



MID TERM SAMPLE QUESTIONS

SUBJECT: English

CLASS: VIII

MAX. MARKS: 60

DURATION: 2 ½ Hr.

General Instructions:

- Read all the questions carefully.
- Marks are indicated against every question.
- This paper is divided into 4 Sections
- Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION A: READING SKILLS

Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

(8 marks)

1. Archaeology is the scientific study of the human past. It is the means whereby we are able to extend our knowledge of human history beyond the limits of written records. In India, written history goes back many millennia and throughout the world, inscriptions on stone and clay tablets are only a few millennia old. Such records encompass only a small fraction of the human story.

2. Archaeology gives us access to the entire spectrum of human experience, spanning several million years in Africa. This enormous time depth offers the potential to study long-term cultural processes and the opportunity to learn the lessons of countless cultures. Recovering this knowledge may prove vital to our own survival.

3. Even if the lessons learned do not turn out to have such an immediate and practical value, filling in the blank pages of India's and the world's history is an intrinsically worthwhile endeavor. Moreover, historical archaeology can supplement or clarify the knowledge gleaned from more traditional histories. Finally, by increasing our understanding and appreciation of the achievements of ancient cultures, archaeology can provide a significant boost to heritage tourism.

4. Although I argue that archaeology could save the world- or at least our civilization's precarious hold on it, I freely confess that I did not become an archaeologist to save the world, nor to make money. In fact, I chose to become an archaeologist because I was fascinated by the wonders of the past and the prospect of making new discoveries that would shed light on how we came to be what we are seemed to me to be a noble thing, to which I could dedicate my life's work.

Based the passage above answer the following questions.

1. According to the information in the text, "spectrum of human experience" refers to

- (a) lost communities
- (b) evidence of human settlement
- (c) historical events
- (d) geographical feature

2. Pick out the correct statement based on your understanding.

- (a) Society should learn from its past
- (b) Archaeology has no value at all
- (c) All locations are found in remote areas
- (d) The job of an archaeologist is an uninteresting job for

3. According to the text, which of the following statements is true? Archaeology

- (a) offers insight to prevent destruction of human heritage
- (b) is a subject which is easy to study
- (c) is very difficult to practice, professionally
- (d) gives few clues about cultural development

4. Based on information, it can be assumed that

- (a) only the rich can afford to travel to archaeological sites
- (b) archaeology contributes to a better understanding of society
- (c) universities do not support the Archaeology Department
- (d) Archaeology is a profitable business for archaeologists

5. In the passage, the writer

- (a) refutes historical evidence, as they often contradict finds
- (b) chose his profession to understand human behaviour
- (c) claims archaeology is a very accurate science
- (d) discourages potential archaeologists from going too far

6. What limitation does the paragraph mention regarding written records in India and worldwide?

- A) They are only a few millennia old
- B) They encompass only a small fraction of the human story
- C) They lack practical value
- D) They focus solely on heritage tourism

7. Why is the enormous time depth accessible through archaeology significant?

- A) It allows us to learn lessons from countless cultures
- B) It clarifies the knowledge gleaned from traditional histories
- C) It provides insights into ancient achievements
- D) It may be vital for our survival

8. According to the paragraph, what motivates the author to be an archaeologist?

- A) The prospect of making new discoveries
- B) The desire to save the world
- C) The opportunity to study long-term cultural processes
- D) The chance to boost heritage tourism

Q2. Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

(7 Marks)

1. My heart grieved when I read the other day a news article that more than two-thirds of the elderly are being ignored in the twilight years. They are isolated by their own children and are experiencing loneliness in their present lives. Most of them say they are not being respected or given good treatment by their family or society and they are being discriminated against in their old age. Majority of the elderly attributed their loneliness to no or little interaction with family members.
2. With fast changing socio-economic scenarios, growing nuclear families and changing value systems, the needs of the elderly have also changed. The most common problems that the elderly face are marginalization, lack of love and affection from their loved ones, little or no access to medicines and healthcare, finding it difficult to secure their life and property. They have no work opportunities as a result of which they face financial problems. They suffer from restricted mobility and have psychological problems on account of loneliness.
3. To improve the situation for the elderly, the Government of India may consider enacting a law like many other countries have, to make it compulsory for children to maintain and look after their parents and also establish the National Commission for Elderly Persons. At the same time, the fact remains that the real compulsion has to come out of the bonds of affection between parents and children. We would not be wrong in saying that in India the joint-family system has made a powerful contribution in cementing the bonds of affection between the old and the young.

Based on the above passage answer the following questions: -

1. The twilight years are when one is

- (a) middle-aged
- (b) a young man
- (c) old
- (d) a child

2. The elderly do not feel

- (a) respected
- (b) ignored
- (c) discriminated against
- (d) lonely

3. What the elderly do not lack

- (a) is security of life and property
- (b) are medicines and healthcare
- (c) is loneliness in their lives
- (d) are love and affection

4. Only... can keep the old united with the family.

- (a) courts
- (b) government rules
- (c) social compulsions
- (d) joint-family system

5. what step will the Government of India take for the security of the elderly?

- (a) Make it compulsory to look after their children
- (b) Provide funding to the elderly
- (c) Establish National commission for elderly person
- (d) Both a and c

6. Which word in the passage means the same as 'saddened'?

- (a) isolated
- (b) ignored
- (c) restricted
- (d) grieved

7. what does the phrase 'cementing the bonds' means in context to the passage?

- (a) To fix with cement
- (b) To bind with cement
- (c) To strengthen and establish the bonds
- (d) To bind people

SECTION B: WRITING

Q3. Given below are notes on the life of Ustad Rahi Khan. Write a biographical sketch of his in about 80- 100 words.

- **Born – March 21. 1926 in Sitapur. U.P.**
- **His ancestors – Famous musicians**
- **At the age six – Moved to Varanasi**
- **Received training – Under Ustad Amir Ali Khan – a sitar player**
- **Started performing at the age of 14**
- **Performed in India and abroad**
- **Awarded Padam Shri in 1967**
- **Established a music school at Varanasi**
- **Died – August 21st 2004**

Q4. A) Highlight the importance of proper garbage disposal with an aim to create awareness among the city residents. Write a letter regarding the same to the editor of a local daily Hindustan Times. You are Rubal of Shakti Nagar, Delhi. **(7 marks)**

OR

b) You are Naresh / Nandini of Safdarjung, New Delhi. You are deeply saddened by the attacks on elderly persons who live alone. Write a letter to the editor of 'The New India News' making people aware of the authorities to guarantee that such attacks do not occur. **(7 marks)**

Q5. A) You attended a webinar hosted by your favourite writer. Write a diary entry describing the event and the speaker. **(4 marks)**

OR

B) You were a member of a team of students campaigning against the spread of smoking in your city. Make a diary entry describing your participation and success achieved in your mission. **(4 marks)**

SECTION C: GRAMMAR

Q6. In the following passage, one word has been edited. Identify the error and correct it and write both the error and correction in the blanks. (5 marks)

Passage	Error	Correction
Gandhiji's elder brother always wear	[a] _____	_____
an golden bangle on his arm. Once he got	[b] _____	_____
Into the debt. He didn't know what to do about it.	[c] _____	_____
At last he thought to clip several bit out of his	[d] _____	_____
bangle and sell that.	[e] _____	_____

Q7. Below you can see a set of instructions for getting a book issued from the library. Use them to complete the paragraph that follows by filling in the blanks. (2 marks)

- Select the required book from the shelves.
- Give the book along with the library ticket at the counter.
- The librarian mentions the date of return on the book.
- Show the book to the checker at the gate.

For getting a book issued from the library, first of all **(a)** _____ from the library shelves. Then it **(b)** _____ the library ticket at the counter. The **(c)** _____ librarian on the book. while leaving the library **(d)** _____ at the gate.

Q8. Complete the passage given below using the correct form of verb given in brackets. (3 marks)

Medi Leaks, a website that (A) (allow) stakeholders to register complaints and put out irregularities in healthcare. It(B) (launch) in the capital yesterday. The website,(C) (inspire) by Wikileaks, (D) (allow) whistle-blowers to (E) (post) information, anonymously. This (F) (check) by a team of volunteers before being shared on the portal.

SECTION D: LITERATURE

Q9. Read the following extracts given below answer the questions that follow. (2*3=6 marks)

A) Then they praised him, soft and low,
Called him worthy to be loved.
Truest friend and noblest foe;
Yet she neither spoke nor moved.

- i. Why is she neither moving nor speaking?**
- ii. Which literary device has been used in this stanza?**

B) The pumpkins are gone,
The tomatoes withered,
Yet the woman carries on her head.

- i. State the condition of the place. What led to this condition?**
- ii. What is the woman carrying on her head?**

C) Her voice among the aisles
incite the timid prayer
of the minutest cricket,
The most unworthy flower.

- i. Identify the poet and the poem.**
- ii. what is the poet trying to convey in the above lines?**

Q10. Answer any 5 of the following questions in 40-50 words each.

(2×5= 10 marks)

- a. Hardship makes brothers of us all. Explain this statement in context to the story 'Children of India'.
- b. Why were Ada and Noelia looked after by their grandmother? What was unusual about the way she looked after the children?
- c. How did Swaminathan try to make his father change his mind?
- d. Why did the bearded man want to kill the King? What made him change his plan?
- e. Why do you think all the elders were present in the Last class?
- f. 'And the farmers lived entirely on hope'. Clarify what living on hope means. How were the farmers living on hope?

Q11. Answer any 1 of the following questions in 80-100 words.

(4×1= 4 marks)

a. Write about the importance of empathy and compassion in an individual's life citing instances from the story 'Three Questions'.

