

**CLASS: VIII**  
**DAILY ASSIGNMENT**  
**SUBJECT WISE COMPILED ANSWER KEY**  
**FOR WEEK -2 (27.04.2020 TO 02.05.2020)**  
**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 27-04-2020**

Topic : Preposition

- a) On  
Preposition 'on' indicates that something is already in the position.
- b) For  
It means 'with the object or purpose of'. It indicates a suiting of purpose for someone.
- c) With  
Used to 'accompanied by' something or someone.
- d) Without  
Showing or experiencing something not in the company of somebody.
- e) In  
In" is used when you want to indicate a position. It is best suited when you want to say something is contained within.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE:28.04.2020**

POEM ADVENTURE

1.d)Boredom

They had got tired and bored of their games and the same outing places.

2.b) It was fun being there

They love to visit Grandma's place as it was adventurous to ride on bikes across busy street.

3. a) concerned about the children's safety

Mother wanted to know whether the children had reached safely or not.

4. b) supportive

Grandma gave a warm welcome to the children by hugging them and offering lemonade to drink.

5. b) adventure

The children had the biking adventure to Grandma's house and they enjoyed it very much.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 29-04-2020**

### **Topic :Preposition**

1.d) Out

This preposition “out” can be used as preposition and adverb. It comes before a noun or a pronoun.

2.d) Of

This is classified as simple preposition. It is used for belonging to or connected with.

3.d) Since

“Since” is used when specifying the starting point. It denotes the point of time.

4. a) from

This is used with all tense forms. It also denotes the point of time.

5. b) Through

This preposition is used to denote the period of time, from beginning to the end.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 30-04-2020**

### **Topic : Kinds of Sentences**

1.b) Compound

Compound sentence joins two or more independent clauses with a coordinator such as for, and, but, semi-colon. Both the sentences are not dependent upon one another to express a complete thought, but they tie together similar ideas.

2.c) Complex

The subordinate clause depends on the main clause for its’ meaning. A complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause.

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The subordinate clause depends on the main clause for its’ meaning. A complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause.

4.b) Compound

Compound sentence joins two or more independent clauses with a coordinator such as for, and, but, semi-colon. Both the sentences are dependent upon one another to express a complete thought, but they tie together similar ideas.

5.c) Complex

The subordinate clause depends on the main clause for its’ meaning. A complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE-01.05.2020**

### **Unseen Passage**

1.d) Dream and write poems

It was her interest to write poems from her childhood days.

2.b) knowledge and intelligence

Because she wrote good poems at a tender age.

3.a) Imperfect

Because flawless means perfect and without any mistakes

4.c) Distinguished man of letters

He was a very knowledgeable and renowned writer

5.b) Disappointed

He was annoyed to know that she did not write in India.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / ENGLISH / DATE- 02-05-2020**

### **Topic: Kinds of Sentences**

1.c) Declarative

Sentence states the facts or an opinion and lets the reader know something specific. It always ends with a period.

2.a) Interrogative

Sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question, as opposed to sentences that make a statement, deliver a command, or express an exclamation.

3. d) Exclamatory

Sentence conveys a strong emotion and ends with an exclamation mark.

4. b) Imperative

Sentence that gives instructions or advice, and expresses a command, an order, a direction, or a request.

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Sentence that gives instructions or advice, and expresses a command, an order, a direction, or a request.

## SUBJECT: COMPUTER

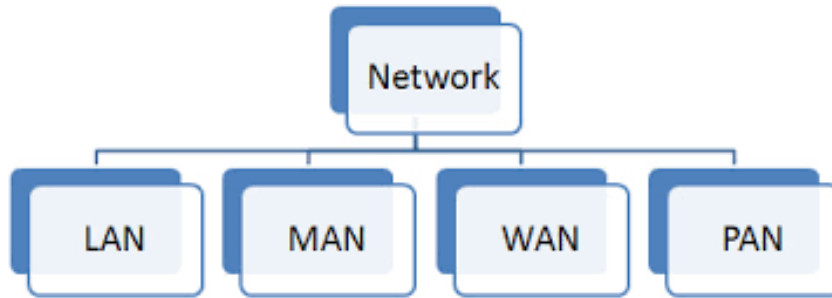
### ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/COMPUTER/DATE:27.04.2020

1. (a) Network

**Explanation:** A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications.

2. (d) SAN

**Explanation:** There are various types of networks:



3. (a) Wide area network

**Explanation:** WLAN means wireless local area network. A wide area network (WAN) is a telecommunications network that extends over a large geographical area for the primary purpose of computer networking.

4. (b) Network interface card(NIC)

**Explanation:** It is a hardware device that has a port which helps to join the network cable to the computer. Every computer in the network has one NIC.

5. (c) Wide area network

**Explanation:**

WLAN means wireless local area network. A wide area network (WAN) is a telecommunications network that extends over a large geographical area for the primary purpose of computer networking.

### ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/COMPUTER/DATE:28.04.2020

1. (b) Metropolitan area network

**Explanation:** A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a network with a size greater than LAN but smaller than a WAN. Network size generally ranges from 5 to 50 km. It may be as small as a group of buildings in a campus to as large as covering the whole city.

2. (c) Modem

**Explanation:** : It is a device that joins the digital to analogue telephone line. It is a hardware component that allows a computer or another device, such as a router or switch, to connect to the Internet. It converts or "modulates" an analog signal from a telephone or cable wire to digital data (1s and 0s) that a computer can recognize.

3. (a) Local area network

**Explanation:** A LAN connects network devices over a relatively short distance. A networked office building, school, or home usually contains a single LAN. LANs are also typically owned, controlled, and managed by a single person or organization.

4. (d) Microwave

**Explanation:** Wired communication refers to the transmission of data over a wire-based communication technology. Wired communication is also known as wire line communication. Examples include telephone networks, cable television or internet access, and fiber-optic communication.

5. (a) Network interface card

**Explanation:** It is a hardware device that has a port which helps to join the network cable to the computer. Every computer in the network has one NIC. A network interface card (NIC) is a hardware component without which a computer cannot be connected over a network. It is a circuit board installed in a computer that provides a dedicated network connection to the computer

**ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/COMPUTER/DATE:29.04.2020**

1. (a) Local area network

**Explanation:** A LAN connects network devices over a relatively short distance. A networked office building, school, or home usually contains a single LAN. LANs are also typically owned, controlled, and managed by a single person or organization.

2. (c) Dictionary

**Explanation:** Components of a database:

Fields: Field refers to a data table in the database.

Record: It refers to a group of related fields. ex-a set of field about one employee.

Table: They are the places where all the information in our database is stored in the form of columns and rows.

Table structure: A table structure is created before creating any table that identifies the name, size and types of various fields.

