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ENGLISH

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYASANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)

CHAPTER NO. - 1

CHAPTER NAME – THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT IN THE WORLD

POEM : THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

CLASSWORK

Q.No	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	A. Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: Jim was a kind-hearted man, full of warmth and understanding. As the German and British soldiers sat together in the midst of the warzone on Christmas Day, he pleaded for unity and peace. His words reflected his deep desire to put aside their weapons, even if only temporarily, and embrace the spirit of humanity and togetherness. “No more fighting, lads. It’s Christmas,” he urged, his voice filled with hope. For a brief moment, his sincerity bridged the gap between enemies, and they were simply men celebrating Christmas, sharing food and stories, laughing and singing carols. Why did Jim want the soldiers to stop fighting? a) He wanted to celebrate his birthday. b) He believed it was Christmas and wanted peace. c) He was tired of war and wanted to surrender. d) He wanted to join the German soldiers.	b) He believed it was Christmas and wanted peace.
2	What did Jim suggest to the soldiers during the truce based on the above extract? a) To exchange weapons. b) To sing carols and share food. c) To leave the battlefield and go home. d) To organize a football match.	b) To sing carols and share food.

3	What was Jim's personality like, as described in the extract? a) Arrogant and cruel. b) Kind-hearted and warm. c) Selfish and indifferent. d) Strict and authoritative.	b) Kind-hearted and warm
B.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "The cricket said, 'Oh! What will become of me?' At last by starvation and famine made bold, All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold, Away he set off to a miserly ant, To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant Him shelter from rain, And a mouthful of grain." Why was the cricket trembling with cold?	
1	a) It was winter, and he had no shelter. b) He was scared of the ant. c) He had just fallen into water. d) He was unwell.	a) It was winter, and he had no shelter.
2	Who did the cricket go to for help based on the extract? a) The grasshopper b) A miserly ant c) The king of insects d) A kind butterfly	b) A miserly ant
C.	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING THE CORRECT OPTION:	
1	Who wrote the letter that was found in the roll-top desk? a) Hans Wolf b) Jim Macpherson c) The narrator d) Connie	b) Jim Macpherson
2	Who is Hans Wolf? a) A German soldier who loved English culture b) Jim's best friend c) A soldier from England d) The narrator's relative	a) A German soldier who loved English culture.
3	What was the moral of 'The Ant and the Cricket'? a) Be generous and kind b) Work hard and plan c) Enjoy life without worries d) Save food for others	b) Work hard and plan.

4	What was special about Christmas Day during the war? a) Soldiers sang carols from their trenches b) Soldiers stopped fighting and celebrated together c) Soldiers wrote letter to their families d) Soldiers received gifts from their countries	b) Soldiers stopped fighting and celebrated together.
5	Where was the roll-top desk bought? a) At an auction b) At a junk shop c) From an antique store d) From a soldier's family	b) At a junk shop.
6	What did the cricket realize in winter? a) He should have sung songs b) He should have worked hard and saved food c) He needed help from ants d) Winter was not as harsh as expected	b) He should have worked hard and saved food.
7	Who was Connie? a) Jim Macpherson's wife b) The narrator's grandmother c) A German nurse d) A shopkeeper	a) Jim Macpherson's wife.
8	How did the narrator find the letter? a) Under the bed in a room b) Hidden inside a book c) Attached to a photograph d) Inside a drawer of a broken roll-top desk	d) Inside a drawer of a broken roll-top desk.
9	Why did the ants refuse to help the cricket? a) Because he wasted his time singing b) Because he wasted his hard work c) Because they had no food left d) Because he did not ask politely	a) Because he wasted his time singing.
10	Who is the author of 'The Best Christmas Present in the World'? a) Anne Gregory b) Vikram Seth c) Rabindranath Tagore d) Michael Morpurgo	d)Michael Morpurgo

HOMework

QNo	QUESTION	ANSWER
A. 1	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "We agreed about everything, and he was the best friend I ever had. Then, I found his letter in the old desk. I had bought it in a junk shop." Who is "he" mentioned in the extract? a) Jim Macpherson b) Hans Wolf c) The narrator's neighbor d) The shopkeeper	a)Jim Macpherson
2	What does this letter symbolize in the story based on the extract? a) War and its consequences b) Friendship and peace c) The narrator's curiosity d) A historical document	b) Friendship and peace
3	What does the narrator's action of buying an old desk reveal about him based on the extract? a) He was searching for treasures b) He had a love for antiques c) He wanted to write stories d) He was looking for furniture	b) He had a love for antiques
B. 1	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "Not a crumb to be found On the snow-covered ground; Not a flower could he see, Not a leaf on a tree." Why was there "not a crumb to be found"? a) It was summer, and food was scarce. b) The cricket had not stored any food for winter. c) The land was barren. d) The ants had taken all the food.	b) The cricket had not stored any food for winter.
2	How does the poet highlight the cricket's situation based on the extract? a) By showing his regret during winter b) By praising the cricket's singing c) By comparing him with the ant d) By describing the summer days	a) By showing his regret during winter

C 1	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING THE CORRECT OPTION: What about the letter written by Jim express? a) Sadness about the war b) Anger at the enemy soldiers c) Hope and peace during the war d) Regret for participating in the war	c) Hope and peace during the war.
2	What does the cricket symbolize in the story? a) Hard work and dedication b) Carelessness and laziness c) A future full of success d) The beauty of nature	b) Carelessness and laziness
3	Who was Connie in the story? a) A nurse who helped soldiers b) Jim Macpherson's wife c) Hans Wolf's wife d) A friend of the narrator	b) Jim Macpherson's wife.
4	What lesson does 'The Ant and the Cricket' teach? a) Work hard and plan b) Always be happy with what you have c) Help others in need d) Enjoy life without worries	a) Work hard and plan.
5	What was special about the Christmas in the story? a) The soldiers exchanged gifts b) Soldiers stopped fighting and celebrated together c) The soldiers received letters from their home d) It was the end of the war	b) Soldiers stopped fighting and celebrated together.

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)

CHAPTER NO. - 2

CHAPTER NAME – THE TSUNAMI

POEM : GEOGRAPHY LESSON

CLASSWORK

Q.N o.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	A. Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "When the tremors stopped, they saw the sea rise to a height they had never seen before. The water rushed inland, sweeping everything in its path—houses, trees, and even people. Some managed to escape, but many were washed away." What caused the sea to rise unusually? a) A flood b) A tsunami caused by an earthquake c) A cyclone d) A volcanic eruption	b) A tsunami caused by an earthquake
2	2. What did the people witness when the tremors stopped based on the above extract? a) The sea became calm b) The water rushed inland c) Birds flew away d) A rescue team arrived	b) The water rushed inland
3	3. What did the water sweep away? a) Only trees b) Only houses c) Everything in its path d) Nothing, as people escaped	c) Everything in its path

6	Who composed the poem 'Geography Lesson'? A. Zulfikar Ghose B. Rabindranath Tagore C. T.S. Eliot D. W.H. Auden	a) Zulfikar Ghose
7	What was the poet's realization in 'Geography Lesson'? a) The beauty of nature b) Human divisions c) Earth's round shape d) Sky's vastness	b) Human divisions
8	What did the poet see from the sky? a) Cities b) Rivers c) Forests d) Mountains	a) Cities
9	What did people quarrel over in 'Geography Lesson'? a) Land b) Water c) Religion d) Borders	a) Land
10	What was the central theme of 'The Tsunami'? a) Natural disaster b) Man's greed c) Kindness c) Teamwork	a) Natural disaster

HOMEWORK

Q.No	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	A. Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "Ignesious and his family rushed out of the house as soon as they felt the tremors. They ran to the open ground. Then they saw something strange—the sea was receding." Why did Ignesious and his family run out of the house? a) They were following an earthquake safety drill. b) They felt tremors and feared a collapse. c) They wanted to see the receding sea. d) They were warned by the local authorities.	b) They felt tremors and feared a collapse.
2	What strange thing did they see after the tremors based on the above extract? a) Birds flying frantically b) The sea rising high c) The sea receding away d) The ground splitting open	c) The sea receding away

3	What does the receding sea indicate in this context? a) A low tide b) The calm after an earthquake c) An approaching tsunami d) Heavy rainfall	c) An approaching tsunami
1	B. Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "When the jet sprang into the sky, It was clear why the city Had developed the way it had, Seeing it scaled six inches to the mile." What did the poet notice from the sky? a) The city was planned perfectly. b) The city had developed in a particular way. c) The roads were circular in shape. d) The rivers merged with the city.	b) The city had developed in a particular way.
2	What does "six inches to the mile" signify based on the extract? a) The view of the earth from the sky b) A precise measurement of land c) The scale of maps d) The poet's height in the airplane	a) The view of the earth from the sky
3	Why does the poet describe the city as "clear"? a) It was visibly beautiful from above. b) The layout of the city could be seen distinctly. c) The city was surrounded by clear rivers. d) The city was pollution-free.	b) The layout of the city could be seen distinctly.
1	C. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY CHOOSING THE CORRECT OPTION: Who saved Almas from the tsunami? a) Her father b) Her brother c) A rescue team d) She climbed a tree herself	d) She climbed a tree herself.
2	What is the main theme of 'Geography Lesson'? a) The beauty of the Earth b) Human progress and its limitations c) The power of nature d) The importance of geography	b) Human progress and its limitations.

3	What saved Meghna during the tsunami? a) A floating log b) A wooden boat c) She held onto a wooden door d) A rescue team arrived	c)She held onto a wooden door.
4	What did the poet admire from the airplane? a) The cloud and sky b) The green fields c) The mountains and valleys d) The city's structure and rivers	d)The city's structure and rivers.

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)

CHAPTER NO. - 3

CHAPTER NAME – GLIMPSES OF THE PAST

POEM : THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

CLASSWORK

Q.No	QUESTION	ANSWER
A.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "In the early 19th century, India was in turmoil. The British exploited Indian resources and imposed high taxes on farmers, pushing them into poverty. Social reforms began to emerge with leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who fought against outdated practices such as Sati and child marriage. Education began to spread among the masses, sowing seeds of awakening. However, the discontent grew stronger among Indian soldiers due to racial discrimination and policies that disrespected their faith, leading to the great uprising of 1857."	
1	What was a significant social reform promoted by Raja Ram Mohan Roy? a) Promotion of widow remarriage b) Abolition of Sati c) Spread of technical education d) D. Abolition of untouchability	b) Abolition of Sati
2	What caused widespread poverty among farmers? a) Industrial revolution b) British imposition of high taxes c) Lack of irrigation d) D. Poor farming techniques	b) British imposition of high taxes
3	What led to the great uprising of 1857? a) Unity among Indian leaders b) Disrespect for soldiers' faith c) Economic prosperity of the British d) D. Advancements in weaponry	b) Disrespect for soldiers' faith

4	Who was one of the pioneers of social reform in the 19th century? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak d) D. Jawaharlal Nehru	b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
5	What was a major achievement of early social reform movements? a) Industrial development b) Spread of education c) Increased employment opportunities d) D. Introduction of English governance	b) Spread of education
B.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "Mahatma Gandhi emerged as a powerful leader, promoting non-violence and truth as tools for freedom. He inspired Indians to boycott British goods and adopt Swadeshi. Leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru joined the struggle, each with their unique approach. The collective efforts of these leaders and the people eventually forced the British to quit India, leading to independence in 1947."	
1	What was Gandhi's primary method of resistance against British rule? a) Armed rebellion b) Non-violence and truth c) Industrial reforms d) Foreign alliances	b) Non-violence and truth
2	What did the Swadeshi movement promote? a) Buying British goods b) Using Indian-made products c) Military training d) Supporting British policies	b) Using Indian-made products
3	Which leader advocated for a more radical approach to freedom? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Subhash Chandra Bose c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) All of the above	b) Subhash Chandra Bose

2.	What was one of the primary causes of discontent among Indians? a) Lack of reformers b) Heavy taxation on farmers c) Decline in religious practices d) Indian rulers' corruption	b) Heavy taxation on farmers
3.	What evil did reformers aim to fight? a) Economic evil b) British colonization c) Social evil d) Political evil	c) Social evil

HOMEWORK

Q.No	Question	Answer
A.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "The British introduced a system of land revenue collection, which was harsh and exploitative. Zamindars were given the right to collect taxes from peasants. However, they exploited the farmers and collected exorbitant taxes, leading to widespread suffering. As the taxes became more burdensome, peasants were forced to sell their land and became indebted to the zamindars. This system caused a sharp decline in agriculture and led to widespread poverty."	
1.	What was the role of zamindars in the British land revenue system? a) They were given the right to distribute land equally among peasants b) They were responsible for collecting taxes from the peasants c) They were given control over agricultural production d) They helped improve farming techniques in India	b) They were responsible for collecting taxes from the peasants
2.	What was the result of the exploitation of peasants by zamindars? a) Increase in agricultural production b) Decline in agricultural production and widespread poverty c) Prosperity for farmers and their families d) Improvement in land ownership for peasants	b) Decline in agricultural production and widespread poverty

3.	How did the land revenue system affect the peasants? a) It allowed them to increase their wealth b) It led to their inability to pay taxes, forcing them to sell their land c) It helped them secure loans and grow their crops d) It provided them with fair compensation for their work	b) It led to their inability to pay taxes, forcing them to sell their land
4.	What was the primary consequence of the harsh taxation system introduced by the British? a) Increased agricultural productivity b) Widespread suffering and debt among peasants c) The flourishing of the Indian textile industry d) Strengthening of local economies	b) Widespread suffering and debt among peasants
5.	Why did peasants become indebted to zamindars under the British system? a) Because they were forced to buy land at high prices b) Because of the excessive taxes imposed by zamindars c) Due to a lack of farming skills d) Because they were given high-interest loans from the British government	b) Because of the excessive taxes imposed by zamindars
B.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "The Revolt of 1857 shook the British rule in India. Soldiers, peasants, and artisans joined hands to oppose the oppressive policies. Although the revolt was brutally suppressed, it marked the beginning of organized resistance. The atrocities committed during the suppression of the revolt further deepened the anger and frustration among Indians."	
1.	Who participated in the Revolt of 1857? a) Only soldiers b) Soldiers, peasants, and artisans c) Only educated Indians d) Only political leaders	b) Soldiers, peasants, and artisans
2.	What was the primary cause of the Revolt of 1857? a) British religious tolerance b) Oppressive British policies c) Support from Indian rulers d) Decline in Indian education	b) Oppressive British policies

3.	What was the impact of the Revolt of 1857 on Indian resistance? a) It ended Indian resistance. b) It started organized resistance. c) It resulted in Indian independence. d) It improved British-Indian relations.	b) It started organized resistance.
4.	How did the British respond to the revolt? a) By negotiating peace b) By encouraging Indian unity c) By brutally suppressing the revolt d) By withdrawing their policies	c) By brutally suppressing the revolt
5.	What was the emotional impact of the British atrocities during the revolt? a) Increased loyalty to the British b) Deepened anger and frustration c) Inspired peace movements d) Created a sense of hopelessness	b) Deepened anger and frustration

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)

CHAPTER NO. - 4

CHAPTER NAME – BEPIN CHOUDHURY LAPSE OF MEMORY

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
A.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "BepinBabu was taken aback when ParimalGhose mentioned details of a Ranchi trip that he could not recall. Ghose described specific incidents, like Bepin injuring his knee and visiting Hudroo Falls, which unsettled him deeply. Despite being certain that he had never been to Ranchi, the precise details made him question his memory. He even consulted a doctor, fearing a lapse of memory, as the situation began to consume his thoughts."	
1.	Why did BepinBabu doubt his memory after meeting ParimalGhose? a) He frequently forgot things. b) Ghose described events in vivid detail. c) He had been to Ranchi but didn't want to admit. d) He was influenced by a friend.	b)Ghose described events in vivid detail.
2.	What specific incident did ParimalGhose mention about the Ranchi trip? a) Bepin attending a business meeting. b) Bepin injuring his knee at Hudroo Falls. c) Bepin staying at a friend's house. d) Bepin going on a safari.	b) Bepin injuring his knee at Hudroo Falls.
3.	How did the memory lapse affect BepinBabu? a) He became indifferent to it. b) He ignored it as a joke. c) He became anxious and consulted a doctor. d) He immediately planned a trip to Ranchi	c) He became anxious and consulted a doctor.

4.	Why did BepinBabu initially refuse to believe ParimalGhose? a) He thought Ghose was lying. b) He had no recollection of visiting Ranchi. c) He had a personal grudge against Ghose. d) He had never trusted strangers.	b) He had no recollection of visiting Ranchi.
5.	What theme does this part of the story highlight? a) The fragility of human memory. b) The value of friendship. c) The joy of travel. d) The importance of health.	a) The fragility of human memory.
B.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "When BepinBabu learned that Chunilal had orchestrated the entire Ranchi episode to teach him a lesson, he was stunned. Chunilal admitted to fabricating the story out of frustration with Bepin's refusal to help him. Realizing he had been duped, Bepin felt both humiliated and amused. The experience left him reflecting on his behavior and the fragility of trust."	
1.	Why did Chunilal fabricate the Ranchi story? a) To entertain BepinBabu. b) To teach Bepin a lesson for ignoring him. c) To confuse him about his memory. d) To gain recognition.	b) To teach Bepin a lesson for ignoring him.
2.	What emotion did BepinBabu experience upon learning the truth? a) Anger and revenge b) Joy and satisfaction c) Humiliation and amusement d) Indifference and boredom	c) Humiliation and amusement
3.	4. What does Bepin reflect on after realizing he had been duped? a) The importance of trusting strangers b) His behavior and the fragility of trust c) The need to remember old memories d) The unpredictability of life	b) His behavior and the fragility of trust

4.	What realization did BepinBabu come to by the end of the story? a) He needed to be more generous and supportive. b) He should avoid trusting old friends. c) He had indeed been to Ranchi. d) He should stop being overly curious.	a) He needed to be more generous and supportive.
5.	What is the central theme highlighted in the conclusion of the story? a) The value of friendship and empathy. b) The power of memory. c) The joy of practical jokes. d) The unpredictability of life.	a) The value of friendship and empathy
C	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "Chunilal laughed heartily as he explained how he had planned the entire scheme to teach Bepin a lesson for ignoring him during his time of need. He had staged everything, from ParimalGhose to the fabricated details of the Ranchi trip. Bepin, though initially humiliated, couldn't help but see the humor in the situation. He realized how self-centered he had been and silently vowed to never take his friends for granted again."	
1.	Why did Chunilal orchestrate the entire Ranchi episode? a) To show Bepin how forgetful he was. b) To seek revenge for Bepin's indifference to his problems. c) To amuse himself with a prank. d) To remind Bepin about their friendship.	b) To seek revenge for Bepin's indifference to his problems.
2.	What role did Parimal Ghose play in the scheme? a) He was a doctor who examined Bepin b) He was a real person from Bepin's past c) He was part of the fabricated details of the Ranchi trip d) He was Chunnilal's relative who stayed with Bepin	c) He was part of the fabricated details of the Ranchi trip
3.	What lesson did Bepin learn at the end of the story? a) To never trust strangers. b) To maintain humility and value friendships. c) To always remember past events clearly. d) To avoid people like Chunilal.	b) To maintain humility and value friendships

4.	How did Chunilal execute his plan effectively? a) By involving real events from Bepin's life. b) By fabricating believable details and involving others. c) By hypnotizing Bepin into believing the story. d) By writing about Ranchi in a book Bepin read.	b) By fabricating believable details and involving others.
5.	What theme is reflected in the conclusion of the story? a) The reliability of memory b) The importance of empathy and relationships c) The unpredictability of life d) The humor in everyday life	b) The importance of empathy and relationships

HOMEWORK

Q.No	Question	Answer
A.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "Bepin was a little skeptical about Haridas's claims but decided to investigate further. He went to the library and checked his old records and diaries to confirm whether there was any mention of Rishikesh. To his surprise, he found nothing that suggested he had ever been there. This only made him more anxious and disturbed. He couldn't understand why his memory would fail him in such a crucial matter. Desperate, he even consulted his friends to ask if they had ever heard him mention the trip."	
1.	What was Bepin's initial reaction to Haridas's claims about Rishikesh? a) He immediately accepted them as true b) He was skeptical and decided to investigate c) He ignored them entirely d) He became angry and confronted Haridas	b) He was skeptical and decided to investigate
2.	What did Bepin do in an attempt to recall his visit to Rishikesh? a) He asked Haridas for more details b) He checked his old records and diaries c) He visited Rishikesh again to jog his memory d) He consulted his family about the incident	b) He checked his old records and diaries

3.	What was the outcome of Bepin's search through his records and diaries? a) He found confirmation of his trip to Rishikesh b) He found nothing suggesting he had ever been to Rishikesh c) He found a diary entry that matched Haridas's account d) He discovered details of an accident in Rishikesh	b) He found nothing suggesting he had ever been to Rishikesh
4.	How did Bepin feel after finding no mention of Rishikesh in his records? a) Relieved and reassured b) More anxious and disturbed c) Pleased that his memory was intact d) Indifferent to the situation	b) More anxious and disturbed
5.	What action did Bepin take after consulting his records and finding no answers? a) He decided to forget about the incident b) He asked his friends if they had ever heard him mention the trip c) He went back to Haridas to confront him d) He consulted a doctor for a second opinion	b) He asked his friends if they had ever heard him mention the trip
B.	Read the Extract given below and answer the questions following: "BepinBabu decided to verify ParimalGhose's claim and called up Dinesh Mukerji, a friend who supposedly accompanied him to Ranchi. Dinesh confirmed the trip and even mentioned how Bepin had insisted on visiting Hudroo Falls. This left Bepin more confused and distressed. To clear his doubts, he decided to visit a doctor, suspecting a serious lapse in his memory."	
1.	Why did BepinBabu call Dinesh Mukerji? a) To confirm details about a Ranchi trip. b) To ask about ParimalGhose's identity. c) To invite him to dinner. d) To complain about his memory loss.	a) To confirm details about a Ranchi trip.
2.	What did Dinesh Mukerji say about the Ranchi trip? a)He denied going to Ranchi with Bepin. b)He confirmed the trip and Bepin's interest in Hudroo Falls. c)He mentioned another location they visited. d)He claimed Bepin had forgotten many other events too.	b) He confirmed the trip and Bepin's interest in Hudroo Falls.

3.	What was BepinBabu's reaction after talking to Dinesh Mukerji? a) He ignored the matter. b) He felt relieved and confident. c) He became more confused and decided to visit a doctor. d) He accused Dinesh of lying.	c) He became more confused and decided to visit a doctor
4.	What does this part of the story reveal about BepinBabu's personality? a) He was indifferent to others' opinions. b) He was overly confident and dismissive. c) He was logical and determined to seek the truth. d) He was easily influenced by others.	c) He was logical and determined to seek the truth.
5.	Which literary theme is most evident in this section of the story? a) Deception and betrayal. b) The unreliability of memory. c) The importance of friendship. d) The conflict between truth and illusion.	b) The unreliability of memory.

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)

CHAPTER NO. - 5

CHAPTER NAME – THE SUMMIT WITHIN

CLASSWORK

Q.No	QUESTION	ANSWER
1.	A. Read the extract and answer the following questions - The experience of having climbed to the summit changes you completely. There is another summit. It is within yourself. It is in your own mind. Each man carries within himself his own mountain peak. He must climb it to reach a fuller knowledge of himself. What does the phrase "another summit" in the passage refer to? a) A physical mountain peak b) A spiritual or mental challenge c) A geographical landmark d) A competition to climb the highest peak	b) A spiritual or mental challenge
2.	According to the passage, where does the "other summit" lie? a) In the Himalayas b) In the external world c) Within oneself d) At the base of the mountain	c) Within oneself
3.	What does climbing the internal summit symbolize in the passage? a) Gaining physical strength b) Achieving self-knowledge and understanding c) Winning a competition d) Exploring the outer world	b) Achieving self-knowledge and understanding
4.	What is the ultimate goal of climbing the mountain within oneself? a) To become famous b) To achieve a fuller knowledge of oneself c) To inspire others d) To gain material success	b) To achieve a fuller knowledge of oneself

5.	What must each individual do to reach a deeper understanding of themselves? a) Rely on others' guidance b) Climb their own mountain peak c) Explore external environments d) Escape from difficulties	b) Climb their own mountain peak
B.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- As I look back at life after climbing Everest I cannot help remarking about the other summit — the summit of the mind — no less formidable and no easier to climb. Even when getting down from the summit, once the physical exhaustion had gone, I began asking myself the question why I had climbed Everest. Why did the act of reaching the summit have such a hold on my imagination? It was already a thing of the past, something done yesterday. With every passing day, it would become more remote. And then what would remain? Would my memories fade slowly away? What does the speaker compare climbing Everest to? a) A childhood dream b) Climbing another summit—the summit of the mind c) A fleeting imagination d) A test of physical strength	b) Climbing another summit—the summit of the mind
1.		
2.	What question did the speaker ponder after climbing Everest? a) How to climb the next mountain b) Why reaching the summit mattered so much c) How to preserve the memories forever d) What challenges lay ahead	b) Why reaching the summit mattered so much
3.	What does the speaker imply about memories of the summit? a) They are everlasting and vivid. b) They will fade with time. c) They will bring constant happiness. d) They are irrelevant after achieving the goal.	b) They will fade with time.

4.	What emotion is reflected in the speaker's question, "Why did I climb Everest?" a) Curiosity b) Regret c) Satisfaction d) Confusion	a) Curiosity
5.	What does the phrase "summit of the mind" suggest in the context? a) A physical peak to conquer b) A mental challenge as significant as climbing Everest c) An imaginary concept with no real meaning d) A trivial achievement	b) A mental challenge as significant as climbing Everest
C.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- By climbing the summit of Everest you are overwhelmed by a deep sense of joy and thankfulness. It is a joy which lasts a lifetime. The experience changes you completely. The man who has been to the mountains is never the same again. What emotional impact does climbing Everest have on the climber? a) Anxiety and fear b) Deep joy and thankfulness c) Indifference to nature d) Regret and sadness	
1.		b) Deep joy and thank-fulness
2.	How long does the joy of climbing the summit of Everest last? a) A few weeks b) A few months c) A lifetime d) Until the next climb	c) A lifetime
3.	According to the passage, how does the experience of climbing Everest affect a person? a) It leaves them physically stronger but mentally unchanged. b) It makes them indifferent to challenges. c) It changes them completely. d) It has no significant effect.	c) It changes them completely

4.	What does the phrase "the man who has been to the mountains is never the same again" suggest? a) Climbing Everest causes permanent physical harm. b) The experience brings about a profound transformation. c) Mountain climbers feel disconnected from society. d) Climbing mountains becomes an obsession.	b) The experience brings about a profound transformation.
5.	What does the passage imply about the relationship between humans and nature? a) Nature is a source of fear for humans. b) Climbing mountains isolates humans from nature. c) Nature has the power to inspire and transform humans. d) Humans dominate and control nature.	c) Nature has the power to inspire and transform humans.

Homework

Q. No.	Questions	Answer
A.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- "Climbing a summit is a thrilling experience. It is not just a physical activity, but it also tests your mental strength, endurance, and perseverance. It teaches you that success comes with hard work and determination. When you stand on the summit, the world seems so small, and you realize the insignificance of your own self in the vast universe. It brings humility and a sense of accomplishment at the same time. A summit is not just a mountain; it is a metaphor for the challenges we face in life. By overcoming them, we grow as individuals."	
1.	Why is climbing a summit described as a thrilling experience? a) Because it is easy to accomplish b) Because it only involves physical strength c) Because it tests mental strength, endurance, and perseverance d) Because it provides fame and recognition	c) Because it test mental strength, endurance, and perseverance

2.	What realization does a climber have when standing on the summit? a) The vastness of the world compared to oneself b) The importance of material possessions c) The difficulty of the climb d) The competition among climbers	a) The vastness of the world compared to oneself
3.	According to the passage, what does a summit symbolize? a) Physical challenges only b) The struggles and challenges in life c) A place for adventure d) A competition	b) The struggles and challenges in life
4.	How does climbing a summit contribute to personal growth? a) By offering material rewards b) By teaching teamwork c) By overcoming challenges and developing perseverance d) By providing entertainment	C. By over-coming challenges and developing perseverance
5.	What dual feelings does standing on the summit evoke in a climber? a) Pride and arrogance b) Fear and anxiety c) Humility and a sense of accomplishment d) Joy and sadness	c) Humility and a sense of accomplishment
B. Read the extract and answer the following questions- Climbing to the summit of Everest is a remarkable feat. The summit represents more than just physical achievement; it symbolizes triumph over one's limitations and the realization of dreams. Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia, an experienced mountaineer, narrates his journey to the top of the world, describing not only the challenges of the climb but also the spiritual experience of being atop the highest point on Earth. For him, the conquest of Everest was an inward journey, a battle against fear, doubt, and physical limitations. The summit became a metaphor for overcoming challenges in life. Ahluwalia explains that the view from the top is mesmerizing, but the sense of fulfillment comes from the struggle, not the success alone.		

1.	What does the summit of Everest symbolize for the author? a) Physical achievement b) Triumph over one's limitations c) A mesmerizing view d) The ultimate destination	b) Triumph over one's limitations
2.	.How does Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia describes his journey to the top of Everest? a) As a fun adventure b) As an easy climb c) As a spiritual and challenging experience d) As a mere physical challenge	c) As a spiritual and challenging experience
3.	3.What is described as the true fulfillment of climbing Everest? a) Reaching the summit b) The struggle and effort involved c) The breathtaking view d) The recognition received afterward	b) The struggle and effort involved
4.	What inward challenges did the author face during his climb? a) Weather and navigation b) Fear, doubt, and physical limitations c) Lack of resources d) High altitude sickness	b) Fear, doubt, and physical limitations
5	What does Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia compare the summit of Everest to? a) A physical mountain b) A metaphor for life's challenges c) A scenic destination d) A religious pilgrimage	b) A metaphor for life's challenges

4.	What problem did Jody face while feeding the fawn? a) The fawn refused to drink the milk. b) The milk spilled over the floor. c) The gourd nearly spilled over. d) The fawn ran away.	c) The gourd nearly spilled over
5.	What was Jody unable to understand about the fawn? a) Why it kept wobbling? b) Why it refused to drink the milk? c) Why it preferred cream over milk? d) Why couldn't it make use of the milk in the gourd?	d) Why couldn't it make use of the milk in the gourd?
B.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- Jody carries the fawn home, being careful to shield its face from vines. He stops to rest and sets the fawn down, but it bleats and looks at him. Jody remembers his father's advice that a fawn will follow if it has first been carried, so he goes back to the fawn, strokes it, and walks away again. The fawn follows Jody home Why does Jody carry the fawn home carefully? a) To avoid hurting its legs b) To shield its face from vines c) Because it is scared of the fawn d) To keep it from running away	
1.		b) To shield its face from vines
2.	What does the fawn do when Jody sets it down to rest? a) It runs away into the woods b) It bleats and looks at him c) It falls asleep instantly d) It refuses to move	b) It bleats and looks at him

3.	What advice from his father does Jody remember? a) To carry the fawn home quickly b) To feed the fawn before walking c) That a fawn will follow if it has first been carried d) To avoid touching the fawn	c) That a fawn will follow if it has first been carried
4.	How does Jody encourage the fawn to follow him? a) By giving it food b) By calling its name c) By stroking it and walking away d) By tying a rope around its neck	c) By stroking it and walking away
5.	What does the fawn's behavior suggest about its bond with Jody? a) It trusts and feels safe with him b) It is scared of being alone c) It wants to return to the forest d) It doesn't recognize Jody	a) It trusts and feels safe with him
C.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- Jody searches for the fawn in the forest, finding it in dense bushes after much effort. He describes the fawn as having soft skin, a sweet grass scent, and long legs that hang limply. What is Jody searching for in the forest?	
1.	a) A bird b) A fawn c) A rabbit d) A deer	b) A fawn
2	Where does Jody find the fawn after much effort? a) In a cave b) Near a river c) In dense bushes d) Under a tree	C) In dense bushes
3.	Which characteristic of the fawn is emphasized by Jody's description? a) Its rough fur b) Its sweet scent and delicate features c) Its strength and agility d) Its loud cry	b) Its sweet scent and delicate features

4.	What does the phrase “long legs that hang limply” suggest about the fawn? a) It is strong and alert. b) It is weak or at rest. c) It is injured. d) It is running away.	b) it is weak or at rest
5.	What is one of the distinctive features of the fawn’s legs, according to Jody? a) Strong and muscular b) Short and stubby c) Long and limply hanging d) Thick and hairy	c) Long and limply hanging

Homework

A.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- Jody was filled with emotion as he thought about the orphaned fawn. He felt a deep sense of responsibility and compassion. He wanted to raise the fawn and protect it. Jody’s father was hesitant at first, but Jody’s earnestness and sense of responsibility made him reconsider. They set out to find the fawn, with Jody eager to bring it home and care for it. Which value is most evident in Jody’s decision to care for the fawn? a) Patience b) Compassion c) Independence d) Humility	b) Compassion
1.		
2.	Why did Jody’s father initially hesitate to allow him to bring the fawn home? a) He thought Jody was too young. b) He believed it would be too much responsibility. c) He was worried the fawn might not survive. d) He didn’t want to take away the fawn from the forest	b) He believed it would be too much responsibility.
3.	How does the author depict Jody’s character through his actions? a) As careless and impulsive b) As kind and determined c) As indecisive and shy d) As proud and self-centered	b) As kind and determined

4.	What lesson does this part of the story teach about responsibility? a) Responsibility can lead to unnecessary problems. b) Taking responsibility requires courage and effort. c) Responsibility should be avoided when it involves animals. d) Responsibility is easy to manage when shared with others.	b) Taking responsibility requires courage and effort.
5.	What does Jody's eagerness to care for the fawn suggest about his relationship with nature? a) He is indifferent to the struggles of animals. b) He sees nature as something to conquer. c) He has a deep connection and empathy for living beings. d) He believes humans are superior to animals.	c) He has a deep connection and empathy for living beings.
B.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- Jody gave a deep sigh. He was full of a strange excitement and strength. His father lay back on the ground, weak but grateful. The buzzards that had followed them on their way home were now circling in the sky above the house. Jody looked at them, feeling a mix of guilt and determination. He thought about the doe his father had shot to save his life. A part of her lived on in the fawn that he had found in the forest. It was his responsibility now to care for the little creature.	
1.	Why does Jody feel a mix of guilt and determination? a) He feels guilty for not helping his father enough and determined to prove himself. b) He feels guilty about the doe's death and determined to take care of the fawn. c) He feels guilty for leaving the fawn in the forest and determined to bring it home. d) He feels guilty about the buzzards and determined to protect his father.	b) He feels guilty about the doe's death and determined to take care of the fawn
2.	What does the passage primarily highlight about Jody's character? a) His love for adventure b) His sense of responsibility c) His fear of the unknown d) His dependence on others	b) His sense of responsibility

3.	What do the buzzards symbolize in the context of the story? a) The inevitability of death b) The beauty of nature c) Jody's growing fear d) The passage of time	a) The inevitability of death
4.	Why does Jody feel it is his responsibility to care for the fawn? a) He feels it will help him understand his father better. b) He believes it is a way to make up for the doe's sacrifice. c) He thinks it will prove his maturity to his family. d) He is asked by his father to care for the fawn.	b) He believes it is a way to make up for the doe's sacrifice
5.	Which theme is most evident in this passage? a) The conflict between humans and nature b) The journey of self-discovery c) The bond between humans and animals d) The inevitability of fate	c) The bond between humans and animals

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYASANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)

CHAPTER NO. - 7

CHAPTER NAME – A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE

CLASSWORK

Q.No.	QUESTION	ANSWER
A. 1.	Read the extract and answer the following questions - It was on a walking tour through Cambridge that the guide mentioned Stephen Hawking, 'poor man, who is quite disabled now, though he is a worthy successor to Isaac Newton, whose Chair he has at the university.' And I started, because I had quite forgotten that this most brilliant and completely paralysed astrophysicist, the author of A Brief History of Time, one of the biggest best-sellers ever, lived here. Who was on a walking tour? a) Stephen hawking b) The author c) Poor man d) Paralysed astrophysicist	b) the author
2.	Guess the meaning of successor. a) Someone who has become successful b) The scientist c) Who comes after someone else d) Who gets success after someone else	c) Who comes after someone else
3.	Who is whose successor, according to the passage a) The author is the successor of Stephen Hawking b) Isaac Newton is the successor of Stephen Hawking c) The author is the successor of Isaac Newton d) Stephen Hawking is the successor of Isaac Newton	d) Stephen Hawking is the successor of Isaac Newton

4.	What had happened to Stephen Hawking? a) He had written many books b) He had succeeded Isaac Newton c) He had got completely paralysed d) He had invented a chair for the disabled	c) He had got completely paralysed
5.	What had the author forgotten? a) That he was meeting Stephen Hawking b) That he was meeting the author of one of the best sellers of all times c) That he was sitting in a wheel-chair d) That he was the most brilliant person	b) That he was meeting the author of one of the best sellers of all times
B.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- “I haven’t been brave,” said his disembodied computer-voice, the next afternoon. “I’ve had no choice.” Surely, I wanted to say, living creatively with the reality of his disintegrating body was a choice? But I kept quiet, because I felt guilty every time I spoke to him, forcing him to respond. There he was, tapping at the little switch in his hand, trying to find the words on his computer with the only bit of movement left to him, his long, pale fingers. Every so often, his eyes would shut in frustrated exhaustion. And sitting opposite him I could feel his anguish, the mind buoyant with thoughts that came out in frozen phrases and sentences stiff as corpses.	
1..	Who has not been brave? a) The disembodied computer voice b) The author c) Stephen Hawking d) Isaac newton	c) Stephen Hawking
2.	Why did he say, “I’ve had no choice.” a) Because he is already brave b) Because he is a coward c) Because he can’t do anything else but to act brave d) Because he can’t do anything else but to act coward	c) Because he can’t do anything else but to act brave

3.	Why did the author feel guilty? a) Because the author made him respond b) Because the author made him write a book c) Because the author made him do movement d) Because the author made him anxious	a) Because the author made him respond
4.	How did Stephen communicate? a) Through his fingers b) Through his frustration c) Through his voice d) Through his embodied computer voice	d) Through his embodied computer voice
5.	What did the author conclude about Stephen? a) Stephen is anxious b) Stephen is in pain but creative c) Stephen is anxious but buoyant d) Stephen is anxious but creative	b) Stephen is in pain but creative
C.	Read the extract and answer the following questions: Before you, like a lantern whose walls are worn so thin you glimpse only the light inside, is the incandescence of a man. The body, almost irrelevant, exists only like a case made of shadows. So that I, no believer in eternal souls, know that this is what each of us is; everything else an accessory. “What do you think is the best thing about being disabled?” I had asked him earlier. “I don’t think there is anything good about being disabled.” “I think,” I said, “you do discover how much kindness there is in the world.”	
1.	What did the author compare Stephen with? a) Incandescence b) A lantern c) An accessory d) A shadow	b) a lantern
2.	Why was it said that Stephen’s body was irrelevant? a) Because he was so vibrant b) Because he was physically so weak c) Because he was so quiet d) Because he was so incandescent	b) Because he was physically so weak

3.	What does the author not believe in? a) Soul b) Accessory c) Disabled d) shadows	a) soul
4.	The author felt that Stephen's body was a) like the wall b) like an incandescent bulb c) the walls of a lantern d) shadows	c) the walls of a lantern
5.	What did the author discover as a disabled a) it is the best feeling b) it shows that Stephen is also disabled c) it shows that both, the author and Stephen are disabled d) he discovers that there is lot of kindness in the world	d) he discovers that there is lot of kindness in the world

Homework

A.	Read the extract and answer the following questions: When the walking tour was done, I rushed to a phone booth and, almost tearing the cord so it could reach me outside, phoned Stephen Hawking's house. There was his assistant on the line and I told him I had come in a wheelchair from India (perhaps he thought I had propelled myself all the way) to write about my travels in Britain. I had to see Professor Hawking — even ten minutes would do. "Half an hour," he said. "From three-thirty to four." Who rushed to the phone booth? a) Stephen Hawking b) The author c) His assistant d) His assistant in wheel-chair	b) the author
1.		

2.	Why did the cord almost tear? a) Because he couldn't enter the booth b) Because he pulled it forcefully c) Because he held it tight d) Because he phoned the scientist	a) Because he couldn't enter the booth
3.	There was his assistant on the line. It means – a) The assistant was on a straight line b) The assistant was over the phone c) The assistant was walking on a straight line d) The assistant was on the phone line & its pole	b) The assistant was over the phone
4.	Explain the line – “even ten minutes would do” a) He could meet Stephen only for 10 minutes b) He could not meet Stephen only for 10 minutes c) He could afford meet Stephen only for 10 minutes d) It would be sufficient even if he could meet Stephen only for 10 minutes	d) It would be sufficient even if he could meet Stephen only for 10 minutes
5.	I had come in a wheelchair from India (perhaps he thought I had propelled myself all the way). Explain a) The author actually propelled his wheel-chair all the way from India b) The scientist actually propelled his wheel-chair all the way from India c) His assistant thought that the author actually propelled his wheel-chair all the way from India d) The scientist thought that the author actually propelled his wheel-chair all the way from India	c) His assistant thought that the author actually propelled his wheel-chair all the way from India
B.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- A first glimpse of him is shocking, because he is like a still photograph — as if all those pictures of him in magazines and newspapers have turned three-dimensional. Then you see the head twisted sideways into a slump, the torso shrunk inside the pale blue shirt, the wasted legs; you look at his eyes which can speak, still, and they are saying something	

1.	huge and urgent — it is hard to tell what. But you are shaken because you have seen something you never thought could be seen. Before you, like a lantern whose walls are worn so thin you glimpse only the light inside, is the incandescence of a man. The body, almost irrelevant, exists only like a case made of shadows. So that I, no believer in eternal souls, know that this is what each of us is; everything else an accessory. Why was the first glimpse shocking? a) Stephen Hawking is frightening b) His pictures are there everywhere in the magazines c) Because of his shrunken body d) Because of torso	c) Because of his shrunken body
2.	What feeling did the author get upon looking at Stephen's eyes? a) That his eyes were sunken b) That his eyes were to tell something urgent c) That his eyes were weak d) That his eyes were contracted	b) That his eyes were to tell something urgent
3.	Why does someone looking at Stephen gets shaken? a. Because his body is so insignificant b. Because he is a strong man c. Because he is determined d. Because his body speaks	a) Because his body is so insignificant
4.	What does the author call as an accessory when he saw Stephen? a) The soul b) The eyes c) The eternal souls d) his body	d) His body
5.	What has turned three-dimensional? a) The body of Stephen when looking at him in actual b) The pictures of Stephen when looking at him in the magazines c) The pictures of Stephen when looking at him in the newspapers d) The pictures of Stephen	a) The body of Stephen when looking at him in actual

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)

CHAPTER NO. - 8

CHAPTER NAME – A SHORT MONSOON DIARY

CLASSWORK

A.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- The first day of monsoon mist. And it's strange how all the birds fall silent as the mist comes climbing up the hill. Perhaps that's what makes the mist so melancholy; not only does it conceal the hills, it blankets them in silence too. Only an hour ago the trees were ringing with birdsong. And now the forest is deathly still as though it were midnight. Through the mist Bijju is calling to his sister. I can hear him running about on the hillside but I cannot see him.	
1.	What is the other word for 'mist'? a) Mystery b) Fog c) Steam d) Mystic	b) Fog
2.	What happens to the birds as mist sets in? a) They fall from trees b) They become silent c) They fall in love with nature d) They fall from cliffs	B. They become silent
3.	Why is mist associated with melancholy? a) Because it is melodious b) Because it falls silent c) Because the birds fall silent when it's foggy d) Because it makes the birds fall	c) Because the birds fall silent when it's foggy

4.	Why couldn't the author see Bijju? a) Because Bijju is hiding behind the trees b) Because Bijju has fallen silent c) Because Bijju is invisible d) Because of mist	d) Because of mist
5.	What is the condition of the forest? a) It is silent b) It is dead c) It is deathly d) It is like midnight	a) it is silent
B.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- The rains have heralded the arrival of some seasonal visitors—a leopard, and several thousand leeches. Yesterday afternoon the leopard lifted a dog from near the servants' quarter below the school. In the evening it attacked one of Bijju's cows but fled at the approach of Bijju's mother, who came screaming imprecations. As for the leeches, I shall soon get used to a little bloodletting every day.	
1.	What could be the meaning of – 'herald'? a) To hear b) To hurry up c) To bring d) To announce	d) To announce
2.	Why did the leopard lift the dog? a) It wanted to play with the dog b) It wanted to shift the dog c) The dog was the leopard's prey d) It wanted to live in the quarter	C. The dog was the leopard's prey
3.	Why did the leopard flee? a) Because the cow was not delicious b) Because of bijju c) Because of imprecations d) Because of Bijju's mother's arrival & her screaming	d) Because of Bijju's mother's arrival & her screaming

4.	By saying - it doesn't keep me from sleeping, the author means that- a) He sleeps well b) He is not able to fall asleep c) He sleeps on and off d) He sleeps at noon	b) He is not able to fall asleep
5.	How does the tin roof help the author? a) It helps the author sleep b) It helps the author to experience the rain c) It helps the author to enjoy the rain d) It protects the author from the rain	d) It protects the author from the rain

Homework

A.	Read the extract and answer the following questions- The rain stops. The clouds begin to break up, the sun strikes the hill on my left. A woman is chopping up sticks. I hear the tinkle of cowbells. In the oak tree, a crow shakes the raindrops from his feathers and caws disconsolately. Water drips from a leaking drainpipe. And suddenly, clean and pure, the song of the whistling thrush emerges like a dark sweet secret from the depths of the ravine. Endless rain, and a permanent mist. We haven't seen the sun for eight or nine days. Everything damp and soggy. Nowhere to go. Pace the room, look out of the window at a few bobbing umbrellas. At least it isn't cold rain. The hillsides are lush as late-monsoon flowers begin to appear — wild balsam, dahlias, begonias and ground orchids.	
1.	The clouds begin to break up. Explain a) The clouds got separated b) The clouds broke into pieces c) The clouds broke & fell down d) The clouds started falling to the earth	a) The clouds got separated

2.	Wild dahlias, red, yellow and magenta, rear their heads from the rocky crevices where they have taken hold. Crevices mean a) Rocks b) Flowers c) Cracks d) Big stones	c) cracks
3.	What shows that the shrewd is weak of eyesight? a) It runs here & there without any decisiveness b) It runs smoothly c) It plays with children d) It enjoys the turns of the room	a) It runs here & there without any decisiveness
4.	What do the snakes & rodents come out of? a) Crevices b) Holes & burrows c) Godown, attics & roof d) Room	b) Holes & burrows
5.	The lush monsoon growth has reached its peak. Lush growth means a) Cobra lily b) Orchards c) Green plants & gardens d) Ferns	c) Green plants & gardens

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (IT SO HAPPENED)

CHAPTER NO. - 1

CHAPTER NAME - How a camel got his hump

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
a)	a). What kind of animal is the main character in the story? a) Horse b) Camel c) Dog d) Ox	b) Camel
2	What is the main characteristic of the Camel at the beginning of the story? a) Hard-working b) Lazy c) Intelligent d) Kind	b) Lazy
3	What was the Camel's favorite response to any request? a) "Yes" b) "Maybe" c) "Humph" d) "No"	c) "Humph"
4	Who was the first animal to complain about the Camel to the Djinn? a) The Dog b) The Horse c) The Ox d) The Cow	b) The Horse
5	What task did the Dog have to do? a) Carry heavy loads b) Fetch and carry c) Plow fields d) Graze in the fields	b) Fetch and c
6	Why were the other animals annoyed with the Camel? a) He ate their food b) He refused to work c) He stole their tasks d) He ran away	b) He refused to work
7	Who is the Djinn in the story? a) A magical creature b) A farmer c) A hunter d) A king	a)A magical creature
8	Where did the Camel live? a) In the forest b) In the desert c) On a mountain d) In a meadow	b) In the desert
9	What was Djinn's punishment for the Camel? a) Sending him away b) Giving him a hump c) Making him work harder d) Taking away his food	b) Giving him a hump

10	Why did the Djinn give the Camel a hump? a) To make him faster b) To help him store food and water c) To punish him for his laziness d) To make him stronger	c) To punish him for his laziness
11	How did the Camel feel about his new hump? a) Proud b) Angry c) Pleased d) Confused	b) Angry
12	What is the main characteristic of the Camel at the beginning of the story? a) Hard-working b) Lazy c) Intelligent d) Kind	b) Lazy
13	Which animal carried loads in the story? a) Ox b) Dog c) Horse d) Camel	c) Horse Horse
14	What did Djinn tell the Camel about his hump? a) It will make him more beautiful b) It will allow him to work for three days without eating c) It is a reward for his patience d) It will disappear if he works hard	b) It will allow him to work for three days without eating
15	How did the story explain the camel's physical hump? a) As a magical feature b) As an evolutionary trait c) As a punishment for laziness d) As a tool for survival	c) As a punishment for laziness

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why did the Camel live in the desert? a) He liked the sand c) He was abandoned by others.	b) He didn't want to work. d). He wanted to find water easily.
2	What did the Camel eat in the desert? a) Grass and shrub c) Dates from palm trees	b) Leaves from trees d) Sticks and stones
3	How did the other animals feel about the Camel's behavior? a) They were amused c) They were indifferent.	b) They were angry. d) They were scared)
4	What was the first complaint the Horse made about the Camel? a) The Camel ate his food) c) The Camel refused to work.	b) The Camel was rude to him. d) The Camel slept all day.
5	What phrase did the Camel repeatedly say to the animals? a) "Do it yourself!" c) "Humph!"	b) "That's not my job)" d) "Why should I?"
6	Who was the in-charge of the animals? a) The Horse c) The Man	b) The Ox d) The Djinn
7	Why did the Djinn punish the Camel? a) He stole food from others. c) He left the desert without permission.	b) He was lazy and refused to work. d) He insulted Djinn.
8	What was the punishment given to the Camel by the Djinn? a) He had to work double. c) He was given a hump.	b) He had to leave the desert. d) He lost his voice.
9	What was the purpose of the Camel's hump, according to the Djinn? a) To make him stronger. c) To make him look different	b) To store food and energy for work. .d) To carry extra weight.
10	What is the moral of the story? a) Hard work is always rewarded. c) Animals should live in harmony.	b) Laziness can lead to consequences. d) Punishments should be avoided)

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (IT SO HAPPENED)

CHAPTER NO. -2

CHAPTER NAME - Children at work

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is Velu's age in the story? a) 10 years b) 12 years c) 14 years d) 15 years	b) 12 years
2	Why did Velu run away from his village? a) To find work b) To escape his abusive father c) To visit a city d) To study in a school	b) To escape his abusive father
3	Where does Velu first arrive in the city? a) Chennai Central railway station b) A bus depot c) Marina Beach d) Egmore railway station	a) Chennai Central railway station
4	Who helps Velu on his first day in the city? a) A shopkeeper b) A policeman c) Jaya d) A teacher	c) Jaya
5	What is Jaya's profession? a) Housemaid b) Ragpicker c) Flower seller d) Factory worker	b) Ragpicker
6	How does Jaya earn her living? a) By selling newspapers b) By collecting and selling recyclable materials c) By cooking food d) By working in a shop	b) By collecting and selling recyclable materials
7	What does Velu eat when he is hungry? a) Fresh fruits b) Leftover food from a garbage bin c) Cooked food bought by Jaya d) Sweets from a shop	b) Leftover food from a garbage bin

8	Why does Velu feel uncomfortable while eating leftovers? a) He is not used to eating leftovers b) He feels embarrassed in front of Jaya c) The food is cold d) He doesn't like the taste	a) He is not used to eating leftovers
9	What type of life does Jaya represent in the story? a) Life of privilege b) Life of survival c) Life of leisure d) Life of crime	b) Life of survival
10	What lesson does Jaya teach Velu? a) To fight for justice b) To adapt to tough situations c) To trust strangers d) To return to the village	b) To adapt to tough situations
11	What does Velu consider doing for survival in the city? a) Working in a factory b) Collecting scrap like Jaya c) Becoming a bus conductor d) Joining a school	b) Collecting scrap like Jaya
12	What does Velu realize about city life? a) It is easy and comfortable b) It is dangerous and challenging c) It is full of entertainment d) It is similar to village life	b) It is dangerous and challenging
13	What does Jaya carry with her for collecting garbage? a) A plastic bag b) A large sack c) A steel box d) A basket	b) A large sack
14	What does the story highlight about child labor? a) It provides opportunities for growth b) It is exploitative and cruel c) It is the only option for children d) It is a temporary phase	b) It is exploitative and cruel
15	Which quality of Jaya is most evident in the story? a) Optimism b) Hard work c) Selfishness d) Laziness	b) Hard work

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What does Jaya's character represent in the story? a) Determination and resilience b) Fear and hesitation c) Joy and happiness d) Selfishness and greed	a) Determination and resilience
2	What does the story suggest about urban poverty? a) It has opportunities for everyone b) It is a harsh reality c) It is exaggerated d) It is a result of personal choices	b) It is a harsh reality

3	What does the story suggest about urban poverty? a) It has opportunities for everyone b) It is a harsh reality c) It is exaggerated d) It is a result of personal choices	b) It is a harsh reality
4	How does Velu feel about ragpicking initially? a) Excited b) Reluctant c) Angry d) Happy	b) Reluctant
5	What was Velu's initial reaction to Jaya? a) Fear b) Gratitude c) Distrust d) Annoyance	c) Distrust
6	What did Jaya offer Velu to eat on their first meeting? a) Sweets b) Idlis from the garbage c) Bananas d) Bread rolls	b) Idlis from the garbage
7	What does Velu's journey reflect? a) The struggles of runaway children b) The joy of city life c) The importance of education d) The simplicity of rural life	a) The struggles of runaway children
8	Why is the chapter titled "Children at Work"? a) It shows children enjoying work b) It highlights the struggles of working children c) It promotes child labor d) It depicts children playing	b) It highlights the struggles of working children
9	What does Velu think about returning to his village? a) He immediately wants to go back b) He feels scared to return c) He misses the village but feels helpless d) He has no thoughts about returning	c) He misses the village but feels helpless
10	What is the main theme of the story? a) City life is easy for everyone b) The harsh realities of child labor and poverty c) Rural life is better than city life d) Friendship between strangers	b) The harsh realities of child labor and poverty

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Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What was the giant's attitude towards the children playing in his garden? a) Friendly b) Indifferent c) Selfish d) Angry	(c) Selfish
2	Why did the giant build a high wall around his garden? a) To keep the children out. b) To keep his treasure safe c) To protect his garden from animals. d) To show off his wealth	(a)To keep the children out
3	What happened to the giant's garden after he built the wall? a) It became more beautiful. b) It became colder and barren c) It remained the same. d) It was destroyed	b) It became colder and barren
4	Who was the only child who could climb the wall and enter the giant's garden? a) A little boy. b) A little girl c) A brave boy. d) A clever boy	a) A little boy
5	What did the giant do when he saw the little boy in his garden? a) He chased him away. b) He talked to him kindly c) He ignored him. d) He punished him	b) He talked to him kindly
6	What did the giant learn from the little boy? a) The importance of sharing b) The value of kindness c) The power of selfishness. d) The danger of strangers	a) The importance of sharing
7	How did the giant's attitude change towards the children? a) He became more selfish. b) He became more kind and generous c) He remained the same. d) He became more angry	b) He became more kind and generous
8	What happened to the giant's garden after he changed his attitude? a) It remained barren b) It became more beautiful c) It was destroyed) d) It was sold	b) It became more beautiful
9	Identify the correct form of the verb in the sentence: "The giant _____ the children from playing in his garden." a) has kept. b) keep c) kept. d) keeps	c) kept

10	What lesson can be learned from the story of "The Selfish Giant"? a) The importance of selfishness. b) The value of kindness and generosity c) The power of anger. d) The danger of strangers	b) The value of kindness and generosity
11	What was the setting of the story? a) A forest. b) A mountain c) A garden. d) A city	c) A garden.
12	What is the meaning of the word "transformation" in the context of the story? a) A change for the worse. b) A change for the better c) A change in appearance. d) A change in behavior	(b) A change for the better
13	When did the children go to the Giant's garden? a) Morning. b) Afternoon c) Evening. d) Night	b) Afternoon
14	Who had the Giant gone to visit? a) Spanish Ogre. b) Cornish Ogre c) English Ogre. d) Indian Ogre	b) Cornish Ogre
15	What did the notice board say? a) Trespassers will be rewarded) b) Trespassers will be punished c) Trespassers will be appreciated) d) Trespassers will be prosecuted	d) Trespassers will be prosecuted

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the meaning of the word "selfish" in the context of the story? a) Generous and kind b) Caring and thoughtful c) Concerned only with one's own interests. d) Happy and joyful	c) Concerned only with one's own interest
2	Identify the correct form of the possessive adjective in the sentence: "The _____ garden was beautiful." a) giant's. b) giants c) giant. d) giants'	a) giant's.
3	What is the meaning of the phrase "barren" in the context of the story? a) Fertile and productive. b) Unproductive and empty c) Beautiful and attractive. d) Happy and joyful	(b) Unproductive and empty
4	Who were the only people that were pleased? a) North Wind and the Hail. b) The Snow and the Frost c) The giant. d) Children	(b) The Snow and the Frost

5	What did the North Wind do? a) Covered the grass with white cloak. c) Roared all day about the garden.	b) Painted the trees silver d) Rattle on the roof of the castle	(c) Roared all day about the garden.
6	What gestures of the boy enlightened the Giant? a) Hug. c) Crying.	b) Kiss d) Both a and b	(d) Both a and b
7	When did the people notice the giant playing with children? a) While going to the market. c) Both a and b	b) At twelve o' clock d) They never noticed them	(a) While going to the market
8	What was the child's garden? a) Paradise. c) The Giant's garden.	b) Heaven d) His parent's garden	(a) Paradise
9	Did the Giant knock down the wall? a) Yes. c) Maybe.	b) No d) Not mentioned in the story	(a) Yes
10	From where did the children creep in? a) Through a hole in the wall. c) Through a window.	b). Through the door d) By climbing the wall	(a) Through a hole in the wall

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (IT SO HAPPENED)

CHAPTER NO. - 4

CHAPTER NAME - THE TREASURE WITHIN

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What did he have nightmares about? a) Maths exam where he knew it all. b) Maths exam where he did not know anything c) Social studies exam where he knew it all d) Social studies exam where he did not know anything	(b) Maths exam where he did not know anything
2	Since when did the nightmares stop? a) Last 4-5 years b) Last 5-6 years c) Last 4 years. d) Last 5 years	(a) Last 4-5 years
3	Why did the nightmares disappear? a) He was no longer afraid of the subject b) His psyche must have gotten over it c) He did not have enough time for nightmares d) Both 2 and 3	(d) Both 2 and 3
4	In which standard did he lose interest in studies? a) First standard b) Second standard c) Third standard d) Fourth standard	(c) Third standard
5	What did he get interested in instead? a) Games b) Running around c) Playing jokes and pranks on others d) All of the Above	d) All of the Above
6	In which standard did the words of his Principal influence him? a) Third standard b) Fifth standard c) Seventh standard d) Eleventh standard	d) Eleventh standard

7	Hafeez was- a)A very good sportsman c)Cricket captain b)Senior Champion for so many years d) All of the Above	d) All of the Above
8	What did he do if he did not step out in the field? a)Pray c)Both a) and 2 b)Study d)None of these	c) Both a) and 2
9	How often did he receive canning? a) Every day c) Twice a week b)Every two days d)Once every week	d) Once every week
10	What did they do when he created a “distraction”? a) Played hide and seek c)Played hopscotch b)Played chor police d) Played football	b) Played chor police
11	Why did he create a “distraction”? a) He was bored c)He wanted to get punished b)He wanted to irritate the teacher d) He did not want to study	d) He did not want to study
12	Why did students book his textbooks in advance? a) He never opened them b) He opened them one day prior to the exam c) They were brand new d) Both 2 and 3	d) Both 2 and 3
13	. “In the college for architecture, nobody who had got below _____ per cent was allowed to enter” a) 80-85 c)90-95 b)85-90 d)75-80	a) 80-85
14	Why did he not join the Army? a)He did not get admission c)His mother advised him to do graduation b)His aunt tore up the admission letter d)None of the Above	b) His aunt tore up the admission letter
15	Hafeez went to an architect’s office to learn _____!” a)French c)English b)German d) Architecture	a) French

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which drawing did he find defective in the architect’s office? a)A house detail c)A bathroom detail b)A balcony detail d)A window detail	d) A window detail

2	What did the Principal warn Hafeez about? a)He would not allow him to join if didn't do good in Entrances b)He would not allow him to join if didn't do good in French c)He would not allow him to join if didn't do good in German d)He would not allow him to join if didn't do good in Architecture	a) He would not allow him to join if didn't do good in entrances
3	What was Mrs Gupta's advice to Hafeez? a)To drop out of school c)To join the police force b)To join the Army d)To become an architect	d)To become an architect
4	Which subjects could he deal with? a)Languages c)Geography b)Science d)Both 2 and 3	d) Both 2 and 3
5	What would he think about when it rained outside while he was in class? a)Flowing water c)Capacity of the dam b) Building a dam d)All of the Above	d) All of the Above
6	What does Ms Bela think Hafeez uses while dealing with his clients? a)His knowledge c)His colleague's help b)His natural instincts d)His friend's help	b) His natural instincts
7	Putting design, construction, psychology and sociology together and making a sketch from all that is '_____' a)Architecture c)Design b)French d)Mathematics	d) Mathematics
8	What did Hafeez and his friend compete about? a)Designing forts c)Designing ammunition b)Designing guns d)All of the Above	d) All of the Above
9	How would Hafeez pass his exams? a)By studying hard c)By margin b)By copying d)He failed his exams	b) By copying
10	How did he help students who lost their buttons? a)Give them his button c)Cut a button out of eraser b)Cut a button out of chalk d)He did not help them	b) Cut a button out of chalk

9	What happened to Princess September's parrot? a) It flew away (b) It stopped speaking c) It died (d) It was stolen	It died
10	What kind of lesson does "Princess September" primarily teach? a) How to manage wealth b) Importance of letting go and valuing freedom c) Princesses should never be sad d) Importance of family tradition	(b) Importance of letting go and valuing freedom
11	What is the bird's response to being caged by Princess September? a) It sings happily b) It becomes sad and stops singing c) It flies away d) It refuses to eat	(b) It becomes sad and stops singing
12	How did the king feel about the parrots of the princesses? (a) He Loved them (b) He found them repetitive and boring (c) He wanted to gift them to others (d) He ignored them	(b) He found them repetitive and boring
13	Why does the bird stop singing for Princess September? a) Because it misses the freedom outside b) Because it is sick c) Because it is tired d) Because it is angry with her	(a) Because it misses the freedom outside
14	How does Princess September react when the bird stops singing? (a) She ignores it (b) She feels sad and lonely (c) She punishes the bird (d) She gives up on the bird	(b) She feels sad and lonely
15	What happens after Princess September opens the window and lets the bird go free? (a) The bird never returns (b) The bird sings beautifully for her (c) The bird brings her a gift (d) The bird stays with her forever	(b) The bird sings beautifully for her

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What was special about Princess September's singing bird? It could speak different languages c) It could sing beautifully and naturally d) It could fly long distances e) It had golden feathers	(b) It could sing beautifully and naturally
2	What did the sisters suggest to Princess September about the bird? a) To sell it b) To Train it further c) To cage it d) To let it free	(c) To cage it
3	Why did Princess September decide to cage the bird? a) She was afraid it would fly away b) She wanted to train it to sing better c) She wanted to keep it safe d) Her sisters forced her to do so	(a) She was afraid it would fly away
4	Why did Princess September feel lonely at the beginning of the story? a) Her sisters teased her b) She lost her favourite toy c) She was locked in her room d) Her parrot died	(d) Her parrot died
5	When the parrot died, the Queen- a) gave another parrot to Princess September b) consoled her c) punished her d) didn't do anything	(d) They made a joke about it
6	What did Princess September name her singing bird? a) Joy b) Melody c) She did not name it d) Freedom	(c) She did not name it
7	What quality did Princess September exhibit by freeing the bird? a) Kindness b) Wisdom c) Selflessness d) All of the above	(d) All of the above
8	Why is Princess September considered an allegorical tale? a) It involves a hidden message about life and freedom b) It is based on true events c) It uses animals to teach about kindness d) It has magical setting	(a) It involves a hidden message about life and freedom
9	Princess September got a green parrot in a golden cage a) On her birthday b) On the queen's c) On the king's birthday d) On her sister's birthday	(c) On the king's birthday
10	How does the story Princess September end? a) Princess September becomes unhappy b) The bird flies away forever c) Princess September grows up to be a happy queen d) The sisters take her bird	(c) Princess September grows up to be a happy queen

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CHAPTER NAME - THE FIGHT

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The lesson ‘The fight’ is written by _____. a) Ruskin Bond b) Rabindranath Tagore c) T.S. Eliot d) None of the Above	(a) Ruskin Bond
2	Who are the two adversaries in this chapter “The Fight”? a) Suraj and Sunny b) Sunny and Ranji c) Suraj and Ranji d) Ranji and Ram	(c) Suraj and Ranji
3	What was the setting of the story? a) A school playground b) A small village c) A forest with a pool d) A bustling city	(c) A forest with a pool
4	How were the pools Ranji had seen earlier? a) Clear, translucent b) Sticky, muddy c) Sticky, clear d) Translucent, muddy	(b) Sticky, muddy
5	How did the fight between the boys begin? a) Over a game b) Over a misunderstanding c) Over a dispute about the pool d) Due to mocking each other	(c) Over a dispute about the pool
6	What happened after the first day of the fight? a) They resolved the conflict b) They became friends c) Ranji left the village d) They decided to meet and fight again	(d) They decided to meet and fight again
7	How did the fight on the second day differ? a) It turned into a friendly competition b) Ranji Surrendered c) It became more violent d) The other boy ran away	(a) It turned into a friendly competition
8	What was the weapon used in their fight? a) sticks b) Sword c) Stone d) They didn’t use any weapon	(d) They didn’t use any weapon

9	What behaviour was Ranji prepared to deal with, the other boy when they first met? a) Hostile b) Friendly c) Rude d) None of the above	(b) Friendly
10	Who claimed himself to be a warrior? a) Ranji b) Suraj c) Both of them d) None of them	(b) Suraj
11	Who claimed himself to be a fighter? a) Ranji b) Suraj c) Both of them d) None of them	(a) Ranji
12	What did Ranji find difficult to conceal when he got home? a) Cuts and bruises on his face b) Cuts and bruises on his legs and arms c) That he had been in unusually violent fight d) All of the above	(d) All of the above
13	What did Ranji's mother insist on? a) Ranji staying home the entire week b) Ranji staying home for the rest of the day c) Ranji staying out of the home d) Ranji staying in his room for the rest of the week	(b) Ranji staying home for the rest of the day
14	What did he wish to do upon seeing his adversary at the bazaar? a) Turn away and look elsewhere b) Throw lemonade at his adversary c) Stand his ground and scowl at his enemy d) Both A & B	(d) Both A & B
15	What did Suraj agree to help Ranji with? a) How to dive b) How to swim under water c) How to be a pahalwan d) How to fight	(c) How to be a pahalwan

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What was the tone of the other boy? a) Hostile c) Rude b) friendly d) None of the above	(a) Hostile
2	Who suggested that they should continue the fight? a) The warrior c) A third party b) The fighter d) Birds	(a) The warrior
3	What did he find solace in, that evening in the bazaar? a) Lemonade c) Both A & B b) Jalebis d) None of the Above	(c) Both A & B
4	What was Ranji half hoping for after the first fight? a) The other boy to not show up b) The other boy to have fallen sick c) The other boy to lose d) The other boy to have forgotten about the fight	(d) The other boy to have forgotten about the fight
5	What did Ranji agree to teach Suraj? a) How to dive b) How to swim under water c) How to be a Pahelwan d) Both A & B	(d) Both A & B
6	The warrior's mouth hung open in amazement." What was the reason behind it? a) Ranji's dive c) Ranji's swimming skills b) Ranji swimming underwater d) All of the above	(d) All of the above
7	What did Suraj claim about the pool? a) It was a sacred pool c) It belonged to his Family b) He discovered it first d) it was not safe	(b) He discovered it first
8	What kind of person is Ranji portrayed as? a) Timid and shy c) Brave and friendly b) Aggressive and selfish d) Clever and manipulative	(c) Brave and friendly
9	What do you mean by the word 'hostility'? a) Ill will c) Cursing b) Friendly d) Sweetly	(a) Ill will
10	What moral does the story teach? a) Violence is the only solution c) Always defend your territory b) Trust no one d) Kindness can resolve conflicts	(d) Kindness can resolve conflict

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS – VIII

SUBJECT - ENGLISH (IT SO HAPPENED)

CHAPTER NO. - 7

CHAPTER NAME - Jalebis

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What did the narrator do with the four rupees meant for his school fees? a) He used them to buy laddoos. b) He gave them to a friend c) He spent them on jalebis. d) He lost them on the way to school.	c) He spent them on jalebis
2	Why did the narrator eat so many jalebis? a) He was extremely hungry. b) He wanted to share with others. c) He had already spent the money and wanted to enjoy it. d) He wanted to prove that he could eat more than his friends.	c) He had already spent the money and wanted to enjoy it.
3	How did the narrator feel the next day when he couldn't pay the school fees? a) Elated and amazed b) Guilty and anxious c) Angry at his teacher d) Confident that he would find a solution	b) Guilty and anxious
4	What did the narrator believe would happen if he prayed to God after spending the money? a) God would send him money. b) God would punish him. c) God would forgive him. d) God would make him forget	a) God would send him money.
5	What did the boy think would help him pay the school fees? a) Parents' money b) Borrowing from friends c) Scholarship money d) Selling his books	c) Scholarship money

6	Why does the narrator feel guilty after eating the jalebis? a) He ate too much and felt sick. b) He used the money meant for school fees. c) He lied to his parents. d) He skipped school.	b) He used the money meant for school fees.
7	Why did the boy think eating jalebis was a problem? a) He would lose his appetite for dinner. b) Spending the fee money would cause trouble. c) His teacher had warned him against eating street food) d) He disliked the sticky texture of jalebis.	b) Spending the fee money would cause trouble.
8	Why was the scholarship money delayed? a) The school was closed) b) The headmaster forgot to distribute it. c) The money was to be given the next month. d) The boy didn't ask for it on time.	c) The money was to be given the next month.
9	Why did the boy feel tempted to buy jalebis? a) He saw others enjoying them. b) The jalebis looked fresh and delicious. c) He had never tasted jalebis before. d) He wanted to treat his friends.	b) The jalebis looked fresh and delicious.
10	What was the main reason the boy shared jalebis with other children? a) He wanted to do a good deed) b) He felt guilty for spending the money. c) He couldn't eat all the jalebis himself. d) He wanted to impress his classmates.	c) He couldn't eat all the jalebis himself.
11	What does the narrator promise to do after realizing his mistake? a) Pay back the money b) Never misuse money again c) Confess to his parents d) Stop eating jalebis	b) Never misuse money again
12	How would you rate the narrator's actions and decisions overall? a) Responsible and thoughtful. b) Reckless and careless. c) Childish but understandable. d) Wise and creative.	c) Childish but understandable.
13	What does the narrator promise to do after realizing his mistake? a) Pay back the money b) Never misuse money again c) Confess to his parents d) Stop eating jalebis	b) Never misuse money again

14	What moral value is depicted in the story? a) Responsibility and discipline b) Friendship and trust c) Courage and honesty d) Creativity and imagination	a)Responsibility and discipline
15	What is the tone of the story "Jalebis"? a) Humorous and reflective b) Sad and depressing c) Exciting and adventurous d) Dramatic and tense	a)Humorous and reflective

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why did the narrator initially hesitate to spend the money on jalebis? a) He disliked jalebis. b) He was afraid of his teacher. c) The money was meant for his school fees. d) He didn't have enough money.	c) The money was meant for his school fees.
2	What was the boy's main concern when he went to school after eating the jalebis? a) Facing the teacher without the fees b) Being teased by his classmates c) Hiding his guilt from his parents d) Avoiding a scolding from the principal	a) Facing the teacher without the fees
3	How did the narrator try to fix his mistake after spending the money? a) He decided to confess to his teacher. b) He prayed to God for help. c) He borrowed money from his friends. d) He skipped school to avoid punishment.	b) He prayed to God for help.
4	Why did the narrator believe God would help him with the money? a) Because he prayed sincerely. b) Because God helps those in need c) Because he thought God could perform miracles. d) Because he had promised to never make the same mistake again.	c) Because he thought God could perform miracles.
5	What was the consequence of the boy spending his school fees on jalebis? a) He got scolded by his parents. b) He learned a lesson about responsibility. c) He was punished by the school. d) He decided never to eat jalebis again.	b) He learned a lesson about responsibility
6	What realization did the narrator have about actions and consequences? a) Good deeds can erase mistakes. b) Every action has its consequences. c) Mistakes are always forgiven if you confess. d) Luck often plays a role in success.	b) Every action has its consequence.

