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

(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/cm³. b. 16000 g/cm³. c. 10 g/cm³. d. 0.1 g/cm³.

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/cm³. 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 cm³. 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 cm³. Object B has a mass of 240 g and a volume of 60 cm³. 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?

WINTER BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK PM SHREE K V 1STC, JABALPUR

SCIENCE CLASS VIII

1. Revise all chapters and complete the learner diary.

2. Gather information about Solar and Lunar eclipse and record the Data of these observed during 2025.

3. List and draw 2 Ecosystems available near you.

4. A young girl went to visit her grandparents living in the nearby village. She saw the way the farmers tilted the land before sowing seeds. After returning home, she decided to grow few tomato or pea plants in her kitchen garden. Write few points the girl should remember about seeds in order to get a good crop.

5. There are animals that destroy the crop before it is harvested. Farmers find it difficult to protect the crops from these animals, insects and microorganisms. Provide information to your classmates by answering the questions.

(a) What are these animals/insects called? Name few that ruin the standing crops.

(b) What methods do the farmers employ to protect their crops?

(c) Name some common insecticides used to protect crops.

(d) Write the difference between insecticide, pesticide, fungicide and rodenticide.

6. Make a chart to show the solar system.

7. Find out the locations of the deposits of iron, aluminium and zinc in India. Mark this in an outline map of India. In which form are the deposits found? Provide information to your classmates.

8.What are artificial satellite ,Make an investigative Project on Role of ISRO in field of launching Satellites , list some famous launching.(MDP)

9. Collect as many types of metals as you can from your surrounding and write its uses.

10. Write a short note on harvest festival that is celebrated in your state and its significance.

Class 8 Science – Winter Break Homework

-:Instructions

.Write answers neatly in your science notebook *

.Draw diagrams with pencil and label them properly *

.Think logically and relate answers to real-life situations *

.Case-based answers should be written in complete sentences *

Chapter 1: Particulate Nature of Matter

Q1. (Concept + Observation)

Why does the smell of incense stick spread throughout the room even though no visible .particles are seen? Explain using the concept of particles of matter

Q2. (Activity-Based / Creativity)

.Take a glass of water and add one spoon of sugar. Stir it well

?(a) Does the water level increase

?(b) What does this tell you about the space between particles

.Write your observation and conclusion

Q3. (Problem Solving)

.A balloon is filled with air and kept under sunlight. After some time, it bursts

.Explain this situation using the kinetic energy of particles

Q4. (Case-Based Question)

.Riya noticed that perfume smells stronger when sprayed in summer than in winter

:Answer the following

?(a) Which property of particles is responsible

?(b) How does temperature affect particle motion

Q5. (Drawing Work)

:Draw a neat diagram showing the arrangement of particles in

(a) Solid

(b) Liquid

(c) Gas

(Label the spacing clearly)

Chapter 2: Nature of Matter Elements, Compounds and Mixtures

Q6. (Thinking Skill)

.Why is air considered a mixture and not a compound? Write any three reasons

Q7. (Application-Based)

.Iron filings and sulphur powder are mixed together

?(a) Is it a mixture or a compound

?(b) Can the components be separated? How

Q8. (Case-Based Question)

.A student heated a mixture of iron and sulphur strongly and obtained a black substance

(a) Name the substance formed

?(b) Is it an element, compound or mixture

.(c) Write one property that proves your answer

Q9. (Problem Solving)

:Classify the following into element, compound or mixture and give reason

(a) Brass

(b) Carbon dioxide

(c) Oxygen

(d) Salt solution

Q10. (Drawing + Concept)

Draw a simple diagram to show the difference between a “mixture” and a “compound” using .particles

Chapter 3: The Amazing World of Solute, Solvent and Solutions

Q11. (Conceptual Understanding)

.What is a solution? Identify the solute and solvent in lemonade

Q12. (Problem Solving)

.Why can more sugar dissolve in hot water than in cold water? Explain with reason

Q13. (Case-Based Question)

.During summer, a cold drink loses its fizz faster

?(a) Which gas is present in cold drinks

?(b) How does temperature affect the solubility of gases in liquids

Q14. (Analytical Thinking)

?What will happen if excess salt is added to water continuously

.Name the type of solution formed and explain

Q15. (Activity + Drawing)

:Draw and label a diagram showing

(a) Saturated solution

(b) Unsaturated solution

.Write one difference between them

Chapter 4: Light – Mirrors and Lenses

Q16. (Understanding + Application)

.Why do we see our full image in a plane mirror? Write two characteristics of the image formed

Q17. (Problem Solving)

?Why are convex mirrors used as rear-view mirrors in vehicles

Q18. (Case-Based Question)

.A doctor uses a concave mirror to examine a patient's throat

?(a) Why is a concave mirror suitable for this purpose

?(b) What kind of image is formed

Q19. (Analytical Thinking)

What happens to the image formed by a convex lens when the object is moved closer to the .lens? Explain briefly

Q20. (Drawing Work)

Draw a ray diagram showing image formation by a “concave mirror” when the object is placed .between pole and focus

Q21 Draw the multiple light rays when passing through-

1) a thin glass plate

2)convex lens.

3) concave lens.

Q22 Draw a diagram to show the reflection of light and answer the following questions

a)what is angle of reflection ?

b) what is the angle of incidence?

c)what is the relation between angle of incidence and angle of reflection?