Datasheet: Each table appears as a spreadsheet grid called a datasheet.

Form: They are used for entering, modifying and viewing records.

Queries: queries are away of searching for and compiling data from one or more table.

Reports: They present data from tables and queries in an attractive format.

3. (a) Metropolitan area network

**Explanation:** A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a network with a size greater than LAN but smaller than a WAN. Network size generally ranges from 5 to 50 km. It may be as small as a group of buildings in a campus to as large as covering the whole city.

#### 4. (a) Table

**Explanation:** They are the places where all the information in our database is stored in the form of columns and rows. A table is a collection of related data held in a table format within a database. ... In relational databases, and flat file databases, a table is a set of data elements (values) using a model of vertical columns (identifiable by name) and horizontal rows, the cell being the unit where a row and column intersect.

#### 5. (b) Wireless

**Explanation** They do not use cables instead the signals are transmitted using Bluetooth, infrared, microwave or radio wave. Wireless Communication is a method of transmitting information from one point to other, without using any connection like wires, cables or any physical medium. Generally, in a communication system, information is transmitted from transmitter to receiver that are placed over a limited distance

### **ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/COMPUTER/DATE:30.04.2020**

#### 1. (a) Queries

**Explanation:** Queries are away of searching for and compiling data from one or more table. Queries are simply questions against a set of data. ... A database query is a request for data from a database. Usually the request is to retrieve data; however, data can also be manipulated using queries. The data can come from one or more tables, or even other queries.

#### 2. (c) Reports

**Explanation:** They present data from tables and queries in an attractive format. Reports can represent information, gathered from more than one file.

#### 3. (a) Personal area network

**Explanation:** Personal area networks can be wireless or constructed with cables. This may include Bluetooth enabled devices or infra-red enabled devices. PAN has connectivity range up to 10 metres. PAN includes wireless computer keyboard and mouse.

#### 4. (c) Datasheet

**Explanation:** Table appears as a spreadsheet grid called a datasheet. A datasheet, data-sheet, or spec sheet is a document that summarizes the performance and other characteristics of a product, machine, component (e.g., an electronic component), material, subsystem (e.g., a power supply), or software in sufficient detail that allows a buyer to understand what the product is and a design

#### 5. (a) Database

**Explanation:** : A Database is a collection of information which is most essential part of an organization. Every company maintains information pertaining to its employees, vendors, clients and distributors. This forms the database of a company.

## **ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/COMPUTER/DATE:01.05.2020**

### 1.(b)Personal area network

**Explanation:** Personal area networks can be wireless or constructed with cables. This may include Bluetooth enabled devices or infra-red enabled devices. PAN has connectivity range up to 10 metres. PAN includes wireless computer keyboard and mouse.

### 2. (b)Data Base Management System

**Explanation:** : A Database is a collection of information which is most essential part of an organization. Every company maintains information pertaining to its employees, vendors, clients and distributors. This forms the database of a company.

### 3.(d)Worksheet

**Explanation:** Components of Ms Access Window

ribbon: It displays groups of related commands in tabs.

Database objects: An access database has four main objects – Tables, Queries, Forms and Reports.

Navigation Pane: It lists all available database objects.

Status Bar: It displays information about the current object or view.

Work area: It differs according to database elements select.

### 4.(c)Status bar

**Explanation:** : It displays information about the current object or view .The status bar is the horizontal bar at the bottom of the screen that displays information about the current condition of the program, such as the status of items in the window, the progress of the current task, or information about the selected item.

### 5. (a)Ribbon

**Explanation:** It displays groups of related commands in tabs. The ribbon is the strip of tabs across the top of the program window that contains groups of commands.

## **ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/COMPUTER/DATE:02.05.2020**

### 1. (d)Metropolitan area network

**Explanation:** A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a network with a size greater than LAN but smaller than a WAN. Network size generally ranges from 5 to 50 km. It may be as small as a group of buildings in a campus to as large as covering the whole city.

### 2. (d)Relationships

**Explanation:** Components of a database:

Fields: Field refers to a data table in the database.

Record: It refers to a group of related fields. ex-a set of field about one employee.

Table: They are the places where all the information in our database is stored in the form of columns and rows.

Table structure: A table structure is created before creating any table that identifies the name, size and types of various fields.

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Queries: queries are away of searching for and compiling data from one or more table.

Reports: They present data from tables and queries in an attractive format.

### 3.(b)Table structure

**Explanation:** A table structure is created before creating any table that identifies the name, size and types of various fields.

### 4. (c) Complexity

**Explanation:** Advantages of using database:

Simple

Faster data Access

Better Data Transferring

Minimized Data Inconsistency

### 5. (a)Ribbon

**Explanation:** It displays groups of related commands in tabs. The ribbon is the strip of tabs across the top of the program window that contains groups of commands.

## SUBJECT: MATHS

### SOLUTIONS

#### ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/MATH/DATE:27-04-2020

1. a) 144

Explanation:  $(12)^2 = 144$

2. c) 1

Explanation:  $9^2 = 81$

3. b)  $(62)^2$

Explanation: In  $(62)^2$  unit place is 2. Square of the number ending with 2 will always have 4 at its unit place.

4. b) 10

Explanation: There are ten numbers between 25 and 36.

5. C) 198

Explanation: The number ending with 8 will never become a perfect square.

#### ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/MATH/DATE:28-04-2020

1. b)  $m^2 + 1, m^2 - 1$

Explanation: These are the other two members of Pythagorean triplet.

2. b) 216

Explanation:  $6^3 = 216$

3. d)  $\sqrt{m}$

Explanation:  $n^2 = m$ , then  $n = \sqrt{m}$

4. d) 70.4

Explanation:  $64 + 6.4 = 70.4$

5. c) 16

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned}& \sqrt{248 + \sqrt{52 + \sqrt{144}}} \\&= \sqrt{248 + \sqrt{52 + 12}} \\&= \sqrt{248 + \sqrt{64}} \\&= \sqrt{248 + 8} \\&= \sqrt{256} \\&= 16\end{aligned}$$

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### ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/MATH/DATE:29-04-2020

1. b) 7

Explanation: Prime factors of 1008 =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$   
Multiply b's by 7 to make 1008 a perfect square.

2. a) 0.04

Explanation:  $(0.4 \times 0.4) + (0.2 \times 0.2) = 0.16 + 0.04 = 0.20 = \sqrt{x}$   
 $\Rightarrow x = (0.20)^2 = 0.04$  Ans

3. d) 8

Explanation:  $\sqrt{x} = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 9$

Now  $x^2 + y^2 = 145$  (given)

$$\Rightarrow 9^2 + y^2 = 145$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 145 - 81$$

$$= 64$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = 8 \text{ Ans}$$

4. C)  $2\sqrt{3}$

Explanation: We can write  $2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 2} = \sqrt{8}$

$$\text{And } 2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3} = \sqrt{12}$$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{12}$  is greater among all. Therefore  $2\sqrt{3}$  is greatest.

