

A stylized logo featuring a central vertical line. To the left is a large, light orange shape resembling a leaf or a book cover. To the right is a semi-circular sunburst composed of many thin, yellow triangular rays. A dark red semi-circle is positioned at the top center, overlapping the vertical line and the sunburst.

**The World of Poems**

**Unseen Passage**

## 1. The Bangle Sellers

Bangle sellers are we who bear  
Our shining loads to the temple fair...  
Who will buy these delicate, bright  
Rainbow-tinted circles of light?  
Lustrous tokens of radiant lives,  
For happy daughters and happy wives.

Or, rich with the hue of her heart's desire,  
Tinkling, luminous, tender, and clear,  
Like her bridal laughter and bridal tear.

Some are meet for a maiden's wrist,  
Silver and blue as the mountain mist,  
Some are flushed like  
the buds that dream  
On the tranquil brow of  
a woodland stream,  
Some are aglow with  
the bloom that cleaves  
To the limpid glory of new born leaves

Some are purple and gold flecked grey  
For she who has journeyed  
through life midway,  
Whose hands have cherished,  
whose love has blest,  
And cradled fair sons  
on her faithful breast,  
And serves her household  
in fruitful pride,  
And worships the gods  
at her husband's side.

Some are like fields of sunlit corn,  
Meet for a bride on her bridal morn,  
Some, like the flame of her marriage fire,

- BY SAROJINI NAIDU

## 2. Going Down Hill On A Bicycle (A Boy's Song)

With lifted feet, hands still,  
I am poised, and down the hill  
Dart, with heedful mind;  
The air goes by in a wind.

Speed slackens now, I float  
Awhile in my airy boat;  
Till, when the wheels scarce crawl,  
My feet to the treadles fall.

Swifter and yet more swift,  
Till the heart with a mighty lift  
Makes the lungs laugh, the throat cry:—  
"O bird, see; see, bird, I fly.

Alas, that the longest hill  
Must end in a vale; but still,  
Who climbs with toil, wheresoe'er,  
Shall find wings waiting there.

"Is this, is this your joy?  
O bird, then I, though a boy,  
For a golden moment share  
Your feathery life in air!"

Say, heart, is there aught like this  
In a world that is full of bliss?  
'Tis more than skating, bound  
Steel-shod to the level ground.

### 3. The last bargain

"Come and hire me," I cried, while in the morning  
 I was walking on the stone-paved road.  
 Sword in hand the King came in his chariot.  
 He held my hand and said, "I will hire you with my power,"  
 But his power counted for naught, and he went away in his chariot.  
 In the heat of the mid-day the houses stood with shut doors.  
 I wandered along the crooked lane.  
 An old man came out with his bag of gold.  
 He pondered and said, "I will hire you with my money."  
 He weighed his coins one by one, but I turned away.  
 It was evening. The garden hedge was all aflower.  
 The fair maid came out and said, "I will hire you with a smile."  
 Her smile paled and melted into tears, and she went back alone into the dark.  
 The sun glistened on the sand, and the sea waves broke waywardly.  
 A child sat playing with shells.  
 He raised his head and seemed to know me and said,  
 "I hire you with nothing."  
 From henceforward that bargain struck in child's play  
 made me a free man.

- BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

### 4. The School Boy

I love to rise in a summer morn,  
 When the birds sing on every tree;  
 The distant huntsman winds his horn,  
 And the skylark sings with me.  
 O! what sweet company.

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.

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,  
 And spend many an anxious hour.  
 Nor in my book can I take delight,  
 Nor sit in learning's bower,

Worn thro' with the dreary shower.  
 How can the bird that is born for joy,  
 Sit in a cage and sing.  
 How can a child when fears annoy,  
 But droop his tender wing,  
 And forget his youthful spring.

O! Father and Mother, if buds are nip'd,  
 And blossoms blown away,  
 And if the tender plants are strip'd  
 Of their joy in the springing day,  
 By sorrow and cares dismay,

How shall the summer arise in joy,  
 Or the summer fruits appear?

- BY WILLIAM BLAKE

## 5. The Ant and the Cricket

A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing  
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring,  
Began to complain when he found that, at home,  
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.

Not a crumb to be found  
On the snow-covered ground;  
Not a flower could he see,  
Not a leaf on a tree.

“Oh! what will become,” says the cricket, “of me?”

At last by starvation and famine made bold,  
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,  
Away he set off to a miserly ant,  
To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant

Him shelter from rain,  
And a mouthful of grain.  
He wished only to borrow;  
He'd repay it tomorrow;  
If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow.  
Says the ant to the cricket,  
“I'm your servant and friend,  
But we ants never borrow; we ants never lend.  
But tell me, dear cricket, did you lay nothing by  
When the weather was warm?” Quoth the cricket,  
“Not I!

My heart was so light  
That I sang day and night,  
For all nature looked gay.”  
“You sang, Sir, you say?

Go then,” says the ant, “and dance the winter away.”  
Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,  
And out of the door turned the poor little cricket.  
Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true:  
Some crickets have four legs, and some have two.

## 6. The Indian Culture

The Indian culture is very sound,  
it is based upon the family background.  
The bond of their relationship is such found,  
that we can smell the presence like the hounds.

The Indian families are generally spiritual,  
living in a joint family is traditional.  
Love among each other is proportional,  
the partition of property makes them emotional.

The support of the members is generous,  
their affection towards us is precious,  
their devotion towards us is fabulous,  
these things make me feel very specious.

The strength of the family can even fight with the tide,  
where sadness goes away and hide.  
Where even obstacles give them the side,  
being the member of such a family is my pride.

**- BY ABHIPSA PANDA**

## 7. Trees

Trees are the kindest things I know,  
they do not harm, they simply grow  
and spread a shade for sleepy cows,  
and gather birds among their bows.

They give us fruit in leaves above,  
and wood to make our houses of,  
and leaves to burn on Halloween  
and in the Spring new buds of green.

They are first when day's begun  
to tough the beams of morning sun,  
they are the last to hold the light  
When evening changes into night.

And when a moon floats on the sky  
They hum a drowsy lullby  
of sleepy children long ago...  
Trees are the kindest things I know

**- BY HENRY BEHN**

## 8. Try, Try Again

Tis a lesson you should heed,  
Try, try again;  
If at first you don't succeed,  
Try, try again;  
Then your courage should appear,  
For if you will persevere,  
You will conquer, never fear;  
Try, try again.

Once or twice, though you should fail,  
Try, try again;  
If you would at last prevail,  
Try, try again;  
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace  
Though we do not win the race;  
What should you do in the case?  
Try, try again.

If you find your task is hard,  
Try, try again;  
Time will bring you your reward,  
Try, try again.  
All that other folks can do,  
Why with patience, should not you?  
Only keep this rule in view:  
Try, try again.

**- BY T.H. PALMER**



### Sam Manekshaw on leadership

“Now, you will agree with me that you cannot be born with professional knowledge even if you are a child of a minister, the son of a member of parliament, or the progeny of a field marshal.

“Professional knowledge has to be acquired the hard way. It is a constant study. Professors, engineers, architects, lawyers, solicitors, doctors; they all study their professions, continuously, they all contribute to magazines, to newsprints, to all sorts of things. But we in India, as soon as we reach positions of power, whether it's ministerial, secretarial, armed forces, or anywhere else, we think, we are the repository of all knowledge.

“Professional knowledge has to be acquired the hard way, and without professional knowledge, you cannot have professional competence, and if you haven't got professional competence, you cannot be a leader.

“I wonder those civilian gentlemen who've been charged with the security of this country, whether they have ever read a book on the military profession. I wonder if they know the difference between a gun or a Howitzer. I remember a minister one day coming to me. I'd left being the army chief then and said, and I will talk to you in his own language.”

“I wonder if they can distinguish a 'mortar' from a 'motor', or a 'guerrilla' from a 'gorilla', although a great many resemble the latter. Ladies and gentlemen, professional knowledge is a sine qua non [or condicio sine qua non, an indispensable and essential action, condition, or ingredient – Wikipedia] of 'leadership', you have to have professional competence, if you are expected to lead anything, it doesn't matter if you are in the army, whether you are in a teaching profession, whether you are in the industry—unless you have professional competence and professional knowledge, you cannot be a leader, and it has to be acquired the hard way, you've got to study all your life.”

### Preamble, the Soul of the Constitution

- The Preamble to the Constitution is a reflection of the core constitutional values that embody the Constitution. It declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic committed to Justice, Equality and Liberty for the people.
- The Preamble does not grant substantive rights and is not enforceable in the courts, but various Indian courts have engaged with the Preamble and have treated it as guiding light in the interpretation of the Constitution.
- The opening and last sentences of the Preamble: “We, the people...adopt enact and give to ourselves this Constitution” signifies the power that is vested in the hands of the people.

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,  
HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO CONSTITUTE INDIA  
INTO A SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC AND TO SECURE TO ALL ITS CITIZENS:  
JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL;  
LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, EXPRESSION, BELIEF, FAITH AND WORSHIP;  
EQUALITY OF STATUS AND OF OPPORTUNITY;  
AND TO PROMOTE AMONG THEM ALL  
FRATERNITY ASSURING THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND  
THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE NATION;  
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THIS 26TH DAY OF  
NOVEMBER, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE  
TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

1. Give papa a cup of proper coffee in a copper coffee cup
2. She sells seashells by the seashore.
3. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. How many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?
4. Pad kid poured curd pulled cod.
5. Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear. Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair. Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't very fuzzy, was he Fuzzy Wuzzy?
6. Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious
7. How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood? He would chuck, he would, as much as he could, and chuck as much wood as a woodchuck would if a woodchuck could chuck wood.

**Fill in the blanks with correct spelling from the given options.**

1. Rose is a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_. (flour/flower)
2. All \_\_\_\_\_ Nandini came to the program. (except/accept)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is very gloomy today. (weather/whether)
4. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ a bit longer. (bear/bare)
5. That was an \_\_\_\_\_ answer. (excellent/excelent)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you present there? (where/were)
7. The dress is \_\_\_\_\_ in color. (beige/biege)
8. The police got \_\_\_\_\_ from the crime scene. (prove/proof)
9. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the parents that she will look into their child's performance. (ensured/assured)
10. Sahara is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (dessert/desert)
11. This cloth is very \_\_\_\_\_. (rough/rhough)
12. The patient was \_\_\_\_\_ after the surgery. (conscious/ conscience)
13. A bee's \_\_\_\_\_ is very painful. (sting/stinge)
14. The movie is just \_\_\_\_\_. (beginning/ beggining)
15. The baby was \_\_\_\_\_ with his mother. (talking/taking)

**Unseen Passage -1****Read the passage and answer the questions :**

The Ajanta Caves were built in ancient India. They had been forgotten until British officer John Smith rediscovered them in the early nineteenth century. They are famous for their breathtaking art in the form of sculptures and detailed murals. The artworks draw inspiration from the life of Buddha, the 5 Jataka tales and the teachings in Buddhist myths and philosophy. There are about 30 caves at Ajanta which include prayer halls for meditation, viharas or quarters for monks and halls with stupas or chaityas where people would gather together to worship. It is an amazing achievement of architectural excellence in ancient India as these caves were carved out of a 100 mountain - the cliffside of a gorge over the Waghora river near Aurangabad in Maharashtra. The Ajanta caves were designated a World UNESCO Heritage Site in 1983. The caves are an important historical source for the light they throw on the practices and beliefs in India between the 2nd century BC and 5th century AD.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Who was John Smith? What was his contribution towards the Ajanta caves?

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2. What are the themes of the art work at Ajanta?

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3. How many caves are there at Ajanta? What were they used for?

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4. Why are the caves an architectural achievement?

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5. Where are the caves located?

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**Unseen Passage -2****Read the passage and answer the questions:**

Chandrapur lay comfortably nestled between the gushing Chandra River and the range of mountains the locals called their gods. No one knew the names of the peaks that overlooked the little green crescent moon-shaped valley that gave the village its name. The quiet village had a population of only 25 people. They had never left the borders of their home to seek life and living in the larger towns and cities far, far away. They lived simple, content lives and saw no reason to change. And then something did change. It all began when he arrived - a tall, thin stranger with the darkest eyes and fairest skin, wrinkled more from a rough life than from age. He carried a bag made of patches of cloth clumsily sewn together, spoke very little but in an accent that proved that he was not a local, and seemed shy and withdrawn. It was Bhura who found him walking by the river bank that morning, singing a quaint melody.

