

REVISION PLAN OF APRIL AND MAY

CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT ENGLISH (MS. EKTA KHURANA /AREEBA)

1. MY ELDER BROTHER

I Answer the following questions.

- 1) The elder brother was not good at academics. How does the narrator convey this?
- 2) What was the difference in the routines of two brothers?
- 3) What was the elder brother's reaction to failing for the second time?
- 4) Describe the timetable drawn by the narrator. How were the intent and reality completely different?
- 5) How did the elder brother's sermons change when he failed for the first time?

2. SOMEBODY'S MOTHER

I Answer the following questions.

- a) Why it was difficult for the women to cross the road?
- b) Who helped the old lady
- c) What was his reason for helping her?
- d) What was old woman's reaction to being helped?
- e) Pick out the examples of simile used in the poem.

II Read the extract and answer the following questions.

A. Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, afraid to stir.

- a) Who is the 'her'?
- b) Who did not offer help to her?
- c) Why was the lady afraid to stir?

B. God be kind to the noble boy Who is somebody's son and pride and joy.

- a) Name the poem and the poet.
- b) Who is the noble boy referred to?
- c) Why did she pray for him?

A MOST IMPORTANT PERSON

I Answer the following questions.

1. Unlike Miss Lucy, Chester is not shy at all. Give evidence from the story to support the answer.
2. In What ways is the friendship between Miss Lucy and Chester unusual and remarkable?
3. In the end why does Miss Lucy believe that Christmas is the most important time?
4. How is Chester a most important person for Miss Lucy?

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY

I Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Fyokla looking for Terenty?
2. Why did the little girl come looking especially for Terenty?
3. Why was Terenty respected?
4. What happened to Danilka? What caused the accident? How did Terenty help him?
5. What had Terenty learnt about the ants and the bees?
6. The story reflects Terenty's love for the children. Give three reasons to prove this.

PHRASE AND CLAUSE

PHRASE - A phrase is a group of related words. It does not contain a subject and a verb. There are different types of phrases.

Examples: 1. from the stairs

2. to run

3. playing the piano

CLAUSE - A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses.

Examples: 1. The play was funny.

2. Since the play was funny.

Q1 Identify the given words as a Phrase or a Clause

- _____ 1. Throwing papers along the streets
- _____ 2. While debris covered the park
- _____ 3. With broken glass in the alley
- _____ 4. Beside old trucks and cars
- _____ 5. No one lives there
- _____ 6. For lights on every corner
- _____ 7. If the expense is too great
- _____ 8. As he walked home
- _____ 9. Dragged up the subway steps
- _____ 10. Thousands of people walk every day

Q2 Underline the dependent clauses and circle the subordinating conjunctions (dependent words) that introduce the dependent clauses.

1. I refused to go because I had homework to do.

2. I could make good grades if I studied.
3. After I finish college, I'll get a job.
4. They were playing Frisbee while he was studying.
5. Her essay would have been better if she had rewritten it

DIARY ENTRY/NOTICE WRITING

- 1)
Yesterday it was your first day in your new school. You made new friends. Teachers were good to you and you liked the infrastructure of the school. Write about your experiences and feelings about the new school in your diary.
- 2) You are going on a school picnic with your classmates and teachers. You are very excited. The night before the trip you sit down to write your diary. Describe in about 150 words what you have planned for the picnic and how you hope to enjoy yourself there.
- 3) Write a diary entry discussing your viewpoint on whether it is better to be an only child or to have brothers and sisters sharing your home and life with you. Do not use more than 150–200 words.
- 4) You are Ridhima/ Rohan, the secretary of the Science Club of your school. Write a notice is not more than 50 words informing the students about the C V Raman National Science Exhibition to be held and requesting them to participate in it enthusiastically.
- 5) As secretary of the Debating Club of your school, Sacred Heart High School, write a notice not exceeding 50 words inviting the students to participate in the Annual Debate for Classes VII and VIII . The topic for the debate is 'Should uniforms be made compulsory in school?'

MATHEMATICS (MS. SHIVANGI)

Revision of Chapter 1 and 12

Rational numbers

- **Definition:** A number is called Rational number if it can be expressed in the form p/q where p and q are integers ($q > 0$). Example : $1/2, 4/3, 5/7, -2, 4, 0$ etc
- **Additive Inverse:** The additive inverse of a rational number is the same number with opposite sign.

In general, for a rational number a/b the additive inverse is $-a/b$.

0 is the additive identity for Rational numbers.

- Multiplicative inverse: A rational number a/b is called the reciprocal or multiplicative inverse of c/d if $a/b \times c/d = 1$.
One is the multiplicative identity for rational numbers.
- Rational numbers are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction and multiplication.
- The operations addition and multiplication are
 - (i) commutative for rational numbers.
 - (ii) associative for rational numbers.
- Distributivity of rational numbers: For all rational numbers a, b and c
 $a(b + c) = ab + ac$ and $a(b - c) = ab - ac$
- Rational numbers can be represented on a number line.
- Between any two given rational numbers there are countless rational numbers.

Q-1) What is the Multiplicative identity for rational numbers?

Q-2) What is the Additive identity for rational numbers?

Q-3) Write the additive inverse of (i) $-4/5$ (ii) $-6/-5$ (iii) $25/-16$.