5. d) 3

Explanation: Let  $\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}}} = x$  (squaring both sides)

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 + x = x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ and } -2 \\ \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ Ans} \end{aligned}$$

### ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/MATH/DATE: 30-04-2020

1. b. 132

Explanation:

Let the number of chocolates in each row be x.

Therefore, according to question, number of rows = x.

$$\Rightarrow x \times x = 17424$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 132$$

2. c. -28

Explanation:

Prime factors of 21952 =  $2^6 \times 7^3$

$$\sqrt[3]{-21952} = -28$$

3. b. 12

Explanation:

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times x = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 180$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{4}{5} \times x = \frac{4}{5} \times 180 = 144$$

$$\text{So } \sqrt{144} = 12$$

4. b. 1.58

Explanation:

$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} = \frac{3.16}{2} = 1.58$$

5. b. 0.07

Explanation:

$$\left(\frac{343}{10^6}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{7^3}{10^6}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{7}{10^2} = 0.07$$

### ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/MATH/DATE:01-05-2020

1. a. 213444

Explanation: LCM of 21,36,66=2772

Prime factors of 2772=2×2×3×3×7×11

Multiply both side by  $7 \times 11$

213444 Ans

2. a. 5

Explanation:

$$\frac{25}{11} \times \frac{14}{5} \times \frac{11}{14} = 5$$

3. c.  $\frac{4}{3}$

Explanation:

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

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

4. c. 240

Explanation:

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

$$\sqrt{272^2 - 128^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(272 + 128) \times (272 - 128)}$$

$$= 240$$

5. d. 3600

Explanation:

L.C.M. of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 is 120

Prime factors of 120 =  $2^3 \times 3 \times 5$

To make is a perfect square, multiply both sides by  $2 \times 3 \times 5$

### **ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS-VIII/MATH/DATE:02-05-2020**

1. b. 1000

Explanation:

$$1000 = 10^3$$

So, the cube of 10 is 1000.

2. a. 1.1

Explanation:

$$1.331 = (1.1)^3$$

3. a. 3

Explanation:

$$\text{Prime factors of } 81 = 3^4$$

Divide both side by 3 to make a perfect cube.

4. c. 9

Explanation:

$$x^3 = \frac{8019}{11} = 729 = 9^3$$
$$\Rightarrow x = 9$$

5. b. 512 m<sup>3</sup>

Explanation:

Let 'x' be the height of the cube.

We know that, area = 64

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Volume of cube} = x^3 = 8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512 \text{ m}^3$$

### **SUBJECT: PHYSICS**

#### **ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/PHYSICS/ 27-04-2020**

1. (a) 25 Pa

**Explanation:** Force = 100 N

Area = 4 m<sup>2</sup>

We know ,

$$P = F/A$$

$$= 100 \text{ N} / 4 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 25 \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ or } 25 \text{ Pa}$$

2. (a) Muscular force

**Explanation:** Because muscular force leads to change in shape and size of chapati .

3. (a) two objects

**Explanation:** At least two objects must interact for a force to play a role. Interaction between the objects can be physical or non-physical.

4. (a) Non – contact force

**Explanation:** Because the force applied on an objects without any contact with it .

5. (a) Force of gravity

**Explanation:** Because without parachute the man will come down with the faster speed because the parachute creates an air resistance which reduces the speed of the man.

#### **ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/PHYSICS/ 28-04-2020**

1. (a) Gravitational force

**Explanation:** Because gravitational force exerted by the earth on the moon provides the necessary centripetal force required for the moon to orbit the earth .

2. (a) 3200 Pa

**Explanation:** Force = 16N

$$\text{Area} = 50 \text{ cm}^2 = 0.005 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Pressure} &= \text{Force} / \text{Area} \\ &= 16 \text{ N} / 0.005 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 3200 \text{ Pa}\end{aligned}$$

3. (c) Magnetic force

**Explanation:** Iron fillings get stuck to a magnetic because iron is attracted towards magnet. When an iron filling finds itself in a magnetic field it becomes magnetized. Then it attracts towards magnet mostly at the poles because magnetic field is so powerful at the poles of magnet.

4. (d)  $2000 \text{ cm}^2$

**Explanation:** Pressure = Force / Area  
Area = Force / Pressure  
 $= 300 \text{ N} / 1500 \text{ Pa}$   
 $= 1/5 \text{ m}^2$

Now,  $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$

Therefore,  $100 \times 100 / 5 = 2000 \text{ cm}^2$

5. (a) 10,000N

**Explanation:** Pressure = 50,000 Pa  
Area =  $0.20 \text{ m}^2$   
Force = ?  
We know,  $P = F/A$   
 $F = P \times A$   
 $= 50,000 \times 0.20 = 10,000 \text{ N}$

#### ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/PHYSICS/ 29-04-2020

1. (a) a boy throws a ball up in the air and it falls freely on the ground.

**Explanation:** A ball falls on the ground because of the gravitational pull of earth. There is no contact between the ball and earth. Hence this process is caused by indirect application of force.

2. (a) a push or pull

**Explanation:** Because force is a push or a pull of an object that causes the object to speed up, slow down, or stay in one place.

3. (d)  $1/50 \text{ m}^2$

**Explanation:** Pressure = Force / Area  
Area x Pressure = Force  
Area = Force / Pressure  
 $= 120 / 6000 = 1/50 \text{ m}^2$

4. (a) higher than

**Explanation:** Because of the weight of water on the body which is under water.

5. (a) atmosphere

**Explanation:** Earth atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the planet earth and retained by the earth's gravity .This mixture of gases is commonly known as air.

**ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/PHYSICS/ 30-04-2020**

1. (a) gravitational force

**Explanation:** The earth rotates around the sun because of the sun's gravitational pull .Earth keeps moving forward and the gravitational pull means it rotates around the sun.

2. (b) increases with depth

**Explanation:** As the depth of liquid increases the weight of liquid column pushing down from above increases and hence the pressure also increases .

3. (b) maintain pressure

**Explanation:** The pressure exerted by water in the oceans increases with depth. Very deep down , the pressure is enough to crush the human body. That is why deep sea divers wear special suits which can withstand such high pressure and prevent their bodies to crush.

4. ( a) 5 Pa

**Explanation:** Pressure = Force / Area  
 $= 50 \text{ N} / 10 \text{ m}^2$   
 $= 5 \text{ Pa}$

5. (b) 5 m<sup>2</sup>

**Explanation:** Pressure = Force / Area  
 $14 \text{ Pa} = 70 \text{ N} / A$   
 $A = 70 \text{ N} / 14 \text{ Pa}$   
 $= 5 \text{ m}^2$

**ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/PHYSICS/ 01-05-2020**

1. (d) gravitational force

**Explanation:**Earth's gravity is what keeps things on the ground . Anything that has mass also has gravity Objects with more mass have more gravity.