Or

b. "...Courage is everything, strength and age are not important." Express your views on this statement made by Swaminathan's father.



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SAMPLE PAPER

SUBJECT: HINDI
CLASS: VIII

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सामान्य निर्देश

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए-

- (1) प्रश्नपत्र में दो खंड हैं- खंड 'अ' और 'ब' ।
- (2) अ में उपप्रश्नों सहित वस्तुपरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- (3) खंड 'ब' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, आंतरिक विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं।
- (4) निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए।
- (5) यथासंभव दोनों खंडों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमशः लिखिए।

खण्ड- 'अ' (वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

प्रश्न1- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (अंक-2X5=10)

मानव समाज का विकास चार चरणों में हुआ है-1 पाषाण युग 2 ताम्र युग 3 कांस्य युग लौह युग। किसी युग विशेष में जिस धातु का सर्वाधिक उपयोग किया गया, उसी के आधार पर उस युग का नामकरण कर दिया गया। प्रारंभ में शिकार करने तथा फल इत्यादि तोड़ने के लिए मनुष्य पत्थरों का उपयोग करता था, अतः उस युग को पाषाण युग कहा गया। फिर मनुष्य ने ताँबे के हथियार बनाने प्रारंभ किए, अतः उस युग को ताम्र युग नाम दिया गया। जिस युग में काँसे के हथियार अधिक बनाए गए, उसे कांस्य युग कहा गया। आज सर्वाधिक प्रयोग लोह का किया जाता है, अतः इस युग का लौह युग की संज्ञा दी गई है।

पाषाण युग से आज लौह युग तक मनुष्य ने बहुत प्रगति की है। प्रगति के साथ मनुष्य सुविधाभोगी होता जाता है, अतः उसकी आवश्यकताएँ भी बढ़ती जाती हैं। आवश्यकता में

वृद्धि मनुष्य को सतत परिश्रम सूझबूझ और अनवरत खोज की प्रेरणा देती है। मनुष्य को आज तक की प्रगति इन्हीं आवश्यकताओं में वृद्धि का परिणाम है।

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा चरण मानव समाज के विकास से संबंधित नहीं है

- क) ताम्र युग
- ख) स्वर्ण युग
- ग) पाषाण युग
- घ) तौह युग

2. लोह युग का नामकरण किस आधार पर किया गया?

- क) लोहे का व्यापार अधिक होता रहा होगा
- ख) लोहे का उपयोग सबसे अधिक किया गया होगा।
- ग) खानों में लोहा अधिक निकाला गया होगा
- घ) लोग लोहे का सामान अधिक खरीदते होंगे

3. पाषाण युग के नामकरण का आधार था?

- क) उस युग में लोग पत्थरों के मकान बनाते थे
- ख) उस युग में लोग पत्थरों की पूजा करते थे
- ग) शिकार तथा फल आदि तोड़ने के लिए उस युग में लोग पत्थरों का उपयोग अधिक करते थे
- घ) उस युग में लोग युद्धों में पत्थरों से एक-दूसरे को मारते थे

4. आवश्यकता में वृद्धि मनुष्य को किस बात की प्रेरणा नहीं देती?

- क) सतत परिश्रम
- ख) अनवरत खोज की प्रेरणा
- ग) सूझबूझ
- घ) एक-दूसरे के साथ मिलकर रहना

5. 'अनवरत खोज' में अनवरत है-

- क) अव्यय
- ख) संज्ञा
- ग) विशेषण
- घ) प्रविशेषण

2. सफलता चाहने वाले मनुष्य का प्रथम कर्तव्य यह देखना है कि उसकी रुचि किन कार्यों की ओर अधिक है। यह बात गलत है कि हर कोई मनुष्य हर एक काम कर सकता है। लार्ड वेस्टरफील्ड स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्तियों के काम को अनावश्यक समझते थे और केवल परिश्रम को ही सफलता का आधार मानते थे। इसी सिद्धांत के अनुसार उन्होंने अपने बेटे स्टेनहोप को जो सुस्त ढीला-ढाला, असावधान था, सत्पुरुष बनाने का प्रयास किया। वर्षों परिश्रम करने के बाद भी लड़का ज्यों का त्यों रहा और जीवन-भर योग्य न बन सका। स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्तियों को जानना कठिन भी नहीं है। बचपन के कामों को देखकर बताया जा सकता है, कि बच्चा किस प्रकार का मनुष्य होगा। प्रायः यह संभावना प्रबल होती है, कि छोटी आयु में कविता करने वाला कवि, सेना बनाकर चलने सेनापति, भुट्टे चुराने वाला चोर-डाकू, पुर्जे कसने वाला मैकेनिक और विज्ञान में रुचि रखने वाला वैज्ञानिक बनेगा। जब यह बात विदित हो जाए कि बच्चे की रुचि किस काम की ओर है, तब यह करना चाहिए कि उसे उसी विषय की उँची शिक्षा दिलाई जाए। उँची शिक्षा प्राप्त करके मनुष्य अपने काम-धंधे में कम परिश्रम से अधिक सफल हो सकता है। जिनके काम-धंधे का पूर्ण प्रतिबिंब बचपन में नहीं दिखता, अपवाद ही हैं। प्रत्येक मनुष्य में एक विशेष कार्य को अच्छी तरह करने की शक्ति होती है। वह बड़ी दृढ़ और उत्कृष्ट होती है। वह देर तक नहीं छिपती। उसी के अनुकूल व्यवसाय चुनने से ही सफलता मिलती है। जीवन में यदि आपने सही कार्यक्षेत्र चुन लिया तो समझ लीजिए कि बहुत बड़ा काम कर लिया।

(1) लार्ड वेस्टरफील्ड का क्या सिद्धांत था ?

(i) परिश्रम ही सफलता का आधार है। (ii) कविता करने वाला कवि होगा

(iii) मनुष्य एक काम कर सकता है (iv) सेना बनाकर चलने वाला सेनापति होता है

(ख) स्टेनहोप के विषय में कौन सी बात सही नहीं है ?

(i) वह सुस्त ढीला-ढाला, असावधान था

(ii) वह बड़ा होकर सत्पुरुष बन गया।

(iii) वह जीवन-भर योग्य न बना।

(iv) पिता ने अपने सिद्धांत का स्टेनहोप पर परीक्षण किया।

(ग) बालक आगे चलकर कैसा मनुष्य बनेगा इसका अनुमान कैसे लगाया जा सकता है?

(i) उसके बचपन के कार्यों को (ii) उसकी चाल को देखकर

(iii) उसकी बातों को सुनकर (iv) उसके पढ़ने को देखकर

(घ) सही कार्यक्षेत्र चुनने के क्या लाभ हैं ?

(i) मनुष्य को अपने कार्यों में सफलता मिलती है।

(ii) मनुष्य अपने कार्यों में सफल नहीं होता।

(iii) मनुष्य अपने व्यवसाय को चुन लेता है।

(iv) सभी विकल्प सही हैं।

(ङ) निम्नलिखित कथन और कारण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। तत्पश्चात् नीचे दिए विकल्पों में से उचित विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर लिखिए।

कथन(A) : सफलता चाहने वाले मनुष्य को अपनी रुचि के कार्यों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करनी चाहिए।

कारण (R): उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी कार्यक्षेत्र में सफल हो सकता है।

1. कथन (A) सही है , कारण (R) गलत है।
2. कथन (A) गलत है , कारण (R) सही है।
3. कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता।
4. कथन (A) (R) और कारण (A) (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

प्रश्न3- निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से भाषा के आधार पर किन्हीं तीन के उचित विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए। (अंक-1X3=3)

1. हिंदी भाषा किस लिपि में लिखी जाती है ?
क) देवनागरी लिपि
ख) खरोष्ठी लिपि
ग) ब्राह्मी लिपि
घ) महाजनी लिपि
2. बोली का क्षेत्र भाषा की अपेक्षा होता है।
क) व्यापक
ख) सीमित
ग) पाँच गुना
घ) चार गुना
3. रामचरितमानस' के रचनाकार हैं-
क) विद्यापति
ख) तुलसीदास
ग) वाल्मीकि
घ) सूरदास

4. रोमन लिपि का प्रयोग किस भाषा के लिए नहीं होता है?

- क) जर्मन
- ख) कुल्लुई
- ग) फ्रेंच
- घ) स्पेनिश

प्रश्न4- निम्नलिखित सर्वनाम शब्दों के किन्हीं तीन के उचित विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए।

(अंक-1X3=3)

1. वह कौन है? जो पड़ा रो रहा है- वाक्य में किस सर्वनाम का उदाहरण है?

- क) निश्चयवाचक
- ख) संबंधवाचक
- ग) प्रश्नवाचक
- घ) अनिश्चयवाचक

2. मुझे भी छात्रवृत्ति मिलती थी' वाक्य में सर्वनाम का कौन सा भेद है?

- क) पुरुषवाचक
- ख) निजवाचक
- ग) निश्चयवाचक
- घ) प्रश्नवाचक

3. निम्न शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम नहीं है

- क) किससे
- ख) किसमें
- ग) जिनसे
- घ) किसी ने

4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में सर्वनाम का अशुद्ध प्रयोग हुआ है।

- क) वह स्वयं यहाँ नहीं आना चाहती।
ख) आपके आग्रह पर मैं दिल्ली जा सकता
ग) मैं तेरे को एक घड़ी दूंगा।
घ) मुझे इस बैठक की सूचना नहीं थी।

प्रश्न5- निम्नलिखित संज्ञा शब्दों में किन्हीं तीन के उचित विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए।

(अंक-1X3=3)

1. निम्न शब्दों में से जातिवाचक संज्ञा नहीं है ?

