

**Atomic Energy Education Society  
Half Yearly Examination – 2019-20**

**Class : VIII  
Subject : English**

**Time : 3 hours  
Marks : 80**

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**General Instructions :**

1. This question paper has four sections.  
Section A – Reading – 20 marks  
Section B – Writing – 20 Marks  
Section C – Grammar – 15 Marks  
Section D – Literature – 25 Marks
  2. Attempt all the questions.
  3. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the answer sheet. Do not copy the questions.
  4. Attempt all the questions in each section before going on to the next section.
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**SECTION – A (READING)**

**1. Read the following passage carefully :**

**(8 Marks)**

**Mother Teresa : A Humanitarian**

Mother Teresa was a humanitarian. This means she did things to help out other people. Her entire life was devoted to helping the poor, the sick, the needy and the helpless.

Mother Teresa was born in Uskub, Ottoman Empire on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1910. This city is now called Skopje. Her birth name was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Her father died when she was eight and she was raised by her mother. She joined the Sisters of Loreto at the age of 18 to become a missionary in India. She first had to learn English. So she went to Ireland to learn English at the Loreto Abbey.

A year later she started her missionary work in Darjeeling, India. She learned the local language, Bengali, and taught at the local school. She soon took her first vows as a nun and took the name, Teresa.

When she was 36 years old, she felt the call from God to help the Poor of India. She received some basic medical training and then set out to help the sick and the needy. This wasn't an easy task in 1948 India. She had very little support and, while trying to feed and help the poorest of the poor, she herself was constantly hungry and even had to beg for food.

Soon other women joined her. She formed the Missionaries of Charity. Mother Teresa described the purpose of the Missionaries of Charity as an organisation to take care of "the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved and uncared for throughout society."

It wasn't an easy task to build such an organization and to keep the focus on the poorest people. In 1979, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for work undertaken in the struggle to overcome poverty and distress, which also constituted a threat to peace. She was beatified in 2003, the first step on the path to sainthood, within the Catholic church. She worked almost up until her death on 5<sup>th</sup> September, 1997.

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions:**

- i. Mother Teresa was called \_\_\_\_\_ because her entire life was devoted to helping the poor, the sick, the needy and the helpless. (1)
  - (a) philanthropic
  - (b) a humanitarian
  - (c) a sympathiser
  - (d) merciful
- ii. Mother Teresa was born in Uskub, now known as \_\_\_\_\_, on 26<sup>th</sup> August, \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
  - (a) Skopje, 1899
  - (b) Basra, 1911
  - (c) Skopje, 1910
  - (d) None of these
- iii. She went to Ireland to learn \_\_\_\_\_ at the Loreto Abby. (1)
  - (a) English
  - (b) Irish
  - (c) Hindi
  - (d) Bengali
- iv. Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu changed her name to Teresa when she \_\_\_\_\_ as a nun. (1)
  - (a) left Ireland for India
  - (b) joined the Sisters of Loreto
  - (c) took her vows
  - (d) None of these
- v. When did she decide to help the poor in India? (1)
- vi. What hardships did she face while helping the poor? (1)

- vii. The purpose of the Missionaries of Charity, according to Mother Teresa, is \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- viii. Why was Mother Teresa honoured with the Noble Peace Prize? (1)

**2. Read the following passage carefully :**

**(12 Marks)**

1. Government is trying to create a cashless environment in the country. Demonetisation appears to be a stepping stone in that direction. To help facilitate this, government even launched its own app 'BHIM' built for the same purpose. However, this poses several questions. What are the benefits? Is there any drawback?
2. The ease of conducting financial transactions is probably the biggest motivator to go digital. You will no longer need to carry wads of cash, plastic cards, or even queue up for ATM withdrawals. It's also a safer and easier spending option when you are travelling. The benefits are enormous if you leave out the low-income group, which will face a huge challenge. For the rest of the country, it is constructive and simple.
3. It will be especially useful in case of emergencies like in hospitals. You have the freedom to transact whenever and wherever you want. You don't have to be physically present to conduct a transaction or be forced to do so only during office hours.
4. Making transactions digitally makes it easy to keep track of your finances. It can also make personal budgeting easier. It can also help in filing Income Tax returns and in case of scrutiny, you will find it easy to explain everything to the taxman.
5. The biggest fear is the risk of identity theft. Since we are culturally not attuned to digital transactions, even well-educated people run the risk of falling into phishing traps. With the rising incidence of online fraud, the risk of hacking will only grow as more people hop on to the digital platform.
6. The convenience of net-banking, m-banking, card or mobile wallet transactions can make you a spendthrift. Behavioural finance theorists say that people find parting with physical cash more difficult than plastic money. So, in a way, using cash actually helps us put a leash on our spending habits. Hence, there is a good chance that going digital may disrupt your budget or at least make it more difficult to keep a tab on your expenses.