The sound of his deep voice echoed in the valley and melted with the gurgling river sounds when it faded away. Bhura stood watching, fascinated and a little uneasy. Who was he? How did he reach Chandrapur?

**Answer The Following Questions:**

1. Between what two things was Chandrapur located?

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2. How did the village get its name?

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3. State two facts about the people of Chandrapur.

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4. What did the stranger look like?

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5. What did he carry?

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**Unseen Passage -3****Read the passage and answer the questions :**

Climate change creates lasting effects in the weather patterns of a place, leading to negative impact on its environment, society and economy. These changes can be sudden or barely noticed shifts over many years. They often find people living in these places quite unprepared to meet its challenges. For example, scientists say that Bangladesh will lose 17 per cent of its land by 2050 to flooding. It could lead to as many as 20 million climate refugees. One consequence of climate change is the migration of people from affected areas to other places. In the last several years, people in regions across the world have been forced to leave their homes for reasons such as flooding due to rising sea levels, droughts, scarcity of resources, loss of habitats and livelihoods. These people are climate refugees - people made homeless by the fallout of climate change. What can at-risk populations do? The island nation of Tuvalu, for instance, has made an agreement with neighbouring New Zealand to accept its 11,600 15 citizens if rising sea levels sink it.

Climate refugees need adequate and timely help in the form of food, shelter and clothing as well as access to healthcare, education and jobs.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What does climate change do?

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2. Climate change can happen in two ways. What are they?

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3. What do scientists say about Bangladesh?

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4. Why have people across the world been forced to leave home? Who are climate refugees?

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5. List any three ways in which aid can be provided to climate refugees.

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**Unseen Passage -4****Read the passage and answer the questions :**

As the second sun of RX215 rose over its uneven landscape, Pratima sat in the cockpit of the landing vehicle undecided whether to step out or wait till any sign of intelligent life approached her. It all began two years ago with much fanfare, when Pratima was selected from 14,979,287,768 applicants back on Earth, to lead the first mission to RX215, the then recently discovered planet on the borders of the Greater Galaxies. It had been two lonely years of travelling the dark expanses of space, which she had imagined to be a distant blue or grey in her childhood, much like the sky. But the urgency of the mission deepened at the end of the first year, when the world suddenly collapsed after nuclear war. It left many citizens trapped in underground bunkers without a home and a life. The hurriedly put-together RX215 mission by India was now the world's best hope to find a new home. And here was Pratima - after a sudden malfunction in her vehicle, stranded without a clue as to what lay ahead.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Name the planet on which Pratima had landed and its location.

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2. What feature of RX215 made it different from Earth?

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3. What were Pratima's thoughts as she sat in the landing vehicle?

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4. Which line tells us that Pratima was selected from a large number of applicants?

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5. For how many years had Pratima been travelling?

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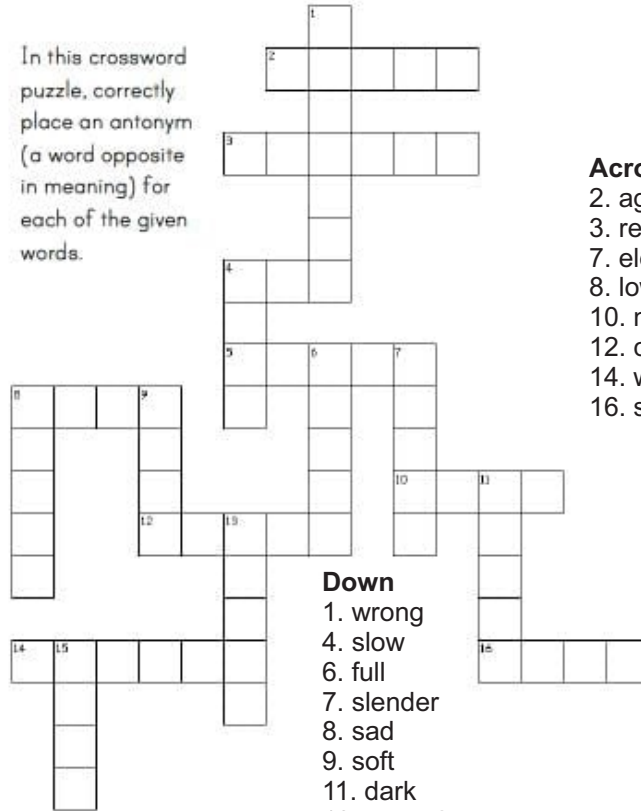
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**Crossword  
Sudoku**

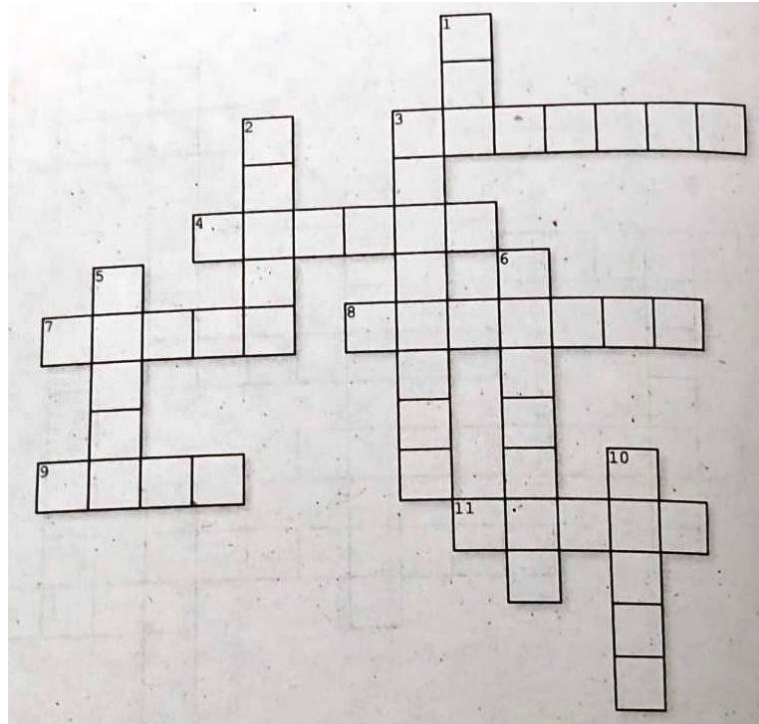
### Antonyms Crossword Puzzle

In this crossword puzzle, correctly place an antonym (a word opposite in meaning) for each of the given words.



- Across**
- 2. aged
  - 3. remember
  - 7. elder
  - 8. low
  - 10. nervous
  - 12. clean
  - 14. weak
  - 16. short

- Down**
- 1. wrong
  - 4. slow
  - 6. full
  - 7. slender
  - 8. sad
  - 9. soft
  - 11. dark
  - 13. smooth
  - 15. wild



- Across**
- 3. Moonless planet
  - 4. Utilitarianism 7.777 km long river
  - 8. Acetic acid
  - 9. Largest continent
  - 11. Title of nobility

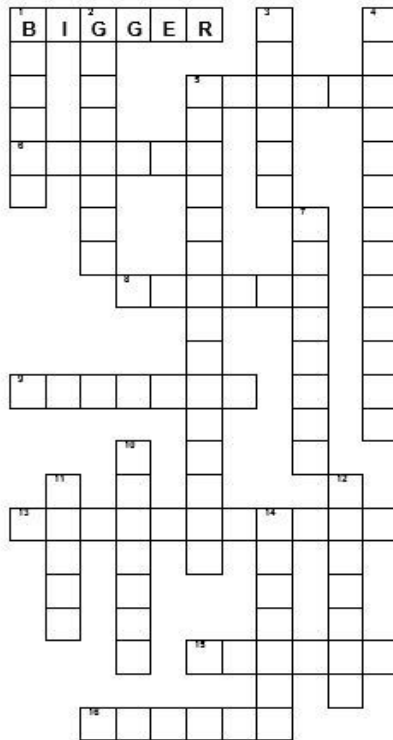
- Down**
- 1. Used to cut wood
  - 2. Peel &
  - 3. Proliferate
  - 5. Hottest planet
  - 6. Sequel of Twilight sage
  - 10. Ganges

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**GRAMMAR CROSSWORD**

**COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES**

• Write the comparative forms of the adjectives in the spaces below.



**ACROSS**

- 1. big
- 5. mean
- 6. easy
- 8. hot
- 9. funny
- 13. unusual
- 15. good
- 16. cold

big



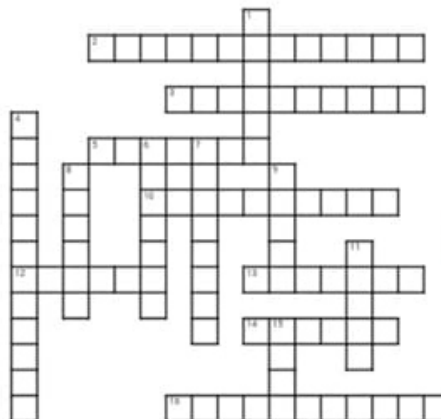
bigger

**DOWN**

- 1. busy
- 2. greasy
- 3. brave
- 4. difficult
- 5. interesting
- 7. strong
- 10. cheap
- 11. bad
- 12. far
- 14. short

**Jobs/Places Crossword**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_



**Across**

- 2. A \_\_\_\_\_ keeps us safe.
- 3. A postal worker works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. A \_\_\_\_\_ works in a school.
- 10. A chef and waiter work in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12. A \_\_\_\_\_ serves food in a restaurant.
- 13. A \_\_\_\_\_ takes care of teeth.
- 14. A teacher teaches students in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 16. A \_\_\_\_\_ puts out fires.

**Down**

- 1. A \_\_\_\_\_ looks after sick people.
- 4. A \_\_\_\_\_ brings letters.
- 6. A pilot works at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. A doctor and nurse work in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. A dentist works in a dental \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. A \_\_\_\_\_ helps a doctor.
- 11. A \_\_\_\_\_ flies planes.
- 15. A \_\_\_\_\_ cooks food in a restaurant.

Superlative Adjectives Crossword "In the World"

Solve the crossword puzzle using superlative adjectives

1→ Deserts are the \_\_\_\_\_ places on Earth.

2↓ 123 years is the \_\_\_\_\_ a man has ever lived in the world.

3→ Russia is the \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.

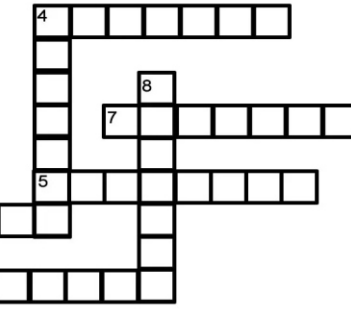
4↓ Antarctica is the \_\_\_\_\_ continent in the world.

4→ Mercury is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet to the sun.

3→ Russia is the \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.

4↓ Antarctica is the \_\_\_\_\_ continent in the world.

4→ Mercury is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet to the sun.



5→ Vatican city is the \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.

6→ Diamonds are the \_\_\_\_\_ material in the world.

6↓ The elephant is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world.

7→ The cheetah is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world.

8↓ Mount Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.

