

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 08 - ENGLISH

VIII ENGLISH

Time Allowed: 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. Velu scratched his head and sighed. I'll do it for now, he thought, until I find a better job. What was that? [1]
 - a) Cleaner
 - b) Servent
 - c) Hotel boy
 - d) Ragpicker
2. Who was Jaya in the plot, **Children at work**? [1]
 - a) A rag picker
 - b) A porter
 - c) A domestic help
 - d) A sweeper
3. How did Velu feel about reaching Chennai Central? [1]
 - a) Enraged
 - b) Delighted
 - c) Thrilled
 - d) Miserable
4. Why did Velu travel without a ticket to Chennai? [1]
 - a) Just for fun
 - b) His ticket was lost
 - c) He had no money
 - d) He had a travel pass
5. In the text **The Tsunami**, what was Sanjeev's occupation? [1]
 - a) He was a teacher
 - b) He was a doctor
 - c) He was a policeman
 - d) He was a sailor
6. As discussed in the text **The Tsunami**, why did Ignacious's wife wake him up at six in the morning? [1]
 - a) Because she saw the waves
 - b) Because she felt an earthquake
 - c) Because she felt water around her
 - d) Because she had a nightmare
7. In the text **The Tsunami**, how did Tilly Smith realize that a tsunami was about to hit Thailand? [1]
 - a) Remembering a literature lesson
 - b) Remembering a history lesson
 - c) Remembering a geography lesson
 - d) Remembering a science lesson
8. According to many people, what do animals possess, as discussed in the text **The Tsunami**? [1]
 - a) A sense of selfishness
 - b) Fifth sense

- c) Sixth sense
d) A loving heart
9. According to the text **The Tsunami**, when did the tsunami hit Thailand? [1]
a) 25 December 2004
b) 27 December 2004
c) 26 December 2004
d) 26 December 2005
10. Why did the elephants run for higher ground before the tsunami hit the coasts of Sri Lanka, in **The Tsunami**? [1]
a) To chase other animals
b) To free themselves
c) To protect themselves
d) To save the people
11. What is another word for **shelter** from the text **The Tsunami**? [1]
a) Resort
b) Surge
c) Refuge
d) Archipelago
12. According to the religious leaders, who were the cause of all the misery in the world, discussed in **Glimpses of the Past**? [1]
a) Women
b) Men
c) Children
d) British officials
13. What was sent from one village to another to tell men about their required service for their emperor in the prose **Glimpses of the Past**? [1]
a) Clothes
b) Chapaties
c) Crops
d) Letters
14. Who was Tipu Sultan? [1]
a) King of Hyderabad
b) Farmer of Mysore
c) Ruler of Mysore
d) Soldier of Mysore
15. What was circulated among the Indian soldiers as a message to be united against the British as discussed in the text **Glimpses of the Past**? [1]
a) Lotus flowers
b) Clothes
c) Weapons
d) Chapaties
16. According to the prose **Glimpses of the Past**, education in India was carried out in which languages? [1]
a) Persian and Sanskrit
b) Bengali and Sanskrit
c) English and Persian
d) Hindi and Persian
17. The text titled **Glimpses of Past** has been represented in which form? [1]
a) Textual representation
b) Pictorial representation
c) Audio-visual representation
d) Audio representation
18. According to the prose **Glimpses of the Past**, who started newspapers? [1]
a) Macaulay
b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

28. The poet clearly understood that cities are developed in close proximity to _____. **[1]**
(Geography lesson)
- a) Rivers
b) Deserts
c) Forests
d) Mountains
29. What did the poet infer about cities as the jet ascended in the sky? **(Geography lesson)** **[1]**
- a) Cities had developed near rivers
b) Cities were polluted
c) Cities had good network of roads
d) Cities had many high rise buildings
30. How did the city appear when viewed from the ground? **(Geography lesson)** **[1]**
- a) Beautiful
b) Haphazard
c) Well planned
d) Densely populated
31. _____ looked haphazard on the ground. **(Geography lesson)** **[1]**
- a) The hills
b) The city
c) The flowing rivers
d) The mountains
32. Men built _____ around the city. **(Geography lesson)** **[1]**
- a) Walls
b) Airports
c) Adventure parks
d) Gardens
33. Macavity's eyebrows were _____. **[1]**
- a) Thick
b) Superficially lined
c) Missing
d) Deeply lined
34. What was Macavity also known as? **[1]**
- a) Hidden paw
b) Hidden eyes
c) Mystery paws
d) Secret paws
35. Macavity made movements like a _____. **[1]**
- a) Crocodile
b) Butterfly
c) Snake
d) Tortoise
36. What kind of whiskers did Macavity possess? **[1]**
- a) Uncombed
b) Wheatish
c) Curly
d) Tidy
37. What kind of eyes did Macavity possess? **[1]**
- a) Bold
b) Beautiful
c) Dreamy
d) Sunken
38. Change voice: You kill a snake **[1]**
- a) a snake is killed by you
b) a snake killed by you
c) a snake is being Killed by you
d) a snake is been killed by you
39. Change voice: Reena is doing her work **[1]**

a) none of these

b) her work is done by Reena

c) her work was done by Reena

d) her work is being done by Reena

40. What is the plural of mouse?

[1]

a) mouses

b) mouses

c) mice

d) mices

परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय-4, रावतभाटा
वर्णात्मक परीक्षा-2020

कक्षा-आठवीं पूर्णांक-40
विषय-हिन्दी समय-90 मिनट

प्रश्न.1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

अब सब लोग नल पर टूट पड़े। यहाँ भी घमासान मची कि क्या मजाल जो एक बूँद पानी भी किसी के बर्तन में आ सके। ठूसम-ठास किसी बालटी पर पतीला और पतीले पर लोटा और भगोने और डोंगे। पहले तो धक्के चले। फिर कुहनियाँ और उसके बाद बरतन। फौरन बड़े भाइयों, बहनों, मामुओं और दमदार मौसियों, फूफियों की कुमक भेजी गई, फौज़ मैदान में हथियार फेंककर पीठ दिखा गई।

- क. पाठ के लेखक का नाम लिखिए। 1
ख. नल पर घमासान क्यों मची थी। 1
ग. कुमक का अर्थ क्या है? 1
घ. धक्के और कुहनियाँ क्यों चलीं? 1
ङ. भाइयों, बहनों, मामुओं और दमदार मौसियों की कुमक क्यों भेजी गई? 1

प्रश्न2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- 3x5=15

- क. तलवार का महत्व होता है म्यान का नहीं- उक्त उदाहरण से कबीर क्या कहना चाहते हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए
ख. कबीर घास की निंदा करने से क्यों मना करते हैं?
ग. कबीर के दोहों को साखी क्यों कहा जाता है?
घ. कामचोर कहानी क्या संदेश देती है?
ङ. बच्चों के ऊधम मचाने के कारण घर की क्या दुर्दशा हुई?
च. भरा-पूरा परिवार कैसे सुखद बन सकता है और कैसे दुखद?

