

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 08 - ENGLISH

Periodic Test - II (2019-20)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

Note: Attempt all the questions.

Section A

1. **Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:- (5)** [5]

Food can maintain body and save a life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as medicine, improper food works like poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick. We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not do to become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body. We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, for Chinese dishes or deep-fried snacks. As a result, we catch diseases. We have drifted away from mother nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes. We offer chocolates, cakes, and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.

Answer the following questions briefly:- (4 x 1 = 4)

- What are the functions of food?
- What is meant by 'improper food'?
- What does civilised life imply?
- Explain: We have drifted away from nature.

Find words from the passage that mean the same as:- (2 x 1/2 = 1)

- being fat
- cleanliness

2. **Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:- (5)** [5]

The cinema is the cheapest source of entertainment today. Millions of people see movies and enjoy them. It is a good pastime in all the places - big or small. The cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence. In the beginning, there were silent, and black and white movies. Now we are dazzled by the colours in every movie. Big posters are seen on the walls of cities and towns for advertisements. They also announced the coming movies in the city. There is always a rush in front of the ticket booking counter. So the tickets are often sold in the black market or at a premium, On the one hand, the cinema is a source of entertainment. And on the other hand, it is also a source of knowledge as well as information. Films satisfy all the sections of people and their different tastes. There are religious movies and historical movies. They recreate the past, the old culture, and lifestyle. Social films spread awareness

about social evils of dowry, casteism and communal feelings. Some films expose the corruption in high places among the policemen and the citizens.

Answer the following questions briefly:- (1 x 4 = 4)

- a. Why is cinema so much popular?
- b. How can you say that the cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence?
- c. Why are tickets often sold in the black market?
- d. Mention two advantages of cinema.

Find words from the passage that is opposite to the words given:- (2 x 1/2 = 1)

- i. costliest
- ii. slow

Section B

3. Write a letter to the editor of a local daily regarding the condition of bad roads in your locality. [6]
4. You are Megha Gupta/ Mehul Gupta, the Head Girl/Head Boy of St Mary's School, Dehradun. Draft a notice, informing the students of classes IX to XII about a workshop on 'table manners and etiquettes' to be held in the school premises. Give all the necessary details. [4]

Section C

5. **Read the dialogue given below and then complete the report that follows.** [2]
 - i. He said, "I can go to school every day."
He said that _____ every day.
 - ii. He said, "I may go to school every day."
He said that _____ every day.
 - iii. They said, "It will have been snowing since morning."
They said that _____ since morning.
 - iv. She said, "I shall be visiting my college tomorrow."
She said that _____ the following day.
6. **There is one error in each line. Point out the errors and make corrections (in any four parts). Also, underline the correct words. The first one has been done for you.** [2]

		Incorrect	correct
Tide is an periodical rise and	e.g.	an	a
fall of sea due to attraction to	(a)	_____	_____
a Moon and the Sun. Day in,	(b)	_____	_____
day out, the rise and fall go	(c)	_____	_____
on predictable yet on the same	(d)	_____	_____
time mysterious. At one time			
in the day a sea is a long, long way	(e)	_____	_____
out, leaving a huge expanse of sand.			

7. **Re-arrange the following words/phrases to make meaningful sentences: (1x2=2)** [2]
 - i. the / when / we reached / the train / the / had left / platform / station .

ii. quarrel / you / will be / if you / punished / sister / your / with

8. **Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets:** [2]
- i. Thousands of people _____ their lives in the earthquake. (lose)
 - ii. Gangu _____ ten rupees from me. (borrow)
 - iii. When _____ you _____ from Allahabad? (return)
 - iv. A thief _____ into our garage last night. (break)

Section D

9. **The extract is given below and answers the following questions:(1x3 = 3)** [3]

He was afraid that it might kick and bleat at sight and smell of its mother. He skirted the clearing and pushed its way into the thicket. It was difficult to fight through with his burden. The fawn's legs caught in the bushes and he could not lift his own with freedom. He tried to shield its face from prickling vines. Its head bobbed with its stride. His heart thumped with the marvel of its acceptance of him.

- i. What all did Jody do to make the journey to home easier for the fawn?
 - ii. State the meaning of the expression, "marvel of its acceptance of him."
 - iii. Pick two sensory terms from the passage.
 - a. Kick and bleat
 - b. Sight and smell
 - c. Bobbed and thumped
 - d. Skirted and clearing
10. Sum up the main ideas of the author's Monsoon Diary in about 40-50 words. [3]
11. What advice does the scientist give to the handicapped? [2]
12. How did Ranji react to Suraj's slap in the story **The Fight**? [2]
13. Bring out the significance of Lyonesse. [When I set out for Lyonesse] [2]

CLASS 08 - HINDI
PERIODIC TEST-II 2019-2020

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 42

General Instructions:

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Section A

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: [5]
- नेहरूजी ने न केवल भारत, वरन् किन्हीं अर्थों में विश्व के राष्ट्रों को भी नेतृत्व प्रदान किया और युद्ध के भय से आतंकित विश्व को शांति का संदेश दिया। विश्व के बड़े से बड़े राष्ट्र उनके असाधारण व्यक्तित्व से प्रभावित थे। उन्होंने भारत के प्रधानमंत्री की हैसियत से अनेक राष्ट्रों की यात्राएं की। विदेशों में उनका अभूतपूर्व स्वागत हुआ। विश्व के राजनीतिक दलदल से जिस कौशल के साथ भारत को बचाया उसे देखकर उनकी गणना विश्व के महान् राजनीतिज्ञों में होने लगी। अनेक कमजोर राष्ट्रों के लिए वे मसीहा बन गए। विश्वशांति के गंभीर प्रयासों के कारण उन्हें शांतिदूत कहा जाने लगा। बांडुंग सम्मेलन में पंचशील के माध्यम से शांति और मानवता का जो आदर्श नेहरूजी ने प्रतिष्ठित किया वह आज भी विश्व का मार्गदर्शन कर रहा है। समस्त विकासशील देशों के लिए वह संजीवनी शक्ति बन गया। भारत-सोवियत मैत्री जवाहरलाल जी की ही देन है जो भारत के नव-निर्माण और विश्वशांति की आधारशिला बनी। नेहरू के जीवनकाल में भारत को कश्मीर समस्या तथा चीनी आक्रमण के संकट झेलने पड़े, जिनका समाधान आज भी पूर्णतः नहीं हो पाया है। लोकतांत्रिक भारत में नेहरू के बाद अनेक सरकारें आईं और गईं। पर नेहरू के द्वारा अपनाई गई विदेश नीति ही सामान्यतः हमारी मार्गदर्शक रही।
- नेहरूजी की गणना विश्व के महान राजनीतिज्ञों में क्यों होने लगी?
 - नेहरूजी को शांतिदूत क्यों कहा जाता था?
 - नेहरूजी किस समस्या का समाधान नहीं ढूंढ पाए?
 - 'लोकतांत्रिक भारत' का अर्थ क्या है?
 - नेहरू द्वारा शांति का संदेश किसे दिया गया?

Section B

- 'अनु' उपसर्ग से दो शब्द बनाइए। [2]
- ऐसे दो शब्द लिखिए जिनमें 'ता' प्रत्यय हो। [2]
- अक्ल का दुश्मन मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए। [2]

Section C

5. निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:- [5]
- पं. बिलवासी मिश्र भीड़ को चीरते हुए आँगन में आते दिखाई पड़े। उन्होंने आते ही पहला काम यह किया कि उस अंग्रेज़ को छोड़कर और जितने आदमी आँगन में घुस आए थे, सबको बाहर निकाल दिया। फिर आँगन में कुर्सी रखकर उन्होंने साहब से कहा-"आपके पैर में शायद कुछ चोट आ गई है। अब आप आराम से कुर्सी पर बैठ जाइए।"
- इसी समय कौन अचानक आया और क्यों?
 - आते ही उन्होंने क्या किया?
 - झगड़ते हुए अंग्रेज़ का विरोध करने की बजाय वे उसका साथ क्यों दे रहे थे?
 - पंडित बिलवासी जी क्यों आए थे?
 - पंडित बिलवासी जी का अंग्रेज़ के प्रति व्यवहार कैसा था?
6. जब भारत की पहली बोलती फिल्म प्रदर्शित हुई तो उसके पोस्टरों पर कौन-से वाक्य छापे गए? उस फिल्म में कितने चेहरे थे? स्पष्ट कीजिए। [2]

7. पहली सवाक् फिल्म के निर्माता-निदेशक अर्देशिर को जब सम्मानित किया गया तब सम्मानकर्ताओं ने उनके लिए क्या कहा था? [2]
अर्देशिर ने क्या कहा? और इस प्रसंग में लेखक ने क्या टिप्पणी की है? लिखिए।
8. द्वारिका से लौटते समय सुदामा दुखी क्यों थे? [2]
9. श्रीकृष्ण ने सुदामा के साथ सच्चे मित्र का कर्तव्य किस तरह निभाया? [2]
10. पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं ने अपना विरोध प्रदर्शित करने के लिए कौन-सा तरीका अपनाया? [2]
11. **अकबरी लोटा** पाठ के आधार पर आपके विचार से अंग्रेज़ ने यह पुराना लोटा क्यों खरीद लिया? आपस में चर्चा करके वास्तविक कारण की खोज कीजिए और लिखिए। [2]
12. **निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उनपर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। (3)** [5]
सीस पगा न झंगा तन में, प्रभु। जाने को आहि बसे केहि ग्रामा।
धोती फटी-सी लटी दुपटी, अरु पाँय उपाणह को नहिं सामा।
द्वार खड़ो द्विज दुर्बल एक, रह्यो चकिसो बसुधा अभिरामा।
पूछत दीनदयाल को धाम, बतावत अपनों नाम सुदामा।
i. उपरोक्त कथन कौन किससे कह रहा है? (1)
ii. उपरोक्त कथन में किसका वर्णन किया गया है? (1)
iii. 'द्विज दुर्बल' में विशेष्य-विशेषण को स्पष्ट कीजिये। (1)
13. 'राजा राममोहन राय' कहाँ के रहने वाले थे? [1]
a) वर्मा
b) बंगाल
c) नेपाल
d) दिल्ली
14. **मुस्लिम लीग** की नींव किसने रखी? [1]
a) सर सैयद अहमद खाँ
b) आम मुस्लिम वर्ग द्वारा
c) अलीगढ़ कॉलेज के मुसलमान बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग द्वारा
d) अबुल कलाम आज़ाद
15. रामकृष्ण मिशन के संस्थापक कौन थे? [1]
a) स्वामी विवेकानंद
b) स्वामी दयानंद
c) रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर
d) राजा राममोहन राय
16. राजा राममोहन राय ने किस समाज की स्थापना की? [1]
a) धार्मिक समाज
b) युवा समाज
c) ब्रह्म समाज
d) स्त्री समाज

