি ব্যাটসম্যানদের মধ্যে অন্যতম সৌরভ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় ১১৩টি টেস্ট ৭২১২ রান করেছেন। ৩১১টি একদিনের ম্যাচে সৌরভের মোট রান ১১,৩৬৩। বাঁহাতি ব্যাটসম্যান সৌরভ ডানহাতে বোলিং করে ৩২টি টেস্ট ও ১০০টি একদিনের উইকেট নিয়েছেন। ২০০০ সালে ম্যাচ গড়াপেটার অভিযোগে জর্জরিত ভারতীয় দলের দায়িত্ব কাঁধে তুলে নিয়েছিলেন সৌরভ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়। ভারতীয় দলের সর্বকালের সেরা অধিনায়কদের আলোচনায় বরাবরই সৌরভের নাম উঠেছে। তাঁর নেতৃত্বে ২০০০ সালের আইসিসি নকআউট ট্রফির ফাইনালে পৌঁছেছিল টিম ইন্ডিয়া। টানা ১৬টা টেস্ট জেতা অস্ট্রেলিয়াকে ২-১ হারিয়ে টেস্ট সিরিজ জিতেছিল সৌরভের নেতৃত্বাধীন ভারতীয় ক্রিকেট দল। এরপর ২০০২ সালে ইংল্যান্ডকে হারিয়ে ন্যাটওয়েস্ট ট্রফি জয় করে সৌরভের টিম ইন্ডিয়া। টুর্নামেন্টে ব্রিটিশদের বিরুদ্ধে ফাইনাল ম্যাচে জয় পাওয়ার পর লর্ডসের ব্যালকনি থেকে জামা খুলে উড়িয়েছিলেন সৌরভ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়। যা আজও আন্তর্জাতিক ক্রিকেটের সবচেয়ে আলোচিত ঘটনাগুলির মধ্যে অন্যতম। ২০০০ সালের কথা, সে সময় ভারতীয় ক্রিকেট এক কঠিন পরিস্থিতির মধ্যে দিয়ে যাচ্ছিল,একদিকে ম্যাচফিক্সিং এর ছায়ার প্রচ্ছন্ন আবেশ গোটা ভারতীয় ক্রিকেট জুড়ে আর আরেক দিকে লাগাতার হার, ঠিক এমন সময় ভারতীয় দলের অধিনায়কত্বের দায়িত্ব নিয়ে "ম্যান ইন ব্লু" কে এক অন্য মার্গে নিয়ে গেছিলেন সৌরভ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়। খেলোয়াড়দের সাথে বন্ধুদের মতো মিশে সেরাটা বার করে নিয়ে আসতেন তিনি, তাই ভারতীয় দলের পটপরিবর্তনের বিরাট কৃতিত্ব সৌরভেরই।

(a) সৌরভের নেতৃত্বে ২০০২ সালে ভারত ন্যাটওয়েস্ট ট্রফি জিতেছিল কাকে হারিয়ে ?

i) অস্ট্রেলিয়া   ii) বাংলাদেশ   iii) ইংল্যান্ড   iv) শ্রীলংকা

b) মন্তব্য বিষয়ে প্রদত্ত বিকল্প গুলির মধ্যে কোনটি গ্রহণযোগ্য ?

মন্তব্য (ক) : আন্তর্জাতিক ক্রিকেটের সেরা ডানহাতি ব্যাটসম্যানদের মধ্যে অন্যতম
সৌরভ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় ১১৩ টি টেস্টে ৭২১২ রান করেছেন।

মন্তব্য (খ) : টানা ১৬ টা টেস্ট জেতা অস্ট্রেলিয়াকে ২-১ হারিয়ে টেস্ট সিরিজ
জিতেছিল সৌরভের নেতৃত্বাধীন ভারতীয় ক্রিকেট দল।

i) মন্তব্য (ক) সঠিক কিন্তু মন্তব্য (খ) ঠিক নয়

ii) মন্তব্য (ক) ঠিক নয় কিন্তু মন্তব্য (খ) সঠিক

iii) মন্তব্য (ক) এবং মন্তব্য (খ) দুটিই সঠিক

iv) মন্তব্য (ক) এবং মন্তব্য (খ) দুটিই ঠিক নয়

c) "ম্যান ইন ব্লু" কথাটি প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদে কোন বিষয় সম্পর্কে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে ?

i) অস্ট্রেলিয়া ক্রিকেট দল

ii) ভারতীয় ক্রিকেট অ্যাসোসিয়েশন

iii) বাংলাদেশ ক্রিকেট দল

iv) ভারতীয় জাতীয় ক্রিকেট দল

d) " ২০০২ সালে ইংল্যান্ডকে হারিয়ে টিম ইন্ডিয়া ন্যাটওয়েস্ট ট্রফি পেয়ে লর্ডসের ব্যালকনি থেকে জামা খুলে উড়িয়ে ছিলেন সৌরভ গাঙ্গুলী।" - এই বাক্যে

i) হারিয়ে, খুলে, পেয়ে - অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া

ii) খুলে, ছিলেন - অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া

iii) উড়িয়েছিলেন - অকর্মক ক্রিয়া

iv) খুলে, পেয়ে - সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া

C. শিবু যেদিন প্রথম ইস্কুলে এসে ভর্তি হলো, কে এত কথা ভাবতে পেরেছিল ? দেখতে ছোটো, রোগা, ময়লা, মাথার চুল কদম ফুলের মত ছাঁটা, ঢিলে পাজামার ওপর জিনের কোট চাপানো পায়ে নোংরা নাগরা। ওকে দেখে বিরিঞ্চি এ্যান্ড কোম্পানী তো হেসেই বাঁচে না। বিরিঞ্চি দেখতে সুন্দর, বড়লোকের ছেলে তার উপর থ্রি থেকে বরাবর ফার্স্ট হয়ে আসছে। কিন্তু কোনো দেমাক নেই; তাই সে-ই প্রথম গায়ে পড়ে আলাপ করল শিবুর সঙ্গে।

শিবুর বাবা চাকরি করেন কোন এক পল্টনে.... সেখানেই শিবুর জন্ম এবং তেরো বছর যাপন। ফলে সে বাংলাটা বলে ভাঙা ভাঙা, কিন্তু তার মুখে ইংরেজির খই ফোটে। বিরিঞ্চির বিশুদ্ধ বঙ্গ ভাষা শিবু যতটা বুঝতে পেরেছিল, শিবুর সাহেবি ঘেঁষা ইংরেজি বিরিঞ্চি বুঝেছিল তার চেয়ে ঢের কম। শনিবার থার্ড পিরিয়ডে ইংরাজী মাস্টারমশায় ক্লাসে নতুন মুখ দেখে শিবুর নাম জিজ্ঞাসা করলেন, শিবু উঠে দাঁড়িয়ে গম্ভীরভাবে বললে, 'বিদা রায়'।

অমনি সবাই হো হো করে হেসে উঠলো। যাক সেদিনকার মত ব্যাপারটা সেখানেই মিটলো। বিরিঞ্চি মনে মনে একটু খুশি হলো। এক সপ্তাহ ঠিকঠাক চললো। কিন্তু শিবু একটুও ঘাবড়ালো না। পরের শনিবার ইংরাজী ক্লাসে শিবু তুখড় ইংরাজীতে স্যারকে বললো, 'কথাটা কাপ বোর্ড নয় স্যার ওটা কাবার্ড।'

এইবার মাস্টারমশায়ের কান ঝাঁ ঝাঁ করার পালা। রীতিমতো চোটে গিয়ে তিনি বললেন, "তোমার ভারি সাহস তো হে ছোকরা, আমার ভুল ধরতে আসো। রোসো মজা দেখাচ্ছি। তোমাকে আজ বেত না খাইয়েছি তো আমি চাকরিই ছেড়ে দেব।' বলে রাগে গজ গজ করতে করতে ঘর থেকে বেরিয়ে গেলেন। ছেলেরা সব হতভম্ব, বিরিঞ্চিও বাস্তবিক দুঃখিত হয়েছিল।

(a) শিবুর সাথে কোনটা মানানসই নয় ?

i) দেখতে ছোটো, রোগা, ময়লা, মাথার চুল কদম ফুলের মত ছাঁটা।

ii) বড়লোকের ছেলে।

iii) বাংলাটা বলে ভাঙা ভাঙা,তুখড় ইংরাজীতে।

iv) তার আসল নাম বিদা রায়।

b) মন্তব্য: ইংরেজি ক্লাস থাকে শনিবার দিন থার্ড পিরিয়ডে।

যুক্তি: সেদিন শিবু স্যারের ভুল ধরতে গিয়ে মার খেয়েছিল।

i) মন্তব্য ঠিক যুক্তি ভুল।

ii) মন্তব্য ভুল যুক্তি ঠিক।

iii) মন্তব্য যুক্তি দুটোই ঠিক।

iv) মন্তব্য যুক্তি দুটোই ভুল।

c) শিবুর বাবা কোথায় চাকরি করতেন ?

i) কলকাতায়

ii) পল্টনে

iii) লন্ডনে

iv) দিল্লিতে

(d) অমনি সবাই হো হো করে হেসে উঠলো। - এখানে 'উঠলো' কোন ক্রিয়ার উদাহরণ

i) অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া   ii) সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া

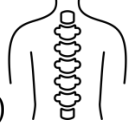iii) দ্বিকর্মক ক্রিয়া   iv) গৌণ ক্রিয়া

SECTION - B : GRAMMAR

2. ব্যাকরণ থেকে প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির মধ্যে থেকে <u>যেকোনো তিনটি</u> প্রশ্নের সঠিক বিকল্প উত্তরটি বেছে লেখ।   1×3=3
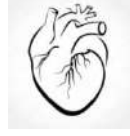
a) ক্রিয়াপদ হল বাক্যদেহের _

i)   ii)   iii)   iv

b) বাম দিকের সঙ্গে ডান দিক মেলাও-

বামদিক	ডানদিক
a) অকর্মক ক্রিয়ার	i) কেটে ফেল্
b) যৌগিক ধাতু	ii) যদি তুমি যাও তবে আমি যাব ।
c) আপেক্ষিক ভাব	iii) আগে বেশ কিছুকাল ধরে হত ।
d) নিত্যবৃত্ত অতীত	iv) কর্ম থাকে না

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

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

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

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

c) "দাদু আমাকে গল্প বলেন" – কোন প্রকার ক্রিয়ার উদাহরণ –

i) সকর্মক ক্রিয়া   ii) অকর্মক ক্রিয়া

iii) দ্বিকর্মক ক্রিয়া   iv) সমধাতুজ ক্রিয়া

d) "এবার তুমি বলতে পারো।" - এখানে ক্রিয়ার কোন ভাব প্রকাশিত ?

i) আপেক্ষিক ভাব   ii) নির্দেশক ভাব   iii) অনুজ্ঞা ভাব   iv) সাধারণ ভাব

e) সাধারণ অতীতকাল বোঝাতে সাধু ভাষার সঙ্গে যে বিভক্তি যুক্ত হয় সেগুলি হল -

i) ইতাম / ইতে / ইত   ii) ইলাম / ইলে / ইল

iii) তেছিল / তেছিলে / তেছিলাম   iv) লাম / লে / ল

SECTION - C: MAIN COURSE BOOK & SUPPLEMENTARY READER

3. প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির মধ্যে থেকে <u>যেকোনো ছয়টি</u> প্রশ্নের সঠিক বিকল্প উত্তরটি বেছে লেখ।   1×6=6

a) 'রাজর্ষি' গল্পে গোবিন্দমাণিক্য নক্ষত্র রায় কে নির্জন অরণ্যে নিয়ে গিয়েছিলেন কেন ? - নিচে দেওয়া কারণ গুলোর মধ্যে সঠিক কারণটি নির্বাচন কর।

i) গোবিন্দমাণিক্যের বিরুদ্ধে ষড়যন্ত্র করার জন্য।

ii) রঘুপতির বিরুদ্ধে ষড়যন্ত্র করার জন্য।

iii) অরণ্য প্রকৃতির সঙ্গে পরিচিত করার জন্য।

iv) রাজ পরিবারের মধ্যে ভ্রাতৃত্বের পবিত্র বন্ধন ও সম্পর্ক যাতে কলুষিত না হয়।

b) বুঝিলাম _____ অতি বিষম বস্তু। (সঠিক শব্দ ব্যবহার করে শূন্যস্থান পূরন কর।)

i) স্নেহ   ii) ভয়   iii) বাৎসল্য   iv) করুণা

c) 'রাজর্ষি' গল্পাংশে কোন রাজপরিবারের কথা বর্ণিত আছে ?

i) ত্রিপুরা   ii) মাণিক্যপুর   iii) কাশীপুর   iv) মল্লারপুর

d) শকুন্তলা কার আশ্রমে থাকতেন ?

i) দুর্বাসা মুনির   ii) কথ মুনির   iii) বিশ্বামিত্র মুনির   iv) দধীচি মুনির

e) "দাদা আমি দোষী নই" - এখানে 'দাদা' ও 'আমি' বলতে যথাক্রমে কাদের বোঝানো হয়েছে?

i) নক্ষত্ররায় ও মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য   ii) মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য ও নক্ষত্ররায়

iii) নক্ষত্ররায় ও রঘুপতি   iv) রঘুপতি ও মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য

f) "বাছা ! উনি যে কথাগুলি বলিলেন, সে সকল মনে রাখিও।" - এখানে 'বাছা' এবং 'উনি' বলতে যথাক্রমে কাদের বোঝানো হয়েছে ?

i) শকুন্তলা ও মহর্ষি কথ   ii) প্রিয়ংবদা ও শকুন্তলা

iii) শকুন্তলা ও শারদ্বত   iv) মহর্ষি কথ ও শকুন্তলা

g) পৃথিবীর অন্যতম পবিত্র সম্পর্কটি হলো –

i) রাজা ও প্রজার সম্পর্ক   ii) এক রাজার সঙ্গে অন্য রাজার সম্পর্ক

iii) ভ্রাতৃত্বের বন্ধন   iv) প্রজার সঙ্গে প্রজার সম্পর্ক

h) "শকুন্তলার বিরহে তপোবনের জীবমাত্রেই নিরানন্দ ও শোকাকুল ছিল।" - এর মধ্যে কোন অবস্থাটি তপোবনে হয়নি ?

i) ময়ূর ময়ূরী নৃত্য পরিত্যাগ করেছিল   ii) কোকিলরা নীরব হয়েছিল

iii) হরিণরা ঊর্ধ্বমুখ হয়ে বসেছিল   iv) মধুকর মধুকরী গুনগুন ধ্বনি পরিত্যাগ করেছিল

4. প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির মধ্যে থেকে যেকোনো <u>চারটি</u> প্রশ্নের সঠিক বিকল্প উত্তরটি বেছে লেখ।   1×4=4

a) শ্মশান থেকে কাদের বাড়ি ছিল আধক্রোশ দূরে ?

i) লেখকের মাস্টারমশাইয়ের   ii) লালুর   iii) ডোমদের   iv) গোপাল খুড়োর

b) "লালুর কণ্ঠস্বর আমাদের কানে পৌঁছালো।" - এখানে 'আমাদের' বলতে কাদের কথা বলা হয়েছে ?

