NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL SCHOOL, THRISSUR

CLASS VIII

QUESTION BANK

PART II

2023-24

English
<u>Different Types Of Adverbs With Examples</u>

1. Adverbs of Manner

Abruptly	Gently	Neatly	Slowly
Angrily	Happily	Nicely	Softly
Badly	Fiercely	Politely	Suddenly
Carefully	Perfectly	Quickly	Well
Easily	Heavily	Quietly	Awkwardly
Fast	Kindly	Sadly	Carelessly
Clumsily	Loudly	Secretly	Strongly

2. Adverbs of Place

Above	East	Near	In
Around	Everywhere	Outside	Indoor
Backwards	Forward	Miles Apart	Outdoor
Behind	Here	South	Inside
Below	North	Up	Yonder
Between	Far Away	West	Overseas
Down	There	Abroad	Closeby

3. Adverb of Time

Hourly	Daily	Weekly	Monthly
Nightly	Annually	Already	Yearly
First	Tomorrow	Today	Before
Next	Soon	Tonight	Now
Since	Yesterday	Yet	Finally
Previously	Late	Earlier	Later
Just	Recently	Eventually	Still

4. Adverb of Degree

Absolutely	Barely	Very	Hardly
Almost	Extremely	Full	Least
Deeply	Less	Practically	Most
Enough	Much	Positively	Little
Quite	Rather	Simply	Completely
So	Somewhat	Terribly	Too

5. Adverb of Frequency

Infrequently	Daily	Generally	Always
Hourly	Frequently	Normally	Occasionally
Seldom	Every day	Usually	Often
Annually	Monthly	Never	Hardly Ever

6. Interrogative Adverbs

Why	Where
How	When

Identify the Type of Adverb

I. Go through the given sentences and identify the type of adverb used in each sentence.

1. The boy practised his speech regularly.
2. The phone kept ringing constantly.
3. The people have gone out.
4. I have heard this story before.
5. Are you quite sure?
6. You are driving too carelessly.
7. I always try my best.
8. You are quite right.

9. He solved the problem quickly.

10. I have heard enough.

11. The boy often makes the same mistake.

12. Why are you still here?

13. I could hardly recognise him.

14. The little kid is too shy to sing.

15. The horse galloped away.

16. The girl sang sweetly.

17. What is he doing outside?

18. He practices cricket every day.

19. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

20. The old woman was walking slowly.

21. The kittens are playing there.

22. Children usually rush about.

23. The girls danced gracefully.

24. She has travelled everywhere.

25. Very few rulers treated their subjects mercifully.

26. The protestors are going to start marching from here.

27. The NGO holds the lottery weekly.

28. The teacher is rarely absent.

29. The orchestra performed very well in tonight's show.

30. When are the college elections being held?

Answers.

1. Adverb of Frequency   2. Adverb of Frequency

3. Adverb of Place   4. Adverb of Time

5. Adverb of Degree   6. Adverb of Degree

7. Adverb of Frequency   8. Adverb of Degree

9. Adverb of Manner   10. Adverb of Degree

11. Adverb of Frequency	12. Interrogative Adverb
13. Adverb of Manner	14. Adverb of Degree
15. Adverb of Place	16. Adverb of manner
17. Adverb of place	18. Adverb of time
19. Adverb of time	20. Adverb of manner
21. Adverb of place	22. Adverb of manner
23. Adverb of manner	24. Adverb of place
25. Adverb of manner	26. Adverb of place
27. Adverb of time	28. Adverb of frequency
29. Adverb of degree	30. Interrogative adverb

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions using the given alternatives.

1. The lion was killed……… the hunter…… a sword, (in, on, by, with)
2. Father divided his property……. four sons, (between, among, of, in)
3. He has been living in this house………… 1985. (for, since, in, on)
4. I shall return…………………… a month, (in, of, on, for)
5. The Ramayana is lying…………………. the table, (in, of, on, for)
6. We shall finish this work……………… 5 p.m. today, (in, by, on, at)
7. Send me letters…………………… this address, (by, in, to, on)
8. You should listen………………………. what your parents say. (among, in, to, between)
9. Sita writes………………….. English. (with, on, in, at)
10. He did not listen………………… my advice, (at, to, in, on)
11. Do you live (at, on) Bay Street (in, on) Newport?
12. I hung the picture (above, on) the fireplace.
13. She walked (in, into) the kitchen and put her packages (on, over) the table.

14. Is Jane (at, in) home? No, she is (on, at) the library.

15. Mary is sitting (in, on) the sofa (at, in) the living room.

16. Michigan is situated (in, between) Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

17. While waiting for my train, I took a walk (around, across) the station.

18. A formation of twelve airplanes flew (over, on top of) our house.

19. The artist spends many hours (in, on) his studio (on, at) 50 Charles Street.

20. John found a note pinned (in, on) his door which said: "Meet me (at, in) the corner of Pine and Fifth Streets."

21. The Blake family lives (at, on) Third Street (in, on) Cleveland, Ohio.

22. Don't forget to put your return address (in, on) the envelope.

23. He sat (near, against) the camp fire.

24. Mr. Flanagan, who is (from, of) Ireland, is staying (at, to) his sister's home in Boston.

25. Someone has spilled ink (in, on) this rug and has burned a hole (in, on) that one.

26. The door was locked; so I shoved the letter (under, around) the door.

27. He piled the books (above, on top of) the table.

28. He arrived (in, at) Switzerland last week.

29. You are ahead of me. Your name is (above, at the top of) the list.

30. Your score on the examination is well (above, over) average.

31. Does the movie begin (at, on) 6:30? No, it will not begin (until, for) 9:00; so do not arrive (before, by) that time.

32. He asked me to come (at, in) noon.

33. We will go to Florida (since, during) the month of January.

34. The stores stay open (on, in) Mondays (until, for) 9:00p.m.

35. Mary has been in the United States (for, during) a year.

36. John has lived in France (for, since) two years.

37. I read (for, during) three hours, (at, from) 9:00p.m. (until, by) 12:00.

38. Did you meet Mr. Green (at, during) your stay in Savannah?

39. No, I did not see him because I was there (for, during) only two hours.

40. The train is (on, in) time. It will arrive (in, by) three hours.

41. Is your birthday (in, on) April? Mine is (in, on) April 7.

42. Come (by, on) 8:00 if you can; no one will be seated at the theatre (after, since) 8:30.

43. I try to get to school (in, on) time to have a cup of coffee before my first class.

44. He will leave for Thailand (at, in) the end of August. There will be a farewell party for him (in, on) the twentieth of August.

