



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा/ Term-I Examination 2024 - 25

कक्षा/ Class :VIII

अवधि/Duration :3 घंटे/Hours

विषय/Subject :English

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

This Question Paper consists of four sections:

Section- A Reading 20 Marks

Section- B Writing 20 Marks

Section- C Grammar 15 Marks

Section-D Literature 25 Marks

- 1) All the questions are Compulsory.
- 2) All the answers should be correctly numbered.
- 3) Do not write anything on the question paper.

SECTION-A-READING (20 MARKS)

I) Read the following passage carefully.

The Vision and Leadership of Ratan Tata

Ratan Tata is a name synonymous with vision, leadership, and philanthropy. Born on December 28, 1937, in Mumbai, India, Ratan Tata is one of the most respected industrialists in the world. As the former chairman of Tata Group, India's largest conglomerate, he transformed the company into a global powerhouse, expanding its presence in over 100 countries and diversifying its business into various sectors, including steel, automobiles, telecommunications, and information technology.

Ratan Tata began his journey with Tata Group in 1962, working on the shop floor of Tata Steel. This hands-on experience gave him an in-depth understanding of the company's operations and a deep respect for the workers. After taking over as chairman in 1991, he implemented bold strategies to modernize the group's business practices and foster innovation. One of his notable achievements was the acquisition of several global brands, such as Tetley, Corus, Jaguar, and Land Rover. These acquisitions not only strengthened Tata Group's global footprint but also showcased India's growing economic prowess.

Beyond his business acumen, Ratan Tata is known for his commitment to ethical leadership and corporate social responsibility. Under his guidance, Tata Group has consistently

Ratan Tata's leadership style is characterized by humility, integrity, and a relentless pursuit of excellence. He has always emphasized the importance of innovation and staying ahead of the curve. His vision led to the creation of the Tata Nano, an affordable car designed to make personal transportation accessible to millions of Indians. Although the Nano faced challenges in the market, it remains a symbol of Tata's ambition to drive innovation for social good.

In conclusion, Ratan Tata's legacy is not just about building a global business empire but also about leading with compassion and integrity. His contributions to industry and society have made a lasting impact, and his visionary leadership continues to inspire millions around the world.

(1x8=8)

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- 7) Ratan Tata is not a-----
a) entrepreneur b) industrialists c) politician d) philanthropist
- 8) Ratan Tata's vision and strategies were not useful to Tata Group to-----
a) become a global powerhouse b) to become rich
c) to provide employment d) to bring about disharmony

II) Read the following passage carefully.

(12)

Every moment of life is precious. Time is the essence of life. It is the wealth given to us by Nature. Everyday all of us get 24 hours; nothing less, nothing more. Now, it is up to us how we use it. People who know how to make the best use of every moment easily open the doors of success in their lives and those who misuse time get failures one after the other. There is a saying that, "Spent time and spent words cannot come back." Everybody is tied by the limits of time; even God respects the boundaries of time. Work wins appreciation only when it gets completed in a requisite time frame. Beyond the time allotted, work loses all its utility however good may have been its quality. Just as falling of rains after the crops have dried up have no use; likewise, when the time is past the deadline, the work loses its importance and value.

When iron is hot it can be cast into whichever shape we want. Once it gets cold nothing can be made out of it, however, much we may beat the same. In the same way, a person who has learnt to wisely use his time and has understood how to cast himself according to the need of the time has actually learnt the true mantra of life. Shakespeare wrote in one of his plays, "I wasted time, and now doth time waste me." It is true that a person who wastes even a little bit of time loses wonderful opportunities that he could have otherwise availed of by utilizing that time. All the great leaders have one thing in common. They wisely utilize every moment of their time. When other people are busy in wasting time in laziness, great men are busy in making plans for the future. There is no person in history who wasted his time and still managed to achieve greatness. Therefore, there is great need to manage time wisely. "Careful Time Management" refers to careful planning of time and sincere execution of this plan. This is the only mantra to attain success in any endeavour. A simple change in outlook and some modification in one's daily routine can result in a big jump forward towards greater achievements.

A) Answer the following in 30-40 words.

(2x4=8)

- How does one manage time carefully?
- What qualities should a person possess to learn the mantra of life?
- Give two examples to show that timely actions are important?
- What two things cannot come back?

- B a) Find words from the passage which mean the following: (2)
 (i) attempt (ii) required
 b) Write one set of opposite words given in the passage (1)
 c) Which Shakespearean quote is given in the passage? (1)

SECTION-B-WRITING (20 MARKS)

- III) You are Vaishali Sharma/ Vaibhav Sharma, the Head Girl/ Head Boy of Oxford High School, Bahadurgarh. Your school is organising an inter class Drawing and Painting Competition for classes V to VIII on 25th Sept in the school auditorium 9 am to 12 noon. Draft a notice in 50 words inviting the students to participate in the program. Put the notice in a box. (5)
- IV) You are Supriya Pathak of Indira Nagar, Benaras. You have seen that during rainy season the drains are overflowing and there is no proper system for the waste disposal. Write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India, New Delhi highlighting the problems faced by the common man during the rainy season. Suggest some measures to improve the situation. (7)
- V) Develop a story from the given outline in not more than 150-200 words. Remember to give a title to the story and write the moral of the story at the end. (8)
 An old lady becomes blind calls in a doctor agrees to pay large fees if cured doctor comes daily..... Starts stealing one piece of furniture daily delays the cure at last cures her demands his fees..... lady refuses to pay, saying cure is not complete..... doctor objects lady says sight not restored as she cannot see all her furniture moral.

