PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BOUDH

HOME WORK OF SUMMER VACATION

विषय-हिंदी कक्षा-8 कुल प्रश्न-50

महत्वपूर्ण बहुविकल्पीय 25प्रश्न (MCQs)

1.भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई क्या है?
(A) शब्द
(B) व्यंजन
(C) स्वर
(D) वर्ण

2. हिन्दी वर्णमाला में कुल कितने वर्ण हैं?
(A) 44
(B) 48
(C) 52
(D) 50

3. हिन्दी वर्णमाला में मूलतः स्वरों की संख्या कितनी मानी जाती है?
(A) 11
(B) 13
(C) 10
(D) 12

4. 'क्ष' वर्ण किसके योग से बना है?
(A) क् + ष
(B) क् + च
(C) क् + छ
(D) क् + श

5. इनमें से कौन-सा 'अंतःस्थ' व्यंजन है?
(A) श
(B) य
(C) म
(D) त

6.उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द के कितने भेद होते हैं?
(A) 2

(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 8

7. 'संस्कृत' के ऐसे शब्द जिन्हें हम ज्यों-का-त्यों प्रयोग में लाते हैं, क्या कहलाते हैं?
(A) तत्सम
(B) तद्भव
(C) देशज
(D) विदेशज

8. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द 'तद्भव' है?
(A) अग्नि
(B) मयूर
(C) मुँह
(D) सूर्य

9.'लोटा' किस प्रकार का शब्द है?
(A) तत्सम
(B) देशज
(C) विदेशज
(D) तद्भव

10. "जो सब कुछ जानता हो" - इस वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द क्या होगा?
(A) अल्पज्ञ
(B) सर्वज्ञ
(C) अज्ञ
(D) बहुज्ञ

11. उपसर्ग' का प्रयोग कहाँ होता है?
(A) शब्द के अंत में
(B) शब्द के मध्य में
(C) शब्द के आदि (आरम्भ) में
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

12. 'अत्यधिक' शब्द में कौन-सा उपसर्ग है?
(A) अ
(B) अत
(C) अति
(D) अत्य

13.'लेखक' शब्द के अंत में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगा हुआ है?
(A) क

(B) इक
(C) आक
(D) अक

14. 'निर्वासित' में प्रत्यय है:
(A) इक
(B) नि
(C) सित
(D) इत

15. 'प्रख्यात' में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग कौन-सा है?
(A) प्र
(B) त
(C) प्रख
(D) आत

16.'कारक' के कितने भेद होते हैं?
(A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 10

17."पेड़ से पत्ता गिरा" - इस वाक्य में 'से' किस कारक का चिह्न है?
(A) करण कारक
(B) अपादान कारक
(C) संप्रदान कारक
(D) कर्म कारक

18."राम ने रावण को मारा" - इस वाक्य में 'को' किस कारक का चिह्न है?
(A) कर्ता
(B) कर्म
(C) करण
(D) संबंध

19."वह कुल्हाड़ी से वृक्ष काटता है" - यहाँ 'से' किस कारक का उदाहरण है?
(A) अपादान
(B) संप्रदान
(C) करण
(D) अधिकरण

20. "अरे! तुम कब आए?" - इस वाक्य में कौन-सा कारक है?
(A) संबोधन

(B) अधिकरण
(C) अपादान
(D) कर्ता

21.विकारी शब्दों के कितने भेद होते हैं?
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5

22. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द 'अविकारी' (Avikari) है?
(A) संज्ञा
(B) विशेषण
(C) क्रिया विशेषण
(D) सर्वनाम

23.'लड़का' शब्द किस श्रेणी में आता है?
(A) विकारी
(B) अविकारी
(C) अव्यय
(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

24. जिन शब्दों के रूप में लिंग, वचन और कारक के कारण परिवर्तन नहीं होता, उन्हें क्या कहते हैं?
(A) विकारी शब्द
(B) अविकारी शब्द
(C) तद्भव शब्द
(D) यौगिक शब्द

25.'धीरे-धीरे' किस प्रकार का शब्द है?
(A) विकारी
(B) अविकारी
(C) संज्ञा
(D) सर्वनाम

महत्वपूर्ण लघु उत्तरीय **18** प्रश्न

1. 'स्वदेश' कविता के कवि कौन हैं**?**
2. कवि ने 'स्वदेश' **(**मातृभूमि**)** की तुलना किससे की है**?**
3. इस कविता का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है**?**
4. "जिसका अन्न खाकर हम बड़े हुए" पंक्ति का क्या भाव है**?**

5. कवि के अनुसार सच्चा मनुष्य कौन है?

6.कविता में 'अभिमान' शब्द का प्रयोग किस संदर्भ में हुआ है?