i) নির্মল , মণি , নরু   ii) গোপাল খুড়ো , নির্মল , মণি , নরু

iii) বিষ্টু পণ্ডিত , মণি , নরু, নির্মল   iv) মণি , নির্মল

c) "তোরা ভয় দেখাবি আমাকে ? " - কে, কাদের বলেছিল ?

i) গোপাল খুড়ো একথা নির্মল , মণি ও নরুকে বলেছিল

ii) গোপাল খুড়ো একথা মণি ও নরুকে বলেছিল

iii) গোপাল খুড়ো একথা নির্মল ও মণিকে বলেছিল

iv) গোপাল খুড়ো একথা লালুকে বলেছিল

d) রুপো কাকার মাইনে কত ছিল ?

i) মাসে সাড়ে পাঁচ টাকা   ii) মাসে সাড়ে সাত টাকা

iii) মাসে সাড়ে চার টাকা   iv) মাসে সাড়ে তিন টাকা

e) 'রুপোকাকা' - গল্পে কথকের ঠাকুরদার নাম কী ছিল ?

i) কেনারাম চক্রবর্তী   ii) হরিরাম চক্রবর্তী

iii) শিবরাম চক্রবর্তী   iv) হরেরাম চক্রবর্তী

f) বাবার অনুপস্থিতিতে গোলার চাবি খুলে রুপোকাকা কী পাড়তো ?

i) গম, মুসুরডাল   ii) ধান , মুসুরডাল

iii) ধান, কলাই মুগ   iv) ধান, গম, যব

PART - B
SECTION - A (GRAMMAR)

5. একটি মাত্র বাক্যে উত্তর দাও। (যে কোন পাঁচটি)   1×5=5

   i) বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার ভাব কয় প্রকার ও কী কী ?

   ii) মৌলিক কাল গঠিত হয় ধাতুর পরে কোন বিভক্তি যোগ করে ?

   iii) ক্রিয়াপদের মূল অংশকে কী বলা হয় ?

   iv) নাম পদের সঙ্গে 'আ' প্রত্যয় যোগ করে কোন ধাতু গঠিত হয় ?

   v) অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়ার পরে মৌলিক ধাতু বসে যে ধাতু গঠিত হয় তাকে কী বলে ?

   vi) ঘোড়াগুলো **টগবগিয়ে** দৌড়াচ্ছে । নিচে দাগ দেওয়া পদটি কোন ধাতুর উদাহরণ ?

   vii) 'Verb' শব্দটির উৎপত্তি কোন শব্দ থেকে ?

6. ক্রিয়ার কাল নির্ণয় কর (যে কোন তিনটি)   1×3=3

   i) দুলিতেছে তরী ফুলিতেছে জল।

   ii) অমল নিজের নাম বলল।

   iii) অন্ধ কবি হোমার ইলিয়াড মহাকাব্য রচনা করেন।

   iv) স্বপ্ন ঘিরে রয়েছে আমাকে।

7. নিম্নলিখিত বাক্য গুলির ক্রিয়ার ভাব নির্ণয় কর। (যে কোন দুটি)   1×2=2

   i) অন্তর মম বিকশিত করো অন্তরতর হে ।

   ii) তোমরা কি বিকেলে খেলতে যাবে ?

   iii) যখন সন্ধ্যা হয় তখন পাখিরা বাসায় ফেরে।

SECTION - B (MAIN COURSE BOOK & SUPPLEMENTARY READER)

8. প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নটির যথাযথ উত্তর লেখ।   2×1=2

   মাতৃহীন হরিণ শিশুটিকে শকুন্তলা কীভাবে যত্ন করেছিল বলে তুমি মনে করো ?

9. প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির যথাযথ উত্তর লেখ :   3×2=6

   a) মহর্ষি কণ্বের দেওয়া কোন কোন উপদেশ গুলি আদর্শ গৃহিণীর পরিচয় বহন করে বলে তোমার মনে হয় ?

   b) রাজা গোবিন্দমাণিক্যের মতে রাজা হওয়ার জন্য কী কী বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রয়োজনীয় ?

10. যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখ :   2+3=5

    a) "মহর্ষি কণ্ব শোকাকুল হইয়া মনে মনে কহিতে লাগিলেন" -

    i) কেন তিনি শোকাকুল হয়েছিলেন ?   ii) মনে মনে তিনি কী বললেন ?

    b) "তখন নক্ষত্র রায়ের গা ছমছম করিতে লাগিল" -

    i) কখন, কেন তাঁর গা ছমছম করছিল ?   ii) ওই সময়ের পরিবেশটি কীরূপ ছিল ?

11. সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা লেখ : (যে কোন একটি)   5×1=5

    a) "ভূত নাচাইয়া পতি ফেরে ঘরে ঘরে।

    না মরে পাষাণ বাপ দিলা হেন বরে।।"

    b) "জগৎ - কল্যাণ হেতু নরের সৃজন ,

    নরের কল্যাণ নিত্য সে ধর্ম পালনে ;

    নিঃস্বার্থ মোক্ষের পথ এ জগতী-তলে !"

12. যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখ :   2+3=5

    a) "কোন গুণ নাহি তার কপালে আগুন" -

    i) 'কোন গুণ নাহি' - এ কথার অর্থ কী ?

    ii)   'কপালে আগুন' - এই শব্দগুলি কী কী অর্থে প্রয়োগ করা হয়েছে ?

    b) "জীবন সার্থক আজি - পবিত্র আশ্রম" -

    i) কে কার প্রতি আলোচ্য উক্তিটি করেছেন ?

    ii) এরূপ উক্তির কারণ সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা কর।

13. "শুক্লা দ্বাদশীর পরিস্ফুট জ্যোৎস্নায় বালুময় বহুদূর বিস্তৃত শ্মশান অত্যন্ত জনহীন।" -   2+3=5

    a) ওই শ্মশানে কারা, কী করতে গিয়েছিল ?   b) ওই শ্মশানের পরিবেশ কেমন ছিল ?

14. যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখ :   2+3=5

    a) "নিজেদের নির্বুদ্ধিতায় অত্যন্ত লজ্জা পেয়ে সবাই ফিরে এলাম" -

    i) কেন সকলে লজ্জা পেয়েছিল ?   ii) লালু এরপর কী করেছিল ?

    b) "তা সীতানাথ আর আসতে পারল না পায়ে পায়ে" -

    i) সীতানাথ এর পরিচয় কী ?   ii) অভিমানের সুরে বক্তা কী বলতে চেয়েছে ?

SECTION - C (Creative Writing)

15. নিম্নলিখিত যে কোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে অনুচ্ছেদ রচনা কর :   6×1=6

    a) আধুনিক জীবনে কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার সুফল ও কুফল

    b) বন সংরক্ষণ ও বনসৃজন

    c) প্লাস্টিক দূষণ - একটি ভয়াবহ সমস্যা

16. নিম্নলিখিত যে কোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে পত্র রচনা কর :   6×1=6

    a) মোবাইল ফোনের অতিরিক্ত ব্যবহার শিক্ষার্থীদের ভয়াবহ ক্ষতি করে চলেছে - এই বিষয়ে ভাইকে একটি পত্র লেখ।

অথবা

    b) সংবাদপত্র পাঠের প্রয়োজনীয়তা জানিয়ে দিল্লিতে থাকে এমন এক বন্ধুকে একটি পত্র লেখ।

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D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST II
SESSION 2024-2025

CLASS: VIII   **MAXIIUM MARKS: 80**
SUBJECT: ENGLISH   **TIME: 3 HOURS**

General Instructions:

1. This paper consists of three sections: A, B, and C, 14 questions and 8 pages.
2. Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Internal choices are given wherever applicable
5. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and written in the answer sheet provided to you.
6. Ensure that questions of each section are answered together.
7. Strictly adhere to the word limit given in the question paper.

SECTION A: READING (20 MARKS)

1. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:**   **(1X8=8)**

1. Among the fundamental qualities that a citizen of a democracy must have is a deep concern for the good life of his fellow beings. He must have a sense of social responsibility and the will to sink his own immediate interests and the interests of his class for the common good. He must do his full share working for the community.

2. But these qualities alone might lead to the well-meaning dictator or the unthinking follower. The citizen of democracy must also be a man of independent judgement, he must respect the individualities of others and therefore, be tolerant of opinions in conflict with his own; he must prefer methods of discussion and persuasion to methods of force.

3. The citizen of democracy also needs certain intellectual qualities. It is not enough to love truth; he must learn how to find it. It is easy to teach students to reason correctly in the physical sciences; it is much more difficult to reason correctly in the social sciences where their own prejudices and passions are involved. They must be taught habits of clear thinking in order to acquire the power of recognizing their own prejudices and of discussing political and economic questions with the same calm, the same desire to understand the other person's position.

4. A striking example of the effective working of the right kind of public opinion is given by the history of the housing of the working classes. One hundred years ago, public opinion used to be indifferent. Gradually, under the pressure of public opinion, governments began to intervene and improve the standard of housing. Since the First World War, from the days of 'Homes for Heroes' campaign, public opinion has insistently demanded the abolition of the slums and the rapid building of new houses until a good house is provided for every family. Housing has become the front page news in the press. As a result, every government has taken action to provide affordable housing, some in one way, some in another.

(i) **Which of these fundamental qualities is a citizen of democracy expected to have?**
a) a sense of social responsibility
b) look beyond self-centred domains for the well being of others
c) individual identity
d) both (a) and (b)

(ii) **A good citizen may turn into a dictator unless he is -**
a) a man of independent judgement
b) tolerant of the views of others
c) ready to satisfy his ego
d) coercive and believes in forceful imposition of opinions on others

(iii) **It is much more difficult for students to reason correctly in the social sciences because -**
a) their own prejudices and passions are involved
b) the social sciences deal with less interesting areas
c) social sciences shape up our basic concepts; but make us morally weaker
d) both (a) and (b)

(iv) **Recognizing one's own prejudices is possible if one is -**
a) smart   b) confident   c) intelligent   d) alert

(v) **According to the passage, it is most important to know how to -**
a) reason correctly in the physical sciences
b) understand different points of view
c) discuss matters calmly
d) All of the above

(vi) Since the First World War, _____ has become the front page news in the press.

(vii) Governments began to intervene and improve the standard of housing, gradually under the pressure of public opinion unlike that of hundred years ago when public opinion used to be indifferent. (True/ False)

(viii) Find the synonym of the word **'basic'** in paragraph 1.

2. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -** (1X12= 12)

1.Education, tackled by UN's Sustainable Development Goal 4, highlights the need to ensure free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for all children. While the goal of achieving universal primary education is within reach for many countries throughout the world, a more thorough analysis reveals something rather different.

2. According to the new UNICEF Education Pathway Analysis, 92% of children globally have entered primary school, but only 78% made the transition to lower secondary school. Reasons included dropout, repetition and non-transition. From this number, only 57% complete lower secondary school by the age of 15 to 17--- an age in which they are supposed to be in upper secondary school, and 53% transition to upper secondary school. As for others, 17% are still attending lower secondary, being above age for that grade and 4% dropout of lower secondary school. Thus, many children fail to complete the upper secondary level in the appropriate time, putting them at risk of dropping out. Even worse, some drop out before finishing.

3. The educational pathway data also calculates education efficiency rate, which represents the share of children who transition to upper secondary school at the age expected for that grade, divided by the share of children who enter primary school. Globally, this rate is 58%, but there

are stark regional disparities. For example, African countries have education efficiency rates below 40%, while in Latin America and Asia, the rates are typically 60% or above.

4. But a larger question faced by most countries is one of educational competency. As outlined by SDG 4, access to education is not enough. The quality of the education given and the learning competencies of the student must also align with global trends. The National Achievement Survey 2021 undertaken by the Government of India focused primarily on this aspect. It evaluated the competency of different levels of students across classes (3, 5, 8 and 10) and subjects (Language, Social Studies, Mathematics and Science) based on their ability to analyse, reason and communicate ideas.

5. The NAS 2021 found that the competency scores for various subjects in different classes ranged between a minimum of 41% and a maximum of 65%. However, the competency scores gradually decreased in the higher classes. It ranged between 61% and 65% in class 3, but reduced to the 57%-62% range in class 5 and 41%-55% in class 10. A major finding was that the average competency score of girls was generally higher than that of boys. Although the competency scores of boys and girls in Science and Mathematics were equal in class 8, the boys scored marginally higher in Mathematics in class 10, while the girls scored higher in Science.

(i) **By Sustainable Development we mean -**
a) development that is based on understanding current needs and demands of all people
b) a child's all round development
c) development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources
d) All of the above

(ii) The following statements are marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
(A): According to an analysis by UNICEF, 92% children globally have entered primary school; but only 78% made the transition to lower secondary school.
(R): Considerable school dropout, repetition and non transition was noted.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(iii) **The word 'equitable' means** -
a) on the basis of caste   b) on the basis of region
c) equal in length and breadth   d) impartial and non-discriminatory

(iv) **Many children fail to complete the upper secondary level in the appropriate time, putting them at the risk of dropping out. In this context, the worst part is -**
a) Some students fail to receive scholarships.
b) Some children drop out even before finishing.
c) UNICEF discriminates between girls and boys.
d) Education Pathway Analysis is a faulty way of analysing the real scenario.

(v) **According to the passage, the education efficiency rate is** -
a) total number of children who go to school
b) the share of children who transition to upper secondary school at the age expected for that grade, divided by the share of children who enter primary school
c) the pass percentage class wise
d) the total number of candidates who appear for the exams

(vi) **In order to assess and evaluate competency at different levels -**
a) there is a need to assess all subjects at the same level
b) children of a specific age need to be assessed
c) a pupil's power to reason, analyse and communicate needs to be thoroughly assessed
d) only a sample study of a few students would be enough

(vii) Identify the most common question faced by most countries.

(viii) What is the basic outline of SDG 4?

(ix) **Mention whether the following sentence is True or False:**
The National Achievement Survey2021 evaluated the competency of different levels of students across different classes and subjects.

(x) "Globally, the education efficiency rate is 58%, but there are stark regional disparities." Infer the meaning of this statement.

(xi) The _____ found that the competency scores for various subjects in different classes ranged between a minimum of 41% and a maximum of 65%.

(xii) Find a synonym of the word **'handle'** from the passage. (paragraph 1).

Section-B (Writing and Grammar)

3. The Inter School Debate Competition which was to be held in your school on Monday, August 15, 2024 has been postponed by a fortnight due to certain unavoidable reasons. Write a **Notice** for the school notice board informing participants about the change and any other necessary information in not more than 50 words. You are the head boy / head girl of your school. (4)

OR

Complete the conversation between the Traffic Officer and Car Driver given below:

Traffic Officer: If you don't follow traffic rules, it can cause road-accidents.
Driver: But officer, I did not (a)_____.
Traffic Officer: No, I saw you. You will have to (b)_____.
Driver: Please sir, I am a poor man!
Traffic Inspector: Okay, show me your license.
Driver: Sir, I don't (c)_____.
Traffic Inspector: That's also against rules.
Driver: Please let me ring up my Sahib.
Traffic Inspector: What will he do?
Driver: He will speak to your senior officers
Traffic Inspector: How dare your say that! Now I am not (d) _____ you!