प्रश्न3 घरेलू नौकरों को हटाने की बात किन-किन परिस्थितियों में उठ सकती है। 5

प्रश्न4. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को शुद्ध हिन्दी में लिखिए- 5

ग्यान, जीभि, पाऊँ, गारी, आँखि

प्रश्न5. नीचे दिए गए उपसर्ग जोड़कर दो-दो नए शब्द बनाइए- 5

प्र, आ, भर, बद, बे

प्रश्न6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

- क. पहला वेद कौन-सा है? 1
ख. अर्थशास्त्र किसकी रचना है? 1
ग. भगवद्गीता में कितने श्लोक हैं? 1
घ. प्राचीन भारत के दो महाकाव्य कौन-कौन से हैं? 1
ङ. चरक किसके दरबार में राजवैद्य थे? 1

CLASS 08 - MATHEMATICS

VIII MATHEMATICS

Time Allowed: 40 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

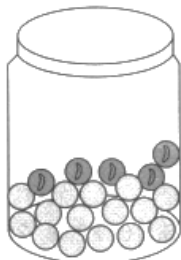
All questions are compulsory

This paper contain 40 multiple choice questions.

1. The colour of refrigerators preferred by people living in a locality are shown by the following pictograph. How many people choose red colour? **[1]**

colour	Number of people - 10 people
Blue	
Green	
Red	
White	

- a) 20 b) 30
- c) 40 d) 10
2. The range of the data 30, 61, 55, 56, 60, 20, 26, 46, 28, 56 is: **[1]**
- a) 30 b) 61
- c) 26 d) 41
3. Numbers 1 to 20 are written on twenty separate slips (one number on one slip) kept in a box and mixed well. One slip is chosen from the box without looking into it. What is the probability of getting a number less than 15? **[1]**
- a) $\frac{7}{10}$ b) none of these
- c) $\frac{1}{10}$ d) $\frac{1}{5}$
4. When a die is thrown, list the outcomes of an event of getting a number greater than 5. **[1]**
- a) None of these b) 1, 3, 5
- c) 2, 4, 6 d) 6
5. A glass jar contains 6 red, 5 green, 4 blue and 5 yellow marbles of the same size. Hari takes out a marble from the jar at random. What is the probability that the chosen marble is of red colour? **[1]**



- a) $\frac{2}{5}$ b) $\frac{7}{10}$

c) $\frac{4}{5}$

d) $\frac{3}{10}$

6. A bag has 4 red balls and 6 yellow balls. A ball is drawn from the bag without looking into the bag. Find the probability of getting a red ball. [1]

a) $\frac{1}{5}$

b) $\frac{3}{5}$

c) None of these

d) $\frac{2}{5}$

7. Which type of data can be represented by histogram? [1]

a) Continuous data

b) None of these

c) Ungrouped data

d) Grouped data

8. In an experiment of tossing a coin once, what is the probability of getting a head? [1]

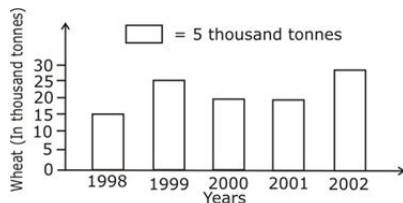
a) $\frac{1}{2}$

b) 1

c) 0

d) None of these

9. Bar graph given below shows the amount of wheat purchased by government during the Year 1998-2002. What is the amount of wheat purchased in 2002? [1]



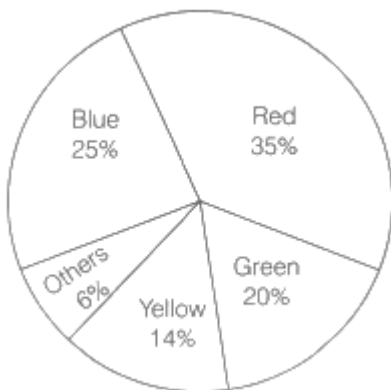
a) None of these

b) 20

c) 10

d) 30

10. Students of a class voted for their favourite colour and a pie chart was prepared based on the data collected. [1]



Which of the following is a reasonable conclusion for the given data?

a) $\frac{1}{20}$ th student voted for blue colour

b) Green is the least popular colour

c) Number of students liking together yellow and green colours is approximately the same as those for red colour

d) The number of students who voted for red colour, is two times the number of students who voted for yellow colour

11. Tally marks are used to find: [1]

a) upper limit

b) frequency






c) class intervals

d) range

12. Total number of outcomes, when a ball is drawn from a bag which contains 3 red, 5 black and 4 blue balls, is: [1]

- a) 8
- b) 12
- c) 7
- d) 9

13. The colour of refrigerators preferred by people living in a locality are shown by the following pictograph. How many people choose blue colour ? [1]

colour	Number of people  - 10 people
Blue	
Green	
Red	
White	

- a) 40
- b) 20
- c) 10
- d) 30

14. Which of the following is a perfect square number? [1]

- A. 225
- B. 224
- C. 200
- D. 300

- a) C
- b) B
- c) D
- d) A

15. Which one of the following is a perfect square number? [1]

- a) 144
- b) 220
- c) 343
- d) 125

16. Without doing any calculation, find the numbers which are surely perfect squares. [1]

- a) 2657
- b) 2673
- c) 2025
- d) 2688

17. Find the perfect square numbers between 100 and 130. [1]

- a) 116
- b) 121
- c) 125
- d) 118

18. Find the perfect square numbers between 90 and 100. [1]

- a) 95
- b) No number
- c) 96
- d) 98

19. The square of 39 is- [1]

- a) 1521
- b) none of these
- c) 378
- d) 1500

20. Without doing any calculation, find the numbers which are surely perfect squares. Estimate its square root. [1]

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

CLASS 08 - SCIENCE

VIII SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. Read the following statements : [1]
 - i) Natural gas is easy to be transported through pipes.
 - ii) It occurs below the surface of petroleum deposits.

a) statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong	b) statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
c) both are correct	d) both are wrong
2. Excessive use of coal & petroleum may lead to : [1]

a) acid rain	b) greenhouse effect
c) energy crisis	d) all of these
3. Fossil fuels are : [1]

a) formed naturally	b) non combustible
c) formed artificially	d) renewable resource
4. Read the following statements : [1]
 - i) Coal is a mineral of plant origin.
 - ii) Process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called condensation.

a) statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong	b) statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
c) both are correct	d) both are wrong
5. Petroleum is a mixture of : [1]

a) oxygen, sulphur and carbon	b) oxygen and nitrogen
c) carbon and hydrogen	d) hydrocarbons
6. Match the following : [1]
 - i) Petroleum gas.....a) cattle dung
 - ii) Coke.....b) domestic fuel
 - iii) Coal gas.....c) conversion of wood to carbon
 - iv) Biogas.....d) used in metal extraction
 - v) Carbonisation.....e) an industrial fuel

a) i.b,ii.d,iii.e, iv.a, v.c	b) i.c,ii.e,iii.d, iv.a, v.b
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- c) nucleus
d) cell wall
26. Read the following statements : [1]
 i) Cell wall is made up of living material.
 ii) Cell wall allows substances to pass freely.
 a) both are wrong
 b) statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
 c) both are correct
 d) statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
27. Read the following pairs of examples of organisms: [1]
 The pair that belongs to the group prokaryotes is _____.
 a) moss and sponge
 b) bacteria and blue-green alga
 c) yeast and Amoeba
 d) penicillium and Spirogyra
28. Plants lack a skeletal framework in their body but this function is compensated by : [1]
 a) plasma membrane
 b) glucose layer
 c) cell wall
 d) protein coat
29. Read the following statements : [1]
 i) RBCs are the longest cell in the body.
 ii) RBCs are red due to the presence of haemoglobin.
 a) both are correct
 b) both are wrong
 c) statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
 d) statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
30. The most important function of cell membrane is that it: [1]
 a) controls only the exit of materials from cells.
 b) allows entry and exit of materials without any control.
 c) controls only the entry of materials into cells.
 d) controls the entry and exit of materials from cells.
31. Energy production in the cell is the responsibility of : [1]
 a) mitochondria
 b) ribosomes
 c) endoplasmic reticulum
 d) chloroplast
32. If cell membrane:: skin then Nucleus:: ? [1]
 a) liver
 b) brain
 c) lungs
 d) heart
33. Identify the correct statement. [1]
 a) Tissue is a group of dissimilar cells.
 b) Vacuoles are not found in plant cells.
 c) An organ consists of similar cells.
 d) Prokaryotes do not have nucleus.
34. Shreya tried to observe sections of cells under microscope but transparent sections were not visible so she viewed after : [1]

- a) putting glycerine
b) staining
c) washing
d) treating with alcohol
35. Read the following statements : [1]
i) A cell cannot live long without a nucleus.
ii) Red blood cell of human body lack a nucleus.
a) both are correct
b) both are wrong
c) statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
d) statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
36. Choose the correct statement: [1]
a) Genes are located in the chromosomes
b) Cell is located in the nucleus
c) Cell membrane surrounds the nucleus
d) Chromosomes are located in the nucleolus
37. Read the following statements : [1]
i) All cells are similar in their basic structure.
ii) All cells are identical in their function.
a) statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
b) statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
c) both are correct
d) both are wrong
38. In multicellular organisms, the work is : [1]
a) performed by undifferentiated cells.
b) performed by single cells.
c) undivided
d) divided
39. Under a microscope Paheli observes a cell that has a cell wall but no distinct nucleus. The cell that she observes is [1]
a) a nerve cell
b) a plant cell
c) an animal cell
d) a bacterial cell
40. Shubham was surprised to see the plastids providing colour to leaves. He discovered its name to be : [1]
a) amyloplast
b) chlorophyll
c) chloroplast
d) chromoplast

- a) 1859
- b) 1860
- c) 1858
- d) 1857

13. In 1858, Queen Victoria issued an important proclamation. Some of the important points covered in this are given below. Pick out the one that is not related to the Proclamation. [1]

- A. Indian princes were given assurance that no further annexation will be made by the British.
- B. East India Company was abolished and India was directly under the control of the British Crown.
- C. The Proclamation abolished the Doctrine of Lapse.
- D. The proclamation did not pardon the rebels because they attacked the British.

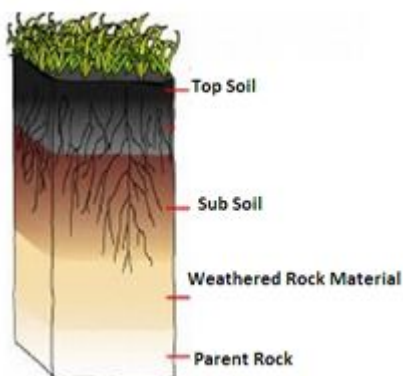
- a) Only B
- b) Only C
- c) Only A
- d) Only D

14. Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope. With the help of the picture attached, name this important method of soil conservation. [1]



- a) Shelter belts
- b) Contour Ploughing
- c) Rock Dams
- d) Mulching

15. From the attached image of the profile of Soil, identify the one that has a fine texture, a high content of organic matter ie humus and is vital for plant growth [1]



- a) Parent Rock
- b) Weathered Rock Material
- c) Sub Soil
- d) Top soil

16. _____ forests do not shed their leaves simultaneously in any season of the year. [1]

- a) Evergreen
- b) Temperate
- c) Tropical
- d) Deciduous

17. What does the term Rock Dams refer to? [1]

- A. Farming on rocky terrains.
- B. Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water to prevent gullies and soil loss.
- C. Rows of trees planted across the rocky areas for soil conservation.
- D. Natural barriers are created on rocky areas to check the wind movement to protect the soil cover.