Q-4) Write the multiplicative inverse (i) -5 (ii) $3/5$ (iii) 6
(iv) $-5/8 \times -3/7$.

Q-5) Multiply $6/13$ by the reciprocal of $-7/16$.

Q-6) The numbers _____ and _____ are their own reciprocals.

Q-7) Verify commutative property of multiplication for the following:

$$x = \frac{-5}{12} \text{ and } y = \frac{11}{13}$$

Q-8) Solve using distributive property $\left(\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{4}{12}\right) + \left(\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{-3}{9}\right)$

Q-9) Represent the following rational numbers on number line :

$$1/3, -8/5, 11/6, -7/3$$

Q-10) Insert 10 rational numbers between $-1/4$ and $-2/5$.

Chapter - 12 Exponents and Powers

Laws of Exponents:

- 1) $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$
- 2) $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$
- 3) $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$
- 4) $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
- 5) $a^m \times b^m = (a \times b)^m$
- 6) $a^m \div b^m = (a \div b)^m$
- 7) $a^0 = 1$

Q-1) Find the value of:

i) 5^{-2} ii) $\frac{1}{4^{-4}}$

Q-2) Simplify: $\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} \right\} \div \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2}$

Q-3) Simplify:

(i) $(5^{-1} \times 2^{-1})^2$

(ii) $(2^{-1} \div 4^{-1})^3$

Q-4) Find the value of x for which $5^{2x} \div 5^{-3} = 5^5$

Q-5) Simplify: $\frac{25 \times t^{-4}}{5^{-3} \times 10 \times t^{-8}}$

Q-6) Express the following numbers in standard form:

(i) 5430000000000000

(ii) 0.000000023

Q-7) Write the following numbers in the usual form:

(i) 4.34×10^5

(ii) 3.14×10^{-7}

Activity based Question:

Q-1) Ravi donated $\frac{1}{10}$ of his salary to an orphanage, $\frac{1}{3}$ of his salary spent on food, $\frac{1}{4}$ of his salary on rent and electricity and $\frac{1}{20}$ of his salary on telephone. This month he donated ₹5000 in prime minister relief fund. He was left with ₹3000 with him, find his monthly salary.

Q-2) Find the distance of sun from all the planets and express it in standard form.