Section D

17. मित्र के कक्षा में प्रथम आने पर बधाई पत्र लिखिए। [5]

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

CLASS 08 - MATHEMATICS

PERIODIC TEST-II 2019-2020

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

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Section A

1. Name the polyhedron which is made up of only 4 triangles. [1]
2. Find the product: $x \times x^2 \times x^3 \times x^4$ [1]
3. If 8.5% of a number is 51, then find the number. [1]

Section B

4. Sohan bought a second hand refrigerator for ₹2,500. Then spent ₹500 on its repairs and sold it for ₹3,300. Find his loss or gain percent? [2]
5. Use a suitable identity to solve the expression: $(7a - 9b)(7a - 9b)$ [2]
6. Draw a hexagonal prism and write its no. of faces, vertices and edges. [2]

Section C

7. Mounica took a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 at 12% per annum compounded half yearly. If she paid ₹1,12,360, find the time period for which she took the loan. [3]
8. The price of a TV is Rs. 13000. The sales tax charged on it is at the rate of 12%. Find the amount that Vinod will have to pay if he buys it. [3]
9. If $(2m + 3n) = 3$ and $mn = 1$, what is the value of $4m^2 + 9n^2$? [3]
10. Divide: $44(x^4 - 5x^3 - 24x^2)$ by $11x(x - 8)$ [3]
11. Using Euler's formula, find the unknown if Faces = 5, Vertices = ? and Edges = 9 [3]

Section D

12. The simple interest on a sum of money for 3 years at $\frac{25}{4}\%$ per annum is ₹. 2,400. What will be the compound interest on that sum at the same rate for the same period? [4]
13. During a sale, a shop offered a discount of 10% on the marked prices of all the items. What would a customer have to pay for a pair of jeans marked at Rs. 1450 and two shirts marked at Rs. 850 each ? [4]
14. Simplify using identities : $\frac{196 \times 196 - 104 \times 104}{92}$ [4]
15. Factorize $x^4 - y^4$ [4]

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 08 - SCIENCE periodic test II(2019-20)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

Dra labeled diagrams wherever required.

Section A

1. If the direction and magnitude of the applied force changes, its effect [1]
 - a) Also change
 - b) Always decreases
 - c) Do not change
 - d) Always increases
2. The sole of shoes becomes flat after using few months because of [1]
 - a) Wearing due to bad quality
 - b) To buy new shoes
 - c) Wearing due to friction
 - d) Wearing due to rough weather
3. When the amplitude is doubled than its loudness [1]
 - a) Decrease 2 times
 - b) Decrease 4 times
 - c) Increase 4 times
 - d) Increase 2 times
4. An electric cell produces electricity from the [1]
 - a) Chemical stored in it
 - b) Mechanical energy stored in it.
 - c) Kinetic energy stored in it
 - d) Charge stored in it.
5. In ancient times, people thought that earthquake and lightning is due to [1]
 - a) Brushing of plates of earth
 - b) Wrath of god visiting them
 - c) Pollution of air
 - d) Charging of clouds
6. Fill in the blanks: [1]

The type of force responsible for a change in the state of motion of the arrow is an example of a _____ force.
7. Fill in the blanks: [1]

Friction due to fluid is also called _____.
8. Fill in the blanks: [1]

Excessive noise may cause many _____ related problems
9. State true or false: [1]

The metal on which electroplating is to be done should be anode.
10. State true or false: [1]

Skin is not a conductor of electricity.

Section B

11. What is a spring balance? [2]

12. What do you mean by noise and musical sound? [2]
13. Except chromium plating on several other metals what other metals are used for plating. Give few examples. [2]
14. What safety measures will you take to protect yourself from any spark when you are inside your home? [2]

Section C

15. Write a short note on magnetic force. [3]
16. Describe some events where friction is harmful to us? [3]
17. a. What is one vibration in a second called as? [3]
b. What is oscillation? A vibrating object produces 156 waves in four second. Calculate the frequency of the vibrating object.
18. In the event that an earthquake does strike what steps will you take to protect yourself? [3]

Section D

19. It is easier to walk on soft sand if we have flat shoes rather than the shoes with small heels. Give reason. [5]
20. a. What is meant by the chemical effect of electric current? Explain with help of an example? [5]
b. Name any two application of the chemical effect of electric current.

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

CLASS 08 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

PERIODIC TEST-II 2019-2020

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

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Section A

1. How is subsistence farming classified? [1]
2. What were piece goods? [1]
3. What is an important function of the police? [1]

Section B

4. Describe briefly the classification of industries on basis of ownership. [3]
5. Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India? [3]
6. Give a brief description of movements that were organised by people from within the lower castes against caste discrimination. [3]
7. Which knowledge system did wipe out with the loss of lands by the Adivasis? [3]

Section C

8. What crimes have been dealt with by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act? [5]
9. Soil preparation is one of the types of agricultural practices. What do you understand by soil preparation? [5]
10. Why were changes necessary in Indian society? [5]
11. What are the guidelines that the police must follow in the performance of their functions? [5]
12. On the outline map of India mark and locate the following [5]
 1. Manchester of India
 2. Silicon valley of India
 3. The first mechanised textile mill in India
 4. Calicut
 5. Pondicherry

Solution

Class 08 - English

Periodic Test - II (2019-20)