7. The success of government's digitization movement highly depends on its ability to put cash out of circulation in the economy. People will choose the most comfortable way available to them for making transactions. So, digitization can only be successful if government makes it widespread and convenient.

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions :**

- i. What two steps has the government taken to create a cashless environment in the country? (2)
- ii. What are two important reasons to 'go digital'? (2)
- iii. What are the advantages of making transactions digitally? (2)
- iv. What are the two biggest risks in transacting digitally, according to the passage? (2)
- v. The word \_\_\_\_\_ in para 1 is the antonym of 'benefit'. (1)
- vi. The word \_\_\_\_\_ in para 2 means the same as 'bundles'. (1)
- vii. Which of the following is nearest in meaning to 'transaction' in para 3? (1)  
(a) deal (b) performance  
(c) approach (d) activity
- viii. Which of the following words is a synonym of 'leash' in para 6? (1)  
(a) fear (b) secure (c) chain (d) control

**SECTION – B (WRITING)**

**3. Read the given telephonic conversation between Hari's father, Rajesh and Krishna.**

**(4 Marks)**

Krishna : Hello! May I speak to Hari please?  
Rajesh : I'm sorry, he's not at home. May I know who's calling?  
Krishna : I'm Krishna, his classmate. Who is there?  
Rajesh : I'm Hari's father.  
Krishna : Namaste, Uncle.  
Rajesh : Namaste, How are you?  
Krishna : I am fine, Uncle. Could you please convey my message to him?  
Rajesh : sure.  
Krishna : Please inform him that the mathematics exam has been postponed from 20<sup>th</sup> September to 23<sup>rd</sup> September, Monday.

Rejesh : Anything else?  
 Krishan : That's all, thank you.  
 Rajesh : Ok, I will inform him.

As Hari has gone for a walk and his father has to leave for his friend's party, he leaves Krishna's message for Hari. Write the message on behalf of Rajesh.

4. Our metropolitan cities witness a large number of accidents every day. What do you think is the reason? What can be done to bring down the rate of accidents? Write a letter in 100 – 120 words to the editor of a national daily expressing your concern and offering solutions to this problem. You are Arun / Aruna, 112 Model Town, Delhi. **(6 Marks)**
5. With the help of the given outlines below and using your own ideas develop a story. Give a suitable title and write the moral of the story. (Word limit : 150) **(10 Marks)**

A boy falls in bad company – father brings apples – put them in the cupboard – places a rotten apple among them – next day all apples rotten – teaches a lesson – Moral.

**SECTION – C (GRAMMAR)**

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

**(1/2x6=3 Marks)**

<b>Passage</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Newspapers have become a part	became	become
and parcel of our lives. They give	(a) _____	_____
us the late news of our country.	(b) _____	_____
Their is no field of life which	(c) _____	_____
newspapers didn't touch. Along	(d) _____	_____
in the news, they also give us	(e) _____	_____
their views of different events	(f) _____	_____
of our country and the world.		

**7. Do as directed. (4 Marks)**

- i. Write the noun forms of the following words adding – ance or ence. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$  Mark)  
(a) endure                      (b) maintain
- ii. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$  Mark)  
(a) When I \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) the station, the train had left.  
(b) Fire and water \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) the desk before the author found it.
- iii. Fill in the blanks below using ‘had to’ / ‘have to’ / ‘has to’. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$  Mark)  
(a) I \_\_\_\_\_ cut my hair every month.  
(b) Rashmi \_\_\_\_\_ finish her homework before she could come out to play.
- iv. Make meaningful sentence with the idiomatic phrase given below. (1 Mark)  
(a) pay attention

**8. Rearrange the following words / phrases to form meaningful sentences. (1x4=4 Mark)**

- (a) is / key / progress / health / the / and / in / success / life / to  
(b) that / is / health / said / is / wealth / it  
(c) beggar / happier / healthy / an / ailing / a / is / than / king  
(d) healthy / all / and / man / life / pleasure / to / a / is / joy

**9. Read the following conversation and then report what was said by completing the following passage. (4 Marks)**

Teacher	Why are you late?
Sumit	I missed my school bus.
Teacher	Why didn't you leave in time?
Sumit	Sorry, I will do so from tomorrow.