7.विकारी शब्द किसे कहते हैं?

8.अविकारी शब्द (अव्यय) की परिभाषा लिखिए।

9.विकारी शब्दों के कितने भेद हैं? उनके नाम लिखिए।

10.वर्ण किसे कहते हैं?

11.वर्णमाला की परिभाषा लिखिए।
12.वर्ण के कितने भेद होते हैं?
13.शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
14.उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द के कितने भेद हैं?

15.तत्सम और तद्भव शब्द में क्या अंतर है?
16.बनावट या रचना के आधार पर शब्दों के नाम लिखिए।
17.पर्यायवाची शब्द की परिभाषा दीजिए।

18.अनेकार्थक शब्द किसे कहते हैं?

महत्वपूर्ण दीर्घ उत्तरीय **3** प्रश्न

1.**'स्वदेश' कविता का भावार्थ अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।**

2.**"जो भरा नहीं है भावों से, जिसमें बहती रसधार नहीं, वह हृदय नहीं है पत्थर है, जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं।" इन पंक्तियों की व्याख्या कीजिए।**
3. **कवि ने स्वदेश को 'स्वर्ग' से भी श्रेष्ठ क्यों बताया है? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।**

विश्लेषणात्मक **4** प्रश्न **(Analytical Questions)**

1. **यदि हमें अपने देश की मिट्टी और जल न मिले, तो हमारे जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?"**
2. **कवि उन लोगों को 'पत्थर' क्यों कहता है जिन्हें अपने देश से प्यार नहीं है?**
3. **"स्वदेश प्रेम" केवल युद्ध के समय ही नहीं, बल्कि शांति के समय भी दिखाया जा सकता है। आप एक विद्यार्थी के रूप में अपना देशप्रेम कैसे प्रकट करेंगे?**
4. **कविता के आधार पर सिद्ध कीजिए कि 'मातृभूमि' और 'जननी' (माता) एक समान हैं।**

PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BOUDH

HOME WORK OF SUMMER VACATION ग्रीष्मावकाशीय गृहकार्यम्

विषयः- संस्कृतम्

कक्षा- अष्टमी

1. धातुरूपलेखनं कण्ठस्थीकरणं चः- भू , पठ् , गम् , स्था (पञ्च- लकारेषु)
2. शब्दरूपलेखनम् कण्ठस्थीकरणं चः- बालक, लता, पुष्प, किम्, मति , नदी ,अस्मद् , युष्मद् , किम् ,पितृ , राजन्
3. संस्कृते संख्यावाचकान् लिखत, कण्ठस्थीकरणं च - (01 से 100 तक)।
4. प्रथमपाठस्य श्लोकान् स्मृत्वा स्वपुस्तिकायां तेषाम् अर्थान् च लिखत ।
   (पहेला पाठ का श्लोक(मन्त्र) और अर्थ को लिखने के साथ याद भी करना है।)
5. दशवाक्यैः स्वपरिचयं संस्कृतेन लिखत ।(अपना परिचय दशवाक्य में संस्कृत में लिखिए)
6. वेदस्य विषये दशवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत।(वेद के बारे में दशवाक्य में संस्कृत में लिखिए)
7. छात्रप्रतिज्ञां लिखित्वा स्मरन्तु ।(In Sanskrit)
8. पञ्च पृष्ठानि(05 page) अवश्यं सुलेखरूपेण पठन्तु।(पांच पृष्ठा सुलेख रूप में लिखिए)

संस्कृत-परियोजना-कार्यम् । [INDIVIDUAL]
ART INTEGRATED PROJECT
एकतायाः कथायाः चित्रम्

(A3 size paper project- 1.picture in Front side & your name section Roll no. in backside)

कामपि एकताकथाम् आधृत्य चित्राणि रचयत।(एकता के आधारित कोई एक कथा को आधार करके चित्र बनाए)

Instructions:

i) All questions are compulsory.

ii) Answers should be written in the HW side of Sanskrit Note Book.

iii) Neat works are always appreciated.

******* शुभं भूयात् **All the Best*******

PM SHRI Kendriya Vidyalaya Boudh

Summer Vacation Holiday Homework

Mathematics

Class VIII

(Session 2026–27)

Teacher Instructions:
• Write neatly.
• Show all steps clearly.
• Attempt all questions.