OR

Read the telephone conversation between Ritu and Nitu when Preeti is away. Write Nitu's message for Preeti. (Within 50 words).
Ritu: Is it 2222667?
Nitu: Yes. May I know who is calling?
Ritu: I am Ritu, Preeti's friend. Can I talk to Preeti?
Nitu: No, she is not at home, she has left for her college. Is there any message for her?
Ritu: Tell her that my elder brother, Ankit has got admission in a Medical College at Pune. He is leaving tomorrow. We are holding a dinner party this evening to celebrate his achievement. Tell her that she is invited to the party and to come to our residence at 7:30 p.m.
Nitu: O.K. I'll do that.
Ritu: Thank you.

4. You are Arun / Savita, a student of class VIII. You have to prepare a **Speech** to be delivered in the morning assembly of your school on the topic **'Good deeds reflect a good character'** (8) highlighting the qualities of being a noble and a considerate soul which would ultimately help in building an ideal society. Write the speech in about 100-120 words. Refer to the unit 'Compassionate souls' of My English Reader along with your views.

OR

Vacation time now has changed from the earlier times when little children used to indulge in playing games, spending time with family, reading, etc. Taking ideas from the unit – 'Changing Times' from My English Reader, write an **Article** in about 100-120 words on the topic – **'Change in the concept of fun filled vacations.'**

SECTION- B: WRITING AND GRAMMAR (30 MARKS) (**1X4=4**)

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.**

	Incorrect	**Correct**
Rajasthan have some of the grandest	e.g. have	has
heritage structures of a country.	(a) _____	_____
And, many of these historical buildings	(b) _____	_____
are fading by time. World Heritage Day	(c) _____	_____
is observe on April 18, to make efforts	(d) _____	_____
to conserve these sites.		

6. **Rearrange the following words/ phrases to frame meaningful sentences.**

(**1X4=4**)

   a) Coming/to/must/get/tourists/care and protection/our country/best/ 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 conversation between Mickey and Goofy. Then report it by completing the sentences that follow using appropriate expressions:**

(**1X4=4**)

Mickey: This cake tastes delicious! Where did you learn how to bake?
Goofy: I taught myself. I enjoy doing it.
Mickey: It is Donald's birthday next month. May be, you can bake him a cake.

Mickey told Goofy that (a)_____. He asked Goofy (b) _____ how to bake. Goofy said that (c)_____ how to bake. Mickey reminded Goofy of Donald's birthday next month and suggested that (d)_____.

8. **Choose the correct word from the options given below to complete the following passage:** (**1x3=3**)

Ayurveda, which means 'the science of life', (a) _____ (prescribe / prescribes / prescribed) six different tastes in every meal. The sweet taste (b) _____ (find / finding / found) in bananas, mangoes etc., is meant to (c) _____ (build / built / building) tissues and calm nerves.

9. **Do as directed**

(a) He _____swim very well in his youth. (fill in the modal)
(b) Simple living and high thinking_____ Gandhi's philosophy. (Fill in the verb that agrees with the subject)
(c) She visited her mother when she went to Kolkata. (Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause)

(**1X3=3**)

SECTION - C: LITERATURE (30 MARKS)

(**1X4=4**)

10. **Attempt ANY ONE extract out of the two given below.**
Read the following and answer the questions in a word / phrase / sentence.

"Teach us to rule ourselves alway,
 Controlled and cleanly night and day;
 That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed or worthless sacrifice."

i) What does the poet mean by 'rule ourselves'?
a) The poet wants God to teach the children how to control the rules of the world.
b) The poet wants God to teach the children how to rule the world.
c) The poet wants God to teach the children how to rule themselves.
d) The poet wants God to teach the children how to make rule themselves.

ii) Find out the word from the above extract which is the opposite of **rejuvenated**.
a) controlled
b) maimed
c) sacrifice
d) worthless

iii) Sacrifice is a powerful act of kindness. But the poet does not want maimed and worthless sacrifice? The reason for this is -
a) The poet wants the children to sacrifice everything whole heartedly at the time of need.
b) The poet wants the children to sacrifice their country ends at the time of need.
c) The poet wants the children to learn how to sacrifice for the country.
d) The poet wants the children to teach how to sacrifice everything at the time of need without hesitation.

iv) What are the lessons that the poet wants the children to set for their life?
a) honesty, avarice and kindness.
b) fearlessness, kindness and cupidity.
c) honesty, kindness and selflessness.
d) self – control, guileful and kindness.

OR

"Confined to her bedroom, while every breeze
Whispered of summer and dancing leaves.
But she held her peace till she felt stronger,
Then sat up and said, 'I'll lie here no longer!'"

i) Why was Granny confined to her bedroom?
a) She learnt climbing trees at the age of six.
b) She was an old lady and wanted to take rest.
c) She wanted to grow old gracefully.
d) She was advised by the doctor to take rest.

ii) **"Whisper of summer and dancing leaves".**

Choose the correct alternative that explains the same literary device as mentioned in the line above:

   a) He is as funny as a barrel of monkeys.
   b) I've read this book a hundred times.
   c) The smart phone beeped, demanding attention.
   d) She looked at him through concerned eyes.

iii) What does the phrase "She held her peace" mean?
   a) to stay silent
   b) to say something about nature.
   c) to develop peace with the family members.
   d) to regret not to go outside.

iv) I'll lie here no longer. What impression do you form of Granny?
   a) She loves her family very much.
   b) She is a nature lover.
   c) She agrees not to climb the trees.
   d) She wants to grow old disgracefully.

11. **Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:**
    "I see that you're in the habit of eating a heavy luncheon. I'm sure it's a mistake. Why don't you follow my example and just eat one thing?" (**1X4=4**)

    i) Identify the person who is offering advice on eating habits in the extract?
    ii) What was the speaker's reaction to the narrator's choice of food?
    iii) Name two dishes that the speaker ordered.
    iv) Do you agree that the speaker never eats more than one thing for luncheon? Give a reason for your answer.

OR

"Swami's head was dizzy with confusion in regard to Samuel's character -Whether he was good or bad, whether he deserved the allegations in the letter or not…. Swami felt an impulse to run home and beg his father to take back the letter. But Father was an obstinate man."

i) Why did Swami feel dizziness in his head?

ii) 'Whether he deserved the allegations in the letter or not' - Recall the source of the allegations against Samuel.

iii) Swami's conscience was bothering him? What do you think was the reason?

iv) 'Father was an obstinate man' Justify the statement.

12. Answer <u>ANY SIX</u> of the following questions briefly. (30-40 words)

(2X6=12)

a. What lesson does the king learn from helping the hermit? (Three Questions)

b. "For her, it was like a brief season in hell." Explain the meaning of these words? (Granny's Tree Climbing)

c. "So, he changed his tactics."- Who is 'he'? Why did he change 'his tactics'? (Father's Help)

d. What does the poet say about his mother's 'caring hands'? (My Mother)

e. How did the narrator react to the bill and how did it affect him? (The Luncheon)

f. What lesson does "The Case of the Sharp-Eyed Jeweller" convey about observation and attention? (The Case of the Sharp-Eyed Jeweller)

g. How do the children express their sense of duty towards their country? (The Children's Song)

13. What message does the author convey through Granny's character in the lesson 'Granny's Tree Climbing'? (4)

OR

What role does the letter that Swaminathan's father writes to the headmaster play in the story, and how does it drive the plot forward?

14. Imagine you are the King of the story, Three Questions. Write a diary entry expressing your satisfaction of finding the answers of your questions and making peace with the bearded man. Draft the Diary Entry in 100 words. (6)

OR

The poem, **"The Children's Song"** exhibits our duties and responsibilities for our motherland. Mention some virtues/ qualities which you wish to inherit in order to serve your nation in the best possible manner. Also narrate a brief incident in which you displayed one of those virtues. (100 words)

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D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST-II
SESSION: 2024-2025

CLASS: VIII   **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**
SUBJECT: HINDI   **TIME: 3HRS**

सामान्य निर्देश :

* इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 8 पृष्ठ हैं एवं चार खंड हैं- खंड 'क',' ख','ग' और 'घ'।
* खंड के सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
* प्रश्नों के सभी उपभागों के उत्तर क्रमशः एक साथ लिखिए।
* प्रश्न-पत्र के चारों खंडों में प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 18 हैं। उत्तर पुस्तिका में उत्तर के साथ वही क्रम संख्या लिखिए, जो प्रश्न पत्र में दी गई हैं।

खंड-'क'(अपठित बोध)

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए, और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:-   **(1+1+1+2+2=7)**

मानव जाति को अन्य जीवधारियों से अलग कर महत्व प्रदान करने वाला जो एकमात्र गुरु है, वह है उसकी विचार-शक्ति। मनुष्य के पास बुद्धि है, विवेक है, तर्कशक्ति है अर्थात उसके पास विचारों की अमूल्य पूँजी है। अपने सुविचारों की नींव पर ही आज मानव ने अपनी श्रेष्ठता की स्थापना की है और मानव-सभ्यता का विशाल महल खड़ा किया है। यही कारण है कि विचारशील मनुष्य के पास जब सुविचारों का अभाव रहता है तो उसका वह शून्य मानस कुविचारों से ग्रस्त होकर एक प्रकार से शैतान के वशीभूत हो जाता है। मानवी बुद्धि जब सद्भावों से प्रेरित होकर कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में प्रवृत रहती है तो उसकी सज्जनता का कोई अंत नहीं होता, किंतु जब वहाँ कुविचार अपना घर बना लेते हैं तो उसकी पाशविक प्रवृत्तियाँ उस पर हावी हो उठती हैं। हिंसा और पापाचार का दानवी साम्राज्य इस बात का द्योतक है कि मानव की विचार-शक्ति, जो उसे पशु बनने से रोकती है, उसका साथ देती है।

(i) मानव जाति को महत्त्व देने में किसका योगदान है? सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए-   **(1)**

(क) शारीरिक शक्ति का

(ख) परिश्रम और उत्साह का

(ग) विवेक और विचारों का

(घ) मानव सभ्यता का

(ii) विचारों की पूँजी में शामिल नहीं है-   **(1)**

(क) उत्साह   (ख) विवेक   (ग) तर्क   (घ) बुद्धि

(iii) कथन (A) और कारण (R) को पढ़कर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए- (1)

कथन (A) : विचार-शक्ति ही मानव जाति को अन्य जीवधारियों से अलग करती है।

कारण (R) : अपने सुविचारों की नींव पर ही आज मानव ने अपनी श्रेष्ठता की स्थापना की है।

(क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं।

(ख) कथन (A) ग़लत है परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

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

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

(iv) सुविचारों और कुविचारों का मनुष्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? (2)

(v) विचार शक्ति को मानव जाति का एकमात्र गुरु क्यों कहा गया है? अपने शब्दों में लिखिए। (2)

2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए, और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:- (1+1+1+2+2=7)

हमारे जीवन में उत्साह का विशेष स्थान है। किसी काम को करने के लिए सदा तैयार रहना तथा उस काम को करने में आनंद अनुभव करना उत्साह का मुख्य लक्षण है। उत्साह कई प्रकार का होता है,परंतु सच्चा उत्साह वही होता है जो मनुष्य को कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरणा देता है। मनुष्य किसी भी कारणवश जब किसी के कष्ट को दूर करने का संकल्प करता है, तब जिस सुख को वह अनुभव करता है वह सुख विशेष रूप से प्रेरणा देने वाला होता है। इसी उत्साह के लिए कवियों ने कहा है कि 'साहस से भरी हुई उमंग ही उत्साह है।' जिस भी कार्य को करने के लिए मनुष्य में कष्ट, दुःख या हानि को सहन करने की ताकत आती है, उन सब से उत्पन्न आनंद ही उत्साह कहलाता है। उदाहरण के लिए दान देने वाला व्यक्ति निश्चय ही अपने भीतर एक विशेष साहस रखता है और वह है धन-त्याग का साहस। यही त्याग यदि मनुष्य प्रसन्नता के साथ करता है तो उसे उत्साह से किया गया दान कहा जाएगा। इसी प्रकार युद्ध-क्षेत्र में वीरता दिखाने वाले तथा दया के लिए वीरता दिखाने वाले भी अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में उत्साह का कार्य करने वाले हैं। उत्साह अच्छे गुणों में गिना जाता है। उचित कार्य के लिए किया गया उत्साह शुभ और सुंदर होता है, पर न करने योग्य कार्यों के प्रति वही उत्साह प्रशंसनीय नहीं लगता। उत्साह आनंदप्रधान भी होता है। उदाहरण के लिए हमें अपने किसी मित्र के आने का समाचार प्राप्त होता है। एक स्थिति तो यह है कि उस समाचार को सुनकर हम बैठे ही रहें और केवल मुसकराहट भर दें। एक स्थिति वह भी होती है जब समाचार सुनकर हम दौड़ कर आगे जाएँ।

(i) उत्साह का मुख्य लक्षण क्या है? सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए- (1)

(क) किसी कार्य को करने में तत्परता व आनंदानुभूति ।

(ख) हानि को सहन न कर पाने की दुर्बलता ।

(ग) किसी काम को करने मे उदासीनता का भाव।

(घ) विशेष साहस से किसी कार्य को अधूरा छोड़ना।

(ii) कथन (A) और कारण (R) को पढ़कर सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए-

कथन (A) : उत्साह की गणना अच्छे गुणों में की जाती है। **(1)**

कारण (R) : अच्छे कर्मों के लिए किया गया उत्साह बहुत ही शुभ और सुंदर होता है।

(क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं।

(ख) कथन (A) ग़लत है परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

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

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

(iii) दान देने वाले व्यक्ति में कौन-सी विशेषता रहती है? सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए- **(1)**

(क) विशेष साहस   (ख) प्रेरणा   (ग) वीरता   (घ) कार्य करने की अभिलाषा।

(iv) गद्यांश के आधार पर लिखिए कि उत्साह कब प्रेरणादायी हो जाता है? **(2)**

(v) आप जीवन में किन कार्यों को करने में उत्साह का अनुभव करते हैं? **(2)**

खंड-'ख' (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण)

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:- **(1x3=3)**

(i) 'पयाय' शब्द में 'र' के उचित रूप का प्रयोग कर लिखिए।

(ii) 'कागज' शब्द में उचित स्थान पर नुक्ता लगाइए।

(iii) 'महत' शब्द में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार चिह्न का प्रयोग कर लिखिए।

(iv) 'सभाल 'शब्द में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक चिह्न का प्रयोग कर लिखिए।

4. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:- **(1x3=3)**

(i) 'अभि+इष्ट' की संधि कर नया शब्द बनाइए।

(ii) 'महौषध' शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।

(iii) शिक्षक ने **छात्रों को** पढ़ाया। वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश में कौन-सा कारक है?