Fill in the puzzle so that every row across, every column down and every 3 by 3 box contains the numbers 1 to 9

7			8	4		2		5
	3		1	5		4		
		5		6			7	
	9			3	4	5	8	
	2	8	7			9		3
5		3	9			6		
		4	5	2			9	
		9	4		8			
8					1	7		

8	9		7	6	4	5		
	4		3					9
3	2	7	9					
	8			5	3		1	
			6		1			
6								4
7			4	9		8	3	
		9			8	2	7	

Fill in the puzzle so that every row across, every column down and every 3 by 3 box contains the numbers 1 to 9

						7		
3	9		7		8	5	4	
8	6			5	4			
9		6		4	7			
1	3	4	2				9	
	5	8	1		9			4
5	4		9	2	3			8
				7		9		5
					1		3	



कविता संग्रह  
अपठित गद्यांश  
चित्र-वर्णन

## 1. थाल सजाकर किसे पूजने

थाल सजाकर किसे पूजने, चले प्रात ही मतवाले,  
कहाँ चले तुम राम नाम का, पीताम्बर तन पर डाले ।

इधर प्रयाग न गंगा सागर, इधर न रामेश्वर काशी,  
इधर कहाँ है तीर्थ तुम्हारा, कहाँ चले तुम सन्यासी ।

चले झूमते मस्ती से क्या, तुम अपना पथ आये भूल,  
कहाँ तुम्हारा दीप जलेगा, कहाँ चढ़ेगा माला फूल ।

मुझे न जाना गंगा सागर, मुझे न रामेश्वर काशी,  
तीर्थराज चित्तौड़ देखने को, मेरी आँखे प्यासी ।

अपने अटल स्वतंत्र दुर्ग पर, सुनकर वैरी की बोली,  
निकल पड़ी लेकर तलवारें, जहाँ जवानों की टोली ।

जहाँ आन पर माँ बहनों ने, जल-जला पवन होली,  
वीर मंडली गर्वित स्वर में, जय माँ की जय-जय बोली ।

सुन्दरियों ने जहाँ देश-हित, जौहर व्रत करना सीखा,  
स्वतंत्रता के लिए जहाँ पर, बच्चों ने भी मरना सीखा ।

वहीं जा रहा पूजा करने, लेने सतियों की पद धूल,  
वहीं हमारा दीप जलेगा, वही चढ़ेगा माला फूल ।

जहाँ पद्मिनी जौहर व्रत करती, चढ़ी चिता की ज्वाला पर,  
क्षण भर वही समाधी लगी, बैठ इसी मृग छाला पर ।

श्यामनारायण पाण्डेय

## 2. टुकरा दो या प्यार करो

देव! तुम्हारे कई उपासक, कई ढंग से आते हैं।  
सेवा में बहुमूल्य भेंट वे, कई रंग की लाते हैं।।

धूमधाम से साज-बाज से, वे मंदिर में आते हैं।  
मुक्तामणि बहुमूल्य वस्तुएँ, लाकर तुम्हें चढ़ाते हैं।।

मैं ही हूँ गरीबिनी ऐसी, जो कुछ साथ नहीं लायी।  
फिर भी साहस कर मंदिर में, पूजा करने चली आयी।।

धूप-दीप-नैवेद्य नहीं है, झाँकी का श्रृंगार नहीं।  
हाय! गले में पहनाने को, फूलों का भी हार नहीं।।

कैसे करूँ कीर्तन, मेरे स्वर में है माधुर्य नहीं।  
मन का भाव प्रकट करने को, वाणी में चातुर्य नहीं।।

नहीं दान है, नहीं दक्षिणा, खाली हाथ चली आयी।  
पूजा की विधि नहीं जानती, फिर भी नाथ चली आयी।।

पूजा और पुजापा प्रभुवर, इसी पुजारिन को समझो।  
दान-दक्षिणा और निछावर, इसी भिखारिन को समझो।।

मैं उन्मत्त प्रेम की प्यासी, हृदय दिखाने आयी हूँ।  
जो कुछ है, वह यही पास है, इसे चढ़ाने आयी हूँ।।

चरणों पर अर्पित है, इसको चाहो तो स्वीकार करो।  
यह तो वस्तु तुम्हारी ही है, टुकरा दो या प्यार करो।।

सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

## 3. उठो, धरा के अमर सपूतों

उठो, धरा के अमर सपूतों,  
पुनः नया निर्माण करो।  
जन-जन के जीवन में फिर से,  
नव स्फूर्ति, नव प्राण भरो।  
नई प्रातः है नई बात है,  
नया किरन है, ज्योति नई।  
नई उमंगें, नई तरंगें,  
नई आस है, साँस नई।  
युग-युग के मुरझी सुमनों में,  
नई-नई मुस्कान भरो।

उठो, धरा के अमर सपूतों,  
पुनः नया निर्माण करो।

डाल-डाल पर बैठ विहग कुछ,  
नए स्वरोँ में गाते हैं।  
गुन-गुन, गुन-गुन करते भौरें,  
मस्त उधर मँडराते हैं।  
नवयुग की नूतन वीणा में,  
नया राग, नव गान भरो।

उठो, धरा के अमर सपूतों,  
पुनः नया निर्माण करो।

कली-कली खिल रही इधर,  
वह फूल-फूल मुस्काया है।  
धरती माँ की आज हो रही,  
नई सुनहरी काया है।  
नूतन मंगलमय ध्वनियों से,  
गुँजित जग-उद्यान करो।

उठो, धरा के अमर सपूतों,  
पुनः नया निर्माण करो।

सरस्वती का पावन मंदिर,  
शुभ संपत्ति तुम्हारी है।  
तुममें से हर बालक इसका,  
रक्षक और पुजारी है।  
शत-शत दीपक जला ज्ञान के,  
नवयुग का आह्वान करो।

उठो, धरा के अमर सपूतों,  
पुनः नया निर्माण करो।।

द्वारिका प्रसाद माहेश्वरी

## 4. पुष्प की अभिलाषा

चाह नहीं मैं सुरबाला के  
गहनों में गूँथा जाऊँ,  
चाह नहीं, प्रेमी-माला में  
बिंध प्यारी को ललचाऊँ,  
चाह नहीं, सम्राटों के शव  
पर हे हरि, डाला जाऊँ,  
चाह नहीं, देवों के सिर पर  
चढ़ूँ भाग्य पर इठलाऊँ।  
मुझे तोड़ लेना वनमाली!  
उस पथ पर देना तुम फेंक,  
मातृभूमि पर शीश चढ़ाने  
जिस पथ जावें वीर अनेक

## 5. जलियाँवाला बाग में बसंत

यहाँ कोकिला नहीं, काग हैं, शोर मचाते,  
काले काले कीट, भ्रमर का भ्रम उपजाते।

कलियाँ भी अधखिली, मिली हैं कंटक-कुल से,  
वे पौधे, व पुष्प शुष्क हैं अथवा झुलसे।

परिमल-हीन पराग दाग सा बना पड़ा है,  
हा! यह प्यारा बाग खून से सना पड़ा है।

ओ, प्रिय ऋतुराज! किन्तु धीरे से आना,  
यह है शोक-स्थान यहाँ मत शोर मचाना।

वायु चले, पर मंद चाल से उसे चलाना,  
दुःख की आहें संग उड़ा कर मत ले जाना।

कोकिल गावें, किन्तु राग रोने का गावें,  
भ्रमर करें गुंजार कष्ट की कथा सुनावें।

लाना संग में पुष्प, न हों वे अधिक सजीले,  
तो सुगंध भी मंद, ओस से कुछ – कुछ गीले।

किन्तु न तुम उपहार भाव आ कर दिखलाना,  
स्मृति में पूजा हेतु यहाँ थोड़े बिखराना।

कोमल बालक मरे यहाँ गोली खा कर,  
कलियाँ उनके लिये गिराना थोड़ी ला कर।

सुभद्राकुमारी चौहान

## 6. निज भाषा उन्नति

निज भाषा उन्नति अहै, सब उन्नति को मूल  
बिन निज भाषा-ज्ञान के, मिटत न हिय को सूल।

अंग्रेजी पढ़ि के जदपि, सब गुन होत प्रवीन  
पै निज भाषा-ज्ञान बिन, रहत हीन के हीन।

उन्नति पूरी है तबहिं जब घर उन्नति होय  
निज शरीर उन्नति किये, रहत मूढ़ सब कोय।

निज भाषा उन्नति बिना, कबहुं न ह्यैहैं सोय  
लाख उपाय अनेक यों भले करे किन कोय।

इक भाषा इक जीव इक मति सब घर के लोग  
तबै बनत है सबन सों, मिटत मूढ़ता सोग।

और एक अति लाभ यह, या में प्रगट लखात  
निज भाषा में कीजिए, जो विद्या की बात।

तेहि सुनि पावै लाभ सब, बात सुनै जो कोय  
यह गुन भाषा और महं, कबहुं नाहीं होय।

विविध कला शिक्षा अमित, ज्ञान अनेक प्रकार  
सब देसन से लै करहू, भाषा माहि प्रचार।

भारत में सब भिन्न अति, ताहीं सों उत्पात  
विविध देस मतहू विविध, भाषा विविध लखात।

सब मिल तासों छाँड़ि कै, दूजे और उपाय  
उन्नति भाषा की करहु, अहो भ्रातगन आय।

– भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र

प्रश्न:1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

महात्मा गाँधी अपना काम, अपने हाथ से करने पर बल देते थे। वे प्रत्येक आश्रमवासी से आशा करते थे कि वह अपने शरीर से संबंधित प्रत्येक कार्य, सफाई तक स्वयं करेगा। उनका कहना था कि जो श्रम नहीं करता है, वह पाप करता है और पाप का अन्न खाता है। ऋषि-मुनियों ने कहा है – बिना श्रम किए जो भोजन करता है, वह वस्तुतः चोर है। महात्मा गाँधी का समस्त जीवन-दर्शन श्रम-सापेक्ष था। उनका समस्त अर्थशास्त्र यही बताता था कि प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता को उत्पादनकर्ता होना चाहिए। उनकी नीतियों की उपेक्षा करने के परिणाम हम आज भी भोग रहे हैं। न गरीबी कम होने में आती है, न बेरोजगारी पर नियंत्रण हो पा रहा है और न अपराधों की वृद्धि हमारे वश की बात हो रही है। दक्षिण कोरिया-वासियों ने श्रमदान करके ऐसे श्रेष्ठ भवनों का निर्माण किया है, जिनसे किसी को भी ईर्ष्या हो सकती है।

(1) इस गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक है –

- (क) श्रम की आवश्यकता (ख) श्रमहीनता के दुष्परिणाम  
(ग) महात्मा गाँधी के श्रम-संबंधी विचार (घ) श्रम-सुदृढ़ जीवन का आधार

(2) 'चोर' की परिभाषा क्या है?

- (क) किसी का सामान चुराना (ख) बिना श्रम मौज करना  
(ग) बिना श्रम भोजन करना (घ) पाप का अन्न खाना

(3) गांधीजी पापी किसे मानते थे?

- (क) हिंसक को (ख) बेरोजगार को  
(ग) श्रमिक को (घ) श्रम न करने वाले को

(4) महात्मा गाँधी का समस्त जीवन-दर्शन श्रमसापेक्ष था-का आशय है-

- (क) महात्मा गाँधी जीवन में श्रम को महत्त्व देते थे।  
(ख) महात्मा गाँधी के सभी विचार श्रम पर आधारित थे।  
(ग) महात्मा गाँधी श्रम की बजाय दर्शन को महत्त्व देते थे।

(5) महात्मा गाँधी विचार की अपेक्षा श्रम को महत्त्व देते थे।

(ड) 'समस्त' का पर्यायवाची है –

- (क) संपूर्ण (ख) बुद्धि (ग) विकास (घ) महान

प्रश्न:2 अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये

भारत में हरित क्रांति का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश को खाद्यान्न मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना था, लेकिन इस बात की आशंका किसी को नहीं थी कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल न सिर्फ खेतों में, बल्कि खेतों से बाहर मंडियों तक में होने लगेगा। विशेषज्ञों के मुताबिक रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग खाद्यान्न की गुणवत्ता के लिए सही नहीं है, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसके मद्देनजर फसलों की अधिक पैदावार जरूरी थी। समस्या सिर्फ रासायनिक खादों के प्रयोग की ही नहीं है। देश के ज्यादातर किसान परंपरागत कृषि से दूर होते जा रहे हैं। दो दशक पहले तक हर किसान के यहाँ गाय, बैल और भैंस खूटों से बँधे मिलते थे। अब इन मवेशियों की जगह ट्रैक्टर-ट्राली ने ले ली है। परिणामस्वरूप गोबर और घूरे की राख से बनी कंपोस्ट खाद खेतों में गिरनी बंद हो गई। पहले चैत्र-बैसाख में गोहूँ की फसल कटने के बाद किसान अपने खेतों में गोबर, राख और पत्तों से बनी जैविक खाद डालते थे। इससे न सिर्फ खेतों की उर्वरा-शक्ति बरकरार रहती थी, बल्कि इससे किसानों को आर्थिक लाभ के अलावा बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाली फसल मिलती थी।

(1). हमारे देश में हरित क्रांति का उद्देश्य क्या था?