SECTION-C GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)

- VI) Rearrange to form meaningful sentences. (4)
 a) Vanished/The car/seemed to/ into thin/have/air.
 b) The villagers/tried/the crime/on the young woman /to pin
 c) Stop/and tell me/beating about/what you want/the bush.
 d) don't pay/if you/attention/you might/the wrong train/to the announcement/board.
- VII) Read the conversation and complete the blanks given in the reported speech by choosing from the options given below. (4)
 Father: Why were you late from school yesterday?
 Raj: There was a friendly match between our school and DAV Public School.
 Father: Did you inform your mother?.
 Raj: Mother has guessed the reason.
- i) Father asked Raj _____
 a) Why were you late from school yesterday?
 b) Why he was late from school yesterday.
 c) Why he was late from school the previous day.
 d) Why was he late from school the previous day?

ii) Raj explained that _____

- a) There was a friendly match between our school and DAV Public School.
- b) There had been a friendly match between our school and DAV Public School.
- c) There had been a friendly match between their school and DAV Public School.
- d) Had there been a friendly match between their school and DAV Public School.

iii) Father then asked Raj _____

- a) Did you inform your mother?
- b) if he did inform your mother.
- c) if he had informed his mother
- d) if he will inform his mother

iv) Raj replied that _____

- a) Mother have guessed the reason.
- b) Mother had guessed the reason.
- c) Mother has guessed the reason.
- d) Mother should have guessed the reason.

VIII) The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correct word as given in the example against the correct blank number in your answer sheet: (3)

	Incorrect Word then	Correct Word than
Facebook, with more then 1 Billion users e.g	a) -----	-----
is celebrated its 10th birthday this year.	b) -----	-----
The company was launching by Mark	c) -----	-----
Zuckerberg at 4th February 2004. The site was	d) -----	-----
conceived in a Harvard dorm in a way	e) -----	-----
to connect student and let them build an	f) -----	-----
identity for himself online.		

IX) Do as directed

(1x4=4)

1) Choose the correct Answer.

His face -----when he heard the good news. (burned out, lit up)

2) Say whether the following sentence is in the Active or the Passive voice.

Jack and Jill went up the hill.

3) Fill in the blanks in the sentence below (the verbs given in brackets will give you a clue).

Raj did not come to school today. His----- (absent) was noticed by all the teachers.

4) Choose the correct Answer.

Don't ----- (beat around the bush, have a clean record) Give a precise answer.

SECTION D — Literature (25 MARKS)

X A) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions.

(1x4=4)

But to go to school in a summer morn,
O! it drives all joy away;
Under a cruel eye outworn,
The little ones spend the day,
In sighing and dismay.

- (a) Write the name of the poet.
- (b) Who does cruel and outworn eye refer to?
- (c) Who is 'the little one' here?
- (d) Write a pair of rhyming words from the stanza given above.

X B) Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: (1x4=4)

Dear Bepin,

I had no idea that affluence would bring about the kind of change in you that it has done. Was it so difficult for you to help out an old friend down on his luck? I have no money, so my resources are limited. What I have is imagination, a part of which I used in retribution of your unfeeling behaviour. Well, you'll be all right again now. A novel I've written is being considered by a publisher. If he likes it enough, it'll see me through the next few months.

- i) Who wrote this letter?
- ii) What is the profession of the person who wrote the letter?
- iii) What is the meaning of "Retribution"?
- iv) What is the relationship of the writer with Bepin?

XI) Answer any four of the following questions in 30 – 40 words each: (2x4=8)

- (a) Give two reasons for the discontent that led to the 1857 War of Independence.
- (b) What were the warning signs that both Tilly and her mother saw?
- (c) What was difficult to understand from six miles up in the jet?
- (d) What was the last bargain? Between whom was it made?
- (e) What did Parimal Ghose know about Bepin Babu?

XII) Answer any two of the following questions in 30 – 40 words each: (2x2=4)

- (a) How did the camel get its hump? What was its use?
- (b) What were the things that Jaya collected? Why?
- (c) Which skills of Hafeez Contractor made him a great architect?

XIII) Answer anyone of the following questions in 100 words each: (5)

Imagine you are the Giant. Make a diary entry comparing your behaviour at the beginning and at the end of the story. Explain what brought about the change in you.

OR

"In the middle of the war we were making peace." Between whom was the war being fought? How did they make peace? Explain.



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Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-1 परीक्षा / Term-I Examination 2024-25

कक्षा / Class : आठवीं

अवधि / Duration : 3.00 घंटे

विषय / Subject : हिन्दी (द्वितीय भाषा)

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions

- 1) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- 2) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में चार खंड हैं - क, ख, ग, और घ
- 3) सभी प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर अपने शब्दों में उत्तर लिखें।

खंड - क (अपठित बोध)

(प्रश्न-1) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (1×7=7)

स्वावलंबन का अर्थ है - आत्मनिर्भरता। मन से, कर्म से एवं वचनों से स्वावलंबी होना ही 'स्वावलंबन' है। हम अपने निर्णय खुद लेने में सक्षम हों, अपने कार्य स्वयं करें एवं सोच - समझ कर अपने उद्गार प्रकट करें, यही स्वावलंबन के लक्षण हैं। इसके द्वारा ही हम मानसिक, शारीरिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से उन्नत हो सकते हैं। भगवान, अल्लाह, वाहे गुरु और ईसा मसीह भी स्वावलंबी व्यक्ति की सहायता करते हैं। कहावत है - अपनी सहायता करने वाले की ईश्वर भी सहायता करते हैं। स्वावलंबन से हम सभी में आत्म - विश्वास की भावना का विकास होता है। हमारा आत्म-बल बढ़ता है और हम प्रगति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर होते हैं। यदि मनुष्य में स्वावलंबन की भावना न हो तो वह भी पशुओं के समान ही दूसरों पर आश्रित हो जाएगा। स्वावलंबी बनकर ही मनुष्य समाज एवं राष्ट्र का कल्याण कर