Section A

1.
 - a. Food maintains body and saves a life. The right amount of food works as medicine and wrong as poison.
 - b. Improper food is the food which is of poor quality and has a harmful effect on the body. It is rich in sugar and makes us slaves to its taste like processed foods.
 - c. Being civilised means - to know what is right and what is wrong and hence eat what is good and not eat anything or everything.
 - d. Our lifestyle has pushed us away from nature and we eat processed food and sugary foods.
 - i. Obesity means being fat.
 - ii. Hygiene means cleanliness.
2.
 - a. Cinema is a popular source of entertainment because it is the cheapest means of recreation. It is a good pass-time.
 - b. Cinema has made rapid progress after independence as earlier the movies were silent, and black and white, but now we are dazzled by the colours in the movies. One can see big posters on the wall of cities and towns and they are an advertisement in a big way.
 - c. Tickets are often sold in the black market because there is always a huge rush before the booking windows.
 - d. Two advantages of cinema are
 - Cinema is a good source of entertainment.
 - It is also a source of knowledge as well as information.
 - i. Cheapest is the opposite of costliest
 - ii. Rapid is the opposite of slow.

Section B

3. A-2/678 Sector 10

Ashoka Enclave

New Delhi - 110076

28th November, 20XX

The Editor

The Pioneer

Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg

New Delhi

Subject: Bad condition of roads in our colony

Dear Sir,

I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities towards the bad condition of roads in Ashoka Enclave through, the columns of your esteemed newspaper.

The roads are in bad condition with open potholes, due to which the vehicles are not able to move freely. During the rainy season, water gets collected in these holes and many accidents take place. The roads are broken due to indiscriminate digging of roads from time to time. The residents of our colony have suffered a lot in the past few months. The residents are suffering from malaria and dengue due to an increase in mosquitoes. A motorcyclist nearly lost his life while trying to figure out a way to cross the road. Children who go to school also suffer a lot as their buses tend to break down due to the potholes and they have to take a longer route to school. Indiscriminate digging that seems to take place all the year round is a mystery to all of us.

The residents of the colony also need to take some action regarding this. They should all join forces and approach the municipal corporation and tell them their woes.

I would request the concerned authorities to look into this matter and take immediate action. They must ensure that the roads are safe and smooth for the easy movement of traffic and for the safety of the people. Their efforts in this regard would be much appreciated by one and all.

Yours truly,
Prakash Kumar.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL DEHRADUN

NOTICE

20th October 2019

Workshop on table manners

This is to inform all the students of classes IX to XII about a workshop on 'Table Manners and Etiquettes', will be held in the school auditorium on 25th October, 20XX (Wednesday) at 8:00 am. The workshop is for the students of classes IX to XII. It is mandatory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query please contact the undersigned.

Megha Gupta

(Head Girl)

4.

Section C

5. i. he could go to school
ii. he might go to school
iii. it would have been snowing
iv. she would be visiting her college

6.

Incorrect	correct
(a) to	of
(b) a	the
(c) go	goes
(d) on	at
(e) a	the

7. i. The train had left the platform when we reached the station
ii. If you quarrel with your sister you will be punished.
8. i. lost, ii. borrowed, iii. did, return, iv. broke.

Section D

9. i. Jody carried the fawn in his arms, despite its weight and long legs. He avoided the direct route because the carcass of the doe lay in the middle and Jody didn't wish the fawn to see it. He also tried to shield the fawn's face from getting scratched by prickly vines.
ii. Jody was overwhelmed by the fact that the fawn had surrendered itself to Jody. It had accepted Jody and the decisions Jody took to protect it. -This is what Jody meant by the expression, "the marvel of its acceptance of him."
iii. Sight and smell are two sensory terms from the passage.
10. The writer was in Mussoorie, a hill station in Uttarakhand. The first day of monsoon brought mist. The birds got silent and the hills became invisible. On June 25, came the early monsoon rain. He described the hill station as 'A paradise that might have been' to a school boy. With the onset of the monsoon one could see leopards and leeches and the colourful minivet birds. There was no dearth of insects for the birds to eat. On August 2, it rained heavily and nonstop. The roofs began to leak. The rain stopped on August 3. The sunlight fell on the hills and the song birds began to sing. On August 12, there was heavy downpour and mist for more than a week. Everything was damp. Meanwhile wild flowers began to appear. August 31 saw the greenery at its peak. Snakes and rodents came out of their flooded holes and hid in roofs or godowns. Winter rain, hailstones and snow came on October 3. The author couldn't go outside and he felt very lonely in his room. Late March saw the end of winter. He also used to receive a cheque in the mail.
11. He advises the disabled people to concentrate on their talents. They should not try to copy the normal people.
12. It was a powerful slap. Ranji staggered, feeling quite dizzy. There were thick red finger marks on his cheek. Then Ranji swung his arm up. He pushed a hard bony fist into Suraj's face.
13. The poet as a young architect went to supervise the reconstruction of a church near Cornwall. The place was a hundred miles away from his home. The poet sojourned there for a few days, where he happened to meet a young lady named Emma Gifford. He fell in love with her and later on he married her. This incident filled his

life with pleasure and satisfaction. The poet was moved to such an extent by the incident that he left his profession of architecture. This was one of the most interesting happenings in Hardy's life. To commemorate this happy incident the poet composed this poem and used Lyonesse as a setting of his poem. Lyonesse is a mythical place and here it is used as a land of joyfulness, gaiety and contentment.