45. Columbus discovered America (in, on) 1492.

46. The projector broke down twice (for, during) the showing of the film.

47. He had been waiting here (during, since) noon.

48. I received my bill (to, in) the middle of the month.

49. Can you be ready (by, on) six o'clock?

50. We plan to finish this project (around, until) the first of the year.

Answers.

1. by, with.	2. among.	3. since.
4. in.	5. on.	6. by.
7. on.	8. to.	9. in.
10. to.	11.on, in	12. above
13. into, on	14. at, at	15. on, in
16. between	17. around	18. over
19. in, on	20. on, at	21. On, in
22. on, after	23. Near	24. From, at
25. On, in	26. Under	27. On top of

28. In

29. At the top of

30. Above

31. at, until, before

32. at

33. during

34. on, until

35. for

36. for

37. for, from, until

38. during

39. for

40. on, in

41. in, on

42. by, after

43. on

44. at, on

45. In

46. During

47. Since

48. In

49. By

50. Around

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കാട്ടിലേക്ക് പോകല്ലേ കുഞ്ഞേ!

1. 'ഉമ്മാക്ക് നൊസ്സാണ്' അവർ ഈർഷ്യയോടെ അകത്തേയ്ക്ക് പോയ്ക്കള ഞ്ഞു. ആരാണ് പറഞ്ഞത്?

2. ഇനി വീടിനൊരു വൃത്തിയും വെടിപ്പുമുണ്ടാകും എന്ന് കഥാകൃത്ത് ചിന്തി ക്കാൻ കാരണമെന്ത്?

3. എന്ത് ഓർത്താണ് കഥാകൃത്ത് ചിരിയടക്കി കിടന്നത്?

4. കോഴികളെ കളിയാക്കി കഥാകൃത്ത് വിളിച്ചിരുന്നത് എന്താണ്?

5. റപ്രസന്റേറ്റീവായി വന്ന ആളോട് ഉമ്മ ചോദിച്ചത് എന്തായിരുന്നു?

6. ചൂളിനിൽക്കുന്ന അവനുമുന്നിൽ ഉമ്മയുടെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ ചോദ്യം എന്തായി രുന്നു?

7. കച്ചവടക്കാരന്റെ മൾട്ടി നാഷണൽ കമ്പനി ഒന്നുമല്ലാതായി എപ്പോൾ?

8. ആരുടെ നിഴലനക്കം കണ്ടാലാണ് ഉമ്മ കോഴിക്കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെ മുഴുവൻ കൂട്ടി നകത്താക്കുന്നത്?

9. ഉമ്മയുടെ മൂന്നു മക്കൾ മരിച്ചത് എങ്ങനെയാണ്?

10. വീട്ടിലെ നിത്യസന്ദർശകനായി മാറിയത് ആര്?

11. ഉമ്മയുടെ സകലമാന ശ്രദ്ധയേയും തോൽപിച്ച് കൊണ്ട് കോഴിക്കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെ കൈക്കലാക്കുന്നത് ആരെല്ലാം?

12. ഉമ്മ കരിമീനോട് രഹസ്യമായി ചോദിച്ചത് എന്ത്?

13. കളവുമുതൽ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടിയെപോലെ ഉടൻ കുറ്റം സമ്മതിച്ചത് ആര്?

14. ബസ്സിന്റെ പിറകിലെ സീറ്റിൽ ഞെരുങ്ങിയിരിക്കുമ്പോഴും കഥാകൃത്തിന്റെ ചിന്ത എന്തായിരുന്നു?

15. കഥാകൃത്തിന്റെ അടുത്ത് വന്നിരുന്ന ഗവേഷണ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയുടെ വിഷയം എന്തായിരുന്നു?

16. സത്യത്തിൽ തനിക്കും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനും ഇടയിൽ ഈ നശിച്ച കോഴിയില്ലാ യിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അവർ എന്തിനെക്കുറിച്ചായിരിക്കും സംസാരിക്കുക.

17. തന്റെ കൂടപ്പിറപ്പായി കഥാകൃത്ത് കാണുന്നത് എന്ത്?

18. ശത്രുവിനെ കണ്ടാൽ മനസ്സിലാവുന്നത് ആർക്കെന്നാണ് ഉമ്മ പറയുന്നത്?

19. സന്ദർഭത്തിന് ഒട്ടും യോജിക്കാത്തവിധത്തിൽ പൊട്ടിക്കരഞ്ഞ് ഉമ്മ പറഞ്ഞ തെന്ത്?

20. 'കാട്ടിലേക്ക് പോകല്ലേ കുഞ്ഞേ!' എഴുതിയതാര്?

പാഠം 7

വലുതാവണം

1. മകൻ കൂടെ കൂടെ ചോദിക്കുന്നത് എന്ത്?

2. "ഞാനുമിച്ചോദ്യമേ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടാവാം" ഏതു ചോദ്യമായിരിക്കാം കവയിത്രി ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടാവുക?

3. മേല്പോട്ടു മേല്പോട്ടു മർത്ത്യനെയുന്തുന്നത് എന്താണ്?

4. വിശ്വവിധാനത്തെ ഊതിവലുതാക്കുന്ന ശ്വാസവായു ഏത്?

5. ഊഴിയിൽ വീണ നിമിഷത്തിൽ തന്നെ മനുഷ്യൻ കാൽപൊക്കുന്നത് എന്തിന്?

6. എന്താണ് കാലചക്രം കാണിക്കുന്നത്?

7. പകലോരോന്നും പ്രപഞ്ചമഹാനദി നീന്തിക്കടക്കുന്നത് എന്തിനു വേണ്ടി യാണ്?