7	What did the boy do with the jalebis he couldn't eat? a) He gave them to the poor children. b) He threw them away. c) He kept them for later. d) He gave them to his classmates.	a) He gave them to the poor children.
8	What was the boy's justification for eating the jalebis? a) He had plenty of money left. b) He thought the scholarship money would come soon. c) He was confident the teacher wouldn't ask for fees. d) He believed he deserved a treat.	b) He thought the scholarship money would come soon.
9	What was the reaction of the poor children when the boy gave them jalebis? a) They were surprised but happy. b) They teased him for being wasteful. c) They refused to take them. d) They shared the jalebis with him again.	a) They were surprised but happy.
10	If you were in the narrator's situation, how could you avoid the problem in the first place? a) Not carry money for unnecessary expenses. b) Always seek advice from elders. c) Keep the money in a safe place until needed) d) All of the above.	d) All of the above.

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Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What was the primary goal of ancient Indian education? a) To earn wealth b) To develop physical strength c) To achieve holistic development d) To study foreign cultures	c) To achieve holistic development
2	What was the aim of holistic education in ancient India? a) To memorize ancient texts b) To prepare students for life c) To modernize agriculture d) To train students for wars	b) To prepare students for life
3	What role did society play in the ancient Indian education system? a) Provided salaries for teachers b) Contributed resources and donations c) Built schools and libraries d) Organized competitive exams	b) Contributed resources and donations
4	What was the unique feature of teaching in Nalanda? a) Students taught each other. b) Knowledge was imparted through debates. c) Education was limited to religious topics. d) Classes were conducted online.	b) Knowledge was imparted through debates.
5	What is Takshashila most famous for? a) Its curriculum and renowned teachers b) Its architectural achievements c) Its role in spreading Indian food d) Its contributions to agriculture	a) Its curriculum and renowned teachers
6	Who were the prominent women scholars mentioned in the Vedic period? a) Apala and Viswambhara only b) Women were not allowed to study c) Gargi, Maitreyi, and Lopamudra d) None of the above	c) Gargi, Maitreyi, and Lopamudra
7	Which subjects were part of the ancient Indian education curriculum? a) Medicine, logic, and astronomy b) Commerce and international trade c) Industrial sciences d) Engineering and technology	a) Medicine, logic, and astronomy

8	What activities were part of physical education in Gurukuls? a) Yoga and martial arts b) Swimming and rowing c) Farming and fishing d) Construction and design	a) Yoga and martial arts
9	What were temples used for besides worship? a) Libraries for monks b) Centers of learning c) Storage of agricultural produce d) Meeting places for kings	b) Centers of learning
10	What was the main source of funding for ancient Indian universities? a) Kings and merchants b) Village taxes c) Fees from students d) Foreign donations	a) Kings and merchants
11	How did ancient universities contribute to cultural exchange? a) By organizing trade fairs b) By attracting scholars from different countries c) By sending students abroad d) By translating foreign texts	b) By attracting scholars from different countries
12	Who were some of the notable pupils of Takshashila? a) Aryabhata and Charaka b) Panini, Jivaka, and Chanakya c) Sushruta and I-Qing d) Gargi and Maitreyi	b) Panini, Jivaka, and Chanakya
13	What did Chanakya contribute to education? a) He wrote a text on grammar. b) He was an expert in statecraft and authored <i>Arthashastra</i> c) He developed techniques for meditation. d) He translated Buddhist texts.	b) He was an expert in statecraft and authored <i>Arthashastra</i>)
14	What does the Rigveda manuscript signify? a) India's ancient knowledge system b) Modern interpretations of scriptures c) Mathematical advancements d) Buddhist influences on Indian education	a) India's ancient knowledge system
15	What was unique about education during the Vedic period? a) It focused only on spiritual growth. b) Women also had access to education. c) It was limited to royal families. d) It was centralized in large cities.	b) Women also had access to education.

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	How did the ancient education system prepare students for life? a) By teaching survival skills only b) By integrating values with practical skills c) By training students for military careers d) By making them memorize scriptures	b) By integrating values with practical skills

2	What was the basis of free education in ancient India? a) Donations from society b) Government funding c) Fees from merchants d) Wealthy students contribute extra	a) Donations from society
3	What kind of debates were held in universities like Nalanda? a) Political debates b) Learned and intellectual debates c) Social reform discussions d) Commercial planning sessions	b) Learned and intellectual debates
4	Why did many foreign students come to Takshashila and Nalanda? a) To learn from renowned scholars b) To learn about Indian culture c) To become kings d) To trade in Indian markets	a) To learn from renowned scholars
5	What does the presence of women scholars in ancient India signify? a) Gender equality in education b) Women's focus on household skills c) Limited opportunities for men d) Education restricted to royal families	a) Gender equality in education
6	What skills were developed through physical education in Gurukuls? a) Literary skills b) Martial skills and mental discipline c) Administrative skills d) Musical skills	b) Martial skills and mental discipline
7	What was one feature of education in temples? a) Practical training b) Spiritual and academic learning c) Advanced technical courses d) Focus on governance	b) Spiritual and academic learning
8	What aspect of ancient education can be applied today? a) Focus on discipline and values b) Teaching only oral traditions c) Avoiding modern technology d) Studying in isolation	a) Focus on discipline and values
9	What role did wealthy merchants play in education? a) They wrote textbooks. b) They created educational policies. c) They served as teachers. d) They funded universities and gurukuls.	d) They funded universities and gurukuls.
10	What was the primary teaching method in ancient education? a) Memorization from textbooks b) Experiments and research papers c) Reading manuscripts only d) Oral recitation and meditation	d) Oral recitation and meditation

HINDI

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या. - 1

पाठ का नाम - लाख की चूड़ियाँ (कामतानाथ)

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	रज्जो लेखक के लिये क्या लाई ? (क) पानी का गिलास (ख) चाय - नाश्ता (ग) अंजुली भरकर आम (घ) दूध का गिलास	(ग) अंजुली भरकर आम
2	पाठ के लेखक का क्या नाम है ? (क) कामतानाथ (ख) प्रेमचंद (ग) महादेवी वर्मा (घ) भोलानाथ	(क) कामतानाथ
3	'मनिहार' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) चूड़ियाँ बनाने वाला (ख) मटका बनाने वाला (ग) हार बनाने वाला (घ) निहारने वाला	(क) चूड़ियाँ बनाने वाला
4	वस्तु-विनिमय क्या होता है ? (क) वस्तु बेचना (ख) वस्तु के बदले वस्तु का लेन-देन करना (ग) वस्तु के बदले पैसा लेना (घ) वस्तु को मुफ्त में देना	(ख) वस्तु के बदले वस्तु का लेन-देन करना
5	लेखक बदलू को क्या कहकर पुकारता था ? (क) बदलू मामा (ख) बदलू चाचा (ग) बदलू काका (घ) बदलू नाना	(ग) बदलू काका
6	बदलू किस की चूड़ियाँ बनाता था ? (क) सोने की (ख) चांदी की (ग) कांच की (घ) लाख की	(घ) लाख की
7	कथन - लेखक बहुत समय तक अपने मामा के घर नहीं जा सका । कारण- क्योंकि उनके पिताजी की बदली एक दूर के शहर में हो गई । (क) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, कारण कथन की व्याख्या करता है । (ख) कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं । (ग) कथन सही है कारण गलत है । (घ) कथन गलत है कारण सही है	(क) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, कारण कथन की व्याख्या करता है ।

8	संज्ञा के कितने प्रकार होते हैं ? (क) एक (ख) दो (ग) तीन (घ) चार	(ग) तीन
9	निम्न में से संज्ञा का भेद नहीं है । (क) जातिवाचक (ख) भाववाचक (ग) व्यक्तिवाचक (घ) गुणवाचक	(घ) गुणवाचक
10	बदलू शब्द में कौन सी संज्ञा है ? (क) जातिवाचक (ख) भाववाचक (ग) व्यक्तिवाचक (घ) गुणवाचक	(ग) व्यक्तिवाचक
11	लाख से बनी वस्तुओं का काम सबसे ज्यादा किस राज्य में होता है ? (क) पंजाब (ख) राजस्थान (ग) गुजरात (घ) हरियाणा	(ख) राजस्थान
12	लाख से चूड़ियों के अलावा क्या - क्या बनता है ? (क) आभूषण (ख) खिलौनें (ग) डाकघर की सील (घ) उपर्यक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्यक्त सभी
13	लेखक को बदलू कहाँ मिला - (क) नीम के पेड़ के नीचे (ख) मंदिर के पास (ग) तालाब के पास (घ) विद्यालय में	(क) नीम के पेड़ के नीचे
14	दूबारा गाँव जाने पर लेखक को कैसे बदलू का ख्याल आया ? (क) जब उसको दूध खरीदना था (ख) जब उसके मामा की लडकी को चोट लग गई (ग) जब उसके घर पर दावत थी (घ) जब उसको आम खाना था	(ख) जब उसके मामा की लडकी को चोट लग गई
15	बदलू की आर्थिक दशा कैसे बिगड़ी ? (क) बीमारी से (ख) कामकाज बंद हो गया (ग) कांच की चूड़ियाँ बाज़ार में आ गई (घ) ये सभी कारण हैं	(घ) ये सभी कारण हैं

गृहकार्य

Q. No.	प्रश्न/Question	उत्तर/Answer
1	चूड़ियाँ बनाना बदलू का पैतृक पेशा था और वास्तव में वह बहुत ही सुन्दर चूड़ियाँ बन । इस वाक्य में एक शब्द आया है 'पैतृक' । इस शब्द का क्या अर्थ होता है ? (क) नया पेशा खोलने वाला (ख) ऐसा काम जो परिवार में पूर्वज करते आये हो । (ग) पिता के आया काम करना (घ) पानी पिलाने का काम	(ख) ऐसा काम जो परिवार में पूर्वज करते आये हो ।
2	A कथन - बदलू मनिहार था । R कारण - चूड़ियाँ बनाना उसका पैतृक पेशा था । वह बहुत सुन्दर चूड़ियाँ बनाता था । (क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है । (ख) कथन A गलत है , कारण R सही । (ग) कथन A आर कारण R दोनों गलत । (घ) कथन A सही है कारण R कथन की व्याख्या नहीं करता है ।	(क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है ।
3	बदलू को किस बात से अत्यधिक चिढ़ थी ? (क) आम से (ख) कांच की चूड़ियों से (ग) काम करने से (घ) खेती करने से	(ख) कांच की चूड़ियों से
4	इस कहानी में बदलू ने वक्त को बखत कहा है और उम्र को उमर कहा है । इसी प्रकार 'फबना' और 'अंजुली' शब्द का समानार्थक शब्द क्या होगा ? (क) सुन्दर लगना और हथेली (ख) फेरना और आग (ग) फंसना आर जल (घ) इन में कोई नहीं	(क) सुन्दर लगना और हथेली
5	मशीनी युग से क्या अभिप्राय है ? (क) मशीनों से समस्त कार्य होना (ख) मशीनों से समस्त कार्य नहीं होना (ग) मशीनों से खेती ही करना (घ) घर में मशीन लगा के रखना	(क) मशीनों से समस्त कार्य होना
6	संज्ञा शब्द के प्रकार का मिलान करें- (क) बदलू (1) भाववाचक (ख) लेखक (2) व्यक्तिवाचक (ग) बचपन (3) जातिवाचक (क) क-2 ख-3 ग-1 (ख) क-1 ख-2 ग-3 (ग) क-3 ख-2 ग-1 (घ) क-2 ख-1 ग-3	(क) क-2 ख-3 ग-1

7	बदलू लेखक से किस प्रकार की बातें किया करता था ? (क) लेखक के घर की (ख) लेखक के पढ़ाई की (ग) लेखक के शहर और शहरी जीवन की (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
8	ऐसा क्या था जिसके कारण लेखक बदलू काका के पास दौड़ा चला जाता था ? (क) वह लेखक का मामा था (ख) वह उसके मामा का दोस्त था (ग) बदलू का लेखक के प्रति स्नेह और प्रेम भाव (घ) वह उससे काम करवाता था	(ग) बदलू का लेखक के प्रति स्नेह और प्रेम भाव
9	बदलू कहानी की दृष्टि से पात्र है और भाषा की बात की दृष्टि से संज्ञा है । किसी भी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु, विचार या भाव की संज्ञा कहते हैं । नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से कौन सा जातिवाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण नहीं है ? (क) शहर (ख) फल (ग) अध्यापक (घ) राम	(घ) राम
10	“मशीनी युग ने कितने हाथ काट दिए हैं ।” यहाँ “हाथ काट देना” मुहावरा आया है इसका क्या अर्थ होगा ? (क) बेरोजगार हो जाना (ख) निरक्षर हो जाना (ग) शांत हो जाना (घ) मुसीबत में फंसना	(क) बेरोजगार हो जाना

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

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अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या - 2

पाठ का नाम - बस की यात्रा (हरिशंकर परसाई)

कक्षाकार्य

Q. No.	प्रश्न/Question	उत्तर/Answer
1	बस की यात्रा किस प्रकार की विधा है (क) निबंध (ख) नाटक (ग) कहानी (घ) एकांकी	(ग) कहानी
2	पाठ के लेखक का क्या नाम है ? (क) कामतानाथ (ख) प्रेमचंद (ग) हरिशंकर परसाई (घ) भोलानाथ	(ग) हरिशंकर परसाई
3	बस कहाँ खराब हुई ? (क) जंगल में (ख) पहाड़ पर (ग) पुलिया पर (घ) इन में से कोई नहीं	(ग) पुलिया पर
4	बस को देखकर लेखक के मन में कैसा भाव उमड़ा ? (क) दया का (ख) प्रेम का (ग) घृणा का (घ) श्रद्धा का	(घ) श्रद्धा का
5	‘बस पूजा योग्य थी’ ऐसा भाव लोगों के मन में क्यों आता था ? (क) बस बहुत साफ़ और संजी हुई थी (ख) बस बहुत पुरानी और जर्जर थी (ग) बस बहुत तेज़ भागती थी (घ) बस बहुत नई थी	(ख) बस बहुत पुरानी और जर्जर थी
6	‘कूच करने के लिए एक निमित्त चाहिए’ इस पंक्ति का क्या आशय है ? (क) आगे बढ़ने से पहले कुछ सोचो (ख) आगे बढ़ने से पूर्व कुछ उद्देश्य होना चाहिए (ग) आगे बढ़कर पीछे हटाना (घ) आगे बढ़कर हार के बारे में सोचना	(ख) आगे बढ़ने से पूर्व कुछ उद्देश्य होना चाहिए

7	आठ-दस मील चलने पर बस की चाल में क्या परिवर्तन आया ? (क) बस सहज हो गई और आराम से चलने लगी (ख) बस का टायर खराब हो गया (ग) बस धीमी गति से चलने लगी (घ) बस चलते चलते बंद हो गई	(क) बस सहज हो गई और आराम से चलने लगी
8	‘बियाबान’ शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं ? (क) खतरनाक (ख) डरावना (ग) सुहावना (घ) सुनसान	(घ) सुनसान
9	‘समझदार’ शब्द में कौनसा विशेषण है – (क) संख्यावाचक (ख) गुणवाचक (ग) सार्वनामिक (घ) परिमाण	(ख) गुणवाचक
10	‘बस की यात्रा’ पाठ का सन्देश क्या है ? (क) बस का सफ़र जरूरी है (ख) बस का समय पर नवीनकरण (ग) बस की कहानी (घ) बस के हालत बतना	(ख) बस का समय पर नवीनकरण
11	लेखक के मन में कम्पनी के हिस्सेदार के प्रति श्रद्धा भाव क्यों उमड़े ? (क) वह जानता था कि बस के पहिये खराब हैं (ख) उसे लोभ-लालच सता रहा था (ग) बस लोगों के लिए खतरा है फिर भी खुद सवार है (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
12	लेखक ने बस का मानवीकरण एक वयोवृद्धा के रूप में क्यों किया है ? (क) क्योंकि वह साफ़ सुथरी थी (ख) वह लेखक को एक बूढ़ी महिला की भांति लग रही थी (ग) बस केवल वृद्धों को ही बिठाती थी (घ) वृद्धों ने उसे चलने से रोक दिया था	(ख) वह लेखक को एक बूढ़ी महिला की भांति लग रही थी
13	लोग इस बस में शाम के समय सफ़र क्यों नहीं करना चाहते थे ? (क) बस के चलने के आसार ही दिखाई नहीं देते थे (ख) बस में सीटें बहुत कम थीं (ग) बस अपनी जर्जर हालत के कारण कहीं भी धोखा दे सकती थी (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) बस अपनी जर्जर हालत के कारण कहीं भी धोखा दे सकती थी
14	लेखक से डॉक्टर मित्र ने क्या कहा ? (क) बस गलत रास्ते पर चल रही है (ख) डरो मत, चलो ! बस अनुभवी है । (ग) बस पुरानी है (घ) इन में से कोई नहीं	(ख) डरो मत, चलो ! बस अनुभवी है ।
15	बस किस रफ़्तार से चल रही थी ? (क) पचास-साठ (ख) पन्द्रह-बीस (ग) तीस-चालीस (घ) चालीस-पचास	(ख) पन्द्रह-बीस

गृहकार्य

Q. No.	प्रश्न/Question	उत्तर/Answer
1	‘उत्सर्ग की भावना दुर्लभ है’ इस शब्दों का क्या अर्थ है ? (क) निरन्तर आगे बढ़ना (ख) मुश्किल से उद्देश्य पाना (ग) कंपनी का बस के प्रति मोह न त्यागना और चलाना (घ) लोगों को बस सी प्रेम करवाना	(ग) कंपनी का बस के प्रति न त्यागना और चलाना
2	लेखक और उसके मित्रों को बस में सफर करने पर ग्लानि क्यों महसूस हुई ? (क) उनका मन नहीं कर रहा था (ख) बस के चालक से झगडा हो गया था (ग) बस से बहुत बदबू आ रही थी (घ) बस बहुत वृद्धा थी और वह उसे सत्ता रहे थे	(घ) बस बहुत वृद्धा थी और वह उसे सत्ता रहे थे
3	कथन - राम सुन्दर लड़का है । इसमें सुन्दर शब्द विशेषण है । कारण- संज्ञा और सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते । विशेषण चार प्रकार के होते है- गुण,संख्या,परिमाण और सार्वनामिक (क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है । (ख) कथन A गलत है , कारण R सही । (ग) कथन A आर कारण R दोनों गलत । (घ) कथन A सही है कारण R कथन की व्याख्या नहीं करता है ।	(क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है ।
4	लेखक और उसके मित्र कहाँ जा रहे थे ? (क) पन्ना (ख) जबलपुर (ग) जोधपुर (घ) इंदौर	(क) पन्ना
5	गुणवाचक सर्वनाम का उदहारण है - (क) चार (ख) दर्जन (ग) महान (घ) किलो	(ग) महान
6	मैं हर पेड़ को अपना दुश्मन समझ रहा था जो भी पेड़ आता,डर लगता कि इससे बस टकरा जायेगी । वह निकल जाता तो दूसरे का इंतजार रहता । झील दिखती तो सोचता कि बस इसमें गोता लगा जाएगी । लेखक हर पेड़ को अपना दुश्मन क्यों समझ रहा था ? (क) क्योंकि लेखक को लगता था कि बस पेड़ से टकरा जाएगी (ख) क्योंकि पेड़ पर उल्लू बैठे थे (ग) क्योंकि पेड़ पर बिजली चमक रही थी (घ) इन में से कोई नहीं	(क) क्योंकि लेखक को लगता था कि बस पेड़ से टकरा जाएगी
7	बस की सीटें कैसी थी ? (क) नई (ख) मुलायम (ग) सख्त (घ) बहुत बुरी हालत में	(घ) बहुत बुरी हालत में

8	‘बस का हर हिस्सा दूसरे हिस्से से असहयोग कर रहा था’ – ऐसा लेखक ने क्यों कहा ? (क) क्योंकि बस का हर हिस्सा टूट चूका था (ख) क्योंकि बस का हर हिस्सा मिलकर नहीं चल रहा था (ग) टूटी बस पर कोई बैठ नहीं रहा था (घ) इन में कोई नहीं	(ख) क्योंकि बस का हर हिस्सा मिलकर नहीं चल रहा था
9	हम बस में बैठ गए । जो छोड़ने आये थे, वे सब इस देख रहे थे जैसे अंतिम विदा दे रहे हैं । उनकी आँखें कह रही थी –आना-जाना तो लगा रहता है । आया है,सो जाएगा- राजा, रंक, फ़कीर । यहाँ “आया है, सो जाएगा- राजा, रंक, फ़कीर” इस पंक्ति का क्या आशय है- (क) सब राजा और रंक है (ख) जिसने जन्म लिया है उसको मरना है । (ग) राजा अमर होता है (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी सही है	(ख) जिसने जन्म लिया है उसको मरना है ।
10	पाठ में गांधी जी के किन आन्दोलन की चर्चा हुई है ? (क) असहयोग और सविनय अवज्ञा (ख) दांडी मार्च (ग) नमक आन्दोलन (घ) दिल्ली चलो आन्दोलन	(क) असहयोग और सविनय अवज्ञा

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या - 3

पाठ का नाम - दीवानों की हस्ती (भगवतीचरण वर्मा)

कक्षा कार्य

Q. No.	प्रश्न/Question	उत्तर/Answer
1	‘दीवानों के हस्ती’ कविता के कवि का क्या नाम है ? (क) कबीर (ख) कामतानाथ (ग) भगवतीचरण वर्मा (घ) सूरदास	(ग) भगवतीचरण वर्मा
2	कविता का मूल भाव क्या है (क) देश भक्ति (ख) देश प्रेम (ग) बलिदान (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
3	‘दीवाने’ शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है ? (क) प्रेम करने वाले (ख) देश पर मर मिटने वाले (ग) सामान्य नागरिक (घ) नव-युवक	(ख) देश पर मर मिटने
4	‘हस्ती’ शब्द का समानार्थक होगा - (क) औकात (ख) समानता (ग) न्याय (घ) बलिदान	(क) औकात
5	कविता का सन्देश क्या है ? (क) मन में देश प्रेम की भावना (ख) मन में लालच के भाव (ग) मन में प्रेम के भावना (घ) मन में नफरत की भावना	(क) मन में देश प्रेम की भावना
6	कविता में कब की बात कही गई है - (क) आजादी से पूर्व की (ख) वर्तमान समय की (ग) भविष्य की (घ) गुलामी की	(क) आजादी से पूर्व की
7	‘आलम’ शब्द का अर्थ है - (क) संसार (ख) आलस (ग) आकर (घ) देश	(क) संसार

8	देश का संविधान कब लागु हुआ था (क) 26 जनवरी को (ख) 15 अगस्त को (ग) 5 सितम्बर को (घ) 15 मार्च को	(क) 26 जनवरी को
9	‘अपना’ शब्द का विलोम होगा – (क) पाना (ख) पराया (ग) आजादी (घ) कोई नहीं	(ख) पराया
10	‘आजादी’ का पर्याय नहीं है – (क) स्वाधीनता (ख) स्वतंत्रता (ग) स्वच्छंदता (घ) स्वाभिमान	(घ) स्वाभिमान
11	असफलता- सफलता विलोम है उसी प्रकार आबाद का होगा- (क) आज़ाद (ख) आकार (ग) बर्बाद (घ) बेबस	(ग) बर्बाद
12	दीवानें दुनिया को क्या देना चाहते हैं- (क) खुशियाँ (ख) दुःख (ग) गम (घ) कुछ नहीं	(क) खुशियाँ
13	कथन- आजादी सबको प्यारी होती है । व्याख्या- इसके लिए बहुत वीरों ने अपने प्राणों को खोया है । (क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है । (ख) कथन A गलत है , कारण R सही । (ग) कथन A आर कारण R दोनों गलत । (घ) कथन A सही है कारण R कथन की व्याख्या नहीं करता है ।	(क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है ।
14	कथन- दीवाने अपनी मस्ती में है । कारण- दुनिया को प्रेम और मस्ती देकर चले गए । (क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है । (ख) कथन A गलत है , कारण R सही । (ग) कथन A आर कारण R दोनों गलत । (घ) कथन A सही है कारण R कथन की व्याख्या नहीं करता है ।	(क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है ।
15	कथन - किस ओर चले यह मत पूछो कारण - चलना है बस इसीलिए चले । (क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है । (ख) कथन A गलत है , कारण R सही । (ग) कथन A आर कारण R दोनों गलत । (घ) कथन A सही है कारण R कथन की व्याख्या नहीं करता है ।	(क) कथन A सही है और कारण R कथन की व्याख्या करता है ।

गृहकार्य

Q. No.	प्रश्न/Question	उत्तर/Answer
1	‘धूल उड़ाते जहाँ चले’ शब्दों का क्या अर्थ है – (क) कदमों से धूल उड़ाना (ख) वीरों का जोश से आगे बढ़ना (ग) तेज़ कदमों से चलाना (घ) मिट्टी के रास्तों पर चलना	(ख) वीरों का जोश से आगे बढ़ना
2	बलि वीरों की राह निश्चित क्यों नहीं होती है – (क) क्योंकि वह बिना सोचे समझे चलते हैं (ख) उनका एकमात्र लक्ष्य आजादी पाना है उसके लिए कहीं भी जा सकते हैं (ग) उन्हें भागना होता है (घ) वह हमेशा चलते रहते हैं राह भूल जाते हैं	(ख) उनका एकमात्र लक्ष्य आजादी पाना है उसके लिए कहीं भी जा सकते हैं
3	वीरों के हृदय पर कैसी असफलता के निशान हैं ? (क) आजादी नहीं प्राप्त कर सकने के (ख) मुकाबला नहीं कर सकने के (ग) रिश्तेदारों से नहीं मिलाने के (घ) अपनों को खोने के	(क) आजादी नहीं प्राप्त कर सकने के
4	कवि ने अपने आने को उल्लास और जाने को आंसू क्यों कहा है ? (क) अपने से मिलने और बिछड़ने के कारण (ख) अपने आप से मतलब रखने के कारण (ग) आना जाना लगे रहने के कारण (घ) इन में से कोई नहीं	(क) अपने से मिलने और बिछड़ने के कारण
5	बलि वीरों के मन में बलि होने के चाहत किस के लिए है ? (क) परिवार के लिए (ख) राज्य के लिए (ग) देश के लिए (घ) अपने आप के लिए	(ग) देश के लिए
6	बलि वीर संसार से कैसा सम्बन्ध रखते हैं – (क) समान भाव का (ख) मैत्री भाव का (ग) नफरत का (घ) भावुकता का	(क) समान भाव का
7	‘दीवानों की हस्ती’ कैसी विधा है- (क) कहानी (ख) कविता (ग) नाटक (घ) निबंध	(ख) कविता
8	हमारा देश कब आज़ाद हुआ था (क) 1945 (ख) 1947 (ग) 1950 (घ) 1942	(ख) 1947

9	हमारी पाठ्य-पुस्तक का क्या नाम है - (क) वसंत भाग-1 (ख) वसंत भाग-2 (ग) वसंत भाग-3 (घ) वसंत भाग-4	(ग) वसंत भाग-3
10	कवि ने दुनिया को झिखमंगा क्यों कहा है ? (क) वह कुछ देने में असमर्थ है (ख) वह केवल लेना जानते है (ग) वीरों का हौसला बढ़ाने में असमर्थ है (घ) इन में से कोई नहीं	(ग) वीरों का हौसला बढ़ाने में असमर्थ है

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

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अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या. - 04

पाठ का नाम- भगवान के डाकिये

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	भगवान के डाकिए' के रचयिता कौन हैं? (क) रामदरश मिश्र (ख) हरिशंकर परसाई (ग) भगवती चरण वर्मा (घ) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'	(घ) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'
2	इनके संदेश को कौन पढ़ सकते हैं? (क) संसार में रहने वाले सभी लोग (ख) सभी बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति (ग) सभी जीव जंतु (घ) पेड़, पौधे, सरोवर-सरिताएँ, समुद्रव पर्वत यानी प्रकृति	(ग) सभी जीव जंतु
3	भगवान के डाकिए इस संसार को क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं? (क) आपसी प्रेम का (ख) विश्वबंधुत्व का (ग) भेद-भाव न करने का (घ) निरंतर आगे बढ़ने का	(ख) विश्वबंधुत्व का
4	एक देश की धरती द्वारा भेजा गया सौरभ दूसरे देश की धरती तक कैसे पहुँचता है? (क) हवा से (ख) फूल से (ग) धूल से (घ) सुगंध से	(घ) सुगंध से
5	'भगवान के डाकिए' द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों को कौन नहीं पढ़ सकता है? (क) इंसान (ख) पेड़-पौधे (ग) पानी (घ) पहाड़	(क) इंसान
6	भगवान के डाकिये एक _____ से दूसरे _____ को जाते हैं। (क) गाँव (ख) महादेश (ग) शहर (घ) क्षेत्र	(ख) महादेश

7	पाँख शब्द का क्या अर्थ है: - (क)पंखा (ख)पाख (ग)पढ़ें (घ) पंख	(घ) पंख
8	‘भाप’ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) वाष्प (ख) जल (ग) वसा (घ) घुमक्कड़	(क) वाष्प
9	पक्षी एक देश से दूसरे देश में सुगंध कैसे ले जाते हैं? (क) अपने मुंह के द्वारा (ख) अपने पंखों पर (ग) अपने पंजों में छुपा कर (घ) अपनी चोंच से	(ख) अपने पंखों पर
10	मनुष्य प्रकृति के संबंध में केवल क्या कर सकता है? (क)दुरुपयोग (ख) आकलन (ग)जोड़घटाव (घ) अच्छा अनुभव	(ख) आकलन
11	भगवान के डाकिए कविता का भाव स्पष्ट करो? (क) पक्षी और बादल भगवान के डाकिए हैं (ख) वसुदेव कुटुम्बक की भावना विकसित करना (ग) मनुष्य को सभी का ध्यान रखना चाहिए (घ) मनुष्य को पक्षियों से कुछ सीखना चाहिए	(ख) मनुष्य में वसुदेव कुटुम्बक की भावना विकसित करना
12	तिरता’ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) बहना (ख) रोना (ग) सोना (घ) तैरता	(घ) तैरता
13	सौरभ’ शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) बदबू (ख) खुशबू (ग) सुरंग (घ) दुर्गंध	(ख) खुशबू
14	पानी बरसने से एकदम पहले उसका रूप होता है। (क) भाप (ख) हवा (ग) आँधी (घ) धूल	(क) भाप
15	भगवान के संदेश को पेड़ पौधे पानी और पहाड़ क्यों समझ पाते हैं? (क) क्योंकि वे भेदभाव की भावना से परे हैं (ख) क्योंकि वे उनकी भाषा समझते हैं (ग) क्योंकि वह ईश्वर की बात मानते हैं (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ख) क्योंकि वे उनकी भाषा समझते हैं

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	एक महादेश से दूसरे महादेश कौन जाते हैं? (क) हवा (ख) पक्षी और बादल (ग) नदिया (घ) फूल	(ख) पक्षी और बादल
2	बाँचते' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) पढ़ना (ख) सुनना (ग) रोना (घ) धोना	(क) पढ़ना
3	बादल और पक्षी क्या नहीं मानते? (क) जात-पात (ख) धार्मिक भेदभाव (ग) दो देशों की भौतिक सीमाओं के भेद को (घ) आपसी मनमुटाव	(ग) दो देशों की भौतिक सीमाओं के भेद को
4	आँकत' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) अनुभव (ख) ज्यादा (ग) आकार (घ) अनुमान	(घ) अनुमान
5	प्रस्तुत कविता में पक्षी और बादल को क्या कहा गया है ? (क) भगवान के डाकिए (ख) खत पहुंचाने वाला (ग) प्रकृति के संरक्षण (घ) संदेशवाहक	(क) भगवान के डाकिए
6	इस कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि नि मूलिखित में से कौन अधिक समझदार है? (क) मनुष्य (ख) पक्षी (ग) पेड़ -पौधे,पानी,पहाड़ (घ) बादल और आकाश	(ग) पेड़ - पौधे,पानी,पहाड़
7	"हम तो केवल यह आंकते हैं " पंक्ति में 'हम' से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) मनुष्य (ख) पक्षी (ग) बादल (घ) कवि	(क) मनुष्य
8	'महादेश' शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) देश (ख) विकसित देश (ग) अविकसित देश (घ) कोई बड़ा देश	(घ) कोई बड़ा देश
9	कविता में पक्षी और बादल को क्या बताया गया है? (क) देवदूत (ख) मेहमान (ग) डाकिये (घ) पड़ोसी	(ग) डाकिये
10	कविता के अनुसार डाकिये की चिट्ठियों को कौन नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं? (क) पेड़ (ख) पौधे (ग) पक्षी (घ) मनुष्य	(घ) मनुष्य

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या - 05

पाठ का नाम - क्या निराश हुआ जाए

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	क्या निराश हुआ जाए पाठ के लेखक हैं? (क) हरिशंकर परसाई (ख) भगवती चरण वर्मा (ग) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर (घ) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी	(घ) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
2	आजकल समाचार पत्रों में क्या छपते हैं? (क) ठगी एवं डकैती (ख) चोरी और तस्करी (ग) भ्रष्टाचार (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
3	प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को किस दृष्टि से देखा जा रहा है? (क) घृणा की दृष्टि से (ख) प्रेम की दृष्टि से (ग) संदेह की दृष्टि से (घ) मित्र की दृष्टि से	(ग) संदेह की दृष्टि से
4	कानून की त्रुटियों का लाभ उठाने से निम्नलिखित में से कौन लोग संकोच नहीं करते? (क) अफ़सर (ख) देशभक्त (ग) धर्म भीरू (घ) युद्धवीर	(ग) धर्म भीरू
5	भारतवर्ष में किसके संग्रह को अधिक महत्त्व नहीं दिया जाता? (क) धन-संपत्ति (ख) लोभ-मोह को (ग) काम-क्रोध को (घ) भौतिक वस्तुओं को	(घ) भौतिक वस्तुओं को
6	चरम और परम किसे माना जाता है? (क) अकेला व एकसार (ख) अंग्रेज़ी व प्रधान (ग) अग्र व पीछे (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) अंग्रेज़ी व प्रधान
7	लेखक ने टिकट बाबू को कितने का नोट दिए? (क) पचास (ख) दस का (ग) सौ का (घ) पाँच सौ का	(ग) सौ का
8	बस का कंडक्टर अपने साथ बस अड्डे से क्या लाया था? ____ (क) दूध और पानी (ख) चाय बिस्कुट (ग) मिठाईयाँ और फल (घ) टिकट और खुले पैसे	(क) दूध और पानी

9	भारतवर्ष का सपना किसने देखा था? (क) तिलक ने (ख) गांधी ने (ग) उपर्युक्त दोनों ने (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) उपर्युक्त दोनों ने
10	भारतवर्ष की महान सभ्य संस्कृति कहाँ डूब गई? (क) सागर में (ख) पाश्चात्य देशों में (ग) गहर में (घ) युद्ध में	(ग) गहर में
11	आज के माहौल में कौन अधिक परेशान है? (क) ईमानदार लोग (ख) मेहनत करने वाले (ग) निरीह और भोले-भाले लोग (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
12	कायर और लाचार लोगों की वस्तु बनकर क्या रह गई है? (क) धोखाधड़ी (ख) बेईमानी (ग) झूठ (घ) सच्चाई	(घ) सच्चाई
13	जीविका में किस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है? (क) जीव (ख) विका (ग) इका (घ) का	(ग) इका
14	दोषों का निराकरण कैसे होता है? (क) दोषों पर परदा डालकर (ख) दोषों को दूसरे के सामने प्रकट कर (ग) दोषों को बढ़ावा देकर (घ) दोषों का साथ देकर	(ख) दोषों को दूसरे के सामने प्रकट कर
15	किससे रस लिया जाता है? (क) दूसरों के गलत पक्ष के उद्घाटन में (ख) अपने दोषों के उद्घाटन में (ग) अच्छाई का उद्घाटन करने में (घ) किसी में नहीं	(क) दूसरों के गलत पक्ष के उद्घाटन में

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	किसी की कमियों को उजागर करने में रस लेने को बुरी बात क्यों कहा गया है? (क) क्योंकि इससे समाज में बुरी भावनाएँ बढ़ती हैं। (ख) क्योंकि ऐसा करने से दोषों का निवारण नहीं हो पाता (ग) क्योंकि इससे लोग शर्मिंदा हो जाते हैं (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) क्योंकि ऐसा करने से दोषों का निवारण नहीं हो पाता
2	अच्छाई क्या है? (क) भाववाचक संज्ञा (ख) विशेषण (ग) क्रिया विशेषण (घ) सर्वनाम	(क) भाववाचक संज्ञा

3	दोषोद्घाटन का उचित संधि-विच्छेद है? (क) दोष + द्घाटन (ख) दोषोद् + घाटन (ग) दोषो + द्घाटन (घ) दोष + उद्घाटन	(घ) दोष + उद्घाटन
4	लोग ड्राइवर के साथ क्यों मारपीट कर रहे थे? (क) बस खराब होने के कारण (ख) बस न चलाने के कारण (ग) कंडक्टर के चले जाने के कारण (घ) बस गलत जगह खड़ी करने के कारण	(ग) कंडक्टर के चले जाने के कारण
5	लेखक ने किसको मार-पीट से बचाया? (क) कंडक्टर को (ख) ड्राइवर को (ग) यात्रियों को (घ) डाकुओं को	(ख) ड्राइवर को
6	बस का कंडक्टर कहाँ गया था? (क) पैसा जमा करने (ख) डाकुओं को बुलाने (ग) नई बस लाने (घ) पुलिस को बुलाने	(ग) नई बस लाने
7	किसकी हालत बुरी हो रही थी? (क) लेखक की (ख) लेखक की पत्नी की (ग) लेखक के बच्चों की (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी की	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी की
8	यात्रियों ने ड्राइवर के साथ क्या किया? (क) उसे बस से उतार दिया (ख) उसे एक जगह घेरकर रखा (ग) पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया (घ) उसे एक कमरे में बंद कर दिया।	(ख) उसे एक जगह घेरकर रखा
9	लेखक के निराश न होने का क्या कारण है? (क) ठगा जाना (ख) धोखा खाना (ग) विश्वासघात (घ) उसके साथ विश्वासघात का न होना	(घ) उसके साथ विश्वासघात का न होना
10	छल कपट की घटनाएं याद रखने का जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? (क) सुखमय बना रहता है (ख) दुखों से भर जाता है (ग) जब उसके साथ छल किया गया (घ) लापरवाही बढ़ती जाती है	(ख) दुखों से भर जाता है

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

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अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या - 06

पाठ का नाम - यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	नहीं, यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं है, क्योंकि (क) चिड़िया पानी पी रही है (ख) पत्तियाँ झड़ने लगी हैं (ग) चिड़िया की चोंच में अभी भी तिनका दबा है (घ) मजदूर काम कर रहा है	(ग) चिड़िया की चोंच में अभी भी तिनका दबा है
2	चिड़िया चोंच में तिनका क्यों लिए है ? (क) घोंसलें में रखने के लिए (ख) घोंसला बनाने के लिए (ग) शीत से तापने के लिए (घ) खाने के लिए	(ख) घोंसला बनाने के लिए
3	स्टेशन की भीड़ क्या सिद्ध करती है ? (क) लोग अपने काम पर आ जा रहे हैं (ख) वे निराश नहीं हैं (ग) वे भाग्यवान हैं (घ) क और ख दोनों सत्य हैं	(घ) क और ख दोनों सत्य हैं
4	उड़ने की तैयारी में कौन है? (क) चिड़िया (ख) पक्षी (ग) बच्चे (घ) पुरुष	(क) चिड़िया
5	समय के लिए विशेषण का प्रयोग हुआ है? (क) सबसे (ख) कठिन (ग) ज्यादा (घ) कठोर	(ख) कठिन
6	इस कविता में कवयित्री किसे प्रेरित कर रही है? (क) मनुष्य को (ख) चिड़िया को (ग) बच्चों को (घ) तिनके को	(क) मनुष्य को
7	‘झरती’ शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) झरणा (ख) जड़ (ग) गिरना (घ) उड़ना	(ग) गिरना
8	‘थामना’ शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) छोड़ना (ख) त्याग (ग) गिरना (घ) पकड़ना	(घ) पकड़ना

9	‘गंतव्य’ शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) गया है (ख) जाएगा (ग) मंजिल (घ) स्थान	(ग) मंजिल
10	‘डूबना’ शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) डूब गया (ख) डूबा हुआ (ग) अस्त होना (घ) व्यस्त होगा	(ग) अस्त होना
11	पत्ती किससे झड़ रही है? (क) पेड़ से (ख) घर से (ग) आंगन से (घ) आकाश से	(क) पेड़ से
12	पत्ती को थामने वाला हाथ किसका सूचक है? (क) निर्बल व्यक्ति का (ख) समर्थ व्यक्ति का (ग) प्रतिक्षारत व्यक्ति का (घ) यात्रा करने वाले का	(ख) समर्थ व्यक्ति का
13	‘जल्दी आ जाओ, सूरज डूबने का समय हो गया है’ - इसमें कौन सा भाव छिपा है? (क) क्रोध का (ख) अपनत्व का (ग) लोभ का (घ) व्यंग्य का	(ख) अपनत्व का
14	‘तमाम’ शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) सर्व (ख) सभी (ग) सारे (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
15	‘खबर’ शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) सूचना (ख) समाचार (ग) दोष (घ) क एवं ख दोनों	(ख) समाचार

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	सदियों से नानी क्या सुना रही है (क) कविता (ख) कथा (ग) ग्रंथ (घ) पाठ	(ख) कथा
2	बस किसके पार की दुनिया से आएगी (क) अंतरिक्ष की (ख) नदी की (ग) पहाड़ की (घ) वन की	(क) अंतरिक्ष की
3	बस किसकी खबर लेकर आती है? (क) परिवार की (ख) मित्रों की (ग) शत्रुओं की (घ) बचे हुए लोगों की	(घ) बचे हुए लोगों की
4	'आखिरी' शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) अंतिम (ख) अंतर्गत (ग) अंक (घ) आने वाली	(क) अंतिम
5	'हिस्सा' शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है? (क) भाग (ख) भाग्य (ग) अंश (घ) क एवं ग दोनों	(घ) क एवं ग दोनों
6	'प्रतिक्षा' में कौन सा उपसर्ग है? (क) प्रति (ख) अति (ग) प्र (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) प्र
7	चिड़िया के किस अंग का मुख्य रूप में उल्लेख इस कविता में किया गया है? (क) पंखों का (ख) चोंच का (ग) पैरों का (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) चोंच का
8	चिड़िया किसकी तैयारी में है? (क) तिनका खाने की (ख) उड़ने की (ग) बैठने की (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) उड़ने की
9	स्टेशन से गंतव्य तक क्या जाता है? (क) बस (ख) हवाई जहाज (ग) रेल गाड़ी (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) रेल गाड़ी
10	इस कविता में किसके डूबने की बात कही गयी है? (क) चाँद के (ख) सूरज के (ग) सूर्य के (घ) ख एवं ग दोनों	(घ) ख एवं ग दोनों

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अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ सं-7

पाठ का नाम- कबीर की साखियाँ

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 'कबीर की साखियाँ' पाठ के कवि का नाम है। (क) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी (ख) राम गोपाल वर्मा (ग) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर (घ) कबीरदास	(घ) कबीरदास
2	प्रश्न कबीरदास का जन्म ____ में हुआ था? (क) सन् - 1399 (ख) सन् - 1389 (ग) सन् - 1396 (घ) सन् - 1398	(घ) सन् - 1398
3	प्रश्न कवि किसका मोल करने की बात कह रहा है? (क) संपत्ति का (ख) तलवार का (ग) म्यान का (घ) अभिमान का	(ख) तलवार का
4	प्रश्न कबीर किसकी निंदा न करने की सीख देते हैं? (क) कमजोर लोगों की (ख) मित्रों की (ग) बेसहारों की (घ) बेजुबानों की	(क) कमजोर लोगों की
5	प्रश्न जाप करने के लिए मनुष्य किस चीज का प्रयोग करता है? (क) दाना का (ख) मूर्ति का (ग) माला का (घ) उंगलियों का	(ग) माला का
6	प्रश्न साधु से जाति न पूछकर फिर किसके बारे में पूछना चाहिए ? (क) ज्ञान के बारे में (ख) पहचान के बारे में (ग) जाति के बारे में (घ) धर्म के बारे में	(क) ज्ञान के बारे में
7	प्रश्न गारी' शब्द कैसा शब्द है? (क) देशज (ख) तद्भव (ग) तत्सम (घ) विदेशी	(क) देशज
8	प्रश्न साधु से क्या नहीं पूछना चाहिए ? (क) भाषा (ख) धर्म (ग) जाति (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं	(ग) जाति

9	प्रश्न 'होई' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) सोना (ख) हो (ग) होती (घ) होकर	(ग) होती
10	प्रश्न कबीर के दोहों को किस नाम से जाना जाता है? (क) चौपाई (ख) साखी (ग) सोरठा (घ) ज्ञान का भण्डार	(ख) साखी
11	प्रश्न. कवि किस काम को बुरा मानते है? (क) किसी की निंदा करना (ख) किसी को बुरा बोलना (ग) किसी को गालियां देना (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं	(क) किसी की निंदा करना
12	प्रश्न 'जीभि फिरै मुख माँहि' का अर्थ निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है? (क) मुँह से राम-राम का उच्चारण करना (ख) कुछ खाने-चबाने का प्रयास करना (ग) जीभ को बार-बार दांतों से लगाना (घ) जीभ का अंदर-बाहर आना-जाना	(क) मुँह से राम-राम का उच्चारण करना
13	प्रश्न. 'उलटत' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) उलट वार (ख) रुसवार (ग) मनमुटाव (घ) पलटकर	(घ) पलटकर
14	प्रश्न 'आपा को डारि दे' का तात्पर्य निम्नलिखित में से क्या है? (क) किसी को डरा देना (ख) खुद गिर जाना (ग) अपना घमंड त्याग देना (घ) समर्पण कर देना	(ग) अपना घमंड त्याग देना
15	प्रश्न जग में कोई किसी का बैरी कब नहीं होता? (क) जब व्यक्ति का कोई संबंध नहीं होता (ख) जब व्यक्ति अभिमानी होता है (ग) जब व्यक्ति आशावादी होता है (घ) जब व्यक्ति का मन शीतल होता है	(घ) जब व्यक्ति का मन शीतल होता है

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न कबीर की रचनाओं के संकलन को हम किस नाम से जानते है? (क) दोहे (ख) साखी (ग) शब्द (घ) रमैनी	दोहे
2	प्रश्न घास का तिनका किसका प्रतीक है? (क) ज्ञानी व्यक्ति की (ख) कमजोर एवं तुच्छ व्यक्ति की (ग) मूर्ख व्यक्ति की (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं	(ख) कमजोर एवं तुच्छ व्यक्ति की

3	प्रश्न कबीरदास की मृत्यु हुई थी? (क) सन् – 1518 (ख) सन् – 1398 (ग) सन् – 1506 (घ) सन् – 1515	(क) सन् – 1518
4	प्रश्न तलवार को किसमें रखा जाता है? (क) जेब में (ख) संग्रहालय में (ग) म्यान में (घ) संदूक में	(ग) म्यान में
5	प्रश्न कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर का वास कहाँ है ? (क) मंदिर में (ख) प्रत्येक जीव के साँसों में (ग) गुरुद्वारे में (घ) बच्चों में	(ख) प्रत्येक जीव के साँसों में
6	प्रश्न अहंकार क्यों त्यागना चाहिए? (क) ताकि मन निर्मल हो जाए (ख) ताकि मन का अज्ञान समाप्त हो जाए (ग) जो अहंकार त्याग देता है उस पर सब कृपाभाव बनाए रखते हैं (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) जो अहंकार त्याग देता है उस पर सब कृपाभाव बनाए रखते हैं
7	प्रश्न 'जीभि फिरै मुख 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	(घ) मुँह से राम-राम का उच्चारण करना
8	प्रश्न कबीर किसकी निंदा न करने की सीख देते हैं? (क) पड़ोसियों की (ख) मित्रों की (ग) कमज़ोर लोगों की (घ) जानवरों की	(ग) कमज़ोर लोगों की
9	प्रश्न आपा को डारि देने का तात्पर्य निम्नलिखित में से क्या है? (क) खुद जमीन पर गिर जाना (ख) अपना कुछ गिरा देना (ग) अपना घमंड त्याग देना (घ) अपने हथियार समेत समर्पण कर देना	(ग) अपना घमंड त्याग देना
10	प्रश्न हाथ में हम क्या लेकर जाप करते हैं? (क) दाना (ख) मूर्ति (ग) माला (घ) राजा	(ग) माला

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कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ सं-8

पाठ का नाम- सुदामा चरित

कक्षा कार्य

प्र. सं	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न सुदामा चरित' कविता के रचयिता हैं? (क) मनोहर (ख) महादेवी (ग) सूरदास (घ) नरोत्तमदास	(घ) नरोत्तमदास
2	प्रश्न निम्नलिखित में से उचित शब्द चुनकर पंक्ति को पूरा कीजिए- 'चोरी की बान में हौ जू _____ । (क) प्रवीने (ख) नवीन (ग) नगीने (घ) लगावे	(क) प्रवीने
3	प्रश्न सुदामा किसके जिद्द पर कृष्ण के यहां गए थे? (क) पत्नी के (ख) बच्चों के (ग) लोगों के (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(क) पत्नी के
4	प्रश्न सुदामा द्वारिका पहुँचकर निम्नलिखित में से किसका नाम पूछा था? (क) बलराम का (ख) श्री कृष्ण का (ग) रुक्मणी का (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(ख) श्री कृष्ण का
5	प्रश्न 'वसुधा' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) धरती (ख) सड़क (ग) शहद (घ) पृथ्वी	(क) धरती
6	प्रश्न नरोत्तमदास का जन्म कब हुआ था ? (क) सन् 1549 में (ख) सन् 1551 में (ग) सन् 1555 में (घ) सन् 1550 में	(घ) सन् 1550 में
7	प्रश्न 'पाछिलि बानि' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) नयी आदत (ख) पुरानी आदत (ग) नयी-पुरानी आदत (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) पुरानी आदत
8	प्रश्न बचपन में गुरु माँ द्वारा दिए चने किसे न देकर सुदामा खुद खा गए थे? (क) कृष्ण को (ख) अन्य मित्र को (ग) बलराम को (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(क) कृष्ण को

9	प्रश्न 'ओड़त फिरे' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) इधर-उधर (ख) दक्षिण दिशा (ग) इधर-उधर फिरना (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) इधर-उधर फिरना
10	प्रश्न 'वाही पठयो' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) वहां जाना (ख) खाली हाथ (ग) अज्ञान (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) खाली हाथ
11	प्रश्न निम्नलिखित में से उचित शब्द चुनकर पंक्ति को पूरा कीजिए- 'तैसई भाभी के ____ कीन्हें'। (क) पंगा (ख) मंगल (ग) चंगुल (घ) तंदुल	(घ) तंदुल
12	प्रश्न श्री कृष्ण ने सुदामा को किस अवस्था में देखा? (क) हीन अवस्था में (ख) ठीक-ठाक अवस्था में (ग) दयनीय अवस्था में (घ) अच्छी अवस्था में	(ग) दयनीय अवस्था में
13	प्रश्न श्री कृष्ण के महल के सामने कौन खड़ा था ? (क) सेनापति (ख) सुदामा (ग) राधा (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) सुदामा
14	प्रश्न सुदामा किससे मिलने द्वारिका गए थे ? (क) अपने साथी से (ख) लोगों से (ग) श्री कृष्ण से (घ) अपने पिता जी से	(ग) श्री कृष्ण से
15	प्रश्न द्वार पर खड़े सुदामा की धोती कैसी थी? (क) मैली (ख) फटी सी (ग) रंगीन (घ) काली	(ख) फटी सी

गृहकार्य

प्र. सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न निम्नलिखित में से किसके कारण सुदामा बेहाल हो रहे थे? (क) आर्थिक हालत के कारण (ख) बिवाइयों से भरे पैर के कारण (ग) भूख के कारण (घ) थकान के कारण	(ख) बिवाइयों से भरे पैर के कारण
2	प्रश्न श्री कृष्ण ने सुदामा के पैर कैसे धोए ? (क) अपने आँसूओं से (ख) पानी से (ग) दूध से (घ) सभी से	(क) अपने आँसूओं से
3	प्रश्न सुदामा ने चावलों की पोटली कहाँ छुपा रखी थी? (क) अपनी गठरी में (ख) अपने झोले में (ग) अपने हाथ में (घ) अपनी काँख में	(घ) अपनी काँख में
4	प्रश्न सुदामा की पत्नी ने उपहार स्वरूप पोटली में श्री कृष्ण के लिए क्या दिया था? (क) चने (ख) मुनक्के (ग) तंदुल (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) तंदुल
5	प्रश्न 'घर-घर कर ओड़त फिरे' पंक्ति के अनुसार कृष्ण निम्नलिखित में से किसके लिए कर ओड़ते फिरते थे? (क) मक्खन के लिए (ख) चावल के लिए (ग) दूध के लिए (घ) दही के लिए	(घ) दही के लिए
6	प्रश्न सुदामा का पूरा गाँव किसके आभा से चकाचौंध हो रहा था? (क) स्वर्ण महल के आभा से (ख) लाइटों के आभा से (ग) अलौकिक आभा से (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी से	(ग) अलौकिक आभा से
7	प्रश्न सुदामा ने अपने गाँव में जाकर क्या देखा? (क) द्वारका जैसा ही ठाठ-बाट (ख) अनाज का ढेर (ग) बहुत सारे कपड़े (घ) अपनी झोंपड़ी	(क) द्वारका जैसा ही ठाठ-बाट
8	प्रश्न सुदामा को अपनी झोंपड़ी की जगह क्या दिखाई दे रहे थे? (क) पक्के मकान (ख) कच्चे मकान (ग) बहुत सारे घोड़े (घ) भव्य महल	(घ) भव्य महल
9	प्रश्न नरोत्तमदास की मृत्यु कब हुई ? (क) सन् 1608 में (ख) सन् 1605 में (ग) सन् 1601 में (घ) सन् 1604 में	(ख) सन् 1605 में
10	प्रश्न निम्नलिखित में से उचित शब्द चुनकर पंक्ति को पूरा कीजिए- 'बाजि घने मन संभ्रम _____'। (क) छायो (ख) भायो (ग) लायो (घ) पायो	(क) छायो

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

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कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ सं-9