सकता है। इसी गुण के कारण मनुष्य उद्यमी, शिक्षक, वैज्ञानिक, चिकित्सक, नेता, अभिनेता, खिलाड़ी, समाज-सुधारक आदि बनकर राष्ट्र एवं विश्व का कल्याण करता है। भारत जनसंख्या के हिसाब से विश्व में प्रथम स्थान पर काबिज हो चुका है और दिन प्रतिदिन बेरोजगारी की समस्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है। विद्यार्थी को विद्यार्थी-जीवन में ही स्वावलंबन के गुण को विकसित कर लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे ही देश के भविष्य-निर्माता बनेंगे।

1) स्वावलंबन का क्या अर्थ है ?

(क) स्वतंत्रता (ख) पराधीनता (ग) आत्म-निर्भरता (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2) भारत में कौन-सी समस्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है ?

(क) अशिक्षा (ख) बेरोजगारी (ग) पराधीनता (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

3) देश के भविष्य-निर्माता कौन हैं ?

(क) देश के नागरिक (ख) बेरोजगार व्यक्ति (ग) विद्यार्थी (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

4) 'मानसिक' शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय प्रयुक्त हुआ है ?

(क) ईक (ख) सिक (ग) मान (घ) इक

5) कौन स्वावलंबन का लक्षण नहीं है ?

(क) अपना कार्य स्वयं करना (ख) सोच-समझ कर बोलना

(ग) निर्णय स्वयं लेना (घ) दूसरों से मदद लेना

6) ईश्वर किसकी सहायता करते हैं ?

(क) जो ईश्वर की पूजा करते हैं (ख) जो अपनी मदद स्वयं करते हैं

(ग) जो ईश्वर के भरोसे बैठे रहते हैं (घ) जो दूसरों की मदद करते हैं

7) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक है -

(क) स्वतंत्रता (ख) पराधीनता (ग) स्वावलंबन (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(प्रश्न:2) निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (1×7=7)

खड़ा हिमालय बता रहा है,
डरो न आंधी पानी में।
खड़े रहो तुम अविचल होकर,
सब संकट तूफानी में।

डिगो न अपने प्रण से तो तुम,
सब कुछ पा सकते हो प्यारे।
तुम भी ऊँचे उठ सकते हो,
छू सकते हो नभ के तारे।

अटल रहा जो अपने पथ पर,
लाख मुसीबत आने में।
मिली सफलता जग में उसको,
जीने में मर जाने में।

जितनी भी बाधाएँ आईं,
उन सब से है लड़ा हिमालय।
इसलिए तो दुनिया भर में,
हुआ सभी से बड़ा हिमालय।

1) हिमालय हमें किससे नहीं डरने को कह रहा है ?

(क) बुराइयों से (ख) आग से (ग) आंधी-पानी से (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2) हिमालय किसके आने पर भी अचल रहने की शिक्षा दे रहा है ?

(क) मुसीबत (ख) पराजय (ग) मौत (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

3) 'प्रण' का क्या अर्थ होता है ?

(क) बुराई (ख) आदत (ग) प्रतिज्ञा (घ) प्राण

4) 'नभ' का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें -

(क) पृथ्वी (ख) आसमान (ग) धरती (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

5) 'सफलता' का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें -

(क) कामयाबी (ख) असफलता (ग) ईमानदारी (घ) सहनशक्ति

6) 'ऊँचा' का विपरीतार्थक शब्द लिखें -

(क) आगे (ख) छोटा (ग) नीचा (घ) लंबा

7) इस पद्यांश की उचित सीख हो सकती है -

(क) कामयाबी में घमंड करना

(ख) असफलता से घबराना

(ग) ईमानदारी से भागना

(घ) साहस से मुसीबतों का सामना करना

खंड - ख

(प्रश्न-3) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो और उत्तर का सही विकल्प चुनो। (1 x 16 = 16)

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी भाववाचक संज्ञा है ?

(क) डाकिया

(ग) सुंदरता

(ख) ताजमहल

(घ) पेड़

2. 'मरद' शब्द का सही परिवर्तित रूप पहचानिए -

(क) मर्द

(ग) मादा

(ख) मद

(घ) मर्म

3. निम्न में से 'गति' दर्शाने वाली क्रिया कौन-सी है ?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (क) दौड़ना | (ग) नाचना |
| (ख) चलना | (घ) सभी सही हैं |

4. आपके गले — हार सुंदर है । (सही कारक चिह्न द्वारा वाक्य पूरा करो ।)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (क) ने | (ग) को |
| (ख) का | (घ) की |

5. मुझे चार केले दो । (संख्यावाचक विशेषण पहचानिए ।)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (क) मुझे | (ग) केले |
| (ख) चार | (घ) दो |

6. 'जल' शब्द का एक अर्थ पानी है, तो दूसरा अर्थ क्या है ?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (क) जाल | (ग) जाला |
| (ख) जलना | (घ) जेल |

7. निम्न में से 'कर' प्रत्यय से बनी क्रिया पहचानिए ।

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (क) पढ़कर | (ग) खेलकर |
| (ख) लिखकर | (घ) सभी सही हैं |

8. 'महात्मा गाँधी' ये नाम किस संज्ञा के अंतर्गत आएगा ?