- a) Only B
- b) Only A
- c) Only D
- d) Only C

18. Soil erosion and _____ are the major threats to the soil as a resource. [1]

- a) deforestation
- b) depletion
- c) fallow fields
- d) overgrazing

19. According to ICAR, how many group classifications of soils are found in India? [1]

- a) Six
- b) Eight
- c) Two
- d) Five

20. Constructing tanks and percolation pits, an important method to conserve water by saving surface runoff. Name this method with the help of the image given [1]



- a) Contour Irrigation
- b) Rain water harvesting
- c) Water Sprinkler
- d) Mulching

21. A few important facts about Oceans are given below. Identify the one that is not TRUE [1]

- a) Ocean water is saline and hence fit for human consumption.
- b) It was in the primitive oceans that life began almost 3.5 billion years ago
- c) The large expanse of oceans reduce the extremes of temperature not only between the summer and winter seasons but also between day and night
- d) Oceans cover about two-thirds of the earth's surface and support a rich variety of plant and animal life.

22. Which of these resources covers about three-fourth's of the total surface of the earth? [1]

- a) Air
- b) Land
- c) Water
- d) Soil

23. Trenches are made in front of the barriers developed with the help of stones or grass along the contour lines in the field. From the following list, choose the name given to this method of soil conservation. [1]

- a) Mulching
- b) Contour Barriers
- c) Terrace Farming
- d) Rock Dams

24. Identify this major threat to the environment from the image attached based on the following clues : [1]

A mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope.

Often takes place in conjunction with earth quakes, floods and volcanoes.

A major disaster in the hilly terrains and is a major area of concern



- a) Rising Sea Levels
- b) Air Pollution
- c) Deforestation
- d) Landslide

25. Which of these is an example of community land? [1]

- a) Sunderban forests
- b) Parliament House
- c) A bungalow
- d) None of these

26. Expand ICAR: [1]

- a) The Indian Council of Agronomic Research
- b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- c) The Indian Committee of Agricultural Research
- d) The Indian Council of Agrarian Research

27. A few factors which lead to soil degradation are given below, pick out the one that is not a factor for soil degradation. [1]

- a) Mulching
- b) Rain wash and floods
- c) Overuse of fertilizers
- d) Deforestation

28. With respect to the Indian Constitution, there is no discrimination on the basis of religion i.e. all religions are treated equally, Which one of the following terms refers to the above statement? [1]

- a) Secular
- b) Sovereign
- c) Republic
- d) Democratic

29. The directives to the government which ensure social and economic reforms are called _____. [1]

- a) directive viewpoints
- b) directive values
- c) directive philosophies
- d) directive principles

30. Fundamental rights refer to: [1]

- A. The list of subjects of the central government.
- B. The list of subjects of the state government.
- C. The basic rights which are granted to citizens for the holistic growth of the individuals.
- D. The list of subjects of both the state and central governments.

- a) Only B
- b) Only C
- c) Only A
- d) Only D

31. Why is it important to separate religion from the State in democratic societies? Choose an appropriate answer for it. [1]

- a) We need to protect people from being exploited
- b) We need to ensure an equitable and just society by reducing social and economic inequalities .
- c) We need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion , embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religions teachings differently
- d) We need to allow people to choose an occupation of their choice.

32. The following statements consolidate the fact that only a secular state can realise its objectives. However, one of these statements is not **true**. Pick out the incorrect one. [1]

- A. That the state is no longer governed by any external authority.
- B. That one religious community does not dominate another.
- C. That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
- D. That the state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

- a) Only A
- b) Only D
- c) Only C
- d) Only B


33. Which term refers to **All citizens of India have political rights which means that they can elect their representatives in the government** with special reference to the Indian Constitution? [1]

- a) Socialist
- b) Liberty
- c) Democratic
- d) Secular

34. Analyse the image given and identify, which country's flag is shown here. [1]



- a) India
- b) China
- c) Germany
- d) USA

35. The three-tier federal structure of the Indian government is composed of: [1]
- a) Two at the state level and one at the local level b) One government at the centre and two at the local level
- c) One government at centre, another at state, another at local level d) One government at the centre and two at the state level
36. **India is a Republic country.** Choose the exact meaning of this statement from the options given below: [1]
- A. The Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of the state will be elected and not be a hereditary ruler.
- B. Equal opportunities to everyone in the country.
- C. No discrimination on the basis of religion.
- D. An independent India, no longer governed by any external authority.
- a) Only A b) Only D
- c) Only C d) Only B
37. What does the term Socialist refer to as per Indian Constitution? [1]
- a) Equal opportunities to every one to make use of the resources of the country b) No discrimination on the basis of religion
- c) An independent India, nol longer governed by any external authority d) People of India govern themselves throught heir elected representatives
38. Name the fundamental right that guarantees the citizens the right to practise and propagate the religion they desire [1]
- 
- a) Freedom of Belief b) Freedom of Faith
- c) Freedom of Caste d) Freedom of Religion
39. The federal structure of the Indian government is governed at _____ levels. [1]
- a) eight b) three
- c) two d) four
40. The President of the Constituent Assembly was _____. [1]
- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar d) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution
Class 08 - English
VIII ENGLISH

1. **(d)** Ragpicker
Explanation: He agreed to pick rubbish things from the big garbage bin.
2. **(a)** A rag picker
Explanation: Jaya was around eleven years old and she was compelled to do rag picking to earn a living. She was poverty-stricken and was leading a miserable life.
3. **(d)** Miserable
Explanation: Velu felt miserable and exhausted on reaching Chennai station. He sat on a bench feeling sad. He was hungry, tired, and slightly scared at the station. The poor child was homeless and had no money with him.
4. **(c)** He had no money
Explanation: Velu ran away from his home and managed to board a train to Chennai. He was penniless and so couldn't afford to buy the ticket.
5. **(c)** He was a policeman
Explanation: Sanjeev was a policeman, serving in the Katchall island of the Nicobar group of islands.
6. **(b)** Because she felt an earthquake
Explanation: Ignacious's wife woke him up in the morning around six because she felt an earthquake.
7. **(c)** Remembering a geography lesson
Explanation: Tilly and her family were at the beach when the sea started to swell up. She recollected a geography lesson that was taught at her school two weeks before she came to Thailand and remembered that she had been taught about tsunamis and earthquakes.
8. **(c)** Sixth sense
Explanation: It has been observed that animals often sense the arrival of a disaster much before humans can detect it. There were eyewitnesses in Sri Lanka who observed that before the place suffered a great loss by the tsunami, animals took shelter to keep themselves protected. They seem to possess a sixth sense.
9. **(c)** 26 December 2004
Explanation: The tsunami hit Thailand and parts of India on 26 December 2004. It had been triggered by a massive earthquake off northern Sumatra on that day.
10. **(c)** To protect themselves
Explanation: It is said that animals can understand nature better than men. It has been observed in Sri Lanka, that before the tsunami hit the Sri Lankan coasts, the elephants screamed and ran for higher ground to seek protection for themselves since they were aware of the disaster before took place.
11. **(c)** Refuge
Explanation: The animals that survived the tsunami took refuge before the tsunami hit the coastal regions. This explains that they found their shelter to keep themselves protected.
12. **(a)** Women
Explanation: The religious leaders preached of untouchability and child marriage in India. According to them, women were the cause of all the misery in the world.
13. **(b)** Chapaties
Explanation: Chapaties were sent from village to village to tell the people that their emperor would want their service to fight against the British.
14. **(c)** Ruler of Mysore
Explanation: He was a brave ruler of Mysore.
15. **(a)** Lotus flowers
Explanation: The way chapaties were passed from village to village to build people's integrity, soldiers too circulated lotus flowers among themselves to unite against the British and fight for their independence.