SECTION A – MCQs (30 Questions)

1. Which of the following is a perfect square?
(a) 225 (b) 250 (c) 275 (d) 300

2. The square root of 144 is:
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 14

3. Which number cannot be a perfect square?
(a) 961 (b) 784 (c) 578 (d) 625

4. The value of 2^5 is:
(a) 10 (b) 25 (c) 32 (d) 64

5. Assertion: Every square number has an odd number of factors.
Reason: Factors of square numbers occur in pairs except one.
(a) Both true and reason explains assertion
(b) Both true but reason not explanation
(c) Assertion true, reason false
(d) Both false

6. Which number lies between 12^2 and 13^2?
(a) 143 (b) 155 (c) 170 (d) 180

7. A square field has side 25 m. Its area is:
(a) 50 m² (b) 125 m² (c) 625 m² (d) 250 m²

8. Which expression is written in exponential form?
(a) $3\times3\times3\times3 = 3^4$
(b) $3+3+3 = 3^3$
(c) $4\times2 = 4^2$
(d) $5+5 = 5^2$

9. The cube of 5 is:
(a) 15 (b) 25 (c) 125 (d) 625

10. A paper doubles in thickness every fold. After 3 folds, the thickness becomes:
(a) 6 times (b) 8 times (c) 9 times (d) 12 times

11. Which of the following ends in digit 6?
(a) 24^2 (b) 31^2 (c) 42^2 (d) 53^2

12. Assertion: $10^2 = 100$.
Reason: $10 \times 10 = 100$.
(a) Both true and reason explains assertion
(b) Both true but unrelated
(c) Assertion false, reason true
(d) Both false

13. The standard form of 56000 is:
(a) 56×10^3 (b) 5.6×10^4 (c) 0.56×10^5 (d) 560×10^2

14. Which is equal to $3^2 \times 3^3$?
(a) 3^5 (b) 6^5 (c) 9^6 (d) 3^6

15. The value of 10^0 is:
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 10 (d) undefined

16. A mobile lock has 3 digits. Total possible passwords are:
(a) 30 (b) 300 (c) 1000 (d) 999

17. Which is NOT a cube number?
(a) 64 (b) 125 (c) 216 (d) 225

18. A classroom floor is square-shaped with side 8 m. Perimeter is:
(a) 16 m (b) 32 m (c) 64 m (d) 128 m

19. Assertion: $2^{-3} = 1/8$.
Reason: Negative exponent means reciprocal.
(a) Both true and reason explains assertion
(b) Both true but unrelated
(c) Assertion true, reason false
(d) Both false

20. Which of the following is written in scientific notation?
(a) 0.45×10^6 (b) 45×10^5 (c) 4.5×10^6 (d) 450×10^4

21. A square garden has area 169 m^2. Side length is:
(a) 11 m (b) 12 m (c) 13 m (d) 14 m

22. Which pair shows exponential growth?
(a) 2,4,6,8 (b) 3,6,12,24 (c) 5,10,15,20 (d) 1,3,5,7

23. The value of $(2^2)^3$ is:
(a) 2^5 (b) 2^6 (c) 4^5 (d) 8^2

24. A water tank in the shape of a cube has edge 4 m. Volume is:
(a) 16 m^3 (b) 32 m^3 (c) 64 m^3 (d) 128 m^3

25. Which of the following numbers has exactly 3 factors?
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 15

26. Assertion: The sum of first five odd numbers is 25.
Reason: Every square number is sum of consecutive odd numbers starting from 1.
(a) Both true and reason explains assertion
(b) Both true but unrelated
(c) Assertion false, reason true
(d) Both false

27. If $5^2 = 25$, then 5^{-2} equals:
(a) 25 (b) 1/25 (c) -25 (d) 1/5

28. The smallest square number divisible by 9 is:
(a) 9 (b) 18 (c) 27 (d) 81

29. A scientist writes the distance 3,20,00,000 m in standard form as:
(a) 3.2×10^7 (b) 32×10^6 (c) 0.32×10^8 (d) All of these

30. Which chapter mainly discusses powers and exponents?
(a) A Square and A Cube
(b) Power Play
(c) Fractions
(d) Data Handling

SECTION B – Short Answer Type (2 Marks Each) (10 Questions)

31. Find the square root of 625.

32. Express 324 as a product of prime factors in exponential form.

33. Find the value of $2^4 \times 2^3$.

34. Is 729 a perfect cube? Give reason.

35. Find the value of 10^{-2}.

36. Find the next perfect square after 144.

37. Simplify: $5^2 \times 5^{-1}$.

38. Write 56,000 in scientific notation.

39. Find the side of a square whose area is 196 cm^2.

40. How many 4-digit passwords are possible using digits 0–9?

SECTION C – Short Answer Type (3 Marks Each) (10 Questions)

41. Find whether 1156 is a perfect square using prime factorisation.

42. A square park has perimeter 64 m. Find its area.

43. Observe the pattern:
$1^2 = 1$
$2^2 = 4$
$3^2 = 9$
Find 11^2 and 12^2 using the pattern of odd numbers.

44. Draw a square of side 5 cm and calculate its area and perimeter.

45. Simplify: $(3^2)^4$ and write the answer in exponential form.

46. A paper is folded 8 times. If its original thickness is 0.001 cm, what will be the thickness after 8 folds?

47. Draw a cube and label its edges. If edge = 3 cm, find its volume.

48. A number ends with 3 zeros. Explain how many zeros its square will end with.

49. A school auditorium has 20 rows with 20 seats in each row. Represent total seats using powers and find the total.

50. Find the smallest number that should be multiplied by 72 to make it a perfect square.

SECTION D – Long Answer Questions (5 Questions)

51. A square playground has side 35 m. A path of width 2 m is built inside along all sides. Find the area of the remaining playground.