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (क) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा | (ग) भाववाचक संज्ञा |
| (ख) जातिवाचक संज्ञा | (घ) किसी भी संज्ञा के अंतर्गत नहीं आएगा । |

9. निम्न में से द्वन्द्व समास का सही उदाहरण चुनिए ।

(क) दशानन

(ग) हिमालय

(ख) भला - बुरा

(घ) लंबोदर

10. 'ग्यान' शब्द का आज का प्रचलित रूप क्या है ?

(क) गियान

(ग) गयाण

(ख) ज्ञान

(घ) गुण

11. 'आपा' शब्द का अर्थ है -

(क) अहंकार

(ग) बड़ी स्त्री

(ख) अपने आप

(घ) मन

12. राम मीठा फल खाता है । — गुणवाचक विशेषण चुनिए -

(क) राम

(ग) फल

(ख) मीठा

(घ) खाता है

13. संज्ञा के कितने प्रकार हैं ?

(क) दो

(ग) चार

(ख) तीन

(घ) पाँच

14. 'कलाई' शब्द का सही बहुवचन रूप है -

(क) कलाईयाँ

(ग) कलाईयाँ

(ख) कलाईयों

(घ) कलोइयों

15. 'उचित' शब्द का विलोम है -

- (क) अनुचित (ग) औचित
(ख) औचित्य (घ) अउचित

16. 'अकारण' शब्द में 'अ' निम्न में से क्या है ?

- (क) उपसर्ग (ग) मूल शब्द
(ख) प्रत्यय (घ) अन्य

खंड - ग (पाठ्यपुस्तक)

(प्रश्न-4) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - (2×3=6)

दोषों का पर्दाफाश करना बुरी बात नहीं है। बुराई यह मालूम होती है कि किसी के आचरण के गलत पक्ष को उजागर करके उसमें रस लिया जाता है और दोषोद्घाटन को एकमात्र कर्तव्य मान लिया जाता है। बुराई में रस लेना बुरी बात है और उससे भी बुरी बात है अच्छाई में उतना ही रस लेकर उजागर न करना। सैकड़ों घटनाएँ रोज ऐसी घटती हैं जिन्हें उजागर करने से लोक-चित में अच्छाई के प्रति अच्छी भावना जागती है।

(क) किसका पर्दाफाश करना बुरी बात नहीं है ?

(ख) बुराई में रस लेना बुरी बात है, और उससे भी बुरी बात क्या है ?

(ग) इस गद्यांश के लेखक और पाठ का नाम लिखिए ।

(प्र.5) निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए ।

(2×4=8)

(क) मशीनी युग से बदलू के जीवन में क्या बदलाव आए ?

(ख) लेखक बस में बैठकर आनेवाले हर पेड़ को अपना दुश्मन क्यों समझ रहा था ?

(ग) वस्तु-विनिमय क्या है? आज विनिमय की प्रचलित पद्धति क्या है ?

(घ) दोषों का पर्दाफाश करना कब बुरा रूप ले सकता है ?

(ङ) 'ऐसा जैसे सारी बस ही इंजन है और हम इंजन के भीतर बैठे हैं।' लेखक को ऐसा क्यों लगा?

(प्रश्न:6) निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए (2×3=6)

नहीं यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं!

अभी भी दबा है चिड़िया की

चोंच में तिनका

और वह उड़ने की तैयारी में है!

अभी भी झरती हुई पत्ती

थामने को बैठा है हाथ एक

अभी भी भीड़ है स्टेशन पर

अभी भी एक रेलगाड़ी जाती है

गंतव्य तक

जहाँ कोई कर रहा होगा प्रतीक्षा

अभी भी कहता है कोई किसी को

जल्दी आ जाओ कि अब

सूरज डूबने का वक़्त हो गया ।

(क) चिड़िया की चोंच में क्या दबा है और वह किसकी तैयारी में है ?

(ख) अभी भी कहाँ पर भीड़ है और रेलगाड़ी अभी भी कहाँ जाती है ?

(ग) इस पद्यांश की कवयित्री और कविता का नाम लिखिए ।

(प्रश्न:7) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखें-(2×3=6)

(क) 'दीवानों की हस्ती' कविता में कौन-सी बात आपको सबसे अच्छी लगी ? लिखिए ।

(ख) कवि ने पक्षी और बादल को भगवान के डाकिए क्यों बताया है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

(ग) 'तलवार का महत्व होता है म्यान का नहीं' - इस उदाहरण से कबीर क्या कहना चाहते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

(घ) कबीर घास की निंदा करने से मना क्यों करते हैं ?

प्र.8 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए ।

(2×3=6)

- (क) भारत की खोज पुस्तक किसने और कहाँ लिखी थी ?
- (ख) लेखक ने भारतीय एकता का क्या रहस्य बताया है ?
- (ग) सिंधु घाटी की सभ्यता कितनी प्राचीन है ? इसमें हमें किन-किन चीज़ों की जानकारी मिलती है ?
- (घ) नेहरू जी ने कुदाल छोड़कर कलम क्यों उठाई ?