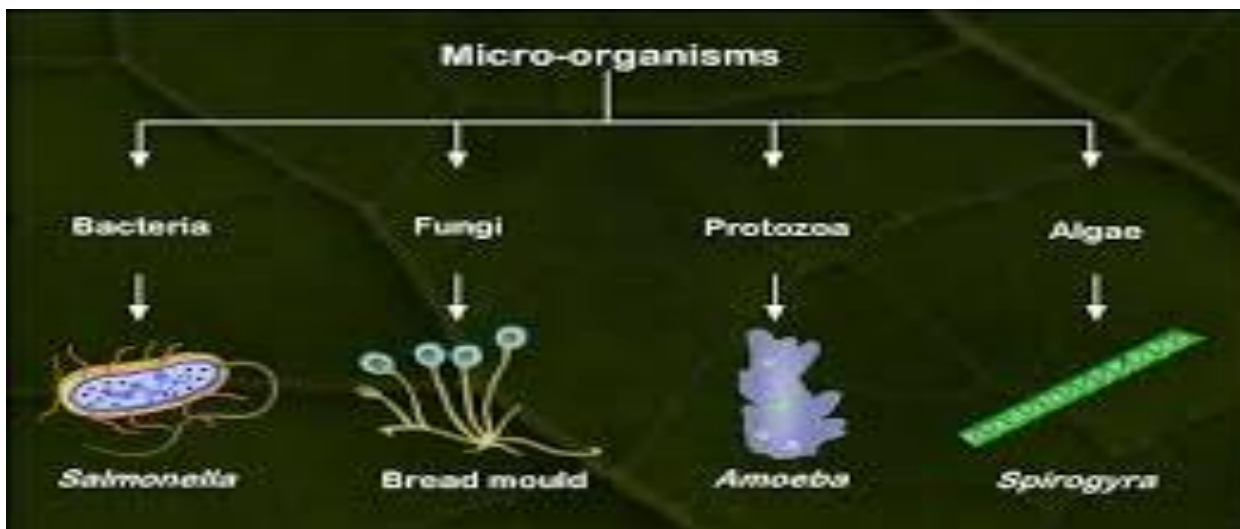
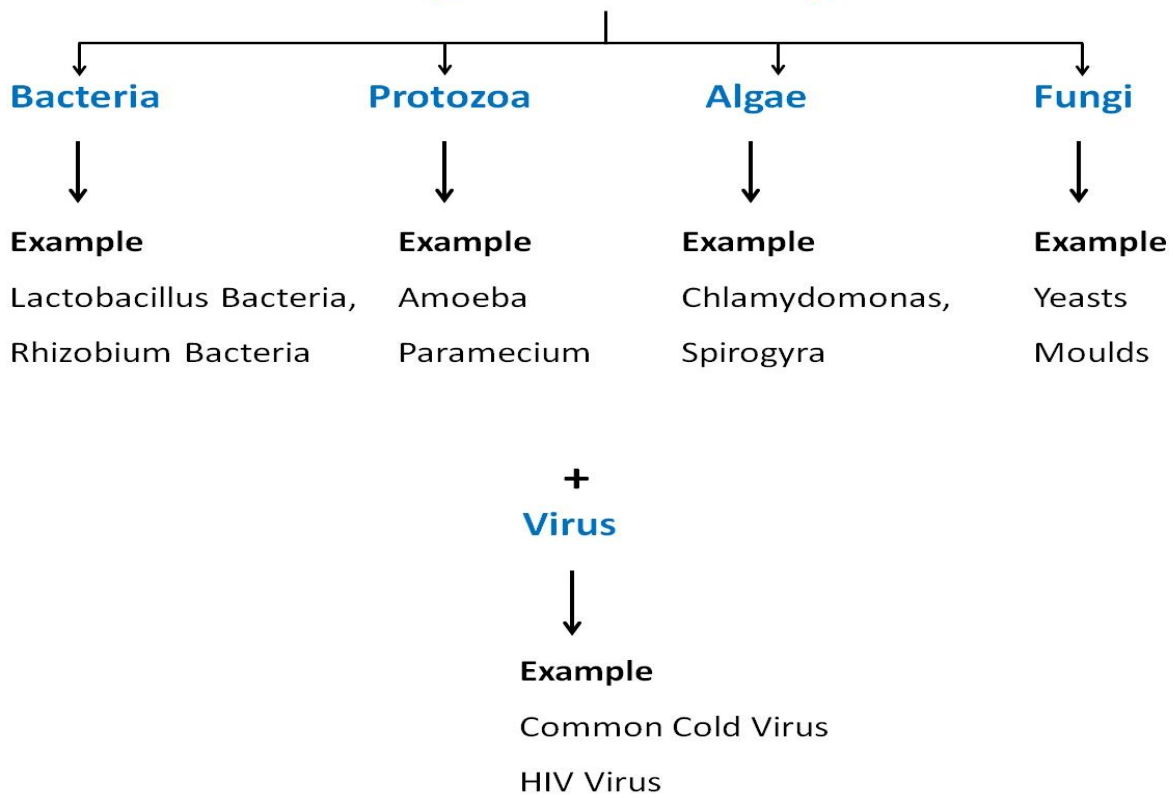
Q11.	If 80 newton force is applied on 20 m ² area the find pressure.												
Q12.	Synthetic fibre is need of time' comment on it.												
Q13	<p>Match items in column A with those in column B.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i) Kharif crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(a) Food for cattle</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii) Rabi crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(b) Urea and superphosphate</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii) Chemical fertilisers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant wastes</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv) Organic manure</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(d) Wheat, gram, pea</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">(e) Paddy and maize</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	(i) Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle	(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and superphosphate	(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant wastes	(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea		(e) Paddy and maize
A	B												
(i) Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle												
(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and superphosphate												
(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung urine and plant wastes												
(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea												
	(e) Paddy and maize												
Q14.	Why the tip of nail is pointed?												
Q15.	Complete the following (a) Polyester + cotton = ----- (b) Polyester + wool =-----												
Q16.	Explain why the following are made of thermosetting plastics. (a) Saucepan handles (b) Electric plugs/switches/plug boards												
Q17.	The pressure of a gas contained in a cylinder with a movable piston is 300 Pa. The area of the piston is 0.5 m ² . Calculate the force that is exerted on the piston.												
Q18.	Calculate the pressure produced by a force of 800 N acting on an area of 2.0 m ²												
Q19.	Explain 5 R'S.												
Q20.	Write an activity to show that the cotton absorbs more water then synthetic cloths.												
Q21.	Write the full form of PET and PVC.												
Q22.	Show by an example that plastic is non –reactive.												
Q23.	Write two uses of nylon.												
Q24.	What are the weed ?How can we control them?												
Q25.	Differentiate between manure and fertilizer.												
Q26.	Explain the two irrigation method which conserve water.												
Q27.	Why does bleeding through nose starts in some people when they go on high mountain?												

Micro-Organism friend and foe

SCIENCE (MS. JAYSHREE JOSHI)

Flow chart

Different Types of Microorganisms



KEY words :- Chp- Micro-Organism friend and foe

KEYWORDS

ALGAE

ANTIBIOTICS

ANTIBODIES

BACTERIA

CARRIER

COMMUNICABLE-
DISEASES

FERMENTATION

FUNGI

LACTOBACILLUS

MICROORGANISM

NITROGEN CYCLE

NITROGEN FIXATION

PASTEURIZATION

PATHOGEN

PRESERVATION

PROTOZOA

RHIZOBIUM

VACCINE

VIRUS

YEAST

WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- Microorganisms are too small and are not visible to the unaided eye.
- They can live in all kinds of environment, ranging from ice cold climate to hot springs and deserts to marshy lands.
- Microorganisms are found in air, water and in the bodies of plants and animals.
- They may be unicellular or multicellular.
- Microorganisms include bacteria, fungi, protozoa and some algae. Viruses, though different from the above mentioned living organisms, are considered microbes.
- Viruses are quite different from other microorganisms. They reproduce only inside the host organism; bacterium, plant or animal cell.
- Some microorganisms are useful for commercial production of medicines and alcohol.
- Some microorganisms decompose the organic waste and dead plants and animals into simple substances and clean up the environment.
- Protozoans cause serious diseases like dysentery and malaria.
- Some of the microorganisms grow on our food and cause food poisoning.
- Some microorganisms reside in the root nodules of leguminous plants. They can fix nitrogen from air into soil and increase the soil fertility.
- Some bacteria and blue green algae present in the soil fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and convert into nitrogenous compounds.
- Certain bacteria convert compounds of nitrogen present in the soil into nitrogen gas which is released to the atmosphere.