Solution
Class 08 - Hindi
PERIODIC TEST-II 2019-2020

Section A

1. i. नेहरूजी की गणना विश्व के महान राजनीतिज्ञों में होने लगी क्योंकि उन्होंने भारत को राजनीतिक दलदल में नहीं पड़ने दिया।
ii. नेहरूजी को शांतिदूत माना जाता है क्योंकि विश्व शांति के गंभीर प्रयास किए।
iii. नेहरूजी कश्मीर समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पाए।
iv. लोकतांत्रिक भारत का अर्थ है भारतीय अपने प्रतिनिधि स्वयं चुनकर सरकार का निर्माण करें।
v. नेहरूजी द्वारा शांति का संदेश संपूर्ण विश्व को दिया गया।

Section B

2. अनुभव, अनुकरण
3. स्वतंत्रता, महानता
4. अक्ल का दुश्मन - (एकदम मूर्ख) अक्ल के दुश्मन व्यक्ति कभी अपना भला नहीं कर सकते।

Section C

5. i. जब अंग्रेज़ लालाजी से लड़ने पहुंचा तो अचानक बिलवासी मिश्र जी आ गए। वे लाला जी को ढाई सौ रुपए देने आए थे।
ii. आते ही उन्होंने अंग्रेज़ को छोड़कर बाकी एकत्रित भीड़ को बाहर भेज दिया।
iii. झगड़ते हुए अंग्रेज़ का विरोध करने की बजाय लाला जी ने उसका साथ दिया क्योंकि एक तो वे उसे शांत करके मामला सुलझाना चाहते थे दूसरी ओर उनके मन में यह बात भी आ गई कि लोटे का ही कुछ कमाल दिखाया जाए।
iv. झाऊलाल को ढाई सौ रुपए देने
v. विनम्र
6. जब पहली बोलती फिल्म प्रदर्शित हुई तो उसके पोस्टरों पर लिखा था-'वे सभी सजीव हैं, साँस ले रहे हैं, शत-प्रतिशत बोल रहे हैं, अठहत्तर मुर्दा इंसान जिंदा हो गए; उनको बोलते; बातें करते देखो।'
'अठहत्तर मुर्दा इंसान जिंदा हो गए' यह पंक्ति दर्शाती है कि फिल्म में अठहत्तर चेहरे थे अर्थात् फिल्म में अठहत्तर लोग काम कर रहे थे।
7. पहली सवाक् फिल्म के निर्माता-निर्देशक अर्देशिर को 1956 में सम्मानित किया गया। सम्मान करने वालों ने उन्हें 'भारतीय सवाक् फिल्मों का पिता' कहा। अर्देशिर ने इस मौके पर कहा-"मुझे इतना बड़ा खिताब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने तो देश के लिए अपने हिस्से का ज़रूरी योगदान दिया है।"
8. द्वारिका से लौटते समय सुदामा दुखी थे क्योंकि जो आशा वे मन में लेकर कृष्ण के पास गए थे कि विपत्ति के दिनों में वे उसकी सहायता करेंगे, पूरी न हो पाई। कृष्ण ने सुदामा को प्रत्यक्ष रूप में कुछ भी न दिया इसीलिए उसे अपने आने पर पछतावा हो रहा था।
9. श्रीकृष्ण ने सुदामा की सहायता गरीबी के दिनों में करके सच्चा मित्र होने का प्रमाण दिया। उन्होंने सुदामा की मदद अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में करके सुदामा को अपनी ही नज़रों में नीचे होने से बचा लिया। उनका यह कृत्य हमारे लिए सच्चा मित्र होने का सन्देश दे जाता है।
10. पुडुकोट्टई की महिलाओं ने अपना पिछड़ापन भगाने, विरोध प्रदर्शित करने, तथा परंपरागत रूढ़ियों को तोड़ने के लिए साइ किल चलाने को आन्दोलन के रूप में अपनाया।
11. अंग्रेज़ को पुरानी व ऐतिहासिक वस्तुएँ खरीदने का चाव था इसलिए उसने इस लोटे को खरीदा जिसका नाम बिलवासी जी ने 'अकबरी लोटा' रखा था। ऐसा हम इसलिए कह सकते हैं क्योंकि लालाजी के हाथों से लोटा खरीदने के पूर्व भी वह एक दुकान से पीतल की पुरानी मूर्तियाँ खरीद रहा था।
12. i. उपरोक्त कथन द्वारपाल अपने राजा श्रीकृष्ण से कह रहा है।
ii. उपरोक्त कथन में सुदामा का वर्णन किया गया है।
iii. 'द्विज दुर्बल' में दुर्बल विशेषण है, जो द्विज की विशेषता बता रहा है अर्थात् यहाँ द्विज विशेष्य है।
13. **(b)** बंगाल
Explanation: बंगाल
14. **(c)** अलीगढ़ कॉलेज के मुसलमान बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग द्वारा
Explanation: अलीगढ़ कॉलेज के मुसलमान बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग द्वारा
15. **(a)** स्वामी विवेकानंद
Explanation: स्वामी विवेकानंद
16. **(c)** ब्रह्म समाज
Explanation: ब्रह्म समाज

Section D

17. म.नं. 440/1
मयूर विहार,
दिल्ली।
दिनांक- 1 सितम्बर, 2019
प्रिय सुदीप

सप्रेम।

आज सुबह समाचार-पत्र पढ़ा तो मेरी खुशी का ठिकाना न रहा। तुम्हारी तस्वीर देखकर मुझे समझते देर न लगी कि तुमने इस बार भी प्रत्येक वर्ष की भांति अच्छे अंक प्राप्त किए हैं। दसवीं कक्षा में राज्य स्तर पर श्रेष्ठतम अंक प्राप्त करके तुमने अपने माता-पिता व विद्यालय का नाम रोशन किया है। इसके लिए तुम्हें मेरी व मेरे परिवार वालों की ओर से बहुत-बहुत बधाई। छुट्टियाँ होते ही मैं तुमसे मिलने अवश्य आऊँगा। मेरी ओर से अपने माता-पिता को प्रणाम कहना व दृष्टि को प्यार।