- क) शैशव
ख) लोहा
ग) लकड़ी
घ) पुस्तक

2. 'सुख' शब्द में कौन सी संज्ञा है?

- क) व्यक्तिवाचक
ख) भाववाचक
ग) जातिवाचक
घ) द्रव्यवाचक

3. 'मनुष्य' शब्द में संज्ञा बताइए।

- क) भाववाचक
ख) जातिवाचक
ग) व्यक्तिवाचक
घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

4. सुरेश ने कहा, मनोज अब बूढ़ा हो चुका है। वाक्य में भाववाचक संज्ञा बताइए।

- क) मनोज

ख) अब

ग) बूढ़ा

घ) सुरेश

प्रश्न5- निम्नलिखित उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय शब्दों में किन्हीं तीन के उचित विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए।

(अंक-1X3=3)

1. छलिया, पठनीय और कहानी में कौन सा प्रत्यय निहित है?

क) इया, ईय, आनी

ख) इत, ल, आवट

ग) इला, वाला, ईला

घ) ईला, वाला, इक

2. खिलाड़ी, गमनीय शब्द में कौन सा प्रत्यय प्रयुक्त है?

क) आड़ी, ईय

ख) तार, तर

ग) वत, हर

घ) ईला, नी

3. 'आगमन' शब्द में उपसर्ग निहित है —

क) आ

ख) अ

ग) आग

घ) मन

4. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द में 'ब' उपसर्ग है?

क) बदबू

- ख) बदौलत
- ग) बदनाम
- घ) बदहजमी

प्रश्न6- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के शब्द विचार के आधार पर किन्हीं तीन के उचित विकल्प चुनकर उत्तर दीजिए। (अंक-1X3=3)

1.संस्कृत के ऐसे शब्द जिन्हें हम ज्यों-का-त्यों प्रयोग में लाते हैं, कहलाते हैं?

- क) तत्सम
- ख) तद्भव
- ग) देशज
- घ) विदेशज

2.नीचे दिये गए विकल्पों में से तद्भव शब्द का चयन कीजिए?

- क) बैंक
- ख) मुँह
- ग) मर्म
- घ) प्रलाप

3.निम्न में से कौन-सा शब्द तत्सम नहीं है?

- क) घृत
- ख) अतिन
- ग) दुग्ध
- घ) आँसू

4.निम्नलिखित शब्द समूहों में से विदेशज शब्द का उदाहरण है?

- क) औजार, चिड़िया
- ख) तेंदुआ, जूता

ग) रोड़ा, बुलबुल

घ) एहसान, कमाल

7. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (अंक-1X5=5)

बस सचमुच चल पड़ी और हमें लगा कि यह गांधीजी के असहयोग और सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलनों के वक्त अवश्य जवान रही होगी। उसे ट्रेनिंग मिल चुकी थी। हर हिस्सा दूसरे से असहयोग कर रहा था। पूरी बस सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के दौर से गुजर रही थी। सीट का बॉडी से असहयोग चल रहा था। कभी लगता सीट बॉडी को छोड़कर आगे निकल गई है। कभी लगता कि सीट को छोड़कर बॉडी आगे भागी जा रही है। आठ-दस मील चलने पर सारे भेदभाव मिट गए। यह समझ में नहीं आता था कि सीट पर हम बैठे हैं या सीट हम पर बैठी है।

1. बस को असहयोग की ट्रेनिंग कब मिली होगी?

क) गाँधीजी के आंदोलनों के वक्त

ख) दो महीने पहले

ग) स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में

घ) कुछ वर्ष पूर्व

2. गाँधीजी ने कौन-से आंदोलन चलाए थे?

(क) असहयोग आंदोलन

(ख) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन

(ग) 'क' और 'ख' दोनों

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

3. सीट और बॉडी के सारे भेदभाव कब मिट गए?

(क) जब बस आठ-दस मील चली

(ख) सीट पर बैठने पर

(ग) असहयोग के कारण

(घ) क्योंकि सीट को छोड़कर बाँडी आगे भागी जा रही थी।

4. सीट का असहयोग किससे चल रहा था?

(क) बाँडी से

(ग) टायर से

(ख) इंजन से

(घ) यात्रियों से

5. 'असहयोग' शब्द का विलोम शब्द है-

क) सहयोग

ख) विरोध

ग) अवरोध

घ) नष्ट

8. निम्नलिखित पदयांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (अंक-1X4=4)

हम दीवानों की क्या हस्ती, हैं आज यहाँ, कल वहाँ चले,

मस्ती का आलम साथ चला,

हम धूल उड़ाते जहाँ चले।

आए बनकर उल्लास अभी,

आँसू बनकर बह चले अभी,

सब कहते ही रह गए, अरे,

तुम कैसे आए, कहाँ चले?

किस ओर चले! यह मत पूछो, चलना है,

बस इसलिए चले, जग से उसका कुछ लिए चले,

जग को अपना कुछ दिए चले।

दो बात कही दो बात सुनी,
कुछ हँसे और फिर कुछ रोए ।
छककर सुख-दुख के घूँटों को हम एक भाव से पिए चले।

1. दीवानों की सुख और दुःख में कैसी स्थिति रहती है।

- क) दीवाने सुख में बहुत सुखी हो जाते हैं
- ख) दीवाने दुःख सहन नहीं कर पाते
- ग) दीवाने अपने सुखों की परवाह नहीं करते
- घ) दीवाने सुख-दुःख को समान भाव से लेते हैं

2. कवि के अनुसार कैसा जीवन अच्छा होता है ?

- क) हर समय पढ़ते रहना
- ख) बंधनहीन
- ग) वैभवपूर्ण
- घ) गरीबी का जीवन

3. दीवानों के जाने पर लोग दुःखी क्यों होते हैं ?

- क) क्योंकि वे दूसरों को पीड़ा देते हैं
- ख) क्योंकि थोड़े समय में ही ये लोग सबसे आत्मीयता बना लेते हैं
- ग) लोग अपने स्वार्थवश दुःखी होते हैं
- घ) उनके दुःखी होने का कारण निश्चित नहीं है

4. सुख और दुख किस प्रकार के शब्द हैं

- क) पर्यायवाची शब्द
- ख) विलोम शब्द
- ग) अनेकार्थी शब्द
- घ) मुहावरा

खंड 'ब' (वर्णनात्मक)

9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (अंक-3X2=6)

क) मशीनी युग ने कितने ही हाथ काट दिए हैं।"-इस पंक्ति में लेखक ने किस व्यथा की ओर संकेत किया है?

ख) आठ-दस वर्ष के बाद मामा के गाँव जाकर लेखक ने कौन-सा परिवर्तन देखा?

ग) लेखक तथा मित्रों की किस मजबूरी ने उन्हें इस 'डाकिन' बस से यात्रा करने को विवश किया?

10. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (अंक-3X2=6)

क) "अब अपना और पराया क्या?" से क्या तात्पर्य है?(दीवानो की हस्ती')

ख) दीवानों के जीवन का क्या उद्देश्य हो सकता है? अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

ग) चिड़िया चोंच में तिनका दबाकर उड़ने की तैयारी में क्यों है? वह तिनकों का क्या करती होगी? लिखिए।

11. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 80 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए-

(अंक-1X5=5)

1. विद्यार्थी जीवन

संकेत बिंदू

1. जीवन की आधारशिला
2. विद्यार्थी के गुण
3. आज का विद्यार्थी
4. देश के निर्माण में विद्यार्थी की भूमिका

2. आलस्य : सबसे बड़ा शत्रु

संकेत बिंदू

1. अपनी सफलता के प्रति आशंकित रहना

2. प्रयत्न एवं उत्साह से जी चुराना
3. आलस्य मानव के पतन का सबसे बड़ा कारण
4. आलसी व्यक्ति भाग्यवादी

3. विद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता

संकेत बिंदू

1. शिक्षा का वास्तविक उद्देश्य
2. वर्तमान स्थिति
3. कारण
4. निवारण

12. आपके पिता जी ने एक नया घर बनवाया है। गृह-प्रवेश के अवसर पर वे एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर रहे हैं। इस अवसर पर अपने मित्र को आमंत्रित करते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए।

अथवा

आपके भाई साहब का विवाह तय हो गया है। विवाह समारोह में आमंत्रित करते हुए अपने चचेरे भाई अमित को एक पत्र लिखिए। (5)

13. 'रक्षक' हेलमेट बनाने वाली-कंपनी' की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

अथवा

उत्तर प्रदेश पर्यटन निगम पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ाना चाहता है। उसके लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए। (4)



SUBJECT: SANSKRIT
CLASS: VIII

MAX. MARKS: 60
DURATION: 2.5 Hr

निर्देशाः - अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।

- प्रतिखण्डम् उत्तराणि पृथक् प्रदत्तायाम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लेखनीयानि।
- प्रत्येकं खण्डम् अधिकृत्य उत्तराणि क्रमेण लेखनीयानि।
- प्रश्नसङ्ख्या प्रश्नपत्रानुसारेण लेखनीया।
- प्रश्नपत्रे उत्तराणि न लेखनीयानि।
- खण्डनाम अपि लेखनीयम्।

'क' भागः - अपठितावबोधनम् 10 अङ्काः

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत

10

पुरा सर्वे जनाः नीतिधर्मपरायणाः आसन्। तेषां कृते चरित्रमेव सर्वोपरि आसीत्। सर्वे समाजस्य सुव्यवस्थायै नियमान् पालयन्ति स्म। परं यदा नरैः नियमान् उल्लंघ्य व्यवहारम् आरब्धम् तदा प्रभृति एव भ्रष्टाचारस्य जन्म अभवत्। भ्रष्टाचारस्य मूले लोभस्य प्रवृत्तिः। लोभः च अनन्तकः व्याधिः। धनलोभिनः जनाः कस्यचित् लघुतरम् अपि कार्यं विना किमपि स्वीकृत्य न कुर्वन्ति। अन्यान् च भ्रष्टाचाराय प्रेरयन्ति। इत्थम् भ्रष्टाचारः शनैः शनैः प्रसरति। सम्पूर्णं राष्ट्रं अधोगतिम् प्राप्नोति। भ्रष्टाचारस्य निराकरणं भाषणेषु न अस्ति। लोभस्य विकारस्य दूरकरणाय प्रयतनीयम् येन भ्रष्टाचारस्य अन्तः भवेत्।

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्) -

- जनाः समाजस्य नियमान् किमर्थं पालयन्ति?
- लोभस्य प्रवृत्तिः कस्य मूले भवति?
- अनन्तकः व्याधिः कः ?