(iv) अपादान कारक से एक वाक्य बनाकर कारक के चिह्न को रेखांकित कर लिखिए।

5. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:- **(1x2=2)**

(i) 'सु' उपसर्ग में उचित मूल शब्द जोड़कर नया शब्द बनाकर लिखिए।

(ii) अप्रत्याशित' शब्द में से उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय और मूल शब्द अलग कर लिखिए।

(iii) 'परिवार' शब्द में उचित प्रत्यय जोड़कर एक नया शब्द बनाकर लिखिए।

6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:- **(1x2=2)**

(i) जहाँ किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तुलना किसी अन्य व्यक्ति या वस्तु से किसी समानता के आधार पर की जाए, वहाँ कौन-सा अलंकार होता है?

(ii) "लंबा होता ताड़ का वृक्ष जाता, मानो नभ छूना चाहता वह तुरंत ही।" काव्यांश में निहित अलंकार को स्पष्ट करते हुए लिखिए।

(iii) 'पर नर-व्याघ्र सुयोधन' में निहित अलंकार का नाम लिखिए।

7. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं **दो प्रश्नों** के उत्तर लिखिए:-   (1x2=2)

(i) 'विद्वान' शब्द का लिंग बदलकर लिखिए।

(ii) 'गाड़ी प्लेटफॉर्म पर अचानक आ गई।' वाक्य में क्रिया-विशेषण शब्द को छाँटकर उसका भेद लिखिए।

(iii) प्रविशेषण शब्द का प्रयोग करते हुए एक वाक्य लिखिए।

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं **दो प्रश्नों** के उत्तर लिखिए:-   (1x2=2)

(i) 'क्षेत्र' का तद्भव रूप वाला शब्द लिखिए।

(ii) 'जीभ' का तत्सम रूप वाला शब्द लिखिए।

(iii) 'भागना' शब्द का विशेषण शब्द लिखिए।

9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं **दो प्रश्नों** के उत्तर लिखिए:-   (1x2=2)

(i) 'जिसकी उपमा न हो' वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए।

(ii) पंडितजी (जवाहर लाल नेहरू) भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री थे।

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में प्रयुक्त विराम-चिह्नों को पहचानकर उनका नाम लिखिए।

(iii) उचित मुहावरे द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए-

बच्चों ने कक्षा में शोर कर------------रखा है।

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लिए निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए:-   (1x4=4)

(i) निम्नलिखित वाक्य में मोटे काले रेखांकित शब्दों में प्रयुक्त सर्वनाम का भेद लिखिए-

वह तुम्हें **स्वयं** सब बता देगा।   (1)

अथवा

जो अपना कार्य पूरा कर लेगा, **वही** खेलने जाएगा।

(ii) 'हर्ष' **अथवा** 'अनुज' शब्द का विलोम लिखें।   (1)

(iii) 'बंधु' **अथवा** 'गिरना' शब्द का भाववाचक संज्ञा रूप लिखें।   (1)

(iv) 'प्रतीक्षा' **अथवा** 'किरण' शब्द का समानार्थी शब्द लिखें।   (1)

खंड-'ग' (पाठ्य पुस्तक)

11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए:-   (1x5=5)

चरित्र-निर्माण में माता-पिता, गुरुजन, संगति एवं वातावरण के प्रभाव को भी नकारा नहीं जा सकता। सुदृढ़ चरित्र के अभाव में व्यक्ति मौजूदा समाज में व्याप्त हिंसा, द्वेष, घृणा, भ्रष्टाचार, कलह, धोखाधड़ी, दुराचार आदि असामाजिक प्रवृत्तियों का शिकार हो जाता है और समाज में भी सम्मानित स्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता।

बातचीत में अधरों पर छाई निश्छल स्वाभाविक मधुर मुसकान किस को आकृष्ट नहीं करती? बातचीत में मुसकराहट यदि एक ओर प्रसन्नता, सद्भावना और मैत्री बढ़ाती है तो दूसरी ओर परेशान, उद्विग्न और उदास लोगों के लिए राहत और भग्नाश जनों के लिए प्रेरणास्त्रोत सिद्ध होती है। पुष्प की गंध की तरह मुसकराहट सबको सुवासित कर देती है। सरल हृदय से ही स्वाभाविक मुसकराहट प्रस्फुटित होती है जो मनुष्य के हृदय की निर्मलता और प्रेम का प्रतीक होती है। कपट, स्वार्थ और गुरुता और हीनता की भावना से ग्रस्त कुटिलतापूर्ण मुसकराहट बनावटी होती है जो बातचीत की रोचकता को समाप्त कर देती है। मुसकराहट का अक्षय कोष लुटाने वाले गरीब नहीं होते। उनके तो दोनों हाथों में लड्डू होते हैं-जाता कुछ नहीं, मिलता बहुत कुछ है।

(i) व्यक्ति असामाजिक प्रवृत्तियों का शिकार क्यों हो जाता है? (1)

(क) मनमानी के कारण।

(ख) सुदृढ़ चरित्र के अभाव में।

(ग) भ्रष्टाचार एवं धोखाधड़ी के कारण।

(घ) समाज में सम्मानित स्थान न पाने के कारण।

(ii) कैसी मुसकराहट को बनावटी कहा गया है? (1)

A. हीनता की भावना से ग्रस्त मुसकराहट।

B. मुसकराहट का अक्षय कोष लुटानेवाली मुसकराहट।

C. बातचीत की रोचकता को खत्म करने वाली मुसकराहट।

D. कपट, स्वार्थ और गुरुता की भावना से ग्रस्त कुटिलतापूर्ण मुसकराहट ।

(क) A और B (ख) A और C

(ग) A, B और C (घ) A और D

(iii) बातचीत में रोचकता कैसे लाई जा सकती है? (1)

(क) स्वाभाविक मधुर मुसकान लाकर। (ख) अपने बैरी से मैत्री बढ़ाकर।

(ग) समाज में सम्मानित स्थान पाकर। (घ) गुरुता और हीनता की भावना अपनाकर।

(iv) मनुष्य के हृदय की निर्मलता और प्रेम का प्रतीक किसे कहा गया है? (1)

(क) पुष्प की सुगंध को।

(ख) भग्नाश जन के मन को।

(ग) मुसकराहट के अक्षय कोष को।

(घ) सरल हृदय से प्रस्फुटित स्वाभाविक मुसकराहट को।

(v) मुसकराहट की तुलना किससे की गई है? (1)

(क) पुष्प से। (ख) पुष्प की गंध से।

(ग) सद्भावना से (घ) कपट रहित मुसकराहट से।

12. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं <u>पाँच प्रश्नों</u> के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए:-

(2x5=10)

(क) 'गाँव वाले दारा का सम्मान करते थे।' क्या उनका ऐसा करना उचित था? तर्क सहित लिखिए। **(2)**

(ख) पठित अध्याय 'अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ाई' के आधार पर लिखिए कि अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू के बारे में कोया आदिवासियों के अपने क्या विचार थे? **(2)**

(ग) बातचीत की कला के क्या सिद्धांत होने चाहिए? 'बातचीत की कला' पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए। **(2)**

(घ) अंग्रेज़ों के विरूद्ध कोया आदिवासियों का संघर्ष हमें क्या प्रेरणा देता है? **(2)**

(ङ) साबरमती आश्रम में भोजन संबंधी किस विशेष नियम का पालन होता था? अच्छे स्वास्थ्य लाभ के लिए हमें कैसा भोजन ग्रहण करना चाहिए? **(2)**

(च) अच्छी बातचीत से प्रत्येक समस्या को सुलझाया जा सकता है। कैसे? **(2)**

13. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कर लिखिए:- (1x5=5)

कभी एक ग्रामीण धरे कंधे पर लाठी

सुख-दुख की मोटी-सी गठरी

लिए पीठ पर भारी

जूते फटे हुए

जिनमें से थी झाँक रही गाँवों की आत्मा

जिंदा रहने के कठिन जतन में

पाँव बढ़ाए आगे जाता।

घर की खपरैलों के नीचे

चिड़ियाँ भी दो-चार चोंच खोल

उड़ती छिपती थीं

खुले हुए आँगन में फैली

कड़ी धूप से।

(i) ज़िंदा रहने के कठिन जतन में कौन अपना पाँव आगे बढ़ाता? **(1)**

(क) ताँगे पर बैठा कोचवान।

(ख) तारकोल की अँगीठी पर चलता घोड़ा।

(ग) खपरैलों के नीचे छिपी चिड़ियाँ।

(घ) पीठ पर सुख-दुख की मोटी-सी गठरी लादे ग्रामीण।

(ii) 'झाँक रही गाँव की आत्मा' पंक्ति का क्या आशय है- **(1)**

(क) ग्रामीण का जूता जगह-जगह से फटा हुआ है।

(ख) ग्रामीण रोज़ी-रोटी की तलाश में दर-दर भटक रहा है।

(ग) सुख-दुख से बेखबर एक ग्रामीण की आर्थिक दुर्दशा का चित्रण है।

(घ) ग्रामीण व्यक्ति अंगारे-सी जलती सड़कों पर चलने को लाचार है।

(iii) ग्रामीण भीषण गर्मी में बाहर क्यों निकला था? (1)

(क) अपने घर जाने के लिए।

(ख) छाया खोजने के लिए।

(ग) जीवन रक्षक साधनों को जुटाना उसकी विवशता थी।

(घ) अपनी गठरी पीठ पर रखने के लिए।

(iv) सही मिलान कीजिए:- (1)

सूची-I	सूची-II
i.मोटी-सी	A.धूप
ii.कठिन	B.आँगन
iii.कड़ी	C.गठरी
iv.खुले	D.जतन

<u>विकल्प:-</u>

(क) i-A,ii-B, iii-C, iv-D   (ख) i-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D

(ग) i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B   (घ) i-D, II-B, iii-C, iv-A

(v) चिड़ियाँ आँगन में ही क्यों उड़ती-छिपती थी? (1)

(A) अपने घोंसले में जाने के लिए।

(B) भीषण गर्मी से बचने के लिए।

(C) शिकार होने से बचने के लिए।

(D) खपरैलों के नीचे आरामदायक छाया खोजने के लिए।

(क) A और B   (ख) B और D

(ग) C और D   (घ) B,C और D

14. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं <u>दो प्रश्नों</u> के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए:-

(3x2=6)

(क) 'हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के' कविता का मूल संदेश अपने शब्दों में लिखिए। (3)

(ख) 'दोपहरी' कविता में स्वान और घोड़े की स्थिति में अंतर दिखलाते हुए कवि ने किस
समस्या को उजागर किया है? (3)

(ग) हमें अपनी संगति पर विशेष ध्यान क्यों देना चाहिए? 'दोहे' पाठ के आधार पर
सोदाहरण लिखिए। (3)

<center>खंड-'घ' (रचनात्मक लेखन)</center>

15. निम्नलिखित में से <u>किसी एक</u> विषय पर लगभग 80-100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए:-

(क) भ्रष्टाचार : एक समस्या (5)

• भारत में भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति

- भ्रष्टाचार के कारण
- समस्या व समाधान

(ख) ऑनलाइन खेलों में गुम होता बचपन

- ऑनलाइन खेलों के प्रति आकर्षण के कारण
- ऑनलाइन खेलों के दुष्प्रभाव
- ऑनलाइन खेलों से दूर रहने के उपाय

(ग) हास्य का जीवन में महत्त्व

- तनाव एवं संघर्ष से भरा जीवन
- तनाव-मुक्ति का उत्तम साधन
- हास्य से लाभ

16. आपके पिताजी ने नया मकान बनवाया है। इस नवनिर्मित मकान में गृहप्रवेश के अवसर पर अपने मित्र को निमंत्रित करते हुए लगभग 100-120 शब्दों में एक पत्र लिखिए। (5)

<u>अथवा</u>

आप नागपुर के कुंज विहार सोसायटी में रहते हैं।आपका नाम देव/ देवांशी है। आपके मोहल्ले में एक महीने से दूषित पानी की आपूर्ति हो रही है।इसकी शिकायत करते हुए नागपुर जल विभाग के जल आपूर्ति अधिकारी को लगभग 100-120 शब्दों में एक पत्र लिखिए।

17. वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम से लौट रहे दो मित्रों के मध्य हुई बातचीत को संवाद-शैली में लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में लिखिए। (5)

<u>अथवा</u>

कोचिंग सेंटर के बढ़ते चलन के दुष्परिणामों के विषय में दो महिलाओं के मध्य हुई बातचीत को संवाद-शैली में लगभग 60-70 शब्दों में लिखिए।

18. आप अपने विद्यालय के खेल विभाग के अध्यक्ष हैं। नेहरू स्टेडियम में अंतर्विद्यालय जूडो-कराटे प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन होने वाला है। विद्यार्थियों को इसकी पूर्ण जानकारी देते हुए लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में एक सूचना लिखिए। (5)

<u>अथवा</u>

आप अपने सोसाइटी के प्रधान सचिव शौर्य गुप्ता/अक्षिता सिंह हैं। दशहरे के अवसर पर सोसाईटी में 'रामलीला' का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इसके संबंध में पूर्ण जानकारी देते हुए लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में एक सूचना लिखिए।

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D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST-II
SESSION: 2024-2025

CLASS: VIII **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**
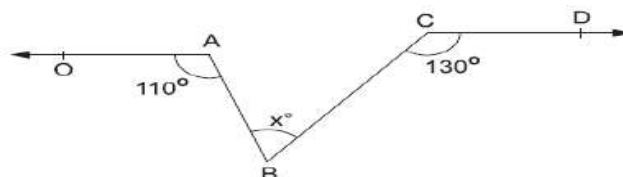**SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS** **TIME: 3 HOURS**

General Instructions:
1. The question paper consists of 6 printed pages with 5 sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Section A has 20 MCQ carrying of 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 questions carrying of 02 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 questions carrying of 03 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 questions carrying of 05 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment (04 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1,1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 questions of 5 marks, 2 questions of 3 marks and 2 questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2 marks questions of Section E.
8. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required if not stated.
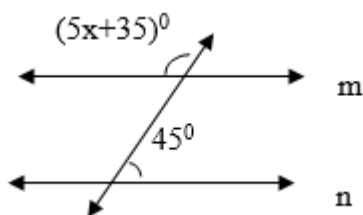
SECTION A

Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.