(प्रश्न:9) निम्नलिखित मूल्यपरक प्रश्नों में किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखें -

(2×4=8)

- (क) आपके विचार से हमारे महान विद्वानों ने किस तरह के भारत के सपने देखे थे ? अपनी कल्पना शक्ति तथा अनुभव से सोच कर लिखिए ।
- (ख) मशीनी युग के आने से हमारे खान-पान, रहन-सहन और कपड़ों में भी बदलाव आया है । कोई दो उदाहरण लिखिए ।
- (ग) क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि अभी सबसे कठिन समय नहीं है ? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए ।

(खंड - घ)

प्र.10 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लेखन कीजिए ।

(5)

- (क) वसंत ऋतु
- (ख) अनुशासन का महत्व

प्र.11 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर पत्र लेखन कीजिए ।

(5)

- (क) मित्र को अपने जन्मदिन पर बुलाने के लिए निमंत्रण पत्र लिखिए ।
- (ख) खेल-सामग्री माँगवाने हेतु प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए ।



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
टर्म -I परीक्षा /TERM-I EXAMINATION 2024-25

कक्षा/CLASS -VIII

विषय /SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS

अवधि/DURATION-3 Hrs.

अधिकतम अंक/MAX MARKS -80

सामान्य निर्देश /General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D, and E.
2. Section A has 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 Case Based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively. Choice is only for 2 mark question.
7. All Questions are compulsory.

Section: A (1mark x 20 = 20 marks)

1. The square root of 20.25 is _____.
(a) 3.5 (b) 4.5 (c) 35 (d) 45 (1 mark)
2. What should be added to $\frac{-3}{5}$ to get $\frac{-1}{3}$?
(a) $\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $\frac{8}{15}$ (c) $\frac{4}{15}$ (d) $\frac{2}{5}$ (1 mark)
3. Solve: $6x - 3 = 4x - 5$
(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 2 (d) none of these (1 mark)
4. Assertion (A): If one angle of a parallelogram is 115° then the angle adjacent to it is 85° .
Reason (R) : Sum of the adjacent angles in a parallelogram is 180° . (1 mark)
 - (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason for A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct reason for A.
 - (c) A is true but R is not true.
 - (d) R is true but A is not true.

5. **Assertion (A):** A right triangle with sides 5 cm and 12 cm has hypotenuse of length 13 cm.
Reason(R): By Pythagoras theorem, the square of the hypotenuse is the sum of the squares of the other two sides. (1 mark)

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason for A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct reason for A.
- (c) A is true but R is not true.
- (d) R is true but A is not true.

6. The product of two rational numbers is always a _____. (1 mark)

- (a) whole numbers
- (b) integers
- (c) natural numbers
- (d) rational numbers

7. _____ is the multiplicative identity for rational numbers. (1 mark)

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

8. If one member of a Pythagorean triplet is $2n$, then the other two members are (1 mark)

- (a) $n, n^2 + 1$
- (b) $n, n^2 - 1$
- (c) $n^2 - 1, n^2 + 1$
- (d) n, n^2

9. Zero has _____ reciprocal. (1 mark)

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) no

10. The diagonals of a square bisect each other at _____ angles. (1 mark)

- (a) acute
- (b) right
- (c) obtuse
- (d) reflex

11. How many cuboids of dimensions 25cm, 50cm, 25cm will be needed to form a cube? (1 mark)

- (a) 15
- (b) 4
- (c) 30
- (d) 5

12. What will be the number of digits in the square root of 5625? (1 mark)

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 1
- (d) 4

13. How many sides does a pentagon have? (1 mark)

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 7
- (d) 5

14. Minimum possible interior angle in a regular polygon is _____. (1 mark)

- (a) 70°
- (b) 60°
- (c) 90°
- (d) 120°

Cricket balls are marked with numbers 1 to 25 are placed in the box and mixed thoroughly. One cricket balls is drawn at random from the box. Answer the following questions (Q.15 and Q.16):

15. What is the probability of getting a number less than 11? (1 mark)

- (a) $2/5$
- (b) $4/5$
- (c) $11/25$
- (d) $1/25$

16. What is the probability of getting a number 4? (1 mark)

- (a) $2/25$
- (b) $4/25$
- (c) $1/25$
- (d) $11/25$

17. What is the length of the side of a square whose area is 529 cm^2 ? (1 mark)

- (a) 23cm
- (b) 22cm
- (c) 20cm
- (d) 12cm

18. What will be the unit digit of the cube root of a number ends with 97 (1 mark)
 (a) 9 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 5
19. The bisector of two adjacent angles of a parallelogram intersect at (1 mark)
 (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
20. Two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are $(2x + 20)^\circ$ and $(3x - 10)^\circ$. The value of x is (1 mark)
 (a) 26° (b) 30° (c) 34° (d) 38°

Section: B (2 marks x 5 = 10 marks)

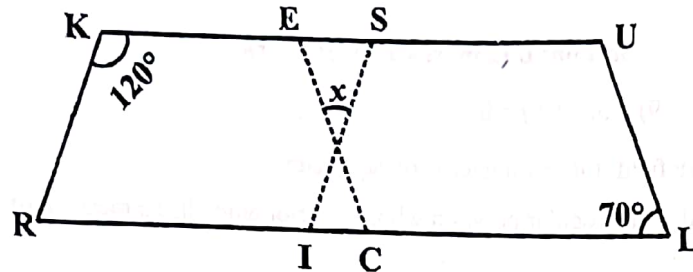
21. Solve: $15(y - 4) - 2(y - 9) + 5(y + 6) = 0$ (2 marks)
22. Find the area of square field if its perimeter is 64 sq. meter. (2 marks)
23. Find the number of sides of a regular polygon whose interior angle has a measure of 165° . (2 marks)
24. How many numbers lie between the squares of the following numbers?
 (i) 25 and 26 (ii) 99 and 100 (2 marks)
25. Simplify the following by using the distributive property. (2 marks)
 $\left\{ \frac{7}{5} \times \left(-\frac{3}{12} \right) \right\} + \left\{ \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{5}{12} \right\}$

Section: C (3 marks x 6 = 18 marks)