The teacher asked Sumit (a) \_\_\_\_\_. Sumit replied that (b) \_\_\_\_\_ school bus. When the teacher asked him why (c) \_\_\_\_\_ in time, Sumit apologetically replied that (d) \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION – D (LITERATURE)**

10. The sun glistened on the sand, and the sea waves broke waywardly,  
A child sat playing with shells.

He raised his head and seemed to know me and said,

“I hire you with nothing.”

From hence forward that bargain struck in child’s play  
made me a free man.

**(4 Marks)**

i. Who is the speaker of these lines? (1)

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) The man   | (b) The king |
| (c) The child | (d) The poet |

ii. What did the child tell the speaker? (1)

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) “I hired you with nothing.” | (b) “I can’t hire you.” |
| (c) “I want to play with you.”  | (d) “come and play.”    |

iii. What was the reaction of the speaker? (1)

- (a) The speaker felt relieved and happy.
- (b) The speaker felt confused.
- (c) The speaker wanted to run.
- (d) The speaker disliked the offer.

iv. ‘Glistened’ means \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- (a) ‘faded’    (b) ‘shone’    (c) ‘paled’    (d) ‘dipped’

**11.** “.... Bepin, have you taken to drugs or something? As far as I know, you had a clean record where such things were concerned. I know that old friendships don’t mean much to you, but at least you had a good memory. You can’t really mean that you’ve forgotten about the Ranchi trip?” **(4 Marks)**

- i. Who is the speaker of these line? (1)
- ii. What was the purpose of the speakers’ visit to Bepin Babu’s residence? (1)
- iii. Why did the speaker accuse Bepin of not valuing the old friendships? (1)
- iv. What is the antonym of ‘memory’ in the given extract? (1)

**12. Answer the following questions. (any four) (2x4=8 Marks)**

- i. What is Connie’s Christmas present? Why is it the best Christmas present in the world?
- ii. How did the East India Company subdue the Indian Princes?
- iii. How do you think Bepin Bapu reacted when he found out that Chunilal had tricked him?
- iv. What was it about Mount Everest that the author found irresistible?
- v. What are the two different ideas about why so few animals were killed in the tsunami? Which idea do you find more believable?

**13. Answer the following questions. (any two) (2x2=4 Marks)**

- i. What sort of girl was Jaya? How did she help Velu?
- ii. The Little child’s hands and feet had marks of nails. Who does the child remind you of? Give a reason for your answer.
- iii. What can schools do to draw out the best in unusual learners? Suggest whatever seems reasonable to you.

**14.** “A Friend in need is a friend indeed”. Explain it taking the ideas from the story “Bepin Choudhury’s Lapse of memory”. **(5 Marks)**

**Or**

Do you think wars are a good way to end conflicts between countries? What else can be done to stop the horrors of war?



**ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY**

**Half Yearly Examination 2019 - 20**

Class: VIII

For Rawatbhata Centre

Time : 3 hours

Subject: Mathematics

Max. Marks: 80

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**General Instructions:**

1. This question paper consists of 4 sections
  2. Section A has 6 questions of 1 mark each
  3. Section B has 6 questions of 2 marks each
  4. Section C has 10 questions of 3 marks each
  5. Section D has 8 questions of 4 marks each
  6. Use of calculator is not permitted
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**SECTION A (1 mark each)**

1. If the side of a cube is 1.7 cm, then find its volume. 1
2. Find x if  $3x - 5 = 19 - 3x$  1
3. If each exterior angle of a regular polygon is  $72^\circ$ , find the number of sides it has. 1
4. What will be the unit digit of the square of
  - a) 157
  - b) 2834 1
5. Write the reciprocal of  $-1 \times \frac{5}{8}$  1
6. Write a Pythagorean triplet in which one member is 12 1