1. How many non-square numbers lies between 100^2 and 101^2 ? **1**

   (a) 100 (b) 150 (c) 200 (d) 250

2. Which of the following is a Pythagorean triplet? **1**

   (a) (2,3,5) (b) (5,7,9) (c) (6,9,11) (d) (8,15,17)

3. In the given figure, $\angle OAB = 110^0$ and $\angle BCD = 130^0$, then $\angle ABC$ is equal to **1**

   (a) 40^0 (b) 50^0 (c) 60^0 (d) 70^0

4. $\sqrt{0.9} \times \sqrt{1.6} = ?$ **1**

   (a) 0.12 (b) 1.2 (c) 0.75 (d) 12

5. **1**

   If m ∥ n , then x=

   (a) 10^0 (b) 20^0 (c) 30^0 (d) 40^0

1

6. Two quantities x and y are in inverse proportion. Then if y is doubled, x becomes   **1**

(a) one -third   (b) halved

(c) two-third   (d) doubled

7. If 12 men can do a piece of work in 20 days, how long will it take 40 men to do it?   **1**

(a) 12days   (b) 6 days

(c) 40days   (d) 16 days

8. Rohit purchased a jeans for ₹2000. He sold it for ₹1800. Then loss   **1**

percent is

a) 10%   b) 15%   (c) 20%   (d) 30%

9. $\sqrt[3]{0.027} - \sqrt[3]{0.008}$ is equal to   **1**

(a) 1   (b) 0.1   (c) 0.11   (d) 0.09

10. Cube of 0.1 is equal to   **1**

(a) 1.11   (b)0.001   (c)0.101   (d)0.01

11. Discount is always calculated on   **1**

(a) cost price   (b) marked price   (c) selling price   (d) GST

12. $(x + 5)(x - 3)$ = ?   **1**

(a) $x^2 + 5x - 15$ (b) $x^2 - 3x - 15$ (c) $x^2 + 2x - 15$ (d) $x^2 + 2x + 15$

13. $\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right)$ =?   **1**

(a) $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2}\right)$ (c) $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{xy}\right)$ (d) $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{xy}\right)$

14. The total surface area of cylinder with diameter of base 5 cm and height 30 cm will be   **1**

(a) $510.7\ cm^2$ (b) $610\ cm^2$ (c) $505\ cm^2$ (d) $511cm^2$

15. The number of faces of a tetrahedron is   **1**

(a) 14   (b) 12   (c) 6   (d) 4

16. The distance of the point (–13, 15) from the Y-axis is   **1**

(a) 28 units   (b) 2 units   (c) 13 units   (d) 15 units

17. Distance of a point from X-axis is called   **1**

(a) ordinate   (b) origin   (c) abscissa   (d) quadrant

18. The points A(m, m-2) and B(–7, 2m+7) have same ordinate, then the value of m is   **1**

(a) 1   (b) 9   (c) 4   (d) –9

19. **Assertion (A):** A side of a square with area $(4x^2 + 12x + 9)$ square units is $(2x + 3)$ units.   **1**
Reason (R): $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

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

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

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

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

20. **Assertion (A):** A square prism has 6 faces, 8 vertices and 12 edges   **1**

Reason (R): In a 3D polyhedron, $F - E + V = 2$

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

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

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

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

SECTION B

Section B consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each.

21. Find the smallest number by which 2560 must be multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube.   **2**

22. Find the cube root of (-2744) by prime factorisation method.   **2**

OR

Find $\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{0.512}{0.343}}$

23. In the following figure $l \parallel m$, if $\angle 1 = 55°$, find $\angle 2, \angle 3 \ and \ \angle 4$.   **2**
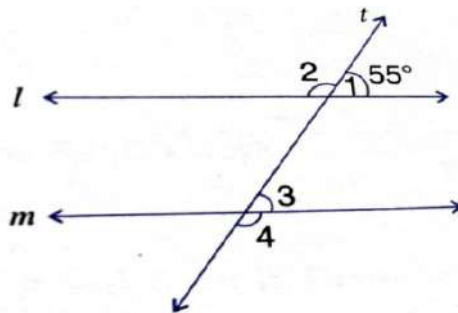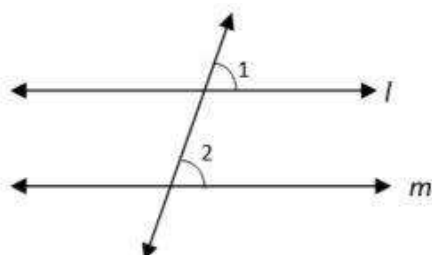

24. In the given figure, show that   **2**

(a)   AB ∥ CD

(b) $EF \parallel CD$
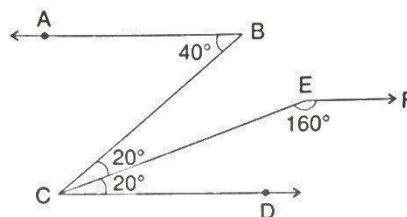
OR

Find the value of k if $\angle 1 = 150^0 - k$, and

$\angle 2 = 60^0 + k$ and $l \parallel m$.

3

25. Plot the points P(1,1) , Q(5, 1) , R(5, 5) and S(1, 5). What kind of quadrilateral is PQRS?   **2**

SECTION C

Section C consists of 6 questions of 3marks each

26. In a lecture hall, 8,649 students are sitting in such a manner that there are as many students in a row as there are rows in the lecture hall. How many students are there in each row of the lecture hall?   **3**

OR

Find the least number of six digits which is a perfect square. Find the square root of this number.

27. Find the cube root of 15625 through estimation.   **3**

28. Expand: $(-x + 6y + 4)^2$ **3**

OR

If $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 51$, find the value of $x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$.

29. Two parallel lines l and m are cut by a transversal t. If the interior angles on the same side of t are $(2x-8)^0$ and $(3x-7)^0$, find the measure of each of these angles   **3**

30. How long will a train, 120 m long, take to cross a platform, 130 m long, if its speed is 50 km/hr?   **3**

31. Write the coordinates of each of the vertices of each polygon in the given figure: **3**
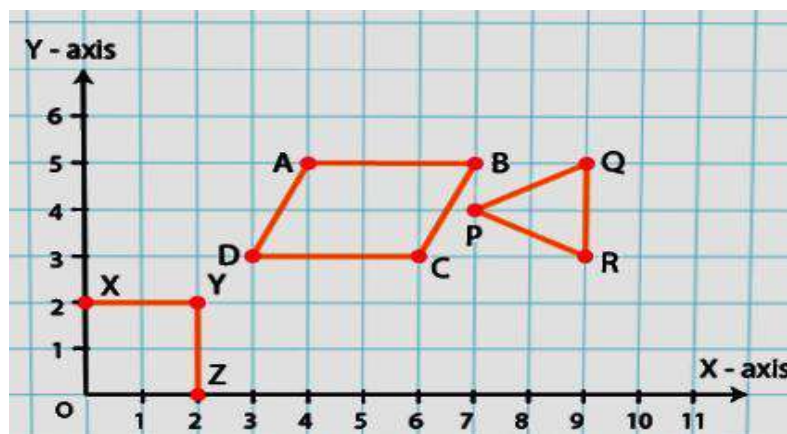
SECTION D

Section D consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each

32. If $a + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{17}{4}$, find the value of $(a - \frac{1}{a})$.   **5**

33. There is provision of food for 50 days of 1000 soldiers in a fort. How many soldiers should leave after 15 days so that the remaining food last for 40 days?   **5**

34. Priti allows 8% discount on the marked price of the suits and still makes a profit of 15%. If her gain over the sale of a suit is Rs. 156, find the marked price of a suit.   **5**

OR

Nidhi purchased two sarees for Rs. 2,150 each. She sold one saree at a loss of 8% and the other at a gain. If she had a gain of Rs. 1,230 on the whole transaction, find the selling price of the second saree.

35. The length of a roller is 40 cm and its diameter is 21 cm. It takes 300 complete revolutions to move once over to level the floor of a room. Find the area of the floor of the room in m^2. **5**

Hence find the cost of polishing the floor at the rate of Rs. 17 per m^2.

OR

The curved surface area of a cylindrical pillar is 264 m^2 and its volume is 924 m^3. Find the diameter and the height of the pillar.

SECTION E

36. **CASE STUDY – 1** **4**

On a season sale, Raghav sold a watch for Rs. 990 and made a profit of 10%. He sold a radio at the same price and suffered a loss of 10%.

Based on the above information answer the following question:
i) What is the C.P. of the watch? (1)
ii) What is the C.P. of the radio? (1)
iii) Find the total C.P. of both the items. (2)

OR

iii)   Find the total S. P. of both the items.

37. **CASE STUDY – 2** **4**

A square plot was lying vacant in the locality. The children of that locality requested the plot owner to allow them to use it as a playground, the owner agreed. The plot was to be levelled and fenced. The total cost of levelling at the rate of ₹15 per square metre was ₹ 19440. The children were very happy to get a playground.

Based on the above information answer the following question:
(i) Find the area of the plot. (1)

(ii)Find the side of the playground. (1)

(iii)Find the cost of fencing the playground at the rate of ₹ 22 per metre. (2)

OR

(iii) Find the square root of 36 by repeated subtraction method.

38. Anup after retirement thought to stay in village's house. After going there he found there was shortage of water in village, so he thought of constructing a well. He hired some labourers and guided them that well should be 7m in diameter and 20m deep.   **4**

Based on the above information answer the following questions:

i) What is the shape of the well? (1)

ii) What will be the radius of the well? (1)

iii) What will be the volume of the earth dug out? (2)

OR

iii) What will be the inner surface area of the well?

****

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST-2
SESSION: 2024-2025

CLASS: VIII   **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

SUBJECT: SANSKRIT   **TIME: 3 HOURS**

निर्देशाः

1. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति ।

2. प्रतिखण्डस्य 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. अत्र 20 प्रश्नाः सन्ति ।

<div align="center">खण्डः – 'क' (अपठित-अवबोधनम्) 10 अङ्काः</div>

1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

ग्रीष्मकालः सुखद-वसन्तकालस्य पश्चात् आगच्छति । ग्रीष्मकाले सूर्यस्य आतपः प्रखरः वर्तते । मानवाः, पशु-पक्षिणः, वृक्षाः, पादपाः चापि प्रखर-तापेन व्याकुलाः भवन्ति । केचित् जनाः विहाराय पर्वतस्थलेषु गच्छन्ति, केचित् गृहे वातानुकूलितेषु कक्षेषु तिष्ठन्ति । नद्यः, सरोवराः, तडागाः च शुष्यन्ति । सर्वत्र जलस्य अभावः दृश्यते । परं यदि ग्रीष्म-कालस्य प्रचण्डः तापः न स्यात् तर्हि मेघाः कथं भविष्यन्ति? मेघान् विना कुतः वृष्टिः? ग्रीष्मकालस्य प्रभावात् एव वर्षा-ऋतुः आगच्छति । ग्रीष्मकाले गुलमोहर-वृक्षेषु रक्तानि पुष्पाणि अतीव शोभन्ते । मल्लिका-मालती-पादपेषु सुगन्धमयानि श्वेतानि पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति ।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) ग्रीष्मकालः कस्य कालस्य पश्चात् आगच्छति?

(ख) ग्रीष्मकाले कस्य अभावः दृश्यते?

(ग) ग्रीष्मकाले कस्य आतपः प्रखरः वर्तते?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   2×2=4

(क) श्वेतानि पुष्पाणि कुत्र विकसन्ति?

(ख) ग्रीष्मकाले केषु वृक्षेषु रक्तानि पुष्पाणि अतीव शोभन्ते?

(ग) सुखद-वसन्तकालस्य पश्चात् कः आगच्छति?

III. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।   1

IV. भाषिककार्यम् - (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)   1×3=3

(क) 'जनाः विहाराय पर्वतस्थलेषु गच्छन्ति ।' - अत्र 'गच्छन्ति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किं प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) जनाः   (ii) विहाराय   (iii) पर्वतस्थलेषु

(ख) 'वृक्षेषु रक्तानि पुष्पाणि अतीव शोभन्ते ।' - अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'पुष्पाणि' इति विशेष्यपदस्य विशेषणं किम् प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) रक्तानि   (ii) अतीव   (iii) वृक्षेषु

(ग) अनुच्छेदे 'भ्रमणाय' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं किं प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) आतपः   (ii) तडागाः   (iii) विहाराय

(घ) 'श्वेतानि पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति।' - अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

(i) पुष्पाणि   (ii) विकसन्ति   (iii) श्वेतानि

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खण्डः – 'ख' (रचनात्मककार्यम्) 15 अङ्काः

</div>

2. मञ्जूषायाः उचितपदानि चित्वा अधोलिखितं पत्रं पूरयित्वा पूर्णं पत्रं लिखत- $\frac{1}{2}$×10=5

<div align="right">

परीक्षाभवनात्

नैनीतालनगरम्।

तिथिः_____

</div>

सखि प्रज्ञे!

सप्रेम नमस्ते।

अत्र सर्वं कुशलम् अस्ति। तत्रापि कुशलं स्यात् इति कामये। अहं भवतीं सूचयामि यत् इदानीं प्रतिदिनं वृक्षाणां (i)_____ न्यूना भवति। कोऽपि वृक्षारोपणं न करोति, सर्वे (ii)_____ एव कुर्वन्ति। यदि ईदृशी (iii)_____ अग्रे अपि भविष्यति तर्हि (iv)_____ दिने सर्वे जीवाः निराश्रिताः भविष्यन्ति। काले वर्षाः न भविष्यन्ति। (v)_____ अपि नष्टं भविष्यति अन्यत् च सर्वे प्राणिनः (vi)_____ भविष्यन्ति। सखि! अस्माकं (vii)_____ उद्देश्यम् तु 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' एतस्याः (viii)_____ विकासः कर्त्तव्यः इति अस्ति। अतः एतस्य कृते अस्माकं (ix)_____ एका गोष्ठी आयोजिता। अतः मम निवेदनम् अस्ति यत् भवती अपि अस्यां गोष्ठ्याम् (x)_____ स्वयोगदानं यच्छतु।

आदरणीयाभ्यां पितृभ्यां सादरं प्रणामाः।

<div align="right">

भवत्याः सखी

नेहा

</div>

<div align="center">

मञ्जूषा

भावनायाः, जीवनस्य, पर्यावरणम्, नगरे, आगत्य,
सङ्ख्या, एकस्मिन्, रोगग्रस्ताः, स्थितिः, कर्तनम्

</div>

3. अधः प्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत-   1×5=5

<div align="center">

मञ्जूषा- अध्यापकः, श्यामपट्टः, छात्राः, प्रविशति, कक्षायां, दण्डायमाणाः, द्वारम्, वातायनम्, अस्ति, पुस्तकानि, सन्ति, प्रसन्नाः, संस्कृतवर्गः, हस्ते

</div>

अथवा

मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्त-शब्दानां सहायतया 'अस्माकं देशः' इति विषये पञ्चवाक्यैः एकम् अनुच्छेदं लिखत-

> **मञ्जूषा**
>
> भारतम्, विशालः, सर्वधर्मसमभावः, महापुरुषाः, दिल्ली, राजधानी, अध्यक्षः, जी-20 कार्यक्रमस्य, एकतायाः, सन्ति, देशः, उत्सवाः, कृषिप्रधानः, महापुरुषाणाम्, अस्ति, भूमिः

4. **अधोलिखितां कथां मञ्जूषा-प्रदत्त-शब्दानां सहायतया पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत-** $\frac{1}{2}$×10=5

एकस्मिन् वने एकः (i)_____अवसत्। (ii)_____ सः पिपासया आकुलोऽभवत्। सः जलम् अन्वेष्टुम् (iii)_____ अभ्रमत्। एकस्मिन् स्थाने सः एकं घटम् अपश्यत्। तस्मिन् घटे (iv)_____ जलम् आसीत्। अतः सः जलं पातुं सफलो न अभवत्। तदा सः एकम् (v)_____ अचिन्तयत्। सः (vi)_____ पाषाणखण्डानि आनयत्, तानि च (vii)_____ एकैकं तस्मिन् घटे अक्षिपत्। एवं घटे जलं शनैः शनैः उपरि आगच्छत्। तदनन्तरं सः काकः जलम् अपिबत् प्रसन्नश्च अभवत्। उद्यमेन कौशलेन च सः काकः जलं (viii) _____ सफलोऽभवत्। उद्यमस्य जीवने अत्यधिकं महत्त्वमस्ति यतः सर्वे जनाः (ix)_____ सफलतां प्राप्तुं समर्थाः भवन्ति। तथा च उक्तम्- उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न (x)_____ ।

> **मञ्जूषा**
>
> पातुम्, पाषाणखण्डानि, उद्यमेन, मनोरथैः, इतस्ततः, एकदा, स्वल्पम्, कुतश्चित्, काकः, उपायम्

अथवा

रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा अधोलिखितं संवादं पुनः लिखत- 1×5=5

गोपालः - कृष्ण ! त्वं प्रातःकाले कुत्र गच्छसि?