26. Solve for x : $\frac{6x+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{x-3}{6}$ (3 marks)
27. Given a parallelogram ABCD. Complete each statement along with the definition or property used.
-
- i) $AD = \dots\dots$ ii) angle DCB = $\dots\dots\dots$ iii) $OC = \dots\dots$ (3 marks)
28. Find the cube root of 19,683 by prime factorisation method. (3 marks)
29. A die thrown. What is the probability of getting (3 marks)
 (a) A prime number?
 (b) A number greater than 4?
 (c) A number not greater than 5?
30. The measure of two adjacent angle of parallelogram are in the ratio of 4 : 5. Find the measure of each angles of the parallelogram. (3 marks)
31. Find the least number that must be added to 5607 so as to get a perfect square. (3 marks)

Section: D (5 marks x 4 = 20 marks)

32. In the below figure both RISK and CLUE are parallelograms. Find the value of x . (5 marks)



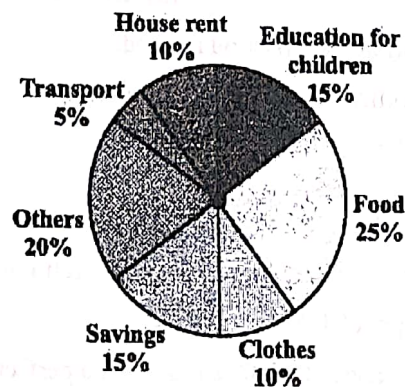
33. Simplify using properties: $\frac{2}{5} \times \left(\frac{-3}{7}\right) - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$ (5 marks)
34. (i) Find the square root of 4096 by division method. (5 marks)
- (ii) Find the smallest square number which is divisible by each of the numbers 6, 9 and 15.
35. The number of students in a hostel, speaking different languages is given below. Display the data in a pie chart. (5 marks)

Language	Hindi	English	Marathi	Tamil	Bengali	Total
No of Students	40	12	9	7	4	72

Section: E (4 marks x 3 = 12 marks)

(Case Study Based Questions)

36. Adjoining pie-chart gives the expenditure (in %age) on various items and savings of a family during a month. Study the given pie-chart and answer the questions: (4 marks)



- (i) On which item the expenditure was maximum? (1 mark)
- (ii) On which item the expenditure was minimum? (1 mark)
- (iii) Expenditure on which item is equal to total savings of the family? What will be the savings if the monthly income is 1,20,000. (2 marks)

OR

If the monthly savings of the family is Rs 3000, What is the monthly income of the family?

37. The sum of first "n" odd natural numbers is n^2 . If the number is a square number, it has to be the sum of successive odd numbers starting from 1. So we can also say that if a natural number cannot be expressed as a sum of successive odd natural numbers starting with 1, then it is not a perfect square. We can use this result to find whether a number is a perfect square or not.

- (i) How many odd numbers starting from 1 has to be added to get 256 (1 mark)
- (ii) Express 121 as the sum of 11 odd numbers. (1 mark)
- (iii) If 81 is the sum of "n" odd natural numbers starting from 1, then find "n". (2 marks)

OR

Without actual adding find the sum of $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 29$.

38. Numbers obtained when number is multiplied by itself by three times are known as cube numbers. If in the prime factorisation of any number each factor appears three times then then a number is a perfect cube. Cubes of even numbers are even and odd numbers are odd. Numbers like 1729, 4104 etc. are known as Hardy-Ramanujan numbers. They can be expressed as sum of two cubes in two different ways.

- (i) Find the unit place digit in the cube of the number 7777 ? (1 mark)
- (ii) Find the cube root of 1728? (1 mark)
- (iii) What is the smallest number by which 53240 must be multiplied to obtained a perfect cube? (2 marks)

OR

Is 1188 is a perfect cube. If not by what number it should be divided to get a perfect cube?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा/ Term-I Examination 2024 - 25

कक्षा /Class : VIII

विषय/Subject : SCIENCE

अवधि/Duration : 3 घंटे/Hours

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper contains total **41 questions**.
3. Question number 1 to 20 is multiple choice questions including assertion and reason questions of **one mark** each.
4. Question 21 to 29 is Very short answer type questions of **two marks** each.
5. Question 30 to 37 is Short answer type questions of **three marks** each.
6. Question 38 to 39 are Case based questions of **four marks** each.
7. Question 40 to 41 is Long answer type questions of **five marks** each.
8. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever applicable.

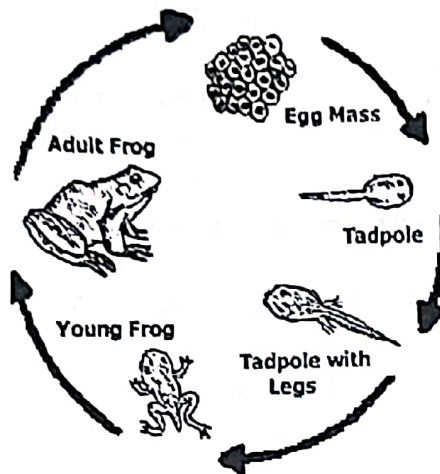
Multiple choice questions (1x20 = 20)

1. The crops which are sown in the rainy season are called (1)
A) zaid B) kharif C) weeds D) rabi
2. Farmers with small holdings of land do the separation of grain and chaff by (1)
A) ploughing B) weeding C) winnowing D) threshing
3. During rainy season moist bread gets spoilt and its surface gets covered with (1)
greyish white patches. We observe tiny black rounded structures through a
magnifying glass called as
A) penicillium B) rhizobium C) bread mould D) spirogyra