52. A pond doubles the number of lotus flowers every day. If the pond is completely covered on the 20th day, on which day was it half-covered? Explain your reasoning.

53. Find the square root of 1936 by estimation method and explain all steps clearly.

54. A lock has 5 digits and each digit can be from 0 to 9. Find the total number of possible passwords. If one attempt takes 2 seconds, estimate the total time needed to try all passwords.

55. A cubical water tank has edge 12 m. Find:
(a) Volume of the tank
(b) Total water stored if $1\ m^3 = 1000$ litres
(c) If water usage doubles daily for 3 days, express it using exponents.

SECTION E – Competency-Based Questions (5 Questions)

56. A science lab records bacteria growth as follows:
Day 1 = 2 bacteria
Day 2 = 4 bacteria
Day 3 = 8 bacteria
Day 4 = 16 bacteria
Analyse the pattern and predict the number on Day 7. Represent your answer using exponents.

57. The following shows the sides of square tiles:
Side (cm): 2, 4, 6, 8
Find their areas and identify the pattern.

58. A family plans to tile a square room of side 10 m using square tiles of side 1 m. Estimate the number of tiles required and explain the mathematical concept used.

59. Interdisciplinary Question (Maths + Science):
A microscope enlarges an image 10 times every level. If an image is enlarged for 4 levels, find the magnification using exponents. Express in standard form.

60. A student observes that adding consecutive odd numbers gives square numbers.
$1 = 1^2$
$1+3 = 2^2$
$1+3+5 = 3^2$
Use this pattern to explain why 49 is a perfect square.

Maths Challenge Corner (Optional)

1. Find the smallest perfect square divisible by 12, 15 and 18.

2. Without multiplying fully, determine whether 999^2 ends in an odd or even digit.

3. A chessboard doubles grains of rice every square. Estimate grains on the 10th square.

Do It Yourself Activity

Measure the length and breadth of any table, notebook, or room in your house. Find its area and perimeter. If it is square-shaped, also estimate the square root of the area.

"Mathematics is not about numbers, equations, calculations, or algorithms: it is about understanding."

P.M. SHRI K.V BOUDH

SUMMER VACATION HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Class 8 Social Science

MCQ

1. Which of the following is both renewable and needs conservation?
   a) Coal. b) Petroleum. c) Forests. d) Natural gas
2. The defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan led to:
   a) Rise of Mughal Empire. b) Beginning of Delhi Sultanate. c) British rule. d) End of trade
3. Farming led to which major change?
   a) Nomadic life increased. b) Permanent settlements developed
   c) Hunting increased. d) Movement became faster
4. Which statement is correct?
   a) Renewable resources are always unlimited
   b) Renewable resources can be exhausted if misused
   c) They cannot be replaced. d) They are only for energy
5. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by:
   a) Babur. b) Akbar. c) Muhammad Ghori. d) Aurangzeb

Ture and False

1. Regeneration requires human effort.
2. Non-renewable resources are unlimited.
3. A source is the origin of something.
4. Medieval period is between ancient and modern history.
5. Both reshaping and reorganisation are done by the government.

3. Difference and Similarities between-

1. Renewable and Non-renewable resources
2. Abiotic and biotic
3. Restoration and Regeneration
4. Resource and Sources
5. Delhi Sultanate and Mughal
6. Reshaping and Reorganisation

Question

- How do we Categorise natural resources?
- Name any three resources essential for life.
- Define- Nature, Natural Resource Curse, Medieval and Renaissance.
- What is the impact of chemical fertilisers on soil and groundwater
- Why should resources be used carefully and what makes a resource useful to humans?
- Who came to India during the medieval period and for what purpose?