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन लिखत (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

- धनलोभिनः जनाः किम् कुर्वन्ति?
- भ्रष्टाचारस्य अन्तः कथं भविष्यति?
- नीतिधर्मपरायणाः जनानां कृते किं सर्वोपरि आसीत्?

इ. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।

ई. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

- पुरा सर्वे जनाः नीतिधर्मपरायणाः आसन्' इत्यत्र वाक्ये कर्तापदम् किम् अस्ति ?
(क) पुरा (ख) जनाः (ग) आसन् (घ) नीतिधर्मपरायणाः
- 'सम्पूर्णं राष्ट्रम्' इत्यत्र विशेषणपदं किम्?

(क) राष्ट्रम् (ख) सम्पूर्ण (ग) सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रम्(घ) राष्ट्रः

(iii) ' भ्रष्टाचारस्य निराकरणं भाषणेषु न अस्ति। ' इत्यत्र क्रियापदम् किम् अस्ति ?

(क) भ्रष्टाचारस्य (ख) निराकरणं (ग) अस्ति (घ) भाषणेषु

(iv) ' दीर्घतरम् ' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं गद्यांशे प्रयुक्तम् ?

(क) भ्रष्टाचारस्य (ख) लघुतरम् (ग) अस्ति (घ) भाषणेषु

'ख' भागः - रचनात्मक कार्यम् 10 अङ्काः

2. पितरम् प्रति रूप्यकयाचनार्थं पत्र लेखनम्

चिन्मयः छात्रावासः, कुरुक्षेत्रम्
दिनाङ्कः : X.X.2023

आदरणीयाः पितृमहाभागाः

(i)_____ प्रणामाः,

अहम् अत्र (ii)_____ अस्मि। आशा अस्ति तत्रापि कुशलं भवेत्। मम प्रथमसत्रीया (iii)_____ अद्यैव समाप्ता। मम उत्तरपत्राणि (iv)_____ अभवन्। परीक्षाफलं सप्ताहानन्तरम् आगमिष्यति। विद्यालयेन एकस्याः (v)_____ आयोजनं कृतम्। वयम् । (vi)_____ द्रष्टुम् अमृतसरनगरं गमिष्यामः। चत्वारः (vii)_____ चापि अस्माभिः सह गमिष्यन्ति। एतदर्थं (viii)_____ रुपयकाणां पञ्चशतम् प्रेषयतु भवान्। मातृचरणयोः मम (ix)_____ कथनीयाः। अनुजाय स्नेहराशिः।

भवदीयः (x)_____

सौरभः

मञ्जूषा - कृपया, शोभनानि, सकुशलः, प्रणामाः, प्रियपुत्रः, सादरम्, शैक्षिकयात्रायाः, अध्यापकाः, परीक्षा, स्वर्णमन्दिरम् ।

3 प्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया त्रीणि वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

3



मञ्जूषा- उल्लूकः, खगाः, वर्तकः, तरति, तीरे, भ्रमराः, पुरुषः, सरोवरे, पुष्पाणि, मत्स्याः

अथवा

मञ्जूषाप्रदत्तशब्दानां साहाय्येन निम्नलिखितं विषयम् अधिकृत्य न्यूनातिन्यूनं पञ्चभिः संस्कृतवाक्यैः । एकम् अनुच्छेदं लिखत "डिजीभारतम् "

मञ्जूषा - आधुनिकम्, अनुप्रयोगाः, संगणकस्य, प्रयोगम्, डेबिटकार्डम्, धनस्य, इ-समाचारपत्राणि, पुस्तकानि, जनाः, कुर्वन्ति ।

4 - मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया अधोलिखितं संवादं पूर्यत -

2

राजेशः - मित्र! त्वं कुत्र----- ?

रचिता - अहं----- लिखामि ।

कविता - त्वं किम्----- पठसि ?

रचिता - अहं----- पठामि ।

कविता- तत् पुस्तकं कीदृशम् अस्ति ?

रचिता - एतत् पुस्तकं बहु ज्ञानप्रदम् अस्ति ।

मञ्जूषा - टिप्पणीपुस्तके, संस्कृतपुस्तकम्, लिखसि, पुस्तकम्

अथवा

मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया अधोलिखितां कथां पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत ।

2

एकस्मिन् वने ---1--- बकः च निवसतः स्म। तयोः मित्रता आसीत्। एकदा प्रातः श्रृगालः बकम् अवदत्- " मित्र! श्वः त्वं मया सह भोजनं कुरु। श्रृगालस्य निमन्त्रणेन बकः प्रसन्नः अभवत्। अग्रिमे दिने सः भोजनाय श्रृगालस्य निवासम् अगच्छत्। कुटिलस्वभावः श्रृगालः -----2--- बकाय क्षीरोदनम् अयच्छत्। बकम् अवदत् च:- " मित्र! अस्मिन् पात्रे आवाम् अधुना सहैव -----3---। भोजनकाले बकस्य चञ्चुः स्थालीतः -----4--- समर्था न अभवत्। अतः बकः केवलं क्षीरोदनम् अपश्यत्। श्रृगालः तु सर्वं क्षीरोदनम् अभक्षयत्। श्रृगालेन वञ्चितः बकः अचिन्तयत्- "यथा अनेन मया सह व्यवहारः कृतः तथा अहम् अपि तेन सह व्यवहरिष्यामि " इति ।

मञ्जूषा - भोजनग्रहणे, स्थाल्यां, खादावः, , श्रृगालः,

'ग' भागः - अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् - 20 अङ्काः

5. वर्णविच्छेदम् - वर्णसंयोजनम् निर्देशानुसारम् कुरुत -

2

क. वर्णविच्छेदम् कुरुत =

(i) त् + --- + त् + --- + अ = तत्र

ख. वर्णसंयोजनम् कुरुत

(iii) भ् + ओ + ज् + अ + प् + अ + त् + र् + ए =

6. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु सन्धिं सन्धिच्छेदं वा कुरुत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

4

(i) अधुना क्रयार्थम् अनुप्रयुक्ताः सन्ति ।

(ii) शालिनी ग्रीष्म + अवकाशे तत्र आगच्छति ।

(iii) पठन + अर्थम् संगणकस्य प्रयोगम् भवति ।

(iv) समुद्रम् गत्वा नद्याः भवन्त्यपेयाः ।

(v) सहसा + एव कार्यालये एका गोष्ठी निर्धारिता ।

7. उचितं विकल्पं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत - (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

2

(i) गृहम् --- विना रिक्तम् भवति ।

(क) सुताः (ख) सुते (ग) सुताम् (घ) सुतां

(ii) शालिनी --- सह गच्छति ।

(क) माला (ख) मालाम् (ग) मालया (घ) मालायाः

(iii) छात्रः --- प्रति गच्छति ।

(क) अध्यापकः (ख) अध्यापकस्य (ग) अध्यापकम् (घ) अध्यापकेन

8. उचितविकल्पेन रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

3

(i) अत्र --- वसामः ।

(क) अहं (ख) माम् (ग) वयं (घ) मयि

(ii) --- वाणी न मे श्रुता ।

(क) बिलम् (ख) बिलाय (ग) बिलस्य (घ) बिलेन

(iii) अध्यायकः --- उत्तरपत्राणि यच्छति ।

(क) अहं (ख) मम (ग) मत् (घ) मह्यम्

(iv) एषः चिकित्सकः --- एव पश्यति ।

(क) यूयम् (ख) त्वाम् (ग) त्वं (घ) त्वया

9. उचितविकल्पेन रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

3

(i) किं त्वं अपि संस्कृतं

- (क) पठतु (ख) अपठम् (ग) पठिष्यन्ति (घ) पठसि
(ii) यूयम् सदैव पुरतः --- ।
(क) चल (ख) चलन्ति (ग) चलत (घ) चलामः
(iii) अद्य सर्वत्र डिजिटल चर्चा ---- ।
(क) अस्ति (ख) स्तः (ग) सन्ति (घ) अस्मि
(iv) सिंहः तत्र --- ।
(क) आसीत् (ख) आस्ताम् (ग) आसन् (घ) अस्मि

10 - अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा उचितम् उत्तरं विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) 3