16. **(a)** Persian and Sanskrit
Explanation: Education in India was carried out in two languages - Persian and Sanskrit.
17. **(b)** Pictorial representation
Explanation: The text has been pictorially represented with speech bubbles that form the narrative of the prose.
18. **(b)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy had started newspapers, but the suspicious British stopped them in 1823.
19. **(d)** Visit the place again
Explanation: The doctor advised him to visit the place again because seeing the same things again helps to regain memories of the same and prescribed some medicines for him to take.
20. **(b)** Chunilal
Explanation: Chunilal was very upset with Bepin on the account of not helping him out in his time of distress and confessed in his letter that he had played a trick on Bepin with his imagination as a punishment.
21. **(a)** At Kalicharan's
Explanation: Bepin Choudhury's encounter with Parimal Ghose took place at the book shop named Kalicharan's in New Market.
22. **(b)** He feared to lose his memory
Explanation: Bepin Babu had asked almost everyone to confirm his whereabouts in October 1958 and got assured that he had been to Ranchi. But he himself couldn't recollect this particular incident of his life. He was so disturbed that he feared that he was losing his memory.
23. **(d)** Parimal Ghosh
Explanation: Bepin Babu was at the shop buying books when a man came to him. He said that they both knew each other since Bepin Babu went to Ranchi for a trip in 1958 and introduced himself as Parimal Ghosh but Bepin couldn't recognize him neither could he remember about his trip to Ranchi.
24. **(a)** Five
Explanation: Bepin used to buy at least five books at a time from Kalicharan's at New Market to last him a week.
25. **(a)** Because he couldn't recognize him
Explanation: Parimal Ghose said that he was from Ranchi and coincidentally knew a lot about Bepin Babu's personal life. But Bepin Babu couldn't recognize the man and did not even remember about ever visiting Ranchi.
26. **(c)** Land and water
Explanation: The poet highlighted the fact that human settlements were near the water bodies and plains were densely populated.
27. **(b)** The jet
Explanation: The poet captured the view of the city from the sky while being seated in an aeroplane or jet.
28. **(a)** Rivers
Explanation: The cities are always developed near the source of water as it supports life and availability of ample water makes life easy and comfortable.
29. **(a)** Cities had developed near rivers
Explanation: The poet clearly comprehended that cities were developed near a source of water or flowing rivers as the waters supported the ecosystems and assisted the survival of all living beings.
30. **(b)** Haphazard
Explanation: The poet reflected that the city appeared to be haphazard, unplanned, and without style as it was impossible to get a wholesome view of it from the ground.
31. **(b)** The city
Explanation: The city appeared haphazard on the ground because it was impossible to get a complete and wholesome view of the city.

32. **(a) Walls**
Explanation: The walls referred to the barriers and boundaries that mankind had built around themselves. The walls depicted the territorial divisions and the regional disparities that existed on land.
33. **(d) Deeply lined**
Explanation: Macavity's eyebrows were deeply lined due to constant thinking and strategizing.
34. **(a) Hidden paw**
Explanation: The notorious cat was also known as **Hidden paw** for it could escape from the crime scene in no time and nobody could trace it.
35. **(c) Snake**
Explanation: Macavity's head moved from side to side like the movements of a snake.
36. **(a) Uncombed**
Explanation: The cat had unkempt and shabby whiskers as it did not pay much heed to its appearance.
37. **(d) Sunken**
Explanation: Macavity had sunken eyes depicting his wits.
38. **(a) a snake is killed by you**
Explanation: a snake is killed by you
39. **(d) her work is being done by Reena**
Explanation: her work is being done by Reena
40. **(c) mice**
Explanation: mice

Solution

Class 08 - Mathematics

VIII MATHEMATICS

1. **(d)** 10
Explanation: $10 \times 1 = 10$
10 people choose red colour.
2. **(d)** 41
Explanation: Range of data = Maximum value - Minimum value = $61 - 20 = 41$
3. **(a)** $\frac{7}{10}$
Explanation: Total number of outcomes = 20
number less than 15 = 14 (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14)
probability of getting a number less than 15 = $\frac{14}{20} = \frac{7}{10}$
4. **(d)** 6
Explanation: Total outcomes = 1,2,3,4,5,6
only 6 is the number which is greater than 5
5. **(d)** $\frac{3}{10}$
Explanation: As, jar contains 6 red, 5 green, 4 blue and 5 yellow marbles of same size. Then, probability that the chosen marble is of red colour = $\frac{\text{Number of red marbles}}{\text{Total number of marbles}} = \frac{6}{6+5+4+5} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$
6. **(d)** $\frac{2}{5}$
Explanation: Total number of balls = 10
Number of red balls = 4
Probability of getting a red ball = $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$
7. **(d)** Grouped data
Explanation: Only Grouped data can be represented by histogram.
8. **(a)** $\frac{1}{2}$
Explanation: Total possible outcomes = 2 (H and T)
Probability of getting a head = $\frac{1}{2}$
9. **(d)** 30
Explanation: The amount of wheat purchased in 2002 is 30 thousand tonnes
10. **(c)** Number of students liking together yellow and green colours is approximately the same as those for red colour
Explanation: Number of students liking together yellow and green colours is $(14 + 20)\%$ i.e. 34%, which is approximately the same as those for red (35%).
11. **(b)** frequency
Explanation: Tally marks are used to find the frequency of the observations.
12. **(b)** 12
Explanation: Given, a bag contains 3 red, 5 black and 4 blue balls.
Then, total number of outcomes = Total number of balls = $3 + 5 + 4 = 12$
13. **(a)** 40
Explanation: $10 \times 4 = 40$
40 people choose blue colour.
14. **(d)** A
Explanation: The answer is $225 = 15^2$
15. **(a)** 144
Explanation: The answer is 144 which is 12^2 .