CBQ

- A country is rich in natural resources like coal, petroleum, and minerals. The government depends mainly on these resources for income. Due to this, other sectors like education and industries are not growing properly. Many people are involved in illegal mining and corruption is increasing. The environment is also getting damaged due to overuse of resources. Forests are being cut down and pollution is rising. This has created problems like inequality and lack of development. Therefore, proper use and conservation of resources is very important.
    1. Name any two natural resources mentioned in the passage.
    2. What problem is caused by overdependence on resources?
    3. What illegal activity is mentioned in the passage?
    4. How is the environment being affected?
    5. What social problem is created due to this situation?
    6. Why is conservation of resources important?
    7. Suggest one way to solve this problem.
- The medieval period in India was a time of great change. New rulers like the Delhi Sultans and the Mughal emperors came to power. During this time, trade and culture developed, and new ideas and technologies were introduced. Many monuments, forts, and buildings were constructed. Society also saw changes in religion, art, and architecture. This period connected ancient and modern history.
    1. What is meant by the medieval period?
    2. Name any two rulers or empires mentioned in the passage.
    3. What developments took place during this period?
    4. What type of buildings were constructed?
    5. How did society change during this time?
    6. Why is this period important in history?
    7. Which two periods does the medieval period connect?

Life-Related Question

- If a country has too many natural resources, what negative effects can it have?
- Why is it important to balance the use of renewable and non-renewable resources?

PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BOUDH

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2026-27

Class VIII Subject: English

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option.
(Questions 1–25: Based on the unit "Wit and Wisdom" 26-30 : based on grammar)

1. The Vijayanagara Empire is described as:
(a) Weak (b) Wealthy and glorious (c) Small (d) Modern
2. Krishnadeva Raya was:
(a) A poet only (b) A warrior only (c) Both poet and warrior (d) None
3. Tenali Rama was known for:
(a) Strength (b) Wit and humour (c) Anger (d) Silence
4. The quarrel happened because:
(a) The queen insulted the king (b) The queen yawned (c) The king was ill (d) Ministers complained
5. The queen felt:
(a) Happy (b) Angry (c) Distressed (d) Proud
6. Tenali Rama used:
(a) Magic (b) Trick (c) Wisdom (d) Force
7. The court was discussing:
(a) War (b) Poetry (c) Paddy cultivation (d) Trade
8. The 'special seeds' were:
(a) Real (b) Magical (c) Symbolic (d) Useless
9. Courtiers reacted with:
(a) Anger (b) Laughter (c) Fear (d) Silence
10. The king realised:
(a) His power (b) His mistake (c) His wealth (d) His strength
11. The word 'forlorn' means:
(a) Happy (b) Lonely (c) Angry (d) Proud
12. The queen approached Tenali Rama because:
(a) He was powerful (b) He was wise and witty (c) He was rich (d) He was a minister
13. The king misunderstood the queen's action as:
(a) Love (b) Respect (c) Disrespect (d) Fear
14. Tenali Rama asked for time because:
(a) He was afraid (b) He needed a strategy (c) He was busy (d) He refused
15. The court was described as:
(a) Silent and empty (b) Busy and lively (c) Dark and dull (d) Small and simple
16. The king's reaction to the seeds was:
(a) Excited (b) Angry (c) Doubtful (d) Happy
17. The courtiers' sarcasm shows:
(a) Respect (b) Doubt and humour (c) Fear (d) Loyalty
18. The phrase 'a hush fell over the court' means:
(a) Noise increased (b) Silence spread (c) People argued (d) People left
19. The king realised his mistake when:
(a) Queen explained (b) Rama joked (c) He connected yawning with the incident (d) Ministers told him
20. The queen's response shows:
(a) Ego (b) Anger (c) Forgiveness (d) Fear
21. Mrs. Jones' garden is full of:
(a) Flowers (b) Stones (c) Trees (d) Fruits
22. The speaker finds the plants:
(a) Big (b) Colourful (c) Very small (d) Beautiful

23. The tone of the poem is:
(a) Sad (b) Serious (c) Humorous (d) Angry
24. The rhyme scheme of the poem is:
(a) ABAB (b) AABBCC (c) ABCD (d) ABBA
25. The phrase 'crazy path' suggests:
(a) Straight road (b) Well-planned path (c) Unusual design (d) Broken road
26. Identify the clause: 'If you like, I will help you.'
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverb clause (d) Main clause
27. Choose correct tense: 'She ____ (finish) her work yesterday.'
(a) finish (b) finished (c) finishing (d) finishes
28. Identify part of speech of 'quickly':
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
29. Choose correct demonstrative: '_____ is my book.'
(a) This (b) These (c) Those (d) Them
30. Change into reported speech: He said, "I am happy."
(a) He said he is happy (b) He said he was happy (c) He says he was happy (d) He says he is happy

SECTION B: Very Short Answer type Questions (1 mark each × 20 = 20 marks)