पाठ का नाम- जहाँ पहिया है

कक्षा कार्य

प्र. सं	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 'जहाँ पहिया है' पाठ के लेखक _____ हैं? (क) पालगम्मी साईनाथ (ख) कबीर दास (ग) ऋत्विक् घटक (घ) महादेवी वर्मा	(क) पालगम्मी साईनाथ
2	प्रश्न पुडुकोट्टई ज़िले में _____ की धूम मची हुई थी? (क) मेला (ख) साइकिल (ग) नववर्ष (घ) होली	(ख) साइकिल
3	प्रश्न पुडुकोट्टई जिले की महिलाओं ने क्या ठान रखा था? (क) साइकिल चलाना सीखने की (ख) महिलाओं का समर्थन करने की (ग) विरोध करने की (घ) आंदोलन करने की	(क) साइकिल चलाना सीखने की
4	प्रश्न ग्रामीण महिलाओं ने _____ को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए प्रतीक के रूप में साइकिल को चुना। (क) अपनी हिम्मत (ख) अपनी बल (ग) अपनी काबिलियत (घ) अपनी स्वाधीनता और गतिशीलता	(घ) अपनी स्वाधीनता और गतिशीलता
5	प्रश्न ग्रामीण महिलाएँ _____ परम्पराओं में जकड़ी हुई थी। (क) बेढंग रूढ़िवादी (ख) नयी रूढ़िवादी (ग) पुरानी रूढ़िवाद (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) पुरानी रूढ़िवादी
6	प्रश्न 'पुडुकोट्टई' किस राज्य में है? (क) मिजोरम (ख) चेन्नई (ग) अहमदाबाद (घ) तमिलनाडु	(घ) तमिलनाडु
7	प्रश्न पुडुकोट्टई जिले में साइकिल चलाने के लिए कैसा आंदोलन चला? (क) सामाजिक (ख) राष्ट्रीय (ग) धार्मिक (घ) प्रादेशिक	(क) सामाजिक
8	प्रश्न पुडुकोट्टई की गणना भारत के सर्वाधिक _____ जिलों में की जाती है। (क) संपन्न (ख) अनपढ़ (ग) शिक्षित (घ) पिछड़े	(घ) पिछड़े

9	प्रश्न पुडुकोट्टई की अधिकांश ग्रामीण महिला _____ थी। (क) नवसाक्षर (ख) गरीब (ग) शिक्षित (घ) अमीर	(क) नवसाक्षर
10	प्रश्न पुडुकोट्टई की कितने चौथाई ग्रामीण महिलाओं ने साइकिल चलाना सीख लिया। (क) तीन-चौथाई (ख) एक-चौथाई (ग) आधा-चौथाई (घ) दो-चौथाई	(ख) एक-चौथाई
11	प्रश्न 'नवसाक्षर' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) नयी पढ़ी लिखी (ख) पढ़ी लिखी (ग) साक्षात्कार (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं	(क) नयी पढ़ी लिखी
12	प्रश्न साइकिल चलाने का शौक _____ था? (क) फातिमा को (ख) अवकत्री को (ग) बच्चों को को (घ) जमीला को	(क) फातिमा को
13	प्रश्न पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं ने अपने पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए क्या शुरू किया? (क) शहरों में बसना (ख) व्यवसाय शुरू करना (ग) घर से निकलना (घ) साइकिल चलाना	(घ) साइकिल चलाना
14	प्रश्न जमीला बीवी एक _____ युवती थी। (क) मुस्लिम (ख) हिन्दू (ग) सिख (घ) पंजाबी	(क) मुस्लिम
15	प्रश्न नई साइकिल खरीदने की हैसियत किसकी नहीं थी? (क) जमीला बीवी की (ख) फातिमा की (ग) लेखक की (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं	(ख) फातिमा की

गृहकार्य

प्र. सं	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न फातिमा एक _____ स्कूल में पढ़ाती थी ? (क) हाई स्कूल (ख) गुरुकुल (ग) माध्यमिक (घ) उच्च विद्यालय	(ग) माध्यमिक
2	प्रश्न जमीला, फातिमा और उनकी मित्र अवकत्री – इन सबकी उम्र कितने वर्ष के आसपास थी? (क) 20 वर्ष (ख) 21 वर्ष (ग) 19 वर्ष (घ) 22 वर्ष	(क) 20 वर्ष

3	प्रश्न. 'फब्जियाँ' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) ताने (ख) मीठे बोल (ग) मीठे शब्द (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(क) ताने
4	प्रश्न निम्नलिखित में से कौन साइकिल चलाने के लिए किराए पर लेती थी? (क) लेखक (ख) जमीला बीवी (ग) फातिमा (घ) अवकत्री	(ग) फातिमा
5	प्रश्न फातिमा हर शाम कितने घंटे के लिए किराए पर साइकिल लेती थी? (क) दो घंटे (ख) एक घंटे (ग) आधे घंटे (घ) पौने एक घंटे	(ग) आधे घंटे
6	प्रश्न सभी महिलाएँ साइकिल सीखने के लिए कौन से गाँव में इकट्ठी हुई थी ? (क) अलाथुर गाँव (ख) वेल्लार गाँव (ग) कुदिमि अन्नामलाई गाँव (घ) किलाकुरुचि गाँव	(घ) किलाकुरुचि गाँव
7	प्रश्न जमीला को साइकिल चलाता देखकर लोगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती थी? (क) ताने मारते थे (ख) जलते थे (ग) प्रोत्साहित करते थे (घ) प्रशंसा करते थे	(क) ताने मारते थे
8	प्रश्न साइकिल सीखने वाली महिलाएँ किलाकुरुचि गाँव में किस दिन इकट्ठी हुई थी? (क) बुधवार को (ख) मंगलवार को (ग) रविवार को (घ) शनिवार को	(ग) रविवार को
9	प्रश्न 'जहाँ पहिया है' पाठ में विनम्र सवारी किसे बोला गया है? (क) साइकिल को (ख) घोड़े को (ग) बैल को (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं	(क) साइकिल को
10	प्रश्न साइकिल को आज़ादी का प्रतीक कौन नहीं समझता था? (क) फातिमा (ख) जमीला बीवी (ग) लेखक (घ) अवकत्री	(ग) लेखक

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या. - 10

पाठ का नाम अकबरी लोटा

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 1. पंडित बिलवासी जी क्यों आए थे ? (क) लाला झाऊलाल से मिलने (ख) लाला झाऊलाल को ढाई सौ रुपए देने (ग) अंग्रेज से मिलने (घ) पुलिस से मिलने	(क) लाला झाऊलाल से मिलने
2	प्रश्न 2. पंडित बिलवासी ने लोटे की क्या विशेषता बताई ? (क) पुश्तैनी (ख) ऐतिहासिक (ग) कीमती (घ) रत्न हीरे जवाहरातों से जड़ा हुआ	(ख) ऐतिहासिक
3	प्रश्न 3 लोटे का नामकरण क्या हुआ ? (क) जो लाल लोटा (ख) मुगलकालीन लोटा (ग) अकबरी लोटा (घ) प्राचीन कालीन लोटा	(ग) अकबरी लोटा
4	प्रश्न 4. 'लोटा कहां से गिरा था ? (क) बिलवासी मिश्र के हाथ से (ख) झाऊलाल की पत्नी से (ग) झाऊलाल के हाथ से (घ) अंग्रेज के हाथ से	((ग) झाऊलाल के हाथ से
5	प्रश्न 5 पृथ्वी के आकर्षण शक्ति को न्यूटन ने क्या नाम दिया ? (क) गुरुत्वाकर्षण (ख) शक्तिमान (ग) गुरुत्व घर्षण (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(क) गुरुत्वाकर्षण
6	प्रश्न 6. लाला जी को अचानक कितने रूपयों की आवश्यकता हुई ? (क) ₹100 (ख) डेढ़ सौ रुपये (ग) ₹200 रुपए (घ) ढाई सौ रुपए	(घ) ढाई सौ रुपए
7	प्रश्न 7. लाला झाऊलाल का मकान कहां था ? (क) लखनऊ में (ख) इलाहाबाद में (ग) काशी के ठठेरी बाजार में (घ) मथुरा में	((ग) काशी के ठठेरी बाजार में
8	प्रश्न 8. लाला झाऊलाल के मकान के नीचे थी? (क) दुकान (ख) बाजार (ग) गलियां (घ) सड़के	(ग) गलियां

9	प्रश्न 9. लाल झाऊलाल लोटे में क्या पी रहे थे ? (क) जूस (ख) पानी (ग) दूध (घ) चाय	((ख) पानी
10	प्रश्न 10 झाऊलाल ने पत्नी को रुपए देने में कितने दिन का समय लगा दिया? (क) 5 दिन (ख) 7 दिन (ग) 2 दिन (घ) 4 दिन	(ख) 7 दिन
11	प्रश्न 11 लाला झाऊलाल ने रौब से पत्नी को क्या कहा ? (क) तुम्हें रुपए किसके लिए चाहिए (ख) अभी रुपए नहीं है (ग) भाई से भी माँगने की जरूरत नहीं (घ) मुझ से ले लेना कहीं से लाकर दे दूंगा	(घ) मुझ से ले लेना कहीं से लाकर दे दूंगा
12	प्रश्न 12 लोटा नीचे किससे गिरा ? (क) झाऊलाल से (ख) झाऊलाल की पत्नी से (ग) अंग्रेज से (घ) बिलवासी से	(क) झाऊलाल से
13	प्रश्न 13. लाला झाऊलाल को किसकी कमी नहीं थी? (क) नौकरों की (ख) खाने-पीने की (ग) पैसों की (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) पैसों की
14	प्रश्न 14. झाऊलाल के मकान के नीचे बनी दुकानों से कितना किराया आता था? (क) एक सौ रुपये महीना (ख) पचास रुपये महीना (ग) दो सौ रुपये महीना (घ) डेढ़ सौ रुपये महीना	(क) एक सौ रुपये महीना
15	प्रश्न 15. लाला झाऊलाल क्रोधित क्यों हो उठे ? (क) पत्नी के बिलवासी से पैसे माँगने की बात पर (ख) पत्नी के अपने भतीजे से पैसे माँगने की बात पर (ग) पत्नी के अपने चाचा से पैसे माँगने की बात पर (घ) पत्नी के अपने भाई से पैसे माँगने की बात पर	(घ) पत्नी के अपने भाई से पैसे माँगने की बात पर

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 1. 'अकबरी लोटा' पाठ के लेखक हैं? (क) प्रेमचंद (ख) कबीर दास (ग) पालगम्मी साईनाथ (घ) अन्नपूर्णानन्द वर्मा	(घ) अन्नपूर्णानन्द वर्मा
2	प्रश्न 2. झाऊलाल से एक दिन एकाएक ढाई सौ रुपये की माँग की पेशकश किसने की? (क) बिलवासी ने (ख) उनकी पत्नी ने (ग) भतीजे ने (घ) पड़ोसियों ने	(क) बिलवासी ने
3	प्रश्न 3. वह पानी का पात्र अकबर को किससे पास से मिला था? (क) शेरशाह से (ख) ब्राह्मण के पास से (ग) कुएं के पास से (घ) हुमायूँ से	(घ) हुमायूँ से
4	प्रश्न 4. झाऊलाल ने देखा कि इस भीड़ में प्रधान पात्र _____ है। (क) एक अंग्रेज़ (ख) बिलवासी (ग) एक ड्राइवर (घ) एक दुकानदार	(घ) एक दुकानदार
5	प्रश्न 5. बिलवासी जी ने अंग्रेज को कुर्सी पर बैठने को क्यों कहा? (क) गुस्सा शांत करने के लिए (ख) चोट लगने के कारण (ग) बड़े साहब होने के कारण (घ) सम्मान देने के लिए	(क) गुस्सा शांत करने के लिए
6	प्रश्न 6. अन्नपूर्णानन्द वर्मा का जन्म कब हुआ था ? (क) 16 सितंबर 1895 (ख) 19 सितंबर 1895 (ग) 21 सितंबर 1895 (घ) 25 सितंबर 1895	(ग) 21 सितंबर 1895
7	प्रश्न 7. अन्नपूर्णानन्द वर्मा की मृत्यु कब हुई थी ? (क) 04 दिसंबर 1962 (ख) 04 दिसंबर 1963 (ग) 04 दिसंबर 1966 (घ) 04 दिसंबर 1969	(क) 04 दिसंबर 1962
8	प्रश्न 8. 'ईजाद' शब्द का सही अर्थ _____ है। (क) नमाज़ (ख) खोज (ग) आजाद (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) खोज
9	प्रश्न 9. लोटे ने दाँएँ देखा न बाँएँ, वह _____ चल पड़ा। (क) नीचे गली की ओर (ख) ऊपर की ओर (ग) नीचे की ओर (घ) गली की ओर	(क) नीचे गली की ओर
10	प्रश्न 10. लोटा _____ को बहुत ज्यादा प्यारा था। (क) बाबर (ख) सम्राट अकबर (ग) हुमायूँ (घ) बिलवास	(ख) सम्राट अकबर

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या. - 11

पाठ का नाम - सूरदास

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	1. कृष्ण को क्या खाना अधिक पसंद है? (क) दूध-मलाई (ख) दूध-दही (ग) माखन-रोटी (घ) दूध-घी	(ग) माखन-रोटी
2	प्रश्न 2. श्रीकृष्ण ने गोपी के घर से क्या चुराकर खा लिया था, जिसकी शिकायत वह माता यशोदा से कर रही थी? (क) घी (ख) माखन (ग) दही (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) माखन
3	प्रश्न 3. 'हरि-हलधर' का सही अर्थ _____ है - (क) कृष्ण-हलधर (ख) कृष्ण-बलराम (ग) हरि-बलराम (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	उत्तर - (ख) कृष्ण-बलराम
4	प्रश्न 4. गोपी ने यशोदा को उलाहना देते हुए किस प्रकार के पुत्र की बात कही? (क) समझदार (ख) अनोखा (ग) शैतान (घ) आज्ञाकारी	(ख) अनोखा
5	प्रश्न 5. 'मैया कबहिन बढेंगी चोटी' में 'मैया' किसे कहा गया है? (क) देवकी को (ख) यशोदा को (ग) ब्रज की किसी गोपी को (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) यशोदा को
6	प्रश्न 5. गोपी ने प्रतिदिन होने वाली किस हानि की बात कही है? (क) दूध की हानि (ख) पानी की हानि (ग) गोरस की हानि (घ) दूध-पानी की हानि	(ग) गोरस की हानि
7	प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित में से किसकी सहायता से कृष्ण छींकें तक पहुँच सके थे? (क) मेज (ख) कुरसी (ग) ओखल (घ) बेंच	(ग) ओखल
8	प्रश्न 8. कृष्ण गोपियों के घर से कहाँ से मक्खन चुराते थे? (क) बड़े-बड़े मटकों से (ख) छींकें की हाँडी से (ग) बंद डिब्बों में से हाँडियों से (घ) रसोई घर में रखी चीज से	(ख) छींकें की हाँडी से

9	प्रश्न 9. यशोदा ने श्रीकृष्ण की चोटी को किसकी चोटी के समान लंबी और मोटी होने का प्रलोभन दिया था? (क) नंद बाबा की (ख) ग्वाल-बाल की (ग) बलराम की (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) बलराम की
10	प्रश्न 10. श्रीकृष्ण गोपी के घर में निम्नलिखित में से किस समय आए थे? (क) प्रातःकाल (ख) रात के समय (ग) शाम के समय (घ) दोपहर के समय	(घ) दोपहर के समय
11	प्रश्न 11. 'गोरस' शब्द का सही अर्थ क्या है? (क) गाय के दूध से बने पनीर (ख) गाय के दूध से बने पदार्थ (ग) गाय के दूध से बने मिठाई (घ) गाय के दूध से बने मलाई	उत्तर – (ख) गाय के दूध से बने पदार्थ
12	प्रश्न 12 'तू जो कहति बल की बेनी' काव्यांश में 'बल' शब्द का पर्यायवाची निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द है? (क) बलवान (ख) बलराम (ग) निर्बल (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) बलराम
13	प्रश्न 13. श्री कृष्ण बालपन में यशोदा माँ से क्या पूछते हैं? (क) उनकी चोटी कब बढ़ेगी (ख) उनकी लंबाई कब बढ़ेगी (ग) उनका वजन कब बढ़ेगा (घ) उनकी फीस कब बढ़ेगी	उत्तर – (क) उनकी चोटी कब बढ़ेगी
14	प्रश्न 14. यशोदा कृष्ण की भोली बातें सुनकर क्या आशीर्वाद देती हैं? (क) मथुरा का राजा बनने का (ख) ब्रज में लंबे समय तक राज्य करने का (ग) खूब उन्नति करने का (घ) चिरंजीवी रहने का	उत्तर – (घ) चिरंजीवी रहने का
15	प्रश्न 15. गोपी ने यशोदा को उलाहना देते हुए किस प्रकार के पुत्र की बात कही? (क) समझदार (ख) अनोखा (ग) शैतान (घ) आज्ञाकारी	उत्तर – (ख) अनोखा

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 1. गोपियाँ सदा श्री कृष्ण की शिकायत ____ से करती रहती थी। (क) नंदलाला (ख) देवकी (ग) यशोदा माँ (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	उत्तर – (ग) यशोदा माँ
2	प्रश्न 2. गोपियाँ सदा श्री कृष्ण की शिकायत ____ से करती रहती थी। (क) नंदलाला (ख) देवकी (ग) यशोदा माँ (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	उत्तर – (ग) यशोदा माँ
3	प्रश्न 3. श्री कृष्ण बालपन में यशोदा माँ से क्या पूछते हैं? (क) उनकी चोटी कब बढ़ेगी (ख) उनकी लंबाई कब बढ़ेगी (ग) उनका वजन कब बढ़ेगा (घ) उनकी फीस कब बढ़ेगी	उत्तर – (क) उनकी चोटी कब बढ़ेगी
4	प्रश्न 4. कृष्ण गोपियों के घर से कहां से मक्खन चुराते थे? (क) रसोई घर में रखी चीज से (ख) छींके की कटोरे से (ग) बड़े-बड़े मटकों से (घ) छींके की हांडी से	उत्तर – (घ) छींके की हांडी से
5	प्रश्न 5. कृष्ण के बड़े भाई का नाम ____ था? (क) बलराम (ख) श्याम (ग) बालि (घ) हरि	(क) बलराम
6	प्रश्न 6. कवि सूरदास का जन्म कब हुआ था ? (क) 1478 ईस्वी में (ख) 1471 ईस्वी में (ग) 1477 ईस्वी में (घ) 1474 ईस्वी में	(क) 1478 ईस्वी में
7	प्रश्न 7. “नागिन सी “चोटी में किस अलंकार का प्रयोग हुआ है ? (क) उपमा (ख) रूपक (ग) अनुप्रास (घ) यमक	उत्तर – (क) उपमा
8	प्रश्न 8. गोपी ने यशोदा से किसकी शिकायत की? (क) कृष्ण की (ख) बलराम की (ग) राधा की (घ) नंद बाबा की	उत्तर – (क) कृष्ण की
9	प्रश्न 9. कृष्ण किस समय गोपियों के घर से माखन चुराते थे? (क) रात के समय (ख) दिन के समय (ग) दोपहर के समय (घ) सुबह के समय	उत्तर – (ग) दोपहर के समय
10	प्रश्न 10. कृष्ण गोपियों के घर से कहां से मक्खन चुराते थे? (क) रसोई घर में रखी (ख) छींके की कटोरे से (ग) बड़े-बड़े मटकों से (घ) छींके की हांडी से	उत्तर – (घ) छींके की हांडी से

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या. - 12

पाठ का नाम पानी की कहानी

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 1. लेखक के हाथ पर बेर की झड़ी से क्या गिरा ? (क) एक बेर (ख) पत्ता (ग) पानी की बूंद (घ) टहनी का टुकड़ा	(ग) पानी की बूंद
2	प्रश्न 2. सितारों के तारों की झंकार कहां से उत्पन्न हुई थी? (क) सितारों से (ख) पानी से (ग) बूंद से (घ) बादल से	(ख) पानी से
3	प्रश्न 3. बूंद किसके समान थी ? (क) चांदी जैसी (ख) मोतियों जैसी (ग) ओस जैसी (घ) पानी के जैसी	(ख) मोतियों जैसी
4	प्रश्न 4. 'यह गद्य किस पाठ से लिया गया है? (क) मेरी कहानी (ख) पानी की कहानी (ग) बूंद की कहानी (घ) मैं एक बूंद	(ख) पानी की कहानी
5	प्रश्न 5. प्रकाश पिंड कैसा दिखाई पड़ रहा था ? (क) अत्यंत चमकीला (ख) कम चमकीला (ग) बहुत धुंधला (घ) प्रकाश से ही	(क) अत्यंत चमकीला
6	प्रश्न 6. समुद्र का भाग कौन बन चुकी थी ? (क) मछलियां (ख) जल में रहने वाले पेड़ पौधे (ग) पानी के बूंद (घ) नदियां	(घ) नदियां
7	प्रश्न 7. पृथ्वी के भीतर खोखले स्थान तक पहुंचने में बूंद को कितनी दूर चलना पड़ा (क) थोड़ी दूर (ख) कई मील (ग) एक मील (घ) दो मील दूर	(ख) कई मील
8	प्रश्न 8. पिंड किसकी ओर तेजी से बढ़ रहा था (क) सूर्य की ओर (ख) चंद्रमा की ओर (ग) आकाश की ओर (घ) चारों ओर	(ख) बाज ने चीख मारी

9	प्रश्न 9. बूँद कैसे उत्पन्न हुई? (क) बर्फ के पिघलने से (ख) वाष्प के जमने से (ग) हाइड्रोजन और ओषजन की क्रिया से (घ) हाइड्रोजन और ओषजन के अल होने से	(ग) हाइड्रोजन और ओषजन की क्रिया से
10	प्रश्न 10. 'बलखाती' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) लहराना (ख) गुजरना (ग) सरकना (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(क) लहराना
11	प्रश्न 11. "ग्रहराज" किसे कहा गया है? (क) गजराज को (ख) पृथ्वी को (ग) प्रकाश पिंड को (घ) चंद्रमा को	(ग) प्रकाश पिंड को
12	प्रश्न 12. निरा नमक कहाँ भरा हुआ है? (क) नदी में (ख) झील में (ग) तालाब में (घ) समुद्र में	(घ) समुद्र में
13	प्रश्न 13. बूँद ने रात कहाँ बिताई? (क) फूल की पंखुड़ी पर (ख) पेड़ के पत्ते पर (ग) पेड़ की शाखा पर (घ) बादलों की गोद में	(ख) पेड़ के पत्ते पर
14	प्रश्न 14. बूँद तीन दिन तक कहाँ दुख भोगती रही? (क) ज़मीन में (ख) पत्तियों पर (ग) वायुमंडल में फँसकर (घ) तने और पत्तियों के बीच पँफसकर	(घ) तने और पत्तियों के बीच फँसकर
15	प्रश्न 15. बूँद ने इनमें से कौन-सा जीव नहीं देखा था? (क) भारी कछुए (ख) जालीदार मछलियाँ (ग) मगरमच्छ (घ) कछुए	(ग) मगरमच्छ

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 1. बूँद प्रारंभिक अवस्था में किस रूप में थी? (क) वाष्प के रूप में (ख) तरल रूप में (ग) बर्फ़ के रूप में (घ) सागर के रूप में	(क) वाष्प के रूप में
2	प्रश्न 2. सरिता के दिन किस के लिए मजे के थे? (क) मछलियों के लिए (ख) अन्य जल-जीवों के लिए (ग) पानी की बूँद के लिए (घ) किनारे खड़े पेड़ों के लिए	(ग) पानी की बूँद के लिए
3	प्रश्न 3. प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य कब निखर उठता था? (क) सूर्य के छिप जाने पर (ख) रात होने पर (ग) सूर्य की किरणें पड़ने पर (घ) चाँदनी फल जाने पर	(ग) सूर्य की किरणें पड़ने पर
4	प्रश्न 4. बूँद के हथेली पर पड़ते ही लेखक को किस तरह की ध्वनि सुनाई पड़ी? (क) सितार के तारों-सी (ख) गिटार के तारों-सी (ग) वीणा के तारों-सी (घ) वायलिन के तारों-सी	(क) सितार के तारों-सी
5	प्रश्न 5. बूँद को मुक्ति किसके कारण मिली? (क) नदी के बहाव के कारण (ख) नल के टूटे होने के कारण (ग) अन्य साथियों से मिलाप के कारण (घ) मोटे नल में बहने के कारण	(ख) नल के टूटे होने के कारण
6	प्रश्न 6. बूँद को बाहर निकलने का रास्ता कहाँ से मिला? (क) तने के छिद्र से (ख) जड़ के रोओं से (ग) पत्तियों के छिद्र से (घ) फूलों की पंखुड़ियों से	(ग) पत्तियों के छिद्र से
7	प्रश्न 7. जड़ के रोएँ तथा पंखियों के बीच बूँद निम्नलिखित में से कितने दिन दुर भोगती रही? (क) एक दिन (ख) चार दिन (ग) दो दिन (घ) तीन दिन	(घ) तीन दिन
8	प्रश्न 8. लेखक की कलाई से हथेली पर आकर बूँद के कितने कण हो गए थे? (क) तीन (ख) दो (ग) चार (घ) पाँच	(ख) दो
9	प्रश्न 9. सूर्य बूँद की मदद कैसे करते हैं? (क) जैसे पृथ्वी तक पहुँचाकर (ख) उसे जम जाने की शक्ति देकर (ग) जैसे उड़ जाने की शक्ति देकर (घ) उसे पिघल जाने की शक्ति देकर	(ग) जैसे उड़ जाने की शक्ति देकर
10	10. पेड़ से गिरनेवाली बूँद लेखक को निम्नलिखित में से कैसी लगी? (क) सोने-सी (ख) हीरे-सी (ग) चाँदी-सी (घ) मोती-सी	(घ) मोती-सी

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

अधिगम उपलब्धि परीक्षण कार्यपत्रक

कक्षा- आठवीं

विषय- हिन्दी (वसंत - 3)

पाठ संख्या. - 13

पाठ का नाम बाज और साँप

कक्षा कार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	1. 'बाज और साँप' पाठ के लेखक का नाम बताएं। (क) सूरदास (ख) निर्मल वर्मा (ग) रामचंद्र तिवारी (घ) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी	(ख) निर्मल वर्मा
2	प्रश्न 2. ऊँचे पर्वत की अँधेरी गुफा में कौन रहता था? (क) एक साँप (ख) एक बिल्ली (ग) एक बाज (घ) एक चूहा	(क) एक साँप
3	प्रश्न 3. बाज गुफा में क्यों गिर पड़ा? (क) गुफा से टकराने के कारण (ख) शत्रु से बचने के लिए (ग) घायल होने के कारण (घ) गुफा में साँप को देखकर	(ग) घायल होने के कारण
4	प्रश्न 4. 'डींगं हाँकते' शब्द का सही अर्थ _____ है? (क) बड़ा चढ़ा कर बात करना (ख) घटा बड़ा कर बात करना (ग) बड़ा घटा कर बात करना (घ) और चढ़ा कर बात करना	(क) बड़ा चढ़ा कर बात करना
5	प्रश्न 5. खून से लथपथ कौन हुआ था? (क) साँप (ख) कोयल (ग) बाज (घ) चूहा	(ग) बाज
6	प्रश्न 6. साँप का साहस कैसे लौटा? (क) नदी का शोर सुनकर (ख) बाज को घायल देखकर (ग) चट्टानों को देखकर (घ) लहरों को देखकर	(ख) बाज को घायल देखकर
7	प्रश्न 7. दूध के समान झाग क्यों उत्पन्न हो रहा था? (क) नदी और सागर के मिलन के कारण (ख) समुद्र में तूफान आने के कारण (ग) सागर की लहरों के टकराने के कारण (घ) चट्टान और लहरों के टकराने के कारण	(क) नदी और सागर के मिलन के कारण
8	प्रश्न 8. जमीन पर गिरने पर बाज पर क्या असर हुआ? (क) बाज बिल्कुल ठीक था (ख) बाज ने चीख मारी (ग) हालत और खराब हो गई (घ) बाज बड़बड़ाया	(ख) बाज ने चीख मारी

9	प्रश्न 9. जोर-शोर से कौन हाँफ रहा था ? (क) साँप (ख) मैना (ग) कोयल (घ) बाज	(घ) बाज
10	प्रश्न 10. 'बलखाती' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (क) लहराना (ख) गुजरना (ग) सरकना (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(क) लहराना
11	प्रश्न 11 चट्टानों में पड़ी दरारों से गुफा में क्या टपक रहा था? (क) पानी (ख) ओस (ग) दूध (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं	(क) पानी
12	प्रश्न 4. नदी की आवाज़ कैसी थी? (क) हंसी से भरी (ख) गुस्से से भरी (ग) मुस्कान से भरी (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	उत्तर – (ख) गुस्से से भरी
13	प्रश्न 13. आकाश के गुण कौन गाया करता था? (क) साँप (ख) पक्षी (ग) बाज (घ) लहरें	(ग) बाज
14	प्रश्न 14. बाज की आँखें क्यों चमक उठीं? (क) ऊँची चट्टान का किनारा देखकर (ख) नदी में उठती लहरें देखकर (ग) नदी का निर्मल जल देखकर (घ) विस्तृत खुला आकाश देखकर	(घ) विस्तृत खुला आकाश देखकर
15	प्रश्न 15. बाज के किस हिस्से पर कई जख्मों के निशान थे ? (क) आँखों पर (ख) पंजों पर (ग) छाती पर (घ) सिर पर	(ग) छाती पर

गृहकार्य

प्र.सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 1. पाठ के आधार पर बताइए की नदी निम्नलिखित में से कहाँ बहती थी? (क) पर्वत के किनारे (ख) शहर के एक किनारे पर (ग) पर्वत की अँधेरी घाटियों में (घ) मैदानी भागों में	(ग) पर्वत की अँधेरी घाटियों में
2	प्रश्न 2. एक दिन अचानक खून से लथपथ बाज कहाँ आ गिरा? (क) रेगिस्तान में (ख) नदी में (ग) गुफा में (घ) समुद्र में	(ग) गुफा में
3	प्रश्न 20. साँप की गुफा के लिए कौन-सा कथन सत्य नहीं है? (क) गुफा में रोशनी फैली हुई थी (ख) गुफा में सीलन-भरी थी (ग) गुफा में भयानक दुर्गंध फैली थी (घ) गुफा में पानी टपक रहा था	(क) गुफा में रोशनी फैली हुई थी

4	प्रश्न 4. किसकी दृष्टि साँप की गुफा के चारों ओर घूमने लगी? (क) अन्य पक्षी की (ख) किसी राहगीर की (ग) बाज की (घ) कोई में से कोई नहीं	(ग) बाज की
5	प्रश्न 5. कहाँ भयानक दुर्गंध फैली हुई थी? (क) पहाड़ियों पर (ख) गुफा में (ग) नदियों के आस पास (घ) कोई में से कोई नहीं	(ख) गुफा में
6	प्रश्न 6. जमीन पर गिरने पर बाज पर क्या असर हुआ? (क) बाज बिल्कुल ठीक था (ख) बाज ने चीख मारी (ग) हालत और खराब हो गई (घ) बाज बड़बड़ाया	(ख) बाज ने चीख मारी
7	प्रश्न 7. खून से लथपथ कौन हुआ था? (क) साँप (ख) कोयल (ग) बाज (घ) चूहा	(ग) बाज
8	प्रश्न 8. बाज के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन असत्य है? (क) जोर शोर से हाँफ रहा था (ख) वह अधमरा-सा हो गया था (ग) बाज के सीने पर घाव थे (घ) वह धीरे धीरे साँस ले रहा था	(घ) वह धीरे धीरे साँस ले रहा था
9	प्रश्न 9. वह खुद तो मर गया लेकिन मेरे दिल का चैन अपने साथ ले गया। ये कौन सोच रहा था? (क) साँप (ख) बाज (ग) अन्य जीव (घ) कोई में से कोई नहीं	(क) साँप
10	प्रश्न 10. घायल बाज को देखकर साँप ने उससे क्या कहा? पाठ के आधार पर बताइए (क) क्यों भाई, इतनी जल्दी मरने की तैयारी कर ली?" (ख) "अरे भाई, किससे लड़ कर आ रहे हो?" (ग) "अरे भाई, इतनी चोट कहाँ से लगी?" (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(क) क्यों भाई, इतनी जल्दी मरने की तैयारी कर ली?"

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

विषय : - हिंदी

पाठ : - 1

पाठ का नाम : - अहमदनगर का किला

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	अपनी किस जेल यात्रा के दौरान नेहरू जी ने अहमदनगर किले के बारे में बताया? (क) आठवीं (ख) छठी (ग) सातवीं (घ) नौवीं	(घ) नौवीं
2	चाँद बीबी की हत्या किसने की? (क) मोहम्मद गौरी (ख) उसके पति ने (ग) उसके एक साथी ने (घ) किसी ने नहीं	(ग) उसके एक साथी ने
3	'अहमदनगर का किला' पाठ कब व किसके द्वारा लिखा गया। (क) 14 अप्रैल 1914 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी द्वारा (ख) 13 अप्रैल 1944 में महात्मा गांधी द्वारा (ग) 13 अप्रैल 1944 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी द्वारा (घ) 14 अप्रैल 1933 सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल द्वारा	(ग) 13 अप्रैल 1944 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी द्वारा
4	नेहरू जी ने जेल में कैदी के रूप में कलम क्यों उठाई? (क) पत्रकारिता के लिए (ख) इतिहास लिखने के लिए (ग) भारतीय जनमानस में राष्ट्र प्रेम भरने के लिए (घ) राष्ट्र का गान लिखने के लिए	(ग) भारतीय जनमानस में राष्ट्र प्रेम भरने के लिए

5	अहमदनगर के किले के लिए किस महिला ने तलवार उठाई थी? (क) लक्ष्मी बाई (ग) बेगम हजरत महल (ख) चाँद बीबी (घ) रजिया सुल्तान	(ख) चाँद बीबी
6	जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी को नौवीं जेल यात्रा के दौरान कहाँ भेजा गया? (क) तिहाड़ जेल (ग) यरवदा जेल (ख) अहमदनगर का किला (घ) काला पानी	(ख) अहमदनगर का किला
7	चाँद बीबी ने अहमदनगर के किले को बचाने के लिए किसके विरुद्ध तलवार उठाई थी? (क) बाबर की सेना (ग) हुमायूँ की सेना (ख) अकबर की सेना (घ) जहांगीर की सेना	(ख) अकबर की सेना
8	जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने 'भारत की खोज' कहाँ लिखी? (क) देहरादून में (ग) लाल किले पर (ख) अहमदनगर के किले में (घ) दिल्ली राज भवन में	(ख) अहमदनगर के किले में
9	भारतीय विरासत की क्या विशेषता थी? (क) आर्थिक संपन्नता को बढ़ाना (ग) विश्व-बंधुत्व का संदेश (ख) अलग-अलग रहने की प्रथा (घ) आत्म-निर्भरता	(ग) विश्व-बंधुत्व का संदेश
10	चाँद बीबी कौन थी ? (क) एक शहर की महिला (ग) एक महिला दुकानदार (ख) नेहरू जी की मित्र (घ) एक महिला शासक	(घ) एक महिला शासक
11	लेखक के बंदी जीवन का स्थायी सहचर कौन रहा है? (क) सूरज (ग) ध्रुव तारा (ख) चाँद (घ) लेखक का मित्र	(ख) चाँद
12	अहमदनगर के किले की रक्षा के लिए किस बहादुर महिला ने अकबर की शाही सेना के विरुद्ध अपनी सेना का नेतृत्व किया था? (क) चाँद बीबी ने (ग) रजिया सुल्ताना ने (ख) रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने (घ) पद्मावती ने	(क) चाँद बीबी ने

4	अहमदनगर के किले की मिट्टी कैसी थी? (क) पथरीली (ख) उपरोक्त दोनों क व ख (ग) पुराने मलबे और अवशेषों से भरी हुई (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ख) उपरोक्त दोनों क व ख
5	बागवानी करते समय खुदाई के समय नेहरू जी को जमीन की सतह के नीचे क्या मिला? (क) सोने के सिक्के (ख) हीरे-जवाहरात (ग) ऊंची दीवारों के हिस्से और इमारतों के ऊपरी हिस्से (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ग) ऊंची दीवारों के हिस्से और इमारतों के ऊपरी हिस्से
6	लेखन अतीत के भारी बोझ से एक सीमा तक राहत दिलाता है, यह कथन किसका है? (क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू (ख) गेटे (ग) लास्की (घ) वर्ड्सवर्थ	(ख) गेटे
7	दबाव क्या करता है? (क) अभिभूत करता है (ख) उदास बनाता है (ग) खुश करता है (घ) परेशान करता है	(क) अभिभूत करता है
8	पंडित नेहरू खुदाई के काम को जारी क्यों नहीं रख सके? (क) क्योंकि उनके पास इस काम को जारी रखने के साधन नहीं थे (ख) उपरोक्त दोनों क व ख (ग) क्योंकि उन्हें अधिकारियों से मंजूरी नहीं मिली थी (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ख) उपरोक्त दोनों क व ख
9	जवाहरलाल नेहरू को लेखन में चीज भयभीत करती है? (क) विषय की कठिनाई और जटिलता (ख) पाठकों की पसंद-नापसंद (ग) समय की कमी (घ) सरकार के नाराज होने का डर	(क) विषय की कठिनाई और जटिलता

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

विषय :- हिन्दी

पाठ :- 2

पाठ का नाम :- तलाश

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	मोहजोदड़ो की सभ्यता कितने वर्ष पुरानी है? (क) 3000 वर्ष (ख) 6000 वर्ष (ग) 5000 वर्ष (घ) 4000 वर्ष	(ग) 5000 वर्ष
2	सिंधु नदी का दूसरा नाम है? (क) इंडस (ख) इंदु (ग) इंडिया (घ) इंद्रनील	(क) इंडस
3	एशिया की शक्ति कम होने पर कौन-सा द्वीप आगे बढ़ा? (क) यूरोप (ख) इंग्लैंड (ग) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (घ) इंडोनेशिया	(क) यूरोप
4	भारत का कौन-सा वर्ग इस समय बदलाव की कामना करता था? (क) निम्न वर्ग (ख) उच्च वर्ग (ग) मध्यम वर्ग (घ) शासक वर्ग	(ग) मध्यम वर्ग
5	भारत कितने वर्षों से अंग्रेजों के अत्याचार झेल रहा था? (क) सौ वर्षों से (ख) चार सौ वर्षों से (ग) दो सौ वर्षों से (घ) पाँच सौ वर्षों से	(क) सौ वर्षों से

6	भारत का नाम किसके नाम पर पड़ा? (क) राजा भारत (ख) भरतमुनि (ग) राजा भरत (घ) भारद्वाज	(ग) राजा भरत
7	भारतीयों की जीवन शैली कैसी थी? (क) खुशहाल (ख) सामान्य (ग) अभावों व असुरक्षा से ग्रस्त (घ) उच्च कोटि की	(ग) अभावों व असुरक्षा से ग्रस्त
8	नेहरू जी ने भारत को किस नज़रिए से देखना शुरू किया और क्यों? (क) प्रशंसक (ख) समर्थक (ग) आलोचक (घ) अजूबे की तरह	(ग) आलोचक
9	सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता कैसी थी? (क) नवीन (ख) अविकसित (ग) प्राचीन और पूर्णतः विकसित (घ) विकासशील	(ग) प्राचीन और पूर्णतः विकसित
10	पंडित नेहरू को हिमालय ने क्यों आकर्षित किया? (क) पहाड़ों के प्रति उनके प्रेम (ख) उपरोक्त दोनों क व ख (ग) कश्मीर के साथ खून के रिश्ते ने (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ख) उपरोक्त दोनों क व ख
11	हिंदुस्तान का नाम किसके आधार पर पड़ा? (क) हिमालय पर्वत (ख) गंगा नदी (ग) सिंधु (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ग) सिंधु
12	महात्मा बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश कहाँ दिया था? (क) तक्षशिला (ख) उन्नाव (ग) सारनाथ (घ) कन्नौज	(ग) सारनाथ
13	पंडित नेहरू के अनुसार भारत की शक्ति क्या है? (क) प्राचीन और नवीन के मध्य सामंजस्य (ख) धर्म (ग) लोग (घ) सैनिक	(क) प्राचीन और नवीन के मध्य सामंजस्य

5	साहित्य की दृष्टि से रचनाकारों की पद्धति में क्या परिवर्तन आया था? (क) भाषा सरल, सहज हो गई थी (ख) साहित्य साधारण मनुष्य के जीवन पर आधारित होने लगा था (ग) अलंकृत और जटिल भाषा का प्रयोग होने लगा था (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ग) अलंकृत और जटिल भाषा का प्रयोग होने लगा था
6	पठानों के लोग प्रचलित नृत्य कौन सी नृत्य शैली से मिलते हैं? (क) रूसी कोजक (ख) पहाड़ी (ग) चीनी (घ) तमिल	(क) रूसी कोजक
7	भारतीयों ने किन संकीर्ण धारणाओं को अपनाया? (क) महासागरों को पार न करना (ख) क और ख दोनों (ग) मूर्ति पूजा की ओर कदम बढ़ाना (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ख) क और ख दोनों
8	नेहरू जी ने भारत की तलाश किन-किन साधनों से करनी चाहिए? (क) पुस्तको (ख) प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों (ग) प्राचीन स्मारकों (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
9	आज कौन सी अवधारणा अधिक विकसित हो गई है? (क) मानवतावाद की (ख) राष्ट्रीयतावाद की (ग) समाजवाद की (घ) पूँजीवाद की	(ख) राष्ट्रीयतावाद की
10	सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के स्थाई रूप से टिके रहने का क्या कारण था? (क) ठेठ भारतीय पन (ख) तकनीकी ज्ञान (ग) पश्चिम का प्रभाव (घ) ईश्वर की कृपा	(क) ठेठ भारतीय पन

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

विषय :- हिंदी

पाठ :- 3

पाठ का नाम :- सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	प्रश्न 1. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के कौन सी सभ्यता से व्यापारिक संबंध थे? (क) फारस (ख) मिस्र (ग) मेसोपोटामिया (घ) उपरोक्त सभी.	1.(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
2	सिंध का सूबा पहले कैसा था? (क) रेतीला (ख) समृद्ध और उपजाऊ (ग) बंजर (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं.	(ख) समृद्ध और उपजाऊ
3	भारतीय अतीत का आधार क्या है? (क) मोहनजोदड़ो (ख) सिंधुघाटी की सभ्यता (ग) गंगा-नदी (घ) तक्षशिला	(ख) सिंधुघाटी की सभ्यता
4	सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता कितनी प्राचीन है? (क) दो हजार वर्ष पूर्व (ख) पाँच हजार वर्ष पूर्व (ग) तीन हजार वर्ष पूर्व (घ) छह-सात हजार वर्ष पूर्व	(घ) छह-सात हजार वर्ष पूर्व

5	आर्यों की मुख्य जीविका क्या थी? (क) पशुपालन (ख) व्यापार (ग) कृषि (घ) उनमें कोई नहीं	(ग) कृषि
6	सिंधु घाटी से पहले का इतिहास किसे माना जाता था? (क) प्राचीन ग्रंथ (ख) वेद (ग) अभिलेख (घ) पुराण	(ख) वेद
7	भारत के दो प्रमुख महाकाव्यों का नाम बताइए। (क) रामायण व गीता (ख) रामायण व महाभारत (ग) गीता व महाभारत (घ) रामायण व पुराण.	(ख) रामायण व महाभारत
8	इनमें से प्राचीन काल का ग्रंथ कौन-सा है? (क) वेद व्यास द्वारा रचित महाभारत (ख) तुलसीदास द्वारा रचित रामायण (ग) वाल्मीकि द्वारा रचित रामायण (घ) कल्हण द्वारा रचित राजतरंगिणी.	(घ) कल्हण द्वारा रचित राजतरंगिणी
9	बुद्ध ने घृणा का अंत किस प्रकार करने को कहा? (क) घृणा से (ख) लड़ाई से (ग) प्रेम से (घ) विरोध से.	(ग) प्रेम से
10	चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य कहाँ के रहने वाले थे? (क) पाटलीपुत्र (ग) तक्षशिला (ख) इंद्रप्रस्थ (घ) मगध	(घ) मगध
11	भगवद्गीता ने किसके व्यक्तित्व को उभारा है? (क) शिव (ख) श्रीकृष्ण (ग) राम (घ) विष्णु	(ख) श्रीकृष्ण
12	चाणक्य कौन था? (क) चंद्रगुप्त का मंत्री (ख) चंद्रगुप्त का मित्र (ग) चंद्रगुप्त का सलाहकार (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी	(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

13	चाणक्य का दूसरा नाम था? (क) चरक (ग) सुश्रुत	(ख) कौटिल्य (घ) अशोक	(ख) कौटिल्य
14	'औषधि' विज्ञान पर किसकी पुस्तकें लोकप्रिय थीं? (क) सुश्रुत (ग) पाणिनी	(ख) चरक (घ) धन्वंतरि.	(घ) धन्वंतरि
15	प्राचीन काल के प्रमुख शल्य चिकित्सक थे? (क) सुश्रुत (ग) पाणिनी	(ख) चरक (घ) धन्वंतरि	(क) सुश्रुत

गृहकार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	भारतीय आर्य किस व्यवस्था में विश्वास करते थे? (क) जातिवाद (ग) परिवारवाद	(ख) व्यक्तिवाद (घ) अलगावाद.
2	सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता प्रधान रूप से कैसे सभ्यता थी? (क) सांप्रदायिक (ग) धर्मनिरपेक्ष	(ख) जाति पर आधारित (घ) वर्ण व्यवस्था पर आधारित.
3	अधिकतर पश्चिमी लेखकों के भारतीयों के संबंध में क्या विचार थे? (क) भारतीय लोग जीवन में आनंद लेने वाले हैं (ख) भारतीय नास्तिक हैं (ग) भारतीय लोक परलोक परायण हैं (घ) भारतीय कामचोर हैं	(ग) भारतीय लोक परलोक परायण हैं

4	कौन सी नदी अपनी भयंकर बाढ़ों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है? (क) सिंधु (ख) यमुना (ग) गंगा (घ) कावेरी.	(क) सिंधु
5	सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के प्रतिनिधि लोग कौन थे? (क) द्रविड़ जाति के लोग (ख) आर्य (ग) कन्नड़ (घ) मारवाड़ी	(क) द्रविड़ जाति के लोग
6	उपनिषदों की सबसे प्रमुख विशेषता क्या है? (क) सत्चाई पर बल देना (ख) विशिष्ट अद्वैतवाद (ग) द्वैतवाद (घ) मूर्ति पूजा पर बल	(क) सत्चाई पर बल देना
7	भगवत गीता में कितने श्लोक हैं? (क) 800 (ख) 700 (ग) 1000 (घ) 500.	(ख) 700
8	मगध की राजधानी क्या थी? (क) कन्नौज (ख) लखनऊ (ग) पाटलिपुत्र (आधुनिक पटना) (घ) कोलकाता.	(ग) पाटलिपुत्र (आधुनिक पटना)
9	कौन से युद्ध में हुए भयंकर कत्लेआम से अशोक को युद्ध से विरक्ति हो गई? (क) पानीपत की लड़ाई (ख) कलिंग (ग) सिकंदर के साथ हुए युद्ध में (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं.	(ख) कलिंग
10	गीता में किसकी निंदा की गई है? (क) अकर्मण्यता (ख) सुंदरता (ग) कर्म (घ) बल	(क) अकर्मण्यता
11	इनमें महाभारत का मुख्य भाग कौन-सा है? (क) पुराण (ख) रामायण (ग) गीता (घ) भगवद्गीता.	(घ) भगवद्गीता
12	प्राचीन काल के प्रमुख शल्य चिकित्सक थे? (क) सुश्रुत (ख) चरक (ग) पाणिनी (घ) धनवंतरि	(क) सुश्रुत

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

विषय : - हिंदी

पाठ - 4

पाठ का नाम - युगों का दौर

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	बाखत्री या भारतीय - यूनानी शासको का साम्राज्य कहाँ तक फैला हुआ था ? (क) काबुल से दिल्ली (ख) काबुल से पंजाब (ग) काबुल से लखनऊ (घ) काबुल से मुम्बई	(ग) काबुल से पंजाब
2	मेनांडर कौन था ? (क) मौर्य शासक (ख) गुप्त शासक (ग) शुंग वंश शासक (घ) इनमें से कोई	(ग) शुंग वंश शासक
3	बौद्ध कथाओं का प्रसिद्ध नायक किसे कहा जाता है ? (क) अशोक (ख) जरथुष्ट्र (ग) कनिष्क (घ) नागार्जुन	(ग) कनिष्क
4	कुषाण काल में बौद्ध धर्म कौन से संप्रदायों में बंटा हुआ था ? (क) महायान (ख) महायान और हीनयान (ग) हीनयान (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ख) महायान और हीनयान
5	भारत का नेपोलियन किसे कहा गया है ? (क) समुद्रगुप्त (ख) चन्द्रगुप्त (ग) अकबर (घ) बाबर	(क) समुद्र गुप्त

6	किस राजा के समय चीनी यात्री हुआन त्सांग भारत आया था ? (क) चन्द्रगुप्त (ख) अशोक (ग) कौटिल्य (घ) हर्षवर्धन	(घ) हर्षवर्धन
7	मौर्य साम्राज्य के पतन के बाद कौन से शासक आए ? (क) कुषाण (ख) शुंगवंश (ग) हूण (घ) शक	(ख) शुंगवंश
8	विशाखदत्त द्वारा रचित नाटक है । (क) मुद्राराक्षस (ख) पद्मावत (ग) मेघदूत (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(क) मुद्राराक्षस
9	हर्षवर्धन ने अपनी राजधानी कहाँ बनाया ? (क) कर्नाटक (ख) जयपुर (ग) इंद्रप्रस्थ (घ) उज्जयिनी	(घ) उज्जयिनी
10	दक्षिण भारत की लोकप्रियता का कारण था ? (क) अपनी अच्छी जलवायु (ख) दस्तकारी व समुद्री व्यापार (ग) अपनी सुदृढ़ शासन सत्ता (घ) आपसी एकता	(ख) दस्तकारी व समुद्री व्यापार
11	भारतीय रंगमंच का उद्गम कहाँ हुआ ? (क) सामवेद में (ख) यजुर्वेद में (ग) ऋग्वेद में (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(ग) ऋग्वेद में
12	कालिदास की प्रमुख रचना कौन सी है ? (क) मेघदूत (ख) शकुंतला (ग) मृच्छकटिकम् (घ) मुद्राराक्षस	(क) मेघदूत
13	शून्य की खोज किसने की थी ? (क) पाणिनी (ख) भास (ग) कालिदास (घ) आर्यभट्ट	(घ) आर्यभट्ट

14	अजंता व एलोरा की विशाल गुफाएँ कहाँ स्थित हैं ? (क) उत्तर प्रदेश (ख) महाराष्ट्र (ग) कर्नाटक (घ) केरल	(ख) महाराष्ट्र
15	जावा में किस भारतीय कला को विशेष प्रसिद्धि मिली ? (क) नृत्य (ख) साहित्य (ग) भवन निर्माण (घ) धर्म	(क) नृत्य

गृहकार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	किस काल को भारत का 'स्वर्ण युग' कहा जाता है? (क) मौर्य काल (ख) गुप्त काल (ग) कुषाण काल (घ) हर्षवर्धन काल	(ख) गुप्त काल
2	बौद्ध धर्म के दो प्रमुख संप्रदाय कौन से हैं? (क) हिंदू और मुस्लिम (ख) शैव और वैष्णव (ग) हीनयान और महायान (घ) सिख और जैन	(ग) हीनयान और महायान
3	सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के लोग किस प्रकार की लिपि का प्रयोग करते थे? (क) ब्राह्मी लिपि (ख) खरोष्ठी लिपि (ग) सिंधु लिपि (घ) देवनागरी लिपि	(क) ब्राह्मी लिपि
4	मौर्य साम्राज्य का संस्थापक कौन था? (क) चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य (ख) अशोक (ग) बिंदुसार (घ) हर्षवर्धन	(क) चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
5	गुप्त काल में किस क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई? (क) कृषि (ख) व्यापार (ग) कला और संस्कृति (घ) सैन्य शक्ति	(ग) कला और संस्कृति

6	कौन सा राजा बौद्ध धर्म का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए प्रसिद्ध था? (क) चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य (ख) अशोक (ग) हर्षवर्धन (घ) समुद्रगुप्त	(ख) अशोक
7	भारत में किस काल में वैदिक सभ्यता का विकास हुआ? (क) सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता काल (ख) मौर्य काल (ग) गुप्त काल (घ) वैदिक काल	(क) सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता काल
8	कुषाण काल में किस धर्म का विकास हुआ? (क) बौद्ध धर्म (ख) जैन धर्म (ग) हिंदू धर्म (घ) ईसाई धर्म	(क) बौद्ध धर्म
9	“ मेरे देश को जानने के लिए उस युग की यात्रा करनी होगी जब भारत ने अपनी आत्मा को पहचानकर अपनी भौतिक सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण किया” ये किसके द्वारा लिखा गया है ? (क) बंकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी (ख) सुभाषचंद्र बोस (ग) हर्षवर्धन (घ) रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर	(घ) रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर
10	हर्षवर्धन किस वंश का शासक था? (क) मौर्य वंश (ख) गुप्त वंश (ग) वर्धन वंश (घ) कन्नौज वंश	(घ) कन्नौज वंश

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

विषय :- हिंदी

पाठ :- 5

पाठ का नाम :- नई समस्याएँ

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय कहाँ पर स्थित है ? (क) उत्तर प्रदेश (ख) बिहार (ग) मध्य- प्रदेश (घ) दिल्ली	(ख) बिहार
2	1000ई. में कौन से अफगानिस्तानी शासक ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया था ? (क)महमूद गजनवी (ख)महमूद अली (ग)महमूद कासिम (घ) महमूद शाह अकबर	(क) महमूद गजनवी
3	महमूद ने किस को अपने राज्य में मिला दिया था? (क)पंजाब (ख) उपरोक्त दोनों 1 व 2 (ग)सिन्धु (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(ख) उपरोक्त दोनों 1 व 2
4	महमूद गजनवी की मृत्यु कब हुई थी ? (क)1030 ई. (ख) 1000 ई. (ग)1050 ई. (घ) 1200 ई.	(क) 1030 ई.
5	भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य की नींव किसने डाली ? (क) बाबर ने (ख) अकबर ने (ग) हुमायूँ ने (घ) जहांगीर ने	(क) बाबर ने

6	कौन से तुर्क मंगोल ने दिल्ली में भयानक रक्तपात किया ? (क) तुगलक (ख) तौमूर (ग) शहाबुद्दीन गोरी (घ) शेरशाह	(ख) तौमूर
7	पानीपत की पहली लड़ाई कब लड़ी गई थी ? (क) 1556 ई. (ख) 1571 ई. (ग) 1500 ई. (घ) 1526 ई.	(घ) 1526 ई.
8	पद्मावत किसने लिखा था ? (क) कालिदास ने (ख) रहीम ने (ग) मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी ने (घ) कबीर ने	(ग) मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी ने
9	बुलंद दरवाजा कहाँ पर है ? (क) जयपुर (ख) उज्जैन (ग) कानपुर (घ) आगरा	(घ) आगरा
10	आगरा का ताजमहल किस शासक ने बनवाया था ? (क) अकबर ने (ख) शाहजहाँ ने (ग) बाबर ने (घ) अशोक ने	(ख) शाहजहाँ ने
11	औरंगज़ेब की मृत्यु कब हुई ? (क) 1700 ई. (ख) 1707 ई. (ग) 1526 ई. (घ) 1556 ई.	(ख) 1707 ई.
12	ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ? (क) भारतीय माल लेकर यूरोप में व्यापार करना (ख) भारतियों पर शासन करना (ग) भारत पर कब्ज़ा करना (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं	(क) भारतीय माल लेकर यूरोप में व्यापार करना
13	अकबर ने कौन सा धर्म चलाया ? (क) इस्लाम (ख) हिंदू (ग) बौद्ध (घ) दीन-ए-इलाही	(घ) दीन-ए-इलाही

14	अब्दुल रहीम खानखाना कौन सी भाषा के विद्वान थे ? (क) अरबी (ख) फ़ारसी (ग) संस्कृत (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
15	टीपू सुल्तान कहाँ के राजा थे ? (क) मैसूर (ख) दिल्ली (ग) पानीपत (घ) आगरा	(क) मैसूर

गृहकार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	भारत में औपनिवेशिक शासन किस देश ने स्थापित किया था? (क) पुर्तगाल (ख) फ़्रांस (ग) ब्रिटेन (घ) स्पेन	(ग) ब्रिटेन
2	ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने भारत में व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए किस बंदरगाह का उपयोग किया था? (क) सूरत (ख) कोचीन (ग) मद्रास (घ) कलकत्ता	(घ) कलकत्ता
3	बुलंद दरवाजा कहाँ पर स्थित है ? (क) दिल्ली (ख) आगरा (ग) लखनऊ (घ) फतेपुर शिकरी	(ख) आगरा
4	शिवाजी का जन्म कब हुआ था ? (क) 1534 (ख) 1600 (ग) 1627 (घ) 1656	(ग) 1627

5	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्थापना किस वर्ष हुई थी? (क) 1857 (ख) 1885 (ग) 1905 (घ) 1947	(ख) 1885
6	ब्रिटिश शिक्षा प्रणाली का भारतीय समाज पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? (क) भारतीयों में राष्ट्रीय चेतना जागी (ख) भारतीय संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिला (ग) भारतीयों ने अपनी परंपराओं को त्याग दिया (घ) सभी	(घ) सभी
7	ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान भारत में कौन सा सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलन चलाया गया था? (क) ब्रह्म समाज (ख) आर्य समाज (ग) रामकृष्ण मिशन (घ) सभी	(क) ब्रह्म समाज
8	भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था? (क) भारत को ब्रिटेन से आजाद कराना (ख) भारत में राजतंत्र की स्थापना करना (ग) भारत में साम्यवादी शासन लाना (घ) भारत को एक धार्मिक राष्ट्र बनाना	(क) भारत को ब्रिटेन से आजाद कराना
9	भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किसने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी? (क) महात्मा गांधी (ख) सुभाष चंद्र बोस (ग) बाल गंगाधर तिलक (घ) सभी	(घ) सभी
10	सन 1776 में किसने “ द वैल्थ आफ़ नेशंस” पुस्तक लिखी ? (क) एडम स्मिथ (ख) एडम विल्सन (ग) बैडन कोरी (घ) कोमवेल	(क) एडम स्मिथ

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ : - 6

पाठ का नाम: - अंतिम दौर - एक

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	किस राशि को कैपिटेशन चार्ज कहा जाता है ? (क) सेना के प्रशिक्षण पर खर्च राशि (ख) व्यापार पर खर्च राशि (ग) फसल की खर्च राशि (घ) सभी पर	(क) सेना के प्रशिक्षण पर खर्च राशि
2	अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय शासन की धुरी कौन था ? (क) पटवारी (ख) पुलिस (ग) कलेक्टर (घ) जमींदार	(ग) कलेक्टर
3	झाँसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई की मृत्यु कितने साल की उम्र में हुई थी ? (क) 35 साल (ख) 20 साल (ग) 25 साल (घ) 40 साल	(ख) 20 साल
4	“ द हिस्ट्री ऑफ़ द वार ऑफ़ इडिपेंडेस ” पुस्तक किसकी है ? (क) महात्मा गाँधी (ख) वीर सावरकर (ग) भगत सिंह (घ) बकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी	(ख) वीर सावरकर

5	तुलनात्मक धर्म अध्ययन पद्धति की खोज करने वाले दुनिया के पहले व्यक्ति कौन थे ? (क) राजा राममोहन राय (ख) लाला लाजपत राय (ग) शंकराचार्य (घ) विवेकानंद	(क) राजा राममोहन राय
6	राजा राममोहन राय के प्रयासों से ब्रिटिश सरकार ने कौन सी कुप्रथा पर रोक लगाई ? (क) दहेज प्रथा (ख) छुआछूत प्रथा (ग) बहुविवाह प्रथा (घ) सती प्रथा	(घ) सती प्रथा
7	राजा राममोहन राय ने किसकी स्थापना की ? (क) ब्रह्म समाज (ख) आर्य समाज (ग) रामकृष्ण मिशन (घ) सभी	(क) ब्रह्म समाज
8	आर्य समाज की स्थापना किसने की ? (क) राजा राममोहन राय ने (ख) स्वामी दयानंद ने (ग) स्वामी विरजानंद (घ) स्वामी विवेकानंद	(ख) स्वामी दयानंद ने
9	“वेदों की ओर लौटो” ये किसका नारा था ? (क) आर्य समाज का (ख) ब्रह्म समाज का (ग) सनातन धर्म (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	(क) आर्य समाज का
10	स्वामी विवेकानंद के गुरु का नाम क्या था ? (क) चैतन्य स्वामी (ख) महावीर प्रसाद (ग) स्वामी दयानंद (घ) रामकृष्ण परमहंस	(घ) रामकृष्ण परमहंस
11	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय धर्म सम्मलेन कहाँ हुआ था ? (क) न्यूयार्क (ख) पेरिस (ग) शिकागो (घ) कलकत्ता	(ग) शिकागो

12	स्वामी विवेकानंद के अनुसार कौन सी व्यवस्था एक तरह की सामाजिक व्यवस्था है ? (क) ग्रामीण व्यवस्था (ख) वर्ण व्यवस्था (ग) राजनैतिक व्यवस्था (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(ख) वर्ण व्यवस्था
13	शांति निकेतन की स्थापना किसने की ? (क) स्वामी विवेकानंद (ख) रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर (ग) स्वामी दयानंद (घ) रामकृष्ण परमहंस	(ख) रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर
14	अलीगढ़ कॉलेज की स्थापना किसने की ? (क) जिन्ना (ख) मौलाना (ग) सर सैयद अहमद खान (घ) रामकृष्ण परमहंस	(ग) सर सैयद अहमद खान
15	नेशनल कांग्रेस की स्थापना कब हुई ? (क) 1903 में (ख) 1885 में (ग) 1840 में (घ) 1858 में	(ख) 1885 में

गृहकार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	अमृतसर हत्याकांड से निराश किस प्रसिद्ध भारतीय ने सर का खिताब लौटा दिया? (क) स्वामी विवेकानंद (ख) रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर (ग) जवाहरलाल नेहरू (घ) महात्मा गाँधी जी	(ख) रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर
2	मई, 1857 में किसने बगावत के दी ? (क) मेरठ की भारतीय सेना ने (ख) अवध की सेना ने (ग) लखनऊ की जनता ने (घ) कलकत्ता की सेना ने	(क) मेरठ की भारतीय सेना ने

3	श्री रामकृष्ण परमहंस कैसे व्यक्ति थे ? (क)सीधे- सादे, उदार, धर्मप्राण (ख) विद्वान (ग) समाज सुधारक (घ) क्रांतिकारी	(क)सीधे-सादे, उदार, धर्मप्राण
4	रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने किस संस्था की स्थापना की ? (क) शांति निकेतन (ख) शान्ति ज्ञान (ग) भारती भवन (घ) रामकृष्ण मिशन	(क) शांति निकेतन
5	सर सैयद अहमद खां कौन थे ? (क) उत्साही सुधारक (ख) वैज्ञानिक विचारों का तालमेल इस्लाम के साथ बिठाने वाले (ग) नए ढंग की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने वाले (घ) उपरोक्त सभी	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
6	अंग्रेजों ने अपने लाभ के लिए किस वर्ग को उत्पन्न किया ? (क) जमींदार और पटवारी (ख) राजा और पटवारी (ग) उपरोक्त दोनों (घ) इनमें में से कोई नहीं	(ग) उपरोक्त दोनों
7	लगान का रूपया इकट्ठा करने के लिए अंग्रेजों ने किस वर्ग को पैदा किया था? (क) किसान (ख) जमींदार (ग) सैनिक (घ) निम्न वर्ग	(ख) जमींदार
8	18 वीं शताब्दी में बंगाल में किस प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व का उदय हुआ ? (क) राजा राममोहन राय (ख) स्वामी दयानंद (ग) स्वामी विरजानंद (घ) स्वामी विवेकानंद	(क) राजा राममोहन राय
9	राजा राममोहन राय की मृत्यु किस देश में हुई थी ? (क) भारत में (ख) अमेरिका में (ग) रूस में (घ) इंग्लैंड में	(घ) इंग्लैंड में
10	बाल गंगाधर तिलक और गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले किस राज्य के निवासी थे ? (क) बंगाल (ख) पंजाब (ग) महाराष्ट्र (घ) गुजरात	(ग) महाराष्ट्र