कृष्णः – (i)_____ ।

गोपालः – त्वम् उद्यानं किमर्थं गच्छसि ?

कृष्णः – (ii)_____ ।

गोपालः – (iii)_____ ?

कृष्णः - गोपाल ! उद्याने अनेके वृक्षाः सन्ति ।

गोपालः – (iv)_____ ।

कृष्णः - गोपाल ! अशोकवृक्षाः, वटवृक्षाः, निम्बवृक्षाः इत्यादयः बहवः वृक्षाः सन्ति ।

गोपालः – (v)_____ ?

कृष्णः - गोपाल ! अहम् उपवने मनोहरम् अनुभवामि ।

3

मञ्जूषा

(i) कृष्ण ! त्वम् उपवने कथम् अनुभवसि?

(ii) अहं तत्र भ्रमणाय गच्छामि ।

(iii) कृष्ण ! उद्याने कति वृक्षाः सन्ति?

(iv) गोपाल ! अहं प्रातः काले उद्यानं प्रति गच्छामि ।

(v) कृष्ण ! केषाञ्चित् वृक्षाणां नामानि वद ।

खण्डः – 'ग' (अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम्)   25 अङ्काः

5. अधोलिखितपदानां वर्णसंयोजनं वर्णविच्छेदं वा कुरुत –

    (अ) वर्णसंयोजनम् (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   ½×2=1

    (क) ज् + अ + न् + अ + न् + ई

    (ख) क् + अ + क् + ष् + आ

    (ग) ब् + अ + द् + ध् + व् + आ

    (आ) वर्णविच्छेदः (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   ½×2=1

    (क) लज्जितः

    (ख) भवन्तु

    (ग) इतस्ततः

6. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु सन्धिं सन्धिच्छेदं वा कृत्वा पूर्णवाक्यं लिखत-   1×3=3
    (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

    (क) महर्षिः **दया+आनन्दः** तेषु प्रमुखः आसीत् ।

    (ख) संस्कृत-विषये एका **प्रश्नोत्तरी** आयोजिता अस्ति ।

    (ग) **चटका+अपि** काकस्य साहाय्यं करोति ।

    (घ) सत्सङ्गतिः **मानोन्नतिं** दिशति ।

7. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितशब्दरूपं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत । (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)   1×3=3

    (क) श्वः _____ भ्राता आगमिष्यति ।

    (i) मम   (ii) अहम्   (iii) आवाम्

    (ख) वानरः _____ उपरि तिष्ठति?

    (i) किम्   (ii) कस्य   (iii) कानि

    (ग) लतायां _____ विकसन्ति ।

    (i) पुष्पम्   (ii) पुष्पाणि   (iii) पुष्पस्य

    (घ) _____ अध्यापिका पाठं पाठयति ।

    (i) ते   (ii) सा   (iii) सः

4

8. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु अङ्कानां स्थाने उचितं सङ्ख्यावाचकं संस्कृतपदं प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा पूर्णं वाक्यं लिखत। (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)   1×3=3

(क) _____ (3) महिलाः स्नानाय गच्छन्ति।

(i) त्रीणि   (ii) तिस्रः   (iii) त्रयः

(ख) यज्ञशालायां _____ (21) जनाः यज्ञं कुर्वन्ति।

(i) एकविंशतिः   (ii) एकविंशताः   (iii) एकविंशत्

(ग) _____ (4) वेदाः सन्ति।

(i) चतस्रः   (ii) चत्वारः   (iii) चत्वारि

(घ) मार्गे _____ (45) अश्वाः धावन्ति।

(i) षष्चचतुरिंशत्   (ii) पञ्चचत्वरिश   (iii) पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्

9. रेखाङ्कितपदेषु प्रयुक्तां विभक्तिं तत्कारणं च लिखत। (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)   1×4=4

(क) बालः **मित्रं** विना क्रीडति।

(ख) सीता **रामेण** सह आगच्छति।

(ग) बालकाः **गृहं** प्रति धावन्ति।

(घ) **विवादेन** अलम्।

(ङ) **शिवाय** नमः।

10. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचित-धातुरूपं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत-(केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)   1×3=3

(क) ते छात्राः विद्यालयं _____।

(i) गच्छति   (ii) गच्छामि   (iii) गच्छन्ति

(ख) त्वं जीवने कदापि असत्यं न _____।

(i) वदन्तु   (ii) वदतु   (iii) वद

(ग) योग्यः शिष्यः पुरस्कारम् _____1

(i) लभते   (ii) लभन्ते   (iii) लभामहे

(घ) बालः पुनः पुनः पाठम् _____।

(i) अपठत्   (ii) अपठताम्   (iii) अपठाव

11. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा पूर्णवाक्यं लिखत- (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)   1×3=3

(क) इदं सर्वं **दृष्ट्वा** शिष्याः चकिताः आसन्।

(ख) विद्यां **प्र+आप्+ल्यप्** अभिमानं मा कुरुत।

(ग) चटका सर्वं च **अवगम्य** कथयति।

(घ) मम जलं **पा+त्त्वा** एव सर्वे जीवन्ति।

12. मञ्जूषायाः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पूर्णवाक्यं लिखत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) कुक्कुराः मार्गेषु _____ भ्रमन्ति।

(ख) भीषणे ग्रीष्मकाले _____ शुष्कम् अभवत्।

(ग) भ्रातः! त्वं _____ गच्छसि?

मञ्जूषा
कुत्र, इतस्ततः, सर्वत्र

13. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु उपसर्गं पृथक् कृत्वा संयोज्य वा लिखत।   1×2=2

(केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(क) यात्री कुटीरम् आगत्य अकारणम् एव महर्षिं **दुर्वचनानि** वदति स्म।

(ख) ते जनाः ग्रामे **नि+वसन्ति**।

(ग) दक्षिणदिशायाम् अहं 'कावेरी-गोदावरी-कृष्णा' इति नामभिः **प्रवहामि**।

<div align="center">खण्डः – 'घ' (पठित-अवबोधनम्) 30 अङ्काः</div>

14. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत –

चटका तस्य सहर्षं स्वागतं करोति। सर्वं च अवगम्य कथयति- "भ्रातः! चिन्तां मा कुरु। अहं सर्वम् अवगच्छामि। अहं तव प्रतीक्षायाम् आसम्। अन्तः आगच्छतु।" काकः लज्जितः भवति। चटका पुनः कथयति- "भ्रातः! चिन्तां त्यजतु। आनन्देन भोजनं करोतु। वर्षापर्यन्तम् आवां मिलित्वा अत्र स्थास्यावः। स्वागतं तव। भोजनं करोतु।" लज्जितः काकः भोजनं करोति। सः चिन्तयति-"अहं तु स्वार्थी अस्मि परम् एषा उदारहृदया अस्ति"। वर्षाकालात् अनन्तरं काकः पुनः नवीनगृहस्य निर्माणं करोति। चटका अपि साहाय्यं करोति। उभौ मिलित्वा सुखेन वसतः।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) $\frac{1}{2}$×2=1

(क) चटका कस्य सहर्षं स्वागतं करोति?   (ख) कः लज्जितः भवति?

(ग) कौ मिलित्वा सुखेन वसतः?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) काकः किं चिन्तयति?   (ख) कदा काकः पुनः नवीनगृहस्य निर्माणं करोति?

(ग) सर्वं च अवगम्य चटका किं कथयति?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) 'अहं सर्वम् अवगच्छामि।' - अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'अहं' इति कर्तृपदस्य क्रियापदं किम्?

(i) अहम्   (ii) सर्वम्   (iii) अवगच्छामि

(ख) 'लज्जितः काकः भोजनं करोति'- अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'काकः' इति विशेष्यपदस्य विशेषणपदं किम् अस्ति?

(i) लज्जितः   (ii) काकः   (iii) भोजनम्

(ग) 'दुःखेन' इति पदस्य विलोमपदं गद्यांशे किम् प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) मिलित्वा   (ii) वसतः   (iii) सुखेन

15. निम्नलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

<div align="center">

जाड्यं धियो हरति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यं

मानोन्नतिं दिशति पापम् अपाकरोति।

चेतः प्रसादयति दिक्षु तनोति कीर्तिं

सत्सङ्गतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम्॥

</div>

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत- (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) $\frac{1}{2}$×2=1

(क) का पापम् अपाकरोति?   (ख) सत्सङ्गतिः पुंसां वाचि किं सिञ्चति?

(ग) सत्सङ्गतिः कुत्र पुंसां कीर्तिं तनोति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) का चेतः प्रसादयति?   (ख) सत्सङ्गतिः कस्याः जाड्यं हरति?

<div align="center">6</div>

(ग) पुंसां कृते सत्सङ्गतिः किं किं करोति?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) 'करोति' इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदं श्लोके प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) सत्सङ्गतिः   (ii) जाड्यं   (iii) धियो

(ख) 'पूण्यम्' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं पद्यांशे प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) सत्यं   (ii) पापं   (iii) चेतः

(ग) 'दिक्षु तनोति कीर्तिं' अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

(i) दिक्षु   (ii) तनोति   (iii) कीर्तिं

16. **अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत –**

सुमेधा - लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य आरम्भः कदा अभवत्?

विवेकः - वाल्मीकेः कालात् लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य प्रारम्भः मन्यते। अस्य कृतिः 'रामायणं' लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य आदिमः ग्रन्थः अस्ति।

प्रणवः - लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य अन्ये प्रमुखाः ग्रन्थाः के? के च तेषां प्रणेतारः?

प्रज्ञा - महाभारतं व्यासेन विरचितम्।

रमेशः - रघुवंशं कुमारसम्भवं च कालिदासेन रचिते महाकाव्ये।

शुभ्रा - कालिदासेन एव रचितानि अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्, मालविकाग्निमित्रं विक्रमोर्वशीयं च एतानि त्रीणि नाटकानि।

वरुणः - शिशुपालवधम् माघेन रचितं काव्यम्।

गौरवः - नीतिशतकम् भर्तृहरिणा लिखितम्।

नीतीशः - पञ्चतन्त्रम् विष्णुशर्मणा लिखितम्।

बलबीरः - कादम्बरी बाणभट्टेन विरचिता कथा।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत –   (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) $\frac{1}{2}$×2=1

(क) कस्य कालात् लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य प्रारम्भः मन्यते?

(ख) महाकवि-कालिदासः कति नाटकानि अरचयत्?

(ग) पञ्चतन्त्रम् केन रचितम्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य आदिमः ग्रन्थः कः अस्ति?   (ख) शिशुपालवधम् केन रचितं काव्यम्?

(ग) कादम्बरी केन विरचिता कथा?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)   1×2=2

(क) 'लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य प्रमुखाः ग्रन्थाः के?' अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'ग्रन्थाः' इति विशेष्यपदस्य विशेषणम् किम्?

(i) प्रमुखाः   (ii) ग्रन्थाः   (iii) लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य

(ख) 'अन्तः' इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदं नाट्यांशे प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) प्रारम्भः   (ii) कालात्   (iii) मन्यते

(ग) 'महाभारतं व्यासेन विरचितम्'- अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?

(i) महाभारतं   (ii) व्यासेन   (iii) विरचितम्

17. मञ्जूषातः समुचितपदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि च पूरयित्वा पूर्णम् अन्वयं लिखत-   1×4=4

अधमा धनमिच्छन्ति धनं मानं च मध्यमाः ।

उत्तमा मानमिच्छन्ति मानो हि महतां धनम् ।।

अन्वयः- अधमाः (i)_____ इच्छन्ति, (ii)_____ धनं मानं च(इच्छन्ति) । उत्तमाः (iii) _____
इच्छन्ति, मानः हि (iv) _____धनम् (भवति) ।

मञ्जूषा - मध्यमाः, धनम्, महतां, मानम्

अथवा

मञ्जूषातः समुचितपदानि चित्वा अधोलिखितसूक्तेः भावार्थं पूरयित्वा लिखत-

"आलस्यं हि मनुष्याणां शरीरस्थो महान् रिपुः" ।

भावार्थः- अस्माकं शत्रुः अस्माकं (i)_____एव अस्ति । एषः (ii)_____कः? आलस्यम् ।
(iii)_____एव वस्तुतः अस्माकं शत्रुः अस्ति । अतः आलस्यं (iv)_____ कुरत ।

मञ्जूषा - आलस्यम्, शरीरे, मा, शत्रुः

18. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कृत्वा पूर्णवाक्यं लिखत -   1×4=4
(केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

(क) चटका **काकं** कथयति ।

(ख) महर्षिः दयानन्दः **काशीनगरे** अतिष्ठत् ।

(ग) मम तटेषु **ऋषयः** तपस्यां कुर्वन्ति ।

(घ) **शिष्याः** चकिताः आसन् ।

(ङ) **महर्षिदयानन्दः** अतीव क्षमाशीलः आसीत् ।

19. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदेभ्यः समुचितं पदं चित्वा अधोलिखितां कथां पूरयत - $\frac{1}{2}$×6=3

महर्षिः दयनदः (i)_____ प्रचारयन् भारते सर्वत्र अभ्रमत् । एकदा सः (ii)_____ तटे
स्वशिष्यैः सह अतिष्ठत् । तत्र समीपम् एव एकः (iii)_____ अपि अतिष्ठत् । सः महर्षिम्
(iv)_____वदति स्म । महर्षिः दयानन्दः तस्मै यात्रिणे मधुराणि (v)_____ प्रेषितवान् ।
अन्ते यात्री लज्जितः भूत्वा महर्षिम् (vi)_____ अयाचत् ।

मञ्जूषा - क्षमाम्, फलानि, दुर्वचनानि, गङ्गायाः, यात्री, वेदधर्मं

20. अधोलिखितानां पदानाम् समुचितार्थान् मञ्जूषातः चित्वा समक्षं लिखत -   1×4=4

(i) प्रसिद्धः   _____

(ii) आदिमः   _____

(iii) प्रणेता   _____

(iv) लक्ष्मी   _____

मञ्जूषा
प्रथमः, विख्यातः, रचयिता, धनम्

* * * * * * * * *

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST II
SESSION 2024-2025

CLASS: VIII   **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**
**SUBJECT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**   **TIME: 3 HOURS**

General instructions:
1. This question paper comprises 8 pages and five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 38 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A consists of question number 1 to 19. These questions are MCQs and Assertion-Reason questions. They carry one mark each.
3. Section B consists of question number 20 to 25. These are short answer questions which carry two marks each.
4. Section C consists of question number 26 to 31. These are also short answer questions which carry three marks each.
5. Section D consists of question number 32 to 34. These are long answer questions and carry five marks each.
6. Section E consists of question number 35 to 38. These are case -based questions and carry four marks each.
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions.