SOCIAL STUDY

SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY (MS. NIDA)

Chapter 2

Water

- Important & renewable resource.
- Three fourth of earth's surface is covered with water, therefore the earth is called water planet
- Ocean covers two-thirds of the earth's surface whose water is saline & not fit for human consumption.
- Fresh water accounts for only 2.7 percent.
- Only 1% of fresh water is available & fit for human use which is found as ground water.
- An abundance of water only seems to vary because it is in constant motion, cycling through the oceans, the air, the land & back again, through the processes of evaporation precipitation & run-off. This is known as water cycle .
- **Use of water by humans:** Not only for drinking & washing but also for agriculture. Industries , Generating electricity through reservoirs of dams are the other usages.

Factors responsible for shortages in supply of fresh water:

- Increasing population.
- Rising demands for food & cash crops.
- Increasing urbanization.

Problems of water Availability:

- Areas facing shortages in fresh water supply:
Most of Africa ,west Asia , South Asia, parts of western USA, North-West Mexico, Parts of South America & Entire Australia.
- Water shortage may be a result of variation in seasonal or annual precipitation or the scarcity is caused by over-exploitation & contamination of water sources.

Conservation of water resources:

- Major contaminants: Discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage, agricultural chemicals & industrial effluents in water bodies.

Measures that can be taken to minimize the loss of water

- Increase forest & other vegetation to slow the surface runoff & replenish underground water.
- Water harvesting also save surface runoff.
- The canals should be properly lined to minimize losses by water seepage.
- Using sprinklers for irrigation.
- Using drip or trickle irrigation in dry areas.

Video link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLkbM6GfIN8&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KmroszYAxEU&feature=youtu.be>

Question & Answers

1. Why is earth called a water planet.

Ans.

- Water is found in Abundance on the earth.
- It covers about 75% of the earth surface because of these two reasons earth is called a water planet

2. Define rain water harvesting

Ans.

- Rain water harvesting is a process of collecting rain water from roof tops & directing it to an appropriate location where it is stored for future use.

Short Answer type questions(unsolved)

1. What are the other uses of water, besides drinking ?
2. What are reasons of fresh water shortage(three points) ?
3. Suggest three ways to conserve Water.

Long answer type questions

1. What measures can be taken to minimize the loss of water ?

Activity

- Find out the states in India which adopt water harvesting system.

SUBJECT HISTORY (MS. POONAM PATHAK)

Chapter 1 The Indian Constitution

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGLIWGCPuzk>

Exercises

1. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

Answer: There are various reasons why a democratic country needs a Constitution:

1. The basic ideals on the basis of which we as citizens aspire to live in our country are mentioned in the Constitution.
2. It tells the fundamental nature of society
3. To define the nature of the political system of the country
4. It states a set of rules based on which people belonging to different religions and communities can peacefully co-exist with each other.

2. Look at the wordings of the two documents given below. The first column is from the 1990 Nepal Constitution. The second column is from the more recent Constitution of Nepal.

1990 Constitution of Nepal Part 7: Executive	2015 Constitution of Nepal Part 7: Federal Executive
Article 35: Executive Power: The executive power of the Kingdom of Nepal shall be vested in his Majesty and the Council of Ministers	Article 75: Executive Power: The Executive Power of Nepal shall, pursuant to this Constitution and law, be vested in the Council of Ministers

What is the difference in who exercises 'Executive Power' in the above two Constitutions of Nepal?

Answer: In Article 35 of the 1990 Constitution of Nepal, the powers to rule the country, to set rules and to manage the country are all vested in the King of the country and the Ministers appointed under him.

However, Article 75 of the 2015 Constitution of Nepal states that the rules, governance and management of the country will be based on the laws mentioned in the Constitution of the country under the supervision of the Ministers.

3. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Answer: In a democracy, the citizens of the country are responsible for electing their leaders. However, there is always a possibility that the leaders might misuse their authority and use it for wrong purposes. Hence the constitution has provided measures to safeguard the country against such misuse of powers.

4. In each of the following situations, identify the minority. Write one reason why you think it is important to respect the views of the minority in each of these situations.

(a) In a school with 30 teachers, 20 of them are male.

Answer: The minority here are the 10 female teachers teaching in the school. It is important to keep the point of view of the female teachers in mind, because despite being a minority, their opinions are of great importance and no decision made keeping the majority views in mind, should cause discomfort for the female teachers.

(b) In a city, 5 percent of the population are Buddhists.

Answer: Here, the minority is the 5 percent Buddhist population in the city. Their views should be respected. Just because they are in a minority with different religious beliefs, they should not be disrespected. Any decision should be taken keeping in mind the religious feelings of the Buddhist population.

(c) In a factory mess for all employees, 80 percent are vegetarians.

Answer: The minority here are the 20 per cent non-vegetarians having food at the factory mess. It is important that the food prepared in the factory mess must be prepared for both vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

(d) In a class of 50 students, 40 belong to more well-off families.