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

विषय- हिंदी

पाठ - 7

पाठ का नाम - अंतिम दौर - दो

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	महात्मा गांधी का जन्म कब हुआ था? (क) 2 अक्टूबर 1869 (ख) 2 अक्टूबर 1870 (ग) 2 अक्टूबर 1868 (घ) 2 अक्टूबर 1871	(क) 2 अक्टूबर 1869
2	भारत में आजादी के लिए किन दो गुटों ने जन्म लिया? (क) उग्र दल और नरम दल (ख) नरम दल और गरम दल (ग) शीत दल और उष्ण दल (घ) मुख्य दल और गौण दल	(ख) नरम दल और गरम दल
3	पहला विश्व युद्ध कब शुरू हुआ? (क) 1912 (ख) 1914 (ग) 1916 (घ) 1918	(ख) 1914
4	गांधी जी का आगमन किस समय हुआ? (क) पहले विश्व युद्ध के अंत में (ख) दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के दौरान (ग) स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के अंत में (घ) 1947 में	(क) पहले विश्व युद्ध के अंत में
5	गांधी जी ने किस बात पर जोर दिया? (क) हिंसा (ख) सत्य और अहिंसा (ग) युद्ध (घ) भुखमरी	(ख) सत्य और अहिंसा

6	गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस का मुख्य आधार क्या था? (क) आर्थिक समृद्धि (ख) राष्ट्रीय एकता (ग) धार्मिक एकता (घ) व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता	(ख) राष्ट्रीय एकता
7	गांधी जी ने किस चीज़ को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया? (क) धार्मिक भेदभाव (ख) छुआछूत (ग) जातिवाद (घ) आर्थिक असमानता	(ख) छुआछूत
8	गांधी जी ने किसके खिलाफ जन जागरूकता फैलाने का कार्य किया? (क) आम जनता (ख) ब्रिटिश शासन (ग) कांग्रेस (घ) मुस्लिम लीग	(ख) ब्रिटिश शासन
9	गांधी जी ने किस चीज़ को महत्वपूर्ण माना? (क) धन (ख) नैतिकता (ग) शक्ति (घ) राजनीति	(ख) नैतिकता
10	गांधी जी ने किस प्रकार के लोगों को प्रेरित किया? (क) केवल शिक्षित (ख) सभी वर्गों के लोग (ग) केवल गरीब (घ) केवल किसान	(ख) सभी वर्गों के लोग
11	कांग्रेस के पुराने नेताओं को किस चीज़ से परेशानी हुई? (क) नए तरीकों को अपनाने में (ख) धन की कमी (ग) जनसंख्या वृद्धि (घ) राजनीतिक अस्थिरता	(क) नए तरीकों को अपनाने में
12	गांधी जी ने किस चीज़ को गौण माना? (क) धर्म (ख) राजनीति (ग) शिक्षा (घ) संस्कृति	(क) धर्म
13	अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों को सुरक्षित करने के लिए क्या आवश्यक था? (क) सांप्रदायिकता (ख) धार्मिकता (ग) पर्याप्त संरक्षण (घ) आर्थिक विकास	(ग) पर्याप्त संरक्षण

14	किसने कहा कि "भारतीय संस्कृति न हिंदू है न इस्लाम"? (क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू (ख) महात्मा गांधी (ग) सुभाष चंद्र बोस (घ) भगत सिंह	(ख) महात्मा गांधी
15	गांधी जी ने किस सिद्धांत को खारिज किया? (क) अहिंसा (ख) दो राष्ट्र सिद्धांत (ग) सत्य (घ) सामाजिक समानता	(ख) दो राष्ट्र सिद्धांत

गृहकार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	महात्मा गांधी के अनुसार, अहिंसा और सत्य के बीच क्या संबंध था? (क) वे सोचते थे कि अहिंसा और सत्य अलग-अलग चीजें हैं। (ख) वे सोचते थे कि अहिंसा और सत्य एक ही चीज़ हैं। (ग) वे सोचते थे कि अहिंसा सत्य की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। (घ) वे सोचते थे कि सत्य अहिंसा की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।	(ख) वे सोचते थे कि अहिंसा और सत्य एक ही चीज़ है।
2	गांधी जी ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कौन सी पद्धति अपनाई? (क) हिंसक विरोध (ख) शांतिपूर्ण विरोध (ग) आर्थिक विरोध (घ) राजनीतिक विरोध	(ख) शांतिपूर्ण विरोध
3	गांधी जी ने कांग्रेस में क्या परिवर्तन किया? (क) इसे तानाशाही बनाया (ख) इसे लोकतांत्रिक और लोक संगठन बनाया (ग) इसे धार्मिक संगठन बनाया (घ) इसे सांस्कृतिक संगठन बनाया	(ख) इसे लोकतांत्रिक और लोक संगठन बनाया
4	जनता में अपमान की कड़वाहट और क्रोध का आवेश क्यों भर गया ? (क) विश्व युद्ध के कारण (ख) मार्शल लॉ के कारण (ग) कांग्रेस के विभाजन के कारण (घ) भेदभाव के कारण	(ख) मार्शल लॉ के कारण

5	गांधी जी का मानना था कि एक गरीब व्यक्ति का... (क) कोई धर्म नहीं हो सकता (ख) केवल एक धर्म होता है (ग) कई धर्म होते हैं (घ) धर्म का महत्व नहीं होता	(क) कोई धर्म नहीं हो सकता
6	गांधी जी ने किस चीज़ को प्राथमिकता दी? (क) व्यक्तिगत लाभ (ख) सामूहिक कल्याण (ग) राजनीतिक शक्ति (घ) आर्थिक समृद्धि	(ख) सामूहिक कल्याण
7	गांधी जी का मानना था कि भय का संबंध किससे होता है? (क) सत्य (ख) झूठ (ग) अहिंसा (घ) धर्म	(ख) झूठ
8	गांधी जी का कौन सा उद्देश्य था? (क) व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता (ख) साम्राज्यवाद का अंत (ग) धार्मिक एकता (घ) आर्थिक विकास	(ख) साम्राज्यवाद का अंत
9	किस आंदोलन के तहत कांग्रेस ने बार-बार संघर्ष किया? (क) असहमति आंदोलन (ख) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन (ग) स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनअवज्ञा (घ) किसान आंदोलन	(ख) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन
10	भारत के विभाजन में किस नेता का योगदान रहा ? (क) मिस्टर जिन्ना (ख) महात्मा गांधी (ग) जवाहरलाल नेहरू (घ) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले	(क) मिस्टर जिन्ना

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

विषय- हिन्दी (भारत एक खोज)

पाठ-8

पाठ का नाम-तनाव

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	भारत में तनाव कब बढ़ा? (क) 1942 के अंत में (ग) 1940 में (ख) 1942 के शुरू के महीनों में (घ) 1945 में	(ख) 1942 के शुरू के महीनों में
2	'भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था? (क) राजनीतिक शक्ति हासिल करना (ख) भारत की सुरक्षा और बाहरी हमले को रोकना (ग) ब्रिटेन के साथ समझौता करना (घ) अहिंसक आंदोलन का समर्थन करना	ख) भारत की सुरक्षा और बाहरी हमले को रोकना
3	भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव किस शहर में विचार किया गया? (क) दिल्ली (ग) कलकत्ता (ख) बंबई (घ) मद्रास	(ख) बंबई
4	कांग्रेस कमेटी ने किससे अपील की? (क) केवल ब्रिटेन से (ग) केवल संयुक्त राष्ट्र से (ख) ब्रिटेन और संयुक्त राष्ट्र से (घ) किसी से भी नहीं	(ख) ब्रिटेन और संयुक्त राष्ट्र से

5	प्रस्ताव के पारित होने के बाद क्या हुआ? (क) सभी को स्वतंत्रता मिली (ख) गिरफ्तारियाँ हुईं (ग) कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हुई (घ) युद्ध छिड़ गया	(ख) गिरफ्तारियाँ हुईं
6	प्रस्ताव के अंत में क्या कहा गया? (क) कांग्रेस शक्ति हासिल करना चाहती है (ख) ताकत भारत की जनता की होगी (ग) सभी को स्वतंत्रता मिलनी चाहिए (घ) सरकार को समर्थन देना चाहिए	(ख) ताकत भारत की जनता की होगी
7	प्रस्ताव में अहिंसात्मक आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किसने किया? (क) नेहरू (ख) सुभाष चंद्र बोस (ग) गांधी जी (घ) पटेल	(ग) गांधी जी
8	'भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव के समय भारत की स्थिति क्या थी? (क) शांतिपूर्ण (ख) तनावपूर्ण (ग) स्वतंत्र (घ) युद्ध में	(ख) तनावपूर्ण
9	प्रस्ताव में किस प्रकार के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना था? (क) केवल कांग्रेस के सदस्य (ख) सभी महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों के लोग (ग) केवल मुस्लिम समुदाय (घ) केवल हिंदू समुदाय	(ख) सभी महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों के लोग
10	प्रस्ताव में किसका नाम नहीं लिया गया? (क) गांधी जी (ख) मौलाना आज़ाद (ग) सुभाष चंद्र बोस (घ) नेहरू	(ग) सुभाष चंद्र बोस
11	प्रस्ताव के पारित होने के बाद किस प्रकार की गिरफ्तारियाँ हुईं? (क) राजनीतिक (ख) सामान्य (ग) सामूहिक (घ) कोई गिरफ्तारियाँ नहीं	(ग) सामूहिक

12	प्रस्ताव के दौरान कांग्रेस कमेटी का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था? (क) ब्रिटिश सरकार का समर्थन करना (ख) स्वतंत्रता की मांग करना (ग) युद्ध में भाग लेना (घ) केवल अहिंसा का प्रचार कर	(ख) स्वतंत्रता की मांग करना
13	भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव में 'बाहरी हमले' से क्या तात्पर्य था? (क) केवल शारीरिक हमला (ख) राजनीतिक और आर्थिक हमला (ग) कोई हमला नहीं (घ) केवल सैन्य हमला	(ख) राजनीतिक और आर्थिक हमला
14	मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद ने क्या स्पष्ट किया? (क) अगला कदम वायसराय से मुलाकात होगा (ख) अगला कदम युद्ध में भाग लेना होगा (ग) अगला कदम कांग्रेस का विभाजन होगा (घ) अगला कदम अहिंसात्मक आंदोलन बंद करना होगा	(क) अगला कदम वायसराय से मुलाकात होगा
15	प्रस्ताव के अंत में कहा गया कि ताकत किसकी होगी? (क) केवल कांग्रेस की (ख) केवल ब्रिटिश सरकार की (ग) भारत की सारी जनता की (घ) किसी की भी नहीं	(ग) भारत की सारी जनता की

गृहकार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	युद्ध का मंच भारत के निकट कब आया? (क) 1940 में (ख) 1941 में (ग) 1942 में (घ) 1943 में	(ग) 1942 में
2	'भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव कब पारित हुआ? (क) 8 अगस्त 1942 (ख) 7 अगस्त 1942 (ग) 9 अगस्त 1942 (घ) 10 अगस्त 1942	(क) 8 अगस्त 1942

3	प्रस्ताव में 'मित्र शक्तियों' का क्या उल्लेख था? (क) आर्थिक सहायता (ख) सुरक्षा सहयोग (ग) सैन्य सहयोग (घ) राजनीतिक समर्थन	(ख) सुरक्षा सहयोग
4	कांग्रेस कमेटी ने किस प्रकार की सरकार का सुझाव दिया? (क) एकतरफा सरकार (ख) मिली-जुली सरकार (ग) साम्राज्यवादी सरकार (घ) अस्थायी सरकार	(ख) मिली-जुली सरकार
5	जन आंदोलन किसके नेतृत्व में शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया गया? (क) सुभाष चंद्र बोस (ख) गांधी जी (ग) जवाहर लाल नेहरू (घ) सरदार पटेल	(ख) गांधी जी
6	'भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव के पारित होने के बाद, कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने किससे मुलाकात करने का निर्णय लिया? (क) ब्रिटिश प्रधानमंत्री (ख) वायसराय (ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासचिव (घ) भारतीय नेताओं	(ख) वायसराय
7	भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव में 'अहिंसक शक्तियों' का क्या महत्व था? (क) युद्ध में भाग लेना (ख) शांतिपूर्ण विरोध (ग) केवल राजनीतिक शक्ति (घ) कोई महत्व नहीं	(ख) शांतिपूर्ण विरोध
8	भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव में 'अंतरिम सरकार' से क्या तात्पर्य था? (क) स्थायी सरकार (ख) अस्थायी सरकार जिसमें सभी वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो (ग) केवल कांग्रेस का शासन (घ) ब्रिटिश सरकार का प्रतिनिधि	ख) अस्थायी सरकार जिसमें सभी वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो
9	'भारत छोड़ो' प्रस्ताव में क्या शामिल नहीं था? (क) अहिंसात्मक आंदोलन (ख) युद्ध में भागीदारी (ग) राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता (घ) सुरक्षा सहयोग	(ख) युद्ध में भागीदारी
10	प्रस्ताव के दौरान कौन से प्रमुख नेता उपस्थित थे? (क) नेहरू और पटेल (ख) गांधी जी और मौलाना आज़ाद (ग) सुभाष चंद्र बोस और नेहरू (घ) केवल गांधी जी	(ख) गांधी जी और मौलाना आज़ाद

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS – VIII

विषय - हिंदी

पाठ - 9 (भारत की खोज)

पाठ का नाम- दो पृष्ठभूमियाँ - भारतीय और अंग्रेज़ी

कक्षा कार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	अगस्त 1942 में भारत में जो कुछ हुआ, वह किसका परिणाम था? (क) आकस्मिक घटना (ख) राजनीतिक आंदोलन (ग) पहले से चल रही गतिविधियों की चरम परिणति (घ) विदेशी आक्रमण	(ग) पहले से चल गतिविधियों की परिणति
2	1942 के आंदोलन के दौरान जनता की भावना क्या थी? (क) शांति और सहिष्णुता (ख) विदेशी शासन के प्रति घृणा (ग) आपसी सहयोग (घ) आत्मसमर्पण	(ख) विदेशी शासन के प्रति घृणा
3	भारत में अकाल का सबसे बड़ा प्रभाव किस क्षेत्र पर पड़ा? (क) उत्तर भारत (ख) पश्चिम भारत (ग) पूर्वी और दक्षिणी भारतविलासिता (घ) मध्य भारत	(ग) पूर्वी और दक्षिणी भारत
4	अकाल के दौरान कलकत्ता के ऊपरी तबके का सामाजिक जीवन कैसा था? (क) दुखदायी (ख) परिवर्तनशील (ग) विलासिता से भरा (घ) संघर्षपूर्ण	(ग) विलासिता से भरा
5	भारत की बीमारी का मुख्य कारण क्या था? (क) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ (ख) विदेशी शासन नीतियां (ग) युद्ध (घ) जनसंख्या वृद्धि	(ख) विदेशी विदेशी नीतियां

6	सन् 1943 में अकाल के दौरान कलकत्ता में कौन-सा अंतर्विरोध स्पष्ट हुआ? (क) धन और निर्धनता का अंतर्विरोध (ख) शांति और युद्ध का अंतर्विरोध (ग) आधुनिकता और पुरातनता का अंतर्विरोध (घ) सभी विकल्प सही हैं	(क) धन और निर्धनता का अंतर्विरोध
7	भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किसकी भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण थी? (क) केवल नेताओं की (ख) केवल छात्रों की (ग) जनता की (घ) केवल सैनिकों की	(ग) जनता की
8	किसने कहा था, "लेकिन वे कैसा भारत छोड़ेंगे"? (क) महात्मा गांधी (ख) रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर (ग) जवाहरलाल नेहरू (घ) सुभाष चंद्र बोस	(ख) रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर
9	भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान कितने वर्षों का अनुभव था? (क) 150 (ख) 170 (ग) 180 (घ) 200	(ख) 170
10	1942 के आंदोलन में युवा पीढ़ी ने किस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में भाग लिया? (क) केवल शांतिपूर्ण (ख) केवल हिंसक (ग) हिंसक और शांतिपूर्ण दोनों (घ) कोई नहीं	(ग) हिंसक और शांतिपूर्ण दोनों
11	अकाल के दौरान ब्रिटिश शासन की छवि कैसी थी? (क) सकारात्मक (ख) नकारात्मक (ग) अस्थायी (घ) स्थायी	(ख) नकारात्मक
12	किस क्षेत्र में ब्रिटिश शासन को 'दोबारा विजय पाने में' अधिक समय लगा? (क) पंजाब (ख) बिहार (ग) महाराष्ट्र (घ) उत्तरप्रदेश	(ख) बिहार
13	अकाल का गहरा कारण क्या था? (क) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ (ख) बुनियादी नीति (ग) जनसंख्या वृद्धि (घ) युद्ध की स्थिति	(ख) बुनियादी नीति

14	भारत में अतीत और सुदूर की खोज के लिए हमें कहाँ जाना चाहिए? (क) विदेशों में (ख) अपने देश में (ग) केवल शहरों में (घ) किसी भी स्थान पर	(ख) अपने देश में
15	भारत की आत्मा को क्या कभी जीता नहीं जा सका? (क) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ (ख) आक्रमण (ग) सामाजिक संघर्ष (घ) आर्थिक संकट	(ख) आक्रमण

गृहकार्य

प्रश्न सं.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
1	अकाल और युद्ध के बावजूद भारत की क्या विशेषता है? (क) विकासशीलता (ख) सामर्थ्य (ग) संघर्ष (घ) अस्थिरता	(ख) सामर्थ्य
2	"सच्ची अंतरराष्ट्रीयता" का आधार क्या है? (क) केवल व्यापार (ख) स्वतंत्रता, समानता और सच्ची अंतरराष्ट्रीयता (ग) केवल संस्कृति (घ) केवल राजनीति	(ख) स्वतंत्रता, समानता सच्ची अंतर-राष्ट्रीयता
3	किस वर्ष में भारत में अकाल पड़ा था? (क) 1942 (ख) 1943 (ग) 1944 (घ) 1945	(ख) 1943
4	भारत की आत्मा को क्या बांधता है? (क) भौगोलिक सीमाएँ (ख) मजबूत और अदृश्य सूत्र (ग) राजनीतिक व्यवस्था (घ) आर्थिक स्थिति	(ख) मजबूत और अदृश्य सूत्र

5	भारत में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किनका योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था? (क) केवल नेताओं का (ख) केवल किसानों का (ग) सभी वर्गों का (घ) केवल छात्रों का	(ग) सभी वर्गों का
6	किस स्थिति में स्थानीय नेता सामने आए? (क) जब जनता शांत थी (ख) जब जनता की भावनाएँ भड़कीं (ग) जब आंदोलन समाप्त हो गया (घ) जब विदेशी सेना आई	(ख) जब जनता की भावनाएँ भड़कीं
7	किस घटना ने 1942 के आंदोलन को और अधिक उग्र बना दिया? (क) विभाजन की योजना (ख) दमनकारी नीतियाँ (ग) आर्थिक सुधार (घ) सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम	(ख) दमनकारी नीतियाँ
8	किसकी नीतियों के कारण भारत में अकाल पड़ा? (क) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ (ख) ब्रिटिश शासन की नीतियाँ (ग) आर्थिक संकट (घ) सामाजिक असमानता	(ख) ब्रिटिश शासन की नीतियाँ
9	1942 के आंदोलन के दौरान किसकी गिरफ्तारी ने आंदोलन को और अधिक उग्र दिया? (क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू (ख) महात्मा गांधी (ग) सुभाष चंद्र बोस (घ) भगत सिंह	(ख) महात्मा गांधी
10	भारत में अतीत और भविष्य का संबंध क्या है? (क) एक-दूसरे से अलग (ख) एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हुए (ग) केवल भौगोलिक (घ) केवल सांस्कृतिक	(ख) एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हुए

SANSKRIT

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू सम्भाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET (CLASS VIII)

SUBJECT – SANSKRIT

CHAPTER NO.-1

CHAPTER NAME- सुभाषितानि

CLASSWORK

Q No.	Questions	Answer
1	समुद्रमासाद्य काः अपेयाः भवन्ति ? क) जलाशयम् ग) नलकूपम् ख) कूपम् घ) नद्यः	क) नद्यः
2	लुब्धस्य अर्थः कः ? क) आलसी ग) कंजूस ख) चुगलचोर घ) लोभी	घ) लोभी
3	मधुरसूक्तरसं के सृजन्ति ? क) सन्तः ग) वसन्त ख) असन्तः घ) कुसन्तः	क) सन्तः
4	.अर्थपरस्य किम् नश्यति? क) यशः ग) मैत्री ख)) धर्मः घ) राज्यं	ग) धर्मः
5	.'नराधिपस्य' इत्यस्य पदस्य समानार्थकं पदं किं? क) नृपः ग) राजः ख) राजा घ) भूपतिः	ख) राजः
6	"भवन्ति + अपेयाः" का उचित संधिरूपम् अस्ति? (क) भवन्त्यपेयाः (ग) भवन्ती पेयाः (ख) भवन्तिपेयाः (घ) भवन्त्यापेयाः	क) भवन्त्यपेयाः

7	‘सृजन्ति’ इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किं? क) सन्तः ग) मधुमक्षिका ख) दुर्जनानाम् घ) वचः	क) सन्तः
8	‘आकर्ण्य’ इत्यर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्त? क) वचः ग) तथैव ख) रस घ) श्रुत्वा	घ) श्रुत्वा
9	रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत सुस्वादुतोयाः <u>नद्यः</u> प्रवहन्ति । क) का ग) काः ख) के घ) कानि	ख) काः
10	<u>कृपणस्य</u> सौख्यं नश्यति। क) कस्यो ग) कस्मै ख) कस्याः घ) कस्य	घ) कस्य
11	यो दैवम् अवलम्बते । क) किम् ग) केषाम् ख) कस्य घ) कासाम्	क) किम्
12	‘ते’ इत्यस्य स्थाने संज्ञापदं किम्? अधोलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा श्लोकाधारितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि निर्देशानुसारं लिखत गुणा गुणजेषु गुणा भवन्ति। ते निर्गुणं प्राप्य भवन्ति दोषाः॥ सुस्वादुतोयाः प्रभवन्ति नद्यः। समुद्रमासाद्य भवन्त्यपेयाः॥ क) नद्यः ग) दोषाः ख) गुणाः घ) अपेयाः	ग) गुणाः

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू सम्भाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET (CLASS VIII)

SUBJECT – SANSKRIT

CHAPTER NO.-2

CHAPTER NAME- विलस्य वाणी न कदापि मे श्रुता।

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1.	सिंहस्य उच्चारणेन गुला. शृगालं अहवयत्। (क) उच्चैः (ख) नीचैः (ग) अद्यः (घ) सहसा	उत्तरः (क) उच्चैः
2.	गुलायाः 'इति पदे का विभक्तिः? (क) तृतीया (ख) चतुर्थी (घ) षष्ठी (घ) सप्तमी	उत्तरः (ग) षष्ठी
3.	'विचार्य' इत्यत्र कः प्रत्ययः? (क) ल्यप् (ख) क्त्वा (ग) क्त (घ) यत्	उत्तरः (क) ल्यप्
4.	'निष्क्रम्य' इति पदस्य विलोमपदं किं? (क) निष्क्रान्तः (ख) प्रविश्य (ग) प्रविशत् (घ) प्रविष्ट	उत्तरः (ख) प्रविश्य
5.	'अक्षमात्' इत्यस्य पदस्य समानार्थकं अव्ययपादं किं? (क) समं (ख) सारधम् (ग) सह (घ) सहसा	उत्तरः (घ) सहसा
6.	.'उच्यते' इति क्रियापदे कः धातुः? (क) उच (ख) वच (ग) उच्य (घ) उच्यत्	उत्तर : (ख) वच
7.	'यदाः' इति पदस्य सन्धिच्छेदं किम्? (क) यद् + अहं (ख) यद् + अहं (ग) यदा + अहं (घ) यदा + हं	उत्तरः (ग) यदा + अहं

8.	शृगालस्य नाम किम् आसीत्? (क) स्वामी (ख) दूधपुच्छः (ग) दधिपुच्छः (घ) गुलायाः	उत्तरः (ग) दधिपुच्छः
9.	'विनष्टोऽस्मि' इति कः अचिन्तयत्? (क) सिंहः (ख) शृगालः (ग) गजः (घ) अश्वः	उत्तरः (ख) शृगालः
10.	'करवाणि' इति क्रियापदे कः लकारः? (क) लङ् (ख) लट् (ग) लृट् (घ) लोट्	उत्तरः (घ) लोट्
11.	कदापि बिलस्य वाणी मे न श्रुता। (क) कः (ख) का (ग) के (घ) कस्य	उत्तरः (घ) कस्य
12.	नूनं अस्मिन् बिले सिंहः अस्ति। (क) के (ख) कदा (ग) कुत्र (घ) का	उत्तरः (ग) कुत्र
13.	सूर्यास्तसमये एकां महतीं गुहां दृष्ट्वा कः अचिन्तयत्। (क) गजः (ख) अश्वः (ग) अजा (घ) सिंहः	उत्तरः (घ) सिंहः
14.	'एतस्यां' इत्यस्य पदस्य मूलशब्दं किं? (क) अयं (ख) एतद् (ग) एत (घ) इदम्	उत्तरः (ख) एतद्
15.	'सः' इति सर्वनामपदस्य स्थानेपदं किम् भविष्यति? (क) जीवः (ख) सिंहः (घ) वने (घ) वने	उत्तरः (ख) सिंहः

(HOMEWORK)

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1.	'क्षुधातः' इति विशिष्टपदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ? (क) गुलाँ (ख) रात्रौ। (ग) सिंहः (घ) आहारं	उत्तरः (ग) सिंहः।
2.	'अयाति' इति पदस्य पर्यायशब्दं गद्यांशे किम् सुसंगतम् ? (क) प्रतिवसति (ख) परिभ्रमन् (ग) आगच्छति (घ) प्राप्तवान्	उत्तरः (ग) आगच्छति
3.	अधलिखितेषु विकल्पेषु प्रकृतिं भावं चित्वा लेखन (क) कस्मिंश्चिद् वने एकः सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म। (ख) कस्मिंश्चिद् नगरे एकः सिंहः वसति स्म। (ग) एकस्मिन् वेने सिंहः मृगान् खादति स्म। (घ) एकस्मिन् वने सिंहः स्वपिति स्म।	उत्तरः (क) कस्मिंश्चिद् वने एकः सिंहः वसति स्म।
4.	सिंहः किञ्चिदपि आहारं न प्राप्तवान्। (क) सिंहः भोजनं न प्राप्तवान्। (ख) सिंहः भोजनं न कृत्वान्। (ग) सिंहः भोजनं न खादित्वान् । (घ) सिंहः भोजनं न दृष्टवान्।	उत्तरः (क) सिंहः भोजनं न प्राप्तवान् ।
5.	वने सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म। (क) का (ख) किम् (ग) कः (घ) कम्	उत्तरः (ग) कः
6.	सिंहः क्षुधार्तः आसीत् । (क) किम् (ख) कीदृशः (ग) कस्मिन् (घ) कन्	उत्तरः (ख) कीदृशः
7.	गुहायां रात्रौ कः जीवः आगच्छति? (क) सिंहः (ख) शृगालः (ग) व्याघ्रः (घ) अजः	उत्तरः (ख) शृगालः

8.	'करोति' अस्मिन् पदे कः धातुः? क) पठ् ख) लिख् ग) वद् घ) कृ	उत्तर: घ) कृ
9.	सिंहस्य नाम किम्? (क) खरनखरः (ख) श्रृंगारः (ग) दधिपुच्छः (घ) खगः	उत्तर: (क) खरनखरः।
10.	प्रश्न 10.गुहायाः स्वामी कः आसीत्? क) खरनखरः ख) खगः ग) दधिपुच्छः घ) खगः	उत्तर: ग) दधिपुच्छः।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू सम्भाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET (CLASS VIII)

SUBJECT – SANSKRIT

CHAPTER NO.- 3

CHAPTER NAME:-डिजीभारतम्।

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1.	प्राचीनकाले ज्ञानस्य आदान- प्रदानं कीदृशमासीत्। (क) लिखितम् (ख) मौखिकम् (ग) दर्शनेन (घ) श्रवणेन ।	उत्तरम् (ख) मौखिकम्
2.	लेखनकार्यं प्राचीनकाले कथम् आरब्धम् ? (क) भोजपत्रोपरि (ख) पाषाणोपरि (ग) कर्गदोपरि. (घ) वस्त्रोपरि।	उत्तरम् (क) भोजपत्रोपरि
3.	नातिदूरम् इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः? (क) दीर्घ (ख) गुण (ग) यण् (घ) वृद्धि।	उत्तरम् (क) दीर्घ
4.	'आरब्धम्' इत्यत्र कः प्रत्ययः? (क) धम् (ख) ब्धम् (ग) क्त (घ) त।	उत्तरम्(ग) क्त।
5.	'ज्ञानस्य' इत्यस्य विपरीतार्थकशब्दं लिखत (क) दुःखस्य (ख) अज्ञानस्य (ग) स्नेहस्य (घ) शास्त्रस्य।	उत्तरम् (ख) अज्ञानस्य
6.	'चिकित्सालये' इत्यत्र का विभक्तिः? (क) प्रथमा (ख) तृतीया (ग) सप्तमी (घ) षष्ठी	उत्तरम् (ग) सप्तमी

7.	'सर्वेषाम्' इत्यस्य एकवचनान्तरूपं लिखत (क) सर्वे (ख) सर्वस्य (ग) सर्वेण (घ) सर्वैः।	उत्तरम् (ख) सर्वस्य,
8.	'मानवस्य' इत्यस्य पर्यायशब्दं लिखत (क) दानवस्य (ख) मनुष्यस्य (ग) देवस्य (घ) मुनेः।	उत्तरम् (ख) मनुष्यस्य
9.	'मनसि' इत्यत्र का विभक्तिः? (क) तृतीया (ख) षष्ठी (ग) सप्तमी (घ) चतुर्थी।	उत्तरम् (ग) सप्तमी
10.	'श्रूयते' इत्यस्य बहुवचनान्तरूपं लिखत। (क) श्रूयध्वे (ख) श्रूयन्ति (ग) श्रूयन्ते (घ) श्रूयाम हे।	उत्तरम् (ग) श्रूयन्ते
11.	सर्वाणि पत्राणि कुत्रे सुरक्षितानि भवन्ति? (क) दूरभाषयन्त्रे (ख) लेखनेन (ग) चलदूरभाषयन्त्रे (घ) टङ्कणयन्त्रे	उत्तरम् (ग) चलदूरभाषयन्त्रे
12.	'वित्तकोशः' अस्य पदस्य कः अर्थः? (क) बाजार (ख) दुकान (ग) बैंक (घ) मकान	उत्तरम् (ग) बैंक
13.	'साधयितुम्' इत्यत्र कः प्रत्ययः? (क) क्त्वा (ख) ल्यप् (ग) तुमुन् (घ) क्त	उत्तरम् (ग) तुमुन्

14.	'भवन्ति' अस्मिन् पदे कः धातुः ? (क) पठ् (ख) भू (ग) धाव् (घ) वद्	उत्तरम् (ख) भू
15.	'वाणी' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः? (क) स्वरः (ख) ज्ञानम् (ग) वाक्यम् (घ) धनम्	उत्तरम् (क) स्वरः

गृह कार्य (HOME WORK)

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1.	'न कदापि' इत्यस्य तात्पर्यम् किं? (क) कथंचित (ख) सदा (ग) प्रायः (घ) कदापि न	उत्तरम् (घ) कदापि न
2.	'श्रुता' शब्दस्य अर्थः कः? (क) दृष्टा) (ख) श्रुता (ग) लिखिता) (घ) पठिता	उत्तरम् (ख) श्रुता
3.	'वाणी' कस्य गुणः अस्ति? (क) शुकस्य) (ख) शिशोः (ग) गुरोः (घ) विदुषः	उत्तरम् (क) शुकस्य
4.	'विलस्य' इत्यत्र का विभक्तिः अस्ति? (क) प्रथमा (ख) द्वितीया (ग) पञ्चमी (घ) षष्ठी	उत्तरम् (घ) षष्ठी

5.	'न' इत्यस्य प्रयोगः कः दर्शयति? (क) निषेधः) (ख) आग्रहः (ग) संतोषः) (घ) प्रश्नः	उत्तरम् (क) निषेधः
6.	'शुकस्य स्वरः' कथं वर्णितः अस्ति? (क) मधुरः (ख) कटुरः (ग) मन्दः) (घ) तीव्रः	उत्तरम् (क) मधुरः
7.	'कदापि' इत्यस्य विशेषणं किम्? (क) सदा) (ख) अल्पकः (ग) नित्यः) (घ) कथंचन	उत्तरम् (घ) कथंचन
8.	'मैं' इत्यस्य तात्पर्यम् किं? (क) मम (ख) तव (ग) अस्माकम् (घ) ते	उत्तरम् (क) मम
9.	'वाणी' इति पदे लिङ्गः अस्ति? (क) पुंलिङ्गः (ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गः (ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गः (घ) सर्वलिङ्गः	उत्तरम् (ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गः
10.	'श्रुता' पदस्य धातुः कः? (क) श्रु (ख) ज्ञा (ग) पा (घ) वद्	उत्तरम् (क) श्रु

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS -VIII

विषय - संस्कृतम्

पाठस्य संख्या - 4

पाठस्य नाम- सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1	"सदैव" इत्यस्य अर्थः कः? क) कदाचित् ख) सर्वदा क) एकदा घ) कुतः	ख) सर्वदा
2	"अग्रे" इत्यर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्? क) यद्यपि ख) पुरतः ग) सर्वत्र घ) खलु	ख) पुरतः
3	"पर्वत" इत्यर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्? क) प्रखरः ख) नगः (ग) नागः घ) पुरतः	ग) नागः
4	कविना पाठे कः संदेशः दत्तः अस्ति? क) पराजयं स्वीकुरुत ख) सततं अग्रे गच्छतु ग) स्थिरं तिष्ठतु घ) विश्रान्तिं कुरुत	ख) सततं अग्रे गच्छतु
5	"भीतिः" पदस्य अर्थः कः? क) भयङ्करः ख) मार्गः ग) भयम् घ) एतेषु किमपि न	ग) भयम्

12	दुष्करं किं भवति? क) गमनम् ग) पाषाणम्	ख) चरणम् घ) एतेषु किमपि न	(ख) चरणम्
13	पशवः कीदृशाः सन्ति ? क) अहिंसाः ग) हिंसाः	ख) विषमाः घ) प्रखराः	ग) हिंसाः
14	“हिंसाः पशवः” इत्यस्मिन् विशेष्यपदं किम् ? क) पशवः ग) हिंसाः	ख) पाषाणाः घ) एतेषु किमपि न	क) पशवः
15	“सदैव” इत्यस्य सन्धि विच्छेदं कुरुत – क) सद्+ एव ग) सदा+ एव	ख) सद्+ एवं घ) सदा+ एवम्	ग) सदा+ एव

HOMEWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1	जहीहि भीतिं भज भज । (क) धनम् (ग) शक्तिम्	(ख) गमनम् (घ) एतेषु किमपि न
2	विनैव यानम् । (क) नागारोहरणम् (ग) नगावरोहरणम्	(ख) नगारोहरणम् (घ) एतेषु किमपि न
3	प्रश्ननिर्माणम् कुरुत- गमनं सुदुष्करम् अस्ति । क) किं ग) कीदृशम्	ख) कम् घ) कीदृशः

4	निजनिकेतनम् गिरीशिखरे स्यात्। (क) कुत्र (ग) किं	(ख) के (घ) कः	क) कुत्र
5	राष्ट्रे अनुरक्तिं विधेहि (क) किं (ग) कस्मिन्	(ख) के (घ) कः	ग) कस्मिन्
6	अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत – जहीहि भीतिं भज भज शक्तिम्। विधेहि राष्ट्रे तथाऽनुरक्तिम्॥ कुरु कुरु सततं ध्येय-स्मरणम्। सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्॥ कां जहीहि ? क) शक्तिम् ग) भीतिम्	ख) अनुरक्तिम् घ) एतेषु किमपि न	ग) भीतिम्
7	किं सदैव पुरतो निधेहि ? क) चरणम् ग) राष्ट्रम्	ख) सततम् घ) एतेषु किमपि न	क) चरणम्
8	कस्मिन् अनुरक्तिं विधेहि ? क) चरणे ग) नित्ये	ख) राष्ट्रे घ) एतेषु किमपि न	घ) राष्ट्रे
9	'राष्ट्रे' इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः ? क) सप्तमी ग) षष्ठी	ख) पंचमी घ) प्रथमा	क) सप्तमी
10	"चरणम्" पदस्य रूपं किम्? क) प्रथमा एकवचनम् ग) षष्ठी एकवचनम्	ख) द्वितीया एकवचनम् घ) सप्तमी कवचनम्	ख) द्वितीया एकवचनम्

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS – VIII

विषय: - संस्कृतम्

पाठस्यसंख्या - 5

पाठस्य नाम - कण्टकेनैव कण्टकम्

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1	'कण्टकेनैव कण्टकम्' इयं कथा कस्मिन् प्रान्ते प्रसिद्धः? (क) मध्यप्रदेशे (ख) राजस्थानं (ग) उत्तरप्रदेशे (घ) बिहारं	(क) मध्यप्रदेशे
2	'पिपासुः' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः? (क) पिपासितः (ख) क्षुधितः (ग) दुःखितः (घ) श्रान्तः	(क) पिपासितः
3	पाठे "मातृस्वसः" का अस्ति ? (क) व्याधः (ख) लोमशिका (ग) चञ्चलः (घ) व्याघ्रः	(ख) लोमशिका
4	'जलात्' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः? (क) जल का (ख) जल से (ग) जल में (घ) जल द्वारा	(ख) जल से

5	व्याघ्रः प्रथमं कस्मै निवेदनं कृतवान्? (क) वृक्षे (ख) चञ्चले (ग) मनुष्याय (घ) नदीजलम्	(घ) नदीजलम्
6	“सम्प्रति पुनः पुनः कूर्दनं कृत्वा दर्शय” इति कः कथयति? (क) लोमशिका, चञ्चलम् (ख) व्याधः, व्याघ्रम् (ग) लोमशिका, व्याघ्रम् (घ) व्याघ्रः, व्याधम्	(ग) लोमशिका, व्याघ्रम्
7	चञ्चलः कः आसीत्? (क) बिडालः (ख) वानरः (ग) मृगः (घ) व्याधः	(घ) व्याधः
8	व्याघ्रः कस्मिन् बन्धने बद्धः अभवत्? (क) जाले (ख) वने (ग) नदीतटे (घ) गुहायाम्	(क) जाले
9	'क्लान्तः' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः? (क) श्रान्तः (ख) हर्षितः (ग) दुःखितः (घ) बुभुक्षितः	(क) श्रान्तः
10	व्याघ्रः कथं पिपासुः अभवत्? (क) सः जाले बद्धः आसीत्। (ख) सः खाद्यं न प्राप्नोत्। (ग) सः शीघ्रं धावितवान्। (घ) सः अपघातं प्राप्नोत्।	(क) सः जाले बद्धः आसीत्।
11	अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत – व्याघ्रः अवदत्, “अरे मूर्ख! क्षुधार्ताय किमपि अकार्यम् न भवति। सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते।” चञ्चलः नदीजलम् अपृच्छत्। नदीजलम् अवदत्, “एवमेव भवति, जनाः मयि स्नानं कुर्वन्ति, वस्त्राणि प्रक्षालयन्ति तथा च मल-मूत्रादिकं विसृज्य निवर्तन्ते, वस्तुतः सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते।”	(क) नदीजले

	जनाः कुत्र स्नानं कुर्वन्ति ? (क)नदीजले (ख)गृहे (ग)वने (घ)गुहायां	
12	“क्षुधार्ताय किमपि अकार्यम् न भवति” कः कथयति? (क)व्याधः (ख)व्याघ्रः (ग)नदीजलम् (घ)चञ्चलः	(ख)व्याघ्रः
13	“जनाः मयि स्नानं कुर्वन्ति” नदीजलं कं कथयति? (क)व्याधम् (ख)व्याघ्रम् (ग)वृक्षम् घ) नदीम्	(क)व्याधम्
14	चञ्चलः नदीजलम् “अपृच्छत्” अत्र कः लकारः? (क)लट् (ख)लृट् (ग)लङ् (घ)लोट्	(ग)लङ्
15	“कुर्वन्ति” इत्यस्य पदरूपं किम् ? (क)लट्लकारः, प्रथमपुरुषः, एकवचनम् (ख)लृट्लकारः, प्रथमपुरुषः, बहुवचनम् (ग)लङ्लकारः, प्रथमपुरुषः, द्विवचनम् (घ)लट्लकारः, प्रथमपुरुषः, बहुवचनम्	(घ)लट्लकारः, प्रथमपुरुषः, बहुवचनम्

HOMEWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1	अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत – आसीत् कश्चित् चञ्चलो नाम व्याधः। पक्षिमृगादीनां ग्रहणेन सः स्वीयां जीविका निर्वाहयति स्म॥ एकदा सः वने जालं विस्तीर्य गृहम् आगतवान्। अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे प्रातःकाले यदा चञ्चलः वनं गतवान् तदा सः दृष्टवान् यत् तेन विस्तारिते जाले दौर्भाग्याद् एकः व्याघ्रः बद्धः आसीत्। चञ्चलः केषां ग्रहणेन जीविका निर्वाहयति स्म? (क)पक्षिमृगादीनां (ख)जालं विस्तारित्वा (ग)व्याघ्रं ग्रहित्वा (घ) एतेषु किमपि न	(क)पक्षिमृगादीनां

2	व्याधस्य नाम किम् आसीत्? (क) लुमक्षिका (ख) चञ्चलः (ग) लोमशिका (घ) बदरी	(ख) चञ्चलः
3	व्याघ्रः कस्मिन् बद्धः? (क) जले (ख) जाले (ग) वने (घ) प्रातःकाले	(ख) जाले
4	व्याधः कदा व्याघ्रं जाले बद्धम् दृष्टवान्? (क) प्रातःकाले (ख) सांयकाले (ग) मध्याह्नकाले (घ) एतेषु किमपि न	(क) प्रातःकाले
5	‘आसीत्’ क्रियापदस्य कर्ता कः? (क) कश्चित् (ख) चञ्चलः (ग) व्याधः (घ) जालम्	(ख) चञ्चलः
6	“सौभाग्याद्” इत्यस्य विपरीतं पदं किं प्रयुक्तम् ? (क) एकदा (ख) स्वीयाम् (ग) दौर्भाग्याद् (घ) कश्चित्	(ग) दौर्भाग्याद्
7	प्रश्ननिर्माणम् कुरुत- सः वने जालं विस्तीर्य गृहम् आगतवान्। (क) के (ख) कस्य (ग) केन (घ) कुत्र	(घ) कुत्र
8	पक्षिमृगादीनां ग्रहणेन सः स्वीयां जीविका निर्वाहयति स्म। (क) कस्य (ख) केषां (ग) कासाम् (घ) कस्याम्	(ख) केषां
9	क्षुधार्ताय किमपि अकार्यं न भवति। (क) कस्यै (ख) कस्मात् (ग) कस्मै (घ) किं	(ग) कस्मै
10	सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते। (क) किं (ख) केन (ग) कस्मै (घ) काम्	(क) किं

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

विषय: - संस्कृतम्

पाठस्य संख्या- 6

पाठस्य नाम- गृहं शून्यं सुतां विना

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1	"गृहं शून्यं सुतां विना" इत्यस्य अर्थः कः अस्ति? (क) गृहं पुत्रं विना (ख) गृहं पुत्रीं विना (ग) गृहं मातरं विना (घ) गृहं पितरं विना	ख) गृहं पुत्रीं विना
2	पाठे "शून्यं" पदेन कः अर्थः निर्दिष्टः? (क) धनहीनता (ख) पुत्र्याः अभावः (ग) स्नेहः (घ) ज्ञानहीनता	ख) पुत्र्याः अभावः
3	"शून्यं" इत्यस्य पर्यायः कः? (क) अभावः (ख) पूर्णम् (ग) शोभनम् (घ) अल्पम्	क) अभावः
4	"सुतां" शब्दे लिङ्गं किम्? (क) पुलिङ्गम् (ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गम् (ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गम् (घ) सर्वलिङ्गम्	ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गम्

5	"सुतां" इति पदे का विभक्तिः? (क) प्रथमा (ख) द्वितीया (ग) तृतीया (घ) षष्ठी	ख) द्वितीया
6	अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत – शालिनी- भ्राता एवं चिन्तयितुमपि कथं प्रभवति? शिशुः कन्याऽस्ति चेत् वधार्हा? जघन्यं कृत्यमिदम्। त्वम् विरोधं न कृतवती? सः तव शरीरे स्थितस्य शिशोः वधार्थं चिन्तयति, त्वम् तूष्णीम् तिष्ठसि? अधुनैव गृहं चल। नास्ति आवश्यकता लिङ्गपरीक्षणस्य। भ्राता यदा गृहम् आगमिष्यति, अहम् वार्ता करिष्ये। वधार्हा का अस्ति? (क) शालिनी (ख) माला (ग) कन्या (घ) भ्राता	ग) कन्या
7	“भ्राता एवं चिन्तयितुमपि कथं प्रभवति?” - शालिनी कं प्रति कथयति ? (क)मालां (ख) भ्रातरम् (ग)शिशुम् (घ) शालिनीं	(क)मालां
8	“सः तव शरीरे स्थितस्य शिशोः वधार्थं चिन्तयति” - अत्र ‘सः’ सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् ? (क)शिशुः (ख)मालायै (ग)भ्रात्रे (घ)शालिन्यै	(ग)भ्रात्रे
9	‘अधुनैव’ सन्धि-विच्छेदं कुरुत- (क)अधुना+एव (ख) अधु+ नैव (ग)अधुनै+व (घ) अधुन+एव	(क)अधुना+एव

10	“आगमिष्यति” - अत्र कः लकारः? (क) लोट् (ख) लङ् (ग) लट् (घ) लृट्	(घ) लृट्
11	प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत- तस्याः भ्रातृजाया उदासीना इव दृश्यते। (क) के (ख) का (ग) कः (घ) कदा	(ख) का
12	मालया सह गच्छ। (क) कुत्र (ख) कया (ग) कदा (घ) के	(ख) कया
13	अधुना एवं गृहम् चल। (क) किम् (ख) कुत्र (ग) कः (घ) कदा	(ख) कुत्र
14	कनिष्ठा अपि त्वं मम गुरुः असि। (क) कः (ख) का (ग) किम् (घ) कोः	(क) कः
15	तस्याः कुक्षि पुत्रः अस्ति। (क) का (ख) किम् (ग) कः (घ) के	(ग) कः

HOMEWORK

प्रश्नसं ख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1	अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत – यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः । यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः ॥ यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, तत्र के रमन्ते? (क) मानवाः (ख) दैत्याः (ग) देवताः (घ) पशवः	(iii) देवताः
2	यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते- इत्यत्र क्रियापदं किम् ? (क) यत्र (ख) नार्यः (ग) तु (घ) पूज्यन्ते	(घ) पूज्यन्ते
3	“अफलाः” इत्यत्र विपरीतार्थकपदं किम् ? (क) निष्फलाः (ख) सुफलाः (ग) सफलाः (घ) विफला	(ग) सफलाः
4	रमन्ते तत्र देवताः - इत्यत्र कर्तृपदं किम् ? (क) देवताः (ख) तत्र (ग) रमन्ते (घ) यत्र	(क) देवताः
5	यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते तत्र काः अफलाः भवन्ति ? (क) क्रियाः (ख) भोजनम् (ग) पानम् (घ) गमनम्	(क) क्रियाः
6	“तत्राफलाः” इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः ? (क) वृद्धि (ख) गुण (ग) दीर्घः (घ) यण्	(ग) दीर्घः

7	“गृहं” इत्यस्य लिङ्गं किम्? (क) पुंलिङ्गम् (ख) स्त्रीलिङ्गम् (ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गम् (घ) उपर्युक्तं किञ्चित् अपि	(ग) नपुंसकलिङ्गम्
8	प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत- <u>चिन्तायाः</u> विषयः नास्ति। (क) कस्याः (ख) काः (ग) कया (घ) का	(क) कस्याः
9	तस्याः <u>भ्रातृजाया</u> उदासीना इव दृश्यते।। (क) के (ख) का (ग) कः (घ) कदा	(ख) का
10	मालायाः <u>मनोदशा</u> स्वस्था न प्रतीयते। (क) काः (ख) का (ग) किम् (घ) कः	(ख) का

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT- संस्कृत

CHAPTER NO.- अध्याय 7

CHAPTER NAME- भारतजनताऽहम्

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1.	उचितविकल्पम् श्लोकात् चित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत- मैत्री मे सहजा प्रकृतिरस्ति। नो दुर्बलतायाः पर्यायः। मित्रस्य चक्षुषा संसारं पश्यन्ति भारतजनताऽहम् ।। 'सहजा प्रकृतिः' इत्यत्र विशेषणपदम् लिखत- क) प्रकृतिः ख) मैत्री ग) सहजा घ) मम	ग) सहजा
2.	'मैत्री' इत्यस्य कोऽर्थः ? क) भक्तिः ख) मित्रता ग) शत्रुता घ) संगतिः	ख) मित्रता
3.	'चक्षुषा' इत्यत्र का विभक्तिः? क) प्रथमा ख) तृतीया ग) षष्ठी घ) चतुर्थी	ख) तृतीया
4.	कस्य चक्षुषा संसारं पश्यति? क) शत्रोः ख) मित्रस्य ग) गुरोः घ) बाँधवस्य	ख) मित्रस्य
5.	'पश्यन्ति' इत्यत्र कः लकारः ? क) लृट् ख) विधिलिङ् ग) लट् घ) लङ्	ग) लट्

6.	अधोलिखितस्य अन्वयं लिखित्वा स्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत- मम गीतैर्मुग्धं समं जगत्। मम नृत्यैर्मुग्धं समं जगत्। भावः-मम (6)समं (7)..... मुग्धम्।(8) नृत्यैः (9)..... जगत् (10)।	
7.	क) जगत् ख) समं ग)गीतै घ) मम	ग) गीतैः
8.	क) मम ख) नृत्यैः ग) मुग्धम् घ) जगत्	घ) जगत्
9.	क) मम ख) जगत् ग) नृत्यैः घ) मुग्धम्	क) मम
10.	क) जगत् ख) समं ग) गीतैः घ) मम	ख) समं
11.	क) मम ख) जगत् ग) नृत्यैः घ) मुग्धम्	घ) मुग्धम्
12.	अधोलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा निर्देशानुसारं प्रश्नान् उत्तरत- उत्सवप्रियाऽहं श्रमप्रिया, पदयात्रा-देशाटन-प्रिया। लोकक्रीडासक्ता वर्धेऽतिथिदेवा, भारतजनताऽहम्॥ भारत जनता कस्याम् आसक्ता वर्तते? (क) भारताय (ख) लोकक्रीडायाम् (ग) भारतजनतायै (घ) जनेभ्यः	(ख) लोकक्रीडायाम्
13.	सा कान् देवाः मन्यते? (क) अतिथीन् (ख) आसक्ता (ग) देवा। (घ) प्रिय	(क) अतिथीन्
14.	उत्सवप्रियाऽहं अत्र 'अहम्' पदं कस्मै आगतम्? (क) भारताय (ख) जनतायै (ग) भारतजनतायै (घ) जनेभ्यः	(ग) भारतजनतायै

15.	श्लोके 'अप्रिया' पदस्य कः विपर्ययः लिखितः? (क) प्रिया (ख) देवा (ग) अतिथिः (घ) वर्धे	(क) प्रिया
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HOMEWORK

Q NO.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	अधोलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा निर्देशानुसारं प्रश्नान् उत्तरत- निवसामि समस्ते संसारे। मन्ये च कुटुम्बं वसुन्धराम् ।। प्रेयः श्रेयः च चिनोम्युभयं। सुविवेका भारतजनताऽहम्।।	
1	भारतजनता कुत्र निवसति ? क) भारतदेशे ख) जापानदेशे ग) समस्ते संसारे घ) अमेरिकादेशे	ग) समस्ते संसारे
2	भारतजनता कीदृशी अस्ति? क) सुविवेका ख) अविवेका ग) सुखीः घ) दुखी	क) सुविवेका
3	भारतजनता किं चिनोति? क) सुखम् ख) श्रेयः प्रेयः च ग) मित्रतायाः घ) कुटुम्बम्	ख) श्रेयः प्रेयः च
4	भारतजनता वसुन्धराम किम् मन्यते? क) सुविवेका ख) अविवेका ग) कुटुम्बं घ) मित्रः	ग) कुटुम्बम्
5	'निवसामि समस्ते संसारे' इत्यत्र क्रियापदं किम्? क) समस्ते ख) संसारे ग) निवसामि घ) नि	ग) निवसामि

6	‘मन्ये कुटुम्बं वसुन्धराम्’ इत्यत्र कर्तृपदं किम्? क) त्वम् ख) अहम् ग) यूयम् घ) आवम्	ख) अहम्
7	‘सुविवेका’ इत्यस्य विलोमपदं लिखत। क) अविवेका ख) विवेका ग) दुर्विवेका घ) बुद्धिः	क) अविवेका
8	‘कुटुम्बं’ इत्यस्य पर्याय पदम् लिखत- क) वृक्षः ख) परिवारः ग) जगतः घ) मंत्र	ख) परिवारः
9	“चिनोमि” इत्यत्र कः लकारः? क) लट् ख) लृट् ग) लोट् घ) विधिलिङ्ग	क) लट्
10	‘वसुन्धराम्’ इत्यस्य पर्याय पदम् लिखत- क) संसारे ख) लोके ग) पृथिवी घ) जगत्	ग) पृथिवी

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जम्मू संभाग

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT- संस्कृत

CHAPTER NO.- અધ્યાય 8

CHAPTER NAME- संसारसागरस्य नायकाः

CLASSWORK

Q NO.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	मञ्जूषातः उचितपदम् आधृत्य वाक्यानि पूरयत- बहुप्रथिताः, तडागाः, सहसैव, वास्तुकाराः, गजधराः, संसारसागराः	
1	सहस्त्रशः तडागाः शून्यात् न प्रकटीभूताः। क) सहसैव ख) वास्तुकारा ग) चित्रकारः घ) लेखाकारः	क) सहसैव
2	इमे एवं तडागाः अत्र इति। क) गजधराः ख) संसारसागरा ग) सागरः घ) तडागाः	ख) संसारसागराः
3	अशेषे हि देशे निर्मीयन्ते स्म। क) तडागाः ख) सहसैव ग) कूपः घ) नलकूपः	क) तडागाः
4	गजधराः आसन्। क) वास्तुकाराः ख) गजधरा ग) लेखकाः घ) चालकः	क) वास्तुकाराः
5	पुरा ते आसन्। क) नद्यां ख) तडागा ग) आकाशः घ) बहुप्रथिताः	घ) बहुप्रथिताः
6	इदानीं शिल्पिरूपेण नैव समादृताः सन्ति। क) वास्तुकाराः ख) गजधराः ग) विमानचालकः घ) गायकः	ख) गजधराः

7	प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा वाक्यपूर्तिं कुरुत- गजधराः प्रस्तुवन्ति स्म। क) योजना ख) योजनाम् ग) योजनम् घ) योजनेन	ख) योजनाम्
8	ते भाविव्ययम् स्म। क) निभालयन्ति ख) लिखति ग) सगृह्णन्ति घ) आकलयन्ति	घ) आकलयन्ति
9	ते लौहयष्टि गृहीत्वा चलन्ति स्म। क) हस्तं ख) हस्तेन ग) हस्ते घ) पादेन	ग) हस्ते
10	नगर नियोजनम् स्यात् लघुनिर्माणम् वा कार्याणि गजधरेषु एव आधृतानि आसन्। क) सर्व ख) सर्वम् ग) सर्वाणि घ) योजनानि	ग) सर्वाणि
11	गजपरिमाणम् एव उपयुज्यते। क) मापनकार्यम् ख) मापनकार्ये ग) मापनकार्येण घ) शोधनकार्ये	ख) मापनकार्ये
12	प्रकृति प्रत्यय वियोज्य उचित विकल्पेन रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत- आ + नी + तुमुन् = क) आनीतुम् ख) नेतुम् ग) आनयितुम् घ) आनेतुम्	घ) आनेतुम्
13	गण् + तुमुन् = क) गणितुम् ख) गणयितुम् ग) गणयीतुम् घ) लेखितुम्	ख) गणयितुम्
14	त्यज् + क्त्वा = क) त्यजत्वा ख) त्यत्वा ग) त्यक्त्वा घ) भुगक्त्वा	ग) त्यक्त्वा

7	शिष्याः सह गच्छन्ति। (गुरु) क) गुरु ख) गुरुवे। ग) गुरुम् घ) गुरुणा	ग) गुरुणा
8	छात्रा सह वार्ता करोति। (अध्यापिका) क) अध्यापिकया ख) अध्यापकः ग) अध्यापकेन घ) अध्यापके	क) अध्यापिकया
9	 उभयतः जनाः स्थिताः। (मार्ग) क) मार्ग ख) मार्गे ग) मार्गम् घ) मार्गेन	ग) मार्गम्
10	 अभितः शिष्याः उपविष्टाः। (आचार्य) क) आचार्यम् ख) आचार्य ग) आचार्यस्य घ) आचार्ये	क) आचार्यम्

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जम्मू संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT- संस्कृत

CHAPTER NO.- अध्याय 9

CHAPTER NAME- सप्तभगिन्यः

CLASSWORK

Q NO.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत-	
1	क) अभवत् ख) कथयति ग) सन्ति घ) वर्तते	क) अभवत्
2	क) तत्र ख) अपि ग) तथा घ) वयम्	घ) वयम्
3	क) समीचीनः ख) रम्याः ग) लघूनि घ) वस्तूनि	घ) वस्तूनि
4	क) महोदया ख) मनोरमा ग) भगिनी घ) प्रकृतिः	ख) मनोरमा
5	प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितपदं चित्वा अधोदत्तानि वाक्यानि पूरयत- सप्तभगिनी-प्रदेशे जनाः वदन्ति। क) एकाम् भाषाम् ख) राष्ट्रियभाषाम् ग) विविधाः भाषाः घ) लोकभाषा	ग) विविधाः भाषाः
6	अत्र बहवः निवसन्ति। क) प्रदेशाः ख) राज्यानि ग) जनजातीयाः घ) मानवाः	ग) जनजातीयाः
7	भगिनीसप्तके राज्यानि क्षेत्र परिमाणैः वर्तन्ते। क) लघूनि ख) बृहत्तराणि ग) समृद्धानि घ) शुद्धानि	क) लघूनि

HOMEWORK

Q NO.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	अधोलिखितं पाठांशम् पूरयत- वंशवृक्षाणाम्, वंशवृक्षाः, अन्तराष्ट्रियख्यातिम्, हस्तशिल्पानाम्, वस्तूनाम्	
1	मालती – महोदये। तत्र तु अपि प्राप्यन्ते? क) वंशवृक्षाः ख) आम्रवृक्षाः ग) नारिकेलवृक्षाः घ) जम्बूवृक्षाः	क) वंशवृक्षाः
2	अध्यापिका – आम्। प्रदेशेऽस्मिन् बाहुल्यं वर्तते। क) गायकानाम् ख) लेखकानाम् ग) कृषकानाम् घ) हस्तशिल्पानाम्	घ) हस्तशिल्पानाम्
3	आवस्त्राभूषणेभ्यः गृहनिर्माणपर्यन्तं प्रायः वंशवृक्षनिर्मितानां उपयोगः क्रियते। क) चालकानाम् ख) शिक्षकानाम् ग) वस्तूनाम् घ) कर्मकरानाम्	ग) वस्तूनाम्
4	यतो हि अत्र प्राचुर्यं विद्यते। क) वंशवृक्षाणाम् ख) ताडवृक्षाणाम् ग) गजानाम् घ) सिंहानाम्	क) वंशवृक्षाणाम्
5	साम्प्रतं वंशोद्योगोऽयं अवाप्तोऽस्ति। उचितं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत- क) विख्याति ख) अन्तराष्ट्रियख्यातिम् ग) प्रखरम् घ) प्रसिद्धम्	ख) अन्तराष्ट्रिय ख्यातिम्
6	छात्राः वदन्ति-भवती सार्धं चलतु। क) अस्माकम् ख) अस्माभिः ग) अस्मान् घ) त्वाम्	क) अस्माभिः
7	 प्रदेशे वंशवृक्षाणां प्राचुर्यं वर्तते। क) अयम् ख) एते ग) अस्मिन् घ) इमे	ग) अस्मिन्

8	 विचारः मह्यम् रोचते। क) इदम् ख) इयम् ग) अयम् घ) मम	ग) अयम्
9	आगामिनी अवकाशे वयं तत्रैव गमिष्यामः। क) भ्रमयितुम् ख) भ्रमतुम् ग) भ्रमणम् घ) भ्रमितुम्	घ) भ्रमितुम्
10	कङ्कणम् सः हस्तं प्रसारयति। क) गृहीतुम् ख) ग्रहितुम् ग) ग्रहीतुम् घ) ग्रहतुम्	ग) ग्रहीतुम्

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जम्मू संभाग
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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT - संस्कृत

CHAPTER NO. – एकादशः पाठः

CHAPTER NAME – सावित्रीबाई पुले

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथमा महिला शिक्षिका का ? क) ताराबाई शिंदे ख) सावित्री बाई ग) पंडिता रमाबाई घ) फ़ातिमा शेख	ख) सावित्री बाई
2	सावित्री बाई भारतीयभाषा अतिरिक्तं कस्याः भाषायाः अध्ययन कृतवती ? क) अंग्रेज़ी ख) फ्रेंच ग) स्पेनिश घ) उर्दू	क) अंग्रेज़ी
3	सावित्रीबाई कदा अस्पृश्यत्वात् तिरस्कृतस्य समुदायस्य बालिकानां कृते विद्यालयम् आरभत क) 1851 ख) 1897 ग) 1848 घ) 1850	क) 1851
4	विधवानां शिरोमुंडनस्य निराकरणाय सावित्री कैः मिलिता ? क) सामाजिकैः ख) अध्यापकैः ग) नापितैः घ) कृषकैः	ग) नापितैः
5	कस्याः अध्ययनम् अपि अध्यापने सहैव प्रचलति ? क) मीराबाई ख) सावित्री बाई ग) पंडिता रमाबाई घ) फ़ातिमा शेख	ख) सावित्री बाई
6	सावित्री कदा अजायत ? क) 3 जनवरी 1831 ख) 3 जनवरी 1835 ग) 3 जनवरी 1850 घ) 3 जनवरी 1848	क) 3 जनवरी 1831

7	सावित्रीबाई १८४८ तमे ख्रिस्ताब्दे कुत्र कन्यानां कृते प्रथमं विद्यालयं आरभत? क) नासिक नगरे ख) पुणे नगरे ग) मुम्बई नगरे घ) दिल्ली नगरे	ख) पुणे नगरे
8	नववर्षदेशीया सावित्रीबाई केन सह परिणता ? क) ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर महोदयेन सह ख) राजा राम मोहन महोदयेन सह ग) ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन सह घ) भीमराव अम्बेडकर महोदयेन सह	ग) ज्योतिबा फुले महोदयेन सह
9	महिलासेवामण्डल शिशुहत्या प्रतिबंधकगृहम्” इत्यादीनां संस्थानां स्थापनायां कयोः योगदानं आसीत् ? क) ताराबाई शिंदे दम्पत्योः ख) फुलेदम्पत्योः ग) पंडिता रमाबाई दम्पत्योः घ) फातिमा शेख	ख) फुलेदम्पत्योः
10	सावित्री कदा दिवंगता ? क) 1897 ख) 1890 ग) 1859 घ) 1898	क) 1897
11	सावित्री बाई महोदयायाः माता नाम किम् आसीत् ? क) साईबाई ख) लक्ष्मीबाई ग) रमाबाई घ) कस्तूरबा	ख) लक्ष्मीबाई
12	निम्नजातीयाः नार्यः जलं पातुं कैः वारिता? क) निम्नवर्गैः जनैः ख) उच्चवर्गैः जनैः ग) समृद्ध जनैः घ) निर्धन जनैः	ख) उच्चवर्गैः जनैः
13	कीदृशीनां कुरीतीनां सावित्री मुखर विरोधम् अकरोत्? क) पारम्परिक ख) राजनैतिक ग) सामाजिक घ) शैक्षिक	ग) सामाजिक
14	सावित्रीबाई काभिः सविनोदम् आलपन्ती अध्यापने संलग्ना भवति स्म? क) स्त्रीभिः ख) कन्याभिः ग) निम्नजातिभिः घ) उच्चजातिभिः	ख) कन्याभिः