16. **(c)** 2025
Explanation: 2025 is a perfect square as it ends with 5 at unit's place whereas the other numbers 2657, 2688, and 2673 ends with 7, 8 and 3 at unit's place and a perfect square never ends with 2, 3, 7 and 8 at unit's place
17. **(b)** 121
Explanation: The answer is 121 which is square of 11 and the next square number is 144 which does not lie between 100 and 130
18. **(b)** No number
Explanation: No square number lies between 90 and 100 .But 100 is a square number
19. **(a)** 1521
Explanation: $39^2 = 39 \times 39 = 1521$
20. **(a)** 2209
Explanation: The answer is 2209 as the other numbers are 2287, 2278 and 2203 which cannot be perfect squares as they end with 3, 7, 8.
Now, to estimate the square root of 2209
2209 lies between $40^2 = 1600$ and $50^2 = 2500$
In 2209 the unit's digit is 9 ,so its square root will end with either 3 or 7 as $3^2 = 9$ and $7^2 = 49$
So its square root can be either 43 or 47.
Now 2209 is more nearer to $50^2 = 2500$ than it is to $40^2 = 1600$ So its square root will be 47 as 47 is more nearer to 50
21. **(d)** 2400
Explanation: The answer is 2400
22. **(b)** 64
Explanation: 64
23. **(b)** No number
Explanation: No square number lies between 70 and 80
24. **(b)** 144
Explanation: The answer is 144 which is square of 12 and the next square number is 169 which does not lie between 130 and 150
25. **(d)** 1401
Explanation: The answer is 1401
26. **(a)** Upper limit
Explanation: Upper limit
27. **(a)** 2, 3, 7 and 8
Explanation: All square numbers do not end with 2, 3, 7 and 8 at unit's place as $1^2 = 1$, $2^2 = 4$, $3^2 = 9$, $4^2 = 16$, $5^2 = 25$, $6^2 = 36$, $7^2 = 49$, $8^2 = 64$, $9^2 = 81$, $10^2 = 100$ and same follows with higher square numbers and none of these squares ends with 2, 3, 7 or 8 at unit's place
28. **(a)** 19683
Explanation: $(27)^3 = 27 \times 27 \times 27 = 19683$
29. **(b)** -51
Explanation: $-132651 = (3) \times (3) \times (3) \times (-17) \times (-17) \times (-17)$
 $\sqrt[3]{-132651} = \sqrt[3]{3^3 \times (-17)^3}$
 $\sqrt[3]{-132651} = 3 \times (-17)$
 $\sqrt[3]{-132651} = -51$
30. **(d)** 2
Explanation: $128 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

one 2 is left out and could not make a triplet, so 2 is the smallest natural number by which 128 should be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube.

31. **(b)** $x^3, 64x^3, 125x^3$

Explanation: The cubes of $x = x \times x \times x = x^3$

$$4x = 4x \times 4x \times 4x = 64x^3$$

$$5x = 5x \times 5x \times 5x = 125x^3$$

32. **(b)** 8

Explanation: 8

33. **(c)** 25

Explanation: $\sqrt[3]{15625} = \sqrt[3]{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5}$

$$\sqrt[3]{15625} = \sqrt[3]{5^3 \times 5^3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{15625} = 5 \times 5$$

$$\sqrt[3]{15625} = 25$$

34. **(a)** 343000

Explanation: The cube of 70 is $70 \times 70 \times 70 = 343000$

35. **(b)** $\frac{216}{343}$

Explanation: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{6}{7}$

Cubing both sides

$$\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3} = \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{216}{343}$$

36. **(d)** $(10n + m)^3$

Explanation: Ones digit = m

tens digit = n

$$\text{Number} = (10 \times n) + m = (10n + m)$$

$$\text{Now the cube of number} = (10n + m)^3$$

37. **(d)** 27

Explanation: $19683 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ (By taking triplets)

$$\sqrt[3]{19683} = \sqrt[3]{3^3 \times 3^3 \times 3^3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{19683} = 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{19683} = 27$$

38. **(a)** natural number

Explanation: The answer is natural number

The cube of a natural number is always a natural number.

39. **(d)** $x^3, 8x^3, 27x^3$

Explanation: The cubes of $x = x \times x \times x = x^3$

$$2x = 2x \times 2x \times 2x = 8x^3$$

$$3x = 3x \times 3x \times 3x = 27x^3$$

40. **(c)** -15625

Explanation: $(-25)^3 = (-25) \times (-25) \times (-25)$

= -15625 (The cube of a negative integer is negative)

Solution

Class 08 - Science

VIII SCIENCE

- (a)** statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
Explanation: Natural gas is easy to be transported long distance through pipes. Natural gas is found alone or above the surface of petroleum deposits.
- (d)** all of these
Explanation: Excessive use of coal and petroleum causes green house effect, acid rain and energy crisis in future. Burning of fossil fuels release carbon dioxide gas. Carbon dioxide gas causes green house effect.
- (a)** formed naturally
Explanation: Dead remains of plants and animals are called fossils. Fossils used as source of energy are called fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are formed naturally.
- (b)** statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
Explanation: Coal is formed by carbonisation of dead plants due to high temperature and pressure of earth crust. The process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called carbonisation.
- (d)** hydrocarbons
Explanation: Petroleum is a mixture of different hydrocarbons starting from methane (CH₄) to higher hydrocarbons. Compounds of carbon and hydrogen are called as hydrocarbon.
- (a)** i.b,ii.d,iii.e, iv.a, v.c
Explanation: Petroleum gas is used as domestic fuel in form of LPG. Coke is used in metal extraction. Coal gas is used as industrial fuel. Biogas is obtained from cattle dung and carbonisation is the conversion of wood to carbon (coal).
- (d)** non renewable
Explanation: Natural gas is a non renewable resource of energy. Natural gas is a kind of fossil fuel that takes millions of years in its formation and cannot be reused again and again.
- (c)** destructive distillation of coal
Explanation: Coke is obtained by heating coal to a high temperature in the absence of oxygen or in limited supply of oxygen. It contains less impurities and high carbon content.
- (c)** chemical change
Explanation: The process of burning of any substance in presence of oxygen is called combustion. Combustion is a chemical change as in combustion new substance is formed that cannot be reversed.
- (a)** Of its easy availability and low cost.
Explanation: In villages, people use wood as a fuel because of its easy availability and low cost.
- (c)** black
Explanation: The least hot part of the flame is black. This part is situated at the top of flame containing unburnt particles.
- (a)** statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
Explanation: Matchstick burns on striking a rough surface having friction. The striking of matchstick over rough surface generates enough heat to light the matchstick. Matchstick contains phosphorus that catch fire easily.
- (a)** soot
Explanation: Yellow flame is formed due to incomplete combustion of fuel. Yellow flame leaves behind black residue which is also called as soot.
- (d)** Both are correct
Explanation: The substances which vapourise during burning, give flames. For example, kerosene oil and molten wax rise through the wick and are vapourised during burning and form flames. Charcoal, on the other hand, does not vapourise and so does not produce a flame.

