शीतकालीन गृहकार्य (विषय-हिंदी)

पीएम श्री केंद्रीय विद्यालय 1एसटीसी, जबलपुर

कक्षा-8 A,B,C,D **दिनांक-22 दिसम्बर 2025**

प्रश्न 1- कक्षा अध्यापक द्वारा दिए गए एमडीपी को पूर्ण करें।

प्रश्न 2- हिंदी विषय की लर्नर्स डायरी को पूर्ण करें।

प्रश्न 3- अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को अपना सेक्शन बदलवाने के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिए। (A-4 पेपर पर लिखें)

प्रश्न 4- आजकल किसी को संदेश भेजने के लिए कौन - कौन से साधन सुलभ हैं? आप किस माध्यम का सर्वाधिक उपयोग करते हैं । (A-4 पेपर पर लिखें)

Class 8 – English Winter Break Holiday Homework

1. Read the lesson “Waiting for the Rain” and “Feathered Friend” "Magnifying Glass".
2. Learn new words and word meanings of “Waiting for the Rain” and “Feathered Friend” ,"Magnifying Glass"
3. Complete your MDP of English subject.
4. Complete your Learner’s Diary.
5. Write five new words and their meanings from “Waiting for the Rain”, “Feathered Friend”, and “Magnifying Glass”.
6. Write a paragraph describing about your Holidays.

PM SHRI KV 1STC JABALPUR

Winter Break Home Work Grade 8 A

(Maths)

FIGURE IT OUT page94

Q1,2

FIGURE IT OUT page102

Q2,3

FIGURE IT OUT page107

Q1,2,4

FIGURE IT OUT page122

Q1,2,4,7,9

FIGURE IT OUT page126

Q3,4

FIGURE IT OUT page131

Q1,3

FIGURE IT OUT page132

Q1,5,6,8,10,12,14

FIGURE IT OUT page142

Q4,5

FIGURE IT OUT page149

Q3

FIGURE IT OUT page154

Q6,7,9

FIGURE IT OUT page165

Q3

FIGURE IT OUT page170

Q1

FIGURE IT OUT page175

Q1,3,4,5

PM SHRI K V 1STC JABALPUR

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK CLASS 8 SCIENCE

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. The primary difference between solids and liquids is that the constituent particles are:

a. closely packed in solids, while they are stationary in liquids.

b. far apart in solids and have fixed position in liquids.

c. always moving in solids and have fixed position in liquids.

d. closely packed in solids and move past each other in liquids.

2. If we could remove all the constituent particles from a chair, what would happen?

a. Nothing will change. b. The chair will weigh less due to lost particles.

c. Nothing of the chair will remain. d. The chair would become a liquid.

3. Which of the following statements is true regarding the melting process?

a. Melting process involves an increase in interparticle attractions.

b. Melting process involves a decrease in interparticle attractions during the transformation.

c. Melting point is the temperature at which a liquid boils.

d. The particles of the substance stop vibrating entirely.

4. In the gaseous solution known as air, which component is considered the solvent?

a. Oxygen. b. Nitrogen. c. Carbon dioxide. d. Argon.

5. In scientific terms, a pure substance is defined as a kind of matter that:

a. Cannot be separated into other kinds of matter by any physical process. b. Is unadulterated.

c. Is made of two or more substances mixed together. d. Retains the properties of its components.

6. The SI unit of density is:

a. gram per millilitre (g/mL). b. gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm^3).

c. kilogram per cubic metre (kg/m^3). d. kilogram per litre (kg/L).

7. A solution where the solute stops dissolving and begins to settle at the bottom at a particular temperature is called a:

a. Dilute solution. b. Concentrated solution.

c. Unsaturated solution. d. Saturated solution.

8. You pour oil into a glass containing some water. The oil floats on top. This tells you that:

a. Oil is denser than water. b. Water is denser than oil.

c. Oil and water have the same density. d. Oil dissolves in water.

9. State whether the following statement is True or False:

Oxygen gas is more soluble in hot water rather than in cold water. a. True. b. False,.

10. An object has a mass of 400 g and a volume of 40 cm^3. What is its density?

a. 440 g/cm^3. b. 16000 g/cm^3. c. 10 g/cm^3. d. 0.1 g/cm^3.

Section B: Short Answer Type-I Questions (3 x 2 = 6 Marks)

11. Why do gases mix easily, while solids generally do not mix easily?

12. Differentiate between an element and a compound based on their composition and ability to be broken down,.

OR

A block of iron has a mass of 600 g and a density of 7.9 g/cm^3. What is its volume?