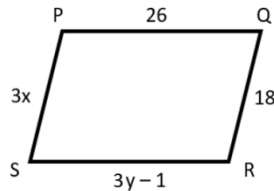
**SECTION B ( 2 mark each)**

7. What is the smallest number by which 648 must be multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube? 2
8. Solve  $\frac{3y+4}{2-6y} = \frac{-2}{5}$  2
9. Find 4 rational numbers between  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{5}$  2
10. Area of a square plot is 2304 m<sup>2</sup>. Find its side. 2

11. The sum of internal angles of a regular polygon is 10 right angles. Find the number of sides. 2
12. Find cube root of 32768 through estimation. 2

**SECTION C (3 marks each)**

13. Simplify  $\frac{3}{11} \times \frac{5}{6} - \frac{9}{12} \times \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{6}{15}$  3
14. Construct a parallelogram ABCD in which AB = 8 cm, AD = 5 cm and  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  3
15. An angle of a parallelogram is 20 less than its adjacent angle. Find the measure of each angle. 3
16. Find the greatest number of 4 digits which is a perfect square . 3
17. Solve the equation and check your result  $\frac{x}{x+15} = \frac{4}{9}$  3
18. PQRS is a parallelogram. Find the value of x and y in the below figure 3



19. After 12 years I shall be 3 times as old as I was 4 years ago. Find my present age. 3
20. The final marks of 20 students in mathematics are as follows  
 53, 61, 48, 60, 78, 68, 55, 99, 67, 90, 75, 88, 39, 37, 84, 58, 60, 48, 62, 56 3
- a) Arrange these marks in tabular form taking 30 – 39 as one group, 40 – 49 as second group, etc.
- b) What is the highest and the lowest score?
- c) How many students have scored 75 or more?
21. Answer the following:
- a) Find the square root of 36 by successive subtractions.
- b) How many natural numbers are there between  $11^2$  and  $12^2$ ? 3
22. Find cube root of 10648 by prime factorization. 3

**SECTION D (4 marks each)**

23. Draw a pie chart of the data given below: 4  
The time spent by a child during the day –  
Sleep = 8 hours  
School = 6 hours  
Homework = 4 hours  
Play = 4 hours  
Others = 2 hours
24. Answer the following:  
a) Each interior angle of a regular polygon is  $108^\circ$ . Find the number of sides.  
b) In a parallelogram ABCD,  $\angle D = 65^\circ$ . Determine the measure of  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$  4
25. Answer the following:  
a) What should be subtracted from  $\frac{-3}{4}$  to get  $\frac{-17}{12}$  ?  
b) The product of two rational numbers is  $\frac{-28}{75}$ . If one of the numbers is  $\frac{14}{25}$ , find the other 4
26. Find the smallest whole number by which 1458 must be multiplied so as to get a perfect square number. Also find the square root of the square number so obtained. 4
27. Two years ago, a mother was 3 times as old as her son and two years hence twice her age will be equal to five times her son. Find their present ages. 4
28. Draw a quadrilateral ABCD in which  $AB = 4.5$  cm,  $BC = 5.5$  cm,  $CD = 4$  cm,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  and  $\angle C = 120^\circ$ . 4
29. Is 31944 a perfect cube? If not then by which smallest number should 31944 be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube? Also find the cube root of that number. 4
30. When a die is thrown, find the probability of getting  
a) a prime number  
b) a factor of 6  
c) a number not greater than 5  
d) a composite number 4
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**ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2019-20**

CLASS: VIII

For Other than Rawatbhata Centre

TIME: 3 HOURS

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

MAX. MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of four sections A, B, C and D.
2. Section A has 6 questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 6 questions of 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 10 questions which carry 3 marks each.
5. Section D has 8 questions each carrying 4 marks.
6. All the questions are compulsory.
7. Use of Electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

**Section-A**

**(6 x 1=6)**

- 1) What is the reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{x}$ , ( $x \neq 0$ )?
- 2) Find the value of m that satisfies  $6 = m + 2$ .
- 3) Find the square of 35.
- 4) In case of throwing a die, what is the probability of getting an even number?
- 5) Find  $\sqrt[3]{3375}$ .
- 6) Find the number of sides of a regular polygon whose each exterior angle has a measure of  $45^\circ$

**Section-B**

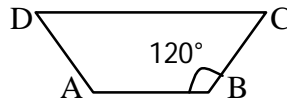
**(6 x 2=12)**

- 7) Represent  $\frac{-5}{6}$  on the number line.
- 8) Draw the square READ with  $RE = 5.1 \text{ cm}$ .
- 9) Find the probability of getting a king from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards.