Answer: In this case, the minority are the 10 students who do not belong to well-off families. It is important to keep their viewpoints in mind, because they may not be able to contribute to the various expenses required by the school and they should not feel humiliated for the same.

5. The column on the left lists some of the key features of the Indian Constitution. In the other columns write two sentences, in your own words, on why you think this feature is important:

Answer:

Key Feature	Significance
Federalism	It is important, because in a country like India, there are people living at different levels and only one level of government cannot govern them. Hence, to form a government for the different levels is important. The Panchayati Raj is responsible for governing the village, the state government is responsible for governing the state and the Central Government is responsible for governing the entire country.
Separation of Powers	There are three organs of governance: legislature, executive and judiciary. Each of these organs have different powers and serve different functions. In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of government, the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers.

<p>Fundamental Rights</p>	<p>The Fundamental Rights are a set of rights that the Constitution offers to every citizen of the country. These rights include the Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and the Right to Constitutional remedies. These rights give every citizen of the country the right to be considered as an equal, to not get discriminated based on caste, culture or religion, to get equal educational opportunities and to be equal in front of the law.</p>
<p>Parliamentary Form of Government</p>	<p>A democratic government is one where the citizens of the country have the right to elect their representatives. When the Constitution was being made, it was made sure that every citizen of the country irrespective of caste, colour, creed and religion will have the right to elect their leaders under universal adult suffrage, i.e. where the right to vote will be given to all.</p>

ACTIVITY:-1

MAP WORK-Identify the flags and Shade the different countries from where the the Indian Constitution has adopted.



ACTIVITY -2



ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

- On 26 November 1949 the constitution was finally approved and signed the member of the constituent assembly.
- It took 3 years and costed Rs 6.4 crores.
- The new constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950.
- C. Rajagopalachari took over from Lord Mountbatten and became the first Governor General of India.
- India became a republic and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President.

The Indian Constitution Summary

students will study about the Indian Constitution and how it has shaped to form a proper governance scheme for the people of the country. The importance of the Constitution in a democratic country is what the author discusses in this chapter.

The key features of the Indian Constitution have been talked about in detail in this chapter. Given below are the important features of the Indian Constitution:

1. Federalism: the existence of more than one level of Government.
2. Parliamentary Form of Government: the right to vote for each citizen of the country irrespective of caste or creed
3. Separation of Powers: the three organs of government – judiciary, legislature and executive.
4. Fundamental Rights: The six major fundamental rights that every citizen of the country deserves as per the Indian Constitution
5. Secularism: A country that promotes religious freedom for all its citizens

पुनरावृत्तिकार्यपत्रम्

संस्कृत (MR. SANJAY CHAUHAN)

प्र १ अधोलिखित गद्यांशम् पठित्वा उत्तराणि लिखत -

संसारस्य सर्वेषु प्राणीषु मानवाःश्रेष्ठाः सन्ति । मानवाः असंभवं अपि कार्यं संभवं अकुर्वन् ,किन्तु अस्य कृते परिश्रमं एकमात्रम् साधनं अस्ति ।परिश्रमी मानवस्य किमपि लक्ष्यं अवश्यं भवेत् ।

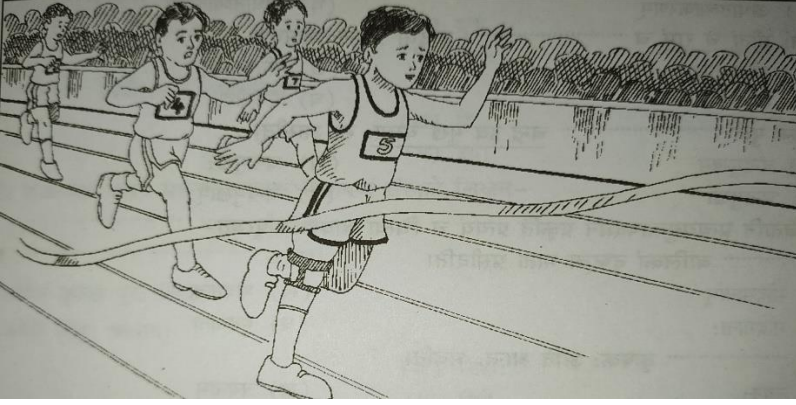
यस्य प्राप्ति हेतु सः यत्नं कुर्यात् ।लक्ष्यं हीनं जीवनम् तु पशुतुल्यमेव ।लक्ष्यं अपि परहितकारकं च भवेत्। एतादृशेन लक्ष्येण अस्माकं जीवनम् उत्साहपूर्णं भविष्यति। परोपकारेण एव मनुष्यः जीवने वास्तविकम् सुखं शान्तिं च आप्नोति ।यदि जनाः आलोचनां कुर्वन्ति ,फलस्य चिन्तां विना अग्रे गमनम् एवं अस्माकं कर्तव्यम् ।

1 अस्माकम् लक्ष्यं कीदृशं भवेत् ?

2 जीवने किं अवश्यं भवेत् ?

- 3 मनुष्या जीवने केन वास्तविकं सुखं आप्नोति ?
- 4 कीदृशं जीवनम् पशु तुल्यम् एव ?
- 5 अन्तिम वाक्यात् एकं अव्यय पदं चित्वा लिखत ?
- 6 के मानवाःश्रेष्ठाः सन्ति ?
- ७ किम् साधनं अस्ति ?
- ८ परिश्रमी मानवस्य किम् भवेत् ?
- ९ अस्य गद्याशस्य उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।

प्र २ चित्रं दृष्ट्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत-



मञ्जूषा -(प्रसन्नाः ,खेलदिवसः ,धावकाः ,धावन्ति, कुर्वन्ति)

- १ अद्य विद्यालयस्यअस्ति ।
- २ चित्रे चत्वारःसन्ति ।
- ३ ते सर्वे धावकाः तीव्रं।
- ४ विद्यालयस्य छात्राःभवन्ति ।
- ५ छात्राः धावकानां उत्साहवर्धनं।

प्र ३ विद्यालयस्य पर्यटन कार्य क्रमस्य अनुमतिहेतो पितरं प्रति पत्रम् लिखत-

आदरणीय पितृपाद

.....

.....,

भुवनेश्वरतः

तिथि

अत्र कुशलं वर्तते।अग्रिममासे अस्माकंछात्राः शैक्षिकः-भ्रमणे गमिष्यन्ति। अहम् अपि तैः सह

इच्छामि। मम समीपे एतदर्थं पर्याप्तं अस्ति। अतः इच्छामि कृपया शीघ्रं ददातु ।

भवतः

.....

मन्जूषा-(पुत्र ,सादरं प्रणाम ,छात्रावसः, विद्यालयस्य, चित्तोगढम्. गन्तुं , धनम्, भवदाज्ञाम् ,रमेशः,अनुमतिं)

प्र ४ तत्सम -तद्भव शब्दानां मेलनं चिनुत -

- १ लोभी ----- १. -कटु २. लुब्ध ३. तृणम् ४.मधुमक्षिका

२ तिनका -----	१. -कटु	२. लुब्ध	३. तृणम्	४. मधुमक्षिका
३ कडवा -----	१. -कटु	२. लुब्ध	३. तृणम्	४. मधुमक्षिका
४ मधुमक्खी -----	१. -कटु	२. लुब्ध	३. तृणम्	४. मधुमक्षिका

प्र ५ प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -

१ गुणाः गुणज्ञेषु गुणाः भवन्ति ।	१. के	२. किं	३. कः
२ नद्यः सुस्वादुतोयाः भवन्ति ।	१. कः	२. के	३. किं
३ लुब्धस्य यशः नश्यति ।	१. कस्य	२. किं	३. केन्
४ क्षुधार्त सिंहः आहारं न प्राप्तवान् ।	१. कीदृशः	२. कः	३. कस्य
५ शृगालः बिले वसति स्म ।	१. कुत्र	२. कदा	३. कति

प्र ६ उचितं अर्थं लिखत --

१ अन्तरे	१. बीच मे	२. शर्त
२ रवः	१. आवाज	२. भूख
३ गुणज्ञेषु	१. गुणियो मे	२. जल
४ समयः	१. किसी	२. शर्त

प्र ७ उचित धातुरूपाणि चिनुत -

१ गम् लङ्ग लकार प्रथम पुरुष एक वचनं ---	१. अगच्छत्	२. अगच्छन्
२ कृ लट् लकार प्रथम पुरुष एक वचनं ---	१. अकरोत्	२. करोति
३ भू लृट् लकार मध्यं पुरुष द्वि वचनं ---	१. भविष्यति	२. भविष्यथः
४ पा लृट् लकार मध्यं पुरुष बहुवचनं ---	१. पास्यति	२. पास्यथ
५ पा लट् लकार प्रथम पुरुष बहु वचनं--	१. पिबन्ति	२. पिबति
६ अस् लट् लकार प्रथम पुरुष बहु वचनं---	१. अस्ति	२. सन्ति
७ अस् लृट् लकार मध्यं पुरुष द्वि वचनं ---	१. भविष्यति	२. भविष्यथः

SUBJECT COMPUTER (MR. PRAVEEN)

Ch-1 and Ch-2

- a) A..... is used to extract information from a database.
- (b) The extension of a file in Microsoft Access is
- (c) Access does not allow..... entries in a field that is primary key.
- (d) Microsoft Access is a..... software.

Write shortcut keys for the following.

- (a) To save a database.....
- (b) To quit Microsoft Access
- (c) To open an existing database..... (d) To rename a table.....

Identify the data type for the following fields

- (a) Roll No.....
- (b) Amount.....
- (c) Date of join.....
- (d) Date of birth
- (e) Time of delivery.....
- (f) Name.....
- (g) Details of Product

हिंदी असाइनमेंट - 8

ध्वनि, भगवान के डाकिये, बस की यात्रा, लाख की चूड़ियां (पुनरावृत्ति कार्य)/ कक्षा 8

(उपलब्धकर्ता: मिस सुजाता परमार)

ध्वनि

I. बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

दिए गए विकल्पों में से निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. 'ध्वनि' कविता के रचयिता निम्नलिखित में से कौन हैं?
(क) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'
(ख) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'
(ग) सुमित्रानंदन पंत
(घ) महादेवी वर्मा
2. 'मेरे वन में मृदुल वसंत' - यहाँ 'वन' किसके प्रतीक के रूप में है?
(क) जंगल के (ख) उद्यान के
(ग) प्रकृति के (घ) कवि के जीवन के
3. वसंत आने से वृक्षों की बढ़ गई है।
(क) कोमलता (ख) मधुरता
(ग) चंचलता (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
4. कवि निम्नलिखित में से किस तरह की कलियों पर अपना कर फेरना चाहता है?
(क) पुष्पित (ख) मुदित
(ग) स्वप्निल (घ) निद्रित

5. कवि पुष्प-पुष्प से क्या खींच लेना चाहता है?
(क) मिठास (ख) पराग
(ग) खुशबू (घ) तंद्रालस लालसा
6. आलस्य में डूबे युवाओं के लिए कविता में कौन-सा शब्द प्रयुक्त है?
(क) प्रत्यूष (ख) पुष्प
(ग) वसंत (घ) नवजीवन का अमृत
7. कवि कलियों को कौन-सा संदेश देना चाहता है?
(क) कोयल कूकने का
(ख) भौरों के गुंजार करने का
(ग) सूरज निकलने का
(घ) मनोहर प्रभात का
8. कवि पुष्पों को सहर्ष किससे सींचना चाहता है?
(क) नवजीवन के अमृत से
(ख) नवजीवन के जल से
(ग) नवजीवन की वर्षा से
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
9. कवि खिले फूलों को कहाँ का द्वार दिखाना चाहता है?
(क) मंदिर का (ख) विद्यालय का
(ग) अनंत का (घ) उद्यान का

लाख की चूड़ियां

2. बदलू यह कार्य सदा ही एक मचिये पर बैठकर किया करता था जो बहुत ही पुरानी थी। बगल में ही उसका हुक्का रखा रहता जिसे वह बीच-बीच में पीता रहता। गाँव में मेरा दोपहर का समय अधिकतर बदलू के पास बीतता। वह मुझे 'लला' कहा करता और मेरे पहुँचते ही मेरे लिए तुरंत एक मचिया मँगा देता। मैं घंटों बैठे-बैठे उसे इस प्रकार चूड़ियाँ बनाते देखता रहता। लगभग रोज़ ही वह चार-छह जोड़े चूड़ियाँ बनाता। पूरा जोड़ा बना लेने पर वह उसे बेलन पर चढ़ाकर कुछ क्षण चुपचाप देखता रहता मानो वह बेलन न होकर किसी नववधू की कलाई हो। (पृष्ठ 6)

- प्रश्न 1.** बदलू क्या कार्य किया करता था?
- (क) हुक्का पीता था
 - (ख) काँच की चूड़ियाँ बनाया करता था
 - (ग) लाख की चूड़ियाँ बनाया करता था
 - (घ) बेलन को देखता रहता था
2. लेखक बदलू से अधिकतर कब मिलता था?
- (क) रात के समय
 - (ख) सबेरे के समय
 - (ग) शाम के समय
 - (घ) दोपहर के समय
3. बदलू प्रतिदिन कितनी चूड़ियाँ बना लिया करता था?
- (क) तीन-चार जोड़े
 - (ख) चार-छह जोड़े
 - (ग) चार-पाँच जोड़े
 - (घ) पाँच-छह जोड़े
4. बेलन पर चढ़ी चूड़ियाँ बदलू को कैसी लगती थीं?
- (क) नई जैसी
 - (ख) नारी की कलाईयों जैसी
 - (ग) बहुत सुंदर
 - (घ) नववधू की कलाई पर सजी जैसी
5. लेखक द्वारा बदलू के लिए मचियाँ मँगवाने से किस भाव की पुष्टि होती है?
- (क) दयालुता के भाव की
 - (ख) समानता के भाव की
 - (ग) सहानुभूति के भाव की
 - (घ) सम्मान देने के भाव की

3. बदलू मनिहार था। चूड़ियाँ बनाना उसका पैतृक पेशा था और वास्तव में वह बहुत ही सुंदर चूड़ियाँ बनाता था। उसकी बनाई हुई चूड़ियों की खपत भी बहुत थी। उस गाँव में तो सभी स्त्रियाँ उसकी बनाई हुई चूड़ियाँ पहनती ही थीं, आस-पास के गाँवों के लोग भी उससे चूड़ियाँ ले जाते थे। परंतु वह कभी भी चूड़ियों को पैसों से बेचता न था। उसका अभी तक वस्तु-विनिमय का तरीका था और लोग अनाज के बदले उससे चूड़ियाँ ले जाते थे। बदलू स्वभाव से बहुत सीधा था। मैंने कभी भी उसे किसी से झगड़ते नहीं देखा। हाँ, शादी-विवाह के अवसरों पर वह अवश्य ज़िद पकड़ जाता था। जीवनभर चाहे कोई उससे मुफ्त चूड़ियाँ ले जाए।

(पृष्ठ 6)