- (क) देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में परतंत्र बनाना  
(ख) देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना  
(ग) देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में उन्नत बनाना  
(घ) देश को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर न बनाना

(2) खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए किनका प्रयोग सही नहीं था?

- (क) रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का  
(ख) रासायनिक उर्वरकों का  
(ग) कीटनाशकों का  
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(3). विशेषज्ञ हरित क्रांति की सफलता के लिए क्या आवश्यक मानने लगे?

- (क) प्राकृतिक खाद का प्रयोग (ख) कृत्रिम खाद का प्रयोग  
(ग) जैविक खाद का प्रयोग (घ) रासायनिक खाद का प्रयोग

(4) रासायनिक उर्वरक और कीटनाशक का प्रयोग क्यों आवश्यक हो गया?

- (क) हरित क्रांति के कारण  
(ख) घटती आबादी के कारण  
(ग) बढ़ती आबादी के कारण  
(घ) फसल के कारण

(5) गोबर की कम्पोस्ट खाद अब खेतों में नहीं पड़ती है क्योंकि-

- (i) किसान परम्परागत कृषि से दूर होते जा रहे हैं।  
(ii) मवेशियों का स्थान ट्रैक्टर-ट्राली ने ले लिया है।  
(iii) कीटनाशकों का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग होने लगा है।  
(iv) उर्वरा शक्ति बनी रहने के कारण

- (क) कथन 1, 2 व 3 सही हैं  
(ख) कथन 1, 2, 3 व 4 सही हैं  
(ग) कथन 2 सही है  
(घ) कथन 1, 2 व 4 सही हैं

**प्रश्न:3** निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है – जैसे रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान की समस्या, बेरोजगारी, निरक्षता और कृषि एवं उद्योगों के उत्पादन की कमी आदि। हम जितनी अधिक उन्नति करते हैं या विकास करते हैं, जनसंख्या उसी के अनुपात में बढ़ जाती है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के समक्ष सभी सरकारी प्रयास असफल दिखाई देते हैं। इस सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनसंख्या के सामने नगण्य सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण की अति आवश्यकता है। इसके बिना विकास के लिए किए गए सभी प्रकार के प्रयत्न अधूरे रह जाएँगे।

**(i)** बढ़ती जनसंख्या में किसमें कमी आई है?

- (क) बेरोजगारी (ख) गरीबी (ग) शिक्षा  
(घ) कृषि एवं उद्योगों के उत्पादन में

**(ii)** 'नगण्य' शब्द का अर्थ बताइए।

- (क) नहीं (ख) पर्याप्त  
(ग) गिनना (घ) अपर्याप्त

**(iii)** बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने किन समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है?

- (क) रोटी, मकान की समस्या (ख) बेरोजगारी  
(ग) कोई नहीं (घ) क और ख दोनों

**(iv)** गद्यांश में आए शब्द 'औद्योगिक' शब्द में किस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है?

- (क) ई (ख) इक (ग) इ व इक दोनों (घ) गिक

**(v)** उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक बताइए।

- (क) शिक्षा (ख) बढ़ती जनसंख्या  
(ग) निरक्षता (घ) समस्याओं का विस्तार

**प्रश्न:4** निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

कहा जाता है कि कोई भी चीज, बाँटने से बढ़ती है। उसी प्रकार खुशियों को बाँटना भी, खुशी पाने का ही एक सोपान है। जैसे ज्ञान देने से कभी नहीं घटता, वैसे ही खुशियाँ बाँटने से बढ़ती हैं। दूसरों को खुशी देना भी, अपनी खुशी के खजाने को बढ़ाने जैसा है, दूसरों को खुशियाँ कई प्रकार से दी जा सकती हैं— उनकी भावनाओं का आदर कर, सहानुभूति रखकर, मदद करके या फिर उनके सुख-दुख में सहभागी बनकर। किसी बूढ़े व्यक्ति को सड़क पार कराना, बीमारी में सेवा करना, अपनी वस्तुओं को बाँटना, दूसरों के सुख-दुख में साथ देना आदि खुशी पाने के उदाहरण हैं। पर यह सच है कि खुशियाँ बाँटने से बढ़ती हैं। खुशी पाने के लिए जरूरी है सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण को अपनाना। सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण का अर्थ है – हर दुख, कष्ट, परेशानी में भी कोई अच्छाई ढूँढ सकने की क्षमता। यदि हम होने वाली हर घटना का सकारात्मक पक्ष देखने की आदत डाल लें तो हर हाल में खुश रहने का मूलमंत्र हमारी मुट्ठी में आ जाएगा। यह खुशी पाने की पहली सीढ़ी या सोपान है। उदाहरण के लिए, दौड़ में पिछड़ जाने का सकारात्मक पक्ष यह है कि हम और अधिक अभ्यास कर अपनी गति को बढ़ाएँ और यह सोचकर निराश ना हों कि हम दौड़ में पिछड़ गए बल्कि हम यह सोचे कि कोई अच्छाई हममें भी होगी जिससे हम आगे निकल सकते हैं।

**(1)** खुशी के खजाने को बढ़ाने जैसा किसे माना गया है?

- (क) दूसरों की कमियों में सुधार करना  
(ख) दूसरों को खुशी देना  
(ग) दूसरों को कटुवाणी द्वारा समझाना  
(घ) दूसरों की ओर ध्यान न देना

**(2)** सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण का क्या अर्थ है?

- (क) दुख में भी खुशी को तलाशना  
(ख) केवल स्वयं के प्रति सोचना  
(ग) जीवन का नियम  
(घ) मायूस होना

**(3)** खुशी पाने का प्रथम सोपान क्या है?

- (क) परेशानियों का सकारात्मक पक्ष देखना  
(ख) परेशानियों को देख भागना  
(ग) समय पर छोड़ देना  
(घ) भाग्य को कोसना

**(4)** दौड़ में पिछड़ जाने का सकारात्मक पक्ष क्या है?

- (क) हार नहीं मानना (ख) अपनी कमजोरियों को समझना  
(ग) पुनः अभ्यास करना (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

**(5)** गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक बताइए।

- (क) जीवन वृत्तांत (ख) जीवन का रहस्य  
(ग) जीवन के प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण (घ) जीवन की पहली

प्रश्न:5 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही

विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

जब कोई युवा अपने घर से बाहर निकलता है तो पहली कठिनाई उसे मित्र चुनने में पड़ती है यदि उसकी स्थिति बिल्कुल एकांत और निराली नहीं रहती तो उसकी जान पहचान के लोग धड़ा-धड़ बढ़ते जाते हैं। इस तरह थोड़े ही दिनों में कुछ लोगों से उसका हेल-मेल बढ़ते-बढ़ते मित्रता के रूप में परिणत हो जाता है। मित्रों के चुनाव की उपयुक्तता पर उसके जीवन की सफलता निर्भर हो जाती है, क्योंकि संगति का गुप्त प्रभाव हमारे आचरण पर बड़ा भारी पड़ता है। हम लोग ऐसे समय में समाज में प्रवेश करके अपना कार्य आरंभ करते हैं, हमारा चित्त कोमल और हर तरह का संस्कार ग्रहण करने योग्य रहता है। हमारे भाव अपरिमार्जित और हमारी प्रवृत्ति अपरिपक्व रहती है। हम लोग कच्ची मिट्टी की मूर्ति के समान रहते हैं, जिसे जो जिस रूप में चाहे उस रूप में ढाल ले-चाहे राक्षस बनाए, चाहे देवता।

1. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के लिए उचित शीर्षक बताइए।

- (i) युवावस्था और मित्रता (ii) युवाओं के मित्र  
(iii) युवाओं का जीवन (iv) युवा वर्ग

2. घर से बाहर निकलने पर किसी युवा को पहली कठिनाई क्या होती है ?

- (i) खानपान की (ii) मित्र चुनने की  
(iii) आवास व्यवस्था की (iv) धन की कमी

3. हेल-मेल बढ़ते-बढ़ते किस रूप में परिणत हो जाता है ?

- (i) जान पहचान के रूप में (ii) शत्रुता के रूप में  
(iii) सफलता के रूप में (iv) मित्रता के रूप में

4. हमारे आचरण पर किसका भारी प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

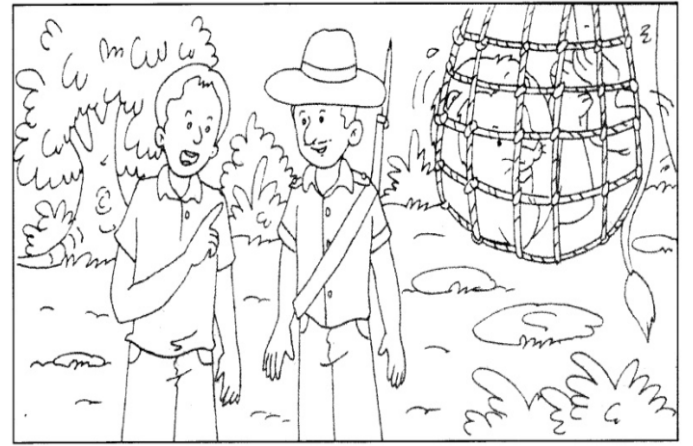
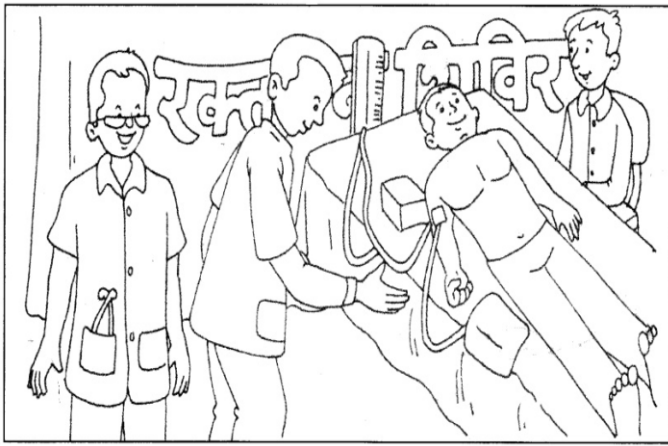
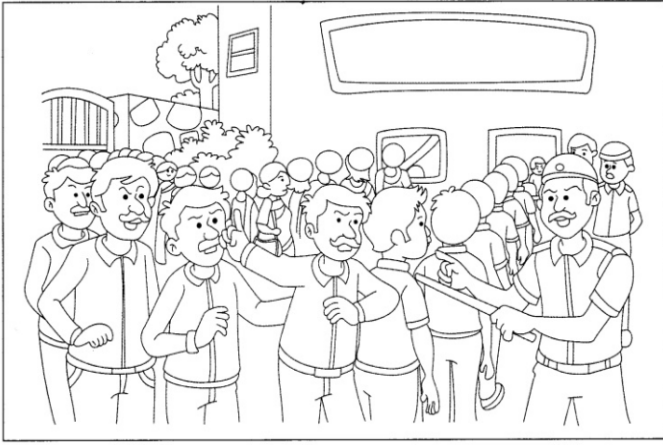
- (i) संगति का (ii) समाज का  
(iii) मित्रों का (iv) संबंधियों का

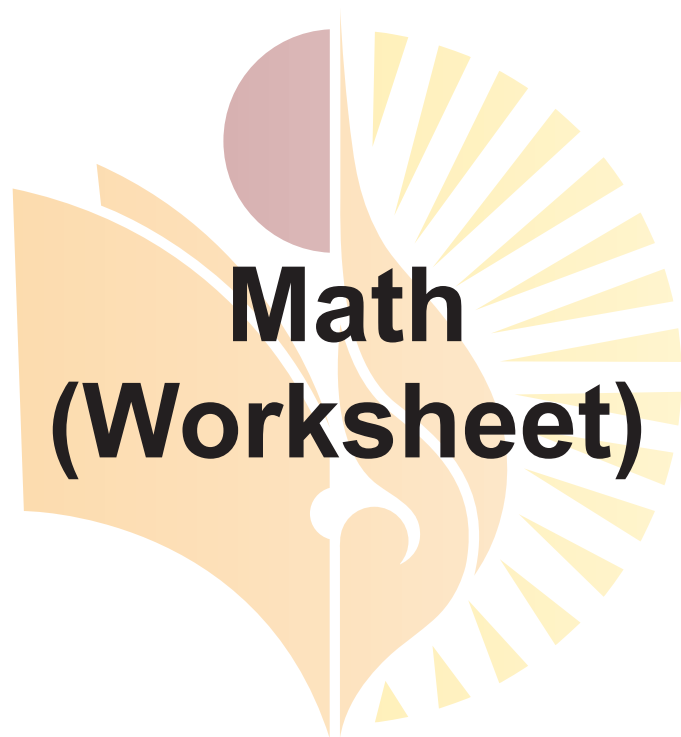
5. इस अवस्था में हमारे भाव अपरिमार्जित और हमारी प्रवृत्ति अपरिपक्व रहती है ?