तुम्हारा मित्र

प्रदीप

Solution
Class 08 - Mathematics
PERIODIC TEST-II 2019-2020

Section A

1. Triangular Pyramid. (Also known as Tetrahedron)

2. $x \times x^2 \times x^3 \times x^4 = x^{1+2+3+4} = x^{10}$

3. Let the number be x.

Then, 8.5% of x = 51

i.e., $\frac{85}{100}$ % of x = 51

$$\frac{85}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times x = 51$$

$$x = \frac{51 \times 100 \times 10}{85} = 600$$

Section B

4. Because overhead expenses are added to give CP,

Cost Price (CP) = ₹2500 + ₹500 = ₹3000

Sale Price (SP) = ₹3300

As SP > CP, he made a profit = ₹3300 - ₹3000 = ₹300

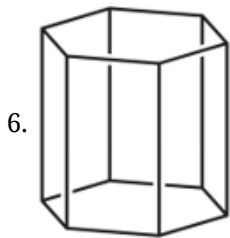
So, Profit % or Gain % = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 = \frac{300}{3000} \times 100 = 10\%$

5. $(7a - 9b)(7a - 9b) = (7a - 9b)^2$

$$= (7a)^2 - 2 \times 7a \times 9b + (9b)^2$$

[Using identity $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$]

$$= 49a^2 - 126ab + 81b^2$$



No. of faces = 8, No. of vertices = 12, No. of edges = 18.

Section C

7. Principal (P) = ₹ 1, 00,000

Rate of interest (R) = 12% p.a.

Amount (A) = ₹ 1, 12,360

Time period (T) = ?

When interest is compounded half yearly,

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{2 \times 100} \right)^{2T}$$

$$1,12,360 = 1,00,000 \left(1 + \frac{12}{2 \times 100} \right)^{2T}$$

$$= 1,00,000 \left(1 + \frac{3}{50} \right)^{2T}$$

$$1,12,360 = 1,00,000 \left(\frac{53}{50} \right)^{2T}$$

$$\frac{1,12,360}{1,00,000} = \left(\frac{53}{50} \right)^{2T}$$

$$\frac{2809}{2500} = \left(\frac{53}{50} \right)^{2T}$$

$$\left(\frac{53}{50} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{53}{50} \right)^{2T}$$

When bases are equal, powers should be equal.

Therefore $2T = 2$

i.e., Time period (T) = 1 year.

8. Price of TV = Rs. 13000

Sales tax charged on it = 12% of Rs. 13000

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{12}{100} \times 13000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1560$$

∴ Sale price + sales tax

$$= \text{Rs. } 13000 + \text{Rs. } 1560$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 14560$$

Hence, the amount that Vinod will have to pay if he buys it is Rs. 14560.

9. $2m + 3n = 3$

Squaring both sides, we get

$$(2m + 3n)^2 = 3^2$$

We know that $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$.

So, the above equation becomes:

$$4m^2 + 9n^2 + 12mn = 9$$

$$4m^2 + 9n^2 + 12 = 9 \quad (\because mn = 1)$$

$$4m^2 + 9n^2 = 9 - 12$$

$$4m^2 + 9n^2 = -3$$

10. Factorising $44(x^4 - 5x^3 - 24x^2)$, we get

$$44(x^4 - 5x^3 - 24x^2)$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times x^2(x^2 - 5x - 24) \quad [\text{taking the common factor } x^2 \text{ out of the bracket}]$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times x^2(x^2 - 8x + 3x - 24)$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times x^2 [x(x - 8) + 3(x - 8)]$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times x^2 \times (x + 3)(x - 8)$$

Therefore, $4(x^4 - 5x^3 - 24x^2) \div 11x(x - 8)$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2 \times 11 \times x \times x \times (x + 3) \times (x - 8)}{11 \times x \times (x - 8)}$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times x(x + 3) = 4x(x + 3)$$

11. using Euler's formula we have

$$F + V - E = 2$$

$$5 + V - 9 = 2$$

$$V - 4 = 2$$

$$V = 2 + 4 = 6$$

Hence there are six vertices

Section D

12. Let Principal = P

Time period (T) = 3 years

$$\text{Rate of interest (R)} = \frac{25}{4}\%$$

Simple Interest (S.I.) = ₹ 2400

$$S.I. = \frac{P \times T \times R}{100} = \frac{P \times 3 \times 25}{4 \times 100} = 2400$$

$$P = \frac{4 \times 100 \times 2400}{3 \times 25} = ₹ 12800$$

If Principal (P) = ₹ 12800; Time period (T) = 3 years; Rate of interest (R) = $\frac{25}{4}\%$

$$\text{Amount (A)} = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T$$

$$= 12800 \left(1 + \frac{25}{4 \times 100} \right)^3 = 12800 \left(1 + \frac{1}{16} \right)^3 = 12800 \left(\frac{17}{16} \right)^3 = \frac{122825}{8}$$

$$C.I. = A - P = \frac{122825}{8} - 12800 = \frac{20425}{8} = ₹ 2553.125 \text{ (approx)}$$

13. Marked price of a pair of jeans = Rs. 1450

∴ Discount of 10% off = 10% of Rs. 1450

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{10}{100} \times 1450$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 145$$

∴ Sale price = Marked price - Discount

$$= \text{Rs. } 1450 - \text{Rs. } 145$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1305$$