15. **(b)** a piece of sodium
Explanation: Sodium metal catches fire on its own. The ignition temperature of sodium is less than room temperature and catches fire when come in contact of oxygen.
16. **(c)** Charcoal
Explanation: Substances like wax, LPG and kerosene burns with flame but charcoal do not produce flame. Flame is formed only when combustible substance first change into vapour state.
17. **(d)** explosion
Explanation: Some combustion reactions occur suddenly with evolution of large amount of gas and energy in form of heat and light. Such sudden combustion is called explosion.
18. **(c)** heat
Explanation: Every combustible substance when burnt produce heat. The quantity of heat depends upon the calorific value of fuel and physical state of fuel.
19. **(c)** substance will not catch fire below its ignition point.
Explanation: If a combustible substance is present along with fire, the substance will not catch fire below its ignition point. Ignition temperature is necessary for combustion of fuel.
20. **(d)** Wood
Explanation: Wood is a combustible substance. It is a solid fuel and produces smoke during combustion.
21. **(b)** oxygen fire extinguisher
Explanation: There is different kind of fire extinguisher like soda acid fire extinguisher, foam fire extinguisher and carbon dioxide fire extinguisher but oxygen is not used to extinguish fire as it favours combustion.
22. **(a)** to cut oxygen supply
Explanation: A person after fire casualty is wrapped with blanket to cut oxygen supply. Cutting of oxygen supply extinguish the fire due to absence of support of combustion.
23. **(a)** Water and carbondioxide
Explanation: A soda-acid extinguisher was patented in the U.S. in 1881 by Almon M. Granger. Once the acid was mixed with the bicarbonate solution, carbon dioxide gas was expelled and thereby pressurized the water. A soda acid fire extinguisher releases water and carbon dioxide gas that lower the temperature and cut off the supply of oxygen.
24. **(d)** rise due to heat transferred
Explanation: The temperature of water inside paper cup held above candle flame rise due to heat transfer. But paper does not attain ignition temperature until all the water get vaporised.
25. **(b)** cell membrane
Explanation: The cell membrane is a common part of every cell. It encloses the protoplasm, protects the cell, gives the cell its shape, and controls the entry and exit of substances.
26. **(b)** statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
Explanation: Cell is the outermost layer of plant cell. Cell wall is made up of non-living material called cellulose. Cell wall allows substances to pass freely.
27. **(b)** bacteria and blue-green alga
Explanation: Bacteria and blue-green algae are examples of prokaryotes. These organisms consist of the prokaryotic cells (no nuclear membrane, no well-defined nucleus, and no other cell organelles).
28. **(c)** cell wall
Explanation: Skeletal framework is absent in plant body but rigidity in cell body is due to presence of cell wall which is made up of cellulose.
29. **(c)** statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
Explanation: Nerve cell is the longest cell in the body that transfer message from one part of the body to other. Red blood cells (RBC's) are red due to presence of haemoglobin.
30. **(d)** controls the entry and exit of materials from cells.
Explanation: The cell membrane controls the entry (movement into the cell) and exit (movement out of the cell) of materials. It also protects and gives shape to the cell.

31. **(a)** mitochondria
Explanation: Mitochondria is called as the powerhouse of the cell as energy production in the cell is the responsibility of mitochondria. In mitochondria energy is produced in form of ATP.
32. **(b)** brain
Explanation: Cell membrane controls the entry and exit of substances in and out of the cell as skin protects the body. Nucleus is called brain of the cell as it controls the functioning cell.
33. **(d)** Prokaryotes do not have nucleus.
Explanation: Prokaryotes do not have a well-defined nucleus. The irregularly-shaped region that contains their genetic material is called the nucleoid.
The other statements incorrect form are:
 - The tissue is a group of similar cells.
 - An organ consists of different tissues.
 - Large vacuoles are found in plant cells.
34. **(b)** staining
Explanation: Size of the cell is related to size of the animal body. Multicellular organism contains many cells arranged to form organs. Different cells are specialised to perform particular function in the body of organism but not the size.
35. **(a)** both are correct
Explanation: A cell cannot survive long without a nucleus. Nucleus is called brain of the cell. Mature red blood cell of human lacks nucleus, hence called as red blood corpuscles.
36. **(a)** Genes are located in the chromosomes
Explanation: Genes are the unit of inheritance located in the chromosomes. The other statements are incorrect are their correct form are as:
 - The nucleus is located in the cell Chromosomes are located in the nucleus.
 - The cell membrane surrounds the cell and the nuclear membrane surrounds the nucleus.
37. **(b)** statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
Explanation: All cells are similar in their basic structure initially but later change in shape and size to perform different functions. Different cells perform specialised functions.
38. **(d)** divided
Explanation: In multicellular organisms, the work is divided. Division of labour is essential for proper functioning of multicellular organism.
39. **(d)** a bacterial cell
Explanation: The cell observed by Paheli is a bacterial cell. It is a prokaryotic cell that has a cell wall (like plants) but no distinct nucleus. A plant cell has a cell wall and a well-defined nucleus, whereas, in an animal cell, the former is not present. A nerve cell is an animal cell that is long and branched to function as a transmitter between the brain and other parts.
40. **(c)** chloroplast
Explanation: Plastids provide colours to green colour to leaves. Plastids that provide green colour to leaf is called chloroplast that contains chlorophyll for photosynthesis. Chloromoplast impart all other colours except green.