1. Fill in the blank using correct tense: She _____ (go) to school yesterday.
2. Fill in the blank with correct demonstrative: _____ are my books on the table.
3. Identify and correct the error: He do his homework daily.
4. Complete the sentence using correct clause: I will help you if _____.
5. Change into reported speech: She said, "I am tired."
6. Fill in the blank with correct part of speech: He runs _____ (quick).
7. Correct the sentence: These is my friend.
8. Complete the conversation:
   A: Where are you going?
   B: I _____ going to market.
9. Fill in the blank using present perfect tense: She _____ (complete) her work.
10. Identify the error and correct: He said that he is happy yesterday.
11. Fill in the blank:
    Ravi said, "I am going to school."
    Ravi said that he _____ going to school.
12. Change into reported speech:
    She said, "I will complete my homework today."
13. Complete the conversation (reported speech):
    Teacher: "Do you understand the lesson?"
    The teacher asked the students if they _____ the lesson.
14. Error Correction:
    He said that he is tired yesterday. *(Identify and correct the error.)*
15. Change into reported speech: Mother said, "Close the door."
16. Define clause with example.
17. What are demonstratives? Give two examples.
18. What is present perfect tense?
19. Define adjective with example.
20. Write one complex sentence using 'if'.

SECTION C: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer in 30–50 words.

1. Describe Krishnadeva Raya.
2. How did Tenali Rama solve the conflict?
3. Explain the king's realization.

4. Why did courtiers laugh?
5. Describe the queen's feelings.
6. Explain the Symbolism of seeds.
7. Why is Rama a problem solver?
8. Describe Mrs Jones' garden.
9. What is the Tone of the poem "A Concrete Example"? Why?
10. Extract Humour in the poem.

SECTION D: Long Answer Questions (5 marks each × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer in 80–100 words.

1. Describe Tenali Rama's character, focusing on his wit, intelligence, and problem-solving skills. Support your answer with examples from the story.
2. Explain how the story shows that wisdom is more important than pride. Refer to the king's behaviour and his realisation.
3. How did a small misunderstanding create a conflict between the king and the queen? How was it resolved?
4. How did Tenali Rama use humour to solve the problem? Do you think humour is effective in resolving conflicts?
5. Compare how humour is used in the prose and the poem. What message do they convey?

SECTION E: Competency based Questions (5 marks each × 5 = 25 marks)

1. Case Study: Conflict Resolution

A student misunderstands a friend and stops talking.

Questions:

- What mistake is similar to the king's?
- Suggest 2 ways to resolve it.

2. Analytical Thinking: Tenali Rama used indirect communication.

- Why was it effective?
- What would happen if he argued directly?
- Suggest another method.

3. Creativity Task: Design your own **'Witty Solution'** to a classroom problem.

Describe the problem, Suggest a creative solution, Explain expected result, Identify skills used , Reflect on learning

4. Value-Based Question: Write an article on **"Pride can lead to misunderstanding."**

Explain with reference to story, Give a real-life example, Suggest preventive measures, Identify value involved, Write one moral

5. Critical Thinking: In the poem, Mrs. Jones values her garden differently.

What does this show about perception?
Why do people think differently?
Give an example
What skill is required to understand others?
What lesson do you learn?

COMPLETE ALL QUESTION ANSWERS IN A4 SIZE PAPERS.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

PM SHRI KV BOUDH | BHUBANESWAR REGION

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK | SESSION 2026–27

CLASS VIII | SUBJECT: SCIENCE

Name: _____	**Class & Section:** VIII ___	**Roll No:** _____
Subject: Science	**Date of Submission:** _____	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This holiday homework covers Chapter 1 (Exploring the Investigative World of Science) and Chapter 2 (The Invisible Living World Beyond Our Naked Eye) along with concepts from the CRM 2026–27.
2. All questions are compulsory. Attempt each section carefully.
3. Write neatly in a separate homework notebook or on printouts. Untidy work will not be accepted.
4. For MCQs, write only the letter of the correct option along with the option text.
5. Draw diagrams wherever required with proper labels and titles.
6. The homework must be submitted on the first day of school reopening.

Total Marks: 30 (MCQ) + 20 (2-mark) + 30 (3-mark) + 25 (5-mark) = **105 marks**

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Each question carries 1 mark. Choose the most appropriate option. [30 × 1 = 30 Marks]

Part I — Chapter 1: Exploring the Investigative World of Science (Q. 1–15)

Q1. Which of the following best describes the nature of science?

(a) A fixed set of facts
(b) A method of systematic inquiry and investigation
(c) A collection of inventions
(d) A branch of mathematics

Q2. The first step in the scientific method is:

(a) Forming a hypothesis
(b) Conducting an experiment
(c) Observation
(d) Drawing a conclusion

Q3. A hypothesis is best defined as:

(a) A proven law of nature
(b) A final result of an experiment
(c) A testable explanation or prediction
(d) A set of observations

Q4. Which instrument is used to observe very tiny objects invisible to the naked eye?