- (i) बाल्यावस्था में (ii) वृद्धावस्था में  
(iii) युवावस्था में (iv) बचपन में

- 1) अनुस्वार एक आश्रित नासिक्य व्यंजन है।
- 2) व्यंजन वर्णों की भाँति ही इसके उच्चारण के दौरान मुँह में अवरोध उत्पन्न होता है और वायु मुख से कम तथा नाक से अधिक बाहर निकलती है।
- 3) क से लेकर प वर्ग तक के पंचम वर्णों (ङ, ञ, ण, न, म) के स्थान पर (◌ं) अनुस्वार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
(जैसे – कंधा, पंचम, कंटक, तंद्रा, कंपन)
- 4) **नियम** – य, र, ल, व, ह, से पहले यदि पंचम वर्ण आये तो वहाँ वह पंचम वर्ण के रूप में ही लिखा जाता है। अनुस्वार नहीं बनता, जैसे – मान्यवर, पुण्य, अन्वय, कुम्हार, तुम्हारा अम्ल आदि।
- 5) अनुस्वार का द्वित्व अर्थात् दो पंचम वर्ण एक साथ आने पर वह अनुस्वार नहीं बनता जैसा है वैसा ही लिखा जाता है, जैसे – सम्मान उन्नति आदि।

- 1) अनुनासिक एक नासिक्य स्वर ध्वनि है।
  - 2) अनुनासिक स्वर ध्वनि के उच्चारण के दौरान वायु बिना किसी अवरोध के नाक से बहुत कम तथा मुँह से अधिक मात्रा में बाहर आती है।
  - 3) यह स्वरों का गुण होने के कारण केवल स्वरों पर ही लगाया जाता है।  
जैसे – अँ आँ ईँ ईँ उँ ऊँ ऋँ एँ ऐँ औँ औँ  
अँधेरा, आँख, सिंचाई, नहीं, कुंवारा, (दूँगा), लाऊँगा,  
कविताएँ, पैसठ, होंठ, चौकना  
यह सदैव वर्ण की शिरोरेखा के ऊपर के रूप में लगाया जाता है और वर्ण के साथ बोला जाता है।  
जैसे – चाँद , मुँह इत्यादि।
- अनुनासिकता को प्रकट करने के लिए चन्द्रबिन्दु ( ◌ं ) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, परन्तु शिरोरेखा पर स्वरों की मात्रा लगी होने पर चन्द्रबिन्दु के स्थान पर केवल बिंदु का प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
जैसे – गेंद – गँ द जोंक – जाँ क





**Math  
(Worksheet)**

**Chapter 1: Rational Numbers**

1. The standard form of  $-36/84$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The additive inverse of  $-5/7$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The multiplicative inverse of  $3/4$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Rational numbers are \_\_\_\_\_ between any two rational numbers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only rational number which is its own reciprocal.
6.  $-1/2 + 2/3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
7.  $3/5 * (-2/7) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
8.  $1 \div 1/2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
9. 0 is a \_\_\_\_\_ rational number.
10. The absolute value of  $-7/8$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 2: Linear Equations in One Variable**

1. A linear equation has the highest power of the variable as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If  $3x + 5 = 14$ , then  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Transposing  $-3$  from LHS to RHS in the equation  $2x - 3 = 7$  changes it to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If  $x/2 - 1 = 4$ , then  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The solution of the equation  $5(x - 2) = 10$  is  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A value of the variable which satisfies the equation is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In the equation  $7x - 2 = 19$ , the LHS is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If  $2x + 3 = 7$ , then  $4x =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If  $x/3 = 4$ , then  $x + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The equation with solution  $x=5$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 3: Understanding Quadrilaterals**

1. The sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A parallelogram with all sides equal is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The diagonals of a rectangle \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
5. Each angle of a regular polygon of  $n$  sides measures \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The sum of exterior angles of any polygon is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A polygon with 5 sides is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A square is a special type of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A quadrilateral whose diagonals are equal is a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 4: Data Handling**

1. The difference between the highest and lowest values of data is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A frequency distribution shows how often each \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.
3. A histogram is a graphical representation of \_\_\_\_\_ data.
4. The mean of a set of data is calculated by \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of all observations by the number of observations.
5. The middle value of a data set when arranged in order is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The most frequently occurring value in a data set is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A pie chart represents data in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Probability of an event always lies between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Tally marks are used to represent \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A bar graph represents data using \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 5: Squares and Square Roots

- The square of 15 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The square root of 144 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A perfect square always ends with digits \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.
- The square of an even number is always \_\_\_\_\_.
- $\sqrt{225} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- The square root of a fraction  $p/q$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a number ends in 3, its square ends in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Pythagorean triplet with smallest number 6 is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- The square of a negative number is always \_\_\_\_\_.
- $\sqrt{0.0001} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 6: Cubes and Cube Roots

- The cube of 7 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cube root of 216 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A perfect cube always ends with digits \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cube of an odd number is always \_\_\_\_\_.
- $\sqrt[3]{1000} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- If a number ends in 2, its cube ends in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cube root of a negative number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- $\sqrt[3]{0.008} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- The smallest number by which 72 must be multiplied to make it a perfect cube is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cube of 11 is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 7: Comparing Quantities

- 15% of 200 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The ratio of 3:5 can be expressed as a percentage as \_\_\_\_\_.
- If the cost price of an item is ₹100 and the selling price is ₹120, the profit percentage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- If the selling price of an item is ₹200 and the loss percentage is 10%, the cost price is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Simple interest on ₹500 for 2 years at 5% per annum is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The formula for calculating compound interest is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A discount of 20% on ₹500 is equal to ₹ \_\_\_\_\_.
- If the ratio of two numbers is 2:3 and their sum is 20, the numbers are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Increasing a quantity by 25% is the same as multiplying it by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12.5% is equivalent to the fraction \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 8: Algebraic Expressions and Identities

- A term with no variable is called a \_\_\_\_\_ term.
- The coefficient of  $x$  in  $-5xy^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Like terms have the same \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- $2x + 3y - x + y =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $(x + 2)(x - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $(a + b)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $(a - b)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $(x + a)(x + b) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- An expression with one term is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The value of the expression  $2x^2 - 3x + 1$  when  $x = 2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 9: Mensuration

- The area of a square with side 5 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The perimeter of a rectangle with length 8 cm and breadth 6 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The area of a triangle with base 10 cm and height 6 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The circumference of a circle with radius 7 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The volume of a cube with side 4 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The surface area of a cuboid with length 5 cm, breadth 3 cm, and height 2 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The area of a parallelogram is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The volume of a cylinder is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The area of a trapezium is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The perimeter of a semicircle of radius 'r' is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 10: Exponents and Powers

- $2^5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $x^3 * x^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $a^7 \div a^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $(x^2)^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $(-1)^{2023} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- Any non-zero number raised to the power 0 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- $a^{-m} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $10^{-2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $2^3 * 5^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $(2/3)^{-2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

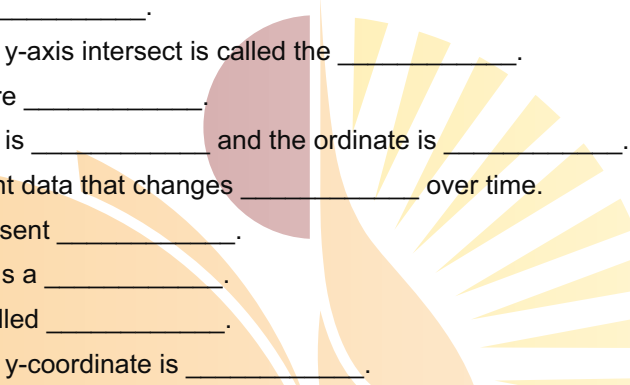
## Chapter 11: Direct and Inverse Proportions

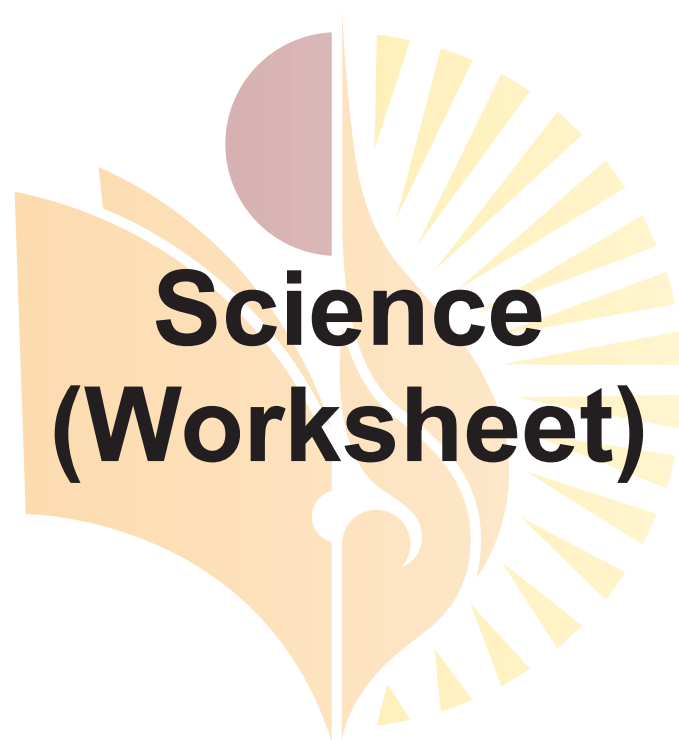
- If x and y are in direct proportion, then  $x/y =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- If x increases, then y \_\_\_\_\_ in direct proportion.
- If x and y are in inverse proportion, then  $xy =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- If x increases, then y \_\_\_\_\_ in inverse proportion.
- If 10 apples cost ₹50, then 20 apples will cost ₹ \_\_\_\_\_.
- If 5 men can complete a task in 10 days, then 10 men can complete it in \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- The relationship between speed and time to cover a fixed distance is \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a car travels 100 km in 2 hours, its speed is \_\_\_\_\_ km/hr.
- If 6 workers earn ₹900, then 8 workers will earn ₹ \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cost of 'x' articles is directly proportional to \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 12: Factorisation

- The factors of 12 are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The greatest common factor (GCF) of 8 and 12 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- $x^2 + 5x + 6$  can be factorized as \_\_\_\_\_.
- $a^2 - b^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- The factors of  $10x - 15$  are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Factorize:  $x^2 - 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- Factorize:  $2x^2 + 5x + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- Factorize:  $xy + x + 2y + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- The irreducible factors of  $2x^3y$  are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 13: Introduction to Graphs

1. The x-axis is also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. The y-axis is also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. The point where the x-axis and y-axis intersect is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. The coordinates of the origin are \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. In the point (3, 4), the abscissa is \_\_\_\_\_ and the ordinate is \_\_\_\_\_.
  6. A line graph is used to represent data that changes \_\_\_\_\_ over time.
  7. Points plotted on a graph represent \_\_\_\_\_.
  8. The graph of a linear equation is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. Plotting points on a graph is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. If a point lies on the x-axis, its y-coordinate is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 



**Science  
(Worksheet)**

**Chapter 1: Crop Production and Management****Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1. What is the process of growing plants on a large scale called?**

- A) Agriculture B) Horticulture C) Farming D) Gardening

**2. Which of the following is a factor that affects crop production?**

- A) Soil B) Water C) Climate D) All of the above

**3. What is the process of preparing soil for sowing seeds called?**

- A) Plowing B) Sowing C) Irrigation D) Harvesting

**4. Which of the following is a type of crop?**

- A) Kharif B) Rabi C) Zaid D) All of the above

**5. What is the process of protecting crops from pests and diseases called?**

- A) Crop protection B) Crop management  
C) Crop production D) Crop harvesting

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Crop production involves the cultivation of \_\_\_\_\_ on a large scale.