SECTION A

1. Which of the following relationships between the liquid pressures at the bottom of three containers (shown in the figure) is correct?   1
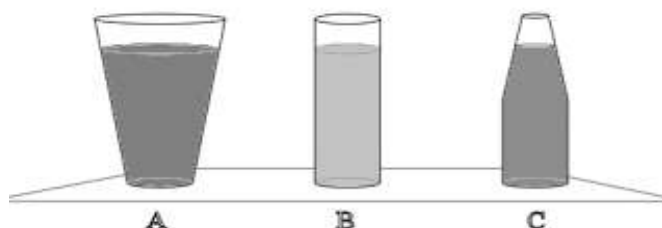

   (a) Pressure at A>Pressure at B>Pressure at C
   (b) Pressure at A=Pressure at B=Pressure at C
   (c) Pressure at A<Pressure at B<Pressure at C
   (d) Pressure at A<Pressure at C<Pressure at B

2. Two boys 'A' and 'B', shown in the figure given below, are applying force on a block simultaneously. If the block start moving towards the right, then which one of the following statements is correct?   1
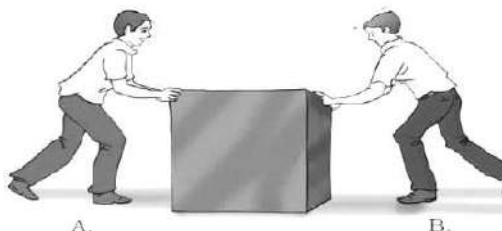
   (a) The magnitude of force applied by A is greater than that of B.
   (b) The magnitude of force applied by A is smaller than that of B.
   (c) The net force on the block is towards left.
   (d) The magnitude of force applied by A is equal to that of B.

3. A man is pushing a box from left to right as shown in the figure.   1
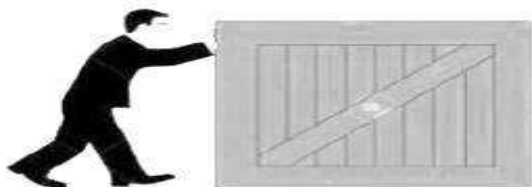
The force of friction that acts on the box is in the direction-
(a) vertically downwards
(b) vertically upwards
(c) from left to right
(d) from right to left

4. The shoe, shown in the image below, usually preferred by sportspersons because -   1

(a) It is on trend (fashion).
(b) It is available in different colours and designs.
(c) It increases the friction and provides better grip on the ground.
(d) It reduces friction.

5. Rohit makes a circuit as shown in the figure given below.   1
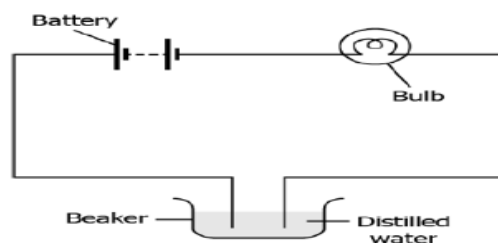
He notices that the bulb does not glow. What changes Rohit can do in the circuit to make
the bulb glow?
(a) Add few drops of alcohol in the beaker.
(b) Add a pinch of common salt in the beaker
(c) Cool the water present in the beaker
(d) Add a spoon of sugar in the beaker

6. Various materials which are obtained from nature are called natural resources. Which of   1
the following is not a natural resource?
(a) Minerals   (b) Water
(c) Soil   (d) Plastic

7. Which of the following is used in the extraction of metals?   1
(a) Coke   (b) Coal tar
(c) Coal gas   (d) CNG

8. Which of the following is not a constituent of petroleum?   1
(a) Paraffin wax   (b) Lubricating oil
(c) Petrol   (d) Coke

9.   The table shows the ignition temperature of four substances.   1

Substance	Ignition Temperature(^{0}C)
A	81
B	40
C	111
D	26

Which substance will catch fire easily when heated at 50°C?
(a) A and C
(b) B and D
(c) C and D
(d) A and D

10.   Choose from the following which is responsible for transferring traits from one   1
generation to next-
a) Ribosome
b) Golgi complex
c) Gene
d) Chromoplasts

11.   A vaccine produces immunity to a disease   1
a) by increasing the number of beneficial microorganisms.
b) by weakening the pathogens
c) by stimulating the production of antibodies
d) by killing the pathogens

12.   **Match the following**-   1

Column I	Column II
A. Mycoplasma	i. Store starch
B. Organ	ii. about 0.1 micron in diameter
C. Leucoplasts	iii. kidney

Choose the correct option:-
a) A-iii, B-i, C-ii
b) A-ii, B-iii, C-i
c) A-iii, B-ii, C-i
d) A-i, B-iii, C-ii

13.   Maintaining good personal hygiene can prevent many diseases. Which of the following   1
diseases can be prevented by maintaining good personal hygiene?
(a) cholera
(b) tuberculosis
(c) ringworm
(d) common cold

14.   Select the option that is an example of non- communicable disease?   1
(a) malaria   (b) dysentery
(c) rickets   (d) tuberculosis

15.   Look at the diagram and identify the parts-   1
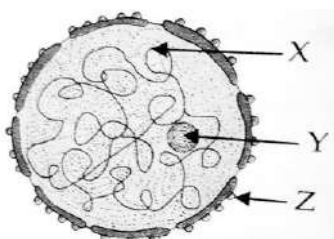
(a) X- chromatin, Y- nucleolus, Z- ribosome
(b) X- nucleoplasm ,Y-nucleolus, Z- mitochondria
(c) X- chromatin ,Y-ribosome, Z- Endoplasmic Reticulum
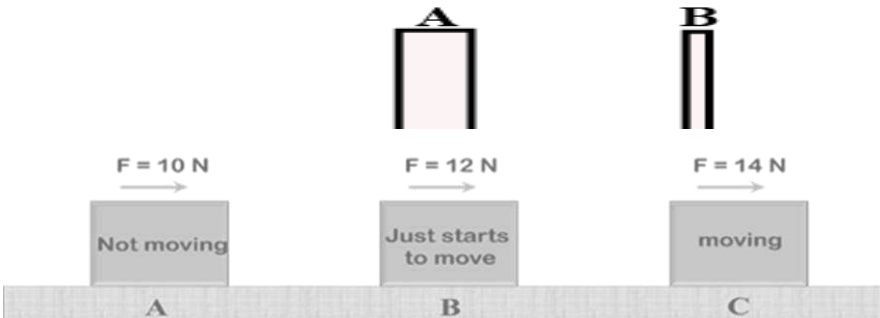(d) X- DNA, Y-nucleoplasm, Z-ribosome

Q. No. from 16 to 19 are Assertion-Reasoning based questions, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other as labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d).
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

16. **Assertion (A):** A person jumps from an aeroplane and falls down with high speed. Then he opens his parachute and his speed reduces.   1
    Reason(R): Fluid friction decreases with increase in the speed of the moving body.

17. **Assertion (A):** Tin cans (which are used for storing food) are made by electroplating of tin onto iron.   1
    Reason(R): Tin is more reactive than iron. Thus, food comes into contact with iron and is protected from getting spoiled.

18. **Assertion (A):** Burning of coal and diesel release Sulphur dioxide gas, which causes acid rain.   1
    Reason(R): Sulphur dioxide dissolves in water vapours to produce carbonic acid

19. **Assertion (A):** Mitochondria are called 'Power houses' of the cell.   1
    Reason(R): Mitochondria produce cellular energy in the form of ATP.

SECTION B

20. Two rods A and B of the same weight and equal length have different thickness as shown in the figure. They are held vertically on the surface of sand. Which one of them will sink more? Why?   2

21.   2

(a) What are the values of the force of friction in fig-A and fig-B?
(b) Is the magnitude of frictional force greater in fig-C than that in fig-B? Justify.

22. (a) (i) Name the zone in a candle flame which contain unburnt wax vapours.   2
       (ii) Name the zone in which a copper wire gets red hot.

23. Raman is observing two unicellular organisms under compound microscope, one of which possess hair like extensions around the body and the other one has a thread like extension. Identify the structures and mention the importance of these structures.   2

24. Identify the type of microorganisms involved in the following diseases-   2
    a) Diphtheria
    b) Smut of rice
    c) Chickenpox
    d) Amoebic dysentery

OR

Vaccination is an important way to build immunity.
a) How does a vaccine produce immunity to a disease?
b) Name two methods of administering vaccines

25. Classify living organisms with respect to their cell number. Quote an example each to support your answer. 2
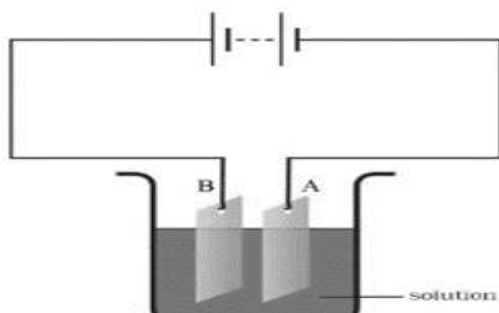
SECTION C

26. Figure given below shows a car sticking to an electromagnet. 3
a) Name the two forces acting on the car.
b) Which one of them is larger and why?

27. Observe the circuit given below. 3

A student sets up the circuit for electrorefining of copper (as shown above).
a) Name the materials used for the electrodes A and B.
b) Mention the name of the electrolyte that needs to be used.
c) Give another use of electrolysis.

28. The calorific values of petrol and CNG are 45000 kJ/kg, and 50000 kJ/kg respectively. If you have vehicle which can run on petrol as well as CNG, which one you prefer more? Give two reasons to justify your answer. 3

OR

Give one word for the following:
(a) Amount of heat energy produced on complete burning of one kilogram of a fuel in pure oxygen.
(b) The minimum temperature at which a given substance begins to burn.
(c) A region of burning gases**.**

29. Define destructive distillation of coal. Write the names and any one use each of (i) a liquid and (ii) a gaseous product, obtained by destructive Distillation of coal**.** 3

30. If we hold a glass slide in the luminous part of the flame, we see a circular greyish black ring on the slide with no deposition in the centre of the ring. Explain what causes such a formation? 3

31. Malaria is a communicable disease. 3
   a) Name the causative microorganism of this disease and the mode of transmission.
   b) What are pathogens?

SECTION D

32. Sonali wanted to coat silver on an iron spoon. She took some amount of silver nitrate $(AgNO_3)$ solution in a beaker and set up a simple circuit for electroplating. 5
(a) Draw a labelled diagram in support of the above information.
(b) Explain, to which terminal of the battery, the spoon should be connected.
(c) What material should be used for the other electrode?

OR

The figure given below shows the experiment on electromagnetic induction, where a coil of insulated copper wire is connected to a torch bulb. The bar marked N-S represents a magnet.
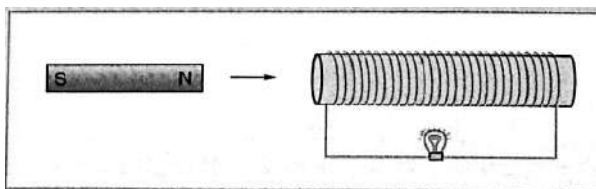

(a)What should be done to –
    (i) Maintain the steady flow of current.
    (ii) Stop the flow of current.
    (iii) Increase the strength of electric current.
(b) Name any one device where the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction is used.
(c) Define the term 'electromagnetic induction'.

33. a) Give reason for the following: 5
    i) We can boil water in a paper cup without burning the cup.
    ii) Dry leaves catch fire more easily than fresh green leaves.

   b) No one is allowed to take burning material near petrol stations. Give
      reason. Also write one way to control the consequence of the above
      situation.

   c) 'LPG has better fuel efficiency over wood'- Explain.

OR

a) From the given image write the three ways by which fire breakout can
    be prevented.
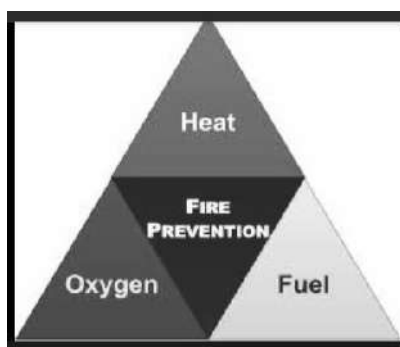
b) 'Incomplete combustion is harmful to the environment.' Justify the statement.

34. (i) Draw a plant cell and label the parts which 5
(a) Is a dead layer and permeable
(b) Is the kitchen of the cell
(c) Packages materials coming from endoplasmic reticulum
(d) Controls and regulates all the activities of the cell.
(ii) Identify the two structures from the diagram which are present only in typical plant cell.

OR

(i) How are chromatin and chromosomes related to each other?
(ii) Plant cells possess large-sized vacuole give two reason?
(iii) Write two common features between amoeba and white blood cells.

SECTION E

Question numbers 35 to 38 are case study-based questions and contain five sub-parts each. You are expected to answer any four sub-parts in these questions.

35. The discovery of atmospheric pressure gives a fact that air has weight. The weight of the atmosphere presses down and creates pressure on earth surface. The pressure at any point on earth's surface exerted by the weight of the air above is called atmospheric pressure. The atmospheric pressure on the earth's surface at sea level is one hundred thousand Pascal i.e.100 KPa. The atmospheric pressure decreases at a place with an increase in altitude.   4

    (a) What happens, when the pressure inside a sealed bottle exceeds the atmospheric pressure?
    (b) Ink does not spill out of an ink dropper until it is pressed. Why?
    (c) Write the cause of atmospheric pressure exerted on earth.
    (d) Why do our ears pop as we go higher up on mountains?
    (e) Why does a rubber sucker stick to a surface of wall, once it is pressed?

36. An experimental data of an activity on friction acting between a block and a table surface is shown below.   4

Sl. No.	Applied Force	Frictional force	State of the block
1	20 N	20 N	At rest
2	30 N	30N	At rest
3	40N	40N	At rest
4	50N	50N	Just about to slide
5	55N	45N	In motion
6	60N	45N	In motion
7	70N	45N	In motion
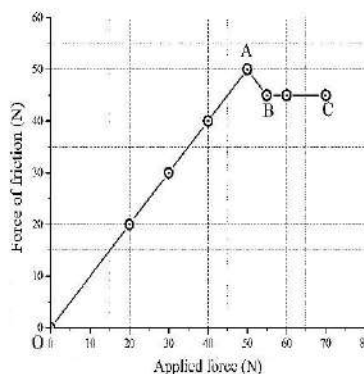
(a) Which type of friction is represented by the part BC in the graph?
(b) Find the value of force of limiting friction from the given data.
(c)What conclusion can you draw from the data shown in Sl. No. 1, 2 3 and 4 given in the above table?
(d) Arrange sliding friction, limiting friction and rolling friction in increasing order.
(e) Find the resultant force acting on the block according to the data given in Sl. No. 5 of the above table.