Marked price of two shirts each of Rs. 850

$$= \text{Rs. } 850 \times 2$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1700$$

\therefore Discount of 10% off = 10% of Rs. 1700

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{10}{100} \times 1700$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 170$$

\therefore Sale price = Marked price – Discount

$$= \text{Rs. } 1700 - \text{Rs. } 170$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1530$$

\therefore Total payment made by customer

$$= \text{Rs. } 1305 + \text{Rs. } 1530$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2835$$

Hence, the customer will have to pay Rs. 2835 for a pair of jeans and two shirts.

$$\begin{aligned} 14. & \frac{196 \times 196 - 104 \times 104}{92} \\ &= \frac{(196)^2 - (104)^2}{92} \\ &= \frac{(196 - 104)(196 + 104)}{92} \\ &= \frac{92 \times 300}{92} = 300 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. & x^4 - y^4 = (x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2 \\ &= (x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2) \text{ Using } a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b) \\ &= (x - y)(x + y)(x^2 + y^2) \text{ Using } a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b) \end{aligned}$$

Solution
Class 08 - Science
periodic test II(2019-20)

Section A

1. **(a)** Also change
Explanation: If direction and magnitude of the applied force changes, its effect also changes. If two forces are acting in the same direction, they add up .If two forces are acting in opposite directions, the net force is the difference between the two.
2. **(c)** Wearing due to friction
Explanation: The sole of shoes becomes flat after using few months because of wearing due to friction. There is friction between road and sole of shoe constantly which leads to flatness of the shoe sole with time.
3. **(c)** Increase 4 times
Explanation: The loudness of sound depends upon amplitude of sound. When amplitude is doubled than loudness increase by four times.
4. **(a)** Chemical stored in it
Explanation: An electric cell produces electricity from the chemical stored in it. Here chemical energy is converted into electrical energy
5. **(b)** Wrath of god visiting them
Explanation: In ancient time, people thought that earthquake and lightning g is due to wrath of God visiting them. Later it gets clear that it is due to moving plates of the earth's crust which slide past or collide with one another earthquakes occur and lightning is an electric spark in the sky between oppositely charged clouds.
6. Non-contact
7. Drag
8. health
9. False
10. False

Section B

11. Spring balance is a device used for measuring the force acting on an object. It contains a coiled spring. The spring gets stretched when a force is applied on it. Stretching of the spring is measured by a pointer moving on a graduated scale. The reading on the scale gives the magnitude of force.



Spring balance.

12. Noise: The unpleasant sounds are called noise. It is unwanted sound. It is our ears.
Musical sound: The sound which produces pleasant sensations is called musical sound. It is produced by various musical instruments.

13. (i) Jewellery makers electroplate silver and gold on less expensive metals. These ornaments have the appearance of silver or gold but are much less expensive.
 (ii) Tin cans, used for storing food items, are made by electroplating a layer of tin on to iron. The tin is less reactive as compared to iron. Thus the food is protected, against spoilage, from the underlying iron by tin layer.
 (iii) Iron is used in bridges and automobiles to provide strength. However, iron tends to corrode and rust, so zinc is plated on to iron protect it from corrosion and the formation of rust.
14. Lightning (Do you remember, lightning is an electrical discharge ?) can strike telephone cords, electrical wires and metal pipes. During a thunderstorm contact with these should be avoided. It is safe to use mobile phones and cordless phones. However, it is not wise to call up a person who is receiving your phone through a wired phone.
 Bathing should be avoided during thunderstorm to avoid contact with running water.
 Electrical appliances like computer, TV, etc. should be unplugged. Electrical lights remaining on do not cause any harm.
 Air conditioners should be switched off to protect the machinery from damage.

Section C

15. The force exerted by a magnet is called magnetic force.
 It is a non contact force as it can exert its magnetic force even from a distance. There are two types of magnetic forces:
 (i) There is a magnetic force of repulsion between the like poles of two magnets.
 (ii) There is magnetic force of attraction between the two opposite poles of a magnet.
 Magnetic force can be widely used in everyday life, for example, many toys work on the principle of magnetic force, refrigerator's stickers are also made up of magnets.
16. Friction is harmful in many ways.
- It wears out the material whether they are screws, ball bearing or soles of shoes.
 - Warn out steps of foot over bridges on railway station are also due to friction.
 - Friction can also produce heat.
 - Friction causes moving objects to stop or slow down.
17. a. One vibration in a second is called as Hertz.
 b. To and fro motion of a vibrating object is called oscillation.

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{156}{4} = 39Hz$$
18. In the event that an earthquake does strike, take the following steps to protect ourself.
- 1. If we are at Home**
- a) Take shelter under a table and stay there till shaking stops.
 - b) Stay away from windows.
 - c) Stay away from tall and heavy objects that may fall on you.
 - d) If we are in bed, do not get up. Protect our head with a pillow.
- 2. If we are Outdoors.**
- a) Find a clear spot, away from buildings, trees and overhead power lines. Drop to the ground.
 - b) If we are in car or a bus, do not come out. Ask the driver to drive slowly to a clear spot. Do not come out till the tremors stop.

Section D

19. It is easier to walk with flat shoes on the soft sand because the flat shoes have a greater area in contact with the sand due to which there will be less pressure on the soft sand. On the other hand shoes with small heels exert large pressure on the sand because of its small area, hence it would be difficult for us to walk on the sand as the heels will sink into the soft sand.
20. a. When electric current is passed through a conducting solution, some chemical reaction takes place. The resulting effects are called chemical effects of electric current.
 Examples:
- i. When electric current is passed through water, water dissociates into hydrogen and oxygen.
 - ii. When electric current is passed through the solution of a metal salt, such as solution of copper sulphate, metal gets deposited at the negative electrode, because metal is positively charged.
 - iii. Sometimes, the colour of solution also changes when electric current passes through it.