13. Define the terms 'concentrated solution' and 'dilute solution.' Explain why these are considered relative terms.

OR

Represent diagrammatically the changes in the arrangement of particles as ice melts and transforms into water vapour.

Section C: Short Answer Type-II Questions (2 x 3 = 6 Marks)

14. Water is essential for life, yet it is formed from hydrogen (a fuel) and oxygen (a supporter of combustion). Justify the statement that water, a compound, has different properties compared to those of the elements from which it is formed.

OR

Write the names of any two compounds made only from non-metals, and also mention two uses of each of them.

15. A stone sculpture weighs 225 g and has a volume of 90 cm^3. Calculate its density and predict whether it will float or sink in water. Justify your prediction.

OR

Object A has a mass of 200 g and a volume of 40 cm^3. Object B has a mass of 240 g and a volume of 60 cm^3. Which object is denser?

Section D: Long Answer Questions (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

16. Compare and contrast the three states of matter (Solid, Liquid, and Gas) based on the following three characteristics, referring to the constituent particles:, (i) Interparticle spacing (ii) Interparticle attraction (iii) Movement of particles

OR

A)Draw a picture representing particles present in the following:

(i) Aluminium foil (ii) Glycerin (iii) Methane gas

B) Why does the water in the ocean taste salty, even though the salt is not visible? Explain.

17. Classify the following substances as Elements, Compounds, or Mixtures: **Carbon dioxide, Aluminium, Gold, Water, Air, Iron sulfide**. Justify your classification for **Air** and **Iron sulfide**,,.

Section E: Case-Based Questions (2 x 4 = 8 Marks)

Case Study 18: Determining the Volume of an Irregular Solid

A student performs Activity 9.7 to find the volume of an irregular solid (a stone). The student fills a measuring cylinder with water up to 50 mL and records this as the initial volume (A). After slowly lowering the stone into the cylinder, the final volume recorded (B) is 55 mL.

(i) What is the volume of the stone in mL? (1 Mark)

(ii) **(ii) What is the equivalent volume of the stone in cm^3? (1 Mark)**,

(iii) **(iii) Explain the method used in this activity and why the water level rose when the stone was added. (2 Marks)**

Case Study 19: Formation of a Compound

You are mixing 5.6 grams of iron filings and 3.2 grams of sulfur powder to form Sample A (a mixture). Subsequently, Sample A is heated gently until a black mass is formed, labeled as Sample B (iron sulfide), which is a new substance,,.

(i) Which sample will be attracted by a magnet, Sample A or Sample B? Justify your answer. (2 Marks),

(ii) When dilute hydrochloric acid is added to Sample A, what gas is evolved, and how can its presence be tested? (2 Marks)

8

संस्कृत

* प्रिय मौसम के विषय अनुच्छेद लिखें।
* डिजिभारतम्
* भारत में अनेकता में एकता की भावना का विकास स्वयं के विचार स्पष्ट करें।
* शारीरिक शिक्षा का महत्व।

Class 8 – social science Winter Break Holiday Homework

1.Chapter 1 – Natural Resources and Their Use

● definitions (any 5)

● map(rivers,minerals,forest regions, agriculture area, Major dam)diagram: Resource flow

● Short Q/A(2)MCQs (4) ● Activity: How resources are used in your village/city

2.Chapter 2 – Reshaping India's Political Map

● timeline

● Short Q/A (4)

● Map labeling

3. Chapter 3 – The Rise of the Marathas

● Short notes on Shivaji & Maratha administration

● MCQs(4) + Short Q/A(4)

● Map work: Maratha expansion

● Comparative table: Maratha empire vs other powers of that time

4. Chapter 4 – The Colonial Era in India

● Causes of British expansion

● Timeline of key events

● Short 5Q/A + 5MCQs 5.Chapter 5 – Universal Franchise & India's Electoral System

● Draw election process flowchart

● 2Q/A + 4MCQs

● Poster: Why vote is important

6. Chapter 6 – Parliamentary System

● Difference chart

● 4Q/AShort answers + 4MCQs Activity: Design your own mock parliament

7.Chapter 7 – Factors of Production

● Write definitions & examples (Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship)

● Short 4Q/A +4 MCQs (Thinking Question)

Qu1-Can technology exhaust natural resources? Explain your answer.

Qu2-What will happen if natural resources are completely exhausted?

Qu3-Do you think water will be the most important resource of the future? Give reasons.

Qu4-Why should resources be used judiciously? Explain with examples.

Qu5How does human activity affect the availability of natural resources?

Qu6-Can renewable resources fully replace non-renewable resources in the future? Why or why not?

Qu7-How can individuals contribute to the conservation of resources in daily life?