4. Yeast reproduces rapidly and produces _____ during respiration. (1)
A) hydrogen gas B) nitrogen gas C) carbondioxide gas D) water
5. It is used in the manufacture of steel and in the extraction of many metals. (1)
A) coal B) coke C) coal tar D) wood
6. The conditions transformed the dead organisms into petroleum and natural gas over millions of years are (1)
A) absence of air, high temperature, and high pressure
B) presence of air, low temperature, and low pressure
C) absence of water, low temperature, and low pressure
D) presence of water, high temperature, and low pressure
7. Chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give off heat is called (1)
A) explosion B) combustion C) transpiration D) rusting
8. Which among the following is a spontaneous combustion? (1)
A) fire in coal mines B) burning magnesium
B) C) burning crackers D) burning matchsticks
9. It is dangerous to burn coal in a closed room as it gives poisonous gas which is (1)
A) Hydrogen B) carbon dioxide
C) carbon monoxide D) nitrogen
10. Large areas of protected land for conservation of wild life, plant and animal resources and traditional life of the tribals living in the area is called as (1)
A) Wildlife Sanctuary B) National Park C) Biosphere Reserve D) Zoo
11. Those species of plants and animals which are found exclusively in a particular area are _____ species. (1)
A) endangered B) extinct C) red data D) endemic

12.

(1)



In the given figure, identify the process taking place in the transformation of larva (tadpole) into an adult.

- A) growth B) budding C) metamorphosis D) fertilisation

13. The term for the developing new individuals in hydra is (1)

- A) embryos B) buds C) spores D) seeds

14. In amoeba, the first step in the process of asexual reproduction is (1)

- A) division of the body into two B) division of its nucleus into two nuclei

- C) formation of buds D) fusion of gametes

15. The best fire extinguisher for fires involving electrical equipments and inflammable material is- (1)

- A) carbon dioxide type extinguisher B) water type extinguisher
C) water mist type extinguisher D) wet chemical type extinguisher

16. Which of the following crops require abundant water supply? (1)

- A) Paddy B) Pea C) Linseed D) Wheat

17. Vaccination is not required for the disease (1)

- A) Polio B) Typhoid C) Malaria D) Hepatitis A

18. **Assertion (A):** Viviparous animals give birth to young ones. (1)

Reason (R): In viviparous animals, the development of the embryo takes place outside the female body.

- 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.

19. **Assertion (A):** Natural gas is a very important fossil fuel. (1)

Reason (R): Natural gas is easy to transport through pipes and can be used for power generation, as a fuel for transport vehicles, and can be directly supplied to homes and factories through pipelines.

- 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.

20. **Assertion (A):** Microorganisms are classified into four major groups: bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and some algae. (1)

Reason (R): Microorganisms can only be observed with the help of a microscope.

- 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.

Very Short Answer Type Questions (2x 9 = 18)

21. Earlier, farmers in northern India used to grow legumes as fodder in one season and wheat in the next season. This helped in the replenishment of the soil with nitrogen. Farmers are being encouraged to adopt this practice. (2)
- Name the agricultural practice adopted by the farmer in the given paragraph. Also give other method of replenishing the soil with nitrogen.
22. Name the two modern methods of irrigation which is used in regions where availability of water is poor. (2)
23. What are preservatives? Name two common preservatives used in jams and squashes. (2)
24. What is ignition temperature? (2)
25. Why burning of coal and diesel are not advised? Name the cleaner fuel. (2)
26. Why should paper be saved? Write any two reasons. (2)
27. 3,60,000 KJ of heat energy was produced when a 9 kg of a fuel was burnt. Calculate the calorific value of the fuel. (2)
28. What is external fertilisation? Give 2 examples. (2)
29. Name the carrier of dengue virus and malaria. (2)

Short Answer Type Questions (3 x 8 = 24)

30. Draw neat labelled diagram to show different zones of a candle flame. (3)
31. Write three differences between male and female reproductive system in humans. (3)
32. Give three reasons why manure is better than using fertiliser. (3)
33. Draw and explain process of reproduction in Amoeba. (3)
34. How can we save petrol/diesel while driving? Mention any three ways. (3)
35. What are endangered animals? Name the book which keeps a record of all endangered plants and animals. (3)

36. Name and define the three protected areas of flora, fauna and their habitats. (3)
37. Draw and label plough. Write one use of plough. (3)

Case Based Questions (4x2 = 8)

38.

Fuel	Calorific Value (kJ/kg)
Cow dung cake	6000-8000
Wood	17000-22000
Coal	25000-33000
Petrol	45000
Kerosene	45000
Diesel	45000
Methane	50000
CNG	50000
LPG	55000
Biogas	35000-40000
Hydrogen	150000

Based on the given table answer the following questions:

- a) Define calorific value. (1)
- b) What is the unit of calorific value (1)
- c) Suppose you were asked to boil a given quantity of water using cow dung, coal and LPG as fuel. Which fuel would you prefer? Give reason. (2)

39. **Case Study:**

Paheli and Boojho are learning about the impacts of deforestation and the importance of conserving forests and wildlife. They understand that deforestation involves clearing forests for purposes such as procuring land for cultivation, building houses and factories, and using wood for fuel. Professor Ahmad explains that deforestation leads to several environmental issues including increased temperature, higher pollution levels, and elevated carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This results in global warming, disturbed water cycles, and reduced rainfall, which can cause droughts. Deforestation also leads to soil erosion, reduced soil fertility, desertification, and a decrease in the water-holding capacity of soil, leading to floods. Moreover,

it affects animal life and biodiversity.