2. The selection of suitable seeds is an important step in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The process of supplying water to crops at different stages of growth is called \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Crop rotation is a technique used to maintain \_\_\_\_\_ fertility.

5. The protection of crops from pests and diseases is essential for good \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 2: Microorganisms: Friend or Foe****Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1. What are microorganisms that are beneficial to humans called?**

- A) Pathogens B) Microbes  
C) Beneficial microbes D) Harmful microbes

**2. Which of the following is an example of a beneficial microorganism?**

- A) Bacteria that cause tuberculosis  
B) Yeast used in baking  
C) Virus that causes AIDS  
D) Fungus that causes ringworm

**3. What is the process by which microorganisms break down organic matter called?**

- A) Decomposition B) Fermentation  
C) Respiration D) Photosynthesis

**4. Which of the following diseases is caused by a microorganism?**

- A) Cancer B) Diabetes C) Tuberculosis D) Asthma

**5. What is the term for the study of microorganisms?**

- A) Microbiology B) Botany  
C) Zoology D) Ecology

**Fill in the blanks :**

1. Microorganisms are \_\_\_\_\_ that are not visible to the naked eye.

2. Microorganisms can be found almost \_\_\_\_\_ on Earth.

3. The process of decomposition is carried out by \_\_\_\_\_ microorganisms.

4. Microorganisms are used in the production of \_\_\_\_\_ products such as bread and yogurt.

5. Microorganisms can cause \_\_\_\_\_ diseases in humans.

### Chapter 3: Combustion and Flames

#### Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the process of burning of a substance in the presence of oxygen called?

- A) Respiration            B) Combustion  
C) Decomposition        D) Oxidation

2. Which of the following is a combustible substance?

- A) Stone            B) Metal            C) Wood            D) Water

3. What is the minimum temperature required for combustion to take place called?

- A) Ignition temperature    B) Combustion temperature  
C) Burning temperature    D) Fire temperature

4. Which of the following is a fire extinguisher?

- A) Water            B) Sand  
C) Carbon dioxide        D) All of the above

5. What is the flame that burns with a blue color and produces a lot of heat called?

- A) Luminous flame  
B) Non-luminous flame  
C) Yellow flame  
D) Blue flame

#### Fill in the blanks:

- Combustion is a \_\_\_\_\_ reaction that involves the burning of a substance in the presence of oxygen.
- The process of combustion involves the combination of a substance with \_\_\_\_\_.
- The temperature at which a substance burns in the presence of oxygen is called the \_\_\_\_\_ temperature.
- A fire can be controlled by removing one or more of the three essential elements of combustion, namely, \_\_\_\_\_, oxygen, and heat.
- The color of the flame depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the flame.

### Chapter 4: Coal and Petroleum

#### Multiple Choice Question:

1. What is the main source of energy in India?

- A) Coal            B) Petroleum  
C) Natural Gas    D) Hydroelectric Power

2. Which of the following is a fossil fuel?

- A) Coal            B) Petroleum  
C) Natural Gas    D) All of the above

3. What is the process of converting dead plants and animals into coal called?

- A) Carbonization    B) Distillation  
C) Refining            D) Cracking

4. Which of the following is a by-product of petroleum refining?

- A) Petrol            B) Diesel  
C) Kerosene        D) All of the above

5. What is the main use of coal in India?

- A) Generation of electricity    B) Production of steel  
C) Domestic fuel                D) All of the above

#### Fill in the blanks:

- Coal is a \_\_\_\_\_ fuel that is formed from the remains of plants.
- The process of separating various components of petroleum is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Petroleum is a \_\_\_\_\_ fuel that is formed from the remains of marine organisms.
- The main components of petroleum are \_\_\_\_\_, diesel, and kerosene.
- Coal is used in the production of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 5 Conservation Of Plants And Animals****Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1. What is the main aim of conservation of plants and animals?**

- A) To increase the population of endangered species  
 B) To protect and preserve the natural habitats of plants and animals  
 C) To destroy the natural habitats of plants and animals  
 D) To reduce the population of endangered species

**2. Which of the following is a threat to biodiversity?**

- A) Deforestation B) Pollution  
 C) Overhunting D) All of the above

**3. What is the term for the variety of plants, animals, and microorganisms that live in an ecosystem?**

- A) Biodiversity B) Ecosystem C) Habitat D) Species

**4. Which organization is responsible for conserving and managing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India?**

- A) WWF  
 B) IUCN  
 C) Wildlife Institute of India  
 D) Ministry of Environment and Forests

**5. What is the purpose of creating national parks and wildlife sanctuaries?**

- A) To provide a habitat for endangered species  
 B) To promote tourism  
 C) To generate revenue  
 D) To reduce biodiversity

**Fill in the blank:**

1. The conservation of plants and animals is essential for maintaining the \_\_\_\_\_ of an ecosystem.

Answer: balance

2. The main causes of extinction of plants and animals are \_\_\_\_\_, pollution, and overhunting.

Answer: deforestation

3. The government has established several \_\_\_\_\_ to protect and conserve endangered species.

Answer: national parks and wildlife sanctuaries

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an international organization that works for the conservation of nature and natural resources.

Answer: World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

5. The conservation of biodiversity is essential for maintaining the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ecosystem.

**Chapter 6 Reproduction In Animals****Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1. What is the process by which living organisms produce offspring called?**

- A) Respiration B) Photosynthesis  
 C) Reproduction D) Decomposition

**2. Which of the following is a type of asexual reproduction?**

- A) Binary fission B) Budding  
 C) Fragmentation D) All of the above

**3. What is the male reproductive organ in animals called?**

- A) Testes B) Ovaries  
 C) Uterus D) Oviduct

**4. Which of the following is a type of sexual reproduction?**

- A) Binary fission B) Budding  
 C) Mating D) Fragmentation

**5. What is the process by which the fertilized egg develops into a young one called?**

- A) Embryogenesis B) Fertilization  
 C) Gestation D) Parturition

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The reproduction in animals can be classified into two types: \_\_\_\_\_ reproduction and \_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.

2. The male and female reproductive organs produce \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.

3. Fertilization occurs when the sperm fuses with the \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The developing embryo gets nourishment from the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The process of giving birth to a young one is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Chapter 7 Reaching The Age Of Adolescence

#### Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the period of life when the body undergoes changes, leading to reproductive maturity, called?

- A) Adolescence B) Puberty C) Childhood D) Adulthood

2. Which hormone stimulates the testes to produce testosterone in boys?

- A) Estrogen B) Testosterone  
C) Luteinizing hormone D) Follicle-stimulating hormone

3. What is the onset of menstruation in girls called?

- A) Menarche B) Menopause  
C) Puberty D) Adolescence

4. Which of the following is a secondary sexual characteristic in boys?

- A) Growth of facial hair B) Deepening of voice  
C) Enlargement of breasts D) All of the above

5. What is the role of the hormone estrogen in girls?

- A) Stimulates the growth of facial hair  
B) Regulates the menstrual cycle  
C) Deepens the voice  
D) Increases muscle mass

#### Fill in the blanks:

1. Adolescence is the period of life between

\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_ years of age.

2. The onset of puberty is triggered by the secretion of

\_\_\_\_\_ from the hypothalamus.

3. In boys, the hormone \_\_\_\_\_ stimulates the growth of facial hair.

4. The menstrual cycle is regulated by the hormones

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Adolescence is a period of rapid \_\_\_\_\_ and development.

### Chapter 8 Force and Pressure

#### Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the push or pull that changes or tries to change the state of rest or uniform motion of an object called?

- A) Pressure B) Force C) Energy D) Motion

2. Which of the following is an example of a contact force?

- A) Frictional force B) Gravitational force  
C) Magnetic force D) Electrostatic force

3. What is the force exerted per unit area called?

- A) Pressure B) Force  
C) Energy D) Work

4. Which of the following increases when the area of contact decreases?

- A) Pressure B) Force  
C) Energy D) Work

5. What is the SI unit of pressure?

- A) Newton B) Pascal  
C) Joule D) Watt

#### Fill in the blanks:

1. A force can \_\_\_\_\_ the state of motion of an object.

2. The force that opposes motion between two surfaces in contact is called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Pressure is calculated as \_\_\_\_\_ per unit area.

4. The SI unit of force is the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. When the area of contact increases, the pressure

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 9 Friction

## Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the force that opposes motion between two surfaces in contact?

- A) Gravity B) Friction C) Normal force D) Tension

2. Which type of friction occurs when an object is moving?

- A) Static friction B) Kinetic friction  
C) Rolling friction D) Fluid friction

3. What is the force that helps to stop an object from moving?

- A) Friction B) Gravity  
C) Normal force D) Tension

4. Which surface has the least friction?

- A) Rough surface B) Smooth surface  
C) Slippery surface D) Rough and slippery surface

5. What is the purpose of lubricants?

- A) To increase friction B) To decrease friction  
C) To increase normal force D) To decrease normal force

## Fill in the blanks:

- Friction is a \_\_\_\_\_ force.
- The force of friction depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the surfaces in contact.
- \_\_\_\_\_ friction occurs when an object is stationary.
- The force of friction can be reduced by using \_\_\_\_\_.
- Friction is necessary for \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 10: Sound

## Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the sensation produced by the vibration of an object called?

- A) Sound B) Light  
C) Heat D) Electricity

2. Which part of the human ear converts sound vibrations into electrical signals?

- A) Outer ear B) Middle ear  
C) Inner ear D) Cochlea

3. What is the unit of measurement for the loudness of sound?

- A) Decibel B) Hertz  
C) Newton D) Watt

4. Which type of sound wave has a frequency higher than 20,000 Hz?

- A) Audible sound B) Infrasound  
C) Ultrasound D) Sonic boom

5. What is the speed of sound in air at room temperature?

- A) 300 m/s B) 330 m/s  
C) 350 m/s D) 400 m/s

## Fill in the blanks:

- Sound is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_ of objects.
- The human ear can detect sounds with frequencies between \_\_\_\_\_ Hz and 20,000 Hz.
- The speed of sound in a medium depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the medium.
- The loudness of a sound is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The echo of a sound is heard when the sound wave is \_\_\_\_\_ back to the listener.

**Chapter 11: Chemical Effects of Electric Current****Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1. What is the phenomenon in which an electric current produces chemical changes called?**

- A) Electrolysis      B) Electroplating  
C) Chemical reaction   D) Electric decomposition

**2. Which of the following is an example of electrolysis?**

- A) Passing electric current through a wire  
B) Heating a metal ore to extract metal  
C) Passing electric current through a solution of copper sulfate  
D) Burning of fossil fuels

**3. What is the process of depositing a thin layer of metal on an object using electric current called?**

- A) Electroplating      B) Electrolysis  
C) Anodizing      D) Cathodic protection

**4. Which electrode is positively charged in an electrolytic cell?**

- A) Anode      B) Cathode      C) Electrode      D) Terminal

**5. What is the substance that conducts electricity in an electrolytic cell called?**

- A) Electrolyte      B) Electrode  
C) Solution      D) Compound

**Fill in the blanks:**

- The passage of an electric current through a solution can cause \_\_\_\_\_ changes.
- The process of electrolysis involves the transfer of \_\_\_\_\_ ions.
- Electroplating is used to deposit a thin layer of \_\_\_\_\_ on an object.
- The anode is the electrode where \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.
- The electrolyte is the substance that allows the flow of \_\_\_\_\_ ions.

**Chapter 12: Some Natural Phenomena****Multiple Choice Questions:**

**1. What is the bright streak of light seen in the sky during a thunderstorm called?**

- A) Meteor      B) Meteorite      C) Lightning      D) Thunder

**2. Which of the following is a natural phenomenon?**

- A) Rainbow      B) Sunset  
C) Cloud formation      D) All of the above

**3. What is the scientific term for the study of lightning?**

- A) Fulminology      B) Meteorology  
C) Seismology      D) Astronomy

**4. Which of the following is NOT a type of cloud?**

- A) Cumulus      B) Stratus  
C) Cirrus      D) Rainbow

**5. What is the term for the beautiful display of colors seen in the sky after rain?**

- A) Rainbow      B) Sunset  
C) Cloud formation      D) Aurora

**Fill in the blanks:**

- Lightning is a massive electrostatic \_\_\_\_\_ that occurs during thunderstorms.
- The study of clouds is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A rainbow is formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of sunlight through water droplets.
- The beautiful display of colors seen in the polar regions is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Thunderstorms are associated with heavy \_\_\_\_\_ and strong winds.