8. ആദിസൗഭാഗ്യത്തെ തപ്പിപ്പിടിക്കാൻ ആഴിയിൽ മുങ്ങുന്നത് ആര്?

9. ആകാശച്ചില്ലയിൽ പ്രതിഫലിക്കുന്ന സൂര്യബിംബത്തെ കവി എന്തിനോടാണ് ഉപമിക്കുന്നത്?

10. അമ്മ ആശിക്കുന്നത് എന്ത്?

പാഠം 8

ഡോ. ബി.ആർ. അംബേദ്കർ

1. സ്കൂൾ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ അംബേദ്കറിന്റെ പേര് എന്തായിരുന്നു?

2. ഭീമറാവു പേരുമാറ്റിയതിനെ സാമൂഹ്യപരിഷ്കർത്താക്കൾ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പി ക്കാൻ കാരണമെന്ത്?

3. അയിത്തജാതിക്കാരുടെ ദുരവസ്ഥയെ ഹൃദയസ്പൃക്കായി വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തക ഴിയുടെ കൃതി ഏത്?

4. അയിത്തജാതിക്കാർ പഠിക്കുന്നതിന് വിലക്കേർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്ന ഭാഷ ഏത്?

5. "ഇതിനൊക്കെ പ്രതികാരം ചെയ്യാതടങ്ങുമോ
    പതിതരേ നിങ്ങൾ തൻ പിൻമുറക്കാരെ" –
    എന്നു പാടിയതാര്?

6. വിഷമങ്ങൾ വല്ലാതെ പിടികൂടുമ്പോൾ അംബേദ്കറുടെ ഏക ആശ്രയം ആരാ
    യിരുന്നു?

7. അംബേദ്കറുടെ ഉയർച്ചയ്ക്ക് കാരണമെന്ത്?

8. മെട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ പാസ്സാകാൻ അംബേദ്കറിനെ സഹായിച്ച ഘടകങ്ങൾ
    ഏതെല്ലാം?

9. ആരുടെ സഹായത്തോടെയാണ് അംബേദ്കർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായത്?

10. അംബേദ്കർ ഏത് വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് എഴുതിയ പ്രബന്ധമാണ് ചർച്ചാവി
    ഷയമായത്?

11. ഭാരത്തിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കിരാതമായ അവസ്ഥ എന്ത്?

12. അയിത്തജാതിക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടി അംബേദ്കർ രൂപംകൊടുത്ത സംഘടന ഏത്?

13. ബഹിഷ്കൃത ഹിതകാരിണി സഭയുടെ മുദ്രാവാക്യം?

14. 'ഇവ നേടുകയാണ് നമ്മുടെ ലക്ഷ്യം' ഏതെല്ലാം?

15. സ്വതന്ത്രഭാരതത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യത്തെ നിയമകാര്യമന്ത്രി ആരാണ്?

16. അംബേദ്കറിന്റെ ജന്മദിനം എന്നാണ്?

പാഠം 9

കുറ്റിപ്പുറം പാലം

1. എത്ര ലക്ഷം ചിലവാക്കിയാണ് കുറ്റിപ്പുറം പാലം നിർമ്മിച്ചത്?

2. അഭിമാനപൂർവ്വം കവി കയറി നിൽക്കുന്നത് എവിടെ?

3. കുറ്റിപ്പുറം പാലത്തിനടിയിൽകൂടി ഒഴുകുന്ന പുഴ ഏത്?

4. "ചേതസ്സിങ്കലറിയാത്ത വേദന" കവിയുടെ മനസ്സിൽ വേദന ഉണ്ടാക്കിയത്
    എന്ത്?

5. പിറവി തൊട്ട് കവിയുടെ കൂട്ടുകാരി ആയത് ആര്?

6. അലരിന്മേൽ വാഴ്ച തുടങ്ങിയത് എന്ത്?

7. ശാന്തഗംഭീരമായിപ്പൊങ്ങിനിൽക്കുന്നത് എന്ത്?

8. യന്ത്രക്കിടാവ് എറിയുന്ന പമ്പരംപോലെ കറങ്ങി നിൽക്കുന്നത് എന്ത്?

9. നരനൊരു യന്ത്രമായാൽ അഴുക്കുചാലായി മാറുന്നത് എന്ത്?

10. ഇടശ്ശേരിയുടെ പ്രശസ്ത നാടകം.

HINDI
Lesson 8
यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं

1. चिड़िया की चोंच में क्या दवा है?

2. भीड़ कहाँ है?

3. कौन कहानी सुना रही थी?

4. नानी किसको कहानी सुना रही थी?

5. 'यह सबसे कठिन समय नही' इसका कवि कौन है?

Lesson 9
कबीर की साखियाँ

1. साधू से क्या पूछना नही चाहिए?

2. किसको महत्व देना चाहिए?

3. माला कहाँ फिरता है?

4. कबीर किसकी निंदा नहीं करने को कहते है?

5. आँख में क्या पड़ने से दुख होता है?

6. जग में किसको बैरी नहीं है?

Lesson 10
कामचोर

1. बहुत वाद विवाद के बाद क्या तय हुआ?

2. काम करने पर बच्चों को क्या दिया जाएगा?

3. काम करने के लिए कितने झाड़ू थे?

4. मुर्गियों को हाँकने के लिए क्या-क्या लिया?

5. बडा मुर्गा कहाँ ख़ूद पडा?

6. हज्जन माँ कैसे सो रही थी?

7. भेड़ कहाँ टूट पडी?

8. घर में कितने भैंस थे?

9. अम्मा ने कहाँ जाने के लिए सामान बाँधी?

10. पाठ के आख़िर में अदना ने क्या कहा?

पाठ - 14
अकबरी लोटा

1. किसे पैसे चाहिए थे?

2. कितने पैसे चाहिए थे?

3. किसे पैसे देने थे?

4. कौन सहायता करने तैयार था?

5. दुकानों से महीने भर कितना किराया आता?

6. झाऊलाल के मित्र का नाम क्या था?

7. वह पैसे कहाँ से लाए थे?

8. लोटा क्यों लाया गया?

9. लोटा कहाँ गिरा?

10. गलि में कौन इकट्ठा हुए?