- (i) बिले प्रविश्य सः मे भोजनं भविष्यति ।
(क) प्र + विश् + तुमुन् (ख) प्र + विश् + क्त्वा (ग) प्र + विश् + ल्यप् (घ) प्रविश् + शत्
(ii) भ्राता त्वं किम् ज्ञा + तुमुन् इच्छति ।
(क) ज्ञातुम् (ख) ज्ञातुम् (ग) गयातुम् (घ) ज्ञातुमुन्
(iii) पूजागृहम् गत्वा दीपं प्रज्वालयति ।
(क) ग + तुमुन् (ख) गम् + क्त्वा (ग) गम + त्वा (घ) गम् + क्त्वा
(iv) बालकः मुखं प्र + क्षाल् + ल्यप् गच्छति ।
(क) प्रक्षालय (ख) प्रक्षलय (ग) प्रक्षाल्य (घ) प्रक्षालयप्

11. उचिताव्ययपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्) 3

मञ्जूषा - इतस्ततः, ह्यः, कदापि, खलु,

1. सः -----विद्यालये आसीत् ।
2. सिंहः ---- 'भ्रमति ।
3. अत्र ---- सिंहः अस्ति ।
4. ----- पुत्रपुत्रीयोः भेदः न करणीयः ।

'घ' भागः - पठितावबोधनम् 20 अङ्काः

12. अधोलिखित गद्यांश पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत - 5

अद्य सम्पूर्णविश्वे "डिजिटलइण्डिया" इत्यस्य चर्चा श्रूयते। अस्य पदस्य कः भावः इति मनसि जिज्ञासा उत्पद्यते। कालपरिवर्तनेन सह मानवस्य आवश्यकताऽपि परिवर्तते। प्राचीनकाले ज्ञानस्य आदान-प्रदानं मौखिकम् आसीत्, विद्या च श्रुतिपरम्परया गृह्यते स्म। अनन्तरं तालपत्रोपरि भोजपत्रोपरि च लेखनकार्यम् आरब्धम्।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत। (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

- (क) मनसि का उत्पद्यते?
(ख) लेखनकार्यं कुत्र आरब्धम्?
(ग) अद्य कुत्र "डिजिटलइण्डिया" इत्यस्य चर्चा श्रूयते ?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। (केवलं प्रश्न-एकम्)

- (क) प्राचीनकाले विद्या कथं गृह्यते स्म?
(ख) प्राचीनकाले मौखिकं किम् आसीत्?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत । (केवल प्रश्नद्वयम्)

- (क) ' समस्तसंसारे ' इति अर्थे अत्र किम् पदं प्रयुक्तम् ?
(ख) डिजिटल-इण्डिया ' अत्र किम् विशेष्यपदं प्रयुक्तम् ?
(ग) विद्या च श्रुतिपरम्परया गृह्यते ' वाक्ये अव्ययपदं किम् ?

13. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत

4

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।
यत्रैताः न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः॥

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत (केवलं प्रश्न-एकम्)

(क) यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, तत्र के रमन्ते?

(ख) यत्र नार्यस्तु न पूज्यन्ते, तत्र काः अफलाः भवन्ति?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत (केवल प्रश्न - एकम्)

(क) कुत्र क्रियाः अफलाः भवन्ति?

(ख) देवताः कुत्र रमन्ते?

III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत। (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(क) 'यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते' इत्यत्र क्रियापदं किम्?

(ख) 'रमन्ते तत्र देवताः' इत्यत्र कर्तृपदं किम्?

14. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

4

“ शालिनी ग्रीष्मावकाशे पितृगृहम् आगच्छति।

सर्वे प्रसन्नमनसा तस्याः स्वागतं कुर्वन्ति परं तस्याः भ्रातृजाया उदासीना इव दृश्यते ”

शालिनी - भ्रातृजाये ! चिन्तिता इव प्रतीयसे, सर्व कुशलं खलु ?

माला - आम् शालिनि! कुशलिनी अहम्। त्वदर्थं किम् आनयानि, शीतलपेयं चायं वा ?

शालिनी - अधुना तु किमपि न वाञ्छामि । रात्रौ सर्वैः सह भोजनमेव करिष्यामि ।

माला - (भोजनकालेऽपि मालायाः मनोदशा स्वस्था न प्रतीयते स्म परं सा मुखेन किमपि नोक्तवती)

राकेश :- भगिनि शालिनि ! दिष्ट्या त्वं समागता । अद्य मम कार्यालये एका महत्त्वपूर्णा गोष्ठी सहस्रैव निश्चिता । अद्यैव

मालायाः चिकित्सिकया सह मेलनस्य समयः निर्धारितः त्वं मालया सह चिकित्सिकां प्रति गच्छ, तस्याः

परामर्शानुसारं यद्विधेयं तद् सम्पादय ।

शालिनी- किमभवत्? भ्रातृजायायाः स्वास्थ्यं समीचीनं नास्ति ? अहं तु ह्यः प्रभृति पश्यामि सा स्वस्था न प्रतिभाति इति प्रतीयते स्म ।

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत (केवलं प्रश्न-एकम्)

(i) सर्व कुशलं खलु इति का पृच्छति ?

(ii) शालिनी कदा पितृगृहम् आगच्छति?

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्न-एकम्)

(i) कार्यालये का निश्चिता ?

(ii) माला शालिनीम् पेयार्थम् किं पृच्छति ?

इ. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत। (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(i) ' सभा ' इति अर्थे गद्यांशे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम् ?

(ii) ' स्वास्थ्यं समीचीनं ' अत्र विशेषणपदं किम् अस्ति ?

(iii) अहं तु ह्यः प्रभृति पश्यामि ' पश्यामि इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम् ?

15. रेखाङ्कित - पदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

4

(i) चञ्चलः वृक्षम् उपगम्य अपृच्छत्।

(ii) व्याघ्रः लोमशिकायै निखिलां कथां न्यवेदयत्।

(iii) व्याघ्रः नद्याः जलेन व्याथस्य पिपासामशमयत् ।

(iv) वयम् उपचारार्थम् चिकित्सालयम् गच्छामः ।

(v) एषा गुहा स्वामिनः सदा आह्वानम् करोति ।

(vi) शृगालः बिले प्रविशति ।

16. मञ्जूषातः समुचितपदानि चित्वा अधोलिखित-श्लोकस्य अन्वयं पूरयत -

2

साहित्यसङ्गीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुःपुच्छविषाणहीनः।

तृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमानः तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनाम्।।

अन्वय - साहित्य सङ्गीत (i) (जनः) पुच्छविषाणहीनः साक्षात् (ii)(एव) (अस्ति)। सः - (iii) ----- न

खादन् अपि जीवमानः (अस्ति) तस्य (iv)..... पशूनाम् परमम् अस्ति।

मञ्जूषा – तृणं , भागधेयं, कलाविहीनः, पशुः

17. अधोलिखितपदानां कृते मञ्जूषात् समानपदानि चित्वा लिखत- (केवलं चत्वारि)

2

मञ्जूषा :- प्राप्य , जीवितः, लोभिनः, रहितः , अवगुणाः।

1. दोषाः -----
- 2 विहीनः -----
- 3 लुब्धस्य -----
- 4 जीवमानः -----
- 5 आसाद्य -----

MID TERM



Session: 2024-25
MID TERM- SAMPLE PAPER

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
CLASS: VIII

MAX. MARKS: 60
DURATION: 2 ½ Hr

General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A-E.
2. Section A has 12 MCQ's carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 6 questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 3 questions carrying 03 marks each.
5. Section D has 3 questions carrying 05 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment (04 marks) with subparts of the values of 1, 2 and 1 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 1 question of 5 marks, 1 question of 3 marks and 2 questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2 marks question of Section E.

SECTION A

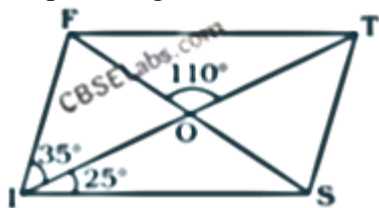
Q. No	Questions	Marks
Q1	Find the product of additive inverse and multiplicative inverse of $\frac{1}{7}$. a. 1 b. -1 c. 0 d. 7	1
Q2.	Find the cube roots of 8×125 . a. 5 b. 10 c. 20 d. 27	1
Q3.	Anika has a farm land which is triangular in shape. What is the sum of all the exterior angles taken in an order of the farm land? a. 180° b. 270° c. 90° d. 360°	1
Q4.	Identify the Quadrilateral whose all sides are equal, opposite angles are equal and the diagonals bisect each other at-right angles a. Parallelogram b. Trapezium c. Rectangle d. Rhombus	1
Q5.	What is the maximum numbers of solutions of a linear equation in one variable? a. 5 b. 1 c. 0 d. 2	1
Q6.	If a die is thrown in the air, the probability of getting even numbers is: a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{6}$ c. $\frac{1}{3}$ d. $\frac{2}{3}$	1

Q7.	The rational number which is equal to its negative is..... a. 5 b. 1 c.0 d. 2	1
Q8.	Find the cube of $\frac{4}{5}$. a. $\frac{16}{25}$ b. 1 c.0 d. $\frac{64}{125}$	1
Q9.	What will be the unit digit of the squares of the number 7899? a. 5 b. 1 c.0 d. 9	1
Q10	Find the sum of first 30 odd natural numbers. a. 300 b. 30 c.90 d. 900	1
Q11	A coin is tossed 200 times and head appeared 120 times. Find the probability of getting a head in this experiment. a. $\frac{2}{5}$ b. 1 c.0 d. $\frac{3}{5}$	1
Q12	How many natural numbers lie between 38^2 and 39^2 ? a. 65 b. 71 c.76 d. 90	1