## Chapter 13: Light

## Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the source of natural light?

- A) Sun                      B) Moon  
C) Stars                  D) All of the above

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of light?

- A) It is a form of energy      B) It is a form of matter  
C) It travels in a straight line   D) All of the above except B

3. What is the speed of light in vacuum?

- A)  $3 \times 10^6$  m/s              B)  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s  
C)  $3 \times 10^{10}$  m/s          D)  $3 \times 10^{12}$  m/s

4. Which of the following is an example of reflection of light?

- A) Mirror                      B) Prism  
C) Lens                        D) All of the above

5. What is the bending of light as it passes from one medium to another called?

- A) Reflection                B) Refraction  
C) Diffraction                D) Dispersion

## Fill in the blanks:

1. Light travels in a straight line and this path is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The change in direction of light as it passes from one medium to another is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of light is the bending of light around a sharp edge or a small obstacle.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an optical instrument that refracts light and forms a real image.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of light is the spreading of light into its component colors.

A stylized logo in the background, featuring a sunburst of yellow rays on the right and a quill pen on the left, set against a light orange and brown circular backdrop.

# **Social Science (Source based questions)**

**1. Source based questions :**

Value means worth. Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, but a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs. Some resources can become economically valuable with time. Your grandmother's home remedies have no commercial value today. But if they are patented and sold by a medical firm tomorrow, they could become economically valuable. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources. Both are related to the needs of the people. People themselves are the most important resource.

**Q1. What is the meaning of term "value"?**


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**Q2. Give any 2 examples of economic value.**


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**Q3. Choose the correct statement.**

- (a) Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.  
 (b) Only specific resources have some value.  
 (c) Beautiful landscape can also be measured in terms of money.  
 (d) Only resources which have economic value can satisfy the human needs.

**Q4. What are the two important factors that change substance in to resouces?**


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**2. Source based questions :**

On 8 April 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore. Some days later, some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9 May 1857.

**Q. 1. Who was Mangal Pandey?**


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**Q. 2. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged?**


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**Q. 3. Why did sepoys refuse to do the army drill?**


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**Q.4. What punishment was given to the 85 sepoys who disobeyed their officers on 9 May 1857?**


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**3. Source based questions :**

'Equality before Law' is the treatment status for a citizen through the law given by the Constitution, as no individual should be seen with a biased attitude in the eyes of law. All men are equal regardless of their caste, religion, race, gender birth. E.g. if a charge is over a common man or a big industrialist, they get the same treatment in the matter of justice.'Equal protection of law' is the preserving status for a citizen through law given by the Constitution, as all men have 'right to live' and 'right to get proper livelihood'. According to his/her potential, all the people have equal opportunity to develop his/her potential, without any bias of caste, religion, race, gender or birth.

**Q. 1. What is meant by principle of equality before law?**

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**Q. 2. What implies all the citizens of a country are equal before the law?**

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**Q. 3. In India, if a crime is committed by a rich man or a poor person, will they face different types of cases?**

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**Q.4. Which of the following can be associated with right to get proper livelihood?**

- (a) Sustain life with dignity
- (b) Freedom of Migration
- (c) Freedom to join government job
- (d) None of the above

**4. Source based questions :**

Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds. Mechanisation of agriculture is also another aspect of agricultural development. The ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.

Agriculture has developed at different places in different parts of the world. Developing countries with large populations usually practise intensive agriculture where crops are grown on small holdings mostly for subsistence. Larger holdings are more suitable for commercial agriculture as in USA, Canada and Australia.

**Q. 1. What does Agriculture development refers to?**

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**Q. 2. How we can achieve the agricultural development?**

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**Q. 3. What are the two fundamental types of farming?**

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**Q. 4. How is agriculture practised in developing countries with large population?**

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**1.) Assertion (A)- in different parts of the world there is uneven distribution of population.**

**Reason (R)-There is varied characteristics of land, water and climate.**

- i.) A is correct but R is wrong
- ii.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- iii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iv.) A is wrong but R is correct

**2.)Assertion (A): Secularism is an ideology that says religion should not be involved with the ordinary social and political activities of a country.**

**Reason (R): It dictates that there is no official religion of the state.**

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) R is correct but A is wrong.

**3.) Assertion (A): Osaka is an important textile centre of Japan.**

**Reason (R): It is also known as the 'Manchester of Japan'**

- a) A is false, R is true
- b) A is true, R is false
- c) Both A and R are true
- d) Both A and R are false

**4.)Assertion(A) – Dadabhai Naoroji, organized the East India Association in London.**

**Reason (R) – To influence British public opinion to promote Indian**

- (i) Both Assertion and Reason are Right and R is the Correct Explanation of A
- (ii) A is true R is False
- (iii) Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (iv) A is false R is True

Class - VIII		English		
Assmt	Reading (English-I)	Writing (English-II)	Grammar (English-II)	Literature (English-I)
I Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader, Story-1, Story-2	Notice, Paragraph Writing	Ch-1 Verb-Non-Finite Forms Ch-3 Verbs-Linking Verbs, Intransitive And transitive	Ch-1 Best Christmas Present in the World P-1 The Ant & the Cricket Ch-2 The Tsunami P-2 Geography Lesson
Half Yearly Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-3, Story-4, Story-5	E-mail, Letters (Formal & Informal)	Ch-2 Tenses Ch-4 Auxiliary Verbs Ch-6 Pronouns Ch-7 Determines Ch-14 Conditionals Ch-15 Sentences - Simple, Compound And Complex Ch-17 Active And Passive Voice	Ch-1 Best Christmas Present in the World P-1 The Ant & the Cricket Ch-2 The Tsunami P-2 Geography Lesson Ch-3 Glimpses of the Past Ch-4 Bepin Chaudhary 's Lapse of Memory P-4 The Last Bargain
II Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-6, Story-7	Advertisement, Report writing	Ch-8 Adverbs Ch-9 Comparisons Ch-10 Prepositions	Ch-5 The Summit Within P-5 The School Boy Ch-6 This is Jody's Fawn
Annual Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-8, Story-9, Story-10	Diary Entry Poster Making Advertisement Story Writing	Ch-18 Direct And Indirect Speech Ch-19 Transformation Ch-20 Vocabulary Development Ch-16 Capital Letter And Punctuation Ch-5 Models Ch-11 Conjunctions Ch-12 Subject Verb Agreement Ch-13 Clauses	Ch-5 The Summit Within P-5 The School Boy Ch-6 This is Jody's Fawn Ch-7 A visit to Cambridge Ch-8 Short Monsoon Diary P-8 On the Grasshopper & Cricket

Class - VIII		Hindi		
परीक्षा	अपठित बोध	व्याकरण	पाठ्य-पुस्तक	लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-1 भाषा, बोली लिपि व्याकरण पाठ-3 शब्द विचार	पाठ-1 लाख की चूड़ियाँ (कहानी) पाठ-3 दीवानों की हस्ती (कहानी) <b>भारत की खोज-</b> पाठ-1 अहमद नगर का किला पाठ-2 तलाश	लघुकथा चित्रवर्णन
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-4 शब्द निर्माण (उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, संधि, समास) पाठ-5 शब्द भंडार (पर्यायवाची, विलोम शब्द, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द, श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द एकार्थक प्रतीत होने वाले शब्द, अनेकार्थी शब्द) पाठ-6 संज्ञा	पाठ-2 बस की यात्रा (व्यंग्य) पाठ-4 भगवान के ड़ाकिए (कविता) पाठ-5 क्या निराश हुआ जाए (निबंध) पाठ-6 यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं (कविता) <b>भारत एक खोज-</b> पाठ-3 सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता	संवाद-लेखन विज्ञापन-लेखन अनुच्छेद-लेखन लघुकथा चित्र-वर्णन औपचारिक-पत्र
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-7 संज्ञा के विकार (कारक) पाठ-8 सर्वनाम पाठ-9 विशेषण	पाठ-7 कबीर की साखियाँ पाठ-9 जहाँ पहिया है (रिपोर्टाज) <b>भारत की खोज-</b> पाठ-4 युगों का दौर	सूचना लेखन चित्र वर्णन
वार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-10 क्रिया पाठ-12 अविकारी पद पाठ-13 पद परिचय पाठ-14 पदबंध पाठ-15 वाक्य पाठ-16 विराम चिह्न पाठ-17 सामान्य अशुद्धियाँ और उनका शोधन	पाठ-8 सुदामा चरित (कविता) पाठ-10 अकबरी लोटा (कहानी) पाठ-11 सूरदास (कविता) पाठ-12 पानी की कहानी (निबंध) पाठ-13 बाज और साँप (कहानी) <b>भारत की खोज-</b> पाठ-5 नयी समस्याएँ पठ-6 अंतिम दौर-एक	चित्र-वर्णन संवाद-रचना विज्ञापन-लेखन अनौपचारिक-पत्र लघुकथा अनुच्छेद लेखन

Class - VIII		Mathematics
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	1. Rational numbers 5. Squares and Square roots	
Half Yearly Examination	1. Rational numbers 5. Squares and Square roots 6. Cube and cube roots 8. Algebraic expressions and identities 10. Exponents and powers 12. Factorization <b>Reasoning Workbook</b> Ch:1 Series Completion & Inserting Ch:2 Analogy & Classification Ch:3 Coding-Decoding Ch:4 Blood Relations Ch:5 Direction Sense Test Ch:6 Logical Venn <b>Diagrams</b> Ch:7 Alpha-Numeric Sequence Puzzle Ch:8 Mathematical Operations	
II Periodic Test	2. Linear equations in one variable 3. Understanding quadrilaterals	
Annual Examination	2. Linear equations in one variable 4. Data handling 7. Comparing quantities 9. Mensuration 11. Direct and inverse variation 13. Introduction to graph <b>Reasoning Workbook</b> Ch:9 Analytical Reasoning Ch:10 Mirror & Water Images, Ch:11 Embedded Figures, Figure Formation Ch:12 Figure Matrix Ch:13 Paper Folding & Paper Cutting Ch:14 Cubes & Dice Ch:15 Dot Situation Ch:16 Clock & Calendar	