11. पत्नी लोटे के साथ क्या लाना भूल गई?

12. गिरने से पूर्व लोटा कहाँ टकराया?

13. बिलवासी ने अंग्रेज को कहाँ बिठाया?

14. 'डेंजरस ल्यूनाटिक' - किसने किससे कहा?

15. 'डेजरस क्रिमिनल' - किसने किससे कहा ?

16. कहा रिपोर्ट लिख़वाने की सलाह दी?

17. बादशाह हुमायूँ किससे हारकर भागे थे?

18. ब्राहमण को कितने सोने के लोटे दिए?

19. लोटा गिरते वक्त अंग्रेज क्या कर रहा था?

20. लोटा कितने में बेचे?

21. मेजर डगलस कौन है?

22. उनके पास क्या है?

23. नूरजहाँ के किस भावना पर जहाँगीर न्योहावर हुए?

24. बिल्लोंर की हाँडी में क्या टँगा रहता?

25. अंड़ा कितने में ख़रीदे?

26. किससे अंडा ख़रीदे?

27. बिलवासी क्या लपेट कर चारपाई पर पड़े रहे?

28. लेखक का नाम क्या है?

29. दूसरे दिन कब तक वे सोए रहे?

30. पाठ का नाम क्या है?

Science- Physics

Chapter 15

Some Natural Phenomena

I.   Choose the correct answer.

1.   The point from where the shock waves of an earthquake originate is called

   a) epicentre   b) Seismic focus

   c) focal depth   d) none of these

2.   The magnitude of the earthquake is measured in

   a) Kelvin Scale   b) Celsius Scale

   c) Decibel Scale   d) Richter Scale

3.   The outermost layer of the earth is called

   a) mantle   b) outercore   c) crust   d) innercore

4.   Where is the lightning conductor located?

   a) In the bottom of the building

   b) On the top of the building

   c) In the middle of the building

   d) Any where can be installed

5.   Ligtning always follows

   a) rain   b) thunder   c) the easiest path   d) a straight path

II. Fill in the blanks.

6.   The electrical charges generated by rubbing two object is .... electricity.

7.   When charges flow, they constitute ....

8.   .... is an instrument that records Seismic waves.

9.   .... can save buildings from destruction due to lightning.

10. .... is an earthquake under sea.

III. Name the following.

11. Two natural calamities -

12. Who discovered the static electricity or lightning in clouds and when?

13. What are the weak zone called?

14. Two types of charges -

15. Branch of Science which deals with the study of earthquakes-

IV. Write True or False and correct the false statement.

16. We can predict an earthquake.

17. The outermost layer of the earth is not fragmented.

18. Opposite electric charges repel each other.

19. Silk acquires negative charge when rubbed with a glass rod.

20. Lightning is caused by the accumulation of charges in the clouds.

V. Short Answer Questions

21. What happens when two clouds with unlike charges approach each other?

22. What happens when amber is rubbed with fur?

23. What is ligtning?

24. How are most earthquakes caused?

25. What are Seismic waves?

Chapter 13

Light

I. Multiple choice questions:

1. The reflection of light from smooth surface is called
   a) diffused reflection   b) regular reflection
   c) dispersion   d) spectrum

2. Bean of light striking the reflecting surface is called
   a) incident ray   b) reflected ray
   c) refracted ray   d) normal ray

3. Two mirrors A and B are placed at right angles to each other. A ray of light incident on mirror A at an angle of 25° falls on mirror B after reflection. The angle of reflection for the ray reflected from mirror B would be

    a) 25°   b) 50°   c) 65°   d) 115°

4. If two plane mirrors are inclined at an angle of 40°, the number of images formed will be

    a) 7   b) 8   c) 9   d) 5

5. The transparent front part of the eye.

    a) Iris   b Cornea   c) retina   d) pupil

II. Fill in the blanks:

6. Splitting of white light into seven colours is called ....

7. Kaleidoscope is based on the concept of ....

8. .... is the perpendicular line on the incidence point.

9. A plane mirror forms a .... image.

10. The reflection of light from an uneven surface is called ....

III. True or False:-

11. Both incident ray and reflected ray lie in the same plane.

12. Rainbow is formed due to dispersion.

13. Rods are sensitive to bright light.

14. Iris is the coloured part of the eye.

15. Diffused reflection is due to the failure of laws of reflection.

IV. Answer the following:-

16. Differentiate between real image and virtual image.

17. How can night birds see in the dark.

18. How do ciliary muscles affect the functioning of the eye?

19. What is power of accomodation?

20. What is persistence of vision?

Chemistry

Chapter-6

Combustion and Flame

I. MCQ

1) In the sun, light and heat are produced by

    (a) chemical reactions   (b) nuclear reactions

    (c) burning reactions   (d) Bunsen burner

2) Lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire is known as

    (a) lowest temperature   (b) burning temperature

    (c) ignition temperature   (d) flaming temperature

3) Which of the following are required essentially for producing fire?

    (a) Glass, coal, water   (b) Fuel, coal, straw

    (c) Fire, wood, burner   (d) Fuel, air, heat

4) The most common element used as fire extinguisher is

    (a) CO_2 (b) oxygen   (c) phosphorus   (d) NO_2

5) Baking soda constitutes

    (a) hydrogen chloride   (b) sodium oxide

    (c) sodium bicarbonate   (d) oxygen

II. Fill in the blanks

1) The substance which vaporises during burning gives ……………

2) A good fuel should have …………… calorific value.

3) …………… are substances that release energy on combustion.

4) The most common supporter of combustion is ……………

5) Incomplete combustion of fuels containing carbon releases

    ………………….. gas.

III. True or False. If false correct the statement

1) A matchstick only contains white phosphorus.

2) The middle zone of a flame has yellow colour

3) Increase in nitrogen gas in atmosphere has led to 'global warming'.

4) Burning of charcoal produces flame with four distinct zones.

5 Soda-acid fire extinguisher contains sodium bicarbonate and dilutes sulphuric acid.

IV. Very Short type Answer:

1) What is the composition of the head of a matchstick?

2) Which part of a flame does a goldsmith blow for melting gold and silver?

3) What is the unit for expressing the calorific value of a fuel?

4) Name some of the substances which burn without producing a flame.

5) Name the term which is used to express the efficiency of a fuel.

V. Short Answer type Questions

1) Why food is called fuel for our body?

2) Why is the innermost zone of a flame black in colour?

3) Explain how CO_2 is able to control fires.

4) Which is the best fire extinguisher for fires involving electrical equipment and inflammable materials like petrol?

5) Why is water not used to control fires involving electrical equipment?

6) Why does cooking oil catch fire if a frying pan is kept on the burning stove for a long time?

VI. Assertion and Reason type Questions

a) Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

b) Assertion and reason both are correct statement and reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

c) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.

d) Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

1. Assertion- match stick does not catch fire on its own at room temperature.

   Reason- the head of the safety match contains only antimony trisulphide and potassium chlorate.

2. Assertion- the LPG can catch fire easily.

   Reason- LPG has low ignition temperature OR LPG are inflammable substances.

3. Assertion – water can be used to control fire equipment or oil

   Reason- water is commonly used to control fire.

4. Assertion – Magnesium and charcoal are combustible substances.

   Reason – a chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give off heat is called combustion.

5. Assertion-In case of burning, air and moisture are necessary.

   Reason-Oxygen is a supporter of combustion. In case of burning, air and moisture is necessary.

BIOLOGY

Chapter 7

Conservation of Plants and Animals

1. What is deforestation? Explain its effects in details.

2. Which gas is predominantly responsible for global warming?

3. What are extinct species?

4. What gas do plants use in photosynthesis?

5. What is 'species'?

6. Name the first Reserve Forest of India.

7. What is Biosphere?

8. Name two national parks.

9. What is deforestation?

10. What can be done to retain our 'green wealth' for generations?

11. What is Red Data Book?

12. Name two wildlife sanctuaries.

13. How many rock shelters have been identified in the Pachmarhi biosphere reserve?

14. What is a wildlife sanctuary?

15. What are the aims of the 'Forest Conservation Act' in India?

16. What is the major threat to survival of organism?

17. Name the part of earth which supports the biodiversity.

18. Give examples of two endemic flora

19. Name the plant found in Satpura forest.

20. How do we protect wildlife?

21. What do you mean by migration? Write causes of migration.

22. Name two threatened wild animals.

23. What is the tiger Project? When it was launched?

Chapter 6

Reproduction in Animals

1. Name the male and female gametes produced by the testes and ovaries

2. What is the other name of the fertilized egg?

3. Name the male reproductive organs of human beings.

4. Name the female reproductive organs of human beings.

5. How is a Zygote changed into an embryo?

6. What is foetus?

7. What are viviparous animals?

8. Give two examples of viviparous animals.

9. What are oviparious animals? Give 2 exmaples.

10. What is metamorphosis?
11. What are test tube babies?
12. Why aquatic organisms produce a large number of sperms and eggs?
13. Define external fertilization? Give two examples.
14. What is a sexual reproduction?
15. Draw the various stages in the life-cycle of frog.
16. What is cloning?
17. Draw a labelled diagram of female reproductive system of human being.
18. Draw a labelled diagram of a sperm.

History

Chapter 6

The Great Uprising

1. The last Mughal Emperor of India.
2. Which battel was considered as the first major British Victory in India?
3. Name two groups of people who suffered due to the withdrawal of royal patronage.
4. When did the British introduced railways in India?
5. Name the place where Enfield Pritchett rifle was manufactured.
6. Name the first soldier to protest against the use of cartidges.
7. Who led the revolt in Lucknow and who assisted her?
8. Which all places Kunwar Singh organized and led the revolt?
9. How did British historians refer the revolt of 1857?
10. According to the Act of 1858 what rule was established in India?
11. Governor General is also know as ....
12. Who was the queen of England when the Act of 1858 was passed?
13. Who were listed as Martial races?
14. What are the changes in the army after the revoltof 1857?

Chapter 3

The Parliamentary System

1. The period during which the houses meet to conduct its business.
2. How is a law introduced in the parliament for the first time?
3. Indian Parliament is also known as ....
4. Indian parliament consist of the .... and the two .... of the parliament.
5. First past-the-post electrol system is also known as ....
6. When did the first elected parliament came into being?
7. Who is the present speaker of Lok Sabha?

8. What is the age limit to become a member of Rajya Sabha?

9. Who have the power to summon the two houses of the parliament?

10. The period of time when the ministers answer the questions asked by the members of the parliament.

11. Mention the powers possed by the Indian President.

12. The process of removing President from his power.

13. The .... is the link between the President and the legislature.

Answer the following.

1. Explain the features of the parliamentry system of government.

2. Who is the architect of Indian Parliament? Write a note on Indian Parliament.

Social and Political Life

Chapter 4

The Judiciary

1. The first Chief Justice of India?

2. The apex of judicial hierarchy?

3. Who appoints in chief Justice of India?

4. When was supreme court of India inaugurated?

5. The process of removal of Supreme Court judges.

6. How many High Courts are there in India?

7. Till what age a High Court Judge can serve?

8. The court that hear criminal cases at district level.

9. The court that deals with land records.

10. Court set up for speedy justice.

11. Who are the members of Lok Adalat?

12. What do you know about Lok Adalat?

Geography

Chapter 4

Mineral and Power Resources

1. What are ores?
2. Arrange the following into sequential order

   i) Iron Age   ii) Copper Age   iii) Bronze Age

   iv) Steel Age   v) Stone Age
3. Give one example of ferrous minerals.
4. What do you mean by open cast mining and drilling?
5. Find the odd one

   coal, petroleum, hydel power, biogas
6. .... is widely used to generate thermal electricity.
7. Name any one product which can made up of petroleum.
8. Name any two coal mining areas in India.
9. .... is produced by using the force of falling water.
10. The word photovoltaic cells is related to

    a) wind energy   b) tidal energy   c) solar energy   d) nuclear energy
11. Suggest some measures for the conservation of mineral and power resources.
12. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals.
13. What are the different types coal?
14. Differentiate between conventional and non conventional sources of energy.
15. Write the features of petroleum.
16. Give the main characteristics of minerals

Mathematics
## Chapter - 11
Mensuration

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1 cm³ = ...mm³

2. If the area of a rhombus is 60cm² and one diagonal is 10 cm, then the other diagonal is ....

3. Eight persons can stay in a cubical room. Each person requires 27m³ of air. The side of cubical room is ....

4. If the height of a cuboid becomes zero, it will take the shape of a ......

5. The floor of a room is a square of side 6m, its height is 4m, then volume of the room is ....

6. The base radius and height of a right circular cylinder is 14 cm and 5 cm respectively. Then its curved surface area is ....