SECTION B

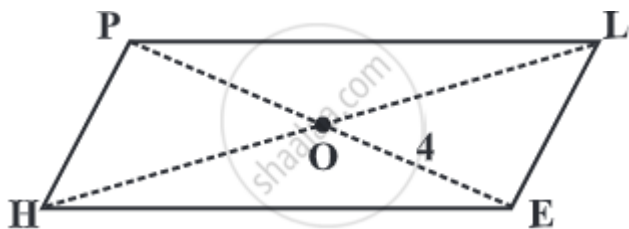
Q13.	The marks scored by 20 students in a test are given below: 54, 42, 68, 56, 62, 71, 78, 51, 72, 53, 44, 58, 47, 64, 41, 57, 89, 53, 84, 57. Complete the following frequency table:	2																		
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>(Marks in class intervals)</th> <th>Tally marks</th> <th>Frequency (No. of children)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>40-50</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-60</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-70</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>70-80</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>80-90</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			(Marks in class intervals)	Tally marks	Frequency (No. of children)	40-50			50-60			60-70			70-80			80-90		
(Marks in class intervals)	Tally marks	Frequency (No. of children)																		
40-50																				
50-60																				
60-70																				
70-80																				
80-90																				
Q14.	Find the square roots of the 1764 by the Prime Factorisation Method. Or Find the square root of 42.25 by long division method.	2																		
Q15.	Verify the property $x \times (y \times z) = (x \times y) \times z$ of rational numbers by using $x = 1, y = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $z = \frac{1}{4}$	2																		
Q16.	The volume of a cube is 9261 m^3 . Find the side of the cube.	2																		
Q17.	The interior angle of a regular polygon is 156° . Find the number of sides of the polygon	2																		
Q18.	A $117\frac{1}{3}\text{m}$ long rope is cut into equal pieces measuring $7\frac{1}{3}\text{m}$ each. How many such small pieces are these? Or By what numbers should we multiply $-\frac{15}{20}$ so that the product may be $-\frac{5}{7}$?	2																		
SECTION C																				
Q19.	Draw a pie chart of the data given below. The time spent by a child in this pandemic during a day(in hours)	3																		

Q20. In parallelogram FIST, Find $\angle SFT$, $\angle OST$ and $\angle STO$.



Or

HELP is a parallelogram, given $OE=4$ cm, $HP = 5$ cm and HL is 5 cm more than PE . Find OH and LE .



Q21. The quantity of petrol filled in a car and the cost of petrol are given in the following table:

Petrol (litres)	10	15	20	25
Cost (₹)	500	750	1000	1250

Draw the linear graph of above data.

SECTION D

Q22. a) Find the smallest square number divisible by each of the numbers 8, 9 and 10.
 b) A farmer wants to plough his square field of side 150m. How much area will he have to plough?

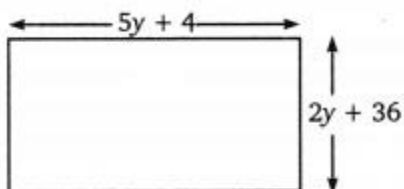
Q23. a) Solve : $\frac{3x}{4} - \frac{7}{4} = 5x + 12$
 b) Solve: $5(x - 1) - 2(x+8) = 0$

OR

a) Solve:

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

b) For what value of y is the perimeter of shape 220 cm?



Q24.	PQRS is a parallelogram whose diagonals bisect each other at O. If $\angle SPO=40^\circ$, $\angle QPO=35^\circ$ and $\angle ROS=65^\circ$. Find (i) $\angle PQQ$ (ii) $\angle OSR$ (iii) $\angle PRQ$ (iv) $\angle RQS$	2 + 3
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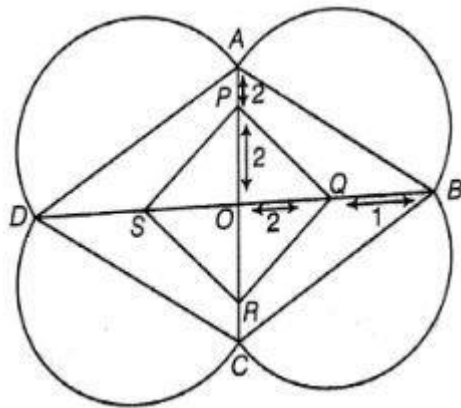
SECTION E

Q 25.	Four friends had a competition to see how far they could hop on one foot. The table given shows the distance covered by each.	4
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Name	Distance covered (in km)
Seema	$\frac{1}{25}$
Nancy	$\frac{1}{32}$
Megha	$\frac{1}{40}$
Soni	$\frac{1}{20}$

i)	How farther did Soni hop than Nancy?	1
ii)	Who covered less distance? OR Who walked farther?	2
iii)	What is the total distance covered by Seema and Megha?	1

Q.26	A Rangoli has been drawn on a floor of a house. ABCD and PQRS both are in the shape of a rhombus.	
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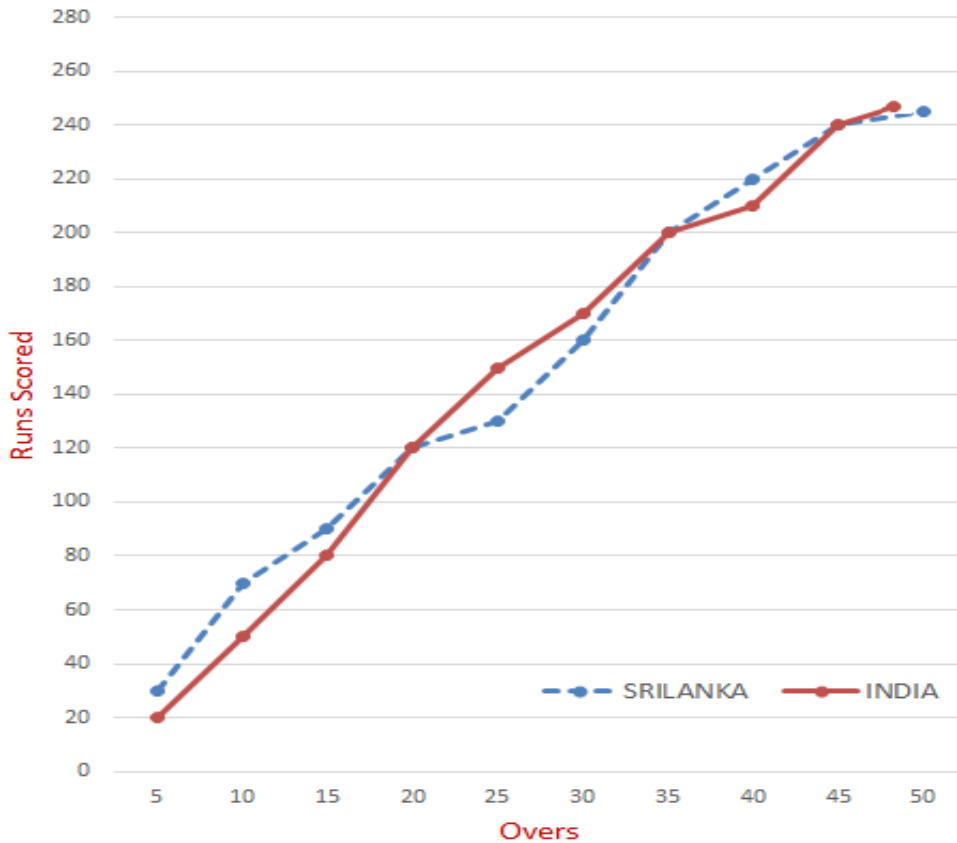
i)	The diagonals of the rhombus bisect each other at _____ angle.	1
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ii)	Find the length of the diameter AB of semi-circle OR If $\angle ABO = 45^\circ$, Find DCO	2
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iii)	The length of diagonal BD is _____.	1
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An one day international cricket match was held between India & Sri Lanka on 6th July 2019. The graphical representation of the proceedings of the match with a nail biting finish was as follows.

ODI Cricket match between India & Sri Lanka



i)	In how many time(s) both the team scored equal runs with same number of overs bowled ?	1
----	--	---

ii)	How many runs were scored by the teams in the last 20 overs by Sri Lanka and India? OR Who wins the match ? justify	2
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iii)	Which team did have more steady approach for scoring of runs? A. India B. Sri Lanka C. Both the team did have nearly the same approach.	1
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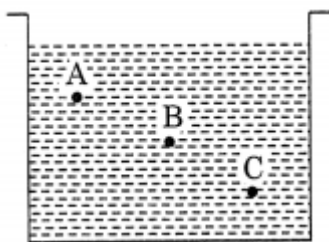
General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper comprises four sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 26 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section-A - question no. 1 to 10 - all questions and parts thereof are of one mark each. These questions contain multiple choice questions (MCQs) and assertion - reason type questions.
- (iii) Section-B - question no. 11 to 15 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- (iv) Section-C - question no. 16 to 21 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- (v) Section-D - question no. 22 to 24 are source-based/case-based questions carrying 4 marks each with sub-parts.
- (vi) Section-E - question no. 25 to 26 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student must attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (viii) Wherever necessary, neat, and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.

SECTION-A

(1X10=10)

1. Which of the following is not a kharif crop?
(a) Paddy (b) Maize (c) Groundnut (d) Peas
2. Rabi crops are sown in
(a) March, April (b) May, June (c) October, November (d) Any time
3. Which one is a disease due to the presence of protozoa?
(a) Typhoid (b) Malaria (c) AIDS (d) TB
4. Conversion of sugar to alcohol is carried out by the process called
(a) Fixation (b) Budding (c) Vaccination (d) Fermentation
5. During dry weather, while combing hair, sometimes we experience hair flying apart. The force responsible for this is
(a) force of gravity (b) force of friction (c) electrostatic force (d) magnetic force
6. A container is filled with water as shown in the given figure. Which of the following statements is correct about pressure of water?