15	अपि यूयमिमां महिला जागीथ-अस्मिन् वाक्ये 'यूयम्' इति पदं केभ्यः प्रयुक्तम्? क) छात्रेभ्यः ख) अध्यापकेभ्यः ग) क्रीडकेभ्यः घ) बालेभ्यः	क) छात्रेभ्यः
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HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	'सार्वजनिकोऽयं तडागः'- अत्र विशेष्यपदम् किम्? क) सार्वजनिकः ख) अत्र ग) तडागः घ) अयम्	ग) तडागः
2	तडार्गं दर्शयित्वा अकथयत् ? रेखांकितपदे कः प्रत्ययः ? क) क्त्वा ख) तुमन् ग) ल्यप् घ) मत्तुप्	क) क्त्वा
3	मातृ शब्दरूपस्य तृतीया विभक्ति का ? क) मात्रा ख) मातुः ग) मातृभ्याम् घ) मातरि	क) मात्रा
4	जीवितुम् अत्र कः प्रत्ययः ? क) तुमुन् ख) क्त्वा ग) क्त घ) ल्यप्	क) तुमुन्
5	महाराष्ट्रस्य प्रथम महिला शिक्षिका का आसीत् ? क) ताराबाई शिंदे दम्पत्योः ख) सावित्रीबाई ग) पंडिता रमाबाई दम्पतः : घ) फ़ातिमा शेख	ख) सावित्रीबाई
6	दुःखस्य किम् लक्षणम् ? क) आत्मवशम् ख) परवशम् ग) सर्ववशम् घ) ना कोऽपि	ख) परवशम्

7	भवति क्रियापदे का धातु ? क) या धातु ख) भू धातु ग) नी धातु घ) पिब धातु	ख) भू धातु
8	फुले दम्पत्योः काव्यसंकलन द्वयम किम ? क) सुबोधरत्नाकर, 'काव्यफुले' ख) सावित्रीबाई चरित ग) फुलेकवयम घ) दलितसहित्यम	क) सुबोधरत्नाकर, 'काव्यफुले'
9	पर्यावरण अस्मिन् पदे संधि- विच्छेद किम ? क) परि+आवरण ख) पर्य+ आवरण ग) परी+ यावरण घ) पर्यि+ आवरण	क) परि+आवरण
10	सावित्रीबाई फुले मातापितरौ कौ अभिहितौ ? क) सीताबाई ख) जीजाबाई ग) लक्ष्मीबाई खंडोजी च घ) रमाबाई	

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जम्मू संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT - संस्कृत

CHAPTER NO. - दशमः पाठः

CHAPTER NAME - नीति नवनीतम्

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
	यं मातापितरौ क्लेशं सहेते सम्भवे नृणाम्। न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि ॥ श्लोकाधारित प्रश्नाः -	
1	केषां सम्भवे मातापितरौ क्लेशं सहेते ? क) मातृणाम् ख) नृणाम् ग) पितृणाम् घ) सम्भवानाम्	ख) नृणाम्
2	कौ कष्टम सहेते ? क) क्लेशौ ख) नरौ ग) मातापितरौ घ) भ्रातरौ	ग) मातापितरौ
3	कस्य निष्कृतिः न कर्तुं शक्या ? क) नरस्य ख) वर्षस्य ग) कष्टस्य घ) सम्भवस्य	ग) कष्टस्य
4	कियत्पर्यन्तं मातापितृणाम् निष्कृतिः न कर्तुं शक्या ? क) षड्वर्षेरपि ख) दशवर्षेरपि ग) वर्षशतैरपि घ) नववर्षेरपि	ग) वर्षशतैरपि

5	श्लोके अस्मिन् प्रायश्चित्त इत्यस्य पर्यायवाची शब्दः कः ? क) आकृतिः ख) निष्कृतिः ग) विकृतिः घ) प्रकृतिः	ख) निष्कृतिः
6	कीदृशं कर्म समाचरेत्? क) सत्यपूतम् ख) वचः पूतम् ग) मनःपूतम् घ) असत्यपूतम्	ग) मनःपूतम्
7	कीदृशीं वाचं वदेत्? क) सत्यपूताम् ख) असत्यपूताम् ग) मनःपूताम् घ) मिथ्यापूताम्	क) सत्यपूताम्
8	नीतिनवनीतम् पाठः कस्मात् ग्रन्थात् सङ्कलितः? क) याज्ञबालक्यस्मृति ग्रन्थात् ख) मनुस्मृति ग) पारशरस्मृति घ) चाणक्यनीति	ख) मनुस्मृति
9	अभिवादनशीलस्य कानि वर्धन्ते ? क) पञ्च ख) चत्वारि ग) षट् घ) सप्त	ख) चत्वारि
10	“त्रिषु तुष्टेषु कः समाप्यते ? क) जपः ख) धर्मः ग) तपः घ) कर्मः	ग) तपः
11	मनुष्यः मातापित्रोः आचार्यस्य च सर्वदा किम् कुर्यात् ? क) प्रियम् ख) अप्रियम् ग) धर्मम् घ) अधर्मम्	क) प्रियम्
12	वृद्धोपसेविनः आयुर्विद्या यशो बलं वर्धन्ते ? अस्मिन् वाक्ये क्रियापदम् किम् ? क) यशः ख) आयुर्विद्या ग) वर्धन्ते घ) बलम्	ग) वर्धन्ते

13	तयोः नित्यं प्रियं कुर्यात् । प्रश्नं निर्मातु ? क) कस्य ख) कस्मात् ग) कयोः घ) कया	ग) कयोः
14	आत्मवशम किम भवति ? क) सुखम् ख) दुःखम् ग) हर्षम् घ) वशम्	क) सुखम्
15	यावत् सफलः न भवति परिश्रमं कुरु। क) यथावत् ख) तावत् ग) तथावत् घ) सर्वदा	ख) तावत्

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	वृद्धोपसेविनः चतुर्थः कः गुणः वर्धते? क) आयुः ख) यशः ग) बलम् घ) विद्या	ग) बलम्
2	श्लोके 'सदा' इत्यस्य पदस्य कः पर्यायः आगतः? क) तस्य ख) यशः ग) नित्यम् घ) सर्वदा	घ) सर्वदा
3	 राजा तथा प्रजा। क) सदा ख) यथा ग) कदा घ) तदा	ख) यथा

4	 कर्म करिष्यसि। तादृशं फलं प्राप्स्यसि। क) यादृशम् ख) कीदृशम् ग) एतादृशम् घ) तादृशम्	क) यादृशम्
5	दृष्टिपूतं किमन्यसेत ? क) हस्तम् ख) पादम् ग) मुखम् घ) केशम्	ख) पादम्
6	दुखस्य किमलक्षणम् ? क) आत्मवशम् ख) परवशम् ग) सर्ववशम् घ) ना कोऽपि	ख) परवशम्
7	आत्मवशम् किमभवति ? क) सुखम् ख) दुःखम् ग) पादम् घ) आत्मानम्	क) सुखम्
8	नीति अनुसारम् जलम् कथम् पानीयम् ? क) वस्त्रपूतम् ख) मनःपूतम् ग) वचः पूतम् घ) सत्यपूतम्	क) वस्त्रपूम्
9	परवशम् दुःखम् अत्र विशेषणपदम् किम् ? क) दुःखम् ख) परवशम् ग) अत्र घ) पदम्	ख) परवशम्
10	तत्प्रयत्नेन कुर्वीत ? अत्र क्रियापदम् किम् ? क) कुर्वीत ख) तत् ग) प्रयत्नेन घ) ना	क) कुर्वीत

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन जम्मू संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT - संस्कृत

CHAPTER NO. – द्वादशः पाठः

CHAPTER NAME - कः रक्षति कः रक्षितः

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	परमिन्दर् – आम् मित्र! एकतः प्रचण्डातपकालः अन्यतश्च विद्युदभावः परं बहिरागत्यापि पश्यामि। ग्रीष्मकालः इत्यस्य पर्यायपदं किम् ? क) प्रचण्डकालः ख) आतपकालः ग) विद्युतकालः घ) एकालः	ख) आतपकालः
2	केन विना क्षणमपि न जीवितुम शक्यते ? क) बलम् ख) विद्युत ग) वायुः घ) भोजनं ।	ग) वायुः
3	नदीतीरं गन्तुकामाः बालाः यत्र-तत्र किम् पश्यन्ति ? क) फलभांडारम् ख) अवकरभांडारम् ग) स्यूतभांडारम् घ) काष्ठभांडारम्	ख) अवकरभांडारम्
4	पश्य-पश्य उपरितः इदानीमपि अवकरः मार्गे क्षिप्यते। वाक्ये अस्मिन् क्रियापदम् किम् ? क) अवकरः ख) पश्य ग) क्षिप्यते घ) उपरितः	ग) क्षिप्यते
5	प्लास्टिकस्य मृत्तिकायां लयाभवात् अस्माकं पर्यावरणस्य कृते महती क्षतिः भवति। वाक्ये अस्मिन् विशेषण विशेष्य किम् ? क) महती क्षति ख) लयाभावात् ग) भवति घ) मृत्तिका	क) महती क्षति

6	परमिन्दर् गृहात् बहिरागत्य किं पश्यति? क) वायुवेगं ख) विद्युतवेगम ग) ग्रीष्मवेगम घ) धनवेगम	क) वायुवेगं
7	<u>वायुवेगः</u> सर्वथाऽवरुद्धः आसीत्। प्रश्न निर्मातु क) कः ख) केन ग) काः घ) कम	क) कः
8	ग्रीष्मर्तौ + ऋतौ ? शुद्ध संधि पदम चिनोतु क) गरीष्मी ख) ग्रीष्म ग) गरश्म घ) ऋतु	ख) ग्रीष्म
9	सर्वे अवकरं संगृह्य कस्मिन् पातयन्ति? क) समतल क्षेत्रे ख) बहिः ग) अवकरकंडोले घ) नद्याम्	ग) अवकरकंडोले
10	भवन निर्माण हेतु के कर्तयन्ते ? क) प्रस्तराः ख) वृक्षाः ग) काष्ठाः घ) फलाः	ख) वृक्षाः
11	वायुवेगः सर्वथाऽवरुद्धः आसीत्। अत्र अव्यय पदम् किम् ? क) आसीत् ख) अवरुद्ध ग) वायुवेगः घ) सर्वथा	घ) सर्वथा
12	स्वच्छता कीदृशी भवति ? क) स्वास्थ्यकरी ख) हर्षकरी ग) अवकरी घ) ग्रीष्मकरी	क) स्वास्थ्यकरी
13	जायमनानां जीवन स्थिति कस्मिन् सुरक्षिता ? क) पर्यावरणस्य सुस्थितिना ख) पर्यावरणस्य दुस्थितिना ग) पर्यावरणस्य नष्टे घ) सर्वे	क) पर्यावरणस्य सुस्थितिना

14	पर्यावरण अस्मिन् पदे संधि- विच्छेद किम् ? क) परि+आवरण ख) पर्य+ आवरण ग) परी+ यावरण घ) पर्यि+ आवरण	क) परि+आवरण
15	जीवितुम् अत्र कः प्रत्यय ? क) तुमुन् ख) क्त्वा ग) क्त घ) ल्यप्	क) तुमुन्

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	'भवति' क्रियापदे का धातु ? क) या धातु ख) भू धातु ग) नी धातु घ) पिब धातु	क) भू धातु
2	जनाः अवकरम् कुत्र पात्यन्ति ? क) समतल क्षेत्रे ख) बहि ग) अवकरकंडोले घ) नद्याम्	ग) अवकरकंडोले
3	शरीरात् न केवलं स्वेदबिन्दवः अपितु स्वेदधाराः इव प्रस्रवन्ति । अत्र क्रिया पदम् किम् ? क) स्वेदधाराः ख) शरीरात् ग) प्रस्रवन्ति घ) इव	ग) प्रस्रवन्ति
4	पश्य-पश्य उपरितः इदानीमपि अवकरः मार्गे क्षिप्यते । वाक्ये अस्मिन् क्रियापदम् किम् ? क) अवकरः ख) पश्य ग) क्षिप्यते घ) उपरितः	ग) क्षिप्यते
5	केन विना क्षणमपि न जीवितुम् शक्यते ? क) जलम् ख) विद्युत् ग) वायुः घ) भोजनम् ।	ग) वायुः

6	पाठे अस्मिन् प्राण का कथित ? क) वायुः ख) ग्रीष्म ग) जलम् घ) नदी	क) वायुः
7	प्रधानमन्त्रिमहोदयेन स्वच्छता अभियान कदा प्रारब्धः? क) 2 अक्टोबर 2013 ख) 2 अक्टोबर 2014 ग) 5 सितंबर 2015 घ) 10 नवंबर 2019	ख) 2 अक्टोबर 2014
8	शिक्षित इत्यस्य विलोम पदं किम् ? क) अशिक्षित ख) अपठित ग) अलिखित घ) बिद्धिमान	क) अशिक्षित
9	पर्यावरण अस्मिन् पदे संधि- विच्छेद किम्? क) परि+आवरण ख) पर्य+ आवरण ग) परी+ यावरण घ) पर्यि+ आवरण	ग) परि+आवरण
10	कः रक्षति ? अत्र रक्षति क्रिया पदे का धातु ? क) भू ख) रक्ष ग) हस घ) खाद	ख) रक्ष

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ - 13

पाठ का नाम - क्षितौ राजते भारतस्वर्णभूमिः

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तराणि
1	सदैव भारतस्य किं सुपूर्णमस्ति ? (क) पीयूषतुल्यम् (ख) खाद्यान्नभाण्डम् (ग) स्वर्णवद् (घ) शस्यै	(ख) खाद्यान्न भाण्डम्
2	भारतस्य नदीनां जलं कीदृशम् अस्ति ? (क) स्वर्णवद् (ख) खाद्यान्नभाण्डम् (ग) पीयूषतुल्यम् (घ) शस्यै	(ग) पीयूषतुल्यम्
3	इयं भूमि कीदृशी अस्ति ? (क) वीरभोग्या (ख) देवगेया (ग) कर्मसेव्या (घ) क्षितौ	(क) वीरभोग्या
4	भारतस्य धरा 'ज्ञानिनाम्' अस्ति । प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत- (क) कासाम् (ख) कस्य (ग) केषाम् (घ) काम्	(ग) केषाम्
5	इयं 'बहूनां' मतानां जनानां धरा अस्ति । प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत- (क) कति (ख) कस्य (ग) केषाम् (घ) काम्	(क) कति

6	“क्षितौ” इति पदे का विभक्तिः? (क) प्रथमा (ख) चतुर्थी (ग) पञ्चमी (घ) सप्तमी	(घ) सप्तमी
7	का क्षितौ राजते ? (क) पीयूषतुल्यम् (ख) शस्यै (ग) भारतस्वर्णभूमिः (घ) खाद्यान्नभाण्डम्	(ग) भारत स्वर्णभूमिः
8	इयं केषां महाशक्तिभिः पूरिता ? (क) क्षितौ (ख) प्रबन्धे (ग) अणूनाम् (घ) शस्यैः	(ग) अणूनाम्
9	“सदैव” इत्यस्य संधिविच्छेदं कुरुत- (क) सद+एव (ख) सदा+एव (ग) सदौ+एव (घ) साद+एव	(ख) सदा+एव
10	केषाम् इयं धरा वर्तते ? (क) शिखीनाम् (ख) नदीनाम् (ग) अणूनाम् (घ) राजते	(क) शिखीनां
11	इयं धरा कासाम् भूमि अस्ति ? (क) उत्सवानां (ख) क्षितौ (ग) राजते (घ) भूमि	(क) उत्सवानां
12	अत्र कासाम् जलं पीयूषतुल्यम् अस्ति ? (क) नदी (ख) अमृत (ग) नदीनाम् (घ) क्षितौ	(ग) नदीनाम्
13	‘वर्तते’ इति पदस्य समानार्थकम् पदम् किम् ? (क) आसीत् (ख) सन्ति (ग) आसन् (घ) अस्ति	(घ) खाद्यान्न भाण्डं
14	भारत भूः कैः गेया वर्तते ? (क) देवैः (ख) जलम् (ग) पीयूष (घ) तुल्यम्	(क) देवैः

15	'सदा पर्वणामुत्सवानां धरेयं' अत्र अव्यय पदं किम् ? (क) इयम् (ख) धरा (ग) पर्वणाम् (घ) सदा	(घ) सदा
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HOMEWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तर
1	इयं भारतस्य धरा शस्यैः कीदृशी भाति ? (क) भारतम् (ख) स्वर्णवद् (ख) जलम् (घ) तुल्यम्	(ख) स्वर्णवद्
2	इयं भूः कस्मिन् युतानाम् अस्ति ? (क) प्रबन्धे (ख) क्षितौ (ग) शस्यै (घ) भाति	(क) प्रबन्धे
3	'अमृत' इत्यस्य पदस्य कः पर्यायः ? (क) जलं (ख) तुल्यं (ग) पीयूषं (घ) सुपूर्णम्	(ग) पीयूषं
4	वने 'दिग्गजः' वसन्ति । प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत- (क) के (ख) काम् (ग) कथम् (घ) कम्	(क) के
5	इयं केषाम् धरा वर्तते ? (क) वने (ख) नटानाम् (ग) जलं (घ) राजते	(ख) नटानाम्
6	पृथिव्याम् । समानार्थकम् पदम् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत- (क) पर्वतेषु (ख) शिखीनाम् (ग) क्षितौ (घ) जनानाम्	(ग) क्षितौ

7	मयूराणाम्।। समानार्थकम् पदम् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत- (क) शुकानाम् (ख) जनानाम् (ग) पिकानाम् (घ) शिखीनाम्	(घ) शिखीनाम्
8	भारतस्य भूमिः 'कर्मशीलैः' सेव्या वर्तते। प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत- (क) कैः (ख) काः (ग) केभिः (घ) का	(क) कैः
9	इयं भारतस्य भूः कीदृशी अस्ति ? (क) धरा (ख) स्वर्ण (ग) जगदवन्दनीया (घ) जलं	(ग) जगदवन्दनीया
10	“पूरितेयम्” इत्यस्य सन्धि विच्छेदं कुरुत- (क) परम्+इयम् (ख) परा+इयम् (ग) पूरिता+इयम् (घ) पर+इयम्	(ग) पूरिता+इयम्

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ संख्या- 14

पाठ का नाम- आर्यभटः

CLASSWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तर
1	सूर्यः कस्याम् दिशायाम् उदेति ? (क) पूर्व (ख) उत्तर (ग) पश्चिम (घ) दक्षिण	(क) पूर्व
2	कः अचलः अस्ति ? (क) पृथ्वी (ख) चला (ग) सूर्य (घ) लोके	(ग) सूर्यः
3	स्वकीये अक्षे का घूर्णति ? (क) सूर्य (ख) नौका (ग) पृथ्वी (घ) वर्तते	(ग) पृथ्वी
4	'पूर्वदिशायाम्' विलोम पदं चित्वा लिखत ? (क) उत्तरदिशायाम् (ख) पूर्व दिशायाम् (ग) दक्षिणदिशायाम् (घ) पश्चिम दिशायाम्	(घ) पश्चिमदिशायाम्
5	'सूर्योऽचलः' संधि विच्छेदं कुरुत - (क) सूर्यः + अचलः (ख) सूर्यः + अचल (ग) सूर्य + चलः (घ) सूर्य + चल	(क) सूर्यः + अचलः
6	अस्माकं प्रथम उपग्रहस्य नाम किम् अस्ति ? (क) नौका (ख) आर्यभटः (ग) सूर्य (घ) पृथ्वी	(ख) आर्यभटः

7	सूर्यः 'पश्चिमदिशायाम्' अस्तं गच्छति । (क) कस्मिन् (ख) कस्याम् (ग) काम् (घ) किम्	(ख) कस्याम्
8	मानवः 'पृथिवी' स्थिराम् अनुभवति । (क) कम् (ख) किम् (ग) काम् (घ) कया	(ग) काम्
9	ग्रहणे सूर्यचन्द्रपृथ्वी इति त्रीणि एव किम् ? (क) कारणम् (ख) कारणानि (ग) कारणाः (घ) सिद्धांतः	(क) कारणम्
10	आर्यभट्टस्य किम् पाटलिपुत्रं निकषा आसीत् ? (क) गोशाला (ख) वेधशाला (ग) पाठशाला (घ) उपग्रह	(ख) वेधशाला
11	आर्यभट्टस्य योगदानं केन सम्बद्धं वर्तते ? (क) कया (ख) किम् (ग) केन (घ) कस्य	(ग) केन
12	'तथैव' सन्धि विच्छेदं कुरुत - (क) तथा + एव (ख) तथा + ऐव (ग) तथ + ऐव (घ) तथा: + एव	(क) तथा + एव
13	'चलः' विलोम पदं चित्वा लिखत - (क) अव (ख) वर्तते (ग) अचलः (घ) अस्ति	(ग) अचलः
14	सूर्यः अचलः पृथ्वी च। (क) चला (ख) एव (ग) तथा (घ) स्थिरः	(क) चला
15	'संसारे' समानार्थक पदानि चित्वा लिखत - (क) निकषा (ख) लोके (ग) दानव (घ) प्रकाश	(ख) लोके

HOMEWORK

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्नाः	उत्तर
1	आर्यभटस्य वेधशाला कुत्र आसीत् ? (क) गंगा (ख) यमुना (ग) पाटलीपुत्र (घ) उधमपुर	(ग) पाटलिपुत्र
2	आर्यभटेन कः ग्रन्थः रचितः ? (क) रामायणं (ख) गीता (ग) महाभारतं (घ) आर्यभटीयम्	(घ) आर्यभटीयम्
3	महान् गणितज्ञः ज्योतिर्विद् च कः आसीत् ? (क) विष्णु शर्मा (ख) आर्यभटः (ग) नारायण पंडित (घ) वाल्मीकि	(ख) आर्यभटः
4	'निकषा' समानार्थक पदानि चित्वा लिखत - (क) समीपे (ख) गणना (ग) संसारे (घ) स्थिर	(क) समीपे
5	नौकायाम् उपविष्टः जनः कस्यां स्थिराम् अनुभवति ? (क) नदीम् (ख) नौकाम् (ग) पृथ्वीं (घ) कारणम्	(ख) नौकाम्
6	पृथ्वी सूर्ययोः मध्ये समागतस्य चन्द्रस्य छाया पातेन किम् भवति ? (क) सूर्यग्रहणं (ख) कारणम् (ग) चन्द्रग्रहणं (घ) उपग्रहं	(क) सूर्य ग्रहणं
7	गणितज्योतिषशास्त्रे 'संख्यानाम्' आकलनं महत्त्वं आदधाति । (क) केषाम् (ख) कस्याः (ग) कासाम् (घ) किम्	(ग) कासाम्
8	यदा पृथिव्याः छायापातेन चन्द्रस्य प्रकाशः अवरुध्यते तदा किम् भवति ? (क) चन्द्रग्रहणं (ख) सूर्यग्रहणं (ग) चन्द्रग्रहणः (घ) सूर्यग्रहणः	(क) चन्द्रग्रहणं

9	'पुनरपि' संधि विच्छेदं कुरुत - (क) पुनर + अपि (ख) पुनः + रपि (ग) पुनः + अपि (घ) पूनर + पि	(ग) पुनः+ अपि
10	आर्यभटेन आर्यभटीयम् इति रचितः । (क) उपग्रह (ख) सिद्धांतः (ग) ग्रन्थः (घ) पाठशाला	(ग) ग्रन्थः

MATHEMATICS

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:- 1

CHAPTER NAME:- RATIONAL NUMBERS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	An integer can be: A. Only Positive B. Only Negative C. Both positive and negative D. None of the above	C. Both positive and negative
2	The associative property is applicable to: A. Addition and subtraction B. Multiplication and division C. Addition and Multiplication D. Subtraction and Division	C. Addition and Multiplication
3	The additive identity of rational numbers is: A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. -1	A. 0
4	Which of the following is commutative for rational numbers? A. Addition and subtraction B. Addition and multiplication C. Multiplication and division D. Subtraction and division	B. Addition and multiplication
5	Division of rational numbers is associative. A. True B. False C. None of these	B. False
6	Find the additive inverse of $11/7$? A. $7/11$ B. $-7/11$ C. $11/7$ D. $-11/7$	D. $-11/7$
7	Which of the following is the reciprocal of the reciprocal of a rational number? (a) -1 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) The number itself	(d) The number itself
8	Which of the following statements is true? (a) Every fraction is a rational number. (b) Every rational number is a fraction. (c) Every integer is a rational number. (d) Both (a) and (c).	(d) Both (a) and (c).

9	_____ is not associative for rational numbers. (a) Subtraction or Division (b) Addition or Multiplication (c) Addition or Division (d) Multiplication or Division	(a) Subtraction or Division
10	The following is a representation of a rational number: a) p/q b) pq c) $p+q$ d) $p-q$	a) p/q
11	In between $3/4$ and 1, how many rational numbers are there? A)0 B)1 C)2 D) Countless	D) Countless
12	Which of the statements below is correct? A) When it comes to division, natural numbers are associative. B) When it comes to division, whole numbers are associative. C) When it comes to division, integers are associative. D) When it comes to division, rational numbers are not associative.	D) When it comes to division, rational numbers are not associative
13	Multiply $7/13$ by the reciprocal of $-7/16$ (a) $-16/13$ (b) $+16/13$ (c) $3/16$ (d) $-13/16$	(a) $-16/13$
14	Fill in the blanks: _____ has no reciprocal. (a) One (b) Zero (c) Two (d) Three	b) Zero
15	If, a, b and c are whole numbers, then $a+(b+c) = (a+b)+c$. This property is called (a) associative property (b) distributive Property (c) commutative property (d) Closure property	(a) associative property

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Multiplicative inverse of a negative rational number is (a) a positive rational number (b) a negative rational number (c) 0. (d) 1	(b) a negative rational number
2	If $x + 0 = 0 + x = x$, which is rational number, then 0 is called (a) identity for addition of rational numbers (b) additive inverse of x (c) multiplicative inverse of x (d) reciprocal of x	(a) identity for addition of rational numbers

3	The reciprocal of 1 is ; (a) 1. (b) -1. (c) 0. (d) Not defined	(a) 1.
4	what is the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$? A) $\frac{1}{2}$. B) $\frac{23}{20}$. C) $\frac{7}{10}$. D) $1\frac{1}{20}$	B) $\frac{23}{20}$
5	The value of $(\frac{5}{4}) - (\frac{8}{3})$ is: A. $\frac{17}{12}$. B. $-\frac{17}{12}$. C. $\frac{12}{17}$. D. $-\frac{12}{17}$	B. $-\frac{17}{12}$
6	Which of the following lies between 0 and -1? A) 0. B)-3. C) $-\frac{2}{3}$. D) $\frac{4}{3}$	C) $-\frac{2}{3}$
7	The associative property is applicable to: a) Addition and subtraction b) Multiplication and division c) Addition and Multiplication d) Subtraction and Division	c) Addition and Multiplication
8	The multiplicative identity of rational numbers is: a) 0. b) 1. C)2. D) -1	b) 1
9	The value of $(\frac{1}{2}) \div (\frac{3}{5})$ is equal to: A. $\frac{3}{10}$. B. 2. C. $\frac{5}{6}$. D. 7	C. $\frac{5}{6}$
10	What is the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{9}$? A. 9. B. 0. C. 1. D. None of the above	A. 9.

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:–2

CHAPTER NAME: LINEAR EQUATIONS IN ONE VARIABLE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is not a linear equation in one variable? A. $33z+5 = 0$ B. $33(x+y) = 0$ C. $33x+5 = 0$ D. $33y+5 = 0$	B. $33(x+y) = 0$
2	The solution of $2x-3=7$ is: A. 5 B. 7 C. 12 D. 11	A. 5
3	What should be added to $-7/3$ to get $3/7$? A. $21/58$ B. $58/21$ C. $47/21$ D. $50/21$	B. $58/21$
4	The age of the father is three times the age of the son. If the age of the son is 15 years old, then the age of the father is: A. 50 years B. 55 years C. 40 years D. 45 years	D. 45 years
5	The perimeter of the rectangle is 20cm. If the length of the rectangle is 6cm, then its breadth will be: A. 4 cm B. 6 cm C. 10 cm D. 14 cm	A. 4 cm
6	Three consecutive integers add up to 51. The integers are: A. 16,17,18 B. 15,16,17 C. 17,18,19 D. 18,19,20	A. 16,17,18
7	The solution for $3m = 5m - (8/5)$ is: A. $8/5$ B. $4/5$ C. $5/4$ D. $4/3$	B. $4/5$
8	The perimeter of a rectangle is 40 cm. If its width is 10 cm, then find the length. A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40	A. 10
9	When a number is added to itself, it becomes 24. What is the number? A. 2 B. 4 C. 12 D. 21	C. 12

10	The difference between the two numbers is 30. If the bigger number is x, then what is the smaller number? A. $x - 30$ B. $30 - x$ C. $30x$ D. None of these	A. $x - 30$
11	If the sum of two consecutive numbers is 71 and one number is x, then the other number is- A. $x + (x+1) = 71$ B. $x + (x+2) = 71$ C. $x + x = 71$ D. none of these	A. $x + (x+1) = 71$
12	Two year ago my age was x years, then what was my age 5 years ago? A. $X + 7$ B. $X - 2 - 5$ C. $X - 5$ D. $X - 3$	D. $X - 3$
13	How old will I be after 10 years, if my age before 10 years was 'x' years? A. $X + 20$ B. $X - 20$ C. $X + 10$ D. $X - 10$	A. $X + 20$
14	If x is an even number, which is the next odd number? A. $X + 1$ B. $X + 2$ C. $X - 1$ D. $X - 2$	B. $X + 2$
15	The standard form of a linear equation in one variable x is A) $ax + b = 0$ B) $Ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ C) $Ax^3 + bx^3 + cx + d = 0$ D) $Ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^3 + dx + e = 0$	A) $ax + b = 0$

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Solve $5y/2 - 3/2 = 5/2$ (a) $5/6$. (b) $4/5$. (c) $8/5$. (d) $6/5$. Ans c	(c) $8/5$
2	Which of the following is not a linear equation ? A) $2x + 35 = 5$ B) $3x + y = 10$ C) $3x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$ D) All the above	C) $3x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$

3	Which of the following is a linear equation in one variable ? A) $x + y + z = 8$ C) $2x^2 + 3x - 6 = 0$ B) $2x - 6 = 0$ D) All the above	B) $2x - 6 = 0$
4	An equation will always have A) RHS & LHS C) Variables B) = sign D) All the above	D) All the above
5	A linear equation always have _____. A) one solution C) no solution B) more than one solutions D) at least two solutions	A) one solution
6	Solution of $x - 7 = 3$ is _____. A) $x = 7$ C) $x = 9$ B) $x = 7$ or 3 D) none	D) none
7	Rama has 5 rupees additional to Lakshman. If the total are 12, then equation represents above information is _____. A) $x + 5 = 12$ C) $x = 12 + 5$ B) $x + 12 = 5$ D) $5x = 12$	A) $x + 5 = 12$
8	My age is 5 less than twice of your age, then my age can be represented by the equation is _____ ? A) $y = 2x + 5$ B) $y = 2x - 5$ C) $y = 2x^2 + 5$ D) none	B) $y = 2x - 5$
9	Solution of $2x - 3 = x + 2$ is _____. A) $x = 2$ B) $x = 3$ C) $x = 4$ D) $x = 5$	D) $x = 5$
10	If $2x - 1 = 14 - x$, then $2x + 5 =$ _____. A) 10 B) 15 C) 20 D) 25	B) 15

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:– 3

CHAPTER NAME:- UNDERSTANDING QUADRILATERALS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following quadrilaterals has two pairs of adjacent sides equal and diagonals intersecting at right angles? (a) square (b) rhombus (c) kite (d) rectangle.	c
2	Which of the following quadrilaterals has a pair of opposite sides parallel? (a) rhombus (b) trapezium (c) kite (d) rectangle.	d
3	Which of the following quadrilaterals is a regular quadrilateral? (a) rectangle (b) square (c) rhombus (d) kite.	b
4	Which of the quadrilaterals has all angles as right angles, opposite sides equal and diagonals bisect-each other? (a) rectangle (b) rhombus (c) square (d) none of these.	a
5	The sides of a pentagon are produced in order. Which of the following is the sum of its exterior angles? (a) 540° (b) 180° (c) 720° (d) 360°	d
6	Diagonals of which of the following quadrilaterals do not bisect it into two congruent triangles? (a) rhombus (b) trapezium (c) square (d) rectangle.	b
7	Which of the following is true for the adjacent angles of a parallelogram? (a) they are equal to each other (b) they are complementary angles (c) they are supplementary angles (d) none of these.	c
8	What is the general formula to count the sum of all the interior angles of a polygon with 'n' number of sides? a) $(n-2)*180^\circ$ b) $(n-2)*360^\circ$ c) $(n-1)*180^\circ$ d) $(n-1)*360^\circ$	a

4	What is a diagonal? a) A segment that connects any two nonconsecutive vertices in a polygon. b) A 90 degree angle. c) A polygon with four sides. d) A segment that cuts through a polygon at 45 degrees.	a) A segment that connects any two nonconsecutive vertices in a polygon.
5	If the number of sides of a regular polygon is 24 , then what is the measure of the interior angle of the polygon? A)135°. B)145°. C)155°. D)165°.	D)165°.
6	If the sum of the interior angles of a regular polygon measures up to 144°, then how many sides does the polygon have? A)8 sides. B)9 sides. C)10 sides. D)12 sides.	C)10 sides
7	A and B are two parallelogram angles. If $A = 70^\circ$, then $B = ?$ A)110° B)180° C)70° D)90°	A)110°
8	Which of the following options is Incorrect? A) A Quadrilateral has two diagonals B) Each diagonal of a Quadrilateral divides it into triangles C) A Quadrilateral can have the utmost three angles D) Each side of a Quadrilateral is less than the sum of the remaining three sides	C)A Quadrilateral can have the utmost three angles
9	A quadrilateral's essential elements are _____ A)4 angles. B)4 vertices. C)4 sides. D)All of the above.	D)All of the above
10	Can a quadrilateral have angles of 80°, 110°, 70° and 95°? A) Cannot be determined. B)Yes. C)Maybe. D)No.	D)No.

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

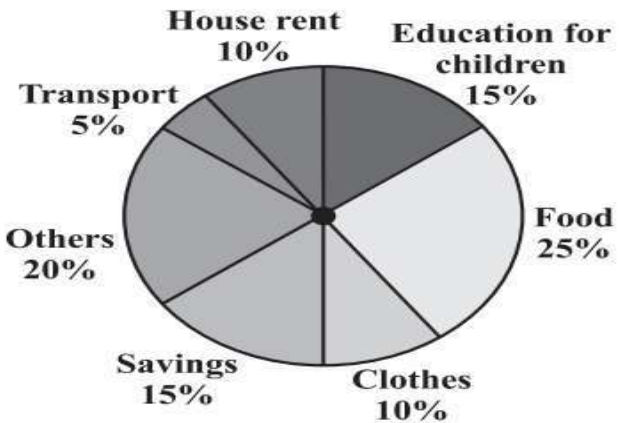
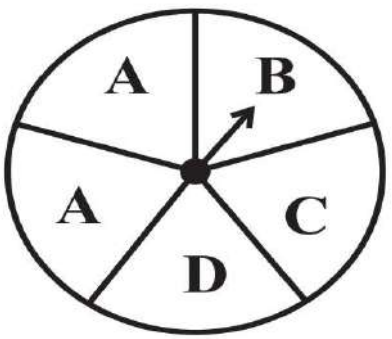
SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

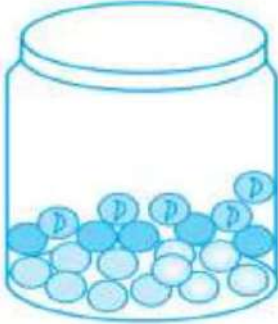
CHAPTER NO.:- 4

CHAPTER NAME: - DATA HANDLING

CLASSWORK

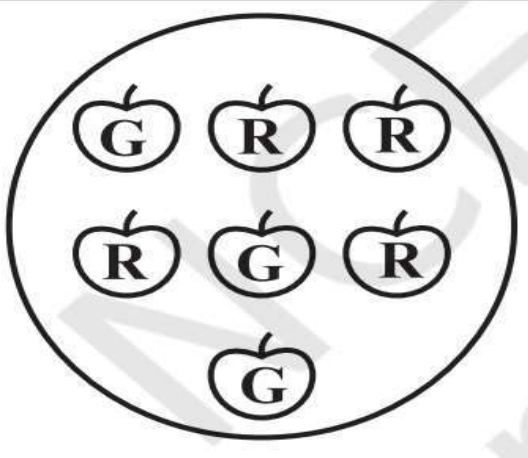
Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The difference between the highest and the lowest value of the observations in a data is called: (1) Mean (2) Range (3) Total frequency (4) Sum of observation	(2) Range
2	In a pie chart, the total angle at the centre of the circle is (1) 180° (2) 360° (3) 270° (4) 90°	(2) 360°
3	Ram put some buttons on the table. There were 4 blue, 7 red, 3 black and 6 white buttons in all. All of a sudden, a cat jumped on the table and knocked out one button on the floor. What is the probability that the button on the floor is blue? (1) $7/20$ (2) $3/5$ (3) $1/5$ (4) $1/4$	(3) $1/5$
4	Data collected in a survey shows that 40% of the buyers are interested in buying a particular brand of toothpaste. The central angle of the sector of the pie chart representing this information is (1) 120° (2) 150° (3) 144° (4) 40°	(3) 144

	Questions 5 and 6, The given pie chart gives the expenditure (in percentage) on various items and savings of a family during a month 	
5	The given pie chart gives the expenditure (in percentage) on various items and savings of a family during a month. The difference of expenditure between Food and Others is equal to? (1) House rent (2) Savings (3) Transport (4) Cloths	(3) Transport
6	If the monthly savings of the family is 6000, what is the monthly expenditure on House rent? (1) 1000 (2) 15000 (3) 2500 (4) 4000	(4) 4000
7	In a school only, 3 out of 5 students can participate in a competition. What is the probability of the students who does not make it to the competition? (1) 0.65 (2) 0.4 (3) 0.45 (4) 0.6	(2) 0.4
	From the given spinning wheel answer the Questions 8 and 9, 	
8	What is the Probability of the pointer stopping on D ? (1) $\frac{1}{5}$ (2) $\frac{3}{5}$ (3) $\frac{4}{5}$ (4) $\frac{2}{5}$	(1) $\frac{1}{5}$
9	What is the Probability of the pointer stopping on A ? (1) $\frac{1}{5}$ (2) $\frac{3}{5}$ (3) $\frac{4}{5}$ (4) $\frac{2}{5}$	(4) $\frac{2}{5}$

10	Which of the following is not a random experiment? (1) Tossing a coin (2) Rolling a dice (3) Choosing a card from a deck of 52 cards (4) Throwing a stone from a roof of a building	(4) Throwing a stone														
	Questions 11, 12 A glass jar contains 6 red, 5 green, 4 blue and 5 yellow marbles of same size. Rishav takes out a marble from the jar at random.  Based on the information given above find the answer of following questions															
11	What is the probability that the chosen marble is of red colour? (1) 7/10 (2) 3/10 (3) 4/5 (4) 2/5	(2) 3/10														
12	What is the probability that the chosen marble is of green colour? (1) 1/4 (2) 3/4 (3) 4/1 (4) 20 /5	(1) 1/4														
13	In a throw of a dice, the probability of getting the number 7 is ? (1) ½ (2) 1/6 (3) 1 (4) 0	(4) 0														
	Questions 14 &15 , The number of hours spent by a schoolboy on different activities in a working day is given below: <table><tr><td>Activities</td><td>Sleep</td><td>School</td><td>Home</td><td>Play</td><td>Others</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>Number of Hours</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>24</td></tr></table>	Activities	Sleep	School	Home	Play	Others	Total	Number of Hours	8	7	4	2	3	24	
Activities	Sleep	School	Home	Play	Others	Total										
Number of Hours	8	7	4	2	3	24										
14	The Central Angle for Home Activities is (1) 120° (2) 150° (3) 60° (4) 40°	(3) 60°														
15	The Central Angle for Other Activities is (1) 120° (2) 45° (3) 60° (4) 40°	(2) 45°														

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The range of the data: 6,14,20,16,6,5,4,18,25,15, and 5 is (1) 4 (2) 23 (3) 21 (4) 20	(3) 21
2	A die is rolled once. Find the probability of getting a prime number. (1) $\frac{2}{6}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $\frac{4}{6}$	(2) $\frac{1}{2}$
3	What is the probability of choosing a vowel from the alphabet? (1) $\frac{21}{26}$ (2) $\frac{5}{26}$ (3) $\frac{1}{26}$ (4) $\frac{3}{26}$	(2) $\frac{5}{26}$
4	Monthly salary of a person is Rs. 15000. The central angle of the sector representing his expenses on food and house rent on a pie chart is 60° . The amount he spends on food and house rent is (1) Rs. 2500 (2) Rs. 3500 (3) Rs. 6000 (4) Rs. 9000	(1) Rs.2500
5	The given pie chart gives the expenditure (in percentage) on various items and savings of a family during a month. On which item, the expenditure was minimum? (1) Education for children (2) Transport (3) Food (4) House rent	(2) Transport
6	Expenditure on which item is equal to the Education for the children? (1) Savings (2) Transport (3) Clothes (4) House rent	1. Savings

7	A die is rolled once. Find the probability of getting an even number. (1) $\frac{2}{6}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $\frac{4}{6}$	2. $\frac{1}{2}$
	Question 8 & 9 	
8	Probability of getting a red apple. (1) $\frac{3}{6}$ (2) $\frac{4}{5}$ (3) $\frac{4}{6}$ (4) $\frac{4}{7}$	(4) $\frac{4}{7}$
9	Probability of getting a green apple. (1) $\frac{3}{6}$ (2) $\frac{4}{5}$ (3) $\frac{3}{7}$ (4) $\frac{4}{7}$	(3) $\frac{3}{7}$
10	Listed below are the temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 10 days $-6, -8, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1, 5, 4, 4$. What is the range of the data? (1) 8 (2) 13°C (3) 10°C (4) 12°C	(2) 13°C

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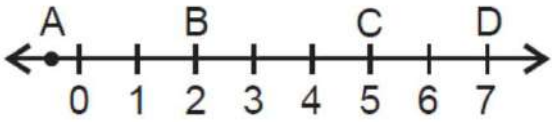
LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:- 5

CHAPTER NAME: - SQUARE AND SQUARE ROOTS

CLASSWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1	How many natural numbers lie between 5^2 and 6^2 ? (1) 9 (2) 10 (3) 11 (4) 12	(2) 10
2	Rahul walks 12 m North from his house and turns West to walk 35 m to reach his friend's house. While returning, he walks diagonally from his friend's house to reach back to his house. What distance did he walk while returning? (1) 36m (2) 35m (3) 37m (4) 47m	(3) 37m
3	The value of $\sqrt{176} + \sqrt{400}$ (1) 14 (2) 15 (3) 16 (4) 17	(1) 14
4	A square board has an area of 144 square units. How long is each side of the board? (1) 11 units (2) 12 units (3) 13 units (4) 14 units	(2) 12 units
5	If one member of a Pythagorean triplet is 2m, then the other two members are (1) m, $m^2 + 1$ (2) $m^2 + 1$, $m^2 - 1$ (3) m^2 , $m^2 - 1$ (4) m^2 , $m + 1$	(2) $m^2 + 1$, $m^2 - 1$
6	The hypotenuse of a right triangle with its legs of lengths 3x and 4x is (1) 5x (2) 7x (3) 16x (4) 25x	(1) 5x
7	Which letter best represents the location of $\sqrt{49}$ on a number line?  (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D	(4) D

8	Express the square number 5^2 as sum of two consecutive integers (1) $10 + 15$ (2) $20 + 5$ (3) $16 + 9$ (4) $12 + 13$	(4) $12 + 13$
9	Which of the following can be a perfect square? (1) A number ending in 3 or 7 (2) A number ending with odd number of zeros (3) A number ending with even number of zeros (4) A number ending in 2.	(1)
10	Which of the following will have 6 at unit place? (1) 19^2 (2) 11^2 (3) 24^2 (4) 13^2	(3) 24^2
11	A perfect square can never have the following digit at ones place. (1) 1 (2) 6 (3) 5 (4) 3	(4) 3
12	Pythagorean triplet whose smallest member 12 is (1) 12, 35, 37 (2) 12, 15, 18 (3) 12, 18, 24 (4) 12, 24, 36	(1) 12, 35, 37
13	Area of a square plot is 2401m^2 , the side of the square plot is.... (1) 39m (2) 49m (3) 41m (4) 51m	(2) .49m
14	The length of a diagonal of a rectangle with dimensions 20m by 15m is... (1) 25m (2) 35m (3) 5m (4) 20m	(1) 25m
15	Find the greatest four-digit number that is a perfect square. (1) 9990 (2) 9801 (3) 9999 (4) None of these	(2) 9801

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	How many natural numbers lie between 6^2 and 7^2 ? (1) 13 (2) 10 (3) 11 (4) 12	(1) 13

2	Which of the following is not a perfect square? (1) 9212 (2) 9291 (3) 9216 (4) 9236	(3) 9216
3	The value of $\sqrt{1200} + \sqrt{625}$ (1) 25 (2) 35 (3) 45 (4) 55	(2) 35
4	A square board has an area of 841 square units. How long is each side of the board? (1) 21 units (2) 27 units (3) 29 units (4) 31 units	(3) 29 units
5	There are 3300 children in a school. For a Republic Day drill they have to stand in such a manner that the number of rows is equal to number of columns. How many children would be left out in this arrangement . (1) 50 (2) 35 (3) 51 (4) 55	(3) 51
6	Pythagorean triplet whose smallest member 16 is (1) 16, 32, 34 (2) 8, 32, 34 (3) 16, 63, 65 (4) 16, 32, 48	(3) 16, 63, 65
7	Given that $\sqrt{5625} = 75$, the value of $\sqrt{0.5625} + \sqrt{56.25}$ is: (1) 82.5 (2) 8.25 (3) 6.25 (4) 75.05	(2) 8.25
8	If the area of a rectangular field whose length is twice its breadth is 2450m^2 , the perimeter of the field is..... (1) 205m (2) 315m (3) 245m (4) 210m	(4) 210m
9	During a mass drill exercise, 6250 students of different schools are arranged in rows such that the number of students in each row is equal to the number of rows. In doing so, the instructor finds out that 9 children are left out, the number of children in each row of the square is.... (1) 59 (2) 79 (3) 62 (4) 50	(2) 79
10	A 5.5m long ladder is leaned against a wall. The ladder reaches the wall to a height of 4.4m. Find the distance between the wall and the foot of the ladder. (1) 2.5m (2) 3.5m (3) 4.5m (4) 3.3m	(4) 3.3m

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:– 6

CHAPTER NAME: – CUBE AND CUBE ROOTS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The smallest number, by which 675 is multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube, is: (1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 40 (4) 125	(2) 5
2	Difference of two perfect cubes is 189. If the cube root of the smaller of the two numbers is 3, then the cube root of the larger number is.... (1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 7	(3) 6
3	Three numbers are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 and the sum of their cubes is 4500, the number (1) 4, 8, 12 (2) 5, 1, 15 (3) 6, 12, 18 (4) 7, 14, 21	(2) 5, 1, 15
4	Volume of a cube of side 9a is _____ (1) $81a^3$ (2) $18a^3$ (3) $36a^3$ (4) $729a^3$	(4) $729a^3$
5	The value of $5^3\sqrt{2197}$ is: (1) 10985 (2) 440 (3) 65 (4) 97	(3) 65
6	When the square of a number is subtracted from the cube of the same number, it becomes 100. Find the number. (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 5	(4) 5
7	Which of the following is correct? (1) Cube of a negative number is always positive. (2) Cube of a negative number is always negative. (3) Cube of a negative number may be positive or negative. (4) All of the above	(2)

8	Which of the following is the cube root of $-64/243$? (1) $7/4$ (2) $-7/4$ (3) $4/7$ (4) $-4/7$	(4)
9	The value of $\sqrt[3]{343} \times \sqrt[3]{-64}$ (1) 28 (2)- 18 (3)-28 (4) 18	(3)-28
10	If $337A$ is a perfect cube, then the value of A is.... (1) 3 (2)- 5 (3)8 (4) 5	(4) 5
11	Two cubes have volume in the ratio 1:27. The ratio of the area of the face of one to that of the other is..... (1) 3:9 (2)1:9 (3)1:6 (4) 1:18	(2)1:9
12	The Volume of a cubical box is 32.768 cubic meters. The length of one side of the box is (1) 3.1m (2)3.2m (3) 3.3m (4) 3.4m	(2)3.2m
13	The volume of cubical box is $216m^3$. The length of the longest rod that can be placed in the box is (1) 6m (2) $6\sqrt{2}m$ (3) $6\sqrt{3}m$ (4) 12m	(3) $6\sqrt{3}m$
14	The smallest number by which 8788 must be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube is (1) 4 (2)12 (3)16 (4) 32	(1) 4
15	The cube root of 1.331 is (1)0.11 (2) 0.011 (3) 11 (4) 1.1	(4)1.1

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following numbers is not a perfect cube? (1) 216 (2) 567 (3) 125 (4) 343	(2) 567
2	Cube of a number ending in 7 will end in the digit _____ (1) 9 (2) 7 (3) 3 (4) 8	(3) 3

3	What is the smallest number by which 1375 should be divided so that the quotient may be a perfect cube ? (1) 11 (2) 7 (3) 75 (4) 25	(1) 11
4	Difference of two perfect cubes is 387. If the cube root of the smaller of the two numbers is 5, then the cube root of the larger number is.... (1) 8 (2) 7 (3) 16 (4) 13	(1) 8
5	Volume of a cube of side $13x$ is _____ (1) $39x^3$ (2) $529x^3$ (3) $2197x^3$ (4) $169x^3$	(3) $2197x^3$
6	The value of $4^3\sqrt{1000}$ is..... (1) 400 (2) 40 (3) 10 (4) 4	(2) 40
7	The value of $^3\sqrt{-512} \times ^3\sqrt{-125}$..... (1) 40 (2) - 40 (3) -637 (4) 387	(1) 40
8	The volume of cubical box is $1000m^3$. The length of the longest rod that can be laced in the box is ... (1) 100m (2) $10\sqrt{3}m$ (3) $10\sqrt{6}m$ (4) 1000m	(2) $10\sqrt{3}m$
9	By what least number must 21600 be multiplied to make it a perfect cube... (1) 6 (2) 10 (3) 30 (4) 60	(2) 10
10	What is $^3\sqrt{389017}$? (1) 73 (2) 75 (3) 77 (4) 79	(1) 73

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.: – 7

CHAPTER NAME: – COMPARING QUANTITIES

CLASSWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1	9 is 25% of which number? (1) 18 (2) 36 (3)45 (4) 63	(2) 36
2	If 90% of x is 315 km, then the value of x is (1) 325 km (2) 350km (3)375km (4)320km	(2) 350km
3	Suppose for principal P, rate r% and time t, the simple interest is S and compound interest is C, consider the possibilities (1) $C > S$ (2) $C = S$ (3) $C < S$ (a)only 1 is correct (b)either1 or 2 is correct (c) either2 or 3 is correct (d) only 3 is correct	(a)only 1 is correct
4	To gain 25% after allowing a discount of 10%, the shopkeeper must mark the price of the article which cost him Rs 360 as (1) Rs 500 (2) Rs 450 (3)Rs 460 (4) Rs 486	(1) Rs 500
5	If a % is the discount percent on market price then discount is (1) $\frac{x}{a} \times 100$ (2) $\frac{a}{x} \times 100$ (3) $x \times \frac{a}{100}$ (4) $\frac{100}{xa}$	(3) $x \times \frac{a}{100}$

6	Aashima took a loan of ₹1,00,000 at 12 % per annum compounded half yearly. She paid Rs 1,12,360. If $(1.06)^2$ is equals to 1.1236, then the period for which she took the loan is (1) 2 yr (2) 1 yr (3) 6 months (4) 1.5 yr	(2) 1 yr
7	For calculation of interest compounded half yearly, keeping the principal same which one of the following is true? (1) double the given annual rate and half the given number of years (2) double the given annual rate as well as the given number of years (3) Half the given annual rate as well as the given number of years (4) half the given annual rate and double the given number of years	(4) half the given annual rate and double the given number of years
8	A bought a tape recorder for ₹8000 and sold it to B. B in turn sold it to C each earning a profit of 20%. Which of the following is true? (1) A and B earn the same profit (2) A earns more profit than B (3) A earns less profit than B (4) cannot be determined	(3) A earns less profit than B
9	Latika bought a teapot for ₹120 and a set of cups for ₹400. She sold teapot at a profit of 5% and cups at a loss of 5%. The amount received by her is (1) ₹494 (2) ₹546 (3) ₹506 (4) ₹534	(3) ₹506
10	A sum is taken for 2 years at 16% per annum. If interest is compounded after every months, the number of times for which interest is charged in 2 years is (1) 8 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 9	(1) 8
11	Shyama purchases a scooter costing ₹36450 and the rate of sales tax is 9%, then the total amount paid by her is (1) ₹36490.50 (2) ₹39730.50 (3) ₹36454.50 (4) ₹33169.50	(2) ₹39730.50
12	40% of $[100 - 20\% \text{ of } 300]$ is equals to (1) 20 (2) 16 (3) 140 (4) 64	(2) 16.
13	The ratio 4:25 is converted to percentage is: (1) 8% (2) 4% (3) 16% (4) 25%	(3) 16%

14	A toy marked at ₹40 is available for ₹32. What percent discount is given on the market price? (1) 10% (2) 20% (3) 25% (4) 40%	(2) 20%
15	A single discount which is equivalent to 2 successive discounts of 20% and 10% (1) 30% (2) 28% (3) 18% (4) 10%	(2) 28%

HOMEWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1	If $\frac{7}{3}\%$ of a number is 147, then the number is: (1) 63 (2) 3700 (3) 6300 (4) 37	(3) 6300
2	There are 1275 trees in Chaudhary farm. Out of these 36% trees are of fruits. How many trees are of fruits are there in Chaudhary farm: (1) 459 (2) 549 (3) 945 (4) 954	(1) 459
3	Sachin purchases a bat for ₹660 including sales tax. If the rate of sales tax is 10%, then the selling price of the bat is (1) ₹580 (2) ₹590 (3) ₹600 (4) ₹610	(3) ₹600
4	Suppose a certain sum doubles in 2 years at $r\%$ rate of simple interest per annum or at $R\%$ rate of interest per annum compounded annually, we have (1) $r < R$ (2) $R > r$ (3) $R = r$ (4) cannot be determined	(2) $R > r$
5	Avinash bought an electric iron for ₹900 and sold it at a gain of 10%. He sold another electric iron at 5% loss which was bought for ₹1200. On the transaction, he has a (1) Profit of ₹75 (2) loss of ₹75 (3) profit of ₹30 (4) loss of Rs 30	(3) profit of ₹30
6	Which is better offer: 2 successive discounts of 10% and 8% or a single discount of 18% (1) 2 successive discounts of 10% and 8% (2) a single discount of 18% (3) Both are same option (4) none of these	(2) a single discount of 18%

7	By selling 50 items, a shopkeeper lost the amount equal to the selling price of 10 items. His lost percent is (1) $\frac{30}{7}\%$ (2) $\frac{40}{3}\%$ (4) $\frac{50}{3}\%$ (3) $\frac{25}{3}\%$ (4) $\frac{50}{3}\%$	
8	The buying price of 5 kg guava, at the rate of rupees 20 per kg with 5% sales tax on the purchase is (1) ₹22 (2) ₹23 (3) ₹24 (4) none of these	
9	If $\frac{22}{7}\%$ of a number is 308, then the number is (1) 9600 (2) 9800 (3) 8800 (4) 4900	(2) 9800
10	Ten times a number is how much % increase in the number: (1) 600 (2) 500 (3) 900 (4) 1000	(3) 900

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:-8

CHAPTER NAME:-ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS AND IDENTITIES

CLASSWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1	Product of $15x^2y$ and $(-4x)$ is (1) $15x^2y$ (2) $-60x^2y$ (3) $-60x^3y$ (4) $-60x^3y^2$	(3) $-60x^3y$
2	Which of the following is obtained by subtracting x^2-y^2 from y^2-x^2 (1) $-2(x^2-y^2)$ (2) $-2(x^2+y^2)$ (3) $2(x^2-y^2)$ (4) $2(x^2+y^2)$	(3) $2(x^2-y^2)$
3	$(2x+3)(3x-1)=?$ (1) $6x^2+8x-3$ (2) $6x^2+7x-3$ (3) $6x^2-7x-3$ (4) $6x^2-7x+3$	(2) $6x^2+7x-3$
4	What is the value of $5x^{25} - 3x^{32} + 2x^{-12}$ at $x=1$? (1) 0 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) none of these	(3) 4
5	What degree does $x^3 - x^2y^2 - 8y^2 + 2$ have? (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 7	(3) 4
6	XYA is what type of polynomial? (1) Monomial (2) Binomial (3) Trinomial (4) none of these	(1) Monomial
7	Volume of rectangular boxes with the length, breadth and height resp as $x, 2y, 3z$ (1) $3xyz$ (2) $3x^2yz$ (3) $6xyz$ (4) $36xyz$	(3) $6xyz$

8	Multiplication of $a^2-9,4a$ (1) a^3-12a (2) $4a^3-22a$ (3) a^3-16 (4) $4a^3-36a$	(4) $4a^3-36a$
9	The number of like terms in $a^2bc, a^2cba^2, a^2bca^2, -24ba^2c$ is (1) 4 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) none of these	(1) 4
10	The perimeter of a rectangle with length $2l^2m^2$ and breadth $3l^2m^2$ is (1) $6l^3m^3$ (2) $10l^2m^2$ (3) $2l^3m$ (4) $10l^2m^3$	(2) $10l^2m^2$
11	The volume of a cube of side $6xyz^2$ is: (1) $36xyz^2$ (2) $216x^3y^3z^3$ (3) $26xyz^2$ (4) $216x^3y^3z^6$	(4) $216x^3y^3z^6$
12	The value of $(b - c)(b + c) + (c - a)(c + a) + (a - b)(a + b)$ is: (1) $b + c + a$ (2) $b^2 + c^2 + a^2$ (3) $b^2 + ca + ab$ (4) 0	(4) 0
13	The product of a monomial and binomial is: (1) monomial (2) Binomial (3) trinomial (4) none of these	(2) Binomial
14	The LCM of $7x^3yz$ and $343xyz^3$ (1) $7x^2yz^2$ (2) $7xyz^3$ (3) $7x^3yz$ (4) $7xyz$	(4) $7xyz$
15	The difference of the squares of consecutive numbers is their: (1) difference (2) sum (3) 0 (4) none of these	(2) sums

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	HCF of $16x^2$ and $24x^2y$ is (1) $4x^2$ (2) $8x^2y$ (3) $8x^2$ (4) $4x^2y$	(3) $8x^2$

2	The product of $7x$ and $(x-y)$ for $x=1$ and $y=-1$ (1) -14 (2) 14 (3) 7 (4) 0	(2) 14
3	In a polynomial, the exponents of the variables are always (1) integers (2) positive integers (3) non-negative integers (4) non-positive integers	(3) non-negative integers
4	Square of $9x-7xy$ is (1) $81x^2+49x^2y^2$ (2) $81x^2-49x^2y^2$ (3) $81x^2+49x^2y^2-126x^2y$ (4) $81x^2+49x^2y^2-63x^2y$	(3) $81x^2+49x^2y^2-126x^2y$
5	Factorised form of $p^2-17p-38$ (1) $(p-19)(p+2)$ (2) $(p-19)(p-2)$ (3) $(p+19)(p+2)$ (4) $(p+19)(p-2)$	(1) $(p-19)(p+2)$
6	Which is the like term of $36abc^2$? (1) $2 \times 18 \times a \times a \times b \times c \times c$ (2) $3 \times 13 \times a \times b \times c \times c \times c$ (3) $3 \times 17 \times a \times c \times b \times c$ (4) $4 \times 5 \times b \times c \times b \times a \times a$	(3) $3 \times 17 \times a \times c \times b \times c$
7	Multiplication of monomials $x^2, (-x)^3, (-x)^4$ is equal to: (1) $-x^9$ (2) x^9 (3) $-x^{24}$ (4) x^{24}	(2) x^9
8	The value of $(x-y)(x+y) + (y-z)(y+z) + (z-x)(z+x)$ is: (1) $x+y+z$ (2) $x^2+y^2+z^2$ (3) $xy+yz+zx$ (4) 0	(4) 0
9	On simplifying $-xy+4x^3-2x^2+6xy-2x^3+4x^2$, we get (1) $5x^3-2x^2+2xy$ (2) $4x^3+5xy-2x^2$ (3) $2x^3+2x^2+5xy$ (4) none of these	(3) $2x^3+2x^2+5xy$
10	2^7 is common factor of the expressions: (1) $12a^2b, 15ab^2(2) 5xy, 10x$ (3) $10x^2, -18x^3, 14x^4$ (4) $33y, -22z$	(3) $10x^2, -18x^3, 14x^4$

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

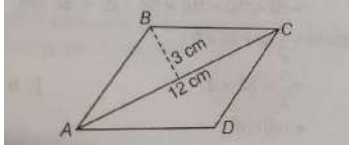
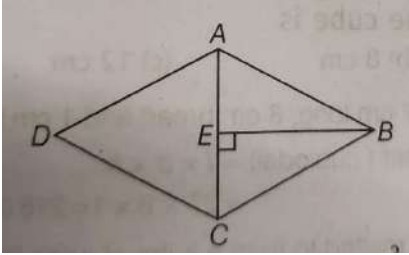
SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.: -9

CHAPTER NAME:-MENSURATION

CLASSWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1	A circle of maximum possible size is cut from a square sheet of board. Subsequently, a square of maximum possible size is cut from the resultant circle what will be the area of the final square? (1) $\frac{3}{4}$ of original square (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ of original square (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ of original square (4) $\frac{1}{3}$ of original square	(2) $\frac{1}{2}$ of original square
2	A cube of side 5 is painted on all its faces. If it is sliced into one cubic centimeter cubes, then how many one cubic centimeter cubes will have exactly one of their faces painted? (1) 27 (2) 42 (3) 54 (4) 142	(3) 54
3	What is the area (in square units) of the largest triangle, that can be fitted into a rectangle of length l units and width w units? (1) $\frac{LW}{2}$ (2) $\frac{LW}{3}$ (3) $\frac{LW}{6}$ (4) $\frac{LW}{4}$	(1) $\frac{LW}{2}$
4	If the height of a cylinder becomes $\frac{1}{4}$ of the original height and the radius is doubled, then which of the following will be true? (1) volume of cylinder will be doubled (2) space volume of cylinder will remain unchanged (3) volume of cylinder will be halved (4) volume of cylinder will be 1/4 of the original volume	(2) space volume of cylinder will remain unchanged
5	A Regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle of radius r. The perimeter of the regular hexagon is (1) 3r (2) 6r (3) 9r (4) 12r	(2) 6r

6	The dimensions of a godown are 40 m, 25 m, 10 m. If it is filled with cuboidal box each of dimensions $2\text{ m} \times 1.25\text{ m} \times 1\text{ m}$, then find the number of boxes will be (1) 1800 (2) 2000 (3) 4000 (4) 8000	(3) 4000
7	The figure ABCD is a quadrilateral, in which $AB = CD$ and $BC = AD$. Its area is (1) 72cm^2 (2) 36cm^2 (3) 24cm^2 (4) 18cm^2 	(2) 36cm^2
8	What is the area of rhombus ABCD below if $AC = 6\text{ cm}$ and $BE = 4\text{ cm}$  (1) 36cm^2 (2) 16cm^2 (3) 24cm^2 (4) 13cm^2	(3) 24cm^2
9	A covered wooden box has the inner measures as 115 cm, 75 cm and 35 cm and thickness of wood as 2.5 cm. The volume of the wood is (1) 85000cm^3 (2) 80000cm^3 (3) 82125cm^3 (4) 84000cm^3	(3) 82125cm^3
10	The ratio of radii of 2 cylinders is 1:2 and heights are in the ratio 2:3. The ratio of their volumes is (1) 1:6 (2) 1:9 (3) 1:3 (4) 2:9	(1) 1:6
11	2 cubes have volumes in the ratio 1:64. The ratio of areas of a face of first cube to that of the other is (1) 1:4 (2) 1:8 (3) 1:16 (4) 1:32	(3) 1:16
12	Ramesh has 3 containers. (i) One cylindrical container a having radius r and height H. (ii) cylindrical container b having radius $2R$ and height $\frac{1}{2}H$. (iii) cuboidal container C having dimensions are into are into H	(3) C, A, B