7. A cuboid has .... pair of identical faces.

8. A cylinder has .... curved surface and .... circular faces, which are identical.

II. Find the following.

1. A cuboidal box has height, length and width 20cm, 15 cm and 10 cm respectively. Then find its TSA.

2. Find height of a cylinder whose radius is 7cm and total surface area is 968 cm²

3. Find area of the following figures.

i)

10 cm   6 cm   5 cm

ii)

4 cm

3 cm   2 cm   5 cm   3 cm

4 cm
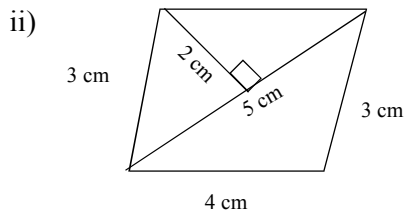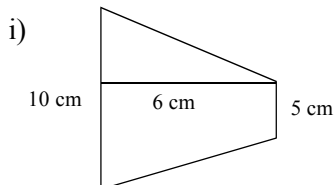
iii)
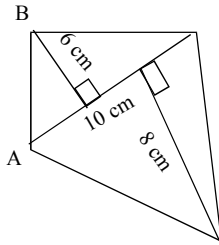
4. A copper wire of length 44 cm is to be bent into a square and a circle. Which will have larger area?

5. Two cubes are joined end to end. Find the volume of the resulting cuboid, each of the cube is of side 6cm.

6. How many bricks each 25 cm by 15 cm by 8 cm, are required for a wall 32 m long, 3m high and 40 cm thick?

7. Find area of hexagon ABCDEF. Given that AD = 8cm, AJ = 6cm, AI = 5 cm, AH = 3cm, AG = 2.5 cm and FG, BH, EI and CJ are perpendicular on diagoanl AD from the vertices F, B, E and C respectively.
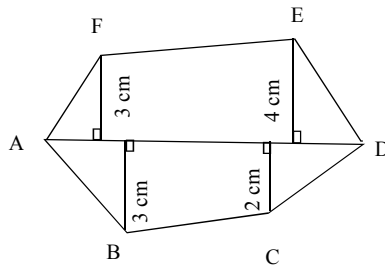
8. The diagonals of a rhombus are 12 cm and 5 cm. Find the perimeter of the rhombus.

9. The volume of a cuboid is 440 cm³. If its base area is 154 cm², find its height and lateral surface area.

10. The volume of a circular cylinder is 3234 cm³. If its radius and height are in the ratio 1 : 3 find its total surface area.

11. In a building there are 24 cylindrical pillars. The radius of each pillar is 28 cm and height is 4m. Find the total cost of painting the curved surface area of all pillars at the rate of ₹8 per m².

12. If 'a' is the side of a regular hexagon, then find its area.

13. A road roller takes 750 complete revolutions to move once over to level a road. Find the area of the road if the diameter of the roller is 91 cm and length is 1.25m.

14. The lateral surface area of a hollow cylinder is 4224 cm². It is cut along its height and formed a rectangular sheet of width 32 cm. Find perimeter of the rectangular sheet.

15. A company packages its milk powder in cylindrical containers whose base has a diameter of 16.8 cm and height 20.5 cm. Company places a label around the curved surface of the container. If the label is placed 1.5 cm from the top and bottom, what is the total surface are aof the label?

16. The sum of the base radius and height of a solid cylinder is 37m. If total surface area is 1628m², find the circumference of the base. Also find volume.

17. Find the ratio between total surface area of a cylinder to its curved surface area given that its height and radius are 7.5 cm and 3.5 cm.

18. The radius and height of a cylinder are in the ratio 5 : 7 and its volume is 550cm³. Find its radius.

19. A rectangular sheet of paper 44 cm × 18 cm is rolled along its length and a cylinder is formed. Find the volume of the cylinder.

20. A solid cylinder has total surface area of 462 square cm. Its curved surface is one-third of its total surface area. Find volume of the cylinder.

Chapter - 12
Exponents & Powers

1. **Fill in the blanks**

a. Reciprocal (multiplicative inverse) of $\left(\dfrac{1}{3}\right)^{-2}$ is ....

b. $(3^0 + 4^{-1}) \times 2^2$ is ....

c. $(3^{-1} + 4^{-1} + 5^{-1})^0$ is ....

d. If $5^m \times 5^{-3} = 5^5$ then m is ....

e. If $2^p \div 2^{-4} = 4^5$, then p = ...

f. 0.00000000837 in standard form is ....

g. 3.61492×10^6 in usual form is ....

2. **Evaluate**

a. $\left(\dfrac{5}{8}\right)^{-7} \times \left(\dfrac{8}{5}\right)^{-4}$　　　　b. $\dfrac{8^{-1} \times 5^3}{2^{-4}}$

c. $\left\{\left(\dfrac{-2}{3}\right)^{-2}\right\}^2$　　　　d. $\left\{\left(\dfrac{1}{3}\right)^{-3} - \left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{-3}\right\} \div \left(\dfrac{1}{5}\right)^{-2}$

e. $\left(7^{-1} - 8^{-1}\right)^{-1} - \left(3^{-1} - 4^{-1}\right)^{-1}$

3. **Simplify and express the result in power notation with positive exponent.**

a. $\left(\dfrac{1}{2^3}\right)^2$　　　　b. $\left(3^{-5} \div 3^{-10}\right) \times 3^{-5}$　　　c. $2^{-3} \times (-7)^{-3}$

d. $\dfrac{3^{-5} \times 10^{-5} \times 125}{5^{-7} \times 6^{-5}}$

4. Find the area of rectangle with width $6x^2$ and length $12x^3$. Also find the area if $x = 2$ meters.

5. Find x if $\left(\dfrac{11}{9}\right)^3 \times \left(\dfrac{9}{11}\right)^6 = \left(\dfrac{11}{9}\right)^{2x-1}$

6. State true or false

a. Very small numbers can be expressed in standard form using negative exponents.

b. $a^p \times b^q = (ab)^{pq}$

c. $\dfrac{1}{(8)^{-3}} = 2^9$

d. $(-1)^3 = 1$

e. The multiplicative inverse of $(-2)^{-2}$ is $(2)^2$

f. $\dfrac{x^m}{y^m} = \left(\dfrac{y}{x}\right)^{-m}$

7. Simplify $\left(\dfrac{4}{13}\right)^4 \times \left(\dfrac{13}{7}\right)^2 \times \left(\dfrac{7}{4}\right)^3$

8. Simplify

$$\dfrac{\left(3^{-2}\right)^2 \times \left(5^2\right)^{-3} \times \left(t^{-3}\right)^2}{\left(3^{-2}\right)^5 \times \left(5^3\right)^{-2} \times \left(t^{-4}\right)^3}$$

9. Simplify

$$\dfrac{2^{-5} \times 3^{-5} \times 125}{5^{-4} \times 6^{-5}}$$

10. By what number should $(-8)^{-3}$ be multiplied so that the product is equal to $(-6)^{-3}$?

# Chapter - 3
Understanding Quadrilaterals

I. Match the following.

	Name of the regular polygon	Measure of each exterior angle
1.	Equolateral triangle	i) 36º
2.	Square	ii) 40º
3.	Pentagon	iii) 60º
4.	Nonagon	iv) 72º
5.	Hexagon	v) 90º
6.	Decagon	vi) 120º

II. Choose the correct answer

7. A polygon is a simple closed figure formed with

   a) one line segment   b) two line segments

   c) three or more line segments   d) no line segments

8. If AB and CD are 2 parallel sides of a parallelogram, then

   a) AB > CD   b) AB < CD   c) AB =CD   d) none of these

9. A regular polygon is

   i) Equiangular   ii) Equilateral

   a) only (i)   b) only (ii)

   c) Either (i) or (ii)   d) Both (i) and (ii)

10. ABCD is a rectangle. AC and BD are its diagonals. If AC = 10cm then BD is

    a) 10cm   b) 5 cm   c) 15 cm   d) 20 cm

11. $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are two adjacent angles of a parallelogram, if $\angle A = 70º$, then $\angle B=$

    a) 70º   b) 90º   c) 110º   d) 180º

12. PQRS is a trapezium, which of the following statements is true?
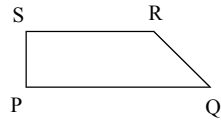
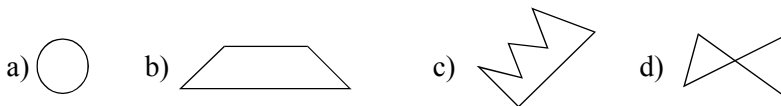a) PQ = SR   b) PQ || SR   c) PS = RQ   d)∠PSR = ∠SRQ

13. Which one of the following is a regular quadrilateral?

a) square   b) trapezium   c) kite   d) rectangle

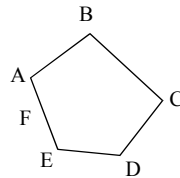14. Which of the following quadrilaterals have two pairs of adjacent sides equal and its diagonals intersect at 90°?

a) square   b) kite   c) rhombus   d) rectangle

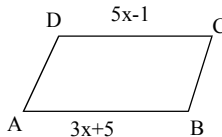15. Which one of the following is a closed curve that is not simple?

a)   b)   c)   d)

16. In the given pentagon, which of the following lines is not a diagonal?
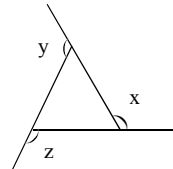

a) FC   b) BD   c) AC   d) BE

III. Do as directed.

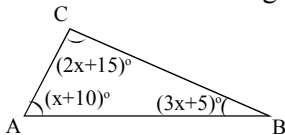17. In the parallelogram ABCD, find x

18. In the given figure find x + y + z

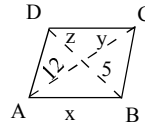

19. Find the value of k in the given triangle.

20. Find the measure of each interior angle of a regular polygon of 9 sides.

21. ABCD is a rhombus.

    Find the values of x, y and z.

    Also find x + y + z

    D — C
    z y
    12 — 5
    A x B

22. In the given parallelogram ABCD find x and y.

    D — C
    $(3x+3)°$
    $3y°$ $(2y-5)°$
    A — B

23. The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio 1 :

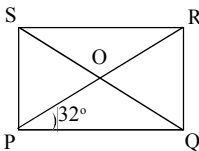   2 : 3 : 4. What are the measures of the four angles?

24. Adjacent sides of a rectangle are in the ratio 5 :

    12. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 34 cm, find the length of the
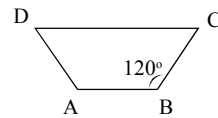
    diagonal.

    D — C
    O 44°
    3
    1 2
    A — B

25. The diagonals of a rectangle ABCD

    meet at O. If ∠BOC = 44° find ∠OAD

26. PQRS is a rectangle with ∠QPR = 32°. Determine ∠SQR

    S — R
    O
    32°
    P — Q

27. In the given trapezium ABCD in which

    AB ‖ DC. Find ∠C.

    D — C
    120°
    A — B

28. In the given figure find the measure of ∠MPN.

    B
    N
    P
    45°
    O M A
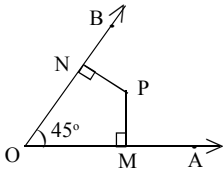
29. In the given figure anglebisectors of ∠A

    and ∠B meet at a point P. If ∠C = 100°

    and ∠D = 50° find the measure of ∠APB.