- (a) Pressure at A > Pressure at B > Pressure at C
 (b) Pressure at A = Pressure at B = Pressure at C
 (c) Pressure at A < Pressure at B > Pressure at C
 (d) Pressure at A < Pressure at B < Pressure at C
7. The process of conversion of wood into coal is called
 (a) carbonization (b) catagenesis (c) carboniferous (d) none of these
8. Which chemical is used in the rubbing surface provided for matchsticks?
 (a) Sulphur (b) Gold (c) Red phosphorus (d) White phosphorus

For question numbers 9 to 10, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below

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

9. **Assertion:** We often see that small children are easily able to pull a suitcase fitted with wheels.
Reason: The rolling of wheel is not able to reduce friction.

10. **Assertion:** Water can be used to extinguish fire caused by electric short circuit.
Reason: Water is good conductor of electricity.

SECTION-B

11. Give any two advantages of levelling? (2)
12. (a) Ria thought of making curd. For this, she took lukewarm milk, mixed some curd into it and stir well. She kept the mixture in fridge. Next day she observed that curd was not set. Can you tell why the curd did not set? (1)
 (b) What is Pasteurization? (1)
13. A body exerts a force of 1000 N on an area of 25 m². Calculate the pressure being applied by the body on the given area. (2)
14. Name two products that you obtain from the destructive distillation of coal. What is the residue left in this process? Give one main use of this residue. (2)
15. Define antibiotics. How is it different from antibodies?

SECTION-C

16. (a) 60 kg of fuel was completely burnt for an experiment. The amount of heat energy was found to be 1,80,000 kJ. Calculate the calorific value of the fuel. (2)
 (b) Why is sodium kept immersed in kerosene? (1)

17. (a) Why is it easier to move the box already in motion than to get it started? (1)
 (b) What are the two factors on which the force of friction depends? (2)

OR

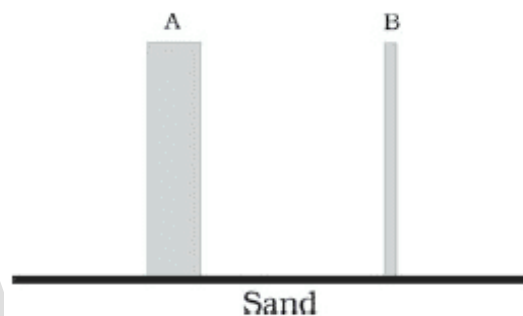
- (a) We use ball bearings between the hub and axle of ceiling fan and bicycles. Why? (1)
 (b) What do you mean by fluid friction? How can fluid friction be reduced? (2)

18. What is irrigation? Name & explain the two main methods of irrigation. (3)

OR

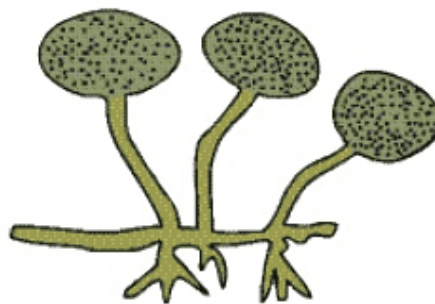
What do you mean by weeding? Why the process of weeding necessary? Give any two examples of weedicides. (3)

19. (a) Two rods of same height and equal length have different thickness. They are held vertically on the surface of sand as shown in the given figure. Which one of them will sink more and why? (2)



- (b) Why water comes out more slowly from an upstairs tap than from a similar tap downstairs? (1)

20. Observe the given figure and answer the following questions:



- (a) Name the micro-organisms and the group to which it belongs. (2)
 (b) Name the food item on which the organism grows. (1)

OR

On Rahul's birthday, his mother prepared many dishes for him. After having their meal, they found that many food items were left over. Rahul's mother kept these leftovers in a air-tight container and refrigerate them.

- (a) What is food preservation? (1)
 (b) What will happen to the food if it is not refrigerated? (1)
 (c) What is the role of refrigeration in food preservation method? (1)

21. Complete the story. (0.5 x 6=3)

About 300 million years ago the earth had dense (a) _____ in low lying wetland areas. Due to natural processes, like (b) _____, these forests got buried under the (c) _____. As more (d) _____ deposited over them, they were compressed. Under high (e) _____ and high

(f) _____, dead plants got slowly converted into coal.

SECTION-D

22. Anna is a young farmer who wants to improve her crop production. She's been reading about modern agricultural practices and is eager to implement them on her farm. Let's explore Anna's journey and her decisions related to crop production.

- (a) Anna has heard about the practice of crop rotation. What is the primary benefit of crop rotation in agriculture? (1)
- (b) Anna has a problem with weeds in her field. What practice can she adopt to control weed growth without harming her crops? (1)
- (c) What distinguishes organic farming from conventional farming? (1)
- (d) Anna decides to use organic fertilizers on her crops. What is a common example of an organic fertilizer? (1)

OR

To improve her soil's structure, Anna decides to add organic matter. What is the primary purpose of adding organic matter to the soil? (1)

23. Raman is a young inventor who is working on a project to create a new type of skateboard. He wants to minimize friction between the skateboard's wheels and the ground to make it faster and more efficient. Let's explore his ideas and experiments:

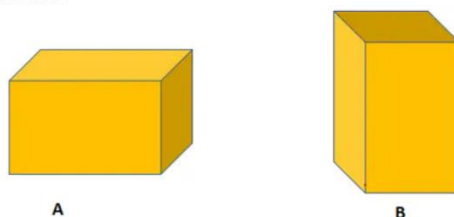
- (a) How does Raman's invention affect the skateboard's performance? (1)
- (b) Define Friction. (1)
- (c) Which type of friction does Raman aim to minimize with his invention? (1)
- (d) Raman's skateboard wheels have a special coating that reduces friction. What could this coating be made of? (1)

24. Lucy is a student studying the chapter on microorganisms in her science class. She decided to investigate the role of microorganisms in different situations. Let's explore her findings:

- (a) While investigating a pond, Lucy noticed slimy, green growth on the surface of the water. What type of microorganisms are most likely responsible for this growth? (1)
- (b) Lucy conducted an experiment by leaving a glass of milk on the kitchen counter. After some time, the milk turned sour and formed curd. What microorganisms are involved in this process? (1)
- (c) During her research, Lucy learned that microorganisms like bacteria play a crucial role in the nitrogen cycle. What is the specific function of these bacteria in the nitrogen cycle? (1)
- (d) In her research, Lucy learned about the importance of pasteurization in the food industry. Who is credited with the discovery of pasteurization to kill harmful microorganisms in food and beverages? (1)

SECTION-E

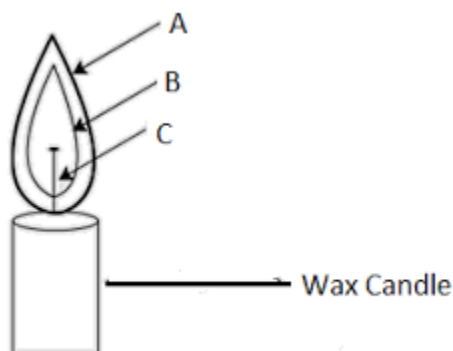
25. (a) What is pressure? What is the relation of pressure with area on which it is applied? (2)
(b) Why shoulder bags are provided with broad straps and not thin straps? (1)
(c) A brick is kept in two different ways on a table as shown below. The pressure exerted by the brick on the table will be: (2)



- (a) maximum in which case?
(b) minimum in which case?
State the reason for both the cases.

OR

- (a) Name the following: (2)
(i) the force which tends to slow down objects or keep them from moving.
(ii) the force with which the charged body attracts an uncharged body.
(b) Define Atmospheric Pressure. (1)
(c) Why do the pillars holding the track of metro trains have a broader base? (2)
26. Lisa is a curious student studying the chapter on "Combustion and Flame." She has decided to conduct an experiment involving a candle flame to better understand the concepts related to combustion.
Here A- Outermost Zone, B-Middle Zone, and C-Innermost Zone.



- (a) Which part of candle flame is hottest and why? (1)
(b) Identify the zone and the colour of flame where incomplete combustion takes place? (1)
(c) Which zone is also known as dark zone and why? (1)
(d) Which gas is produced due to incomplete combustion of fuel? (1)
(e) What is ignition temperature? (1)

NKVBGS



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Session: 2024-25

SAMPLE PAPER

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VIII

MARKS: 60

DURATION: 2.5 Hr

General Instructions:

- 1. Read all questions carefully.
- 2. There are internal choices in questions.
- 3. There are a total of 30 questions.
- 4. Paper is divided into following sections with varying set of questions:
 - SECTION A - OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS Q. No. 1-16 (1 mark each)
 - SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION Q. No. 17-21 (2 marks each)
 - SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS Q. No. 22-25 (3 marks each)
 - SECTION D - CASE BASED QUESTIONS Q. No. 26 and 27 (4 marks each)
 - SECTION E - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS Q. No. 28 and 29 (5 marks each)
 - SECTION F - MAP WORK (4 Marks)

1. Which emperor blessed the Mutiny? (1)

- (a) Mir Zafar
- (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (c) Bhakt Khan
- (d) None of these

2. When did the King of Nepal finally take over as the head of government? (1)

- (a) February, 2002
- (b) February, 2005
- (c) February, 2007
- (d) April, 2003

3. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha? (1)

- (a) Prime Minister of India

(b) President of India

(c) Vice-President of India

(d) None of these

4. Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution? (1)

(a) Judiciary

(b) Government

(c) Executive

(b) Legislative

5. The resources whose quantities are known, named as (1)

(a) potential resources

(b) actual resources

(c) stock

(d) all of these

6. Growers of woad in Europe saw crop as competition to their earnings. (1)

(a) tea

(b) rubber

(c) indigo

(d) coffee

7. Which of the following are Fundamental Rights? (1)

(a) Right to equality

(b) Right to freedom

(c) Right against exploitation

(d) All of these

8. What do you mean by periodize? (1)

(a) Study the period.