2. ( a) mechanical force

**Explanation:**Because it works only when external force is applied.

3. ( c) force

**Explanation:**Because it causes the objects to move.

4. (a) 150 N

**Explanation:** Pressure = 300 Pa  
Area = 0.5 m<sup>2</sup>  
We know, Pressure = Force / Area  
Force = Pressure x Area  
 $= 300 \text{ Pa} \times 0.5 \text{ m}^2$   
 $= 150 \text{ N}$

5. (a) 400 Pa

**Explanation:** Pressure = Force / Area  
 $= 800 \text{ N} / 2 \text{ m}^2$   
 $= 400 \text{ Pa}$

### ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/PHYSICS/ 02-05-2020

1. (a) sum of the two forces

**Explanation:** Because when two forces act in the same direction their effective magnitude increases

2. (a) electrostatic force

**Explanation:** Because the charged comb exerts an electric force on the tiny pieces of paper and attracts them.

3. (a) atmospheric pressure

**Explanation:** When we press the rubber sucker on a plain surface, most of the air between its cup and the surface escapes out a vacuum is created. The sucker sticks to the surface because the pressure of atmosphere acts on it.

4. (a) 100 N

**Explanation::** Pressure = 50 Pa

Area = 2 m<sup>2</sup>

$$\text{Pressure} = \text{Force} / \text{Area}$$

$$\text{Force} = \text{Pressure} \times \text{Area}$$

$$= 50 \text{ Pa} \times 2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 100 \text{ N}$$

5. (a) 250 N

**Explanation:** Pressure = 500 Pa

Area = 0.5 m<sup>2</sup>

$$\text{Pressure} = \text{Force} / \text{Area}$$

$$\text{Force} = \text{Pressure} \times \text{Area}$$

$$= 500 \text{ Pa} \times 0.5 \text{ m}^2 = 250 \text{ N}$$

**SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY**

### ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 27-04-2020

1. (D) Polyester and cotton

**Explanation:** Polycot is a mixture of polyester and cotton. It is prepared in laboratory. Cotton is obtained from natural resources such as plants and where as polyester is made in laboratory from coal. The ratio varies, with 65 percent cotton and 35percent polyester being the most common.

2. (A) Polythene

**Explanation:** It is one of the most widely produced plastics in the world. Polyethylene is made from the polymerization of ethylene (or ethene) monomer.

3. (A) Monomer

**Explanation:** A **monomer** is the basic **unit** that binds chemically to other molecules to form a polymer.

4. (C) polywool is a mixture of polyester and wool

**Explanation:** this fabric is warm, body friendly & color dyes well. It is a fine, soft and luxurious fabric with a good drape quality

5. (A) Plastics are lighter compared to metals

**Explanation:** Plastics are preferred not only because of its light weight, it has other advantages like good optical properties, good scratch resistance, shiny appearance and also high strength-to-weight ratio. because of its light weight. Therefore by making them lighter, we can reduce the manufacturing cost and fuel cost.

#### **ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 28-04-2020**

1. (C) Polyester

**Explanation:** Synthetic polyester is made using a chemical reaction involving coal, petroleum, air and water. Its naturally colourless with high transparency, strong and impact resistance.

2. (A) Bakelite

**Explanation:** Cross linked polymers are polymers in which monomer units are cross linked together to form three dimensional network polymers. These polymers are hard, rigid and brittle. Some important examples are Bakelite, melamine

3. (B) Melamine

**Explanation:** Melamine resin is known as a thermoset plastic, because the plastic is fixed after molding

4. (D) Arclic

**Explanation:** Acrylic fabric is lightweight, warm, and soft to the touch. It is thus used in place of wool or blended with sheep wool or cashmere.

5. (C) Terylene

**Explanation:** Polyester is made up of repeating units of a chemical called an ester. Esters are the organic chemical substances which give fruits their sweet smell. Terylene is a popular polyester fibre.

#### **ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 29-04-2020**

1. (C) acrylic

**Explanation:** Since, acrylic resembles wool so it is also known as artificial wool or synthetic wool. Acrylic is cheaper than natural wool and can be dyed in various colour. Thus acrylic is very popular and taking the place of wool today. Acrylic is used in making sweaters, blanket, and other many clothes.

2. (D) polyester

**Explanation:** Polyester is made up of repeating units of a chemical called an ester. Esters are the organic chemical substances which give fruits their sweet smell. Terylene is a popular polyester fibre.

3. (C) Rayon

**Explanation:** Rayon man-made fiber is not prepared from raw materials obtained from petrochemicals. Because Rayon is a regenerated cellulosic fiber where as nylon is a man-made /synthetic fiber.

4. (A) Cellulose

**Explanation:** Cellulose is a polymer made of repeating glucose molecules attached end to end. A cellulose molecule may be from several hundred to over 10,000 glucose units long. Cellulose is similar in form to complex carbohydrates like starch and glycogen.

5. (C) A and C

**Explanation:** Cross-link is a bond that links one polymer chain to another polymer chain. So cross-linked polymers are polymers that obtained when cross-link bond formed between monomeric units. ... Cross-linked polymers are insoluble in all solvents because the polymer chains are tied together by strong covalent bonds

**ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/30-04-2020**

1. (B) Rayon

**Explanation:** Rayon is a fibre made from cellulose predominantly **derived** from wood-pulp. Considerable amounts of **trees** are cut down and chipped.

2. (D) Both are cellulose polymers

**Explanation:** **Artificial silk** is named after Rayon which is a regenerated cellulosic fibre and **cotton** is also a cellulosic fibre but naturally.

3. (B) B and C

**Explanation:** **Polythene** is completely **recyclable** and **can be** recycled many times over; more times than paper in which the fibres degrade and become weaker – no such problems for plastic products.

4. (C) Linear polymers

**Explanation:** **Linear polymers** are the **polymers** in which monomeric units are linked together to **form** long straight chains.

5. (D) Acrylic

**Explanation:** Acrylic a **synthetic fibre** which is known as **artificial wool**. Acrylic is **soft**, lightweight and warm.

**ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/ 01-05-2020**

1. (D) Yarn

**Explanation:** **Fibre twisting** takes place during the spinning process. The **twist** binds the strands together, which therefore contributes to the strength of the **yarn**. The number of times a single is **twisted**, defines the appearance and the strength of the end product.

2. (D) Petroleum Product

**Explanation:** **Synthetic fibers** are made from synthesized polymers of small molecules. The compounds that are used to make these **fibers** come from **raw materials** such as petroleum based chemicals or petrochemicals.