Solution
Class 08 - Social Science
VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. **(d)** Only A
Explanation: The effect on the livelihood of artisans and craftsmen due to the availability of cheap machine-made goods is an economic cause and not socio-religious cause.
2. **(c)** Only A
Explanation: The revolt of 1857 was the first great struggle of the Indians for freedom from British Imperialism. For the first time, people from all parts of the country united to fight for a common cause. It also heightened the sense of Indian nationalism.
3. **(d)** Second War of Independence
Explanation: The revolt of 1857 or the Sepoy Mutiny is popularly known as the First War of Independence and not the Second War. It was the first War in which people from almost all parts of the country fought against the British of a single motive of Independence.
4. **(b)** Nana Saheb
Explanation: In Kanpur the revolt was led by Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. Nana Saheb expelled the British from Kanpur with the help of the Sepoys and proclaimed himself as the Peshwa.
5. **(a)** The Rangoon Jail
Explanation: He was tried and awarded life imprisonment for his support to the rebellions.
6. **(b)** Tantiya Tope
Explanation: Tantiya Tope was Maratha Brahmin in the service of former Peshwa Baji Rao II and his adopted son Nana Saheb. He was an intimate friend and the commander in chief of Nana Saheb's rebel forces and was present at Nana Saheb's massacre of the British colony in Kanpur.
7. **(d)** Only B
Explanation: The Indian army was carefully reorganised after 1858 to prevent the recurrence of another Revolt. Several steps were taken to minimise if not eliminate the capacity of the Indian soldiers to revolt. The proportion of Europeans to Indians was raised. So it would be incorrect to say that after the Sepoy Mutiny the number of Indian soldiers increased and Europeans decreased.
8. **(a)** conversion into Christianity easier
Explanation: Britishers wanted to encourage Indians to convert into Christians. This law also allowed converted Christians to inherit the property of their ancestors.
9. **(a)** Only A
Explanation: The British Resident, also known as Political Agents of British East India Company, was a government official who took up residence in a princely state and conducted several official diplomatic functions that aided in the British indirect rule.
10. **(c)** mid-eighteenth
Explanation: Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour.
11. **(a)** Only C
Explanation: One major feature of the Revolt of 1857 was the remarkable unity between the Hindus and the Muslims. Sepoys and civilian rebels from both the communities fought side by side to take back their country from the alien rule and respected each other's religion. So the unity of both the communities cannot be a cause of failure of the Mutiny.
12. **(c)** 1858
Explanation: In 1858, the British parliament passed a new Act transferring the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown to rule the territory and suggested few measures to be followed.
13. **(d)** Only D
Explanation: The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 granted a general amnesty (pardon) to the rebels except

those who were directly involved in the killing of the British subjects.

14. **(b) Contour Ploughing**
Explanation: The given method is Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along contours can decrease the flow of water down the slopes.
15. **(d) Top soil**
Explanation: A horizon: Top layer of soil is called A-horizon or top-soil. A-horizon is generally dark in colour and rich in humus. A horizon is generally soft and fertile vital for growth of plant.
16. **(a) Evergreen**
Explanation: Forests are broadly classified as evergreen and deciduous depending on when they shed their leaves. Evergreen forests do not shed their leaves simultaneously in any season of the year.
17. **(a) Only B**
Explanation: Rock dam is one of the methods of soil conservation. Under this method, Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss.
18. **(b) depletion**
Explanation: Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to the soil as a resource. Both human and natural factors can lead to degradation of soils.
19. **(b) Eight**
Explanation: According to ICAR(Indian Council of Agricultural Research) soils are divided into 8 categories. They are alluvial soils, Black cotton soils, Red soils, Laterite soils, Mountainous or forest soils, Arid or desert soils, Saline and alkaline soils, Peaty and marshy soils.
20. **(b) Rain water harvesting**
Explanation: Rain water harvesting is the process of collecting rain water from roof tops and directing it to an appropriate location and storing it for future use.
21. **(a) Ocean water is saline and hence fit for human consumption.**
Explanation: The ocean water is saline and **not** fit for human consumption.
22. **(c) Water**
Explanation: Water is a vital renewable natural resource. Three-fourth's of the earth's surface is covered with water.
23. **(b) Contour Barriers**
Explanation: Contour Barriers: Stones, grass, soil are used to make barriers. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.
24. **(d) Landslide**
Explanation: Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time.
25. **(a) Sunderban forests**
Explanation: Community land is owned by the community for common uses like the collection of fodder, fruits, nuts, or medicinal herbs. Eg: The Sunder ban forests.
26. **(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research**
Explanation: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India.
27. **(a) Mulching**
Explanation: Mulching is the methods of soil conservation.
28. **(a) Secular**
Explanation: A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
29. **(d) directive principles**
Explanation: Directive Principles of State Policy: This section was designed by the members of the Constituent Assembly to ensure greater social and economic reforms, and to serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses.

30. **(b)** Only C
Explanation: The Fundamental Rights, embodied in Part III of the Constitution, guarantee civil rights to all Indians and prevent the State from encroaching on individual liberty while simultaneously placing upon it an obligation to protect the citizens' rights from encroachment by society.
31. **(c)** We need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion , embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religions teachings differently
Explanation: To protect religious freedom of an individual.
To stop domination of one religious community over other.
32. **(a)** Only A
Explanation: Secularism: A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
33. **(c)** Democratic
Explanation: A democratic country, government, or political system is governed by representatives who are elected by the people.
34. **(d)** USA
Explanation: It is the flag of United States of America.
35. **(c)** One government at centre, another at state, another at local level
Explanation: In India, we have three levels of government federal, state, and local. The power is shared between these three levels.
36. **(a)** Only A
Explanation:
i. A state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them.
ii. A state in which the head of government is not a monarch or other hereditary head of state.
37. **(a)** Equal opportunities to every one to make use of the resources of the country
Explanation: The term 'Socialism' in Indian Constitution seeks to establish a welfare State.It gives equal opportunities to every one to make use of the resources of the country
38. **(d)** Freedom of Religion
Explanation: The right to choose a **religion** (or no **religion**) without interference by the government.
39. **(b)** three
Explanation: India has a quasi-federal form of government, called "union" or "central" government, with elected officials at the union, state, and local levels.
40. **(a)** Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Explanation: Dr Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly.