EAST POINT SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT 15 (7-8-2020)

CLASS-VIII

ENGLISH

SUB. TEA. MS. EKTA KHURANA / MS. AREBA

STORY WRITING

LEARNING OUTCOMES / OBJECTIVES

- **The students will be able to write story with the given clues.**
- **The students will be able to comprehend short stories.**
- **Define and explain the characteristics of short stories and narratives**
- **Analyze characteristics of short stories**

What is a story writing?

A story writing is work of "fiction or imagination" that is usually written in "easily understandable grammatical structure" with "natural flow of speech". Story writing is meant to be read at single sitting and therefore it should be as direct and brief as possible.

Typically story writing has five key elements – Character (fewer is better), Setting (brief but poetic and vivid), Plot (as simple and interesting as possible), Conflict (intense but one), and Theme (relating to majority of readers).

The five key elements (or stages) of a Story Writing are as follows-

Character- A character is someone or something that takes part in actions depicted in the short story. It could be a living person, a dead person, a ghost, an imaginary character, a robot, a dog, a toy… unlimited list.

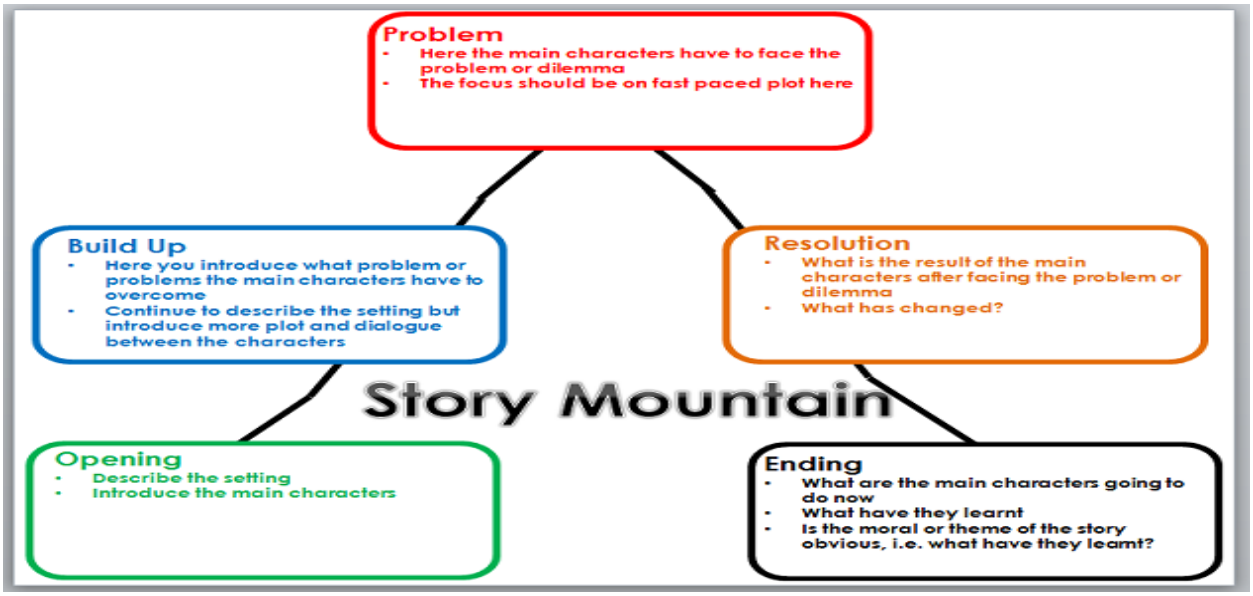
Setting- Time frame and place constitute setting of story writing. The setting is often decorated with descriptions of scenes such as super market, bedroom, crowded metro train, or drizzling evening… again unlimited list. These descriptions are very important to make reader immerse in the plot.

Plot- Plot is flesh and muscles of story writing. It comprises events and characters' actions. More creatively you describe and logically connect the events and actions, stronger the plot would be; and stronger the plot you create, better interest would it generate among readers

Theme- Central idea or main belief presented by a story writing is called theme. It is skeleton or frame of your short story that is decorated by plot, setting, conflict and characters.

As story writing involves creative writing skills, please follow the below mentioned points to write a good story -

- The narrative should be in Ist or IInd or IIIrd person.
- Setting of the story should be made.
- Time, location, context and atmosphere should be described to create imagery.
- Meaningful dialogues to be used. Dialogues should have expressions.
- Characterization - identify 2 - 3 main characters and a few side characters in the story.
- Plot of the story should be interesting but short because the word limit should not be exceeded.



FORMAT OF STORY WRITING

TITLE

- USE PAST TENSE
- GIVE NAMES TO YOUR CHARACTERS
- INCLUDE DIALOGUES
- WRITE MORAL

ACTIVITY

STORY WRITING

Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it. (10)

"It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless. Suddenly she……"

VIDEO LINKS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9V1_4UH472c

MATHEMATICS – Understanding Quadrilaterals

SUB.TEA. MS. SHIVANGI PANDIT

Please watch these videos:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tlHPHuRmekg
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cDKNcxMmp60

Learning Outcomes:

i. To help the students understand the concept of curves, polygons.
ii. To help the students verify the angle sum property of a quadrilateral.
iii. To help the students understand the concept of exterior angle of a quadrilateral.

Activity:

Objective: To Verify the Sum of all angles of a Quadrilateral is 360^o

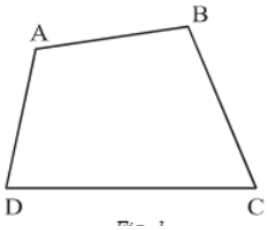
Procedure:

1.Take a cardboard of convenient size and cover it up with light coloured glaze paper.

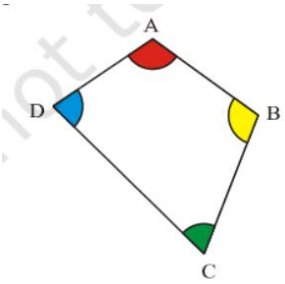
2. Take a drawing sheet and draw a quadrilateral on it.

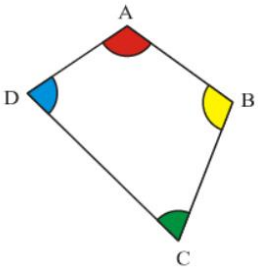
3. Cut it out and paste it on the cardboard. Name it as ABCD.

Make trace copy of Quadrilateral ABCD.



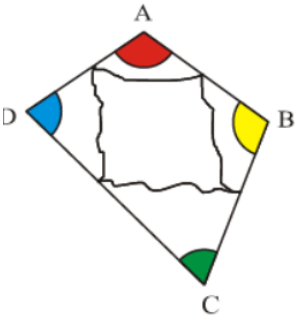
4. Colour the four angles with different colours in both the quadrilaterals.





5.Cut out the angles A,B,C and D from the trace copy and arrange them on the cardboard at a point P so that there is no gap between adjacent angles.

Demonstration:



1. The four angles A,B,C and D make a complete angle at point P.
2. The sum of angles at point P is 360^o

So, $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^o$

Observation:

On actual measurement,

$\angle A =$ _____

$\angle B =$ _____

$\angle C =$ _____

$\angle D =$ _____

$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D =$_____

What is Curve?

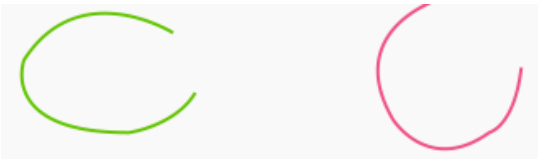
A curve is a continuous and smooth flowing line without any sharp turns. One way to recognize a curve is that it bends and changes its direction at least once.

Types of curves

1. **Upward curve**: A curve that turns in the upward direction is called an upward curve. It is also known as a concave upward.

2. **Downward curve**: A curve that turns in the downward direction is called a downward curve. It is also known as a concave downward.

3.Open curve: An open curve does not enclose any area within itself and it has two endpoints. Some of the open curves are given in the figure below.



4. **Closed curve**: A closed curve, has no end points and encloses an area (or a region). It is formed by joining the end points of an open curve together.

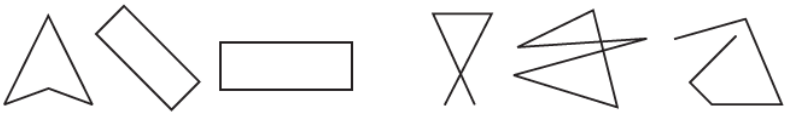
Circles , ellipses are formed from closed curves.

5. **Simple Curve**: A simple curve changes direction but does not cross itself while changing direction. A simple curve can be open and closed both.

6. **Non-simple curves**: A curve that crosses its own path is called a non-simple curve.

Polygons

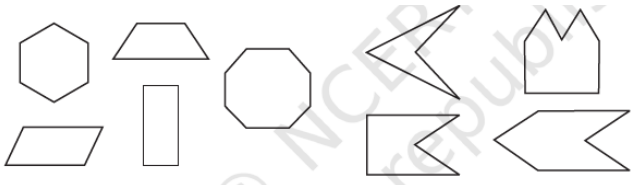
A simple closed curve made up of only line segments is called a **polygon**.