3. (A) Nylon

**Explanation:** Nylon, the first synthetic fiber in the "fully synthetic" sense of that term, was developed by Wallace Carothers

4. (A) New York & London

**Explanation:** It was develop in New York(NY) and London(LON)

5. (B) Animals

**Explanation:** **Wool** is the textile fiber **obtained** from sheep and other animals, including cashmere and mohair from goats, The protein fiber of **silk** is composed mainly of fibroin and is **produced** by certain insect larvae to form cocoons

**ANSWER TO A ASSIGNMENT /CLASS 8/CHEMISTRY/02-05-2020**

1. (D) Nylon

**Explanation:** Nylon is used for making parachutes and ropes for rock climbing. A nylon thread is even stronger than a steel wire.

2. (C) cotton

**Explanation:** Clothes made of synthetic fibres catch fires easily. The fabric melts and sticks to the body of a person wearing it.

3. (D) biodegradable substances

**Explanation:** A material which gets decomposed through natural process such as the action of bacteria is called biodegradable

4. (B) it is obtained from wood pulp

**Explanation:** Rayon is a manmade fibre prepared from natural raw material called cellulose by chemical treatment.

5. (D) thermosetting plastics and thermoplastic

**Explanation:** Thermo plastics are flexible and can bent where as thermosetting plastics are very hard and rigid which cannot be bent at all.

### **SUBJECT: BIOLOGY**

#### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 27.04.2020**

- 1.(a) Neem leaves

Explanation: Dried neem leaves are used for storing food grains because they absorb moisture from them.

2. (c) Immersing grains in water.

Explanation: The seeds that floats on the water are spoil or damaged, as they are porous and defected.

3. (b) Drip system

Explanation: Drip irrigation is a type of micro-irrigation system that has the potential to save water and nutrients by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either from above the soil surface or buried below the surface.

4. (d) Proteins

Explanation: Protein is the major nutrient found in animal source.

5. (c) FCI

Explanation: Its role in ensuring food security include maintaining a reasonable price to ensure people from all classes are able to buy them. Purchasing grains from farmers who have surplus at a standardized price in order to avoid mismanagement.

#### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 28.04.2020**

- 1.(a) Manure

Explanation: Manure is an organic matter i.e. used as organic fertilizer in agriculture.

## 2(a) Nitrogen fixation

Explanation: The chemical processes by which atmospheric nitrogen is assimilated into organic compounds, especially by certain microorganisms as part of the nitrogen cycle.

## 3.(c) Fishery

Explanation: A fishery is an entity engaged in raising or harvesting fish which is determined by some authority to be a fishery.

## 4.(d) Industrial wastes

Explanation: Water pollution has many sources. The most polluting of them are the city sewage and industrial waste discharged into the rivers.

## 5.(b) Global warming

Explanation: The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 29.04.2020**

### 1.(d) Sprinkler system

Explanation: A rotary nozzle, or rotator, puts out multiple streams of water as it rotates, and is installed on a stationary spray body.

### 2.(b) Granaries

Explanation: Granaries are often built above the ground to keep the stored food away from mice and other animals.

### 3.(d) Rice powder

Explanation: Because microbes feed on rice powder.

### 4.(b) Animal husbandry

Explanation: Animal husbandry is the branch of agriculture concerned with animals that are raised for meat, fibre, milk, eggs, or other products.

### 5.(c) Vitamins A & D

Explanation: Cod liver oil is a type of fish oil supplement which are linked to many health benefits. It also contains vitamins A and D, both of which provide many other health benefits.

## **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 30.04.2020**

### 1. (d) all of the above

- Explanation: Nature of crops. Explanation - Each crop need specific amount of water during the various stages of its growth and ripening.

- Type of monsoon and rainfall. Explanation — The frequency of irrigation of the crops is depends on the monsoon and rainfall.
- Nature of soil in which crops are grown.

2. (d) Meat as well as eggs

Explanation: Poultry" can be defined as domestic fowls, including chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, raised for the production of meat or eggs and the word is also used for the flesh of these birds used as food.

3. (d) Sprinkler

Explanation: The three main methods of irrigation are surface, sprinkler and drip/micro.

Water flows over the soil by gravity for surface irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation applies water to soil by sprinkling or spraying water droplets from fixed or moving systems

4. (a) Mustard

Explanation: Oil Yielding Plants of India: Mustard, Coconut, Ground Nut and Linseed

5. (a) sandy soil

Explanation: Sandy Soil is a soil with a high percentage of sand, or large soil particles. Water travels through sandy soil very easily, so nutrients leach out quickly.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 01.05.2020**

1. (d) all of the above

Explanation: The main sources for irrigation are groundwater from wells, surface water, drainage ponds, rain and municipal water.

2. (c) clayey soil

Explanation: A soil that contains a high percentage of fine particles and colloidal substance and becomes sticky when wet.

3. (a) Summer season

Explanation: In summer, the frequency of irrigation of crop increases as the rate of evaporation from the soil and leaves becomes higher.

4. (d) All of the above

Explanation: During the growth span, the plant passes through various phases and the stages of growth. The growth rhythm of plant is slow during some stages and fast during some other stages. Accordingly, plant demands variable supply of water.

5. (c) sandy soil

Explanation: Sandy Soil is a soil with a high percentage of sand, or large soil particles. Water travels through sandy soil very easily, so nutrients leach out quickly.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT/CLASS VIII/BIOLOGY/DATE: 02.05.2020**

1. (a) Oil

Explanation: Oil Yielding Plants of India: Mustard, Coconut, Ground Nut and Linseed

2. (a) Fertilizers

Explanation: A fertilizer is a natural or synthetic, chemical-based substance that is used to enhance plant growth and fertility

3. (a) Field fallow

Explanation: Fallow comes from the old English word for ploughing, and refers to the practice of leaving fields unploughed in rotation — when a field lies fallow, the soil regains nutrients that are sucked up by over-planting.

4. (b) Non-perishable food

Explanation: Non-perishable foods are those that will take a very, very long time to spoil and do not require refrigeration.

5. (b) Apiculture

Explanation: The keeping of bees especially on a large scale for commercial use.

**SUBJECT- HISTORY/CIVICS**

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY / DATE- 27-04-2020**

1. (D) The Portuguese

**Explanation** – The Portuguese were the first to establish trade links with India.

2. (A) 1498

**Explanation** – The Portuguese sailor, Vasco-da-Gama, discovered the sea route to India in 1498.

3. (A) Aurangzeb

**Explanation-** Aurangzeb was the last powerful Mughal ruler.

4. (C) Farman

**Explanation-** It was a royal edict or a royal order.

5. (B) 1602

**Explanation-** Dutch were the people of Holland. The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602 to trade with India and other countries of the East.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY / DATE- 28-04-2020**

1. (C) The French

**Explanation** – Carnatic Wars is an example of trade wars or trade rivalry between the British and the French in India in which the British emerged victorious.