	The arrangement of containers in the increasing order of their volumes is (1) A,B,C (2) B,C,A (3) C,A,B (4) cannot be arranged	
13	The heights of 2 right circular cylinders are the same. Their volumes are respective $16\pi\text{m}^3$. The ratio of their base radii is (1) 16:81 (2) 4:9 (3) 2:3 (4) 9:4	(2) 4:9
14	A cylindrical box has ____ curved surface and ____ circular faces, which are identical. (1) one, one (2) one, two (3) two, one (4) two, two	(2) one, two
15	The height of a cuboid whose volume is 275 cm^3 and base area is 25 cm^2 is: (1) 10cm (2) 11cm (3) 12cm (4) 13cm	(2) 11cm

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The area of a parallelogram is 60cm^2 and one of its altitudes is 5cm. The length of its corresponding side is (1) 12cm (2) 6cm (3) 4cm (4) 2cm	(1) 12cm
2	If the height of a cuboid becomes zero, it will take the shape of a (1) cube (2) parallelogram (3) circle (4) rectangle	(4) rectangle
3	A regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle of radius r. The perimeter of regular hexagon (1) 3π (2) 6π (3) 9π (4) 12π	(2) 6π
4	If the radius of a cylinder is tripled but its curved surface area is unchanged, then its height will be (1) tripled (2) constant (3) $\frac{1}{6}$ th (4) $\frac{1}{3}$rd	(4) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd

5	The diagonal of a face of a cube is $\sqrt{2}m$. Find it then its volume is (1) $3m^3$ (2) $1m^3$ (3) $3cm^3$ (4) $\sqrt[3]{3} m^3$	(2) $1m^3$
6	If x units are added to the length of the radius of a circle, what is the number of units by which the circumference of the circle is increased? (1) $2r$ (2) $2x$ (3) $2\pi x$ (4) $2\pi(r+x)$	(3) $2\pi x$
7	8 persons can stay in a cubical room. If each person requires $27m^3$ of air. The side of the cube is (1) $6m$ (2) $4m$ (3) $3m$ (4) $2m$	(1) $6m$
8	The ratio of radii of 2 right circular cylinder is $1:2$ and ratio of their heights is $4:1$. The ratio of their volumes is: (1) $1:1$ (2) $1:2$ (3) $2:1$ (4) $1:4$	(1) $1:1$
9	A cube of side $4cm$ is cut into $1cm$ cubes. What is the ratio of the surface areas of the original cubes and cut out cubes (1) $1:2$ (2) $1:3$ (3) $1:4$ (4) $1:6$	(3) $1:4$
10	How many small cubes with edge of $20cm$ can just be accommodated in a cubical box of $2m$ edge? (1) 10 (2) 100 (3) 1000 (4) 10000	(3) 1000

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:-10

CHAPTER NAME:-EXPONENTS AND POWERS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	In the expression a^m ; a is called (a) Exponents (b) Base (c) Power (d) None of the these	(b) base
2	The value of the expression $a^{-2} \times a^2 \times b^{-2} \times b^2$ will be (a) $a^{-4} \times b^4$ (b) $a^4 \times b^{-4}$ (c) 0 (d) 1	(d) 1
3	If the value of $x = 1$ and $y = 2$ then the value of $\frac{x^{-3} \times y^{-4}}{y^{-8} \times x^2}$ is (a) 32 (b) -32 (c) -16 (d) 16	(b) -16
4	If $a^m = a^n$ then (a) $m > n$ (b) $m < n$ (c) $m = n$ (d) None of these	(c) $m = n$
5	If $a^m \times a^n = a^{21}$ and $n = 7$ then value of m is (a) $m = 3$ (b) $m = 7$ (c) $m = 15$ (d) $m = 14$	(d) $m = 14$
6	If $a^m \times a^{-n} = a^8$ and $m = 4$ then the value of n is (a) $n = -4$ (b) $n = 4$ (c) $n = -8$ (d) $n = 8$	(a) $n = -4$
7	If $2^x = 32$ then the value of x is (a) $x = 4$ (b) $x = 5$ (c) $x = -4$ (d) $x = -5$	(b) $x = 5$ (c)

8	If $(3^x)^y = 24$ and $x = 6$ then the value of y is (a) $y = 4$ (b) $y = 18$ (c) $y = 30$ (d) None of these	(a) $y = 4$
9	The value of expression $\frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-2} \times \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}$ is (a) -1 (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) 1 (d) $\frac{-2}{3}$	(c) 1
10	Which of these is equal to $\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{-4}$ (a) $\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^4$ (b) $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{-4}$ (c) $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4$ (d) None of these	(c) $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4$
11	The distance between the Earth and the Sun is approximately 149,600,000 km. This distance in standard form will be (a) 1.496×10^8 km (b) 14.96×10^7 km (c) 149.6×10^6 km (d) 1496×10^5 km	(a) 1.496×10^8 km
12	Expressing the number 5×10^{-5} in usual form the number will become (a) 0.000005 (b) 0.00005 (c) 0.005 (d) 0.0005	(b) 0.00005
13	The mass of a proton is approximately 0.000000000000000000000000167 kg. The mass in standard form will be (a) 1.67×10^{-27} kg (b) 16.7×10^{-2} kg (c) 167×10^{-25} kg (d) 1670×10^{-24} kg	(a) 1.67×10^{-27} kg
14	The standard form for 243000000 is (a) 2.43×10^8 (b) 2.43×10^7 (c) 243×10^8 (d) 243×10^7	(a) 2.43×10^8
15	The usual form for 5.03×10^6 is (a) 50300000 (b) 503000000 (c) 5030000 (d) 50300	(c) 5030000

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The value of 5^0 is (a) 5 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 10	(c) 1

2	The value of $(3^4)^2$ is (a) 3^6 (b) 3^8 (c) 9^4 (d) 3^2	(b) 3^8
3	If $a^m \times a^n = a^{12}$ and $m = 7$ then value of n is (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 12	(a) 5
4	2^{-3} can be written as (a) -8 (b) 8 (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) 0	(c) $\frac{1}{8}$
5	The value of $(a \times b)^m$ is (a) $a^m + b^m$ (b) $a \times b^m$ (c) $a^m \times b$ (d) $a^m \times b^m$	(d) $a^m \times b^m$
6	The value of the expression $2^4 \times 2^{-2}$ is (a) 2^2 (b) 2^8 (c) 2^6 (d) 2^{-8}	(a) 2^2
7	The value of $\frac{(2^{-3} \times 5^2)}{(5^{-2} \times 2^2)}$ is (a) $(2^{-5} \times 5^{-4})$ (b) $(2^{-1} \times 5^4)$ (c) $2^{-5} \times 5^4$ (d) 2^0	(b) $(2^{-1} \times 5^4)$
8	The standard form of 1,00,00,000 is (a) 10^6 (b) 10^7 (c) 10^5 (d) 10^8	(b) 10^7
9	The standard form of 0.000000016 will be (a) 1.6×10^8 (b) 1.6×10^7 (c) 16×10^8 (d) 16×10^7	(a) 1.6×10^8
10	The usual value of 243.43×10^5 will be (a) 24343000 (b) 243430000 (c) 2434300 (d) 24343	(a) 24343000

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.:-11

CHAPTER NAME:--DIRECT AND INVERSE PROPORTIONS

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	If two quantities are in direct proportion, which of the following must remain constant? (a) Their sum (b) Their ratio (c) Their difference (d) Their product	(b) Their ratio
2	A car uses 8 liters of petrol to travel 120 km. How much petrol will it use to travel 300 km? (a) 18 liters (b) 20 liters (c) 25 liters (d) 30 liters	(b) 20 liters
3	Which of the following scenarios is an example of inverse proportion? a) The number of hours worked and the amount of wages earned. b) The speed of a vehicle and the time taken to cover a fixed distance c) The number of items purchased and the total cost. d) The quantity of petrol and the distance traveled.	(b) The speed of a vehicle and the time taken to cover a fixed distance
4	If 4 workers complete a task in 12 days, how many workers are required to complete the same task in 6 days? (a) 8 workers (b) 6 workers (c) 10 workers (d) 12 workers	(a) 8 workers
5	A map has a scale of 1 cm : 50 km. What is the actual distance represented by 3.5 cm on the map? (a) 150 km (b) 250 km (c) 200 km (d) 175 km	(d) 175 km

14	Which of the following is a property of inverse proportion? (a) The sum of the two quantities is constant (b) The difference between the two quantities is constant (c) The ratio of the two quantities is constant (d) The product of the two quantities is constant.	(d) The product of the two quantities is constant.
15	If the height of a tree doubles, what happens to the length of its shadow under the same conditions? (a) Halves (b) Doubles (c) Triples (d) No change	(b) Doubles

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	If 5 machines can complete a task in 20 hours, how long will it take for 10 machines to complete the same task? (a) 10 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 15 hours (d) 20 hours	(a) 10 hours
2	A recipe requires 3 cups of flour for 4 servings. How many cups of flour are needed for 10 servings? (a) 7.5 cups (b) 6 cups (c) 10 cups (d) 12.5 cups	(a) 7.5 cups
3	Which pair of quantities is inversely proportional? (a) Distance and time at constant speed. (b) Number of books and the total cost. (c) Speed and time at constant distance. (d) Height and shadow length.	(c) Speed and time at constant distance
4	The cost of 2 kg of rice is ₹80. What is the cost of 7 kg of rice? (a) ₹160 (b) ₹240 (c) ₹280 (d) ₹320	(c) ₹280
5	If a worker earns ₹250 per day, how much will they earn in 15 days? (a) ₹3000 (b) ₹3500 (c) ₹4000 (d) ₹4500	(d) ₹4500
6	A clock's minute hand moves 6° per minute. How many degrees will it move in 45 minutes? (a) 180° (b) 270° (c) 300° (d) 360°	(b) 270°

7	If 100 books cost ₹2000, how much do 25 books cost? (a) ₹250 (b) ₹500 (c) ₹750 (d) ₹1000	(b) ₹500
8	Which statement is true about two quantities in direct proportion? (a) Both quantities increase at the same rate (b) The product of the two quantities remains constant (c) One quantity increases, and the other decreases. (d) Their ratio changes constantly	(a) Both quantities increase at the same rate
9	A vehicle consumes 5 liters of fuel to travel 60 km. How much fuel is needed to travel 180 km? (a) 10 liters (b) 25 liters (c) 20 liters (d) 15 liters	(b) 15 liters
10	If 6 people can paint a house in 9 days, how many people are required to do it in 3 days? (a) 18 people (b) 12 people (c) 9 people (d) 15 people	(a) 18 people

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO. – 12

CHAPTER NAME - FACTORISATION

CLASSWORK

Q NO	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is the common factor of $21x^2y$ and $35xy^2$? (1) 7 (2) xy (3) $7xy$ (4) $7xy^2$.	(3) $7xy$
2	Which of the following are the factors of $1 - x^2$? (i) $(x + 1)(x - 1)$ (ii) $(1 - x)(1 + x)$ (iii) $(1 - x)(1 - x)$ (iv) $(1 + x)(1 + x)$.	(ii) $(1 - x)(1 + x)$
3	Which of the following is the common factor of: $5xy$, $3pqr$ and $40xyz$? (i) 5 (ii) 0 (iii) xy (iv) 1	(iv) 1
4	Which of the following is the quotient obtained on dividing $-18xyz^2$ by $-3xz$? (i) $6Yz$ (ii) $-6yz$ (iii) $6xy^2$ (iv) $6xy$	(i) $6Yz$
5	Which of the following is the quotient obtained on dividing $(x^2 - b)(x - a)$ by $-(x - a)$? $\frac{-(x^2 - b)}{(x - a)}$ (i) $(x^2 - b)$ (ii) $\frac{-(x^2 - b)}{(x - a)}$ (iii) $-(x^2 - b)$ (iv) $-(x + a)$	(iii) $-(x^2 - b)$
6	Which of the following are the factors of $a^2 + ab + bc + ca$? (i) $(a+b)(a+c)$ (ii) $(a+b)(a-c)$ (iii) $(a+b)(a+b)$ (iv) $(c+b)(a+c)$	(i) $(a+b)(a+c)$
7	$(y - x)(y + x)$ is equal to which of the following: (i) $y^2 - yx$ (ii) $yx - x^2$ (iii) $y^2 - x^2$ (iv) $x^2 - y^2$	

8	Which of the following are the factors of $a^2 + ab + bc + ca$ (i) $(b + c)(c + a)$ (ii) $(a + b)(a + c)$ (iii) $a(a + b + c)$ (iv) $(a + b)(b + c)$.	(iv) $(a + b)(b + c)$.
9	Which of the following is the factorisation of $x^3 - x$? (i) $x(x - x^2)$ (ii) $x[(1 + x)(1 - x)]$ (iii) $x(x^2 - x)$ (iv) $x[(x + 1)(x - 1)]$	(iii) $x(x^2 - x)$
10	Which of the following is equal to $x^3 - 225x$ (i) $x(1 - 15x)(1 + 15x)$ (ii) $x(x - 15)(x + 15)$ (iii) $x(1 - 15x)(1 - 15x)$ (iv) $x(1 + 15x)(1 - 15x)$.	(ii) $x(x - 15)(x + 15)$
11	The factors of $49p^2 - 36$ are: A. $(7p+6)^2$ B. $(7p-6)^2$ C. $(7p - 6)(7p + 6)$ D. None of the above	C. $(7p - 6)(7p + 6)$
12	The factors of $m^2 - 256$ are: A. $(m + 4)^2$ B. $(m - 4)^2$ C. $(m - 4)(m+4)$ D. $(m+16)(m-16)$.	D. $(m+16)(m-16)$.
13	Divide $(7x^2 + 14x) \div (x + 2)$ (i) $7x$ (ii) $14x$ (iii) $6x^2$ (iv) $7x^2$	(i) $7x$
14	Divide $z(5z^2 - 80)$ by $5z(z + 4)$ (i) $(z + 4)$ (ii) $(z - 4)$ (iii) $(z + 4)^2$ (iv) $(z - 4)^2$	(ii) $(z - 4)$
15	Factorise : $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ (i) $(a + b)$ (ii) $(a-b)(a + b)$ (iii) $(a + b)^2$ (iv) $(a - b)^2$	(iii) $(a + b)^2$

HOMEWORK

Q NO	Question	Answer
1	The factorisation of $12a^2b + 15ab^2$ gives: A. $3ab(4ab+5)$ B. $3ab(4a+5b)$ C. $3a(4a+5b)$ D. $3b(4a + 5b)$	B. $3ab(4a+5b)$

2	The factorisation of $12x+36$ is A. $12(x+3)$ B. $12(3x)$ C. $12(3x+1)$ D. $x(12+36x)$	A. $12(x+3)$
3	On factorising $14pq + 35pqr$, we get: A. $pq(14+35r)$ B. $p(14q+35qr)$ C. $q(14p+35pr)$ D. $7pq(2+5r)$	D. $7pq(2+5r)$
4	The factors of $6xy - 4y + 6 - 9x$ are: A. $(3x + 2)(2y + 3)$ B. $(3x - 2)(2y - 3)$ C. $(3x - 2)(2y + 3)$ D. $(3x - 2)(2y - 3)$	B. $(3x - 2)(2y - 3)$
5	The factors of $x^2+xy+8x+8y$ are: A. $(x+y)(x+8)$ B. $(2x+y)(x+8)$ C. $(x+2y)(x+8)$ D. $(x+y)(2x+8)$	A. $(x+y)(x+8)$
6	The common factor of a^3b^3 and ab^2 is: A. a^2b^2 B. ab^2 C. a^2b D. ab	B. ab^2
7	The common factor of a^3b^2 and a^4b is: A. a^4b^2 B. a^4b C. a^3b^2 D. a^3b	D. a^3b
8	The common factor $12a$ and 30 is: A. 6 B. 12 C. 30 D. $6a$	A. 6
9	The factorisation of $8x + 4y$ is: A. $8(x+4y)$ B. $4(2x+4y)$ C. $8(x+y)$ D. $4(2x+y)$	D. $4(2x+y)$
10	The factors of $3m^2 + 9m + 6$ are: A. $(m + 1)(m + 2)$ B. $3(m + 1)(m + 2)$ C. $6(m + 1)(m + 2)$ D. $9(m + 1)(m + 2)$	B. $3(m + 1)(m + 2)$

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NO.: -13

CHAPTER NAME:-INTRODUCTION TO GRAPHS

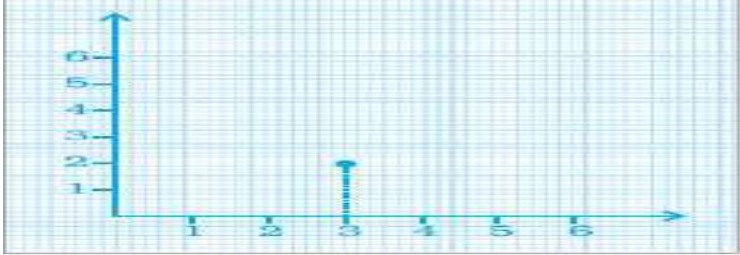
CLASSWORK

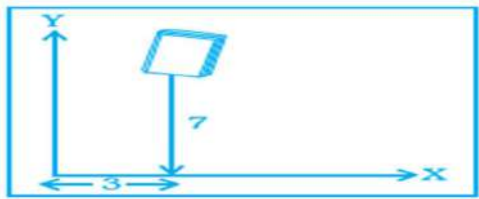
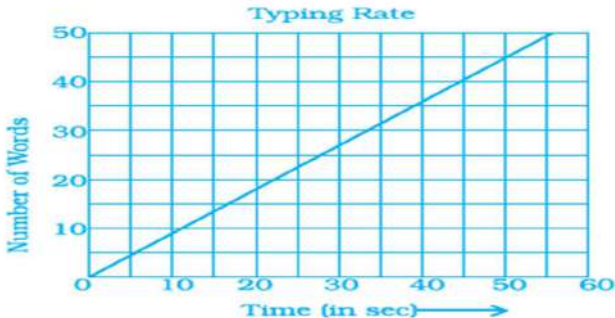
Q NO	Question	Answer
1	A _____ is a bar graph that shows data in intervals. A. Bar-graph B. Pie-chart C. Histogram D. Line Graph	Answer: C
2	A graph that displays data that changes continuously over periods of time is called: A. Bar-graph B. Pie-chart C. Histogram D. Line Graph	Answer: D
3	A line graph which is a whole unbroken line is called a: A. Linear graph B. Pie-chart C. Histogram D. Bar-graph	Answer: A
4	Which point lies only on y-axis? A. (-2,0) B. (2,0) C. (0,-2) D. (2,-2)	Answer: C
5	The point (4,0) lies on which of the following? A. x-axis B. y-axis C. origin D. None of the above	Answer: A
6	The point (-2,-2) is: A. near to x-axis B. near to y-axis C. near to origin D. Equidistant from x-axis and y-axis.	Answer: D

	Below is the data of the number of men and women in a village for different years. Now based on this data answer the following MCQs with the correct option.  First bar represent number of man and second bar represent women	
7	How many men were there in the village in 2010? A. 500 B. 1000 C. 1500 D. 2000	Answer: B. 1000
8	In which year the population of women is the highest? A. 2005 B. 2010 C. 2015 D. 2020	Answer: D. 2020
9	When is the population of men, the minimum? A. 2005 B. 2010 C. 2015 D. 2020	Answer: A. 2005
10	In which year population of men is more than women? A. 2005 B. 2010 C. 2015 D. 2020	Answer: C. 2015
	The given graph (Fig 13.4) describes the distances of a car from a city P at different times when it is travelling from City P to City Q, which are 350 km apart. Study the graph and answer the following (q no 11 to 15) :	

	Distance from P (in km) ↑ Time →	
11	What information is given on the x axes? A time B. distance C. speed D. line	A. time`
12	From where and when did the car begin its journey? A. The car started from City Q at 8 a.m. B. The car started from City P at 8 a.m. C. The car started from City P at 9 p.m. D. The car started from City Q at 9 a.m	B. The car started from City P at 8 a.m.
13	(iii) How far did the car go in the first hour? A 30 km B. 40 km C. 50 km D. 55 km	C. 50 km
14	How far did the car go during (i) the 2nd hour? A 100 km B. 110 km C. 120 km D. 130 km	A 100 km
15	When did the car reach City Q? A 2 am B. 2 pm C. 3 am D. 3 pm	B. 2 pm

HOMEWORK

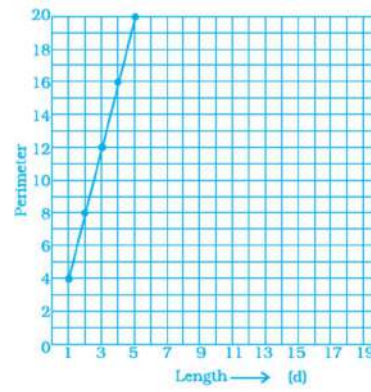
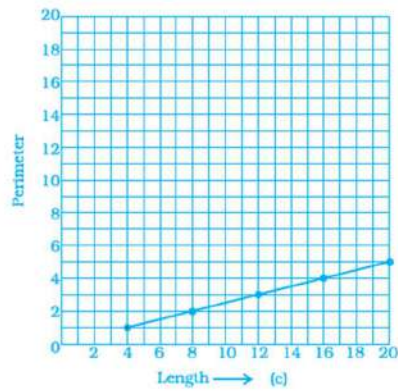
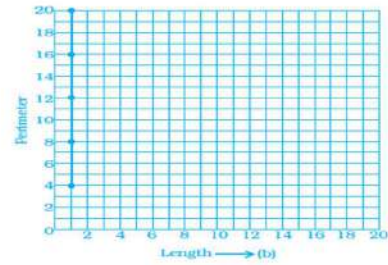
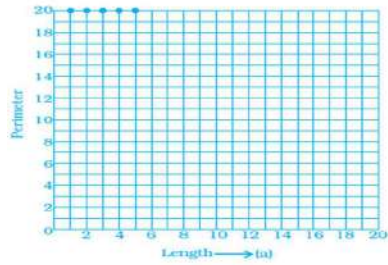
Q NO	Question	Answer
1	Comparison of parts of a whole may be done by a (a) Bar graph (b) pie chart (c) linear graph (d) line graph	(b) Pie chart
2	A graph that displays data that changes continuously over periods of time is (a) Bar graph (b) pie chart (c) histogram (d) line graph	(d) Line graph
3	In the given graph, the coordinates of point x are (a) (0, 2) (b) (2, 3) (c) (3, 2) (d) (3, 0) 	(c) (3, 2)
4	In the given graph, the letter that indicates the point (0, 3) is (a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) S 	(c) R

5	Point (3, 4) is at a distance of (a) 3 from both the axis (b) 4 from both the axis (c) 4 from the x axis and 3 from y axis (d) 3 from x axis and from y axis	(c) 4 from the x-axis and 3 from y-axis
6	A point which lies on both the axis is _____ (a) (0, 0) (b) (0, 1) (c) (1, 0) (d) (1, 1)	(a) (0, 0)
7	The coordinates of a point at a distance of 3 units from the x-axis and 6 units from the y-axis is (a) (0, 3) (b) (6, 0) (c) (3, 6) (d) (6, 3)	(d) (6, 3)
8	In the given figure, the position of the book on the table may be given by (a) (7, 3) (b) (3, 7) (c) (3, 3) (d) (7, 7) 	(b) (3, 7)
9	Data was collected on a student's typing rate, and the graph was drawn as shown below. Approximately how many words had this student typed in 30 seconds? (a) 20 (b) 24 (c) 28 (d) 34 	option (c) 28

10

Which graphs of the following represent the table below?

Length of Side of a Square	1	2	3	4	5
Perimeter	4	8	12	16	20



(d)

SCIENCE

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. – 1

CHAPTER NAME- CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why is it important to prepare the soil before sowing seeds? a) To kill insects b) To allow roots to penetrate the soil easily c) To remove water from soil d) To make the soil dry	b) To allow roots to penetrate the soil easily.
2	Weeding involves removal of unwanted and uncultivated plants called a) crop b) granaries c) seeds d) weeds	d) weeds
3	Which of the following is an essential step for growing crops? a) Adding stones to the soil b) Over-irrigation c) Harvesting the field only d) Sowing the seeds at the right depth	d) Sowing the seeds at the right depth
4	What is the role of Rhizobium bacteria in agriculture? a) Decompose organic matter b) Cause crop diseases c) Fix nitrogen in the soil d) Absorb nutrients from roots	c) Fix nitrogen in the soil
5	Which is the best method to store grains after harvesting? a) Storing in wet sacks b) Storing in dry, airtight containers c) Spreading grains in open areas d) Mixing grains with water	b) Storing in dry, airtight containers

6	Which of the following is a Rabi crop? a) Rice b) Wheat c) Maize d) Cotton	b) Wheat
7	If you are given a dry piece of land for cultivation, what will you do: a) Adequate watering to restore the moisture b) Tilled and ploughing for aeration c) Manure is mixed to the soil d) All the above	d) All the above
8	Why are fertilizers used in crop fields? a) To decrease soil fertility b) To increase soil nutrients c) To prevent waterlogging d) To reduce crop yield	b) To increase soil nutrients
9	Which tool is used for removing weeds manually? a) Harvester b) Plough c) Hoe d) Seed drill	c) Hoe
10	What is the first step in crop production? a) Storage b) Irrigation c) Preparation of soil d) Weeding	c) Preparation of soil
11	Bhoojho wants to water his fruits plants, gardens and trees. He wants to adopt an irrigation system in which water is not wasted. Select the appropriate irrigation techniques: a) Sprinkler system b) Drip system c) Pulley system d) Lever System	b) Drip system
12	What is the main purpose of levelling the soil after ploughing? a) To break soil clumps and prevent erosion b) To irrigate crops directly c) To increase weed growth d) To prevent crop growth	a) To break soil clumps and prevent erosion
13	What is a disadvantage of chemical fertilizers? a) They deplete soil nutrients over time b) They increase water retention in soil c) They kill weeds naturally d) They improve crop resistance	a) They deplete soil nutrients over time
14	Which factor is essential for germination of seeds? a) Sunlight, soil, and fertilizers b) Water, temperature, and air c) Fertilizers, pesticides, and water d) Soil type, manure, and weeds	b) Water, temperature, and air
15	Which farming practice improves soil fertility naturally? a) Crop rotation b) Using chemical fertilizers c) Excessive irrigation d) Monoculture	a) Crop rotation

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Improper use of fertilisers can cause a) soil alkalinity and soil acidity b) soil acidity only and soil erosion c) soil acidity only d) soil erosion only	b)) soil acidity only and soil erosion
2	What is threshing? a) Harvesting crops b) Sowing seeds c) Separating grains from the harvested crop d) Adding fertilizers to soil	c) Separating grains from the harvested crop
3	Good, healthy seeds when put in water then they a) sink b) germinate c) float d) none of these	c) float
4	Why earthworms are called 'farmer's friends'? a) They eat weeds b) They fertilize the soil naturally c) They add pests to the soil d) They reduce crop growth	b) They fertilize the soil naturally
5	Which of the following statements is not true for organic manure? a) It enhances the water holding capacity of the soil b) It provides humus to the soil. c) It has a balance of all plant nutrients. d) It improves the texture of the soil	c) It has a balance of all plant nutrients.
6	What happens if irrigation is not provided to crops in time? a) Crops may wither and die b) Crops grow faster c) Soil becomes more fertile d) Weeds grow faster	a) Crops may wither and die
7	What is the primary purpose of winnowing? a) Watering the soil b) Removing chaff from grains c) Ploughing the land d) Sowing seeds	b) Removing chaff from grains

8	What are "granaries"? a) Places for growing crops b) Structures for storing grains c) Tools for harvesting d) Machines for separating grains	b) Structures for storing grains
9	How does ploughing benefit the soil? a) Removes essential nutrients b) Reduces soil erosion c) Helps in aerating the soil d) Destroys crops	c) Helps in aerating the soil
10	Which crop requires a cooler climate to grow? a) Wheat b) Paddy c) Cotton d) Maize	a) Wheat

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CLASS - VIII

CHAPTER NAME - MICROORGANISMS: FRIEND AND FOE

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The process of converting milk into curd is carried out by: a) Bacteria b) Yeast c) Virus d) Protozoa	a) Bacteria
2	A farmer noticed that his crops were stunted despite sufficient irrigation. Testing showed nitrogen deficiency in the soil. Which microorganism could help the farmer? a) Rhizobium b) Lactobacillus c) Salmonella d) Penicillium	a) Rhizobium
3	A doctor advises a person to take probiotics to improve digestion. Which microorganism is being referred to? a) Yeast b) Rhizobium c) Lactobacillus d) Mucor	c)Lactobacillus
4	A person in a village develops fever, chills, and sweating after being bitten by a mosquito. Which microorganism caused the illness? a) Virus b) Plasmodium c) Fungi d) Bacteria	b) Plasmodium
5	You see patches of rust on wheat crops. This is caused by: a) Bacteria b) Fungi c) Virus d) Protozoa	b) Fungi
6	During bread-making, the dough rises. What causes this? a) Alcohol formation b) Carbon dioxide release by yeast c) Lactic acid formation d) Presence of bacteria	b) Carbon dioxide release by yeast

7	Your teacher demonstrates the use of yeast in class. After adding sugar and warm water, bubbles are formed. The bubbles are: a) Hydrogen c) Nitrogen	b) Oxygen d) Carbon dioxide	d) Carbon dioxide
8	Denitrification is carried out by: a) Fungi c) Protozoa	b) Rhizobium d) Denitrifying bacteria	d) Denitrifying bacteria
9	Why are antibiotics ineffective against the common cold? a) The common cold is caused by bacteria b) The common cold is caused by viruses c) Antibiotics destroy all microorganisms d) Antibiotics can only prevent diseases		b) The common cold is caused by viruses
10	Which process converts ammonia into nitrates? a) Nitrogen fixation c) Nitrification	b) Denitrification d) Fermentation	c) Nitrification
11	Which microorganism is involved in decomposing organic matter? a) Fungi and bacteria c) Viruses	b) Protozoa d) Algae	a) Fungi and bacteria
12	Milk is preserved by heating it to 70°C for 15 seconds and then cooling rapidly. This process is called: a) Fermentation c) Sterilization	b) Pasteurization d) Boiling	b) Pasteurization
13	Fungi are used to make bread because they: a) Produce nitrogen c) Release lactic acid	b) Ferment sugars d) Produce oxygen	b) Ferment sugars
14	What is the role of yeast in wine-making? a) Produces lactic acid c) Produces alcohol by fermentation	b) Fixes nitrogen d) Decomposes organic matter	c) Produces alcohol by fermentation
15	Which microorganism is visible to the naked eye? a) Amoeba c) Bacteria	b) Yeast d) Bread mould	d) Bread mould

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Anusha observed some green patches on an orange peel she had thrown into the dustbin three days earlier. This green patch is most likely to be: a) A kind of bacteria b) A kind of fungus c) A kind of algae d) A kind of virus	b) A kind of fungus
2	Polio is caused by: a) Virus b) Protozoa c) Fungi d) Bacteria	a) Virus
3	Which microorganism is used in the production of antibiotics? a) Lactobacillus b) Penicillium c) Rhizobium d) Protozoa	b) Penicillium
4	Vaccines help prevent diseases by: a) Killing pathogens directly b) Breaking down pathogens c) Stimulating the immune system to produce antibodies d) Destroying toxins	c) Stimulating the immune system to produce antibodies
5	Which of these precautions is NOT relevant to prevent malaria? a) Pouring a layer of oil on water puddles b) Keeping all water containers covered c) Covering ourselves properly while sleeping d) Washing vegetables before cooking them	d) Washing vegetables before cooking them
6	Which microorganism helps in the treatment of sewage? a) Virus b) Fungi c) Bacteria d) Yeast	c) Bacteria
7	What is the primary reason microorganisms cannot be seen without a microscope? a) They lack colour. b) They are microscopic in size. c) They live underground. d) They are inactive in the environment.	b) They are microscopic in size.
9	How do vaccines protect us from diseases? a) By killing all microorganisms in the body. b) By stimulating the immune system to produce antibodies. c) By directly neutralizing harmful toxins. d) By preventing nutrients from reaching pathogens.	b) By stimulating the immune system to produce antibodies.

10	Why are viruses considered different from other microorganisms? a) They reproduce only inside host cells. b) They are larger than bacteria. c) They can be seen with the naked eye. d) They are always beneficial to humans.	a) They reproduce only inside host cells.
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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. – 3

CHAPTER NAME - COAL AND PETROLEUM

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Coal tar is used in making: a) Plastic and medicines b) Glass and metals c) Fertilizers and pesticides d) Paper and ink	a) Plastic and medicines
2	A family decides to use CNG instead of petrol in their car. Which benefit do they gain? a) Higher pollution b) Lower pollution and cost c) Renewable energy usage d) Longer vehicle lifespan	b) Lower pollution and cost
3	Petroleum is separated by using the difference in: a) Ignition temperatures b) Melting points c) Freezing points d) Boiling point	d) Boiling point
4	Your teacher burns coal in a closed container in the lab. The residue left behind is: a) Coke b) Coal tar c) Bitumen d) Crude oil	a) Coke
5	If natural gas is used as a fuel in factories, what is its main advantage? a) It is more expensive b) It emits fewer pollutants c) It is easier to store than coal d) It has a lower energy output	b) It emits fewer pollutants
6	A student observes that burning coal releases black smoke. What does this indicate? a) Coal is pure b) Coal contains impurities c) Coal has high energy output d) Coal is renewable	b) Coal contains impurities

7	Good quality of Roads shows development. In order to enhance the quality of roads identify the material used for road construction: a) Peat c) Lignite	b) Bitumen d) Anthracite
8	Your family uses LPG for cooking. What is LPG primarily made of? a) Methane c) Hydrogen and oxygen	b) Carbon dioxide d) Butane and propane
9	Which of the following is not a fossil fuel? a) Solar energy c) CNG	b) Petroleum d) Coal
10	What is the primary use of kerosene? a) Road construction c) Making plastics	b) Cooking fuel in rural areas d) Fuel for industrial furnaces
11	PCRA stands for: a) Pollution control research association b) Petroleum conservation Research association c) Petroleum control research association d) Petrol, coal reserve association	b) Petroleum conservation Research association
12	Which gas is mainly responsible for the greenhouse effect, emitted by burning fossil fuels? a) Oxygen c) Carbon dioxide	b) Methane d) Nitrogen
13	Which of these fuels is smokeless and cleaner? a) Coal c) Charcoal	b) Wood d) LPG
14	Why is natural gas considered better than coal as a fuel? a) It has a higher calorific value c) It is less efficient	b) It is renewable d) It is expensive
15	Which of the following is a fossil fuel? a) Wood c) Biogas	b) Petroleum d) Hydropower

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	A village faces a power shortage. Which of these resources can they use to generate electricity sustainably? a) Coal b) Natural gas c) Solar panels d) Diesel generators	c) Solar panels
2	Why coal is not considered an eco-friendly fuel? a) It is expensive b) It releases pollutants when burned c) It is renewable d) It has high energy content	b) It releases pollutants when burned
3	Suhaas is an industrialist and recently got government permission to start Steel industry at Ramagundam, suggest him the product of coal which is a raw material for said industry from the following a) Coal tar b) Anthracite c) Coke d) Peat	b) Anthracite
4	Bitumen is used in road construction because: a) It is renewable b) It is cheaper than coal c) It burns cleanly d) It is sticky and waterproof	d) It is sticky and waterproof
5	In a city, vehicles using petrol cause more pollution than those using CNG. Why? a) CNG is a liquid fuel b) CNG has a higher calorific value c) CNG produces fewer harmful gases d) CNG is easier to obtain	c) CNG produces fewer harmful gases
6	Why is it necessary to use fossil fuels judiciously? a) They are unlimited in supply b) They are cheap to produce c) Their extraction harms the environment d) They are renewable	c) Their extraction harms the environment
7	Government from time to time is providing subsidy and encouraging solar panels to be installed, government decision can be justified on bases that sunlight is a) Exhaustible natural resource b) Inexhaustible natural resource c) Exhaustible artificial resource d) Inexhaustible artificial resource	b) Inexhaustible natural resource

8	Which method is suitable to reduce vehicular pollution? a) Using unleaded petrol b) Burning more diesel c) Using coal-powered vehicles d) Using wood as fuel	a) Using unleaded petrol
9	Petroleum is also known as: a) Black gold b) Liquid carbon c) Solid fuel d) Green energy	a) Black gold
10	The process of separating petroleum into its useful fractions is called: a) Filtration b) Distillation c) Sedimentation d) Sublimation	b) Distillation

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO.- 4

CHAPTER NAME-COMBUSTION AND FLAME

CLASSWORK

Q.NO.	Question	Answer
1	What is combustion? a)The process of burning a substance in the presence of oxygen to release energy. b)The process of cooling a substance to form liquid. c)The process of solidifying a substance. d)The process of forming a new substance by mixing two liquids.	a) The process of burning a substance in the presence of oxygen to release energy.
2	Which of the following is essential for combustion to occur? a) Oxygen b) Heat c) Fuel d) All of the above	d) All of the above
3	What is the substance formed when fuel burns in excess oxygen? a) Water b) Carbon dioxide c) Nitrogen d) Hydrogen	b) Carbon dioxide
4	The flame produced by a candle consists of how many zones? a) One b) Two c)Three d) Four	c) Three
5	Which of the following substances is NOT a fuel? a) Wood b) Coal c) Water d) Petrol	c) Water
6	What is the name of the process when a substance reacts with oxygen to produce heat and light? a) Sublimation b) Combustion c) Melting d) Evaporation	b) Combustion
7	Which of the following is not an example of a combustion reaction? a) Burning of wood b) Rusting of iron c) Burning of a candle d) Burning of LPG	b) Rusting of iron

8	What is a non-combustible material? a) Paper b) Wood c) Glass d) Coal	c) Glass
9	The flame in a Bunsen burner has which of the following types of zones? a) Inner dark zone b) Outer light zone c) Outer dark zone d) Both A and B	d) Both A and B
10	What happens when the oxygen supply is limited during combustion? a) The fuel burns completely b) The fuel burns incompletely, producing carbon monoxide and soot c) No combustion occurs d) The fuel burns faster	b) The fuel burns incompletely, producing carbon monoxide and soot
11	Which of the following is the best fire extinguisher for a grease fire? a) Water b) Carbon dioxide c) Baking soda d) Sand	b) Carbon dioxide
12	Which gas is produced when a fuel like wood or coal burns in insufficient oxygen? a) Carbon dioxide b) Nitrogen c) Carbon monoxide d) Oxygen	c) Carbon monoxide
13	In which zone of the candle flame does complete combustion occur? a) Inner zone b) Outer zone c) Middle zone d) None of the above	b) Outer zone
14	Which of the following is the best description of a clean flame? a) A flame that is yellow in colour b) A flame with a red colour c) A flame with no soot and blue colour d) A flame that produces a lot of smoke	c) A flame with no soot and blue colour
15	Which is the main component of LPG used as fuel? a) Butane b) Methane c) Ethanol d) Acetylene	a) Butane

HOMEWORK

Q. NO.	Question	Answer
1	What is the product of incomplete combustion of fuel? a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide and water c) Carbon monoxide and soot d) Hydrogen and methane	c) Carbon monoxide and soot

2	The blue flame of a Bunsen burner is an example of: a) Complete combustion b) Incomplete combustion c) Spontaneous combustion d) non-combustion	a) Complete combustion
3	Which of the following is the correct sequence for the process of combustion? a) Heat → Oxygen → Fuel → Flame b) Fuel → Oxygen → Heat → Flame c) Oxygen → Heat → Fuel → Flame d) Oxygen → Fuel → Heat → Flame	b) Fuel → Oxygen → Heat → Flame
4	The process of combustion produces: a) Only heat b) Only light c) Heat and light d) Heat and sound	c) Heat and light
5	What type of fuel is commonly used in a car engine? a) LPG b) Diesel c) Coal d) Wood	b) Diesel
6	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good fuel? a) High calorific value b) Easy to store and transport c) Burns completely without producing harmful gases d) Produces a lot of smoke and ash	d) Produces a lot of smoke and ash
7	What happens when a substance undergoes combustion in the presence of excess oxygen? a) The fuel burns completely b) The fuel burns incompletely c) The fuel does not burn d) The fuel turns into a solid	a) The fuel burns completely
8	Which of the following is the main reason why LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) is used as a fuel? a) It is easy to store and transport b) It is cheap c) It does not burn d) It has a low calorific value	a) It is easy to store and transport
9	What is the name of the flame that has a dark inner zone, a luminous middle zone, and a light blue outer zone? a) Electric flame b) Bunsen burner flame c) Candle flame d) Gas stove flame	c) Candle flame
10	What is the function of the air hole in a Bunsen burner? a) To increase the flame's heat intensity by allowing more oxygen b) To decrease the flame's temperature c) To make the flame yellow d) To reduce the fuel consumption	a) To increase the flame's heat intensity by allowing more oxygen

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER - 5

CHAPTER NAME- Conservation of plants and animal

CLASSWORK

Q.NO.	<u>Questions</u>	Answer
1	What is the primary reason for conserving plants and animals? a) To increase the population of humans b) To maintain ecological balance and biodiversity c) To reduce pollution d) To improve the aesthetic value of the environment	b) To maintain ecological balance and biodiversity
2	Which of the following is NOT a method of conserving wildlife? a) Establishing national parks b) Creating wildlife sanctuaries c) Deforestation d) Enforcing hunting regulations	c)Deforestation
3	The term "Biodiversity" refers to: a) The variety of life on Earth b) The number of species of animals c)The number of species of plants d)The variety of weather conditions	a) The variety of life on Earth
4	What is the main purpose of a wildlife sanctuary? a)To promote tourism b)To protect and preserve endangered species and their habitats c)To facilitate agricultural practices d)To provide recreational areas for people	b) To protect and preserve endangered species and their habitats
6	Which of the following is an endangered species of animal? a) Lion b) Elephant c) Cow d) Bengal Tiger	d) Bengal Tiger

7	Which of the following is an example of in-situ conservation? a) Botanical gardens b) Zoos c) National parks d) Seed banks	c) National parks
8	What is a "Red Data Book"? a) A list of all animals in a specific area b) A book that records the agricultural data of a country c) A document that contains information about endangered species d) A list of common plant species	c) A document that contains information about endangered species
9	Which of the following is a result of habitat destruction? a) Increase in biodiversity b) Endangerment of species c) Preservation of species d) Decrease in animal populations	d) Decrease in animal populations
10	What does the term "Endangered Species" refer to? a) Species that are in danger of extinction b) Species that are extinct c) Species that are increasing in number d) Species that are found in large numbers	a) Species that are in danger of extinction
11	Which of the following practices helps conserve plant species? a) Overharvesting b) Afforestation and reforestation c) Deforestation d) Polluting water bodies	b) Afforestation and reforestation
12	Which of the following is an example of ex-situ conservation? a) Natural reserves b) National parks c) Botanical gardens d) Wildlife sanctuaries	c) Botanical gardens
13	What is the function of "Project Tiger" in India? a) To promote tiger hunting b) To conserve the population of tigers c) To protect crops from animal damage d) To increase tiger farming	b) To conserve the population of tigers
14	Which of the following activities can contribute to the conservation of plants and animals? a) Creating more zoos b) Reducing pollution and waste c) Clearing forests for construction d) Building more factories	a) Creating more zoos
15	Which of the following is an endangered plant species? a) Rose b) Aloe vera c) Neem tree d) Sandal wood tree	d) Sandal wood tree

HOMEWORK

Q.NO	Questions	Answer
1	Which one of these animals is commonly known to be critically endangered? a) Dog b) Kangaroo c) Snake d) Elephant	a) Kangaroo
2	Why are biodiversity hotspots important for conservation? a) They are areas with a high level of biodiversity and are in need of urgent conservation efforts. b) They are areas where wildlife is abundant, but conservation is not necessary. c) They are the primary source of food for humans. d) They are regions that have been already preserved.	a) They are areas with a high level of biodiversity and are in need of urgent conservation efforts
3	What is the role of a seed bank in conservation? a) It helps in controlling plant diseases. b) It stores money for conservation purposes. c) It stores fruits and vegetables. d) It stores seeds of endangered plant species to ensure their future growth.	d) It stores seeds of endangered plant species to ensure their future growth.
4	The "Chipko Movement" was aimed at: a) Promoting animal rights b) Stopping deforestation by hugging trees c) Planting trees in urban areas d) Protecting endangered species	b) Stopping deforestation by hugging trees
5	What does afforestation mean? a) Planting of trees in barren areas b) Cutting down trees for timber c) Clearing forests for agriculture d) Protecting forests from cutting	d) Protecting forests from cutting
6	Which of the following is an example of an endangered species found in India? a) Crow b) Bengal Tiger c) House Mouse d) Rabbit	b) Bengal Tiger

8	What is the term used for protecting animals and plants in their natural habitats? a) Ex-situ conservation b) In-situ conservation c) Afforestation d) Agriculture	b) In-situ conservation
9	Which of the following is a key function of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries? a) Promote industrial development b) Protect the habitat of endangered species c) Increase urbanize d) Increase agricultural	b) Protect the habitat of endangered species
10	What is the name of national animal of India? a) Lion b) Elephant c) Bengal Tiger d) Snake	c) Bengal Tiger

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO – 6

CHAPTER NAME:- REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

CLASSWORK

Q.NO.	Question	Answer
1	When a sperm having X-chromosome fuses with the ovum, the child born will be a) Male b) Female c) Male as well as female twin d) it depends on the chance of fusion	(b) female
2	Which of the following is the process by which animals produce offspring? a) Metabolism b) Regeneration c) Digestion d) Reproduction	d)Reproduction
3	Which of the following is an example of external fertilization? a) Human beings b) Frogs c) Birds d) Snakes	b) Frogs
4	What is the main difference between sexual and asexual reproduction? a)Sexual reproduction involves two parents, while asexual reproduction involves one parent. b)Sexual reproduction produces identical offspring, while asexual reproduction produces different offspring. c)Asexual reproduction requires the union of male and female gametes, whereas sexual reproduction does not. d) There is no difference between sexual and asexual reproduction	a)Sexual reproduction involves two parents, while asexual reproduction involves one parent
5	In which of the following organisms does internal fertilization occur? a) Fish b) Frogs c) Birds d)Starfish	c) Birds

6	What is the name of the male reproductive cell? a) Egg b) Sperm c) Zygote d) Ovule	b) Sperm
7	What is the female reproductive cell called? a) Sperm b) Zygote c) Ovum (Egg) d) Embryo	c) Ovum (Egg)
8	In humans, where does fertilization occur? a) In the uterus b) In the fallopian tube c) In the ovaries d) In the vagina	b) In the fallopian tube
9	Which of the following animals reproduces by laying eggs? a) Kangaroo b) Whale c) Hen d) Human	c) Hen
10	Which of the following is a method of asexual reproduction? a) Budding in Hydra b) Fertilization in frogs c) Egg-laying in birds d) Fission in humans	a) Budding in Hydra
11	What is the process by which an embryo develops into a new individual called? a) Fertilization b) Oogenesis c) Ovulation d) Gestation	d) Gestation
12	In which of the following animals does external fertilization typically occur? a) Dog b) Human c) Fish d) Cow	c) Fish
13	What is the term for the fusion of male and female gametes? a) Fertilization b) Ovulation c) Reproduction d) Pollination	a) Fertilization
14	What is the role of the placenta in humans during pregnancy? a) It helps in the formation of eggs. b) It provides nutrients and oxygen to the developing embryo. c) It helps in the fertilization process. d) It helps the sperm reach the egg.	b) It provides nutrients and oxygen to the developing embryo

15	What is the main purpose of the process of budding in Hydra? a) To produce gametes b) To create offspring without the need for fertilization c) To increase the size of the organism d) To attract mates	b) To create offspring without the need of fertilization
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HOMEWORK

Q.NO	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is true about asexual reproduction? a) It involves two parents. b) It produces genetically identical offspring. c) It only occurs in animals. d) It does not involve the formation of gametes.	a) It involves two parents
2	What is the first stage of development after fertilization in animals? a) Zygote b) Embryo c) Foetus d) Larva	a) Zygote
3	What is the function of the sperm's tail? a) To protect the sperm b) To help the sperm move towards the egg c) To produce the sperm d) To carry genetic information	b) To help the sperm move towards the egg
4	In which part of the human body does the sperm mature? a) Testes b) Penis c) Urethra d) Epididymis	d) Epididymis
5	In birds, the fertilized egg develops into a chick inside: a) The uterus b) The ovary c) The egg shell d) The fallopian tube	c) The egg shell
6	What is the process by which an organism develops from a fertilized egg into a mature individual called? a) Embryogenesis b) Development c) Metamorphosis d) Regeneration	a) Embryogenesis
7	In which of the following animals does asexual reproduction occur through binary fission? a) Hydra b) Hydra c) Amoeba d) Human	c) Amoeba

8	What is the main function of the umbilical cord in mammals? a) To produce sperm b) To connect the foetus to the placenta c) To protect the embryo from infection d) To help in the development of the baby's brain	b) To connect the foetus to the placenta.
9	Which of the following is true about ovoviviparous animals? a) They lay eggs that hatch outside the body. b) The eggs hatch inside the female's body, and the young are born alive. c) They give birth to fully developed young. d) They do not reproduce sexually.	a) They lay eggs that hatch outside the body.
10	What happens during the process of fertilization in sexual reproduction? a) Two sperm cells join to form a zygote. b) The sperm cell and egg cell join to form a zygote. c) The sperm cell divides into two. d) The egg divides into two cells.	b) The sperm cell and egg cell join to form a zygote.

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO – 7

CHAPTER NAME:- REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	When a sperm having X-chromosome fuses with the ovum, the child born will be a) male b) female c) male as well as female twin d) it depends on the chance of fusion	b) female
2	Which of the following is a direct consequence of an underactive thyroid during adolescence? a) Increased metabolic rate b) Stunted growth c) Overproduction of insulin d) Decrease in adrenaline levels	b) Stunted growth
3	Why is the release of gonadotropins crucial during adolescence? a) It helps in digestion b) It regulates reproductive organ development c) It aids in stress management d) It controls glucose levels	b) It regulates reproductive organ development
4	What might happen if the pituitary gland stops functioning during adolescence? a) No effect on growth b) Early onset of puberty c) Disruption in growth and puberty d) Increase in hormone production	c) Disruption in growth and puberty
5	Which of the following explains the interdependence of endocrine glands during puberty? a) The thyroid gland controls reproductive hormones b) Pituitary hormones stimulate other glands to secrete their hormones c) Adrenal glands regulate estrogen levels d) Gonads secrete thyroxine	b) Pituitary hormones stimulate other glands to secrete their hormones

6	A boy experiences a sudden growth spurt and becomes taller than his peers. What could be the cause? a) Overeating b) High levels of growth hormone c) Lack of sleep d) Excess calcium intake	c) Lack of sleep
7	Why do females stop growing in height earlier than males? a) Lack of growth hormone b) Early closure of epiphyseal plates due to estrogen c) Higher levels of testosterone d) Less physical activity	b) Early closure of epiphyseal plates due to estrogen
8	A child has an iodine deficiency during adolescence. What could be the potential effect? a) Increased growth b) Goiter and reduced metabolic rate c) Overactive thyroid gland d) Higher levels of testosterone	b) Goiter and reduced metabolic rate
9	What role does melatonin play during puberty? a) Regulates metabolic rate b) Maintains calcium levels c) Controls sleep-wake cycles and delays puberty onset d) Stimulates growth hormone	c) Controls sleep-wake cycles and delays puberty onset
10	What would happen if testosterone production in males stopped during puberty? a) Delay in the development of primary sexual characteristics b) Stunted growth of secondary sexual characteristics c) Early maturity of reproductive organs \	b) Stunted growth of secondary sexual characteristics
11	Why do menstrual cycles become irregular in the initial years of puberty? a) Low levels of estrogen b) Immature hormonal regulation by the hypothalamus and pituitary c) High levels of testosterone d) Lack of exercise	b) Immature hormonal regulation by the hypothalamus and pituitary
12	What is the importance of feedback mechanisms in hormonal balance during puberty? a) To stop all hormone production b) To regulate hormone levels to prevent over or underproduction c) To promote continuous secretion of hormones d) To regulate digestion	b) To regulate hormone levels to prevent over or underproduction
13	Which of these is a long-term consequence of poor menstrual hygiene? a) Hormonal imbalance b) Reproductive tract infections c) Increased physical growth d) Improved immunity	b) Reproductive tract infections

14	How do sexually transmitted infections (STIs) spread? a) Through the air b) Sharing of personal hygiene items c) Unprotected sexual contact d) Contaminated food	c)Unprotected sexual contact
15	Why is iron important for adolescent girls? a) To increase height b) To compensate for blood loss during menstruation c) To promote testosterone production d) To prevent thyroid-related disorders	b) To compensate for blood loss during menstruation

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why do athletes require additional calcium during adolescence? a) To build immunity b) To strengthen rapidly growing bones c) To regulate thyroid function d) To enhance adrenaline secretion	b) To strengthen rapidly growing bones
2	If an adolescent's growth stops prematurely, what could be the potential cause? a) Overproduction of thyroxine b) Insufficient growth hormone secretion c) High levels of estrogen in males d) Excessive adrenaline secretion	b) Insufficient growth hormone secretion
3	Why do adolescents sometimes suffer from acne? a) Hormonal changes increase sebum production b) Poor hygiene practices c) Lack of sunlight exposure d) Reduced water intake	a) Hormonal changes increase sebum production
4	Which of these best explains the need for sex education during adolescence? a) To promote early pregnancy b) To create awareness about reproductive health and responsible behaviour c) To regulate hormone levels d) To ensure proper growth of sexual organs	b) To create awareness about reproductive health and responsible behaviour
5	What is the primary cause of stress during adolescence? a) Lack of physical activity b) Peer pressure and hormonal changes c) Overeating d) Incomplete physical development	b) Peer pressure and hormonal changes

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 8

CHAPTER NAME - FORCE AND PRESSURE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Why is it easier to push a lighter box than a heavier one? (a) Less friction acts on a lighter box. (b) The lighter box has less inertia. (c) Gravitational force does not act on the lighter box. (d) Lighter boxes do not exert pressure.	b) The lighter box has less inertia
2	If a car suddenly stops, passengers inside move forward due to: (a) Frictional force b) Gravitational force (c) Inertia d) Muscular force	c) Inertia
3	Which force is responsible for holding a book on a table without it falling through? a) Muscular force b) Gravitational force c) Frictional force d) Normal force	d) Normal force
4	A moving object comes to rest after some time. Which force is responsible for this? (a) Gravitational force b) Frictional force (c) Magnetic force d) Electrostatic force	b) Frictional force
5	Why does a sharp knife cut better than a blunt one? a) Sharp knives are heavier. b) Sharp knives increase pressure due to smaller area of contact. c) Blunt knives have less weight. d) Sharp knives reduce friction.	b) Sharp knives increase pressure due to smaller area of contact
6	What happens to the pressure if the area of contact decreases while the force remains constant? a) Pressure decreases. b) Pressure increases. c) Pressure remains unchanged. d) Pressure becomes zero	b) Pressure increases

7	Why do camels have broad feet? a) To reduce pressure on sand b) To increase their speed c) To maintain balance d) To reduce friction	a) To reduce pressure on sand
8	Why are dams made wider at the bottom? a) To increase pressure on water b) To withstand high pressure at greater depths c) To save construction material d) To reduce weight of the dam	b) To withstand high pressure at greater depths
9	Two forces of 10 N and 15 N act in opposite directions on an object. What is the net force? a) 25 N b) 15 N c) 5 N d) 0 N	c) 5 N
10	Why does a ship float while a small iron nail sinks? a) The ship has a larger density than water. b) The ship displaces more water, creating greater buoyant force. c) Nails are denser than ships. d) Nails experience less gravitational force.	b) The ship displaces more water, creating greater buoyant force
11	Why do astronauts in space experience weightlessness? a) No gravity acts in space. b) They are in free fall, experiencing no normal force. c) The spacecraft exerts an upward force. d) There is no air resistance in space.	b) They are in free fall, experiencing no normal force.
12	How does the atmospheric pressure change as we go higher above sea level? a) It increases. b) It decreases. c) It remains constant. d) It fluctuates randomly.	b) It decreases.
13	A bottle filled with water has holes at different heights. From which hole will water flow out with the greatest force? a) Topmost hole b) Middle hole c) Bottommost hole d) All holes have the same flow	c) Bottommost hole
14	A balloon bursts when inflated beyond a certain point because: a) Friction reduces. b) Pressure inside exceeds the elastic limit of the balloon. c) The air inside cools down. d) The outer surface of the balloon contracts.	b) Pressure inside exceeds the elastic limit of the balloon

7	Why does a rubber sucker stick to a surface when pressed? a) Air is trapped inside the sucker. b) Atmospheric pressure holds it in place by creating a vacuum. c) Gravity acts on the sucker. d) Frictional force increases.	b) Atmospheric pressure holds it in place by creating a vacuum.
8	If the net force on an object is zero, what will happen to the object? a) It will accelerate. b) It will decelerate. c) It will remain in its current state of motion. d) It will move in a circular path.	c) It will remain in its current state of motion
9	Which of the following is an example of a non-contact force? a) Muscular force b) Frictional force c) Gravitational force d) Tension force	c) Gravitational force
10	How does the force of gravity change if the distance between two objects doubles? a) It remains the same. b) It becomes twice as strong. c) It reduces to one-fourth. d) It reduces to half	c) It reduces to one-fourth.

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 9

CHAPTER NAME - FRICTION

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
	Friction is both a boon and a bane. Which statement justifies this? a) Friction enables motion but also causes wear and tear. b) Friction always resists motion. c) Friction depends on the weight of objects. d) Friction does not depend on surfaces.	a) Friction enables motion but also causes wear and tear.
2	Which of the following actions increases friction? a) Applying grease on surfaces b) Using ball bearings c) Making a surface rough d) Polishing the surface	c) Making a surface rough
3	Why do cars skid on wet roads? a) Static friction increases b) Rolling friction decreases c) Sliding friction decreases d) Static friction decreases	d) Static friction decreases
4	Two identical boxes are dragged across a surface. One is on a smooth floor, and the other is on a rough floor. Which requires more force? a) On the smooth floor b) On the rough floor c) Same for both d) Depends on the speed	b) On the rough floor
5	Why do we sprinkle powder on carrom boards? a) To increase grip b) To reduce sliding friction c) To make the surface sticky d) To clean the surface	b) To reduce sliding friction

6	If a force of 50 N is required to overcome static friction, the frictional force acting is: a) 50 N b) Less than 50N c) More than 50 N d) Zero	a) 50 N
7	Which has the least frictional force? a) An object sliding on a metal surface b) An object rolling on a metal surface c) An object stationary on a rough surface d) An object rolling on a rough surface	b) An object rolling on a metal surface
8	Why are streamlined shapes used for vehicles and boats? a) To reduce static friction b) To reduce fluid friction c) To increase air resistance d) To improve aesthetics	b) To reduce fluid friction
9	A book remains stationary on a table because of: a) Absence of friction b) Gravitational force balancing friction c) Static friction d) Sliding friction	c) Static friction
10	Which of the following factors affects the friction between two surfaces? a) Weight of the object b) Nature of the surfaces in contact c) Area of contact d) Both A and B	d) Both A and B
11	Why is the tread on the tires of vehicles designed with grooves? a) To increase friction for better grip b) To decrease friction for better speed c) To reduce wear and tear of the tires d) To improve aesthetic appearance	a) To increase friction for better grip
12	If friction suddenly disappears, which of the following scenarios is possible? a) Vehicles can move faster. b) Vehicles cannot stop or start moving. c) Objects on slopes remain stationary. d) Objects continue moving at the same speed without external force.	b) Vehicles cannot stop or start moving.
13	Why does static friction have a greater value than sliding friction? a) Static friction is independent of the surface area b) Sliding friction involves less interlocking between surfaces. c) Static friction depends on the gravitational force. d) Sliding friction is not affected by the mass of the object.	b) Sliding friction involves less interlocking between surfaces.