10) Find the square root of 17.64

11) Find the smallest number by which 256 must be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube.

12) Find  $m\angle C$  if  $AB \parallel DC$ .



**Section-C**

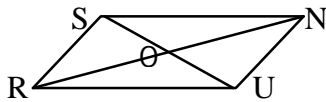
**(10 x 3=30)**

13) Find three rational numbers between  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{4}{5}$

14) Solve  $\frac{3y+4}{2-6y} = \frac{-2}{5}$

15) The number of boys and girls in a class are in the ratio 7:5. The number of boys is 8 more than the number of girls. What is the total class strength?

16) Find  $x$  and  $y$  in the given parallelogram RUNS.



Given:  $OU=y+7$ ,  $OS=20$ ,  
 $ON=x+y$ ,  $OR=16$

17) Construct a quadrilateral ABCD, where  $AB=4.5\text{cm}$ ,  $BC=5.5\text{cm}$ ,  $CD=4\text{cm}$ ,  $AD=6\text{cm}$ ,  $AC=7\text{cm}$ .

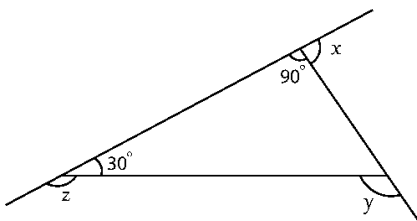
18) Draw a histogram for the frequency distribution of marks obtained by 60 students of class VIII in Mathematics Test.

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	2	10	21	19	7	1

19) Write a Pythagorean Triplet whose one member is 16.

20) Find the cube root of 17576 through estimation.

21) Find  $x+y+z$  in the given figure.



22) Construct a quadrilateral DEAR in which  $DE=4\text{cm}$ ,  $EA=5\text{cm}$ ,  $AR=4.5\text{cm}$ ,  $\angle E=60^\circ$  and  $\angle A=90^\circ$ .

**Section-D**

**(4×8=32)**

23) Find  $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{-3}{7} - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$ .

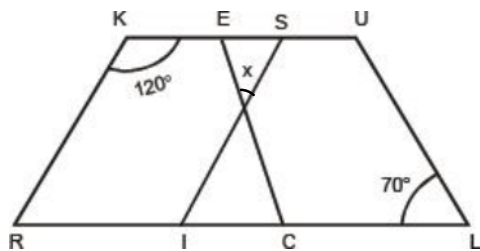
24) Sum of the digits of a two digit number is 9. When we interchange the digits, it is found that the resulting new number is greater than the original number by 27. What is the two digit number?

25) Draw a pie chart showing the following information. The table shows the colours preferred by a group of people.

Colours	Number of People
Blue	18
Green	9
Red	6
Yellow	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>

26) Solve  $\frac{6x+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{x-3}{6}$ .

27) In the figure below both RISK and CLUE are parallelograms. Find the value of  $x$ .



28) Find the smallest square number that is divisible by each of the numbers 6, 9 and 15.

29) Divide the number 26244 by the smallest number so that the quotient is a perfect cube. Also find the cube root of the quotient.

30) The weekly wages (in Rs) of 30 workers in a factory are.  
 830, 835, 890, 810, 835, 836, 869, 845, 898, 890, 820, 860, 832, 833, 855, 845, 804, 808,  
 812, 840, 885, 835, 835, 836, 878, 840, 868, 890, 806, 840  
 Using tally marks, make a frequency table with intervals as 800 – 810, 810 – 820 and so on.

**Atomic Energy Education Society**  
**Half Yearly Examination - 2019-20**

**Class: VIII**  
**Subject: Science**

**Time: 3 hours**  
**Marks: 80**

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General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
  2. Copy the question numbers as given in the question paper.
  3. Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
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**Section - A**

**I. Choose the correct option from the option given against each question: (1x10=10)**

1. The advantage of ploughing is –
  - a) it allows the penetration of the roots of plants
  - b) it helps in proper aeration of roots
  - c) it eradicates weeds
  - d) all of these
2. Which of the following microorganisms are autotrophs-
  - a) Chlamydomonas
  - b) Plasmodium
  - c) Mushroom
  - d) Bacteriophage
3. The small units used in making synthetic fibres are-
  - a) monomers
  - b) polymers
  - c) cells
  - d) none of these
4. Galvanisation is the method of protecting iron from rusting by coating with a thin layer of –
  - a) Silver
  - b) Gallium
  - c) Zinc
  - d) copper
5. Purest form of carbon is –
  - a) Coal
  - b) Charcoal
  - c) Coke
  - d) all of these
6. Ignition temperature is-
  - a) lowest temperature to catch fire
  - b) highest temperature to catch fire
  - c) any temperature
  - d) none of these
7. The species which are at the verge of extinction –
  - a) Endemic
  - b) Extinct
  - c) Endangered
  - d) None of these