- a) Is deforestation advisable? Give reason. (1)
- b) What is desertification? (1)
- c) Explain how deforestation can lead to both droughts and floods. (2)

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 x 2 = 10)

40. Describe the role of microbes in (5)
- a) Soil fertility
 - b) Formation of curd
 - c) Vaccine
 - d) Fermentation
 - e) Baking industries
41. A) What precautions should be followed while consuming antibiotics? (3)
- B) Name the following
- i. The scientist who discovered vaccine for small pox. (2)
 - ii. Disease causing microbes.
 - iii. Condition which is caused due to consumption of stale food.
 - iv. Slow process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा / Term-I Examination 2024 - 25

कक्षा /Class :VIII

अवधि/Duration : 3 Hours

विषय/Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश/General Instructions:

- This question paper comprises Five sections – A,B,C,D,E and F. There are 3 questions in this question paper
- Section A- Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B –Question no 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words
- Section C - Question no 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- Section D - Question no 30 to 33 are long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section E- Question no 34 to 36 are case based questions with four sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- Section F - Question no 37 is map based carrying 5 marks

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20x1=20)

1. Natural vegetation and wildlife exist only in the narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere that we call _____.
a) Biosphere b) Lithosphere c) Ecosystem d) Atmosphere
2. Warren Hastings became the first Governor General of India in _____.
a) 1773 b) 1753 c) 1873 d) 1663
3. _____ was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers.
a) Babur b) Shahjahan c) Bahadur Shah Zafar d) Aurangzeb
4. _____ means a royal edict or a royal order.
a) Farman b) Mercantile c) Nabobs d) submissiveness
5. On 12 August _____, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal.
a) 1755 b) 1785 c) 1765 d) 1700
6. _____ is a term used in Madhya Pradesh for shifting cultivation.
a) Mahua b) Sal c) Hajang d) Bewar

7. It means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
 a) value b) utility c) patent d) potential
8. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called _____.
 a) Resource conservation b) resource depletion
 c) Resource activation d) all of these
9. The factors affecting soil formation are _____.
 a) Relief b) time c) parent rock d) all of these
10. _____ are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope.
 a) Earthquakes b) landslides c) volcanoes d) tsunami
11. Common Property Resources means _____.
 a) Private land b) community land c) both of these d) none of these
12. The most important aspect of Secularism is its separation of _____ from the state.
 a) Caste b) Race c) Language d) Religion
13. According to the Constitution, there are _____ organs of the government.
 a) 5 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
14. The Constitution prohibits human trafficking, forced labour and children working under _____ years of age.
 a) 14 b) 18 c) 16 d) 15
15. _____ refers to the separation of religion from the State.
 a) Democracy b) monarchy c) bureaucracy d) secularism
16. The Parliament in India consists of the _____, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
 a) President b) Prime-Minister c) Governor d) Speaker
17. Lok Sabha with a total membership of 543 is presided over by the _____.
 a) Chief Minister b) Speaker c) President d) Vice-President
18. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called _____.
 a) Resource Conservation b) Sustainable development
 c) Resource development d) None of the above
19. The breaking up and decay of exposed rocks, by temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals and human activity is called _____.
 a) Erosion b) Weathering
 c) Transportation d) Deposition
20. Within the system of _____ cultivation, the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled.
 a) Nij b) ryoti c) bigha d) none of these

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(4x2=8)

21. Why did the British preserve official documents?

OR

What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

22. Write a short note on 'Subsidiary Alliance System'.

23. Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

24. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

OR

Write any two objectives of a secular state.

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

(5x3=15)

25. Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

OR

Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out its important function of upholding the law and enforcing fundamental rights?

26. What are the terms of the Doctrine of Lapse?

OR

What was *nij* cultivation?

27. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

28. Why is land considered an important resource?

OR

How is water an important resource?

29. Write any three principles of sustainable development.

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(4x5=20)

30. What are the different types of resources? Explain.

OR

What are the different methods of soil conservation?

31. How does the Parliament Control, Guide and Inform the Government?

OR

What are the key features of Indian Constitution?

32. What is the structure of courts in India?

33. What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian history that James Mill offers?

OR

Describe the main features of the permanent settlement.

SECTION E
CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION

(3x4=12)

34. Read the given source and answer the following questions.

Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to soil as a resource. Both human and natural factors can lead to degradation of soils. Factors which lead to soil degradation are deforestation, overgrazing, overuse of chemical fertilizers or pesticides, rain wash, landslides and floods.

- 34.1 What do you mean by soil? (1m)
- 34.2 What are the major factors of soil formation? (1m)
- 34.3 What causes soil degradation? (2m)

35. Read the given source and answer the following questions.

Being a plant of the temperate zones, woad was more easily available in Europe. It was grown in Italy, France and Germany and Britain. Worried by the competition from indigo, woad producers in Europe pressurised their governments to ban the import of indigo.

- 35.1 Why did cloth dyer prefer indigo instead of woad? (1m)
- 35.2. In which countries the woad was usually grown? (1m)
- 35.3 Why did the European cloth producers persuade the government to relax the ban on indigo imports (2m)

36. Read the given source and answer the following questions.

The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these. In keeping with this idea of religious freedom for all, India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State. Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State.

- 36.1. What do you mean by secularism? (1m)
- 36.2. What does the Indian Constitution allow its individuals? (1m)
- 36.3. Why is it crucial for a democracy to keep religion and state separate? (2m)

SECTION F

MAP BASED QUESTION

(1mx5=5m)

37. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following places.

- a) Delhi
- b) Gonds
- c) The Indian Ocean
- d) The Bay of Bengal
- e) The Arabian Sea