Curves that are polygons Curves that are not polygons

Convex and concave polygons

Here are some convex polygons and some concave polygons



Convex polygons Fig 3.3 Concave polygons

Polygons that are **convex** have no portions of their diagonals in their exteriors or any line segment joining any two different points, in the interior of the polygon, lies wholly in the interior of it .

A **concave polygon** is a polygon that has at least one angle greater than 180 degrees. In other words, it has at least one angle that extends beyond a straight line.

Regular and irregular polygons

A regular polygon is both 'equiangular' and 'equilateral'. For example, a square has sides of

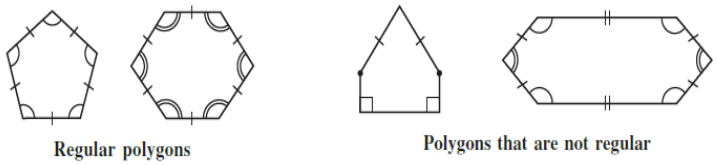
equal length and angles of equal measure. Hence it is a regular polygon.

Equilateral triangle is a regular polygon.

Irregular polygons:

A polygon which has all its sides of unequal length and all its angles of unequal measures is called an irregular polygon.

A rectangle is equiangular but not equilateral. Hence, it is irregular polygon.



Regular polygons

Polygons that are not regular

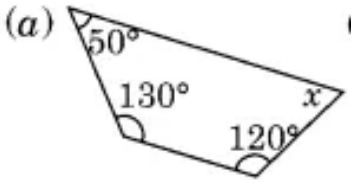
[Note: Use of ∧ or ∧ indicates segments of equal length].

Angle sum property

The sum of the measures of the three angles of a triangle is 180°.

The sum of the measures of the four angles of a quadrilateral is 360°.

Example: Find the angle measure x in the following figures



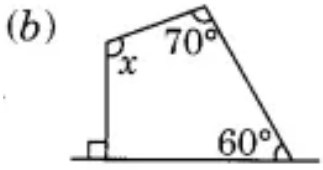
Solution:

(a) Angle sum of a quadrilateral = 360°

⇒ 50° + 130° + 120° + x = 360°

⇒ 300° + x = 360°

⇒ x = 360° – 300° = 60°



b) Angle sum of a quadrilateral = 360°

⇒ x + 70° + 60° + 90° = 360° [∵ 180° – 90° = 90° Linear Pair]

⇒ x + 220° = 360°

⇒ x = 360° – 220° = 140°

Sum of the Measures of the Exterior Angles of a Polygon

The sum of the measures of the external angles of any polygon is 360°.

Example 1: Find measure *x*

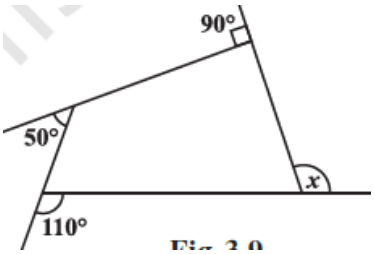


Fig 3.9

Solution: We know that the sum of all the exterior angles of a polygon = 360°

$x + 90° + 50° + 110° = 360°$

$x + 250° = 360°$

$x = 110°$

Example 2: Find the number of sides of a regular polygon whose each exterior angle has a measure of 45°.

Solution: Total measure of all exterior angles = 360°

Measure of each exterior angle = 45°

Let the number of exterior angles be n

Therefore, 45 x n = 360°

so, n = 360/45

n = 8

Thus the polygon has 8 sides.

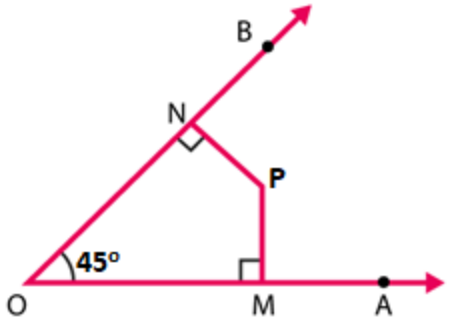
Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) 1. Define the following terms:
(i) Polygon
(ii)Quadrilateral
(iii) Convex Quadrilateral
(iv) Regular Polygon

Q-2) The angles of a quadrilateral are 110°, 72°, 55° and x°. Find the value of x.

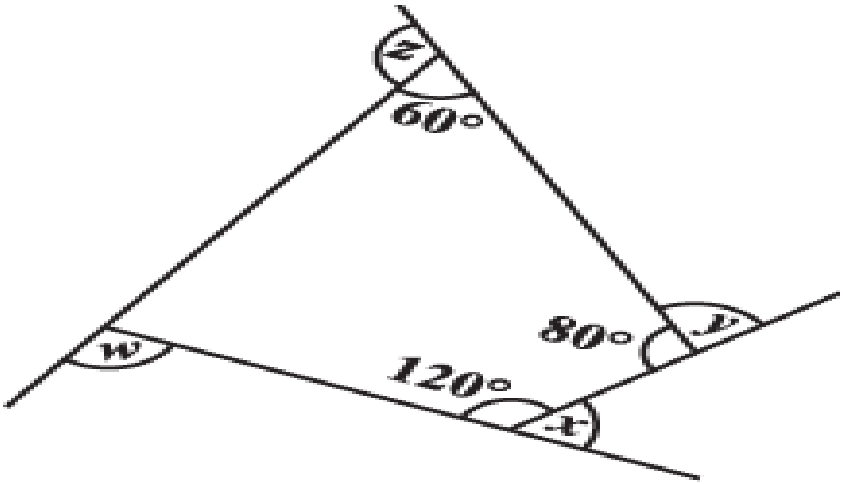
Q-3) Three angles of a quadrilateral are equal. Fourth angle is of measure 150°. What is the measure of equal angles?

Q-4) In Figure, find the measure of $\angle MPN$



Q-5) What can you say about the angle sum of a convex polygon with ‘n’ number of sides?

Q-6)



(b) Find $x + y + z + w$

Q-7) In a quadrilateral ABCD, ∠D is equal to 150° and ∠A = ∠B = ∠C. Find ∠A, ∠B and ∠C.

Q-8) The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio of 1:2:3:4. What is the measure of the four angles?

Q-9) If an exterior angle of a regular polygon is 45°, then find the number of its sides.

Q-10) If an interior angle of a regular polygon is 162°, then find the number of its sides.

SCIENCE

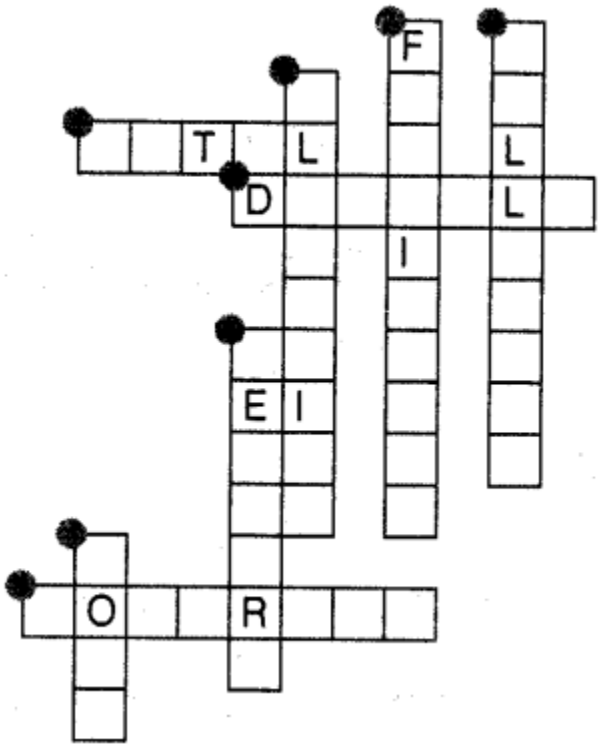
SUB. TEA. MS. JAYSHREE JOSHI / MS. PARUL TYAGI

CHP- METASL AND NON-METALS

ACTIVITIES :- To Be Done by Students in the class note book of science

- **Complete the crossword given in figure with the help of the clues.**
  Across

1. Which is generally hard, ductile, malleable and sonorous.
2. A metal is called so, it can be drawn into wires.
3. Metal bells are used because of this property.
Down
4. A metal generally used for making jewellery.
5. A metal which -is liquid at room temperature.
6. A metal which reacts with acid as f well as base to form hydrogen gas.
7. Substances used to enhance the growth of plants.
8. Property by virtue of which metals can be beaten into thin sheets.



- ***ACTIVITIES :*** **Experimenting TIME to have Fun and learn More By Experimenting**
  Watch the experiment from the link given below and write the:-
  Aim , Materials required , Procedure observation and conclusion of the experiment :-

  link for experiment ;- https://youtu.be/74B3g1likkI
  https://youtu.be/QsbRgTYvthg
  https://youtu.be/fjHpIFxGae8

Assignment :- 3 solve in science note book

1. Boojho has learnt that non-metals on beating with a hammer are generally broken into pieces. Which of the following is non-metal?

(a) Iron nail (b) Aluminium wire (c) Copper plate (d) Piece of coal

2. Metals generally react with dilute acids to produce hydrogen gas. Which one of the following metals does not react with dilute hydrochloric acid?

(a) Magnesium (b) Aluminium (c) Iron (d) Copper

3. Which of the following non-metals reacts and catches fire on exposure to air?(a) Phosphorus (b) Nitrogen » (c) Sulphur (d) Hydrogen

4. Paheli bought a statue made up of copper. To her surprise, it acquired a dull green coating after a couple of months. Explain the reason.

5.I ron is more reactive than copper. Can you write an activity to show this ?

6. Fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph

The name of the product formed in the reaction of sulphur and _____ is sulphur dioxide gas. When sulphur dioxide is dissolved in_____, sulphurous acid is formed. The sulphurous acid turns _____ litmus paper to _____. Generally oxides of _____ are acidic in nature. After completing the paragraph write two questions which you can raise on the basis of this information.

7. In Fig [A] you find that the bulb glows when an iron nail is placed between two ends of the wire. Complete the following sentences on the bases of this fact.

Fig [A]

(a) _____ is a metal.

(b) Metals are good _____ of electricity.

(c) If in Fig. 4.1 iron nail is replaced by a wooden stick, will the bulb glow or not? Justify your answer

8. Some of the following statements are incorrect. Find the incorrect statements and correct them.

(a) The property of metals by virtue of which they can be drawn into wires is called ductility.

(b) Metals are good conductor of electricity but poor conductor of heat.

(c) Articles made of metals produce ringing sound when struck hard.

(d) Oxides of non-metals and metals are acidic in nature.

(e) A less reactive metal replaces a more reactive metal from its salt solution in water.

Subject: social science (Geograp) (Revision)

SUBJECT TEA. MS. NIDA

Learning objective : Students will do revision of this chapter. They will be able to know different types of resources and their examples.

Q1- The Machinery and vehicles are examples of _____
A) human-made resources
B) human resources
C) sustainable development
D) conservative Resources

Q2- Which one of the following is a principle of Sustainable Development?
A) Balance between use and conservation of resources
B) Cut the trees.
C) Use vehicles that cause pollution
D) Allow industries to carry on illegal mining

Q3- How can we conserve resources?
A) Allow illegal mining
B) Invent new technologies.
C) Give resources time to get renewed.
D) Allow industries to demolish forests

Q4 Sustainable Development is
A) A right Balance between use of resources and conservation of resources
B) allow the resources to be renewed
C) Promote recycling of technological devices
D) Allow clearing of forests to construct apartments

Q5- Which of the following is an example of Human Resources?
A) Forests
B) Latest Technologies
C) People
D) Animals & Birds

Q6- The example of non-renewable resources are
A) Petrol and Gases
B) Solar Energy
C) Wind Energy
D) Smart phones

Q7- The example of human-made resources are
A) Wind energy
B) Coal

C) Buildings
D) Jungles

Q8- When natural substances change form to become resources, they are called
A) Renewable resources
B) Non – renewable resources
C) Human – made resources
D) Conservative Resources

Q9- The amount of resources available for use are called
A) conservative resources
B) stock of resources
C) sustainable resources
D) man-made resources

Q10- A substance or object becomes resource because of its
A) features
B) utility
C) prices
D) renewability

Q11- Which of the following resources have maximum economic value?
A) metals
B) desert regions
C) roads
D) landscapes

Q12- The resources which take millions of years to get renewed are
A) Renewable resources
B) non-renewable resources
C) solar power
D) Human resources

Q13- Processed food is an example of
A) natural resources
B) human – made resources
C) resources in stock
D) non-renewable resources

Q14- The number and ability of people is usually referred as
A) human resources
B) stock of resources
C) natural resources
D) renewable resources

Q15- Tropical forests are an example of
A) natural resources
B) conservative resources
C) man – made resources
D) non-renewable resources

Q16- Which of these is not an example of sustainable development?
A) illegal mining
B) air pollution
C) conserve the diversity of the earth
D) Let wild animals remain in their natural habitat

Q17- Which of the following is an example of renewable Resources?
A) Solar energy
B) cutting of trees
C) diesel usage
D) killing animals

Q18- Improving the quality of human lives is an example of
A) stock of resources
B) Human resources
C) Sustainable development
D) Utility

ACTIVITY: Draw pictures of any 4 human made resources on small chart paper and color them.. Also give one use of each resource in your life.

Video Link:-

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QNM2oXl9QOA&feature=youtu.be

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ti4LaRpNOAY&feature=youtu.be

REVISION WORKSHEET (History and Civics)

SUBJECT TEACHER MS. POONAM PATHAK

ORAL QUIZ:-

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:-

1. Who introduced the Ryotwari Settlement of Bombay?

   a. Lord Cornwallis
   b. Thomas Munaro
   c. Lord Louise
   d. None of these

2. What do you mean by term ‘Mahal’?

   a. peasant
   b. Village
   c. Zamindaars
   d. Rajas

3. How did company purchase goods in India before 1865?

   a. By Exporting
   b. By Importing
   c. By Auction
   d. None of these

4. The Rights provided by the Government are called-

   a. Governmental Rights
   b. Optional Rights
   c. Economic Rights
   d. Fundamental Rights

5. Secularism means-

   a. State is against to all religious
   b. State accept only one religion
   c. State will not give any special concern with any religion
   d. None of these

6. What did universal adult franchise mean:-

a. Right to vote
b. Right to freedom
c. Right to equality
d. Right to adult freedom

7. Parliament of India is _____ law making institution

a. Midst
b. Supreme
c. Lowest
d. All of above

8. Who were changed into the Rajas and Talukdaars?
   a. Slaves
   b. Rajas
   c. Zamindaars
   d. None of these
9. In which year did Bengal witness the Great Famine?
   a.1770
   b.1777
   c.1778
   d.1775

10. Name the which was use to make Medicines.

a. Opium
b. Indigo
c. Sugar cane
d. Rice

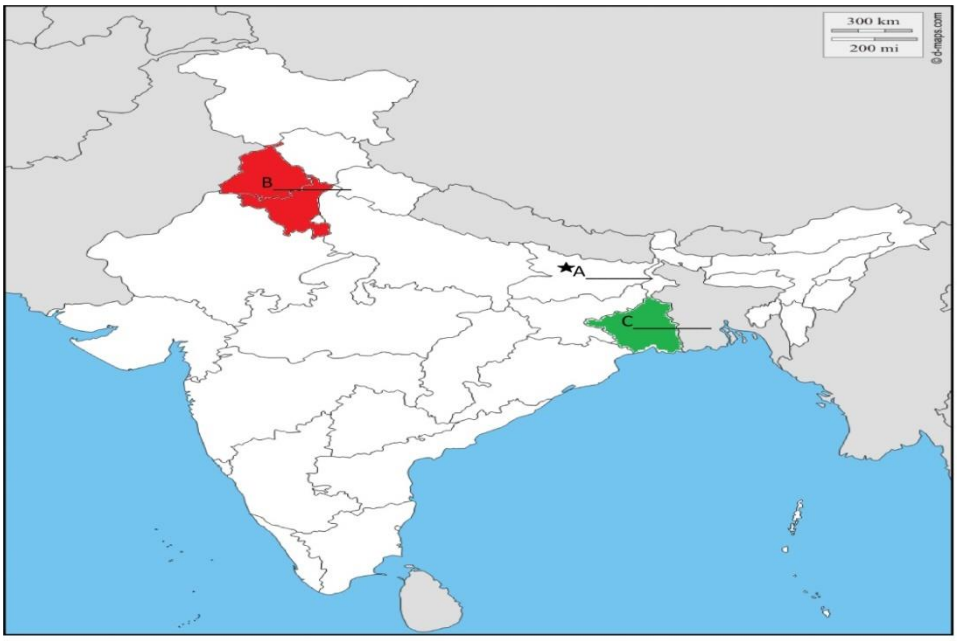
Very Short Answer Type Questions

11.Name the plant which was in highly demand in European countries for dying or colouring the cloths.
12.State the Article under which ' Abolition of Untouchability' is mention.
13.Mention the two houses of parliament.
14. What were to the two major systems of indigo cultivation in India?
15. Write the full form of EVM?

●**Map Work**

Identify and choose the correct option

A. the settlement shaded with red colour
B. Movement against the Indigo Planters and
C. Name the state where British East India Company got the Diwani Right



1. A- Mahalwari settlement B-Bardoli Styagrah C-Rajasthan
2. A- Mahalwari Settlement B-Champaran Movement C- Bengal
3. A- Permanent Settlement B- Mutiny Rebel C-Orissa
4. A- Ryotwari Settlement B- Non Cooperation movement C-Gujraat

SANSKRIT

SUBJECT TEACHER MR. SANJAY

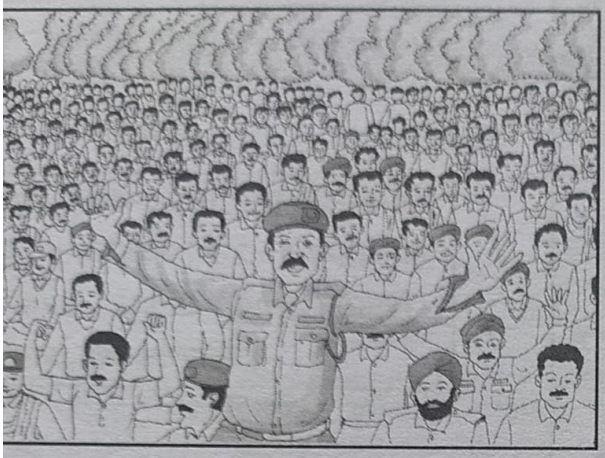
अधिगम बिंदू

। . वाक्य रचना सिखना ।

२. विषय रुचिकर बनाना ।

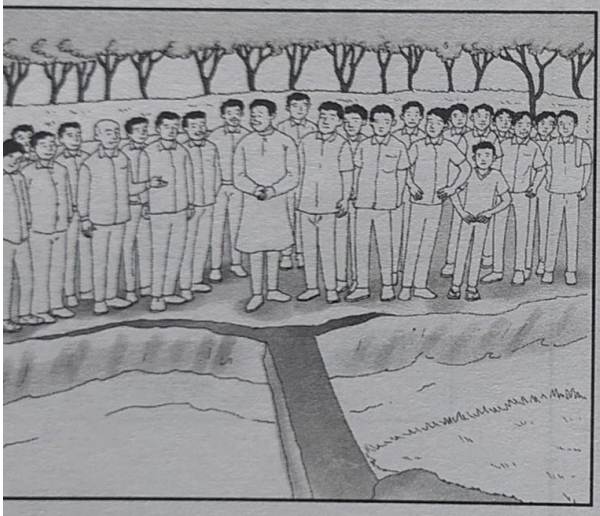
3. संस्कृत में वाक्य लिखना सिखना ।

4 कर्ता क्रिया सम्बन्ध समझना ।



मञ्जूषा

आन्दोलनस्य स्थलम् वर्तते, अनेके जनाः, आन्दोलनरताः सन्ति, एकः प्रहरी, चीत्कारं करोति, जनसम्मर्दनम् दृश्यते, तत्र, अनेके, वृक्षाः, सन्ति, शान्तिपूर्णम् आन्दोलनम्



मञ्जूषा

क्षेत्रस्य, दृश्यम् अस्ति, अनेके जनाः, सन्ति, ते, वार्तालापं कुर्वन्ति, समस्यायाः, समाधनम् विचारयन्ति, वृक्षाः, हरितं क्षेत्रम् अस्ति

मञ्जूषा

इदम् प्रेरणास्थलस्य, चित्रम्, त्रयः, अधिकारिणः, पुष्पाञ्जलिं यच्छन्ति, बलिदानिनः, मूर्तिः, अस्ति, देशस्य कृते, बलिदानस्य सन्देशं प्राप्नोति, बलिदानदिवसः आयोज्यते, देशः सर्वोपरि

हिंदी असाइनमेंट-15
कक्षा 8
पुनरावृति कार्य (पाठय सामग्री एवम अभ्यास कार्य)

(उपलब्धकर्ता: मिस सुजाता परमार)

I. बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

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

1. *'यह कठिन समय नहीं' कविता की रचना निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा की गई है?*
   (क) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'
   (ख) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'
   (ग) जया जादवानी
   (घ) कबीरदास
2. *'यह कठिन समय नहीं' कविता में कवि/कवयित्री का कौन-सा दृष्टिकोण प्रकट हुआ है?*
   (क) आशावादी (ख) निराशावादी
   (ग) रूढ़िवादी (घ) परंपरावादी
3. *चिड़िया चोंच में तिनका दबाए–*
   (क) घोंसले में जाने की तैयारी में है
   (ख) उड़ने की तैयारी में है
   (ग) बच्चे के पास जाने की तैयारी में है
   (घ) बच्चे को ढूँढ़ने जाने की तैयारी में है
4. *निम्नलिखित में से किसको थामने को बैठा है हाथ एक?*
   (क) पुरस्कार (रुपये) को
   (ख) मेहनत के फल को
   (ग) गिरते हुए फल को
   (घ) गिरती हुई पत्ती को
5. *कविता में स्टेशन पर निम्नलिखित में से अभी भी क्या है?*
   (क) दूसरी रेलगाड़ियाँ
   (ख) ढेर सारा सामान
   (ग) भीड़
   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
6. *कोई अपने प्रियजन के लिए चिंतित हो रहा है और वह कहता है कि आ जाओ क्योंकि–*
   (क) सूरज डूबने का समय हो गया है
   (ख) ऑफ़िस जाने का समय हो गया है
   (ग) खाना खाने का समय हो गया है
   (घ) सूरज निकलने का समय हो गया है
7. *कविता में नानी जो कहानी सुनाती है, उसके आखिरी हिस्से में बस कहाँ से आती है?*
   (क) सागर के पार की दुनिया से
   (ख) पर्वत के पार की दुनिया से
   (ग) नदी के पार की दुनिया से
   (घ) अंतरिक्ष के पार की दुनिया से
8. *बस किनकी खबर लाती है? कविता के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।*
   (क) शहर जानेवालों की
   (ख) अंतरिक्ष में बचे हुए लोगों की
   (ग) युद्ध में बचे हुए लोगों की
   (घ) शहर में बचे हुए लोगों की
9. *बूढ़ी नानी द्वारा सुनाई जाने वाली कहानी का आखिरी हिस्सा किस तरह का होता है?*
   (क) कष्टप्रद (ख) हानिप्रद
   (ग) शिक्षाप्रद (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
10. *कविता में विभिन्न उदाहरणों के माध्यम से कवयित्री निम्नलिखित में से क्या कहना चाहती है?*
    (क) जीवन से सब कुछ समाप्त हो चुका है
    (ख) जीवन की आशा अब भी शेष है
    (ग) इससे बुरा समय हो ही नहीं सकता
    (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