37. Coal is one of the fuels used to cook food. Earlier, it was used in railway engines to produce steam to run the engine. Coal is also used as a fuel in various industries. About 300 million years ago the earth had dense forests in low lying wetland areas. Due to natural processes, like flooding, these forests got buried under the soil. As more soil deposited over them, they were compressed. The temperature also rose as they sank deeper and deeper. Under high pressure and high temperature, dead plants got slowly converted to coal. Since it was formed from the remains of vegetation, coal is also called a fossil fuel.   4

(a) The fuel that is used in thermal power plant to produce electricity.
(b) Name the process for the formation of coal.
(c) Define the process that is mentioned in part (b).
(d) The burning of fossil fuels causes air pollution , name two gases that is produced after burning of these fossil fuels.
(e) Write the name of the earliest stage of coal.

38. Whenever you fall ill the doctor may give you some antibiotic tablets, capsules or injections. The source of these medicines is microorganisms. Streptomycin, tetracycline and erythromycin are some of the commonly known antibiotics which are made from fungi and bacteria. In 1929, Alexander Fleming was working on a culture of disease-causing bacteria. Suddenly he found the spores of a little green mould in one of his culture plates. He observed that the presence of mould prevented the growth of bacteria. In fact, it also killed many of these bacteria. From this the mould penicillin was prepared. When a disease-carrying microbe enters our body, the body produces antibodies to fight the invader. If dead or weakened microbes are introduced into a healthy body, the body fights and kills the invading bacteria by producing suitable antibodies. The antibodies remain in the body and we are protected from the disease-causing microbes forever. Several diseases, including cholera, tuberculosis, smallpox and hepatitis can be prevented by vaccination. Edward Jenner discovered the vaccine for small- pox in 1798. In your childhood, you must have been given injections to protect yourself against several diseases.

4

(a) Name two antibiotics one of which made from fungi and the other made from bacteria.
(b) Give a difference antibiotics and vaccine.
(c) If an invading bacterium enters our body, state the action of antibodies.
(d) Why is immune system essential for our health?
(e) Define immunization?

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D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST –II
SESSION 2024-2025

CLASS: VIII   **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE   **TIME: 3 HOURS**

General Instructions: -
- Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them.
- Question paper comprises six Sections- A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions and all are compulsory.
- Section A- Question Nos. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B- Question Nos. 21 to 24 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C- Question Nos. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Section D- Question Nos. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section E- Question Nos. 34 to 36 source-based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- Section –F Question no. 37 is map based questions carrying 6 marks with two parts 37(A) from Geography (3 marks) and 37 (B) from History (2 marks).
- Answer should be brief and to the point. The word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one choice in such questions is to be answered.
- Attach Map along with your answer book.
- In addition to this separate instruction are given with each section and question, whenever necessary.

Section -A

1. Identify the type of resources with the help of the given clue and choose the correct option.
   These types of resources are obtained from biosphere. (1)
   A) Abiotic Resources   B) Potential Resources   C) Stock Resources   D) Biotic Resources

2. Choose the most suitable reason for the African nations being less developed. (1)
   A) Most of the countries are devoid of resources.
   B) Most of the people are unskilled and illiterate.
   C) Most of the countries receive less amount of sunlight.
   D) Human resources are well-developed.

3. Which of the following resources can be recycled? (1)
   A) Coal, gold and silver   B) Coal, petroleum and iron
   C) Gold, silver and iron   D) Natural gas, gold and coal

4. (1)

   Identify the type of irrigation.
   A) Drip irrigation   B) Sprinkle irrigation
   C) Pivot irrigation   D) Surface irrigation

5. **Match Column I with Column II and Choose the correct option:** (1)

Column I	Column II
i. Afforestation	a. organic component of soil
ii. Contour ploughing	b. planting trees
iii. Shelter belt	c. desert region
iv. Humus	d. hill slope

A) i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d   B) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c

C) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b   D) i-b, ii-d, iii- c, iv-a

6. Match the names given in **Column 'A'** with the related information given in **Column 'B'** and choose the correct option given below as the answer. (1)

Column A	Column B
i) Lala Lajpat Rai	a) Kesari
ii) Subhash Chandra Bose	b) Unhappy Indian
iii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	c) Anandmath
iv) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	d) You give me blood I will give you freedom

Option

A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c ,iv-d   B) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

C) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c   D) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

7. Identify the monument shown below**.** (1)

Options:

A) Victoria Terminus, Mumbai   B) Victoria Memorial, Kolkata

C) Parliament House   D) Rashtrapati Bhawan

8. The British Library's Oriental and Indian office collection are the example of which source of information? (1)

A) Books   B) Letters, writings, speeches

C) Newspaper   D) Internet or Database

9. Match the crops in Column A with the places of their cultivation in Column B (1)

Column A	Column B
i) Sugarcane	a) Bihar
ii) Tea	b) Kerala
iii) Indigo	c) Maharashtra
iv) Pepper	d) Assam

Option

A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d   B) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

C) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a   D) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-c

10. Identify the features of the Ryotwari system (1)
    I) Ryotwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie
    II) It was introduced in the year 1820.
    III) It was introduced in South India and Bombay area.
    IV) The revenue was indirectly collected from the cultivators.
    Options: -
    A) Only I and II are correct   B) Only II and III correct
    C) Only I, II, and III are correct   D) Only II, III and IV correct

11. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** the economic cause of the revolt of 1857? (1)
    A) The common people faced unemployment and poverty due to annexation policy of the British.
    B) Industrial goods from Britain flooded the Indian market.
    C) The policy of annexation like Doctrine of Lapse created fear among the Indian rulers.
    D) The Zamindari system exploited the peasants who were forced to grow the crops required by the British industries.

12 Which Governor General of India started the policy of "Doctrine of Lapse"? (1)
    A) Lord Dalhousie   B) Warren Hastings
    C) Lord Bentinck   D) Robert Clive

13. Identify the feature of the preamble of the Indian constitution that makes India a democratic state. (1)
    A) Head of the state is President
    B) Socialism is our national goal.
    C) Every citizen has the freedom of religion.
    D) Administration of the country is run by elected representative.

14. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution aims at securing _____. (1)
    A) Fundamental Rights to all the individuals
    B) Fundamental Duties to all the citizens of India
    C) Security of tenure to all government servants
    D) Dignity of all individual and unity and integrity of the nation

15. Identify the Fundamental Right with the help of the picture given below. (1)

    A) Right to Freedom   B) Rights Against Exploitation
    C) Right to Equality   D) Right to Freedom of Religion.

16. Ramesh, a journalist, was arrested for publishing an article criticizing the government. Which Fundamental Right might have been violated? (1)
    A) Right to Equality
    B) Right to Freedom of speech and expression.
    C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
    D) Right to Freedom of Religion

17. **Match correctly the items given in Column A with those in Column B.** (1)

Column A	Column B
i) Concurrent list	a) Agriculture
ii) Union list	b) E-commerce
iii) Residuary list	c) Marriage and divorce
iv) State list	d) Foreign affairs

Option

A) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a   B) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

C) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d   D) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a

18. Two statements are marked with Assertion (A) and Reason (R) have been given below. Choose the correct option that follows: - (1)

Assertion (A): It takes hundreds of years to make just one centimeter of soil.

Reason (R): Soil is formed through the process of weathering.

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

19. Two statements are marked with Assertion (A) and Reason (R) have been given below. Choose the correct option that follows: - (1)

Assertion (A): The nineteenth century witnessed various measures adopted by the East India Company to extend and consolidate its control over India.

Reason (R): Unfortunately, India was divided into two countries—India and Pakistan.

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

20. Two statements are marked with Assertion (A) and Reason (R) have been given below. Choose the correct option that follows: - (1)

Assertion (A): All religions enjoy equal freedom in India.

Reason (R): India is a secular state.

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

Section-B

21. **"**Resources become usable when they are processed." Justify the statement with an example. (2)

22. The need to conserve soil from erosion has become one of the major environmental concerns. Suggests any four methods that can help in soil conservation. (2)

23. Identify the picture and mention his famous slogan. (2)

24. "India is a sovereign country." Explain the statement. (2)

Section-C

25. Enumerate the steps taken by the East India Company to establish its rule in India. (3)

26. Mention any three steps taken by the British to suppress the First War of Independence. (3)

OR

"The Revolt of 1857 was the outcome of the dissatisfaction among the Indian Sepoys against the British." Justify this statement with any three arguments.

27. "A Constitution is a body of fundamental rules according to which the government of a country functions". In this context discuss any three features of the Constitution. (3)

28. "If a person does not perform his/ her duties, others cannot enjoy their rights". In the light of the above statement discuss any three Fundamental Duties that every citizen is expected to perform. (3)

OR

"Our Fundamental Rights are not absolute or unlimited." Support this statement by giving three examples of restrictions on our Fundamental Rights.

29. State any three functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. (3)

Section -D

30. There is an urgent need for resource planning and conservation. Support the statement with three suitable arguments. Make a comparative study between actual resources and potential resources. (3+2)

OR

"Sustainable development and conservation are the need of the hour." Explain any three measures to be taken to conserve the resources for future generations. Make a comparative study between renewable and non-renewable resources. (3+2)

31. With the help of a diagram explain the hydrological cycle. (3+2)
Large dams have come under a lot of criticism from environmentalist. Justify with any two arguments how far their criticism is correct.

OR (5)

Suggest any five methods for the conservation of water.

32. Explain the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857. (5)

OR

Discuss any five changes that were made in the administration of India after the First War of Independence was suppressed brutally by the British.

33. Examine any five functions of the Union Parliament. (5)

OR

A. Differentiate between the two houses of the Parliament on the basis of their composition, election and tenure.
B. Discuss any two advantages of Universal Adult Franchise. (3+2)

Section -E

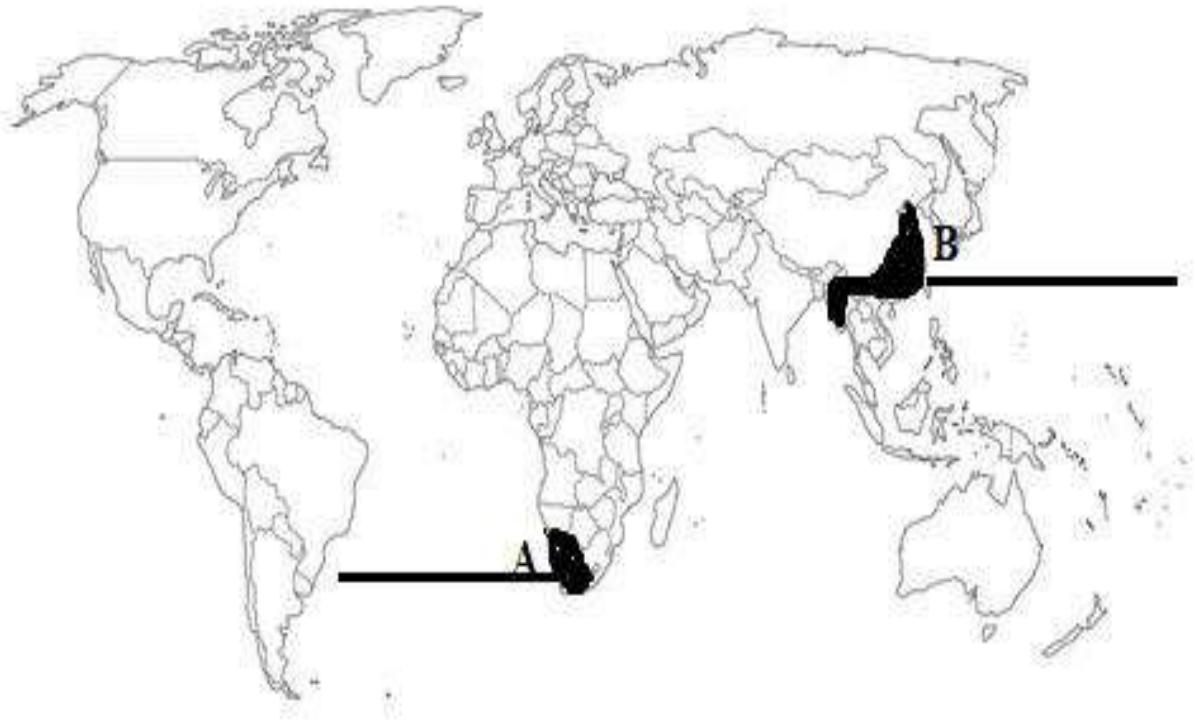34. **Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:**

Human needs and wants are neither uniform in all parts of the world nor static over the years. They generally grow and become complex with the process of change in the society. In ancient times, emphasis was mainly given on satisfying the basic needs, such as food, clothing and shelter which was derived from the natural environment. Even today, the pygmies of Africa eat edible plants, roots, flowers, fruits, and hunt animals. In advanced societies, greater emphasis is laid on the utilization of resources for satisfying the multifarious needs of human beings.

34.1 Name the continent the Pygmies belong to. (1)

34.2 Human needs and wants are neither uniform in all parts of the world nor static over the years. (1)
Give the reason for the same.

34.3 Draw a difference between the usage of resources of ancient time and today. (2)

35. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: -**
Almost every tribe had a tribal chief. But under the British rule, the chiefs lost all power and were forced to follow the laws made by the British officers in India. But the Britishers did not want shifting cultivation because it was difficult to control the movement of tribals. But the tribals wanted to continue shifting cultivation. The changes made in the forest laws by the British made the tribal life very difficult. Most of the forests were declared as the state property, especially, the reserved forests which produced timber. Many tribals had to move to other areas in search of livelihood. This created a shortage of labourers to cut trees for the railway sleepers and to transport logs.

35.1 State the impact of the British rule on the tribal chiefs. (1)

35.2 Why did the British not like shifting cultivation? (1)

35.3 Highlight any two adverse effects of the forest laws on the lives of tribals. (2)

36. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: -**
The intervention of the state in the religious and social practices of a particular religion may be aimed at eradicating certain social evils which are a stigma in the name of the present civilized society. For example, the practice of untouchability by the so-called 'upper castes' towards the 'low castes' has been abolished because it is based on discrimination and violates the Fundamental Rights. Similarly, personal laws based on religion can also be amended through the state intervention if they go against the principles of liberty, equality and justice. For example, right of inheritance in some communities has been amended.

36.1 Give a reason for the intervention of the state in the religious and social practice of a particular (1)
religion.

36.2 "The practice of untouchability by the so-called 'upper castes' towards the 'low caste' has been (1)
banned." Why?

36.3 Can the State provide funds to the religious institutions? Give reason in support of your answer. (2)

Section-F

37a) **Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the World. Identify** (3)
them and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
A) A region of low rainfall in southern part of Africa.
B) A region of high rainfall
On the same political outline map of the world locate and lebel the following:-
C) A region of high rainfall in South America.

37b) **On the political map of India, locate and label the name of the State.**
A) The tribe that practiced shifting cultivation. (2)
B) The tribe that raised the white flag as a symbol of Birsa Raj.

37a)   Name _____Class _____ Sec___ Roll No._____

37b)