2. (D) Siraj-ud-Daulah

**Explanation** – The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23 June 1757, between Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British East India Company.

3. (B) 1757

**Explanation-** The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was the first major victory of the English in India.

4. (B) Siraj-ud-Daulah

**Explanation-** Alivardi Khan was died in 1756. He was succeeded by his grandson, Siraj-ud-Daulah.

5. (B) Lord Dalhousie

**Explanation-** Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to this doctrine, if any ruler died without a natural heir, his kingdom would be lapsed into the British Empire after his death. He was not allowed to adopt a male child as his successor.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY/ DATE- 29-04-2020**

1. (D )-Queen Elizabeth I

Explanation- Queen Elizabeth I was the ruler who gave permission to the East India Company to establish trade relations with East.

2. (B ) - Satara

Explanation – Satara was annexed on the basis of ‘ Dalhousie’s Doctrine of Lapse.

3. (C )- Mysore

Explanation- Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of Mysore.

4. (D)- Srirangapatnam

Explanation- Srinagapatnam (Srirangapatnam) was the capital of the Tipu Sultan.

5. ( D)-1765

Explanation- The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765 among the Mughal Emperor Sha Alam II, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive of the East India Company.

### **ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY/ DATE- 30-04-2020**

1. (A)- A trading policy

Explanation- Mercantilism was a trading policy.

2. (B)- 1764

Explanation – The battle of Buxar was fought on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1764 among Mir Qasim of Bengal Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II

3. (D)- 1707

Explanation- Aurangzeb died in 1707.

4. (B)- French

Explanation- Tipu Sultan established a close relationship with the French in India and modernised his army with their help.

5. ( D)- Hugli

Explanation- The first English factory was setup on the banks of river Hugli in Bengal 1651.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / HISTORY/ DATE- 01-05-2020**

1. (C)- Austrian

Explanation-The immediate cause of the First Carnatic War was the Austrian War of Succession, which broke out in Europe in 1746.

2. (A)- The Treaty of Salbai

Explanation –The first Anglo-Maratha War came to an end with the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.

3. (D)- Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Explanation-He was popularly known as the ‘Lion of Punjab’.

4. (B)-Haider Ali

Explanation-Haider Ali was the ruler of Mysore during the first Anglo-Mysore War.

5. (A)-1664

Explanation- The French East India company was formed in 1664.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / CIVICS / DATE- 02-05-2020**

1. (A)-1976

Explanation-The word secular was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act , which came into force in 1976.

2. ( B)-1955

Explanation –The government has enacted the Untouchability (Offences ) Act in 1955.

3. (C ) -1976

Explanation-Fundamental duties got incorporated in the constitution in 1976.

4. (A )- Separation of religion from State power.

Explanation-Secularism means separation of religion from State power.

5. (D )- Discriminations

Explanation-Indian Constitution does not contain discrimination.

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 27-04-2020**

1. **(b) Lithosphere**

**Explanation:-** Land and soil are two main components of Lithosphere.

2. **(a) 29%**

**Explanation:** Land covers 29% of the total area of the earth's surface.

3. **(c) Landuse**

**Explanation:** Physical and human factors influence land use pattern..

4. **(b) Land**

**Explanation:** All terrestrial forms of life and usable resources are found on land.

5. **(b) A park nearby your house.**

**Explanation:** Many tribes in India consider land a community resources.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 28-04-2020**

1. **(d) Population**

**Explanation:-** Population is a human factor not a physical factor.

2. **(a) Pattern**

**Explanation:** the term 'Pattern' means a distinctive manner by which land is used .

3. **(c) Landuse**

**Explanation:** Types of soil and its productivity determine Land use.

4. **(b) 57%**

**Explanation:** About 57% of the geographic area in India is under croplands..

5. **(c) Climatic Factors.**

**Explanation:** Climate includes temperature and precipitation which determine agriculture use of land.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 29-04-2020**

1. **(a) Soil erosion**

**Explanation:-** Soil erosion is turn as soil unfit for plant growth.

2. **(c) Topography**

**Explanation:** Types of topography are mountains, valleys and plateaus.

3. **(c) Use of land for many purpose.**

**Explanation:** Land use refer to the various uses to which land is put.

4. **(c) Both (a) and (b)**

**Explanation:** Because demand is growing an land is decreasing.

5. **(d) All of these**

**Explanation:** Minerals , Climate and topography determine land use pattern.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 30-04-2020**

1. **(a) Community lands**

**Explanation:-** "Common property Resources " refer to community lands .

2. **(d) Both (a) and (b)**

**Explanation:** Prevention of land degradation and prevention from encroachment of land are advantages of community ownership of land .

3. **(c) 31%**

**Explanation:** About 31% of the world area is under forest.

4. **(c) Land Degradation**

**Explanation:** The changes in land use pattern are often the major cause of land degradation.

5. **(d) All of these**

**Explanation:** Resources are unevenly distributed on the earth due to relief , climate and vegetation cover.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 01-05-2020**

1. **(c) (d) All of these**

**Explanation:-** Common lands refer to pasture , forests, areas and other wastelands.

2. **(c) 71%**

**Explanation:** Water covers about 71% of the earth's surface.

3. **(b) Hereditary**

**Explanation:** Land Ownership in India and many other countries of the world is hereditary.

4. **(a) Land**

**Explanation:** Land is made up of rocks in solid form.

5. **(d) Tribes**

**Explanation:** Many tribes consider land as belonging to their community.

**ANSWER TO ASSIGNMENT / CLASS VIII / GEOGRAPHY / DATE- 02-05-2020**

1. **(a) Equator**

**Explanation:-** The duration of day and night varies from Equator to poles.

2. **(c) Steep Slopes**

**Explanation:** Steep slopes are not suitable for agriculture.

3. **(d) Both (a) and (b).**

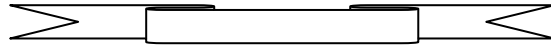
**Explanation:** Peoples have mostly settled near water bodies like banks of river and lake or sea coasts..