- प्रश्न 1. बदलू का पैतृक पेशा क्या था?
- काँच की चूड़ियाँ बनाना
 - लाख की चूड़ियाँ बनाना
 - पैसों के बदले चूड़ियाँ बेचना
 - इनमें से कोई नहीं
2. आस-पास के गाँवों के लोगों द्वारा चूड़ियाँ ले जाने से क्या पता चलता है?
- दूसरा और चूड़ी बनाने वाला न होना
 - लोग बदलू से डरते थे
 - उसकी चूड़ियाँ बहुत सुंदर होती थीं
 - उसकी चूड़ियाँ बहुत महँगी होती थीं
3. वस्तु-विनिमय का अर्थ है—
- पैसे से वस्तुएँ खरीदना
 - वस्तुओं के बदले वस्तुएँ देना-लेना
 - वस्तुएँ सँभालकर रखना
 - वस्तुओं का मूल्य कम होना
4. शादी-विवाह के अवसर पर बदलू किस बात के लिए ज़िद पकड़ता था?
- चूड़ियाँ देने के लिए
 - वस्तुएँ प्राप्त करने के लिए
 - चूड़ियों का अधिकाधिक मूल्य पाने के लिए
 - मुफ्त चूड़ियाँ न देने के लिए
5. 'पैतृक' शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय कौन-सा है?
- क
 - इक
 - अक
 - ऋक

बस की यात्रा

4. इंजन सचमुच स्टार्ट हो गया। ऐसा, जैसे सारी बस ही इंजन है और हम इंजन के भीतर बैठे हैं। काँच बहुत कम बचे थे। जो बचे थे, उनसे हमें बचना था। हम फ़ौरन खिड़की से दूर सरक गए। इंजन चल रहा था। हमें लग रहा था कि हमारी सीट के नीचे इंजन है।

(पृष्ठ 14)

प्रश्न 1. “इंजन सचमुच स्टार्ट हो गया”—ऐसा क्यों कहा गया है?

- (क) बस की सुंदर स्थिति के कारण
- (ख) ड्राइवर की दशा के कारण
- (ग) बस की दशा और पहली बार में ही स्टार्ट होने के कारण
- (घ) बस देखकर लगता नहीं था कि यह स्टार्ट होगी

2. लेखक को इंजन के भीतर बैठने का अनुभव क्यों हो रहा था?

- (क) सर्दी के कारण
- (ख) शोर एवं कंपन के कारण
- (ग) ड्राइवर की निकटता के कारण
- (घ) मित्रों के साथ गपशप के कारण

3. गद्यांश से बस की किस विशेषता का पता चलता है?

- (क) बस सुंदर थी
- (ख) बस स्टार्ट हो जाती थी
- (ग) बस में शीशे थे
- (घ) बस खटारा हालत में थी

4. “उनसे हमें बचना था।”—लेखक किससे बचना चाह रहा था?

- (क) बस से
- (ख) शोर से
- (ग) धुँ से
- (घ) काँच के टुकड़ों से

5. “हम फ़ौरन खिड़की से दूर सरक गए”—वाक्य में रेखांकित अंश है—

- (क) सर्वनाम
- (ख) संज्ञा
- (ग) क्रिया
- (घ) विशेषण

I. बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

दिए गए विकल्पों में से निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. 'भगवान के डाकिये' नामक कविता निम्नलिखित में से किस कवि द्वारा लिखी गई है?
(क) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'
(ख) रामदरश मिश्र
(ग) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
2. 'भगवान के डाकिये' कविता में भगवान के डाकिये किन्हें कहा गया है?
(क) पक्षी और पर्वत को
(ख) बादल और आकाश को
(ग) पक्षी और बादल को
(घ) पक्षी और आकाश को
3. 'भगवान के डाकिये' का एक महादेश से दूसरे महादेश तक जाना किस ओर संकेत करता है?
(क) वे नदी-नाले आसानी से पार कर लेते हैं
(ख) उन्हें अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करना पड़ता है
(ग) वे इंसान द्वारा बनाई सीमा में बँधकर काम नहीं करते
(घ) उन्हें कहीं भी आना-जाना अच्छा लगता है
4. 'भगवान के डाकिये' द्वारा लाई चिट्ठियों को कौन नहीं पढ़ पाता?
(क) मनुष्य (ख) पानी
(ग) पेड़ (घ) पहाड़
5. एक देश की धरती दूसरे देश की धरती को निम्नलिखित में से क्या भेजती है?
(क) धूल (ख) फल
(ग) फूल (घ) सुगंध
6. एक देश की धरती द्वारा भेजा गया 'सौरभ' दूसरे देश की धरती तक कैसे पहुँचता है?
(क) कमल के पत्ते पर नदी-मार्ग से
(ख) पक्षियों के पंखों पर सवार होकर वायु-मार्ग से

- (ग) फूलों के माध्यम से
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
7. एक देश की भाप दूसरे देश तक किस रूप में जाती है?
(क) पानी के रूप में
(ख) बोटलों में बंद होकर
(ग) बर्फ के रूप में
(घ) भाप के रूप में
8. एक देश की भाप का दूसरे देश में जाना क्या संदेश छोड़ जाता है?
(क) हमें भाप लेकर दूसरे देश में जाना चाहिए
(ख) हमें पानी बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए
(ग) हमें पानी लेकर दूसरे देश में जाना चाहिए
(घ) हमें अपने-पराये की भावना त्यागकर काम करते हुए एकता बनाए रखना चाहिए
9. भगवान के डाकियों द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों में निहित संदेश का मनुष्य क्या करता है?
(क) उनके अनुरूप आचरण करता है
(ख) उनका अनुमान लगाता है
(ग) उन्हें पढ़कर दूसरों को सुनाता है
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
10. 'भगवान के डाकिये' कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन अधिक समझदार है?
(क) मनुष्य
(ख) पक्षी
(ग) पेड़-पौधे, पानी, पहाड़
(घ) बादल और आकाश