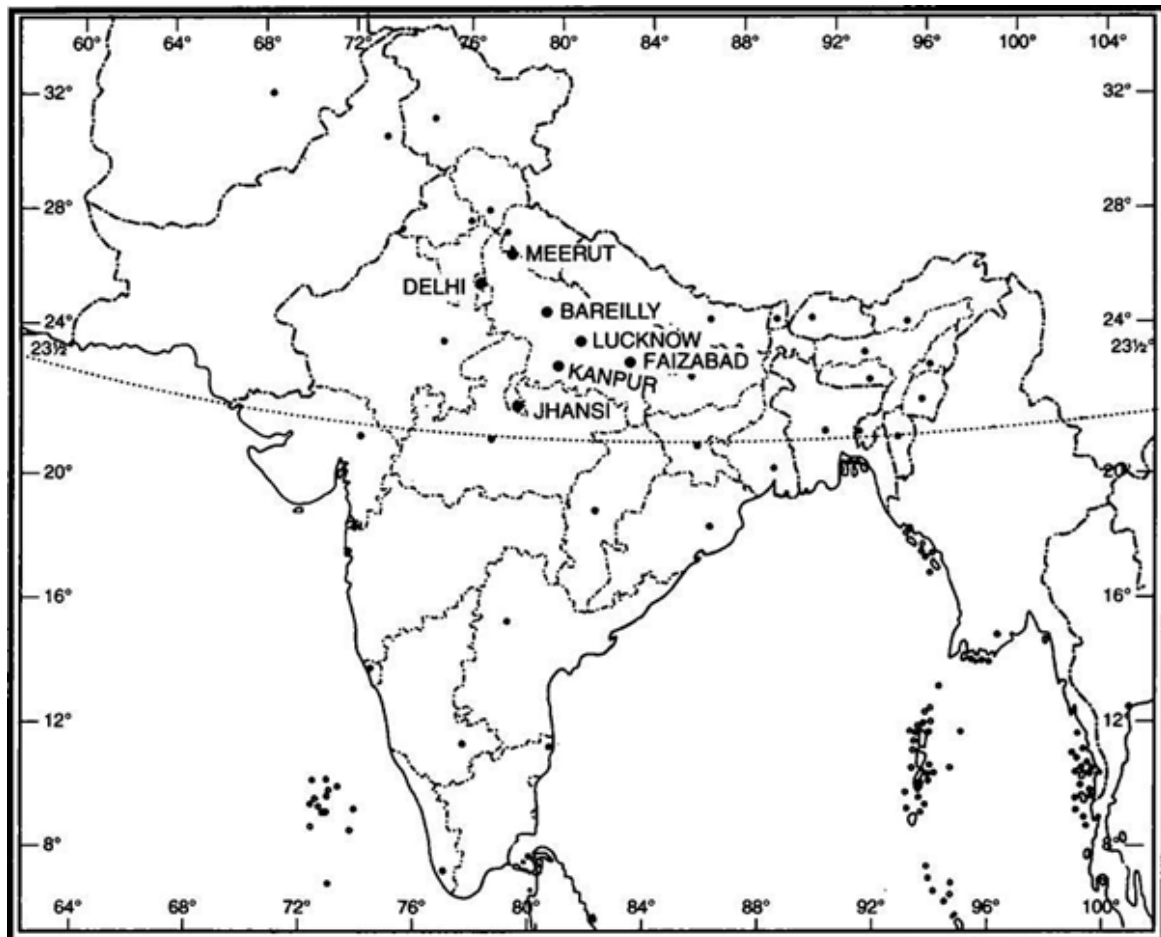
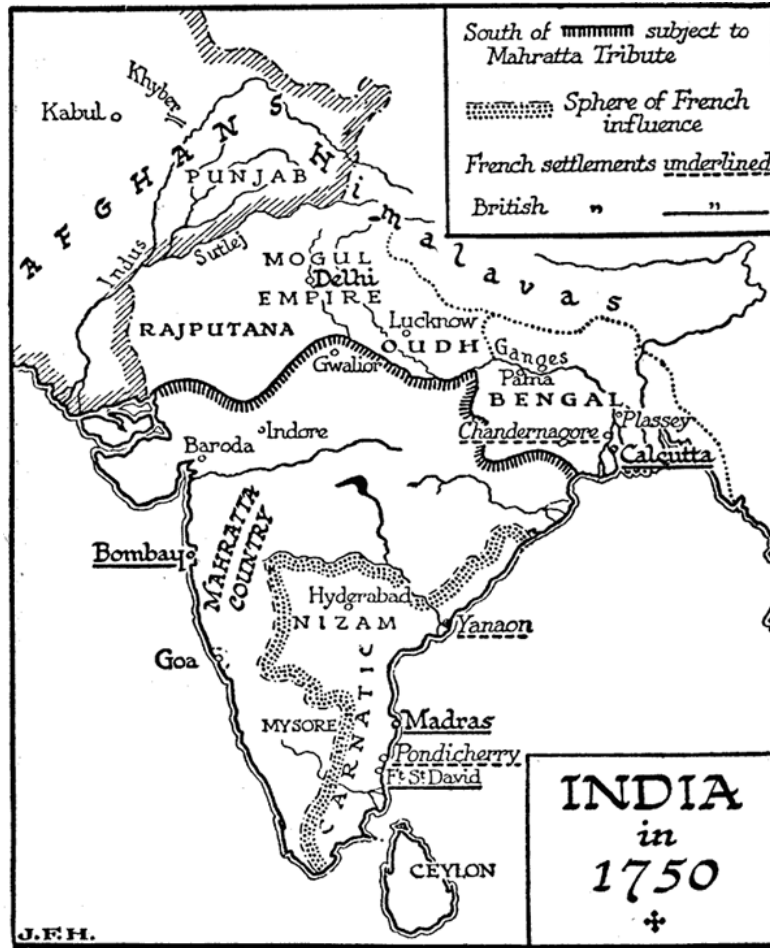
Class - VIII		Science
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Crop production and management Ch-2 Microorganisms	
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-1 Crop production and management Ch-2 Microorganisms Ch-3 Coal and petroleum Ch-4 Combustion and Flame Ch-6 Reproduction in animals Ch-7 Reaching the age of adolescence	
II Periodic Test	Ch- 8 Force and pressure Ch- 9 Friction	
Annual Examination	Ch-6 Reproduction in animals Ch- 8 Force and pressure Ch- 9 Friction Ch-10 Sound Ch-11 Chemical effect of electric current Ch-13 Light	

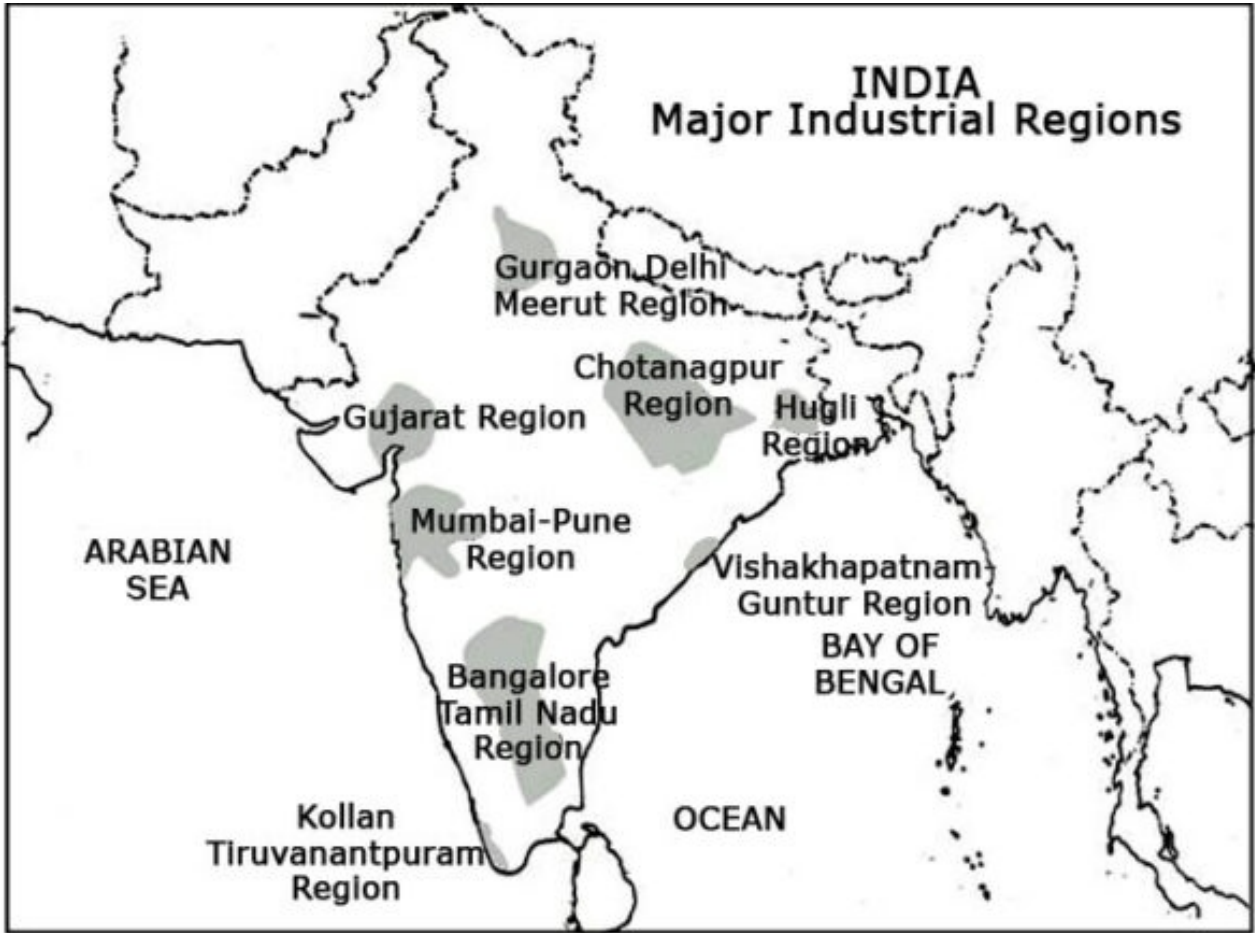
Class - VIII		Social Science		
Assessment	History	Geography	Civics	
	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 How, When and Where?	Ch-1 Resources	Ch-1 The Indian Constitution	
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-2 From Trade To Territory Ch-3 Ruling The Countryside Ch-4 Tribal, Dakus And The Vision Of A Golden Age	Ch-2 Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation And Wildlife	Ch-2 Understanding Secularism Ch-3 Parliament And The Making Of Laws	
II Periodic Test	Ch-5 When People Rebel	Ch-3 Agriculture	Ch-4 Judiciary	
Annual Examination	Ch-8 Women caste and Reform Ch-9 The Making Of The National Movement Ch-10 India After Independence	Ch-4 Industries Ch-5 Human Resources	Ch-5 Understanding Marginalisation Ch-6 Confronting Marginalisation Ch-8 Law and Social Justice	

Class - VIII		Sanskrit	
परीक्षा	पाठ्यपुस्तक	व्याकरण	
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	प्रथमः पाठः- सुभाषितानि द्वितीयः पाठः- बिलस्य वाणी न कदापि मे श्रुता	1. खाद्, इच्छ (लट् लकार) 2. कथा लेखनम्	
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	तृतीयः पाठः- डिजी भारतम् चतुर्थः पाठः- सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम् पंचमः पाठः- कण्टकेनैव कण्टकम् षष्ठः पाठः- गृहं शून्यं सुतां विना	1. खाद्, इच्छ (लोट् लकार) 2. अपठित गद्यांशम् 3. संवाद लेखनम् 4. चित्र वर्णनम्	
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	सप्तमः पाठः- भारतजनताऽहम् नवमः पाठः- सप्तभगिन्यः दशमः पाठः- नीति नवनीतम्	लृट् लकारः 1. गणना (1-50) 2. प्रत्ययः	
वार्षिक परीक्षा	एकादशः पाठः- सावित्री बाई फुले द्वादशः पाठः- कः रक्षति कः रक्षितः त्रयोदशः पाठः- क्षितौ राजते भारतस्वर्णभूमिः चतुर्दशः पाठः- आर्यभटः पंचदशः पाठः- प्रहेलिकाः	लङ् लकारः 1. वाक्य निर्माणम् 2. अपठित गद्यांशम् 3. संवाद लेखनम् 4. चित्र वर्णनम्	

Class - VIII		Computer	
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Practical	
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch-1 Computer Network Ch- 2 More On HTML	HTML	
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch- 3 Computer Virus Ch-4 App Development Ch- 5 Decision Making Loop In Python Ch- 6 Python Functions Ch- 7 E-Commerce	Python	
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch- 8 Ethics & Safety Measures In Computing Ch- 9 Generative A.I. In Adobe Express	Adobe Express / MS-word with AI	
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch- 10 Increasing Productivity Using A.I. Ch- 11 A.I. - Project Life Cycle Ch- 12 Application of Artificial Intelligence Ch - 13 Skill Set Required For Future	Chat GPT Gamma AI MS-Powerpoint with AI	

Class - VIII	General Knowledge	Value Education	Drawing
Assessment	Portion	Portion	Portion
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch 1 - 7 and Current Affairs	Ch-1 The mirror Ch-2 Red flags	3D Shapes, Composition of Vegetable - Capsicum
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch 8 - 20 and Current Affairs	Ch-3 Run Ch-5 Chasing The Rainbow	Landscape, Still object - Sharpner
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch 21 - 28 and Current Affairs	Ch-7 Zoo Story Ch-8 We need to talk	Mandal Art- Butterfly
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch 29 - 40 and Current Affairs	Ch-9 The last song Ch-10 Immobile Stars	Warli Painting- Humans Lotus Painting- Pichwai





Location Of Steel Industries in India