- b. i. Electroplating: One metal is coated on the other substance or metal by the effect of electric current. This is called electroplating.
- ii. Electrolysis: The compound is decomposed into its constituents under the effect of electric current is called electrolysis.

Solution

Class 08 - Social Science

PERIODIC TEST-II 2019-2020

Section A

1. Subsistence farming is classified into intensive and primitive subsistence agriculture.
2. Pieces goods were usually woven cloth pieces that were 20 yards long and 1 yard wide.
3. An important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime.

Section B

4. On the basis of ownership, industries are classified into private sector, state owned (public sector), joint sector and cooperative sector.

→ Private Sector industries: Owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. Examples:

Reliance Industries

Limited and ITC Limited.

→ Public sector industries: Owned and operated by the government. Examples: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Steel

Authority of India Limited.

→ Joint sector industries: Owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals.

Example: Maruti Udyog

Limited.

→ Co-operative sector industries: Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

Examples: Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy.

5. James Mill was a severe critic of Orientalist. He thought that European education was essential in India because:

i. The knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific thoughts.

ii. The aim of education ought to be to teach what was useful and practical.

Thomas Macaulay suggested that:

i. India was an uncivilised country that needed to be civilised.

ii. No branch of Eastern knowledge could be compared to Western knowledge. Oriental learning was of no practical use.

6. By the second half of the 19th century, people from within the lower castes began to raise voice against caste discrimination. They organised movements against this practice and demanded social equality and justice. The Satnami movement became famous in Central India. It was initiated by Ghasidas, who came from a low caste, worked among the leather workers and organised a movement W to improve their social status. In Eastern Bengal, Haridas Thakur's Matua sect worked among low caste Chandala cultivators. Haridas questioned Brahmanical texts that supported the caste discrimination. Shri Narayana Guru belonged to Ezhavas, a low caste in present-day Kerala. He proclaimed the ideals unity of all people within one sect, a single. caste and one god. By organising these movements the leaders coming from low-caste tried to create awareness amongst the lower castes.
7. Adivasis know and use around 10,000 plant species found in forest areas. Out of these, approximately 8,000 species are used for medicinal purposes; 325 are used as pesticides; 425 as gums, resins and dyes; 550 as fibres; 3500 are edible. This entire knowledge system about so many plant species and their utilities gets lost when Adivasis lose their rights on forest lands.

Section C

8. The Act distinguishes several levels of crimes.

A. It lists modes of humiliation that are both physically horrific and morally reprehensible and seeks to punish those who :

1. Force a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance;
2. Forcibly removes clothes from the person of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or parades him or her naked or with painted face or body or commits any similar act which is derogatory to human dignity.

B. It lists actions that dispossess Dalits and Adivasis of their resources or which force them into performing slave labour.

Thus, the Act sets out to punish anyone who wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, a

member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred.

C. The Act recognises that crimes against Dalit and tribal women are of a specific kind and, therefore, seeks to penalise anyone who assaults or uses force on any women belonging to a SC or ST with intent to dishonor her.

9. Soil preparation involves a loosening of the soil or turning it. This process enables the roots to penetrate easily. It aerates the roots by providing the air trapped in between the particles of soil. It also provides favourable conditions for the growth of worms and microorganisms which increase the fertility of the soil. Some tools used in agricultural practices are given below.
 - i. Ploughs are used for tilling the soil, adding manure and fertilisers and for scrapping the soil.
 - ii. Leveller is used for levelling the soil in order to prevent it from soil erosion. A plank is used to break the crumbs into fine soil.
 - iii. Hoe was used for tilling in olden days, but these days, we use it only to remove weeds. Cultivator pulled by a tractor is also used to break the soil.
10. Indian society had been a prey to many evil practices for a long time. Men and women were treated differently. Women were subjected to many restrictions. They were not allowed to go to schools. They were not allowed to choose their husbands. Child-marriage was an established custom in the society. Most children were married off at an early age. Both Hindu and Muslim men could marry more than one wife. In some parts of the country, sati was in practice. Those widows were praised who chose death by burning themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands. Women's rights to property were also restricted. One more evil practice that had crippled Indian society was that all people did not enjoy equal status. The upper-caste, consisted of Brahmans and Kshatriyas, availed all privileges. But other than these people were subjected to exploitation. The untouchables, who did menial works, were considered polluting. They were not allowed to enter temples, draw water from the well used by the upper castes. They were seen as inferior human beings. These evil customs and practices had eclipsed the progress of society. Hence, debates and discussions began to take place from the early 19th century, with the development of new forms of communications. For the first time, books, newspapers, magazines, leaflets and pamphlets were printed. They spread awareness among the common mass. Social reformers like Raja Rammohun Roy, Ishwarchander Vidyasagar, came forward and took initiatives to bring changes in society by abolishing the evil practices one after another.
11. Since we have the rule of law in India, everyone, including the police, is subject to the law of the land. Therefore, all functions of the police have to be conducted in accordance with the law and with full respect for human rights. The Supreme Court has also laid down some guidelines that the police must follow at the time of arrest, detention and interrogation. The police are not allowed to torture or beat or shoot anyone during an investigation. Also, the police cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person even for petty offences.

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