14	When a box is pushed and it just starts moving, the force overcoming the static friction is: a) Equal to the applied force b) Less than the applied force c) Equal to the rolling friction d) Greater than the sliding friction	a) Equal to the applied force
15	Why are streamlined shapes preferred in high-speed vehicles and airplanes? a) To increase rolling friction b) To reduce fluid friction c) To minimize air pressure d) To improve grip on the surface	b) To reduce fluid friction

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which type of friction will be the least while dragging an object on a surface? a) Static friction b) Rolling friction c) Sliding friction d) Fluid friction	b) Rolling friction
2	Why do ball bearings reduce friction in machines? a) They eliminate contact between surfaces. b) They convert sliding friction into rolling friction. c) They increase weight on the surface. d) They increase the area of contact.	b) They convert sliding friction into rolling friction.
3	Why do cars skid on wet roads? a) Static friction increases b) Rolling friction decreases c) Sliding friction decreases d) Static friction decreases	d) Static friction decreases
4	Why are streamlined shapes used for vehicles and boats? a) To reduce static friction b) To reduce fluid friction c) To increase air resistance d) To improve aesthetics	b) To reduce fluid friction
5	Why do parachutes descend slowly? a) High air resistance b) Low gravitational pull c) Reduced friction d) High speed	a) High air resistance

6	How does applying oil on a surface reduce friction? a) It decreases the weight of the object. b) It forms a smooth layer between surfaces. c) It increases the contact area d) It eliminates irregularities on the surfaces.	b) It forms a smooth layer between surfaces
7	Which of the following best explains why a matchstick lights up when rubbed against a rough surface? a) Increased rolling friction generates light. b) Reduced sliding friction produces heat. c) Increased sliding friction generates heat, which ignites the matchstick. d) Static friction reduces, allowing the matchstick to ignite.	c) Increased sliding friction generates heat, which ignites the matchstick.
8	How does increasing the weight of an object affect the frictional force? a) Friction remains constant. b) Friction decreases. c) Friction increases due to greater normal force d) Friction changes based on the area of contact.	c) Friction increases due to greater normal force.
9	Why do vehicles require more force to move on rough roads compared to smooth roads? a) Rough roads increase the coefficient of friction. b) Rough roads reduce rolling friction. c) Rough roads reduce static friction. d) Smooth roads generate higher fluid resistance.	a) Rough roads increase the coefficient of friction
10	Friction always acts: a) In the direction of motion b) Opposite to the direction of motion c) Perpendicular to the surface d) Along the surface of contact	b) Opposite to the direction of motion

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 10

CHAPTER NAME - SOUND

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer			
1	Which of the following correctly represents the speed of sound in solids, liquids and gases? a) Solid > liquid > gas b) Liquid > gas > solid c) Liquid > solid > gas d) Gas > liquid > gas	a)Solid > liquid > gas			
2	In human beings, which of the following produces the sound? a) Larynx b) Wind pipe c) Eardrum d) Lungs	a) Larynx			
3	An object oscillates 50 times in one second. What is its frequency? a) 0.2 Hz b) 0.02 Hz c) 0.002 Hz d) 50 Hz	d) 50 Hz			
4	In which of the three media does sound travel the fastest? a) Air b) Water c) Steel d) Speed is same in any medium	c) Steel			
5	What is the cause for the difference in the voices of men, women and children? a) Difference in larynx b) Difference in lungs c) Difference in vocal cords d) Difference in wind pipe	c) Difference in vocal cords			
6	Which of the following are the effects of noise pollution? <table border="1"><tr><td>i) Insomnia</td></tr><tr><td>ii) Hypertension</td></tr><tr><td>iii) Hearing impairment</td></tr></table> a) Only i) and ii) b) Only ii) and iii) c) Only i) and iii) d) i), ii) and iii)	i) Insomnia	ii) Hypertension	iii) Hearing impairment	d) i), ii) and iii)
i) Insomnia					
ii) Hypertension					
iii) Hearing impairment					
7	Which of the following frequencies cannot be heard by human beings? a) 1000 Hz b) 10,000 Hz c) 100 Hz d) 1, 00, 000 Hz	d) 1, 00, 000 Hz			

8	Which of the following is expressed in decibels? a) Loudness and amplitude of sound b) Loudness and pitch of sound c) Amplitude and pitch of sound d) Frequency of sound	a) Loudness and amplitude of sound
9	Which of the following vibrates when a musical note is produced by the cymbals in an orchestra? a) stretched strings b) stretched membranes c) metal plates d) air columns	c) metal plates
10	Sound can travel through: a) gases only b) solids only c) liquids only d) solids, liquids and gases	d) solids, liquids and gases
11	Before playing the orchestra in a musical concert, a sitarist tries to adjust the tension and pluck the strings suitably. By doing so he is adjusting: a) intensity of sound only b) amplitude of sound only c) frequency of the sitar string, with the frequency of other musical instruments d) loudness of sound	c) frequency of the sitar string, with the frequency of other musical instruments
12	Assertion(A): Trees planted along roadside help in the reduction of noise pollution. Reason(R): Plants absorb sound and so help in minimizing noise pollution. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
13	Assertion(A): Sound does not need a medium to travel, it can travel in a vacuum. Reason(R): Sound propagates by causing the particles in the medium to vibrate a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true	d) A is false but R is true
14	The hearing range of human ear is a) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz b) Less than 20 Hz c) More than 20,000 Hz d) 20 Hz to 25,000 Hz	a) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz

15	Above _____ dB the sound becomes physically painful a) 60 b) 40 c) 120 d) 80	d) 80
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HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	A person can hear an approaching train when he presses his ear to the railway track faster than one who simply stands on the tracks. What makes this possible? a) The vibration of railway tracks b) The vibration of air c) The speed of sound in solids is more d) The hearing ability of the man	c)The speed of sound in solids is more
2	On what factors does the loudness or intensity of sound depend? a) The amplitude of a sound wave b) The area of a vibrating body c) Distance from the source of sound d) All of the above	a)The amplitude of a sound wave
3	Which of the following helps human beings in producing sounds? a) The eardrum b) The auditory nerve c) The optical cortex d) The vocal cords	d) The vocal cords
4	What is the number of vibrations made by a body in one second called? a) Frequency b) Wavelength c) Loudness d) Pitch	a) Frequency
5	Voice of which of the following is likely to have the minimum frequency? a) baby girl b) baby boy c) a man d) a woman	c) a man
6	A key of mechanical piano is first struck gently and then struck again but much harder this time. In the second case: a) sound will be louder but pitch will not be different b) sound will be louder and the pitch will also be higher c) sound will be louder but pitch will be lower d) both loudness and pitch will remain unaffected	a) sound will be louder but pitch will not be different

7	Assertion(A): The frequency determines the shrillness or pitch of a sound. Reason (R): The loudness of sound depends on its amplitude. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
8	A musical instrument is producing a continuous note. This note cannot be heard by a person having a normal hearing range. This note must then be passing through: a) water b) wax c) vacuum d) empty vessel	c)vacuum
9	Which of the following sound frequencies can be heard by a woman having a normal hearing range? A) 25000 Hz B) 15kHz C) 40000 Hz D) 25Hz a) A and B b) B and C c) B and D d) only D	d)only D
10	Consider The Following Statements and choose the correct One: a)The pitch of a sound depends on the frequency of vibration. b)If the frequency of vibration is low, the sound produced has a low pitch. c)If the frequency of vibration is high, the sound produced has a high pitch. d)All the above.	(d) All the above.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

CLASS - VIII

CHAPTER NAME - CHEMICAL EFFECT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	When electrodes are immersed in water and electricity passed, the bubbles formed on the positive terminal is actually _____ gas. a) Hydrogen b) Carbon dioxide c) Oxygen d) Nitrogen	c) Oxygen
2	Tap water is a good conductor of electricity while distilled water is not because a) Tap water contain salts b) Distilled water do not contain salt c) Only (a) is correct d) Both (a) & (b) is correct	b) Distilled water do not contain salt
3	Chromium plating is done on many objects such as car parts, bath taps, kitchen gas stove Why? a) It does not corrode but prevents scratches b) It looks beautiful c) It costs less d) Articles can be sold at higher price	a) It does not corrode but prevents scratches
4	The process of depositing a layer of any desired metal on another material by means of electricity is called _____. a) Electric plating b) Electroplating c) Electric depositing d) None of the above	b) Electroplating
5	Which one of the following solutions will not conduct electricity? a) lemon juice b) vinegar c) tap water d) vegetable oil	d) vegetable oil
6	Choose the incorrect statement from the following statements. a)The liquids that conduct electricity are solution of acids, bases and salts in water. b)Liquid which can conduct electricity is called an electrolyte. c)The liquids which conduct electricity are called conducting liquids. d)None of the above	d) None of the above

7	Which of the following metals are produced by electrolysis of their molten compounds? a) Copper and Silver c) Aluminium and Sodium b) Silver and Aluminium d) Sodium	c)Aluminium and Sodium										
8	Seema’s uncle has set up an electroplating factory near his village. He should dispose of the waste of the factory a) in the nearby river. b) in the nearby pond. c) in the nearby cornfield. d)according to the disposal guidelines of the local authority.	d) according to the disposal guidelines of the local authority										
9	Ravi passed electricity through a conducting solution he observed change in colour of the solution. This indicates a) The chemical effect of current. b) The heating effect of current. c) The magnetic effect of current. d) The lightning effect of current.	a) The chemical effect of current.										
10	Chemical reaction brought about by an electric current may produce one or more effects. Choose the correct one a) Bubbles of a gas may be formed on the electrodes. b) Deposits of metals may form on electrodes. c) Changes in colour of solution may occur d) All the above	d) All the above										
11	Recently in Science class test, you were asked which statement is correct. a) The positively charged electrode is called anode. b)The negatively charged electrode is called cathode. c)An arrangement having two electrodes kept in a conducting liquid in a vessel is called an electrolytic cell. d) All the above	d) All the above										
12	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Match the column</td></tr><tr><td>i) Closed path</td><td>a) Light Emitting Diodes</td></tr><tr><td>ii) LED</td><td>b) Coating with Zinc</td></tr><tr><td>iii) Carbon Rod</td><td>c) Electric Circuit</td></tr><tr><td>iv) Galvanisation</td><td>d) Electrodes</td></tr></table> a) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a b) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c c) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b d) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b	Match the column		i) Closed path	a) Light Emitting Diodes	ii) LED	b) Coating with Zinc	iii) Carbon Rod	c) Electric Circuit	iv) Galvanisation	d) Electrodes	c) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
Match the column												
i) Closed path	a) Light Emitting Diodes											
ii) LED	b) Coating with Zinc											
iii) Carbon Rod	c) Electric Circuit											
iv) Galvanisation	d) Electrodes											
13	Assertion (A): One of the most reliable methods to prevent metal objects from rust is electroplating. Reason (R): Electroplating is the process of depositing a layer of metal onto another with the help of electricity. a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A). b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) 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.	a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)										

5	Which of the following metals is used in electroplating to make objects appear shining? a) iron b) copper c) chromium d) aluminium	c) chromium																		
6	Ajay and Akshay performed experiment taking similar bulbs and cells but two different solutions A and B. They observed bulb in solution A glows more bright than solution B. You would conclude that a)Higher current is flowing through the circuit in solution A. b)Higher current is flowing through the circuit in solution B. c)Equal current is flowing through both the circuits. d)The current flowing through the circuits in the two setups cannot be compared in this manner.	a)Higher current is flowing through the circuit in solution A																		
7	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Match the column</td></tr><tr><td>i) Distilled Water</td><td>a) Good conductor</td></tr><tr><td>ii) Salt Solution</td><td>b) Poor conductor of electricity</td></tr><tr><td>iii) Cation</td><td>c) Negatively charged ion</td></tr><tr><td>iv) Anion</td><td>d) Positively charged ion</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">a) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">b) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">c) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">d) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b</td></tr></table>	Match the column		i) Distilled Water	a) Good conductor	ii) Salt Solution	b) Poor conductor of electricity	iii) Cation	c) Negatively charged ion	iv) Anion	d) Positively charged ion	a) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a		b) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c		c) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b		d) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b		b) i-b, ii a, iii-d, iv-c
Match the column																				
i) Distilled Water	a) Good conductor																			
ii) Salt Solution	b) Poor conductor of electricity																			
iii) Cation	c) Negatively charged ion																			
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a) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a																				
b) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c																				
c) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b																				
d) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b																				
8	When an electric current is passed through a conducting solution, there is a change of colour of the solution. This indicates a) the chemical effect of current. b) the heating effect of current. c) the magnetic effect of current. d) the lightning effect of current.	a) the chemical effect of current.																		
9	ASSERTION : why the bulb glows when the electric current passes through it. REASON : Due to the heating effect of current, the filament of the bulb gets heated to a high temperature and it starts glowing. a)Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is correct explanation for assertion. b)Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is not correct explanation for assertion. c)Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement. d)Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.	a) Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is correct explanation for assertion.																		
10	ASSERTION: The bubbles of a gas may be formed on the electrodes. REASON: The passage of an electric current through a conducting solution causes chemical reaction. a)Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is correct explanation for assertion. b)Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is not correct explanation for assertion. c)Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement. d)Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.	a) Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is correct explanation for assertion.																		

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

CLASS - VIII

CHAPTER NAME - SOME NATURAL PHENOMENA

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Lightning is an example of: a) Static electricity. c) Electrical energy.	b) Magnetic field d) Mechanical energy a) Static electricity
2	When two objects are rubbed together, the electric charges developed on them are: a) Positive. c) Both positive and negative.	b) Negative d) Neutral c) Both positive and negative
3	Which of the following is true about lightning? a) It occurs due to the collision of clouds b) It occurs due to a sudden discharge of static electricity c) It is caused by the heating of the air around the clouds d) It does not involve electrical charges	b) It occurs due to a sudden discharge of static electricity
4	The phenomenon of lightning is associated with: a) Reflection of light. c) Electric charge build up and discharge.	b) Refraction of light d) Formation of rain c) Electric charge build up and discharge
5	What causes the phenomenon of lightning? a) Sudden discharge of electric charges between clouds and the ground b) Water vapour condensing in the atmosphere c) Friction between air particles d) Rotation of the Earth	a) Sudden discharge of electric charges between clouds and the ground
6	What happens when two bodies with the same type of charge come in contact? a) They repel each other. c) They cancel each other's charges.	b) They attract each other d) They remain unaffected a) They repel each other

7	What is the purpose of a lightning conductor? a) To increase the frequency of lightning b) To prevent lightning strikes by absorbing electric charges c) To direct lightning safely into the ground d) To convert lightning energy into light	c) To direct lightning safely into the ground
8	Which of the following is not a property of electric charges? a) Like charges repel each other b) Opposite charges attract each other c) Electric charges are created and destroyed d) Electric charges can be transferred by friction	c) Electric charges are created and destroyed
9	The phenomenon of refraction occurs because of the change in which property of light? a) Speed. b) Colour c) Intensity. d) Frequency	a) Speed
10	Which of the following objects can be charged by rubbing? a) Wood. b) Plastic c) Iron. d) Water	b) Plastic
11	When a charged object is brought near a neutral object, the neutral object: a) Becomes oppositely charged. b) Becomes similarly charged c) Remains unaffected. d) Loses its charge	a) Becomes oppositely charged
12	Which of the following is an example of a natural phenomenon caused by static electricity? a) Sun's heat. b) Lightning c) Sound waves. d) Magnetic field	b) Lightning
13	Which of the following is not a form of natural light? a) Sunlight. b) Moonlight c) Flashlight. d) Light from stars	c) Flashlight
14	Which of the following materials can be charged by rubbing with a woolen cloth? a) Wood. b) Rubber c) Paper. d) Silk	d) Silk
15	What is the main cause of thunder? a) The sudden heating and expansion of air due to lightning b) The reflection of sound waves in the atmosphere c) The collision of clouds in the sky d) The friction of air particles	a) The sudden heating and expansion of air due to lightning

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the primary effect of the Earth's magnetic field? a) It attracts lightning b) It repels thunderstorms c) It deflects charged particles from the Sun d) It helps in the formation of clouds	c) It deflects charged particles from the Sun
2	What does the process of charging by induction involve? a) Rubbing two objects together b) Bringing a charged object near a neutral object without contact c) Using batteries to create a charge d) Applying heat to an object	b) Bringing a charged object near a neutral object without contact
3	Which of the following is the cause of a rainbow? a) Reflection of light from the clouds b) Refraction and dispersion of light in water droplets c) Absorption of light by raindrops d) Scattering of light by dust particles	b) Refraction and dispersion of light in water droplets
4	The angle at which light enters a medium is known as: a) Reflection angle. b) Refraction angle c) Angle of incidence. d) Angle of deviation	c) Angle of incidence
5	What is the main reason for the sky being blue during the day? a) Reflection of sunlight from the Earth's surface b) Scattering of sunlight by atmospheric particles c) Diffusion of light by clouds d) Absorption of blue light by air molecules	b) Scattering of sunlight by atmospheric particles
6	Which of the following materials is a good conductor of electricity? a) Plastic. b) Wood c) Copper. d) Rubber	c) Copper
7	What is the term used for the sudden transfer of electric charge between two bodies? a) Induction. b) Conduction c) Friction. d) Discharge	d) Discharge

8	What is the purpose of a fuse in an electric circuit? a) To increase the current b) To prevent excessive current from flowing c) To generate electricity d) To store energy	b) To prevent excessive current from flowing
9	When light passes from air to water, it: a) Bends towards the normal. b) Bends away from the normal c) Does not bend. d) Reflects back	a) Bends towards the normal
10	Which of the following materials is most likely to become negatively charged when rubbed with fur? a) Glass. b) Rubber c) Wool. d) Silk	a) Glass

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 13

CHAPTER NAME - LIGHT

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is responsible for the formation of a shadow? a) Reflection of light b) Refraction of light c) Absorption of light d) Obstruction of light	d) Obstruction of light
2	Which of the following surfaces will reflect the most light? a) Black surface. b) Rough surface c) Polished surface. d) Transparent surface	c) Polished surface
3	When a ray of light passes from air into water, it bends towards the normal. This is an example of: a) Reflection b) Absorption c) Diffraction. d) Refraction	d) Refraction
4	A concave mirror forms an image that is: a) Always virtual and diminished b) Always real and diminished c) Can be real or virtual, and may be enlarged or diminished d) Always real and enlarged	c) Can be real or virtual, and may be enlarged or diminished
5	Which of the following is a characteristic of a plane mirror? a) The image is real and inverted b) The image is virtual and upright c) The image is virtual and inverted d) The image is real and upright	b) The image is virtual and upright
6	Which colour of light bends the least when passing through a prism? a) Violet. b) Blue c) Green. d) Red	d) Red

7	Which of the following is NOT a property of light? a) It travels in a straight line b) It can be bent (refracted) c) It can be absorbed d) It needs a medium to travel	d) It needs a medium to travel
8	What happens when light is refracted? a) It changes speed and direction. b) It is absorbed c) It bounces back. d) It passes through unchanged	a) It changes speed and direction
9	The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection in: a) Refraction. b) Reflection c) Diffraction. d) Dispersion	b) Reflection
10	Which of the following phenomena can occur when light passes through a prism? a) Reflection. b) Dispersion c) Absorption. d) Polarization	b) Dispersion
11	Which part of the eye helps to focus light on the retina? a) Iris. b) Cornea c) Lens. d) Retina	c) Lens
12	A ray of light strikes a mirror at an angle of 30° . What is the angle of reflection? a) 30° . b) 60° c) 90° . d) 0°	a) 30°
13	The image formed by a convex mirror is: a) Always real and diminished. b) Always virtual and diminished c) Always real and enlarged. d) Always virtual and enlarged	b) Always virtual and diminished
14	The bending of light around obstacles is known as: a) Reflection. b) Refraction c) Dispersion. d) Diffraction	d) Diffraction
15	Which of the following can act as a source of light? a) The Moon. b) A flashlight c) A mirror. d) A cloud	b) A flashlight

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the main reason that we see objects? a) They reflect light. b) They absorb light c) They refract light. d) They emit light	a) They reflect light
2	Which of the following devices works on the principle of reflection? a) Microscope. b) Camera c) Periscope. d) Telescope	c) Periscope
3	What is the colour of light that has the shortest wavelength? a) Red. b) Green c) Blue. d) Violet	d) Violet
4	Which of these objects does NOT refract light? a) Glass prism. b) Water surface c) Transparent plastic. d) Opaque wall	d) Opaque wall
5	An image formed by a concave lens is always: a) Real and inverted. b) Virtual and upright c) Real and upright. d) Virtual and inverted	b) Virtual and upright
6	Which of the following is an example of total internal reflection? a) A rainbow. b) Light passing through a window c) Light passing through a prism. d) Light reflecting off a mirror	a) A rainbow
7	What is the speed of light in a vacuum? a) 3×10^8 m/s. b) 3×10^5 m/s c) 3×10^6 m/s. d) 3×10^9 m/s	a) 3×10^8 m/s
8	What happens when light passes through a medium with a higher refractive index? a) It bends towards the normal. b) It bends away from the normal c) It does not change direction. d) It reflects back	a) It bends towards the normal
9	A lens that causes parallel light rays to converge is called: a) Concave lens. b) Convex lens c) Plane mirror. d) Prism	b) Convex lens
10	In which of the following situations will a shadow be sharpest? a) When the light source is small and the object is far away b) When the light source is large and the object is close c) When the light source is small and the object is close d) When the light source is large and the object is far away	c) When the light source is small and the object is close

SOCIAL SCIENCE

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

CHAPTER NAME - HOW, WHEN AND WHERE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Who was the Scottish economist and political philosopher during 1817? a) Wellesley b) James Princep c) Canning d) James Mill	d) James Mill
2	Which one of the sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history? a) Official records of the French administration b) Official records of the British administration c) Official records of the Church administration d) None of the above	b) Official records of the British administration
3	_____ was a symbol of British power in India. a) Victory b) Athena c) Britannia d) Elizabeth	c) Britannia
4	What is Imperialism? a) Imperialism is a political system b) Imperialism is a technical term c) Imperialism is a traditional system d) None of these	a) Imperialism is a political system
5	How did many historians refer British period in India as? a) Modern b) Colonial c) Political subjugation d) None of these	b) Colonial
6	According to Mills, all societies were of lower level. a) African b) Asian c) European d) American	b) Asian
7	James Mill was of the opinion that before British came to India, ruled the country. a) Hindus and Muslims b) Only Hindus c) Hindus, Muslims and Christians d) Only Muslims	a) Hindus and Muslims
8	Which were not the sources of information of the British administration? a) Memos b) Reports c) Notes d) Diaries of Indians	d) Diaries of Indians

9	Who wrote the book "The History of British India"? a) James Mill b) John Stuart Mill c) William Dalrymple d) Jawaharlal Nehru	a) James Mill
10	When did the National Archives came up in India? a) 1875 b) 1956 c) 1920 d) 1985	c) 1920
11	Where was National Archives in India located? a) Mumbai b) Madras c) Delhi d) None of these	c) Delhi
12	The British thought surveys were important for a) writing history b) effective judgement c) effective administration d) none of these	c) effective administration
13	British introduce practice of _____ to know about rural topography. a) judiciary b) revenue collection c) surveying d) mapping	c) surveying
14	Who was the last Viceroy of India? a) Lord Canning b) Lord Mountbatten c) Ripon d) Lord Wellesley	b) Lord Mountbatten
15	Autobiographies are account of people written by whom? a) Historians b) Calligraphists c) By other people d) Themselves	d) Themselves

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What is the term for the study of the past? a) History b) Geography c) Sociology d) Anthropology	a) History
2	Name the three volume work of James Mill, the Scottish economist and philosopher. a) Glimpses of India b) History of British India c) An ancient History of India d) Glimpses of British History	b) History of British India
3	What are the sources of information of the periods? a) primary sources b) secondary sources c) both a and b d) none of these	c) both a and b
4	Where was National Museum in India located? a) Mumbai b) Madras c) Delhi d) None of these	c) Delhi

5	When Historians write History, they divide it into different chapters. Why? a) To give a neat look and presentation b) To give each chapter some coherence c) For easier selection of dates. d) To associate the events separately	b) To give each chapter some coherence
6	According to Mills, ____ rule was capable of civilising Indian society. a) Hindu c) British b) Muslim d) French	c) British
7	An important source regarding dates is ____ of British administration. a) rule c) judiciary b) official records d) brutality	b) official records
8	British documents were carefully copied by ____ during the 18th century. a) writer c) military personal b) calligraphists d) journalists	b) calligraphists
9	Who was the first Governor-General of India appointed by the British East India Company? a) Lord Curzon c) Warren Hastings b) Lord Cornwallis d) Lord Dalhousie	c) Warren Hastings
10	Census operations are held every ____ years. a) 7 years c) 9 years b) 8 years d) 10 years	d) 10 years

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)
CHAPTER NO. - 02
CHAPTER NAME - FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What was the main reason for the British East India Company's initial interest in India? a) Territorial expansion b) Trade and commerce c) Spreading Christianity d) Establishing colonies	b) Trade and commerce
2	_____ was the first person to discover a trading route to India. a) Vasco da Gama b) James Cook c) Columbus d) Thomas Cook	a) Vasco da Gama
3	Which battle marked the beginning of British rule in India? a) Battle of Plassey (1757) b) Battle of Buxar (1764) c) Battle of Wandiwash (1760) d) Battle of Panipat (1526)	a) Battle of Plassey (1757)
4	Who was the first Governor-General of India? a) Warren Hastings b) Lord Cornwallis c) Lord Curzon d) Lord Dalhousie	a) Warren Hastings
5	ed Englishmen in the Battle of Plassey against Bengal nawab in 1757 a) Warren Hasting b) Louis Mountbaitten c) Robert Clive d) Lord Canning	c) Robert Clive
6	European trading companies were attracted to India due to a) cheap land b) cheap labour c) raw material like cotton silk and spices d) none of these	c) raw material like cotton silk and spice
7	Which Act abolished the monopoly of the British East India Company in 1813? a) Government of India b) Pitt's India Act c) Charter Act d) Indian Councils Act	c) Charter Act
8	After the death of Arivardi Khan in 1756, who became the Nawab of Bengal? a) Murshid Quli Khan b) Mir Qasim c) Sirajuddaulah d) Mir Jafar	c) Sirajuddaulah
9	Robert Clive committed suicide in the year a) 1770 b) 1743 c) 1767 d) 1774	d) 1774

10	When did Warren Hastings become the first Governor-General of India? a) 1772 CE b) 1773 CE c) 1774 CE d) 1775 CE	b) 1773 CE
11	Who replaced Mir Jafar as the Nawab after his protest against the Company. a) Mir Qasim b) Bahadur Shah c) Aurangzeb d) Alivardhi Khan	a) Mir Qasim
12	_____ was capital of Tipu Sultan a) Calicut b) Mangalore c) Seringapatnam d) Masulipatnam	c) Seringapatnam
13	Which company established its first factory in India in 1612? a) British East India Company b) Dutch East India Company c) French East India Company d) Portuguese East India Company	a) British East India Company
14	Rani Channamma was the ruler of a) Bengal b) Kitoor c) Agra. d) delhi	b) Kitoor
15	When did the Battle of Plassey take place? a) 1756 CE b) 1757 CE c) 1760 CE d) 1764 CE	b) 1757 CE

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	_____ granted a Charter to East India Company in early 1600s in order to trade with India a) Queen Elizabeth I b) Queen Victoria c) King George V d) Queen Elizabeth II	a) Queen Elizabeth I
2	_____ was the last ruler of Mughal empire. a) Akbar II b) Bahadur Shah Zafar c) Aurangzeb d) Babar	b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
3	Who was the ruler of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey? a) Siraj-ud-Daula b) Alivardi Khan c) Murshid Quli Khan d) Shujauddin Muhammad Khan	a) Siraj-ud-Daula
4	When did the Indian Rebellion of 1857 take place? a) 1855 CE b) 1857 CE c) 1867 CE d) 1877 CE	b) 1857 CE
5	_____ translated digest of Hindu Laws in English in 1775 a) Hastings b) Canning c) N B Halhed d) Cornwille	c) N B Halhed
6	Jhansi was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in a) 1855 b) 1854 c) 1859 d) 1858	b) 1854
7	Portugese were first to discover sea route to India in _____. a) 1490 b) 1496 c) 1498 d) 1500	c) 1498
8	Diwani Adalat was _____ court. a) civil b) criminal c) both a and b d) none of these	a) civil
9	What was the result of the Battle of Buxar (1764)? a) British East India Company gained control over Bengal b) Mughal Empire regained control over Bengal c) Dutch East India Company gained control over Bengal d) French East India Company gained control over Bengal	a) British East India Company gained control over Bengal
10	In which year did the British East India Company receive a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I? a) 1599 CE b) 1600 CE c) 1601 CE d) 1602 CE	c) 1600 CE

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LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NO. - 03

CHAPTER NAME – RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	What was the main objective of the Permanent Settlement? a) To increase revenue collection b) To reduce revenue collection c) To promote agriculture d) To establish British rule	a) To increase revenue collection
2	Who were the zamindars? a) Peasants b) Landlords c) Merchants d) Officials	b) Landlords
3	Who introduced the Mahalwari System? a) Lord Hastings b) Lord Cornwallis c) Lord William Bentinck d) Lord Dalhousie	c) Lord William Bentinck
4	What was the main feature of the Mahalwari System? a) Collective responsibility of villagers b) Individual responsibility of peasants c) Revenue collection from zamindars d) Revenue collection from merchants	a) Collective responsibility of villagers
5	What was the impact of the British revenue system on peasants? a) Increased their income b) Decreased their income c) Had no impact d) Led to their displacement	b) Decreased their income
6	Who were the revenue farmers? a) Zamindars b) Peasants c) Merchants d) Officials	a) Zamindars
7	What was the role of the patwari? a) Revenue collector b) Village headman c) Record keeper d) All of the above	d) All of the above
8	What was the impact of the British rule on Indian agriculture? a) Increased agricultural production b) Decreased agricultural production c) Had no impact d) Led to agricultural stagnation	b) Decreased agricultural production
9	How did the railways affect Indian villages? a) Connected them to markets b) Disconnected them from markets c) Had no impact d) Led to their decline	a) Connected them to markets

10	What was the impact of the British rule on Indian handicrafts? a) Promoted their growth c) Had no impact	b) Led to their decline d) Encouraged their export	b) Led to their decline
11	When was the Ryotwari Settlement introduced? a) 1790 CE c) 1810 CE	b) 1800 CE d) 1820 CE	b) 1800 CE
12	When was the Mahalwari System introduced? a) 1820 CE c) 1840 CE	b) 1830 CE d) 1850 CE	b) 1830 CE
13	When was the Indian Rebellion of 1857? a) 1855 CE c) 1857 CE	b) 1856 CE d) 1858 CE	c) 1857 CE
14	When did the Bengal Famine occur? a) 1770 CE c) 1790 CE	b) 1780 CE d) 1800 CE	a) 1770 CE
15	When was the Doctrine of Lapse introduced? a) 1848 CE c) 1854 CE	b) 1850 CE d) 1858 CE	a) 1848 CE

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793? a) Lord Cornwallis b) Warren Hastings c) Lord Curzon d) Lord Dalhousie	a) Lord Cornwallis
2	What was the Ryotwari Settlement? a) A settlement between the British and zamindars b) A settlement between the British and peasants c) A system of revenue collection d) A type of land tenure	b) A settlement between the British and peasants
3	Who introduced the railways in India? a) British East India Company b) British Government c) Indian princes d) Merchants	b) British Government
4	What was the main purpose of introducing railways in India? a) To facilitate trade b) To promote agriculture c) To establish British rule d) To provide employment	a) To facilitate trade
5	According to the terms of the Permanent Settlement, who were recognized as zamindars? a) Village heads b) Farmers and Peasants c) Rajas and Taluqdars d) British officers	c) Rajas and Taluqdars
6	When was the Permanent Settlement introduced? a) 1773 CE b) 1793 CE c) 1813 CE d) 1913 CE	b) 1793 CE
7	When were the railways introduced in India? a) 1850 CE b) 1853 CE c) 1860 CE d) 1870 CE	b) 1853 CE
8	When did the Indian Railways expand rapidly? a) 1850-1860 CE b) 1860-1870 CE c) 1870-1880 CE d) 1880-1890 CE	c) 1870-1880 CE
9	When did the British East India Company establish its rule in India? a) 1757 CE b) 1765 CE c) 1773 CE d) 1783 CE	a) 1757 CE
10	When did the British Crown take over India? a) 1857 CE b) 1858 CE c) 1867 CE d) 1877 CE	b) 1858 CE

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LAT WORKSHEET
CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. - 04

CHAPTER NAME - TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN

CLASSWORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	The local weavers and leather workers turned to _____ for supplies of kusum and palash. a) Santhal b) Mundas c) Khonds d) Labadis	c) Khonds
2	The Baster rebellion in central India broke out in a) 1900 b) 1910 c) 1920 d) 1940	b) 1910
3	Which revolt was popular in Maharashtra in 1940? a) The kols b) The warli c) The Baster d) The Birsa movement	b) the warli
4	Name the Act passed by the British In 1865 that gave British the power to declare any forest land as Government land. a) Forest Ruling Act b) Forest Regulation Act c) Forest Bye-Laws d) Forest Directive Act	b) Forest regulation act
5	From the following list of choices, which one would be most appropriate meaning of the term Adivasis ? a) Tribals b) Money lenders c) Land lords d) Village Headmen	a) Tribals
6	Why did the British consider the Chhota Nagpur belt vital? a) This region had rich minerals and also dense teak and sal forest b) This region was an important place for the British to sell their produce . c) This region had a lot of adivasis who could work for the British d) This region had many big buildings	a) This region has rich minerals and also dense teak and sal forest
7	What does the word dikus refer to in the Chhota Nagpur region? a) Natives b) Outsiders c) Citizens d) Communities	b) Outsiders

8	Which among the following options best describe broadcasting or scattering a) The method of sowing seeds in Jhum cultivation b) The method of harvesting in Jhum cultivation c) The method of raising cattle in poultries d) The method of granting titles to the tribal chiefs by the British	a)The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation
9	Apart from the Forest Regulation Act, which was the other Act passed by the British in 1871 which labeled all the adivasi groups that rebelled against the British as criminals. a) Illegal Tribes Act b) Illegal societies Act c) Criminal Societies Act d) Criminal Tribes Act	d) Criminal tribes act
10	Assertion (A): Under British rule, the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably. Reason (R): Tribal chiefs lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is correct but R is wrong. d) A is correct but R is wrong.	a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
11	Assertion(A): In 1895 Birsa urged his followers to recover their glorious past. Reason (R) : The thing that worried British officials most was the political aim of the Birsa movement. a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of . b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of . c) A is correct but R is wrong. d) A is correct but R is wrong.	a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
12	A few statement related to the Adivasis are given below. Choose the one that is not applicable to the tribals of India. a) Isolated, they stayed away from the society and never exploited nature b) They shared common culture c) The adivasis did not like to live in communities or groups d)They lived in forests and hills.	c) The adiasis did not like to live in Communities or groups
13	According to the list given below, who were the Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills? a) Reared only goats b) Cattle herders c) Village heads d)Money lend	b) cattle herders

14	Lists of statements with respect to the tribal life are given below. Choose the one that does not pertain to the tribal life. a)The tribal groups lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce. b)Most of the tribals ate fruits and roots collected from the forest and cooked food with the oil extracted from the seeds c) The tribals saw forests as essential for survival d)The tribals always migrated and hence did not have a permanent forest habitat	d)The tribals always migrated and hence did not have a permanent forest habitat.
15	From the given number of options, choose the one that can be best tells us about the Gaddis of Kulu. a) Money lenders b) Reared only goats c) Shepherds d)Tribal chieftains	c) Shepherds

Homework

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	In jhum cultivation, why is a field left fallow for many years after being cultivated once? a) To enable forest to grow on it again b) To allow the groundwater to seep in again c)To enable the soil to recover its fertility d) All of the above	c)To enable the soil to recover its fertility
2	The mahua is a flower ----. a) used to flavour food cooked by the tribals b)used for dyeing the clothes by the tribals c) used to make alcohol d) blooms in summer	c) used to make alcohol
3	----- were flowers used to dye clothes and colour leather. a) mahua and sal b) kusum and sleeper c) palash and kusum d) palash and mahua	c) palash and kusum
4	The Santhal tribals belong to- a) Uttar Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) Jharkhand d) Maharashtra	c) Jharkhand
5	The ----- lived by herding and rearing animals. a) Labadis b) Santhals c) Oraon d) Bhils	a) Labadis
6	The movement started by Birsa Munda identified the -----as the main cause of the misery of the tribals. a) Hindu landlords b)British government c)Missionaries and moneylenders d) All of the above	d) All of the above

7	Arrange the following in the correct sequence in chronological order. I. criminal tribals act II. Birsa was died III. revolt of songram sangma IV. Santhals revolts Codes a) IV, I, II, III b) I, II, IV, III c) III, IV, I, II d) III, IV, II, I	a) IV, I, II, III
8	Which of the following statement is correct? I. jhum cultivation is also known as shifting cultivation. II. shifting cultivation were found in the hilly and forest tracts of north-east and central india. a) only I b) only II c) Both I and II d) None of these	c) Both I and II
9	Where does the term 'Bewar' mean shifting cultivation? a) Jharkhand b) Madhya Pradesh c) North-east India d) Andhra Pradesh	b) Madhya Pradesh
10	Arrange the following in the correct sequence I. kol rebelled in chhottanagpur II. warli revolt in Maharashtra III. forest satyagraha in assam IV. birsa munda arrested. a) I,III,II,IV b) III,IV,II,I c) IV,II,I,III d) I,IV,III,II	d) I,IV,III,II

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LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NO. - 05

CHAPTER NAME - WHEN PEOPLE REBEL:1857 AND AFTER

CLASSWORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	During the mid 18th century, the British had placed _____ inside the Court of many Nawabs. a) Residents b) Spy c) Advisors d) Ministers	a) residents
2	sepoys of British empire were severely punished in 1824 after they refused to go to a) Burma b) England c) Africa d) America	a) burma
3	In what way did the Christian missionaries help the British East India Company? From the statements given below, choose the one that is not TRUE with respect to the missionaries. (a) The Christian missionaries functioned freely and even owned land and property. (b) The Christian missionaries did not encourage education of women. (c) An Indian converted to Christianity could inherit the property of ancestors (d) The Christian missionaries converted the people as Christians.	b) The Christian missionaries did not encourage education of women.
4	Which one of the following best describes a Resident with respect to British India? a) An official who administers oath to the soldiers. b) A local money lender collecting revenue c) A senior British Government administrative official positioned in a local place and controlling the happenings of the kingdom. d) A local landlord to keep a check on the land revenue	c) A senior British Government administrative official positioned in a local place and controlling the happenings of the kingdom.
5	Name the Indian soldier who tried to rebel against the British at Barrackpore, but was arrested and hanged to death on 8th April 1857. a) Nana Saheb b) Bahadur Shah Zafar c) Tantia Tope d) Mangal Pandey	d) Mangal Pandey

6	What was the new amendment in the law in 1856 passed by the East India Company? a) Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required. b) Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army will be paid only a low salary c) Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to collect the revenues set by the British. d) Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to pay a tax.	a) Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required.
7	By the mid 18th century, what actually happened to the Nawabs and Rajas in India? a) The East India Company started constructing their empire with the help of Nawabs and Rajas. b) They lost their authority and honour, residents stationed in many kingdoms c) They became more popular and extended their kingdom d) Many Nawabs and Rajas were dead after a major war with the British.	b) They lost their authority and honour, residents stationed in many kingdoms
8	Who was Subedar Sitaram Pande ? a) Sitaram Pande was a sepoy who attacked Lieutenant Baugh with a sword and almost killed him b) Sitaram Pande was a Resident appointed by the British in the Bengal region. c) Sitaram Pande was the self proclaimed ruler who pleaded with the British to give his fathers pension when the latter died. d) Sitaram Pande was a sepoy who helped the British to suppress the rebellion even though his own son was killed by the British in front of his eyes.	d) Sitaram Pande was a sepoy who helped the British to suppress the rebellion even though his own son was killed by the British in front of his eyes.
9	Name the ruler of Kanpur who called himself Peshwa? a) Nana Saheb b) Balaji Rao I c) Baji Rao II d) Bahadur Shah Zafar	a) Nana Saheb
10	A sequence of events that happened on 9 May 1857 are given below in a jumbled up order. Pick up the correct order from the given set of statements. (i) Other soldiers stationed at Meerut revolted and British officers release the imprisoned soldiers. (ii) A group of soldiers mutinied and walked out of their military barracks (iii) The released soldiers kill the British officers and after marching to Delhi proclaim the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as the emperor of India (iv) The soldiers were dismissed and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for refusing to use the greased cartridges a) (ii), (iv),(iii),(i) b) (i),(ii), (iv),(iii) c) (iii), (iv),(i),(iii) d) (ii), (iv),(i),(iii)	d) (ii), (iv),(i),(iii)

11	In 1856, which Governor General decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal King and none of his descendants would be recognized as Kings hereafter? a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Canning c) Warren Hastings d) William Bentick	b) Lord Canning
12	In 1824, when the sepoys were asked to go to Burma by sea route to fight for the Company, they refused to follow the order. Why ? a) It was widely believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste. b) There was a belief that the sepoys will not be paid if they go to Burma. c) It was believed that Burma was a non- friendly country and hence did not welcome foreigners. d) It was widely believed that they were taken as prisoners and will be put in a jail there.	a) It was widely believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste.
13	Name the Governor General who declared that Awadh was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. a) Lord Ripon b) William Bentick c) Lord Dalhousie d) Lord Mountbatten	c) Lord Dalhousie
14	Why did the countryside peasants and zamindars resent the British ? a) They resented the British colonization . b) They resented the Succession policy of the British c) They resented the racial discrimination policy of the British by denying high rank jobs to Indians d) They resented high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection and many lost the lands to the money lenders.	d) They resented high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection and many lost the lands to the money lenders.
15	Name the able commander- in chief of Nana Saheb who led the revolt in Kanpur. a) Maulvi Ahmadullah b) Tantia Tope c) Bahadur Shah Zafar d) Mangal Pandey	b) Tantia Tope

Homework

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	What was the objective of the law passed by the company in 1850? a) Converting all muslims and hindus to christianity. b) To divide the Indians on religious lines. c) Making religious conversion to christianity easier. d) Not allowing Christians to inherit the land of their ancestors.	c) Making religious conversion to christianity easier

2	What was the reason for the hanging of sepoy Mangal Pandey? a) For refusing to use the greased cartridges. b) For killing british women. c) For attacking his officers. d) For disobeying orders.	c) For attacking his officers
3	Which of the following changes was not made by the british after the revolt was quelled? a) The powers of the east india company were transferred to the british crown b) The hindus were treated with suspicion and hostility being responsible for the mutiny c) Landlords' and zamindars' rights on their land were protected in the new policies made d) None of these	b) The hindus were treated with suspicion and hostility being responsible for the mutiny
4	Identify the correct option that describe about the given statements. I. He was sent to prison in Rangoon II. He was the leader of the 1857 revolt III. He died in November 1862 Codes. a) Nana sahebVir b) Kunwar singh c) Bahadur shah zafar d) Wajid ali shah	c) Bahadur shah zafar
5	Consider the following statements and choose the correct option. The sepoys captured delhi on 10th may , 1857. Rani laxmibai was the queen of delhi. Codes. a) Only I b) Only II c) Both I and II d) None of these	a) Only I
6	Arrange the following according to their year of happening. I. lord Wellesley introduced policy of subsdiary alliance. II . governor- general Dalhousie announced that after the death of bahadur shar zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the red fort. III . the company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain IV. sepoy mutiny was strated from meerut. Codes- (a) I, IV, III, II b) II, III, IV, I (c) I, III, II, IV d) III, IV, I, II	c) I, III, II, IV
7	When was the act transferring the power to rule india from the east india company to the british crown passed? a) 1856 b) 1857 c) 1858 d) 1859	c) 1858

8	Who was the on of the deposed nawab wajid ali shah of awadh? a) Begum hazrat mahal b) Birjis qadr c) Ahmadullah shah d) Bakht khan	b) Birjis qadr
9	Assertion (A) : leaders like ahmadullaha shah, bakht khan and Kunwar singh rallied people and oraganised forces to fight against the british colonial rule. Reason (R) : several new leaders emerged during the rebellion and they played significant roles in the resistance against british. a) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is the correct explanation of (A) b) Both (A) & (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct	a) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
10	Where did bahadur shah zafar die? a) In Rangoon b) In delhi c) On the battlefield d)In lucknow	a) In Rangoon

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LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NO. - 06

CHAPTER NAME - CIVILIZING THE NATIVE: EDUCATING THE NATION

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which year was the English education Act introduced in India? a) 1800 b) 1900 c) 1835 d) 1880	c) 1835
2	_____ was a Scottish Missionary who helped to establish Serampore Mission. a) William Carey b) Thomas Woods c) Paul Derik d) James Watt	a) William Carey
3	Where in India a Madrasa was set up in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic Law ? a) Madras b) Bombay c) Benares d) Calcutta	d) Calcutta
4	Lord Macaulay emphasized the need to teach this language. Which language did he insist to teach? a) Arabic b) Sanskrit c) English d) Hindi	c) English
5	The temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay. Who said these words about the Calcutta Madrasa and Benares Sanskrit College? a) Lord William Bentick b) Lord Dalhousie c) Lord Ripon d) Lord Macaulay	d) Lord Macaulay
6	Who started the journal Asiatick Researches? a) Henry Thomas Colebrooke b) Warren Hastings c) William Jones d) Max Muller	c) William Jones
7	Complete by choosing the most appropriate word from the following list of options. The introduction of _____ brought with it ideas of democracy, liberty, fraternity among the minds of Indians a) Western education b) Subsidiary alliance c) Doctrine of Lapse d) Expansion policies	a) Western education

8	Which year did the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational dispatch to the Governor General in India? a) 1800 b) 1854 c) 1880 d) 1890	b) 1854
9	What would you call a person who knows several languages ? a) Biographer b) Linguist c) Biolinguist d) Translator	b) Linguist
10	Name the President of the Board of Control in England who sent a dispatch. a) Lord Dalhousie b) Lord Macaulay c) Charles Wood d) James Mill	c) Charles Wood
11	Who said these "Education means all round drawing out of the best in child and man- body, mind and spirit"? a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati d) None of these	b) Mahatma Gandhi
12	Assertion (A) : William Jones & Colebrooke discovered ancient texts, understanding their meaning Reason (R) : They were Orientalists & interested in the culture of Asia. a) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is correct explanation of (A) b) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong d) (R) is correct but (A) is wrong	a) (A) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is correct explanation of (A)
13	Some comments about the Orientalist Vision of Learning by the British are given below. Select the one that is not applicable to this particular style of learning. a) British argued that the aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical. b) British argued that it is not advisable to encourage the study of Arabic and Sanskrit language and literature c) British said that knowledge of the east was full of errors and unscientific thoughts d) British observed that Western literature was non-serious and light hearted.	d) British observed that Western literature was non-serious and light hearted.
14	A person who can read, write and teach Persian is called a a) Munshi b) Biographer c) Linguist d) Orientalist	a) Munshi

15	Warren Hastings took the initiative to set up a Madras at one of the important cities of India and believed that the ancient customs of the country and Oriental learning ought to be the basis of British rule in India. Which city is being referred to here ? a) Pondicherry b) Madras c) Calcutta d) Bombay	c) Calcutta
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Homework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	who has scholarly knowledge of Asiatic language. a) Linguistic b) Orientalists c) Vernacularists d) Munshis	b) Orientalists
2	A madarsa was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of a) Arabic b) Muslim religion c) Urdu d) Ancient scriptures	a) Arabic
3	Among the following who was the first british officials to attack the view of orientalist. a) Thomas macaulay b) James mill c) William adam d) Both a and b	d) Both (a) and (b)
4	identify the correct option that describes about the given statements. I. He started a journal called Asiatic reserches II. He setup Asiatic society of Bengal. III. He arrived in Calcutta in 1783. Codes a) William jones b) HT Colebrook c) Warren hastings d) James mill	a) William jones
5	‘english education had enslaved Indians’ identify the person who had given this statement. a) Raja Rammohan Roy b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar c) mahatma Gandhi d) Narayana Guru	c) mahatma Gandhi
6	Arrange the following according to their year of happening. I. madarsa was set up in calcutta II . the English education act was implemented III . William jones arrived in calcutta IV. hindu college was established in benaras Codes- a) I, IV, III, II b) II, III, IV, I c) I, III, IV, II d) III, IV, I, II	c) I, III, IV, II

7	Arrange the following in the correct sequence in chronological order. I. wood's dispatch was issued. II. system of annual examination was started. III. Rabindranath tagore established Santiniketan. Codes a) III, I, II b) I, III, II c) III, I, II d) III, II, I	b) I, III, II
8	A Single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia. Who said these words? a) Wiliam Bentick b) James Mill c) Thomas Carlyle d) Thomas Babington Macaulay	d) Thomas Babington Macaulay
9	why did the british government appoint William jones as a judge? a) He was expert in law b) He was expert in Sanskrit. c) He was expert in policy making d) All of the above	a) He was expert in law
10	why did William jones study ancient texts? a) Understanding Indian culture b) For linguistic discovery c) For philosophical research d) All of the above	d) All of the above

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Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	Widow Remarriage Act was passed in the year a) 1826 b) 1846 c) 1856 d) 1876	c) 1856
2	Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar supported which of the following social causes? a) Girl education b) Caste system c) Widow remarriage d) Sati custom	c) Widow remarriage
3	The first Urdu novels began to be written from (a) the late 19 th century b) the late 18th century (c) the late 16th century d) the late 17th century	a) the late 19 th century
4	Name the educationist who started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. a) Jyotirao Phule b) Rabindranath Tagore c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossai d) Mumtaz Ali	c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
5	A widow's home was established at Poona by a) Tarabai Shinde b) Pandita Ramabai c) Bal Gangadhar Til d) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain	b) Pandita Ramabai
6	EV Ramaswamy was also known by the name a) Phule b) Periyar c) Vidyasagar d) Babasaheb	b) Periyar
7	Which of the following was not a goal of the Prarthana Samaj? a) Abolishing caste restrictions b) Promoting education for women c) Both (a) and (b) d) Enacting land reforms	d) Enacting land reforms
8	Which of the following statements is/are correct? I. Most of the Women had access to education, two hundred years ago. II. Brahma Sabha was established by Mahatma Gandhi Codes- a) Only I b) Only II c) I and II d) None of these	d) None of these

9	Which of the following statements is/are correct? I. Begum Rukeya Sakhawat Husain started school for Muslim girls Patna and Calcutta. II. Jyotirao Phule started schools for girls in Assam. Codes a) Only I b) Only II c) I and II d) None of these	a) Only I
10	Schools were started by Begum Rokeya in a) Patna b) Calcutta c) Both 'a' and b d) None of these	c) Both 'a' and b
11	By whom and when was the Temple Entry movement started? a) J Phule, 1827 b) BR Ambedkar, 1927 c) Ghasidas, 1911 d) None of the above	b) BR Ambedkar, 1927
12	Who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj? a) Sri Narayan Guru b) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker c) Dr. B. R. Ambedka d) Jyotirao Phule	(d) Jyotirao Phule
13	What was the occupation of Madigas? a) Plantation b) Sewing Sandals c) Cleaning work d) None of these	b) Sewing Sandals
14	----- was often treated as untouchables. a) Shudras b) Brahmans c) Teachers d) Traders	a) Shudras
15	Raja Rammohan Roy focused on spreading-----all over the country a) Western Education b) religious teachings c) castism d) untouchability	a) Western Education

Homework

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by which among the following reformers? a) Periyar b) Jyotirao Phule c) Mumtaz Ali d) Dr. Ambedkar	b) Jyotirao Phule
2	What were peasants and artisans were referred to in the early 19th century? a) Vaishyas b) Shudras c) Untouchables d) Kshatriyas	b- Shudras
3	Name the national leader(s) who lent support to demand for greater equality and freedom for women. a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Shri Narayan Guru c) Subhash Chandra Bose d) Both (a) and (c)	d) Both (a) and (c)
4	Identify the movement with the help of given information. I. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriented College, founded by Sayyid Ahmed Khan 1875. II. Mohammedan Anglo-Oriented College offered Modern education, including Western science to Muslims. Options a) Khilafat Movement b) Temple Entry Movement c) Self-Respect M d) The Aligarh Movement	d) The Aligarh Movement
5	Identify the correct option that describes about the given statements. 1. He founded a reform association known as theBrahmo Sabha. II. He began a campaign against the practice of Sati III. He was given the title of Raja by Akbar II. a) Raja Rammohan b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar c) Dayanand Saraswati d) Narayana Guru	a) Raja Rammohan Roy
6	Arrange the following according to their year of happening. I. Temple Entry Movement II . Sati was banned III . Veda Samaj IV. Mohammeden Anglo-Oriental College Codes- a) I, IV, III, II b) II, III, IV, I c) I, II, II, IV d) III, IV, I, II	b) II, III, IV, I
7	Arrange the following in the correct sequence in chronological order. I. The Arya Samaj II. Child Marriage Restraint Act III. Widow Remarriage Act IV. Prarthana Samaj Codes a) III, I, IV, II b) I, II, IV, III c) III, IV, I, II d) III, IV, II, I	c) III, IV, I, II

8	In which among the following years, the child marriage Restraint Act was passed without the kind of bitter debates? a) 1929 b) 1932 c) 1935 d) 1938	a) 1929
9	The Young Bengal Movement was initiated by a) Keshub Chunder Sen b) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio c) Dayanand Saraswati d) None of the above	b) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
10	Stripurushtulana was written by a) Ramabai Ranade b) Begum Rokya Shakhawat Hussain c) Tarabai Shinde d) Begum Kausar	C) Tarabai Shinde

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Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in a) 1878 b) 1894 c) 1905 d) 1920	a) 1878
2	Which bill allowed for trial of Europeans by Indians ? a) Vernacular Press Act b) Ilbert Bill c) Judiciary Bill d) Arms Bill	b) Ilbert Bill
3	Who was the founder of Indian National Congress? a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose d) None of these	d) None of these
4	Who raised the slogan 'Freedom is my Birthright'? a) Lala Lajpat Rai b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak c) Laxmibai d) Mahatma Gandhi	b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
5	When and where was All India Muslim League formed? a) 1850, Calcutta b) 1906, Dhaka c) 1920, Bombay d) 1910, Delhi	b) 1906, Dhaka
6	When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred ? a) 1918 b) 1919 c) 1920 d) 1921	b) 1919
7	When did Gandhii arrive in India from South Africa? a) 1910 b) 1915 c) 1920 d) 1925	b) 1915
8	Which incident became reason for calling off Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi? a) Chauri Chaura b) Kanpur Competency Based c) Bithoor d) Ahmedabad	a) Chauri Chaura
9	Who was the first Indian Governor-General of free India? a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad c) C Rajagopalachari d) Sardar vallabhbhai Patel	c) C Rajagopalacha

10	which among the following movements was launched in 1930. a) civil disobedience movement b) swaraj movement c) khilafat movement d) workers movement	a) Civil Disobedience Movement
11	Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist from a) Bengal b) Punjab c) Bihar d) Uttar Pradesh	b) Punjab
12	When did Second World War end? a) 1910 b) 1941 c) 1942 d) 1945	d) 1945
13	Who was the founder of Khudai Khidmatgars ? a) Mohammad Ali b) Abdul Gaffar Khan c) Shaukat Ali d) Abul Kalam Azad	b) Abdul Gaffar Khan
14	Where did the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed- a) Bombay b) Kanpur c) Delhi d) Allahabad	c) Delhi
15	----- allowed for trial of European by Indians. a) Ilbert bill b) Vernacular press act c) Judiciary bill d) Arms bill	a) Ilbert bill

HOMEWORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1	Which among the following parties signed a historic Pact of Lucknow in 1916 with Muslim League ? a) Communist party b) Socialist party c) Congress party d) Hindu Mahasabha	c) Congress party
2	Which movement among the following was the first successful movement led by Gandhiji in India? a) Kheda Movement b) Champaran Movement c) Quit India Movement d) Civil Disobedience Movement	b) Champaran Movement
3	Congress fought for Purna Swaraj under the leadership of in 1930. a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Lala Lajpat Rai c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	c) Jawaharlal Nehru
4	Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was founded by a) Chitta Ranjan Das b) Bhagat Singh c) MK Gandhi d) Annie Besant	b) Bhagat Singh
5	Who led the Dandi March in 1930? a) Mahatma Gan b) Sarojini Naidu c) Indira Gandhi d) SC Bose	a) Mahatma Gandhi
6	Name the movement associated with the arrest of 90,000 people and killing of 1000 people by police firing. a) Civil Disobedience Movement b) Swaraj Movement c) Khilafat Movement d) Quit India Movement	d) Quit India Movement
7	The book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India' authored by a) Bepin Chandra Pal b) Dadabhai Naoroji c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Sarojini Naidu	b) Dadabhai Naoroji
8	Kesari, a Marathi newspaper was edited by a) Bepin Chandra Pal b) Dadabhai Naoroji c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
9	Among the following which was formed by Subhas Chandra Bose ? a) Indian National Army b) Army Regiment c) Judicial Movement d) Swarajya Party	a) Indian National Army
10	The capacity to act independently without outside interference is termed as- a) Socialist b) Democratic c) Publicist d) Sovereign	d) Sovereign

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LAT WORKSHEET

CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

CHAPTER NO. - 1

CHAPTER NAME - THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following ensures that the government works within the framework of laws and respects the rule of law in India? a) The Directive Principles of State Policy b) The Constitution c) The President of India d) The Parliament	b) The Constitution
2	The Indian Constitution's Preamble emphasizes the promotion of justice. Which of the following would be an example of justice as per the Constitution? a) Providing equal opportunities in government jobs b) Giving special benefits to private organizations c) Allowing discrimination on the basis of caste d) Reducing taxes for the wealthy	a) Providing equal opportunities in government jobs
3	A 21-year-old citizen of India, who belongs to a rural village, has just received his voter ID. He is excited about participating in the upcoming elections and casting his vote for the first time. What does this scenario best illustrate about universal adult franchise in India? a) Voting is restricted to educated individuals. b) Every adult citizen, regardless of background, has the right to vote. c) Only urban citizens can participate in elections. d) Voting is compulsory for all citizens.	b) Every adult citizen, regardless of background, has the right to vote.
4	Assertion: Federalism is an important feature of the Indian Constitution. Reason: It ensures that only the central government has authority over the entire country. a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion. c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.	(C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

5	Assertion: The Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable by the courts of law. Reason: They aim to achieve social and economic reform. a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion. c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.	(d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true
6	Sneha is denied access to a public place. Which constitutional provision will ensure their access to public facilities? a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom c) Right against Exploitation d) Cultural and Educational Rights	a) Right to Equality
7	Which constitutional body would handle a situation if there is a dispute regarding the powers of the state and central governments? a) The Parliament b) The Supreme Court c) The President d) The Election Commission	b) The Supreme Court
8	The government passes a law that affects citizen's rights, but the judiciary orders a review of the law based on its constitutionality. Which aspect of separation of powers is being demonstrated here? a) The judiciary can override the decisions of the executive and legislature. b) The judiciary acts as a check on the powers of the legislature and the executive. c) The legislature has the final say over all decisions. d) The executive can ignore judicial rulings	b) The judiciary acts as a check on the powers of the legislature and the executive.
9	In a school, students from different religious backgrounds celebrate their festivals, such as Diwali, Eid, Christmas, and Gurpurab, together. The school organizes events that respect and promote all religions equally. What principle of secularism is being demonstrated in this situation? a) The school promotes one religion over others. b) The school encourages students to follow only one religion. c) The school treats all religions equally and respects their practices. d) The school does not allow students to celebrate religious festivals.	c) The school treats all religions equally and respects their practices
10	In Country X, the Head of State is a monarch, but the real power lies with the elected Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. The monarch's role is mostly ceremonial. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are accountable to the Parliament, and they must maintain the confidence of the majority in the lower house to stay in power. What feature of the government is described in Country X? a) Presidential form of government b) Parliamentary form of government c) Monarchy d) Dictatorship	b) Parliamentary form of government.

11	In Country B, Mr. X is elected to represent a local constituency in the national Parliament. After taking office, Mr. X listens to the concerns of his constituents and presents their issues to Parliament, often debating and voting on laws that affect their lives. Which of the following is Mr. X's most important responsibility as an elected representative? a) To attend government meetings only b) To represent the views and concerns of the people in his constituency c) To manage the country's finances d) To supervise the judiciary	b) To represent the views and concerns of the people in his constituency.
12	The state government passed a new law that focuses on improving living conditions in rural areas, promoting education, and offering better health care to underprivileged communities. These measures are based on certain goals mentioned in the country's Constitution. What is the role of these goals mentioned in the Constitution in guiding the government's actions? a) To restrict the power of the government b) To guide the government in making laws and policies for social welfare c) To ensure individual rights are protected d) To prevent the government from taking decisions independently	b) To guide the government in making laws and policies for social welfare
13	A factory owner hires children to work long hours in unsafe conditions, paying them extremely low wages. The government steps in to stop this practice by enacting laws that prohibit child labour and forced labour. Which fundamental right is being violated in this case? a) Right to Freedom b) Right to Education c) Right Against Exploitation d) Right to Equality	c) Right Against Exploitation
14	In India, the central government has the authority to make laws on matters like defence and foreign policy, while state governments can make laws on matters like healthcare and education. This distribution of power is mentioned in the Constitution. Which of the following best describes this arrangement of power between the central and state governments? a) Unitary system b) Parliamentary system c) Federal system d) Monarchical system	c) Federal system
15	A citizen wants to challenge a law in the court that he believes goes against his Fundamental Rights. Which right will help him do this? a) Right to Freedom b) Constitutional Remedies c) Right to Education d) Right against Exploitation	b) Right to Constitutional Remedies

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Match of the following 1.Fundamental Rights 2. Federalism 3. Parliamentary Government 4. Separation of Powers A. Distribution of power between central and state B. Protects citizens against actions of the state C. Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary balance powers D. Executive is accountable to the legislature and elected by citizens a) 1-A , 2-B , 3-C, 4-D b) 1-B, 2-A,3-D, 4-C c) 1-B, 2-D,3-C,4-A d) 1-D,2-C,3-B,4-A	b) 1-B, 2-A,3-D, 4-C
2	The government of India has listed the subjects on which both the central government and state governments can legislate. These include areas like health, education, and agriculture. The Constitution clearly defines which matters fall under the jurisdiction of the central government and which fall under the state governments.What does this system of division of powers between the central and state governments in India signify? a) A unitary system where one government has all the power b) A federal system where power is divided between different levels of government c) A dictatorship where one ruler decides everything d) A parliamentary system with no clear division of powers	b) A federal system where power is divided between different levels of government
3	A political leader in India publicly respects the religious beliefs of all communities and refrain from making any policy decisions that benefit one religion over others.How does this reflect secularism? a) The leader favors one religion over others. b) The leader ensures equal respect for all religions and avoids promoting c) The leader encourages religious discrimination. d) The leader ignores the religious beliefs of the people.	B) The leader ensures equal respect for all religions and avoids promoting one.
4	The state government has introduced various policies to improve the welfare of its citizens, such as ensuring that children receive free and compulsory education, and that the working conditions of workers are improved. These actions align with certain guidelines outlined in the Constitution. Which of the following best describes the nature of these policies? which aim to promote social and economic justice? a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties c) Directive Principles of State Policy d) Electoral Guideline	c) Directive Principles of State Policy

5	A group of workers are forced to work in a brick kiln without getting paid for months. They are threatened with physical harm if they attempt to leave. The government takes action by investigating the case and freeing the workers from forced labor. Which of the following best describes the workers' situation before the government intervention? a) Violation of the Right to Education b) Violation of the Right Against Exploitation. c) Violation of the Right to Freedom d) Violation of the Right to Protection	b) Violation of the Right Against Exploitation.
6	A worker is forced to work without pay, even though it is against their will. This is a violation of the _____ under the Indian Constitution. A) Right to Freedom B) Right to Equality C) Right against Exploitation D) Right to Freedom of Religion	c) Right against Exploitation
7	What would happen if there were no restrictions on the powers of elected representatives? A) They could misuse authority B) There would be perfect democracy C) Everyone's rights would be protected D) No laws would be needed	A) They could misuse authority
8	If a minister refuses to register a complaint against a relative, which constitutional safeguard is violated? a) Right to Freedom b) Principle of accountability in governance c) Right to Equality d) Fundamental Duties	b) Principle of accountability in governance
9	Which of the following is an example of a violation of the Right to Equality? a) A woman is denied a promotion in the armed forces b) A student fails an exam due to low marks c) A shopkeeper charges more for a luxury item d) A state enforces a dress code in schools	a) A woman is denied a promotion in the armed forces
10	What role do Fundamental Rights play in the Indian Constitution? a) They grant unrestricted power to the elected representatives b) They protect individuals from arbitrary actions by the State c) They limit the scope of Directive Principles d) They favor majority communities in decision-making	B) They protect individuals from arbitrary actions by the State

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LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

CHAPTER NO. – 2

CHAPTER NAME – UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	In a school, students from different religious backgrounds celebrate their festivals, such as Diwali, Eid, Christmas, and Gurburab, together. The school organizes events that respect and promote all religions equally. What principle of secularism is being demonstrated in this situation? a) The school promotes one religion over others. b) The school encourages students to follow only one religion. c) The school treats all religions equally and respects their practices. d) The school does not allow students to celebrate religious festivals	c) The school treats all religions equally and respects their practices.
2	Assertion (A): Indian secularism is based on the principle of equality of all religions. Reason (R): The State can interfere in religious matters to ensure equality and reform. Options: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
3	In a secular country, if a school organizes a prayer session in a Hindu temple, what can be inferred about the country's secular nature? a) The country is violating secularism by promoting one religion b) The country supports all religions equally c) The country focuses only on Hindu religion in schools d) The school should organize prayer sessions in all religious places	a) The country is violating secularism by promoting one religion.
4	A government decides to fund the maintenance of a temple while ignoring the needs of mosques and churches in the same area. This is a violation of the principle of _____. a) Religious freedom b) Secularism c) Fundamental Rights d) Social Justice	b) Secularism

5	Which of the following reflects secularism when it comes to voting in elections? a) The government supports candidates from only one religion b) The government does not interfere with a person's choice of candidates based on religion c) The government imposes religious rules on voting d) A person's religion is the most important factor in voting	b)The government does not interfere with a person's choice of candidates based on religion
6	Match of the following 1 Indian Secularism . 2. Right to Freedom of Religion 3. Interference in religious practices 4. Secular State A. Equal treatment of all religions B. Separation of religion and State. C Ensuring equality D. No official religion of the State. a) 1-D 2-A, 3-C,4-B b) 1- A, 2-B,3-C,4-D C) 1- B, 2-A,3-C,4-D D) 1-D, 2-A,3-B,4-C	(a) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c,4-b
7	.Which of the following best illustrates secularism in education? a) Religious education is made compulsory for all students b) Schools are required to provide equal opportunities for students of all religions c) Schools promote one religion over others d) Schools do not allow students to celebrate any religious festivals	b) Schools are required to provide equal opportunities for students of all religions
8	What would a secular government do if two religious groups want to celebrate a festival on the same date? a) It would promote one religion's festival over the other b) It would prevent any religious celebrations c) It would ensure both groups are allowed to celebrate their festival freely d) It would declare one of the festivals a national holiday	c) It would ensure both groups are allowed to celebrate their festival freely
9	Which of the following actions would be considered anti-secular? a) Allowing citizens to practice their religion freely b) Promoting a specific religion through state-run media c) Respecting all religious beliefs d) Celebrating multiple religious holidays in a secular country	b) Promoting a specific religion through state-run media
10	.In a secular country, the government: a) Takes sides in religious matters b) Supports one religion financially c) Keeps religion separate from state matters d) Promotes religion in schools	c) Keeps religion separate from state matters

11	Which of the following actions shows a secular government respecting freedom of religion? a) Giving preferential treatment to the majority religion b) Allowing all citizens to practice their religion without interference c) Banning religious practices in public spaces d) Imposing religious rules on citizens	b) Allowing all citizens to practice their religion without interference
12	In a secular country, if a law conflicts with the teachings of a religion, the government should: a) Follow the religious rules b) Make exceptions for the religious group c) Ensure that the law applies equally to all citizens d) Allow the religion to dictate the law	c) Ensure that the law applies equally to all citizens
13	If a religious group is given the right to impose its practices on others in a secular country, what is likely to happen? a) It will enhance secularism b) It will encourage religious unity c) It will violate secular principles d) It will promote religious tolerance	c) It will violate secular principles
14	A secular country ensures that no religious community: a) Is given preferential treatment b) Has the freedom to practice its beliefs c) Can practice its religion in private d) Can build places of worship	a) Is given preferential treatment
15	Secularism is important because it helps in: a) Promoting one religion over others b) Giving equal rights to people of all religions c) Encouraging religious conflicts d) Imposing a national religion	b) Giving equal rights to people of all religions

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	A political leader in India publicly respects the religious beliefs of all communities and refrains from making any policy decisions that benefit one religion over others. How does this reflect secularism? a) The leader favors one religion over others. b) The leader ensures equal respect for all religions and avoids promoting one c) The leader encourages religious discrimination. d) The leader ignores the religious beliefs of the people	b) The leader ensures equal respect for all religions and avoids promoting one
2	If a country allows its citizens to celebrate any religious festival of their choice, what does this signify? a) The country is secular b) The country is theocratic c) The country discourages religious practices d) The country is in favor of one religion	a) The country is secular

3	Indian secularism allows the State to _____ in religious matters to ensure equality and reform. a) Prohibit c) Encourage	b) Interfere d) Neglect
4	Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution mandates that the State will not favour any religion. Reason (R): India follows the policy of a single official religion. Options: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	c) A is true, but R is false.
5	Which of these would be a violation of secularism in the workplace? a) Allowing employees to take time off for their religious holidays b) Offering prayer spaces for all religions c) Promoting religious views through workplace communications d) Providing equal opportunities to all employees regardless of their religion	c) Promoting religious views through workplace communications
6	In a secular state, religious leaders cannot: a) Influence government decisions b) Express their views in public forums c) Practice their religion freely d) Vote in elections	A) Influence government decisions
7	.If a government is considering a policy that only benefits one religious community, What should be done to ensure secularism is maintained? a) The policy should be passed to support the majority community b) The policy should be revised to ensure equality for all communities c) The policy should be implemented without question d) The policy should only focus on non-religious issues	b) The policy should be revised to ensure equality for all communities
8	In a secular state, which of the following would be an appropriate government action during religious festivals? a) The government would shut down all religious celebrations b) The government would give priority to one religion over others c) The government would ensure that everyone can celebrate their festivals freely d) The government would prevent any religious practice	c) The government would ensure that everyone can celebrate their festivals freely
9	Which of the following reflects the essence of secularism in a democracy? a) A government based on a specific religion b) A government that allows citizens to practice their religion freely without interference c) A government that promotes religious rules in daily life d) A government that makes all citizens follow the same religion	B) A government that allows citizens to practice their religion freely without interference
10	What is celebrated on 2nd October of every year? a) Christmas Day c) Gandhi Jayanti	b) Children's Day d) Deepawali

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जम्मू संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

CHAPTER NO. - 3 - UNIT 2 PARLIAMENT AND THE MAKING OF LAWS

CHAPTER NAME - WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	India is a Democratic country , which one of the following is the most basic fundamental principle of a democratic country ? a) Economic growth b) People's participation in decision-making c) Judicial independence d) Military strength	(b) People's participation in decision-making
2	What does universal adult franchise ensure in a democracy? a) Equal opportunity for employment b) Right to education c) Right to vote for all adults d) Equal representation in Parliament	(c) Right to vote for all adults
3	Assertion: The Indian Parliament is the supreme law-making institution in India. Reason: The Parliament consists of the President, Rajya Sabha, and Lok Sabha. a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion. c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.	b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.
4	Imagine a scenario where no political party wins a majority in the Lok Sabha. What is most likely to happen? a) Elections will be held again. b) The largest party will automatically form the government. c) Parties will form a coalition to achieve a majority. d) President rule starts	c) Parties will form a coalition to achieve a majority.
5	The party who will not able to the form the government due to the lack of majority plays the role of opposition , which one of the following is main role of that party ? a) To support the government b) To criticize and monitor government actions c) To implement laws d) To dissolve Parliament	b) To criticize and monitor government actions

6	A bill related to the protection of the environment is being debated. This bill can be introduced by: a) Any Member of Parliament (MP) b) Only the Prime Minister c) Only the President d) Only the Rajya Sabha	a) Any Member of Parliament (MP)
7	.During a parliamentary session, an MP asks about child welfare policies. What competency does this demonstrate? a) Legislative drafting b) Financial budgeting c) Monitoring and accountability d) Executive decision-making	c) Monitoring and accountability
8	Why is it important for MPs to ask questions during sessions? a) To delay proceedings b) To test the Speaker's knowledge c) To keep the government accountable d) To increase their popularity	(C) To keep the government accountable
9	A bill introduced in Parliament is criticized for excluding key suggestions. What is a possible next step? a) Immediate implementation of the bill b) Send the bill to a Parliamentary Committee for review c) Discard the bill entirely d) Conduct another election	b) Send the bill to a Parliamentary Committee for review
10	Which scenario demonstrates unfairness in law-making? a) Laws are debated and passed after discussions b) A law benefits one group at the expense of another c) Laws are reviewed regularly d) Parliament passes a law with majority approval	b) A law benefits one group at the expense of another
11	How can citizens voice opposition to an unpopular law? a) Write articles and organize protests b) Refuse to vote in elections c) Demand the immediate repeal of the Constitution d) Ignore the law completely	a) Write articles and organize protests
12.	Match the following 1. Rajya Sabh 2. Lok Sabha 3. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 4. Universal Adult Franchise A. Consists of representatives elected for a fix term of 5 years. B. Represents the states and reviews laws proposed by Lok Sabha C. A civil law ensuring protection against violence in shared households. D. Ensures that all adult citizens have the right to vote. a) -A , 2-B , 3-C , 4 -D b) A 1 – B, 2-C , 3 -A , 4-D c) . 1- B, 2-A, 3- C , 4- D - d). 1- D , 2 – C , 3-B ,4-A	C) 1- B, 2-A, 3- C , 4- D

5	Why is the Lok Sabha referred to as the House of the People? a) Its members are nominated by the President b) Its members are directly elected by the citizens c) It oversees judicial matter d) It is the upper house of Parliament	c) Its members are directly elected by the citizens
6	The Rajya Sabha is different from the Lok Sabha because: a) It is elected directly by citizens b) It represents states and has nominated members c) It controls all financial matters d) It is dissolved every five years	b) It represents states and has nominated members
7	Opposition party is the important part of Indian parliament because- a) Members of opposition members always not a part of Ruling party b) Opposition party control and criticise the gov. c) Opposition party introduce new law in the country d) Opposition members take part in decision making process	(B) Opposition party control and criticise the ruling government
8	What does a civil law like the Domestic Violence Act aim to provide? a) Criminal punishments b) Relief and protection for affected individuals c) Political representation d) Equal property distribution	b) Relief and protection for affected individuals
9	What should citizens do if they feel a law passed by Parliament is unfair? a) Ignore the law b) Protest peacefully, write to newspapers, or approach courts c) Create their own laws d) Move to another country	b) Protest peacefully, write to newspapers, or approach courts
10	Which of the following statements about the Rajya Sabha is NOT true? a) It has powers like as the Lok Sabha. b) Members are directly elected by the public. c) It can propose bills. d) It represents the states of India	b) Members are directly elected by the public.