    D — C
    50° 100°
    P
    A — B
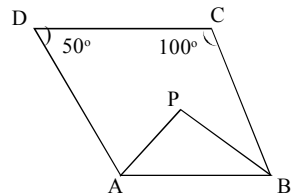
30. The measures of angles of a hexagon are $x°$, $(x-5)°$, $(x-5)°$, $(2x-5)°$, $(2x-5)°$, $(2x+20)°$. Find the value of x. Also find all angles.

31. A quadrilateral has three acute angles each measures $80°$. What is the measure of the 4th angle.

32. WXYZ is a rectangle. Find x.

    Also find the lengths of diagonals.
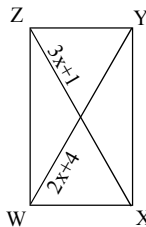
33. Find the value of x in the following regular polygon

Chapter - 7
Cubes and Cuberoots

I.   Choose the correct answer.

1.   The cube of 4 is

    a) 64   b) 16   c) 12   d) 4

2.   The cube of an odd number is always a/an

    a) even number   b) odd number

    c) prime number   d) all of these

3.   The ones' digit of the cube of the number 10709 is

    a) 1   b) 0   c) 7   d) 9

4.   Which among the following is not a perfect cube?

    a) 1   b) 8   c) 9   d) 27

5.   The value of 6^3 is

    a) 18   b) 2   c) 216   d) 6

6.   Which of the following is the cube of its own?

    a) -1   b) -2   c) -3   d) -9

II. Fill in the blanks

7. 17 is a cube root of ....

8. If 72x is a perfect cube then x = ...

9. The cube root of 140×2450 is ....

10. $\sqrt[3]{5 \times 7 \times 7 \times 5 \times 7 \times 5}$ = ...

11. $(0.3)^3$ = ...

III. Do as directed

12. What is the smallest number by which the following numbers must be multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube? Also find cube root of new number.

    a) 392   b) 1944   c) 1323

13. What is the smallest number by which the following numbers must be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube

    a) 2916   b) 3087   c) 648

14. Find the cube root of the following numbers by prime factorisation method.

    a) 5832   b) 17576   c) 19683

15. Write the digit in the one's place of the cube root of the following cube numbers.

    Cube numbers   Ones' digit in cuberoot

    a) 2744

    b) 2197

    c) 32768

    d) 15625

    e) 97336

16. The volume of a box which is in the shape of a cube is 4913 inches. Find the dimensions of the box.

Chapter - 9

Algebraic Expression and Identities

I.   Choose the correct answer.

1.   Which of the following is a binomial?

   a) $10y$ b) $3x^2$ c) $a + b$ d) $8xy$

2.   Which of the following is a like term to -3x?

   a) $5x$ b) $3x^2$ c) $3y$ d) $8y$

3.   The value of 10 - (3x - 2) is

   a) $3x - 8$ b) $30 - 20x$ c) $10 - 3x$ d) $12 - 3x$

4.   The expression for sum of numbers p and q subtracted from their product is

   a) $p + q - pq$ b) $pq - p + q$ c) $pq - (p + q)$ d) $pq + p - q$

5.   The value of the expression $5x^2 - 2$ when x = 3 is

   a) -12   b) 8   c) 43   d) 36

II.   Fill in the blanks

6.   Product of the monomials

   4p, $-7q^2$ and -7pq is ....

7.   Area of a rectangle with length 4ab and breadth $6b^2$ is ....

8.   Square of 3x - 4y is ....

9.   The value of $(a+b)^2 - (a - b)^2$ is ....

10. Number of terms in the expression $a^2 + bc \times d$ is ....

11. The side of the squre of area $81y^2$ is ....

12. Sum of 2x - 3 and $5x^2 + 4$ is ....

13. $\left(\dfrac{-4}{3} pq^2 \right) \times \left(\dfrac{-6}{8} p^3 q^2 \right) = $ ....

14. Coefficient of y in $5x^2 - \dfrac{y}{3}$ is ....

III. Match the following

15. y^2, y^3, $2y^4$ i) Binomial

16. $\dfrac{-3}{y} + 7$ ii) Unlike terms

17. $x + z - y$ iii) Monomial

18. $125b^3$ iv) Like terms

19. p^2q, $4qp^2$, $\dfrac{2}{3} p^2q$ v) Trinomial

IV. Do as directed

20. Find the product of $(3.5p - 0.2q)$ and $(3.5p + 0.2q)$

21. Find area of parallelogram of height $\dfrac{8}{9}$ yz and base $\dfrac{27}{40}$ xy respectively.

22. Solve $(5x - 3)(5x - 2)$ using suitable identity.

23. Expand the following using identities.

   a) $(0.4p + 1.2q)^2$ b) $(x + 5)(x + 4)$

   c) $(2m - \dfrac{3}{2} n)^2$ d) $\left(\dfrac{2}{3} + \dfrac{b}{4} \right)^2$

24. Add $8x^2 + 7xy - 6y^2$, $4x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2$ and $-4x^2 + xy - y^2$

25. Simplify

   a) $a^2(b^2 - c^2) + b^2(c^2 - a^2) + c^2(a^2 - b^2)$

   b) $x^2(x - 3y^2) - xy(y^2 - 2xy) - x(y^3 - 5x^2)$

   c) $2x^2(x+2) - 3x(x^2 - 3) - 5x(x + 5)$

   d) $\dfrac{7.87 \times 7.87 - 1.72 \times 1.72}{6.15}$

   e) $\dfrac{3.7 \times 3.7 + 2.3 \times 2.3 + 2 \times 3.7 \times 2.3}{4.6 \times 4.6 - 3.4 \times 3.4}$

26. Using identities find

    a) 48^2 b) 96^2 c) $231^2 - 131^2$

    d) 97×103 e) $181^2 - 19^2$ f) $1.62 \times 1.62 - 0.38 \times 0.38$

    g) $203^2 - 197^2$ h) $983^2 - 17^2$

27. Verify

    $(11pq + 4q)^2 - (11pq - 4q)^2 = 176\ pq^2$

28. If $x - y = 9$ and $xy = 16$ find the value of $x^2 + y^2$

29. Multiply $x^2 + 2y$ by $x^3 - 2xy + y^3$ and find the value of the product for $x = 1$ and $y = -1$

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