(a) Telescope
(b) Thermometer
(c) Microscope
(d) Barometer

Q5. The process of repeating an experiment to confirm results is called:

(a) Hypothesis
(b) Replication
(c) Inference
(d) Observation

Q6. Quantitative observation involves:

(a) Describing colour only
(b) Using senses alone
(c) Measurements and numbers
(d) Making a guess

Q7. Which of the following is an example of a qualitative observation?

(a) The water boils at 100°C
(b) The stone is rough and grey
(c) The jar holds 500 mL
(d) The plant is 30 cm tall

Q8. A fair test or controlled experiment is one in which:

(a) Many variables change at once
(b) Only the independent variable is changed
(c) Results are predicted before the test
(d) No hypothesis is formed

Q9. The variable that the scientist deliberately changes in an experiment is the:

(a) Dependent variable
(b) Controlled variable
(c) Independent variable
(d) Constant

Q10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good scientific hypothesis?

(a) It is testable
(b) It is based on observation
(c) It cannot be proven wrong
(d) It makes a prediction

Q11. A scientist notices that plants near a window grow taller. This is an example of:

(a) A conclusion
(b) A hypothesis
(c) An observation
(d) An inference

Q12. Which branch of science deals with the study of living organisms?

(a) Physics
(b) Chemistry
(c) Biology
(d) Geology

Q13. The control group in an experiment is used to:

(a) Test the hypothesis directly
(b) Provide a standard for comparison
(c) Change the dependent variable
(d) Repeat the experiment

Q14. SI unit of length is:

(a) Centimetre
(b) Metre
(c) Inch
(d) Foot

Q15. Which of the following represents a valid scientific conclusion?

(a) I think plants need sunlight
(b) Plants probably grow faster with music
(c) Plants grown in light were 40% taller than those in darkness
(d) Plants feel happy in sunlight

Part II — Chapter 2: The Invisible Living World Beyond Our Naked Eye (Q. 16–30)

Q16. Microorganisms are organisms that:

(a) Can be seen with the naked eye
(b) Are always harmful to humans
(c) Are too small to be seen without a microscope
(d) Can only live in water

Q17. Which of the following is NOT a type of microorganism?

(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi

(c) Virus (d) Earthworm

Q18. The disease-causing microorganisms are called:

(a) Saprophytes (b) Pathogens

(c) Decomposers (d) Antibiotics

Q19. Antibiotics are substances that:

(a) Kill viruses (b) Kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria

(c) Are produced by viruses (d) Cause infections

Q20. Which microorganism is used to make bread rise (fermentation)?

(a) Bacteria (b) Virus

(c) Yeast (Fungi) (d) Algae

Q21. Malaria is caused by:

(a) Bacteria (b) Virus

(c) Protozoan (Plasmodium) (d) Fungi

Q22. The process by which microorganisms break down dead organic matter is called:

(a) Fermentation (b) Photosynthesis

(c) Decomposition (d) Respiration

Q23. Viruses are different from bacteria because viruses:

(a) Are larger than bacteria (b) Can reproduce only inside a host cell

(c) Have their own cellular structure (d) Can be killed by antibiotics

Q24. Which disease is caused by a virus?

(a) Cholera (b) Tuberculosis

(c) Common cold (d) Typhoid

Q25. Bacteria that are beneficial to humans include those that:

(a) Cause food poisoning (b) Make curd (Lactobacillus)

(c) Cause plague (d) Cause malaria

Q26. The process of killing microorganisms in milk by heating is called:

(a) Fermentation (b) Pasteurisation

(c) Sterilisation (d) Evaporation

Q27. Which of the following is the best method to prevent the spread of infectious diseases?

(a) Eating junk food (b) Regular vaccination and hygiene

(c) Avoiding exercise (d) Drinking cold water

Q28. Fungi reproduce mainly by:

(a) Binary fission (b) Budding only

(c) Spore formation (d) Pollination

Q29. Nitrogen fixation is carried out by certain bacteria. This helps in:

(a) Increasing oxygen in air

(b) Adding nitrogen compounds to the soil

(c) Causing disease in plants

(d) Decomposing minerals

Q30. The invention of the first microscope is credited to:

(a) Louis Pasteur

(b) Alexander Fleming

(c) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

(d) Robert Hooke

SECTION B: Short Answer Questions

Each question carries 2 marks. Answer in 2–4 sentences. [10 × 2 = 20 Marks]

Q31. What is the difference between observation and inference? Give one example of each. **[2 marks]**

Answer:

Q32. Distinguish between the independent variable and the dependent variable in an experiment. Illustrate with an example. **[2 marks]**

Answer:

Q33. Why is it important to repeat an experiment multiple times before drawing a conclusion? **[2 marks]**

Answer:

Q34. What is a control group? Why is it necessary in a scientific experiment? **[2 marks]**

Answer:

Q35. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative observations. (One example each) **[2 marks]**

Answer:

Q36. Name two beneficial and two harmful effects of microorganisms on human life. **[2 marks]**

Answer:

Q37. What is pasteurisation? Why is it used in the dairy industry? **[2 marks]**
Answer:

Q38. How do bacteria help in the nitrogen cycle? Give the name of one nitrogen-fixing bacterium. **[2 marks]**
Answer:

Q39. What is the difference between bacteria and viruses? State one disease caused by each. **[2 marks]**
Answer:

Q40. Why can viruses NOT be killed by antibiotics? Explain briefly. **[2 marks]**
Answer:

SECTION C: Short Essay / Explain Type Questions

Each question carries 3 marks. Answer in 4–6 sentences. [10 × 3 = 30 Marks]

Q41. Explain the steps of the scientific method with the help of an example from daily life. **[3 marks]**
Answer:

Q42. Design a simple experiment to find out whether sunlight affects the rate of growth of bean seedlings. Identify the variables involved. **[3 marks]**
Answer:

Q43. What is a hypothesis? Explain the characteristics of a good scientific hypothesis with examples. **[3 marks]**
Answer:

Q44. Distinguish between a scientific theory and a scientific law. Give one example of each. **[3 marks]**

Answer:

Q45. Explain how technology and science are interdependent. Give two examples from everyday life. **[3 marks]**

Answer:

Q46. Classify microorganisms into four main groups. Give one example and one characteristic of each group. **[3 marks]**

Answer:

Q47. Explain the role of microorganisms in the food industry. Give three specific examples with the product and the organism involved. **[3 marks]**

Answer:

Q48. How do microorganisms cause disease in humans? Briefly explain the modes of transmission of infectious diseases. **[3 marks]**

Answer:

Q49. What are antibiotics? How were they discovered? Explain why overuse of antibiotics is dangerous. **[3 marks]**

Answer:

Q50. Describe the beneficial role of microorganisms in agriculture. Mention at least three specific contributions. **[3 marks]**

Answer:

SECTION D: Long Answer Questions & Case Studies

Each question carries 5 marks. Include diagrams/flowcharts wherever applicable. [5 × 5 = 25 Marks]

Q51. Case Study 1: The Bread Experiment [5 marks]

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below:

Priya was curious about why bread dough rises when kept warm. She hypothesised that yeast, a type of microorganism, produces carbon dioxide gas during fermentation, which causes the dough to expand. She set up two jars — Jar A with sugar, warm water, and yeast; Jar B with sugar and warm water but NO yeast. After 30 minutes she observed bubbles forming vigorously in Jar A and very few in Jar B. She concluded that yeast was responsible for fermentation and gas production.

(i) Identify the independent variable and the dependent variable in Priya's experiment. (1+1)

Answer:

(ii) Why was Jar B included in the experiment? What is it called in scientific terminology? (1)

Answer:

(iii) What type of microorganism is yeast? Name the gas produced during fermentation and write the word equation for the process. (1+1)

Answer:

Q52. Case Study 2: The Mystery Illness in the Village [5 marks]

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below:

A small village reported an outbreak of disease. Many people developed high fever, chills, and sweating every 48 hours. The local health officer observed that the disease was more common near stagnant water bodies. The officer took blood samples and found the causative organism under the microscope. The disease was declared a protozoan infection spread by the female Anopheles mosquito. The officer advised draining stagnant water, using mosquito nets, and administered anti-malarial drugs.

(i) Name the disease described in the passage and identify the causative organism. (1+1)

Answer:

(ii) How did the health officer use the scientific method in solving the problem? List the steps he/she followed. (2)

Answer:

(iii) Suggest one preventive and one curative measure for this disease. (1)

Answer:

Q53. Describe the complete scientific method with a labelled diagram or flowchart. Explain each step with a suitable scientific example. **[5 marks]**

Answer:

Q54. Explain the harmful effects of microorganisms on humans, animals, and plants. How can we prevent microbial diseases? (Mention at least 4 preventive measures.) **[5 marks]**

Answer:

Q55. Write a detailed note on the discovery and importance of antibiotics. Include: (a) who discovered the first antibiotic and how, (b) how antibiotics work, (c) why antibiotic resistance is a global threat, and (d) precautions to be taken while using antibiotics. **[5 marks]**

Answer:

Teacher's Note

This homework has been designed to strengthen your understanding of the Scientific Method and the Invisible Living World of Microorganisms.

Be curious, think critically, and enjoy your learning journey! – Science Dept., KV Boudh