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CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which of the following is the primary role of the judiciary in a democratic system? a) Making laws b) Implementing laws c) Interpreting laws and ensuring justice d) Conducting elections	c) Interpreting laws and ensuring justice
2	What does the independence of the judiciary mean? a) Judges are free to take bribes. b) Judges can make decisions without interference from the government or any other authority. c) Judiciary is above the Constitution. d) Judiciary has the power to make laws.	b) Judges can make decisions without interference from the government or any other authority.
3	Which of the following is NOT a function of the judiciary? a) Settling disputes b) Enforcing fundamental rights c) Deciding election dates d) Checking the misuse of power by the government	c) Deciding election dates
4	Why is the judiciary considered the guardian of the Constitution? a) It amends the Constitution. b) It interprets and protects the Constitution. c) It implements government policies. d) It ensures economic growth.	b) It interprets and protects the Constitution.
5	What is the significance of the Public Interest Litigation (PIL)? a) It allows individuals to pass laws. b) It enables ordinary citizens to seek justice for public issues. c) It empowers the government to interfere in court cases. d) It is a tool for enforcing election laws.	b) It enables ordinary citizens to seek justice for public issues.
6	Assertion (A): A person can file a PIL even if they are not directly affected by the issue. Reason (R): PIL is meant to address issues of public interest. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

7	What is meant by 'Rule of Law'? a) Everyone must follow laws except the government. b) Only the judiciary is bound by the law. c) The law is above everyone, including the government. d) Laws are meant only for citizens.	c) The law is above everyone,including the government.								
8	Which of the following types of cases can be directly filed in the Supreme Court under its original jurisdiction? a) Criminal cases b) Disputes between two or more states c) Land disputes d) Divorce cases	b) Disputes between two or more states								
9	What is the role of a Lok Adalat? a) To provide quick and cost-effective justice b) To handle high-profile criminal cases c) To resolve international disputes d) To conduct elections	a) To provide quick and cost-effective justice								
10	The structure of the courts from the lowest to the highest level is such that it resembles a pyramid. Can you fill out which type of courts would exist at what level in the following diagram/ picture? a) Supreme Court--- District Court--- High Court b) High Court ---- Supreme Court--- District Court c) District Court --- High Court --- Supreme Court d) All are at Same level	c) District Court --- High Court --- Supreme Court								
11	Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in India. Reason (R): The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.								
12	Match The Following: <table><tr><td>1.Fundamental Rights</td><td>a) Protected by judiciary</td></tr><tr><td>2.Violation of justice</td><td>b) Role of courts</td></tr><tr><td>3.Fair hearing</td><td>c) key principle of judicial process</td></tr><tr><td>4.Independence of judiciary</td><td>d) Unbiased decision</td></tr></table> OPTIONS:- a)1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a b)1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d c)1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b d)1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c	1.Fundamental Rights	a) Protected by judiciary	2.Violation of justice	b) Role of courts	3.Fair hearing	c) key principle of judicial process	4.Independence of judiciary	d) Unbiased decision	b)1-a,2-b,3-c,4-d
1.Fundamental Rights	a) Protected by judiciary									
2.Violation of justice	b) Role of courts									
3.Fair hearing	c) key principle of judicial process									
4.Independence of judiciary	d) Unbiased decision									
13	The ____ system in India protects fundamental rights through judicial intervention. a) Parliament b) Executive c) Judiciary d) Legislature	c)Judiciary								

14	Assertion (A): Lok Adalat help in resolving disputes quickly. Reason (R): They follow informal procedures for dispute resolution. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
15	The ____ court is the highest appellate authority in India. a) High Court b) District Court c) Supreme d) Lok Adalat	c) Supreme court

HOMework

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Assertion (A): An independent judiciary is essential for a democracy. Reason (R): It ensures laws are applied fairly to all citizens without bias. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
2	Identify the building and mention its location. (a) Supreme Court, Delhi (b) Red Fort, Delhi (c) Parliament, Delhi (d) None of these	a) Supreme court, Delhi
3	Public Interest Litigation focuses on issues of ____ welfare. a) Government b) Public c) Parliament d) Judiciary	b) Public
4	Match The Following :- 1. Judiciary A) Alternative dispute resolution 2. PIL B) Interprets law 3. Lok Adalat C) The person who presides over a court 4. Judge D) A tool for justice on public issues OPTIONS:- a) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B c) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A	a) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
5	What does judicial independence mean? a) Judges can make decisions without fear or favor b) Judges can be influenced by political parties c) The judiciary and executive work together d) Judges are appointed by political parties	a) Judges can make decisions without fear or favor

6	If a person is dissatisfied with the decision of a High Court, which court can they approach next? a) Supreme Court b) District Court c) Family Court d) Civil Court	a) Supreme court
7	What should a citizen do if their fundamental rights are violated? a) Wait for government intervention b) Approach the local police c) File a writ petition in the High Court or Supreme Court d) File a case in the District Court	File a writ petition in the High Court or Supreme Court
8	Which of the following is a function of the judiciary? a) Making laws b) Interpreting laws c) Enforcing laws d) Collecting taxes	b) Interpreting laws
9	Assertion (A): PIL empowers citizens to raise issues affecting public welfare. Reason (R): It allows the judiciary to provide justice in matters of public interest. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
10	Which of the following statements about the judiciary is true? a) Judiciary is not accountable to the Constitution. b) Judges are appointed based on elections. c) Judiciary acts as a check on the other organs of government. d) Only the High Court has the power to interpret the Constitution.	c) Judiciary acts as a check on the other organs of government.

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

CHAPTER NO. - 5

CHAPTER NAME – UNDERSTANDING MARGINALIZATION

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	The----- are indigenous people of India, often living in forests or rural areas. a) Adivasis b) Dalits c) Brahman d) Kshatriya	a) Adivasis
2	Match the Following:- Column A (a) Marginalisation (b) Adivasis (c) Stereotyping (d) Minorities Options:- a)(a) → (ii), (b) → (iii), (c) → (i), (d) → (iv) b)(a) → (i), (b) → (iii), (c) → (ii), (d) → (iv) c)(a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) d)(a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (i)	c) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv), (e) → (v)
3	Assertion (A): Minorities in India are often marginalised. Reason (R): Marginalisation is caused by prejudice and discrimination. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a)Both A and R are true, and R explains A
4	What was the main occupation of Adivasis in the ancient period ? a) Agriculture b) Hunting and gathering c) Urban employment d) Fishing	b)Hunting and gathering
5	Which Article of the Indian Constitution safeguards the rights of minorities? a) Article 15 b) Article 29 and 30 c) Article 17 d) Article 19	2)Article 29 and 30

6	Which of these is a major cause of marginalization? a) Equal access to resources b) Discrimination and lack of opportunities c) Free education for all d) Government support for marginalized groups	2)Discrimination and lack of opportunities
7	How does marginalization impact access to education? a) It improves access to quality education. b) It limits opportunities for marginalized groups. c) It provides special privileges in schools. d) It ensures all children have equal access.	b)It limits opportunities for marginalized groups.
8	Why are Adivasis more vulnerable to marginalization? a) They have abundant resources. b) They have a strong political influence. c) They are often displaced from their lands due to industrial projects. d) They live in urban areas.	c)They are often displaced from their lands due to industrial projects.
9	Match the Following: - Column A (a) Discrimination (b) Economic marginalisation (c) Article 15 (d) Adivasi displacement Options:- a) (a) → (ii), (b) → (i), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) b) (a) → (iv), (b) → (iii), (c) → (ii), (d) → (i) c) (a → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) d) (a) → (iii), (b) → (ii), (c) → (i), (d) → (iv)	c) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv)
10	Assertion (A): Adivasis are often displaced from their lands due to development projects. Reason (R): Forests are cleared for industries, dams, and mines, leading to loss of livelihood for Adivasis. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
11	What does the term ‘minorities’ mean in the context of marginalization? a) Groups with a lower population and lesser political power. b) Groups with higher representation in government. c) People from wealthy communities. d) People who dominate society economically.	a)Groups with a lower population and lesser political power.
12	What is the role of Article 17 in addressing marginalization? a) It abolishes untouchability in all forms. b) It protects the cultural rights of minorities. c) It ensures freedom of speech. d) It prevents forced labor.	a) It abolishes untouchability in all forms.

13	Why is the recognition of tribal culture important? a) To assimilate them into urban lifestyles. b) To preserve their identity and protect their rights. c) To encourage them to leave their lands. d) To stop them from accessing education.	b) To preserve their identity and protect their rights.
14	Which action by the government can reduce marginalization? a) Evicting Adivasis from forests for industrial projects. b) Providing reservations in education and jobs. c) Ignoring the cultural needs of minorities. d) Enforcing discriminatory laws.	b) Providing reservations in education and jobs.
15	Assertion (A): The Constitution of India aims to reduce marginalization. Reason (R): It provides safeguards and guarantees equality for all citizens. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	1) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer												
1	Assertion (A): Reservations in jobs and education can reduce economic marginalisation. Reason (R): Affirmative actions provide equal opportunities to marginalised groups. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a)Both A and R are true, and R explains A.												
2	What should a citizen do if they notice a marginalized group being discriminated against in their community? a) Ignore the issue. b) Report the matter to the authorities or file a complaint. c) Encourage the discrimination. d) Discourage marginalized groups from speaking up.	b)Report the matter to the authorities or file a complaint.												
3	Match the Following:- <table><tr><td>Column A</td><td>Column B</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Right to Equality</td><td>(i) Article 14</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Religious minorities</td><td>(ii) Muslims, Sikhs, Christians</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Prejudice</td><td>(iii) Negative stereotypes</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Displacement</td><td>(iv) Migration and poverty</td></tr><tr><td>(e) Marginalisation</td><td>(v) Social exclusion</td></tr></table> Options:- a) (a) → (ii), (b) → (iii), (c) → (i), (d) → (iv), (e) → (v) b) (a) → (iv), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (i), (e) → (iv) c) (a) → (iii), (b) → (i), (c) → (ii), (d) → (iv), (e) → (v) d) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv), (e) → (v)	Column A	Column B	(a) Right to Equality	(i) Article 14	(b) Religious minorities	(ii) Muslims, Sikhs, Christians	(c) Prejudice	(iii) Negative stereotypes	(d) Displacement	(iv) Migration and poverty	(e) Marginalisation	(v) Social exclusion	d)(a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv),
Column A	Column B													
(a) Right to Equality	(i) Article 14													
(b) Religious minorities	(ii) Muslims, Sikhs, Christians													
(c) Prejudice	(iii) Negative stereotypes													
(d) Displacement	(iv) Migration and poverty													
(e) Marginalisation	(v) Social exclusion													

4	What does the image depict about the struggles faced by marginalised communities? a) Celebration of a festival b) Demand for equal rights and land c) A social gathering d) Political campaigning	b) Demand for equal rights and land										
5	Assertion (A): Marginalised groups often face unequal access to healthcare and education. Reason (R): Poverty and discrimination limit their access to essential services. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a)Both A and R are true, and R explains A										
6	A community is denied the right to follow its traditional practices. Which law can protect them? a) Right to Freedom of Religion b) Right to Equality c) Right to Freedom of Speech d) Right to Life	b)Right to Freedom of Religion										
7	What is the impact of social stigma on marginalized communities? a) It empowers them to fight for rights. b) It creates barriers to their social and economic participation. c) It encourages equal opportunities. d) It reduces discrimination.	b) It creates barriers to their social and economic participation.										
8	Match the Following <table><tr><td>Column A</td><td>Column B</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Social marginalisation</td><td>(i) Exclusion from status and power</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Minorities</td><td>(ii) Religious and linguistic groups</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Stereotyping</td><td>(iii) Generalized assumptions</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Forest Rights Act</td><td>(iv) Protects Adivasi land rights</td></tr></table> Options:- a)-(a) → (ii), (b) → (iii), (c) → (i), (d) → iv b)-(a) → (iii), (b) → (ii), (c) → (i), (d) → iv c)- (a) → (ii), (b) → (i), (c) → (iv), (d) → (i) d)- (a) → (iv), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (i),	Column A	Column B	(a) Social marginalisation	(i) Exclusion from status and power	(b) Minorities	(ii) Religious and linguistic groups	(c) Stereotyping	(iii) Generalized assumptions	(d) Forest Rights Act	(iv) Protects Adivasi land rights	c) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv), (e) → (v)
Column A	Column B											
(a) Social marginalisation	(i) Exclusion from status and power											
(b) Minorities	(ii) Religious and linguistic groups											
(c) Stereotyping	(iii) Generalized assumptions											
(d) Forest Rights Act	(iv) Protects Adivasi land rights											
9	When Adivasis are forced to leave their land for dam construction, they experience ____. a) Welcome b) Displacement c) Stereotyping d) Lack of representation	b)Displacement										
10	Assertion (A): Legal measures alone cannot fully address marginalisation. Reason (R): Social and attitudinal changes are also necessary to ensure equality. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a)Both A and R are true, and R explains A.										

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CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer								
1	Match The Following:- <table><tr><td>a) Dalits</td><td>(i) Scheduled Tribes</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Adivasis</td><td>(ii) Scheduled Castes</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Marginalisation</td><td>(iii) Exclusion from society</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Constitution</td><td>(iv) Provides Fundamental Rights</td></tr></table> Options:- a)-(a) → (ii), (b) → (i), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) b)-(a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) c)-(a) → (ii), (b) → (iv), (c) → (iii), (d) → (i d)-(a) → (iii), (b) → (i), (c) → (ii), (d) → (iv))	a) Dalits	(i) Scheduled Tribes	(b) Adivasis	(ii) Scheduled Castes	(c) Marginalisation	(iii) Exclusion from society	(d) Constitution	(iv) Provides Fundamental Rights	a)-(a) → (ii), (b) → (i), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv)
a) Dalits	(i) Scheduled Tribes									
(b) Adivasis	(ii) Scheduled Castes									
(c) Marginalisation	(iii) Exclusion from society									
(d) Constitution	(iv) Provides Fundamental Rights									
2	Assertion (A): The Constitution guarantees equal rights for all citizens of India. Reason (R): Fundamental Rights aim to protect marginalized groups. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.								
3	The term used to describe communities that are excluded or pushed to the of Society is _____.- a) Confronting b) Marginalization c) Boycott d) Discrimination	b) Marginalization								
4	Which of the following refers to the efforts made to fight against marginalization? a) Social Discrimination b) Confronting Marginalization c) Urbanization d) Marginalized Exclusion	b)Confronting Marginalization								
5	Should laws protecting marginalized groups be strictly implemented? Why? a) Yes, to ensure justice and equality for all citizens. b) No, because they benefit only a few people. c) No, because they are unnecessary. d) Yes, to promote social isolation.	a)Yes, to ensure justice and equality for all citizens.								

6	What does Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolish? a) Child labor b) Untouchability c) Forced migration d) Poverty	2)Untouchability
7	The SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act was enacted in the year ____. a)1978 b)1987 c)1989 d)1998	c)1989
8	Match The Following:- (a) Laws protecting Dalits (i) Prevent caste-based discrimination (b) Untouchability Act (ii) Abolition of untouchability (c) Fundamental Rights (iii) Rights for equality (d) Marginalised communities (iv) Dalits and Adivasis Options:- a)-(a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) b)-(a) → (ii), (b) → (iii), (c) → (i), (d) → (iv) c)-(a) → (iv), (b) → (iii), (c) → (ii), (d) → (i) d)-(a) → (iii), (b) → (iv), (c) → (ii), (d) → (i)	a) a → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv)
9	Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution allows Dalits to challenge caste-based discrimination. Reason (R): Untouchability is punishable under Article 17 of the Constitution. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a)Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
10	Who are the Dalits? a) The dominant class in society b) Historically oppressed and marginalized groups c) The tribal communities in urban areas d) Religious leaders	b)Historically oppressed and marginalized groups
11	What does the term ‘affirmative action’ refer to? a) A policy to benefit dominant groups. b) Measures taken to uplift marginalized communities. c) Laws for promoting private businesses. d) Urban development projects.	b)Measures taken to uplift marginalized communities.
12	How do social movements help marginalized groups? a) By creating awareness about their rights and seeking justice. b) By isolating them from society. c) By suppressing their demands. d) By reducing their economic growth.	a)By creating awareness about their rights and seeking justice.
13	A person belonging to a marginalized group faces violence and humiliation. Which law can they use to seek justice? a) Forest Rights Act b) Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 c) Consumer Protection Act d) Industrial Disputes Act	b)Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

14	A tribal family is being displaced due to an industrial project. Which Act protects their right to land and resources? a) Forest Rights Act, 2006 b) Land Acquisition Act c) Water Conservation Act d) Urban Planning Act	a) Forest Rights Act, 2006
15	A marginalized community is demanding equal wages for their work. What fundamental right supports their demand? a) Right to Equality b) Right to Constitutional Remedies c) Right to Privacy d) Right to Vote	1) Right to Equality

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1	Match The Following:- a) B.R.Ambedkar (i) Worked for Dalit upliftment b) Constitution of India (ii) Provides justice for all c) Adivasis (iii) Original inhabitants d) Scheduled Castes (iv) Historically marginalized Options:- a) (a) → (ii), (b) → (iii), (c) → (i), (d) → (iv) b) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) c) (a) → (iii), (b) → (iv), (c) → (ii), (d) → (iv) d) (a) → (iv), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (i)	b) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv)
2	Assertion (A): Marginalised communities have access to affirmative action policies. Reason (R): The Constitution provides reservations in education and jobs for marginalized groups. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
3	The Constitution of India provides ____ for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in education and jobs. a) Discrimination b) Fundamental Right c) Reservations d) Equality	c) Reservations
4	If a student is denied admission to a school because of their caste, which article of the Constitution can protect their rights? a) Article 17 b) Article 15 c) Article 19 d) Article 30	b) Article 15

5	Which government program can help uplift marginalized children by providing education? a) Right to Education Act (RTE) b) MGNREGA c) Forest Conservation Act d) Foreign Trade Policy	a)Right to Education Act (RTE)										
6	Match the Following:- <table><thead><tr><th>Challenges Faced</th><th>Acts Protecting Rights</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(a) Caste-based violence</td><td>(i) SC/ST Prevention Act</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Discrimination in schools</td><td>(ii) Right to Education Act</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Land displacement of Adivasis</td><td>(iii) Forest Rights Act</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Denial of public spaces</td><td>(iv) Untouchability Act</td></tr></tbody></table> Option;- a) (a) → (ii), (b) → (iii), (c) → (iv), (d) → (i) b) (a) → (iii), (b) → (ii), (c) → (i), (d) → (iv) c) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv) d) (a) → (iv), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (i)	Challenges Faced	Acts Protecting Rights	(a) Caste-based violence	(i) SC/ST Prevention Act	(b) Discrimination in schools	(ii) Right to Education Act	(c) Land displacement of Adivasis	(iii) Forest Rights Act	(d) Denial of public spaces	(iv) Untouchability Act	c) (a) → (i), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (iv)
Challenges Faced	Acts Protecting Rights											
(a) Caste-based violence	(i) SC/ST Prevention Act											
(b) Discrimination in schools	(ii) Right to Education Act											
(c) Land displacement of Adivasis	(iii) Forest Rights Act											
(d) Denial of public spaces	(iv) Untouchability Act											
7	Why are laws like the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 important for marginalized communities? a) To limit their participation in society b) To ensure they receive protection from exploitation and violence c) To suppress their voices further d) To give economic power to dominant groups	b)To ensure they receive protection from exploitation and violence										
8	How does education help in reducing marginalization? a) By providing equal opportunities to all sections of society b) By excluding marginalized communities c) By limiting access to knowledge d) By preserving social inequalities	a)By providing equal opportunities to all sections of society										
9	What is the long-term impact of confronting marginalization in a society? a) It promotes equality, justice, and social harmony. b) It leads to exclusion and conflict. c) It reduces literacy rates. d) It increases social discrimination.	1)It promotes equality, justice, and social harmony.										
10	Assertion (A): The Forest Rights Act provides legal protection to Adivasis’ land rights. Reason (R): Adivasis are traditionally dependent on forests for their livelihood. a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A. b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	a)Both A and R are true, and R explains A.										

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)
CHAPTER NO. :-7
CHAPTER NAME :-PUBLIC FACILITIES

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Recognise what is considered part of the Fundamental Right to Life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution? a) Electricity supply c) Housing facilities (b) Right to water d) Right to property	b) Right to water
2	Locate what is the main source of revenue for the government to provide public facilities? a) Loans from international banks c) Donations from NGOs b) Taxes collected from people d) Sale of natural resources	b) Taxes collected from people
3	Fill in the Blanks ----- percentage of Indian households had access to sanitation in 2019 a) 87% c) 70% b) 53% d) 45%	b) 53%
4	Articulate which organization has constructed over 8,500 community toilet blocks in India? a) UNICEF c) WHO b) Sulabh d) WaterAid	b) Sulabh
5	Generalize why is the government primarily responsible for providing public facilities? a) To earn profits from services. b) To reduce taxes on public services. c) To compete with private companies. 4) Private companies cannot always ensure affordability and access for all.	d) Private companies cannot always ensure affordability and access for all
6	Sketch out in Chennai, why does Padma face difficulty in accessing water? a) She lacks proper water tanks in her area. b) She does not pay water bills. c) Her slum has a shared borewell with limited water supply. d) Water is not delivered to her house by tankers.	c) Her slum has a shared borewell with limited water supply.

7	Calculate which sector consumes 20% of the Indian government's budget? a) Defense. c) Interest Payments.	b) Education. d) Pensions.	c) Interest Payments
8	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Sulabh International has significantly improved sanitation in India. Reason (R): Sulabh pioneered the design and construction of low-cost, twin-pit, pour-flush toilets to reduce open defecation and ensure better hygiene. Options: a). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A). b). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) does not explain Assertion (A). c). Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. d). Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.		a). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A).
9	Determine how can a government ensure equity in the distribution of public facilities? a) By prioritizing wealthier localities b) By imposing higher taxes on rural areas c) By allocating equal resources to all regions d) By allowing private companies to manage facilities		c) By allocating equal resources to all regions
10	A family in a rural area gets access to clean water through a government scheme. Identify what Fundamental Right does this fulfill? a) Right to Equality c) Right to Life	b) Right to Freedom d) Right to Property	c) Right to Life
11	Examine why is it not advisable to hand over public facilities entirely to private companies? a) They do not have skilled workers b) They focus only on profit, excluding the poor c) They lack experience in managing public facilities d) They increase government expenses		b) They focus only on profit, excluding the poor
12	Examine what does the disparity in water availability in Chennai signify? a) Urban areas have surplus water. b) Lack of water resources in India c) Unequal access to public facilities d) Government inefficiency		c) Unequal access to public facilities

13	Match the Following:		d). 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
	Column A	Column B	
	1. Right to water	A. Most affected by water-related deaths	
	2. Safe drinking water	B. . Has one of the largest cases of water-related diseases	
	3. India	C. Prevents water-related diseases.	
	4. Children below the age of five	D.. Article 21	
	Options a). 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C b). 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D c). 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B d). 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A		
14	Justify how does the government support public facilities like sanitation and drinking water? a) By outsourcing all facilities to NGOs b) By using taxes and ensuring equitable access c) By leaving it to private contractors d) By reducing focus on other public services		b) By using taxes and ensuring equitable access
15	If a village's groundwater is contaminated by chemicals, what step can villagers take under the law? a) File a case based on Right to Life under Article 21 b) Appeal for compensation to private companies c)) Abandon the village for better facilities d)) Wait for NGOs to address the issue		a) File a case based on Right to Life under Article 21

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1	Who among the following are facing inequalities due to marginalization a) Dalits b) Women c) Adivasis d) All of these	d) All of these
2	Fill In The blanks Sulabh charges ----- for using its facilities? a) 5 rupees b) 10 rupees c) 2 rupees d) Free of cost	(3) 2 rupees
3	Articulate why do water shortages vary between different areas of Chennai? a) Unequal access to municipal services b) Some areas have private connections c) Residents misuse resources d) Government neglect	a) Unequal access to municipal services
4	Generalize what does universal access to water mean? a) Everyone gets free water b) Everyone gets enough water at an affordable price c) Rich people get more water d) Water supply is privatized	b) Everyone gets enough water at an affordable price
5	A rural household has no toilet. How can the government help under public facilities? a) Subsidizing private toilets. b) Providing free land for construction. c) Partnering with NGOs like Sulabh. d) Reducing taxes for households without toilets.	c) Partnering with NGOs like Sulabh.
6	Determine which action demonstrates the government fulfilling its responsibility for public facilities? a) Distributing clean water equally across all regions. b) Providing clean water in urban areas only c) Charging more for public toilets. d) Relying solely on private companies.	a) Distributing clean water equally across all regions.
7	Examine why do these often lack proper roads and electricity? a) Residents don't pay taxes b) Inequity in resource allocation c) No land is available for public works d) Slum dwellers prefer private resources	b) Inequity in resource allocation

8	Conclude what could reduce inequality in the availability of public facilities? a) Privatizing water and sanitation services. b) Stopping NGO involvement. c) Increasing taxes only for wealthy citizens. d) Strengthening government oversight.	(d)Strengthening government oversight
9	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Women and girls face discrimination in various aspects of life. Reason (R): Societal norms and unequal access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities perpetuate gender inequality. Options: a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A). b)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) does not explain Assertion (A). c)Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. d)Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	a). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A).
10	Justify how can the government address rural water contamination issues effectively? a) Provide bottled water. b) Establish treatment plants. c) Privatize water supply. d) Leave it to the villagers.	b) Establish treatment plants

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LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

CHAPTER NO:-8

CHAPTER NAME :-LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	QUESTION	ANSWERS
1	Identify among of the following laws protects workers from exploitation through underpayment? a) Environment Protection Act b) Minimum Wages Act c) Factories Act d) Consumer Protection Act	b) Minimum Wages Act
2	Fill in the Blank. The poisonous gas namely _____ was leaked during “The Bhopal Gas Tragedy”? a) Carbon monoxide b) Sulphur dioxide c) Methyl-isocyanate (MIC) d) Ammonia	c)Methyl-isocyanate (MIC)
3	Recall below which age the law prohibiting child labor? a) 16 years b) 14 years c) 12 years d) 18 years	b) 14 years
4	Recognize which platform allows filing complaints and tracking rescued child labor cases? a) NCERT Portal b) NCLP Portal c) PENCIL Portal d) e-Justice Portal	c) PENCIL Portal
5	Extend why do foreign companies prefer to set up industries in developing countries like India? a) High wages for workers b) Fewer safety requirements and cheap labor c) Advanced technology available d) Better enforcement of laws	b) Fewer safety requirements and cheap labour
6	Articulate the concept of the environment as a shared resource links to which Fundamental Right? a) Right to Life. b) Right to Equality. c) Right to Freedom. d) Right to Constitutional Remedies.	a) Right to Life.

7	“The challenge is to look for solutions where everyone can benefit from a clean environment. One way this can be done is to gradually move to cleaner technologies and processes in factories”. According to the case study, compute what action did the Supreme Court take to reduce pollution in Delhi? a) Ordered use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in public vehicles b) Closed all factories c) Imposed higher taxes on vehicles d) Banned private vehicles	a) Ordered use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in public vehicles
8	The law against child labour was implemented in the year- a) 2001 b) 2003 c) 2005 d) 2006	d) 2006
9	‘A worker complains about malfunctioning safety alarms and emergency exits in a factory’. Determine that this issue pertains to which type of law? a) Child Labor Prohibition Act b) Law on workplace safety measures c) Minimum Wages Act d) Consumer Protection Act	b) Law on workplace safety measures
10	How can we reduce environment pollution? a) By using diesel cars b) By using CNG kits in vehicle c) By using petrol cars d) None of these	b. By using CNG kits in vehicle
11	Analyze what could be a reason for the disparity in safety standards between UC's plant in the USA and India? a) More stringent laws in India b) Higher worth placed on Indian workers c) Law enforcement of safety laws in India d) Lack of environmental concerns in the USA	c) Law enforcement of safety laws in India
12	Review what was a significant long-term demand of the Bhopal survivors? a) Increase in wages b) Prosecution of UC's chairman and clean-up of contamination c) Ban on pesticide manufacturing in India d) Expansion of the MIC plant	b) Prosecution of UC's chairman and clean-up of contamination

13	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Workers can file a complaint against the company if it refuses to pay the revised minimum wage. Reason (R): Workers have the right to approach the Labour Court or Labour Union to demand justice as per the new regulations.Options: a)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A). b)Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) does not explain Assertion (A). c)Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. d)Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	a). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A).										
14	“During a factory inspection, high pollution levels are detected in nearby water sources”. Review what action can the government take? a) Relocate the factory to a less populated area. b) Impose fines and mandate pollution control measures under environmental laws. c) Allow the factory to continue without any penalty. d) Close the factory permanently without notice.	b) Impose fines and mandate pollution control measures under environmental laws										
15	Match the Following <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>1. Safety laws in UC plant tragedy</td><td>A. Guaranteed Right to Life.</td></tr><tr><td>2. West Virginia</td><td>B. Were weak and not properly enforced.</td></tr><tr><td>3 The UC plant</td><td>C. U.A.S</td></tr><tr><td>4. Article 21</td><td>D. BHOPAL</td></tr></table> Options: a)1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D b)1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A c)1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D d)1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A	Column A	Column B	1. Safety laws in UC plant tragedy	A. Guaranteed Right to Life.	2. West Virginia	B. Were weak and not properly enforced.	3 The UC plant	C. U.A.S	4. Article 21	D. BHOPAL	b).1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
Column A	Column B											
1. Safety laws in UC plant tragedy	A. Guaranteed Right to Life.											
2. West Virginia	B. Were weak and not properly enforced.											
3 The UC plant	C. U.A.S											
4. Article 21	D. BHOPAL											

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1	“This is the issue of workers’ wages. Private companies, contractors, businesspersons normally want to make as much profit as they can. In the drive for profits, they might deny workers their rights and not pay them wages, for example. In the eyes of the law it is illegal or wrong to deny workers their wages. Similarly, to ensure that workers are not underpaid, or are paid fairly, there is a law on minimum wages.” What does the Right against Exploitation prohibit? a) Underpayment of wages b) Worker’s safety to be ensured. c) Industries owners could continue without any accountability d) Closed all factories	a) Underpayment of wages
2	What is the punishment for employing children under the age of 14 in hazardous industries? a) 1-year jail term b) Fine between ₹20,000 to ₹50,000 and/or 6 months to 2 years jail term c) Warning and no penalty d) Permanent closure of the factory	b) Fine between ₹20,000 to ₹50,000 and/or 6 months to 2 years jail term
3	Articulate which Fundamental Right ensures pollution-free air and water for citizens? a) Right to Equality b) Right to Life c) Right to Freedom of Expression d) Right to Education	b) Right to Life
4	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): The company can be held accountable for discharging toxic waste into nearby land. Reason (R): The 'Polluter Pays Principle' holds industries responsible for the harm caused to the environment and requires them to compensate for the damage. Options: a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A). b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) does not explain Assertion (A). c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	a). Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) explains Assertion (A).

5	A worker joins a ship-breaking unit in Gujarat and falls sick due to exposure to harmful substances. What does this situation indicate? a) High wages compensate for hazardous work. b) Lack of enforcement of workplace safety laws. c) Effective pollution control in the industry. d) Advanced technology at the workplace.	b) Lack of enforcement of workplace safety laws
6	A pesticide company proposes setting up a plant in a populated locality. What concern should be raised? a) Environmental and safety risks b) Job opportunities for locals c) Profit potential for the company d) Market demand for pesticides	a) Environmental and safety risks
7	Post-Bhopal tragedy, why is it crucial for governments to ensure stricter safety inspections? a) To increase the production of industries b) To prevent future industrial disasters and safeguard citizens c) To attract foreign investments d) To improve export quality	b) To prevent future industrial disasters and safeguard citizens
8	A city switches public transport to CNG. What is the main benefit of this action? a) Increased employment opportunities b) Reduction in air pollution c) Decrease in transportation costs d) Increase in the number of private vehicles	b) Reduction in air pollution
9	Fill in the Blank: Workers in a factory organize a union to demand fair wages. _____ law supports their action? a) Consumer Protection Act b) Trade Union Act c) Environmental Protection Act d) Factories Act	b) Trade Union Act
10	Which type of pollution is created by vehicle's smoke? a) Air pollution b) Water pollution c) Noise pollution d) All of these	a) Air pollution

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LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER NO. - 1

CHAPTER NAME - RESOURCES

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1.	Assertion: Non-renewable resources are those which have an unlimited stock. Reason: Non-renewable resources take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.
2.	What is an example of a resource that may not have an economic value but is still important? a) A beautiful landscape b) A rare metal c) A patented medicine d) A commercial crop	a) A Beautiful landscape
3.	Grandmother's home remedies have no commercial value, but can be patented and sold to become economically valuable. What exactly is the meaning of the word Patent from the following list of options? a) To satisfy human needs b) The exclusive right over an idea or invention c) Renewable resources d) The usability or utility of a substance	b) The exclusive right over an idea or invention
4.	What is sustainable development? a) Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future b) Using resources without any care c) Reducing consumption of resources d) Recycling and reusing resources	a) Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future
5.	Why is it important to conserve resources? a) So that we can use them without any care b) So that we can reduce consumption of resources c) So that we can ensure their availability for future generations d) So that we can increase consumption of resources	c) So that we can ensure their availability for future generations

6.	How can individuals contribute to conserving resources? a) By reducing consumption, recycling, and reusing things b) By increasing consumption of resources c) By wasting resources d) By not using resources at all	a) By reducing consumption, recycling, and reusing things
7.	Why is water considered a renewable resource? a) Because it is unlimited and not affected by human activities b) Because it gets renewed or replenished quickly c) Because it is used for industrial purposes d) Because it is used for domestic purposes	b) Because it gets renewed or replenished quickly
8.	Assertion: Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource. Reason: Resources have utility or usability. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
9.	What is the relationship between natural resources and human made resources? a) Natural resources are used to create human made resources b) Human made resources are used to create natural resources c) Natural resources and human made resources are unrelated d) Human made resources are a type of natural resource	a) Natural resources are used to create human made resources
10.	Assertion: Natural resources are those that are drawn from nature and used without much modification. Reason: Examples of natural resources include air, water, soil, and minerals. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
11.	What are human made resources? a) Natural resources that are used directly b) Natural substances that have been changed to become resources c) Resources created by people using natural resources d) Resources that are unlimited	c) Resources created by people using natural resources
12.	Which of the following is an example of a renewable natural resource? a) Coal b) Water c) Iron d) Petroleum	b) Water

4.	Technology is an example of a) natural resources b) human made resources c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these	b) human made resources								
5.	What is the relationship between resources and human needs? a) Resources create human needs b) Human needs create resources c) Resources satisfy human needs d) Human needs are unrelated to resources	c) Resources satisfy human needs								
6.	Why are resources important? a) Because they have economic value b) Because they are beautiful c) Because they satisfy human needs d) Because they are rare	c) Because they satisfy human needs								
7.	Match the following and choose the suitable options. <table><tr><td>1. Human made resource</td><td>a. Education, health</td></tr><tr><td>2. Renewable resource</td><td>b. Buildings, roads</td></tr><tr><td>3. Non-renewable resource</td><td>c. Coal, petroleum</td></tr><tr><td>4. Human resource</td><td>d. Water, soil, forest</td></tr></table> a) 1b, 2d, 3c, 4a b) 1b, 2a, 3d, 4c c) 1b, 2b, 3c, 4d d) 1c, 2d, 3a, 4c	1. Human made resource	a. Education, health	2. Renewable resource	b. Buildings, roads	3. Non-renewable resource	c. Coal, petroleum	4. Human resource	d. Water, soil, forest	a) 1b, 2d, 3c, 4a
1. Human made resource	a. Education, health									
2. Renewable resource	b. Buildings, roads									
3. Non-renewable resource	c. Coal, petroleum									
4. Human resource	d. Water, soil, forest									
8.	What is the impact of human activities on the environment? a) It leads to a balance in the environment b) It has no impact on the environment c) It leads to an imbalance in the environment d) It promotes sustainable development	a) It leads to an imbalance in the environment								
9.	Why is the distribution of resources unequal? a) Because physical factors like terrain, climate, and altitude differ over the earth b) Because human factors like population, economy, and technology differ over the earth c) Because natural factors like weather, soil, and vegetation differ over the earth d) Because economic factors like trade, industry, and market differ over the earth	a) Because physical factors like terrain, climate, and altitude differ over the earth								
10.	What is the main factor that affects the distribution of natural resources? a) Physical factors like terrain, climate, and altitude b) Human factors like population, economy, and technology c) Natural factors like weather, soil, and vegetation d) Economic factors like trade, industry, and market	a) Physical factors like terrain, climate, and altitude								

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER NO. - 2

CHAPTER NAME - LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE
RESOURCES

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1.	As per the reference given in the chapter, what is the main reason for the difference in the lives of Mamba and Peter? a) Difference in their economic status b) Difference in their education level c) Difference in the quality of land, soil, water, natural vegetation, and animals d) Difference in their cultural background	c) Difference in the quality of land, soil, water, natural vegetation, and animals
2.	What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by land? a) 50% b) 30% c) 20% d) 10%	c) 30 %
3.	Why is the distribution of population uneven in different parts of the world? a) Due to differences in economic development b) Due to differences in climate and land characteristics c) Due to differences in cultural background d) Due to differences in education level	b) Due to differences in climate and land characteristics
4.	What is the main characteristic of land that affects its habitability? a) Topography b) Climate c) Soil quality d) Water availability	a) Topography
5.	Why are plains and river valleys densely populated? a) Because they have rugged topography b) Because they have low-lying areas susceptible to water logging c) Because they have thick forested areas d) Because they are fertile and have adequate water supply	d) Because they are fertile and have adequate water supply
6.	What is the main reason for the sparse population in desert areas? a) Lack of economic opportunities b) Lack of education c) Harsh climate and lack of water d) Lack of infrastructure	c) Harsh climate and lack of water

7.	How much rainwater can be saved from one spell of rain for two hours? a) 1,000 litres b) 5,000 litres c) 8,000 litres d) 10,000 litres	c) 8,000 litres
8.	What is the importance of land as a natural resource? a) It is a renewable resource b) It is a non-renewable resource c) It is a limited resource that supports all life forms d) It is an unlimited resource	c) It is a limited resource that supports all life forms
9.	How can the availability of land, soil, water, and natural vegetation affect the economy of a region? a) It has impact on the economy b) It affects the type of crops that can be grown and the type of animals that can be reared c) It affects the availability of jobs and income d) All of the above	d) All of the above
10.	What is the main reason for the loss of natural habitats for plants and animals? a) Climate change b) Human interferences c) Deforestation d) All of the above	d) All of the above
11.	What is the impact of poaching on the number of particular species? a) It increases the number of species b) It has no impact on the number of species c) It results in a sharp decline in the number of species d) It leads to the extinction of species	c) It results in a sharp decline in the number of species
12.	What are the major threats to soil as a resource? a) Soil erosion and depletion b) Deforestation and overgrazing c) Overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides d) All of the above	d) All of the above
13.	What is the relationship between human activities and the environment? a) Human activities have no impact on the environment b) Human activities lead to a balance in the environment c) Human activities lead to an imbalance in the environment d) Human activities promote deforestation	c) Human activities lead to an imbalance in the environment
14.	What is the purpose of increasing awareness about the conservation of natural vegetation and wildlife? a) To promote deforestation b) To increase human interferences c) To conserve natural vegetation and wildlife d) To promote Poaching	c) To Conserve natural vegetation and wildlife

15.	What is the impact of deforestation on the environment? a) It leads to an increase in the number of species b) It has no impact on the environment c) It leads to a decline in the number of species d) It promotes climate change	c) It leads to a decline in the number of species
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HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1.	What is the role of plants in the ecosystem ? a) They provide shelter to animals b) They maintain the ecosystem c) They provide food to animals d) All of the above	d) All of the above
2.	What is the main concern regarding the loss of natural habitats for plants and animals? a) Deforestation b) Climate change c) Human interferences d) Extinction of species	d) Extinction of species
3.	What is rainwater harvesting? a) The process of purifying rainwater for drinking b) The process of collecting rainwater from rooftops and storing it for future use c) The process of diverting rainwater into rivers and streams d) The process of using rainwater only for irrigation	b) The process of collecting rainwater from rooftops and storing it for future use
4.	Why is conservation of creeks, lakes, and wetlands necessary? a) To promote deforestation b) To increase human interferences c) To save the precious resource from depletion d) To promote poaching	c) To Save the precious resource from depletion
5.	What is the purpose of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves? a) To promote deforestation b) To protect our natural vegetation and wildlife c) To increase human interferences d) To promote poaching	b) To Protect our natural vegetation and wildlife
6.	What is the impact of overgrazing on soil conservation? a) It helps to reduce soil erosion b) It has no impact on soil conservation c) It leads to soil degradation d) It increases soil fertility	c) It Leads to soil degradation

7.	Assertion: National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves are established to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife. Reason: These protected areas help maintain the balance of the ecosystem and prevent the extinction of species. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
8.	What is the impact of overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on soil conservation? a) It helps to reduce soil erosion b) It has no impact on soil conservation c) It leads to soil degradation d) It increases soil fertility	c) It Leads to soil degradation
9.	What is the purpose of rock dams in soil conservation? a) To increase soil erosion b) To reduce soil fertility c) To slow down the flow of water and prevent gullies and further soil loss d) To increase the use of chemical fertilizers	c) To Slow down the flow of water and prevent gullies and further soil loss
10.	What is the purpose of contour barriers in soil conservation? a) To increase soil erosion b) To reduce soil fertility c) To build barriers along contours to collect water and prevent soil erosion d) To increase the use of chemical fertilizers	c) To build barriers along contours to collect water and prevent soil erosion

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET **CLASS - VIII**

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER NO. - 3
CHAPTER NAME - AGRICULTURE

CLASSWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1.	What is food security? a) Having access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and food preferences b) Having a surplus of food c) Having a scarcity of food d) Having no access to food	a) Having access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and food preferences
2.	Assertion: Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture. Reason: This type of agriculture involves clearing land by felling trees and burning them. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
3.	What are the conditions required for tea plantation? a) Well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes b) Poorly drained clay soils and steep slopes c) Sandy soils and flat plains d) Rocky soils and hilly terrain	a) Well Drained loamy soils and gentle slopes
4.	Assertion: Millets are also known as coarse grains. Reason: Millets require high rainfall and fertile soil. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.

5.	What is the ultimate aim of agricultural development? a) To increase the use of fertilisers and high-yielding variety of seeds b) To increase food security c) To promote commercial agriculture d) To develop intensive agriculture	b) To increase food security
6.	Assertion: Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during the growing season. Reason: Wheat thrives best in poorly drained clayey soil. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
7.	What is the difference between intensive agriculture and commercial agriculture? a) Intensive agriculture is practiced on large holdings, while commercial agriculture is practiced on small holdings b) Intensive agriculture is practiced on small holdings, while commercial agriculture is practiced on large holdings c) Intensive agriculture is practiced for subsistence, while commercial agriculture is practiced for profit d) Intensive agriculture is practiced for profit, while commercial agriculture is practiced for subsistence	a) Intensive agriculture is practiced on small holdings, while commercial agriculture is practiced on large holdings
8.	A few statements with respect to the farm in USA are given below. Pick out the one that is not True a) The farmer generally resides in the farm b) The farmer does not store the produce and sells even when the markets are not favourable to them. c) The average size of a farm in USA is much larger than that of an Indian farm is about 25 hectares. d) The farmer from time to time sends soil samples to the laboratory to check the nutrients	b) The farmer does not store the produce and sells even when the markets are not favourable to them.
9.	Which of the following countries use the term "Ladang" to describe shifting cultivation? a) Brazil b) Mexico c) Malaysia d) India	c) Malaysia
10.	What type of agriculture is practiced in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of southeast Asia and Northeast India? a) Commercial farming b) Primitive subsistence agriculture c) Mixed farming d) Plantation agriculture	b) Primitive subsistence agriculture

11.	What type of farming is practiced in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India? a) Nomadic herding b) Commercial farming c) Mixed farming d) Plantation agriculture	a) Nomadic herding
12.	What is shifting cultivation also known as? a) 'Slash and burn' agriculture b) 'Cut and clear' agriculture c) 'Burn and cultivate' agriculture d) 'Clear and plant' Agriculture	a) 'Slash and burn' agriculture
13.	What is the term used to describe shifting cultivation in North-East India? a) Jhumming b) Milpa c) Roca d) Ladang	a) Jhumming
14.	What is the main purpose of subsistence farming? a) To produce crops for sale in the market b) To meet the needs of the farmer's family c) To produce crops for export d) To produce crops for industrial use	b) To meet the needs of the farmer's family
15.	Assertion: Commercial farming is characterized by growing crops and rearing animals for market sale. Reason: The use of large amounts of capital and machinery is a necessary condition for commercial farming. a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect. d) Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.	a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

HOMEWORK

Q. No	Question	Answer
1.	What is agricultural development? a) Efforts made to increase farm production to meet the growing demand of increasing population b) Efforts made to decrease farm production to meet the decreasing demand of decreasing population c) Efforts made to maintain farm production to meet the constant demand of constant population d) Efforts made to destroy farm production to meet the demand of decreasing population	a) Efforts made to increase farm production to meet the growing demand of increasing population
2.	Name the type of activity that includes all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources a) Livelihood b) Primary c) Tertiary d) Secondary	b) Primary

3.	What is the main characteristic of intensive subsistence agriculture? a) Use of high levels of technology b) Use of simple tools and more labour c) Production of crops for sale in the market d) Production of crops for export	a) Use of Simple tools and more labour
4.	What is the main output of farming? a) Crops b) Livestock c) Wool, dairy, and poultry products d) All of the above	d) All of the above
5.	What are the main human inputs in farming? a) Seeds, crops, and livestock b) Labour, machinery, and chemicals c) Fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation d) Tractors, ploughs, and harvesters	a) Labour, machinery, and chemicals
6.	What are the main physical inputs in farming? a) Seeds, labour, machinery, and chemicals b) Sunshine, rainfall, temperature, soil and slope c) Fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation d) Tractors, ploughs, and harvesters	b) Sunshine, rainfall, temperature, soil and slope
7.	What is organic farming? a) A type of farming that uses chemical pesticides and fertilizers b) A type of farming that uses organic manure and natural pesticides c) A type of farming that uses genetically modified crops d) A type of farming that uses machines for labour	a) A Type of farming that uses organic manure and natural pesticides
8.	What is the main purpose of commercial farming? a) To meet the needs of the farmer's family b) To produce crops for sale in the market c) To produce crops for export d) To produce crops for industrial use	b) To produce crops for sale in the market
9.	What is the main characteristic of subsistence farming? a) Use of high levels of technology b) Use of simple tools and more labour c) Production of crops for sale in the market d) Production of crops for export	b) Use of simple tools and more labour
10.	What are the main crops grown in intensive subsistence agriculture? a) Rice, wheat, maize, pulses, and oilseeds b) Sugarcane, tea, coffee, and rubber c) Cotton, jute, and tobacco d) Fruits, vegetables, and flowers	a) Rice, wheat, maize, pulses, and oilseeds

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER NO. - 4

CHAPTER NAME - INDUSTRIES

CLASSWORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1.	What is the primary function of secondary activities or manufacturing sector? a) To extract raw materials b) To change raw materials into products of more value c) To provide services d) To produce goods only	b) To change raw materials into products of more value
2.	What happens to the value of raw materials during the manufacturing process? a) It decreases b) It remains the same c) It increases d) It becomes zero	c) It increases
3.	What is an example of an industry that is concerned with the extraction of minerals? a) Cotton textile industry b) Coal mining industry c) Tourism industry d) Paper industry	b) Coal mining industry
4.	What is the primary difference between cottage industries and large scale industries? a) Type of raw materials used b) Amount of capital invested and technology used c) Location of the industry d) Type of products manufactured	b) Amount of capital invested and technology used
5.	A steel factory is located near a coal mine. What is the most likely reason for this location? a) To reduce transportation costs b) To increase production capacity c) To improve product quality d) To reduce environmental impact	a) To reduce transportation costs
6.	What are the main factors that affect the location of industries? a) Availability of raw material, land, and water b) Availability of labour, power, and capital c) Availability of transport, market, and government incentives d) All of the above	d) All of the above

7.	What does the term "size" refer to in the context of industries? a) Type of raw materials used b) Amount of capital invested, number of people employed, and volume of production c) Location of the industry d) Type of products manufactured	b) Amount of capital invested, number of people employed, and volume of production
8.	What is an example of an output in the textile industry? a) Cotton b) Human labour c) Factory and transport cost d) A shirt	d) A shirt
9.	Why do governments provide incentives to industries? a) To increase the cost of production b) To decrease the demand for products c) To encourage industries to locate in backward areas d) To reduce the supply of raw materials	c) To encourage industries to locate in backward areas
10.	Reason: Pittsburgh's steel industry enjoys locational advantages due to its proximity to raw materials, transportation routes, and water supply. Assertion: This has enabled the industry to thrive and become a significant contributor to the city's economy a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c) If the assertion is true but the reason is false. d) If both assertion and reason are false	a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
11.	Which of the following best describes an agro based industry? a) Industries depending on ores like Cement, iron and steel etc. b) Industries that depend upon the primary products from forests for their raw materials c) Industries depending on agricultural products ie plant and animal products d) Industries that use products from the sea and oceans as raw material	c) Industries depending on agricultural products i.e. plant and animal products
12.	What is an industrial system? a) A system that converts raw materials into finished products b) A system that provides incentives to industries c) A system that affects the location of industries d) A system that increases the cost of production	a) A system that converts raw materials into finished products
13.	What are the three main components of an industrial system? a) Inputs, processes, and outputs b) Raw materials, labour, and capital c) Land, water, and power d) Transport, market, and government incentives	a) Inputs, processes, and outputs
14.	Marine-based industries are based on a) Minerals b) Forest products c) Agricultural products d) Oceanic products	d) Oceanic products

15.	In the light of various factors that influence industrial location, some industries have a tendency to grow close to each other. Name such areas. a) Industrial Structures c) Industrial Systems	b) Industrial Regions d) Industrial Organisms
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HOMEWORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1.	Basket weaving falls in the category of a) Small-scale industry c) Large-scale industry	b) Cottage industry d) None of these
2.	Why is steel called the backbone of modern industries? a) Everything we use is related with steel b) Steel is cheaper c) Steel is available everywhere in the world d) None of these	a) Everything we use is related with steel
3.	A company wants to set up a new industry that uses fish as its primary raw material. Which type of industry would it be classified as? a) Agro-based industry c) Marine-based industry	b) Mineral-based industry d) Forest-based industry
4.	Which industries are also known as village or household industries? a) Small Scale industries c) Large Scale industries	b) Cottage industries d) None of the above
5.	Joint sector Industries are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. From the given list of industries, which one can be called a Joint sector industry? a) Iron and Steel industry c) Reliance Industries	b) Tata Group of Companies d) MarutiUdyog Limited
6.	Which of the following can be considered as an example of the economic activity service provider from the industry sector? a) Textile industry c) Iron and Steel industry	b) Banking industry d) Coal mining industry
7.	_____ sector industries are owned, managed and controlled by the state or central government. a) Cooperative c) Joint	b) Public d) Private
8.	What is a major disadvantage of large-scale industrialization? a) Efficient production c) Increase in employment	b) Environmental degradation d) Enhanced infrastructure

9.	With limited capital, a food processing unit is set up in a particular village in Jammu. This unit generates employment to that particular village. Name the type of classification of industry under which this food processing unit will come. a) Forest based industry b) Agro based industry c) Small Scale industry d) Large Scale industry	c) Small Scale industry
10.	What is the impact of industrial development on agriculture? a) Decreased demand for agricultural products b) Development of agricultural machinery c) Deforestation and environmental degradation d) Increase in rural-urban migration	b) Development of agricultural machinery

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAMMU REGION

LAT WORKSHEET CLASS - VIII

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER NO. - 5

CHAPTER NAME - HUMAN RESOURCE

CLASS WORK

Q.No.	Question	Answer
1.	What is the primary role of human resources in a country's economy? a) Managing natural resources b) Increasing production of goods c) Using human talent to enhance productivity d) Importing goods	c) Using human talent to enhance productivity
2.	Which of the following would be an example of human resource development? a) Construction of factories b) Providing education and skill training c) Importing raw materials d) Increasing industrial production	b) Providing education and skill training
3.	Which of the following factors directly affects the human resources of a country? a) Availability of raw materials b) Educational opportunities c) National income d) Government policies	b) Educational opportunities
4.	A country's economic development can be most directly influenced by: a) Availability of minerals b) High population growth c) Skilled human resources d) Fertile land	c) Skilled human resources
5.	If a country invests in healthcare for its population, it primarily aims to: a) Increase birth rates b) Reduce mortality rates and improve productivity c) Reduce the cost of living d) Control migration rates	b) Reduce mortality rates and improve productivity
6.	Statement: India has a high population growth rate. Scenario: India's population has surpassed that of China. What is the likely impact of this scenario on India's population growth rate? a) It will decrease b) It will increase c) It will remain the same d) It will become negative	b) It will increase
7.	The regions with the lowest population density are typically: a) Mountainous and desert areas b) Urban centres c) Coastal plains d) Agricultural zones	a) Mountainous and desert areas

8.	The concept of "human capital" refers to: a) The investment in people's education and skills b) The total number of people working in a country c) The healthcare services provided to workers d) The number of factories in a country	a) The investment in people's education and skills
9.	What is the ultimate goal of human resource development in a country? a) To increase industrialization b) To reduce population growth c) To enhance the skills, education, and health of the people d) To focus on urbanization	c) To enhance the skills, education, and health of the people
10.	How does skill development contribute to the economy? a) By providing a workforce capable of higher productivity and innovation b) By reducing the number of jobs available c) By limiting the need for technological development d) By increasing dependency on natural resources	a) By providing a workforce capable of higher productivity and innovation
11.	Assertion: India has a high population density. Reason: Most of India's population lives in rural areas. a) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c) Assertion is true but the reason is false. d) Assertion is false but the reason is true.	c) Assertion is true but the reason is false.
12.	Which of these is an example of human resources' role in the economy? a) Manufacturing goods in factories b) Extracting natural resources c) Transporting raw materials d) Providing services like teaching and healthcare	d) Providing services like teaching and healthcare
13.	In a country, what might be the effect of high unemployment on human resources? a) It will boost productivity b) It leads to underutilization of available human potential c) It increases the country's income d) It leads to an increase in investment	b) It leads to underutilization of available human potential
14.	Human resources are considered as a vital resource because: a) They do not require capital investment. b) They are involved in the production process. c) They are easily available. d) They can be replaced easily.	b) They are involved in the production process.
15.	Which country has the highest proportion of young population in the world? a) China b) India c) USA d) Brazil	b) India

HOMEWORK

Q. No.	Question	Answer
1.	Which of the following is a factor that hinders the development of human resources in some countries? a) High literacy rate b) Lack of investment in education c) Proper healthcare d) Availability of skilled labor	b) Lack of investment in education
2.	What is the ultimate goal of human resource development? a) To increase land usage b) To improve the overall quality of life of individuals c) To promote industrialization d) To exploit natural resources efficiently	b) To improve the overall quality of life of individuals
3.	Which state in India has made significant progress in human resource development by focusing on education and health? a) Uttar Pradesh b) Kerala c) Bihar d) West Bengal	b) Kerala
4.	Human resources are distributed unevenly across the world due to: a) Climate b) Natural resources c) Population density d) Economic policies	a) Climate
5.	Assertion: Education is a key factor in reducing population growth rate. Reason: Educated people are more likely to have smaller families. a) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. b) Both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. c) Assertion is true but the reason is false. d) Assertion is false but the reason is true	a) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
6.	Which of the following is a key challenge in human resource development? a) Adequate food supply b) Poor healthcare infrastructure c) Economic prosperity d) All of the above	b) Poor healthcare infrastructure
7.	The Human Development Index (HDI) measures: a) Only the literacy rate b) Only the per capita income c) Health, education, and income levels d) The area of the country	c) Health, education, and income levels
8.	How have USA and Australia gained in respect of population growth? a) By immigration b) By tourism c) By both (a) and (b) d) None of these	a) By immigration
9.	Pick out the apt definition for population distribution. a) The way in which people live in the villages b) The way in which people live in urban areas c) The way in which the skilled human resources are utilized in a country d) The way in which people are spread across the earth surface	d) The way in which people are spread across the earth surface

10.	A population pyramid a) Shows the difference between the birth rate and death rate b) Shows the percent of males and females in a country with there are groups c) The number of years that an average person can expect to live d) Shows the structure of population with respect to its age	d) Shows the structure of population with respect to its age
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