(b) Categorise the event.

(c) Collaborate the events.

(d) Memorise the event

9. Resources drawn from nature and used without much modification are called (1)

(a) Human made resources

- (b) Natural resources
- (c) Cultural resources
- (d) none

10 A few physical factors that determine the use of land are given below. Pick out the one that is not a physical factor (1)

- (a) Availability of capital
- (b) Minerals and Availability of Water
- (c) Topography and Soil
- (d) Climate

11. Assertion(A)-: The Company had become the Diwan, but it still saw itself primarily as a trader.

Reason(R)-: The effort was to increase the revenue as much as it could and buy fine cotton and silk cloth as cheaply as possible. (1)

Choose the correct option:

- 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.
- e) Both A and R are false

12. Assertion (A)- Soil is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the earth.

Reason (R)-The right mix of salt and organic matter make the soil fertile. (1)

Choose the correct option:

- 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.
- e) Both A and R are false

13. Assertion (A)-At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New Delhi. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.

Reason (R)-In India, we have an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts. (1)

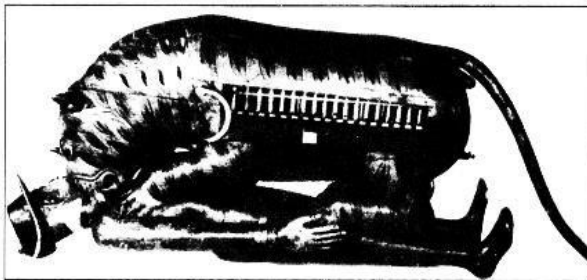
Choose the correct option:

- 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.
- e) Both A and R are false

14. Who was the Governor-General of India when the Permanent Settlement was introduced?

- a) Dalhousie (1)
- b) Canning
- c) Cornwallis
- d) Warren Hastings

15. Who possessed the mechanical toy in the picture? (1)



- a) Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore, possessed the toy.
- b) British power shown on above picture.
- c) Hayder Ali, the ruler of Mysore, possessed the toy.
- d) None the above

16. An individual can go to the Supreme Court to appeal to appeal against the judgement of the:

- (1)
- a) Lok Adalats
 - b) Nyaya Panchayats
 - c) High court
 - d) District Court

SECTION -B

17. Why did the British preserve official documents? (2)

18. Write down the basic principles of sustainable development. (2)

19. Write a brief note on terrace farming and intercropping (2)

OR

Why is land considered an important resource?

20. How does the Indian Constitution mandate the Indian State to be secular? (2)

21. What is meant by the concept of separation of power with the help of example? (2)

SECTION -C

22. Explain briefly the classification of resources on the basis of their distribution. (3)

23. What were the after effects of the revolt of 1857 on India? (3)

OR

Describe the causes of the revolt of 1857 .

24. Why does a democratic country need a Constitution? (3)

25. What is resources conservation? Suggest two ways of conserving resources. (3)

SECTION -D

26. How can we stop soil degradation? (5)

OR

What are the main factors responsible for soil degradation?

27. What are the role of Judiciary? (5)

SECTION-E

28. On the basis of source below answer the questions mentioned below:

The final wave of annexations occurred under Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856. He devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would "lapse", that is, become part of Company territory. One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine: Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).

Choose the appropriate answer:

28.1 Who was the Governor-General during the period of 1848 to 1856? (1)

a) Hasting b) Clive c) Dalhousies d) Wellesley

28.2 What was Doctrine of Lapse? (1)

- a) A policy under which territory of Indian ruler will be annexed by company in the absence of Female Heir.
- b) A policy under which territory of Indian ruler will be annexed by company in the absence of male Heir.

- c) Type of tax paid to the company by Indian Ruler.
- d) It was a trade concession.

28.3 Which Kingdoms were annexed under the policy of doctrine of lapse? (1)

- a) Jhansi, Satara, Hyderabad
- b) Jhansi, Satara, Awadh.
- c) Awadh, Hyderabad, Mysore
- d) Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur

28.4 What does Lapse mean? (1)

- a) Freedom of the State
- b) Annexation of the state
- c) Partial annexation
- d) Only army will be under the control of company

29 On the basis of source below answer the questions mentioned below:

Over the year, India has developed its own unique concept of secularism that fundamentally different from the parallel western concept of secularism. In India, it basically western connotes tolerance towards all religions, while in the West it emphasizes a strict separation of religion and State. Indian secularism allows the idea of state-supported religious reform where the India Constitution bans practices such marriage, religious taboos and untouchability. Secularism in India refers to the equal treatment of religions by the state. On the other hand, secularism in other democratic countries refers to the complete separation of religion and state.

Choose the appropriate answer:

29.1 Secularism is different from other democratic countries, as (1)

- a) The Indian states can intervene in religious affairs.
- b) The Indian states cannot intervene in religious affairs.
- c) India is the only secular country in the world.
- d) None of these

29.2 Which of the following statements is true regarding Indian Secularism? (1)

- a) Indian Secularism is anti-religious.
- b) India has promoted religious freedom and equality.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these

29.3 What do you mean by the word 'secularism' and purpose of secularism? (2)

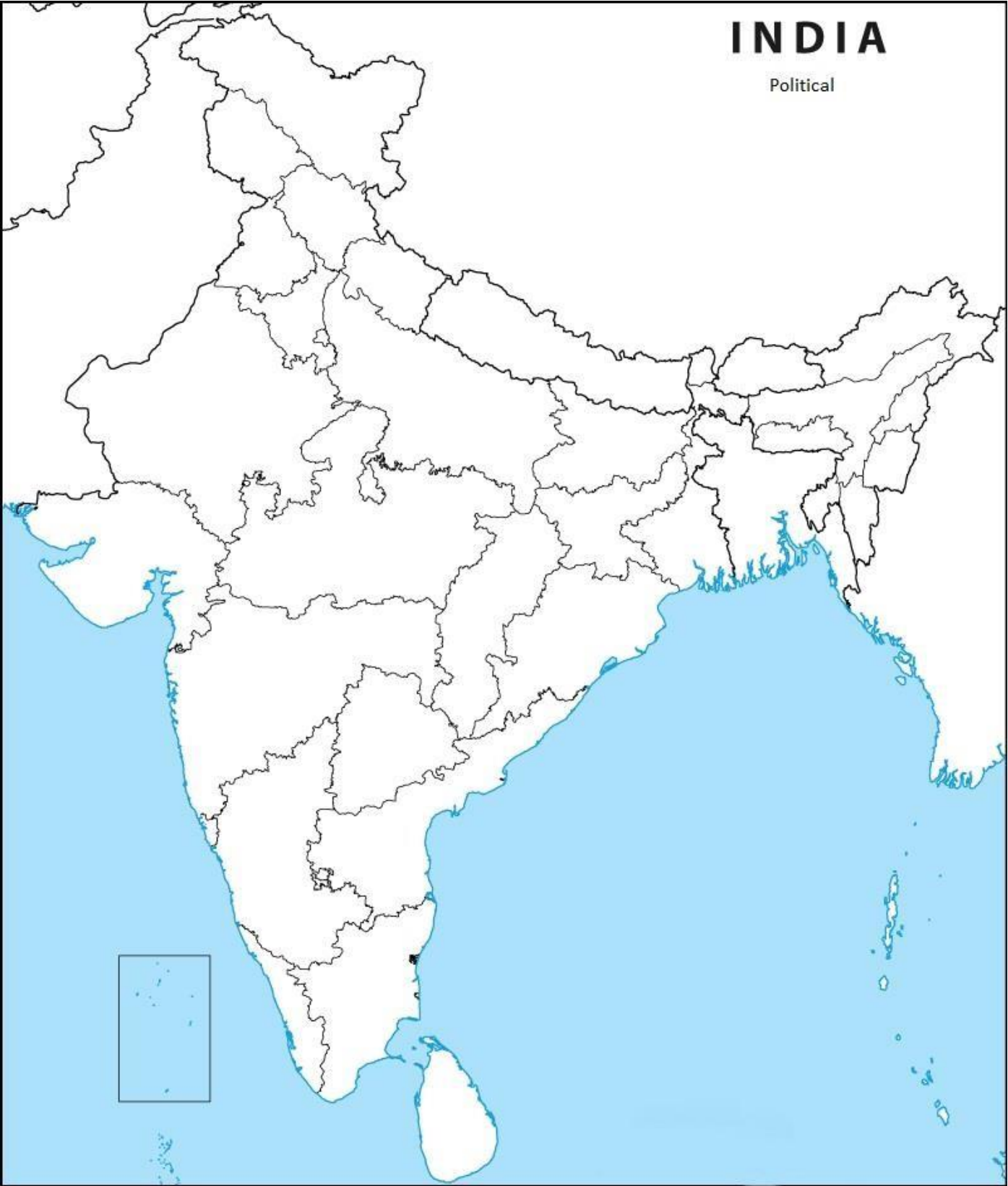
SECTION E - MAP BASED QUESTION

Q.30. Locate the following on given map of India (1X4)

- i) Calcutta
- ii) Benaras
- iii) Two important centre of revolt of 1857

INDIA

Political



MID TERM