4. (c) 5

**Explanation:** Topography, soil, climate, water, sunshine.

5. (b) Deforestation

**Explanation:** The practice of destroying of forests or trees to acquire or obtain land is known as 'Deforestation'.



वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दिनांक 27/04/2020 Day1

प्रश्न 1;उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या-- विशेषण के चार भेद होते हैं।

प्रश्न2;उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या--विशेषण, संज्ञा और सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं।

प्रश्न 3;उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या-- जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के गुण और दोष बताते हैं उन्हें गुणवाचक विशेषण कहते हैं।

प्रश्न4;उत्तर(ख)

व्याख्या-- संख्यावाचक विशेषण से संज्ञा की संख्या का बोध होता है।

प्रश्न 5;उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या-- परिमाणवाचक विशेषण द्वारा संज्ञा की मात्रा (नाप- तौल)का बोध होता है।

Day 2

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दिनांक 28/4/2020

प्रश्न1; उत्तर (घ)

व्याख्या--सार्वनामिक विशेषण वे सर्वनाम शब्द होते हैं जो संज्ञा के लिए विशेषण का काम करते हैं।

प्रश्न2; उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या-- वह लड़का कमजोर है ।या सार्वनामिक विशेषण है।

प्रश्न 3;उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या-- राम इस शब्द में विशेष्य है।

प्रश्न 4;उत्तर (ख)

व्याख्या-- प्रविशेषण इस वाक्य में

बहुत' है।

प्रश्न 5; उत्तर (ख)

व्याख्या-- 'बहुत तेज' में 'तेज' विशेषण है।

Day 3

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दिनांक 29/4/2020

प्रश्न 1; उत्तर (ख)

व्याख्या--क्रिया से किसी काम का करना या होना प्रगट होता है।

प्रश्न 2; उत्तर (घ)

व्याख्या--यह सब कार्य है, और कार्य करना ही क्रिया है।

प्रश्न 3; उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या-- क्रिया के दो भेद होते हैं।

प्रश्न 4; उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या-- सकर्मक क्रिया के दो भाग होते हैं।

प्रश्न 5; उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या-- जिस वाक्य में क्रिया के साथ कर्म हो उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

Day 4

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दिनांक 30/4/2020

प्रश्न 1; उत्तर (ख)

व्याख्या--एक ही कर्म जिस क्रिया में होते हैं उसे एककर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

प्रश्न दो; उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या-- जिस वाक्य में दो कर्म होते हैं उसे द्विकर्मक कहते हैं।

प्रश्न 3; उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या--इस वाक्य में 'लड्डू'कर्म है।

प्रश्न 4; उत्तर (घ)

व्याख्या--'छात्रों'और 'अंग्रेजी'इस वाक्य में दो कर्म हैं।

प्रश्न 5;उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या--इस वाक्य में कोई कर्म नहीं है इसलिए या अकर्मक क्रिया है।

Day 5

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दिनांक 01/5/2020

प्रश्न 1; उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या--निबंध के तीन भाग होते हैं।

प्रश्न 2;उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या-- परिचय,प्रस्तावना का दूसरा नाम है।

प्रश्न 3; उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या; निबंध में विषय को अच्छी तरह समझना आवश्यक है।

प्रश्न 4; उत्तर (ग)

व्याख्या--पूरे निबंध का सारांश हम उपसंहार में लिखते हैं।

प्रश्न 5;उत्तर (घ)

व्याख्या--परिचय, प्रस्तावना में दिया जाता है।

Day 6

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दिनांक 02/5/2020

प्रश्न 1; उत्तर (क)

व्याख्या--'लड़का'जातिवाचक संज्ञा है।

प्रश्न2;उत्तर(घ)

व्याख्या--'यह' सर्वनाम है ।

प्रश्न 3; उत्तर(घ)

व्याख्या--'दौड़'क्रिया है क्योंकि यह एक कार्य है।

प्रश्न 4; उत्तर (ख)

व्याख्या--'अच्छी' विशेषण है क्योंकि यह पुस्तक की विशेषता बता रहा है।

प्रश्न 5;उत्तर (ख)

व्याख्या--ये सभी शब्द संख्या का बोध करा रहे हैं ।अतः संख्यावाचक विशेषण है।

# Answer with Explanation

Date: 27.04.20

class-8

Date

Page

Subject: Sanskrit



वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर -

\* उचित धातु रूपों: रिक्त स्थानानि पूरयत -

प्रश्न:-1 उत्तर:- (ग) करवाम

व्याख्या- 'कृ' धातु का रूप लोट् लकार के उत्तम पुरुष के बहुवचन में 'करवाम' हुआ है। यहाँ कर्ता (वयं) भी उत्तम पुरुष के बहुवचन में है। इस प्रकार क्रिया भी कर्ता के अनुसार ही होगी।

प्रश्न:-2 उत्तर:- (ग) कुरु

व्याख्या- यहाँ लोट् लकार अन्ति आत्मा देने के अर्थ में मध्यम पुरुष एकवचन का प्रयोग हुआ है।

प्रश्न:-3 उत्तर:- (ग) करिष्यामः

व्याख्या- यहाँ कर्ता उत्तम पुरुष बहुवचन में है इसलिए क्रिया का प्रयोग लोट् लकार के उत्तम पुरुष, बहुवचन में हुआ है।

प्रश्न:-4 उत्तर:- (ग) वायदति

व्याख्या- 'पिता' शब्द एक वचन में होने के कारण क्रिया का प्रयोग प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन में हुआ है।

प्रश्न:-5 उत्तर:- (ख) पठाम

व्याख्या- यहाँ कर्ता [आवाम्] के अनुसार लोट् लकार, उत्तम पुरुष के द्विवचन का प्रयोग हुआ है।

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प्रश्न:-1 उत्तर:- (ग) र्वाद + तुमुन्

व्याख्या:- 'तुमुन्' प्रत्यय का 'तुम्' शेष बचता है।  
यहाँ 'र्वाद' धातु तथा 'तुमुन्' प्रत्यय के प्रयोग  
से 'रवादितुम्' शब्द बना।

प्रश्न:-2 उत्तर:- (घ) वि + हस् + ल्यप्

व्याख्या:- 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय का 'य' शेष बचता है। यहाँ  
'वि' उपसर्ग है, 'हस्' धातु है तथा 'ल्यप्'  
प्रत्यय है। अतः 'विहस्य' शुद्ध शब्द बना।

प्रश्न:-3 उत्तर:- (क) पठ् + क्त्वा

व्याख्या:- 'क्त्वा' प्रत्यय का 'त्वा' शेष बचता है।  
यहाँ 'पठ्' धातु तथा 'क्त्वा' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग  
होने से 'पठित्वा' शब्द बना, जिसका अर्थ  
है 'पढ़कर'।

प्रश्न:-4 उत्तर:- (ग) क्रीड् + तुमुन्

व्याख्या:- 'तुमुन्' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग 'क्रीडितुम्' के अर्थ  
में होता है। यहाँ 'क्रीड्' धातु तथा 'तुमुन्' प्रत्यय  
का प्रयोग होकर 'क्रीडितुम्' शब्द बना।