कहानी लेखन्: जब कभी आप किसी विपत्ति में पड़े हों तब आपने उससे निपटने के लिए क्या प्रयास किया अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहानी लिखें।

अनौपचारिक पत्र: कबीर की सखियों आए जो नीतिपरक व्यवहारिक ज्ञान आपने प्राप्त किया उसका वर्णन करते हुए दादाजी को पत्र लिखें।

I. बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

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

1. *साखी में 'तरवार' शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किसका तद्भव है?*
   (क) पतवार (ख) तलवार
   (ग) मल्हार (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
2. *'सुमिरन' शब्द का तत्सम रूप निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है?*
   (क) सुमिरण (ख) सिमरन
   (ग) समिरन (घ) स्मरण
3. *'माला तो कर में फिरै' पंक्ति में 'कर' का क्या अर्थ है?*
   (क) हाथ (ख) सूड़
   (ग) टैक्स (घ) करना
4. *'खरी दुहेली होइ' 'खरी' शब्द निम्नलिखित में से क्या है?*
   (क) संज्ञा (ख) सर्वनाम
   (ग) विशेषण (घ) क्रिया
5. *'डारि दे' का पर्यायसूचक शब्द कौन-सा है?*
   (क) शामिल कर दे
   (ख) त्याग दे
   (ग) छिपाकर रख दे
   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
6. *'जो मन सीतल होइ' पंक्ति में 'मन' शब्द निम्नलिखित में से क्या है?*
   (क) विशेषण (ख) सार्वनामिक विशेषण
   (ग) प्रविशेषण (घ) विशेष्य

II. लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

1. साधु की जाति पूछने की बजाय उससे ज्ञान की बातें क्यों पूछना चाहिए? **[Imp.]**
2. गाली की संख्या बढ़कर एक से अनेक कब हो जाती है?
3. कबीर ने मनुष्य के लिए कर्म को दिखावा या पाखंडपूर्ण भक्ति क्यों कहा है?
4. 'या आपा को डारि दे'–आपा डारि देने का क्या परिणाम होता है? **[Imp.]**
5. मनुष्य को म्यान छोड़कर तलवार का मोल क्यों करना चाहिए?

1 *कवि किसका मोल करने की बात कह रहा है?*
(क) पतवार का (ख) म्यान का
(ग) तलवार का (घ) अभिमान का

2 *अपशब्द 'एक का एक' कब रह जाता है?*
(क) धीरे-से अपशब्द कहने पर
(ख) पलटकर जवाब न देने पर
(ग) किसी के द्वारा कहे गए अपशब्द से भी दोगुने अपशब्द कहने पर
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

3 *'जीभि फिरै मुँख माँहि' का अर्थ निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है?*
(क) कुछ खाने-चबाने का प्रयास करना
(ख) जीभ का अंदर-बाहर आना-जाना
(ग) जीभ को बार-बार दाँतों से लगाना
(घ) मुँह से राम-राम का उच्चारण करना

4 *कबीर किसकी निंदा न करने की सीख देते हैं?*
(क) पौधे की (ख) जानवरों की
(ग) मनुष्य की (घ) कमज़ोर मनुष्य की

5 *जग में कोई किसी का बैरी कब नहीं होता?*
(क) जब व्यक्ति का मन शीतल होता है
(ख) जब व्यक्ति अभिमानी होता है
(ग) जब व्यक्ति जंगल में रहता है
(घ) जब व्यक्ति किसी से कोई संबंध नहीं रखता

6 *आपा डारि देने पर व्यक्ति के साथ कैसा व्यवहार होता है?*
(क) सब उसे कमज़ोर समझने लगते हैं
(ख) सब उस पर दया करने लगते हैं
(ग) सब उसे सताने लगते हैं
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

7 *आपा को डारि देने का तात्पर्य निम्नलिखित में से क्या है?*
(क) खुद ज़मीन पर गिर जाना
(ख) अपना कुछ गिरा देना
(ग) अपना घमंड त्याग देना
(घ) अपने हथियार सहित समर्पण कर देना

8 *कबीर की रचनाओं का संकलन किस नाम से जाना जाता है?*
(क) साखी (ख) रमैनी
(ग) सबद (घ) बीजक