प्रश्न:-5 उत्तर:- (ख) प्र + विश् + ल्यप्

व्याख्या:- 'प्रविश्य' का अर्थ है 'प्रवेश कर'। 'कर' के  
अर्थ में 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग होता है।  
यहाँ 'प्र' उपसर्ग 'विश्' धातु तथा 'ल्यप्'  
प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है।

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\* उचित संख्यावाची शब्दों: रिक्त स्थानों में पूरक -

प्रश्न:-1 उत्तर:- (क) रूका

व्याख्या:- 'संख्या रूक' का स्त्रीलिङ्ग रूप 'रूका' है। यहाँ 'कन्या' शब्द स्त्रीलिङ्ग है, इसके अनुसार 'रूका' शब्द का प्रयोग सही उत्तर है।

प्रश्न:-2 उत्तर:- (ग) त्रीणि

व्याख्या:- यहाँ 'आम्राणि' शब्द नपुंसकलिङ्ग है तथा बहुवचन है। अतः नपुंसकलिङ्ग में 'संख्या तीन' का रूप त्रीणि हुआ है।

प्रश्न:-3 उत्तर:- (ख) रुकरि-मन

व्याख्या:- यहाँ 'वने' शब्द सप्तमी विभक्ति अधिकरण कारक में है। अतः 'रूक' का सप्तमी विभक्ति सूक्तवचन का रूप 'रुकरि-मन' हुआ।

प्रश्न:-4 उत्तर:- (घ) चत्वारः

व्याख्या:- यहाँ विशेष्य पद 'बालकाः' है, जो पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन है। अतः 'चार' शब्द का पुलिङ्ग बहुवचन में 'चत्वारः' रूप हुआ है।

प्रश्न:-5 उत्तर:- (क) द्वे

व्याख्या:- इस वाक्य में विशेष्य पद 'मिते' है। संख्यावाची शब्द विशेषण होते हैं। 'मिते' शब्द नपुंसकलिङ्ग है, तथा इसके अनुसार सही उत्तर 'द्वे' है।

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→ उचित शब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तरूपाणानि पूरयत ।

प्रश्न:-1 उत्तर:- (अ) मित्रेण

व्याख्या:- उपपद विभक्ति के नियमानुसार शब्द (रूपाण्य) के योग में तृतीया विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ कर्ता श्कवचन में है। इस प्रकार 'मित्र' शब्द का तृतीया, श्कवचन 'मित्रेण' हुआ।

प्रश्न:-2 उत्तर:- (ख) नदीषु

व्याख्या:- उपपद विभक्ति के अनुसार 'श्रेष्ठ' के योग में अधिकरण कारक सप्तमी विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ सप्तमी विभक्ति 'नदीषु' है, इस प्रकार 'नदीषु' शुद्ध उत्तर है।

प्रश्न:-3 उत्तर:- (ग) सरौवरस्य

व्याख्या:- इस वाक्य का अर्थ है - यह सरौवर का तट है। यहाँ 'का' शब्द का प्रयोग पञ्ची विभक्ति में है। यहाँ 'सौ' पुलिङ्ग, श्कवचन का प्रयोग 'सरौवरस्य' के रूप में हुआ।

प्रश्न:-4 उत्तर:- (क) जनाः

व्याख्या:- क्रिया बहुवचन में होने के कारण शुद्ध उत्तर 'जनाः' है। क्योंकि यही शब्द बहुवचन है।

प्रश्न:-5 उत्तर:- (घ) बालकाय

व्याख्या:- 'कै लिरु' के अर्थ में चतुर्थी विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है। तथा 'बालकाय' चतुर्थी विभक्ति है।

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सन्धि सन्धिद्वेद वा कुसुत -

प्रश्न:-1

उत्तर:- (ग) विद्या + अनी

व्याख्या:- दीर्घ सन्धि के नियमानुसार यहाँ 'विद्यानी' शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है।

जैसे:- आ + अ = आ / अनी पूर्व पद का अंतिम स्वर यदि हुस्व या दीर्घ हो तथा उत्तर पद का प्रथम स्वर हुस्व या दीर्घ हो तो दोनों के स्थान पर 'दीर्घ' हो जाता है।

प्रश्न:-2

उत्तर:- (ख) गण + ईशः

व्याख्या:- गुण सन्धि के नियमानुसार यहाँ 'गणेशः' का सन्धि विद्वेद गण + ईशः हुआ है।

जैसे:- अ + ई = ए

प्रश्न:-3

उत्तर:- (क) वन + उत्सवः

व्याख्या:- गुण सन्धि के नियमानुसार 'वनोत्सव' का विद्वेद वन + उत्सवः हुआ है। जैसे:- अ + उ = ओ

प्रश्न:-4

उत्तर:- (घ) हिम + आलयः

व्याख्या:- दीर्घ सन्धि के नियमानुसार यहाँ 'हिमालय' शब्द का विद्वेद 'हिम + आलयः' हुआ है। जैसे:- अ + आ = आ

प्रश्न:-5

उत्तर:- (क) परम + ईश्वरः

व्याख्या:- गुण सन्धि के नियमानुसार 'परमेश्वरः' शब्द का विद्वेद परम + ईश्वर हुआ है। जैसे:- अ + ई = ए

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\* गद्यांश पढ़िवा प्रश्नानाम उत्तर -

प्रश्न:-1 उत्तर:- (ख) श्री कृष्णरूप  
व्याख्या:- गद्यांश के अवलोकन से श्री कृष्ण के पिता का नाम वसुदेव था। यहाँ 'कस्य' प्रश्नवाची शब्द है जो 'किम्' शब्द रूप का षष्ठी विभक्ति है, तथा श्री कृष्णरूप भी षष्ठी विभक्ति का रूप है।

प्रश्न:-2 उत्तर:- (क) नन्दः  
व्याख्या:- इस गद्यांश में वसुदेव के मित्र का नाम नन्द है, यहाँ प्रश्नवाचक शब्द 'किम्' का अर्थ है-क्या।

प्रश्न:-3 उत्तर:- (ख) कंसः  
व्याख्या:- इस गद्यांश के अनुसार श्री कृष्ण के मातुलः [मामा] कंस थे। यहाँ प्रश्नवाचक शब्द 'कः' का अर्थ है- कौन।

प्रश्न:-4 उत्तर:- (ग) मामा  
व्याख्या:- 'मातुलः' पद का अर्थ है- मामा। यहाँ क्रमशः नाना, दादा, चाचा को संस्कृत में मातामहः, पितामहः, पितृव्यः कहते हैं।

प्रश्न:-5 उत्तर:- (क) षष्ठी विभक्ति  
व्याख्या:- कृष्ण शब्द का पुलिङ्ग, षष्ठी विभक्ति में 'कृष्णरूप' शब्द बनता है।