8. Cell is discovered by-

- a) Robert brown    b) Robert Hooke    c) John Mendel    d) Charles Darwin

9. The cell formed after fertilization is called-

- a) foetus            b) zygote            c) embryo            d) none of these

10. Thyroxin is produced by –

- a) Pituitary gland    b) Adrenal gland    c) Thyroid gland    d) Testes

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

**(1x10=10)**

11) To save time sowing of seeds is done with a -----.

12) Rust of wheat is plant disease caused by -----.

13) Uniforms of firefighters have a lining of ----- to protect them from fire.

14) Fraction of petroleum used as aviation fuel is -----.

15) The metal which is stored in kerosene is-----

16) Complete combustion takes place in the ----- zone of candle flame.

17) A ----- is much larger than a national park or a sanctuary.

18) ----- do not have nuclear membrane in their cells.

19) Animals which lay eggs that hatch and give rise to young ones are called-----

20) The protruding part of the throat in adolescent boys is called -----.

**Section - B**

**III. Answer the following questions in short:**

**(2x8=16)**

21. What is carbonization?

22. What is crop rotation? Why it is important?

23. Write four characteristics of an ideal fuel.

24. Name male gamete in human. Which organ produces it in human? Draw diagram of male gamete.

25. Why is acrylic more popular than wool?



26. Name two endemic flora and fauna of Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.
27. What happens when a copper vessel is exposed to moist air? Give equation also.
28. Where are chromosomes found in the cell? What is their function?

## SECTION - C

### IV. Answer the following questions:

(3x8=24)

29. a) Name the longest cell in human body. Give its function. Draw its neat & labeled diagram.
- b) What advantage does amoeba derive by changing shape?
30. a) What is pasteurization? Name the scientist who discovered it.
- b) Why is sufficient amount of salt and oil added to pickles?
31. Explain asexual reproduction in Hydra with the help of diagram.
32. Why is it convenient to store in plastic container than in metal container? Give three reasons to support your answer.
33. How does carbon dioxide help in extinguishing fire? Write three characteristics of carbon dioxide which makes it an excellent fire extinguisher.
34. What is fertilisation? Explain the development of an embryo from the zygote with the help of labeled diagram.
35. What do you mean by species? Why do birds migrate? Give two causes of their migration.
36. During the discussion about coal and petroleum a teacher told her students about PCRA'S (Petroleum Conservation Research Association) guidelines to save the fossil fuels while driving vehicles. Deepa was going to her school with her mother who was driving car. At the traffic signal, when the light was red, Deepa suggested her mother to switch off the engine. After reading the above paragraph, answer the following questions.
- a) Fossil fuels are natural resources, then why do we need to conserve them?
- b) List any two ways of saving fossil fuels.
- c) State two values exhibited by Deepa.

## SECTION - D

### V. Answer the following questions in detail:

(5x4=20)

37. a) Draw an animal cell and label its parts. (3)
- b) Write any four differences between plant cell and animal cell. (2)
38. a) What is deforestation? List any four causes of deforestation? (3)
- b) Explain two consequences of deforestation. (2)
39. a) What is combustion?  
What are the conditions required for combustion to take place? (2)
- b) Draw a labeled diagram of a candle flame to show its various zones. (3)
40. a) Describe briefly nitrogen cycle with the help of a diagram. (3)
- b) Out of drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation, which is more advantageous and why? (2)

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**Atomic Energy Education Society**  
**Half Yearly Examination 2019-20**

**Class: VIII**

**For Rawatbhata Centre**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Marks: 80**

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**To be filled by the student**

**Student's Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of the School:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class / Sec:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date of Examination** \_\_\_\_\_

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**General Instructions:**

This question paper consists of four sections, A, B, C and D.

1. Section A has 7 questions and each carries 1 mark.
  2. Section B has 11 questions and each question carries 3 marks.
  3. Section C has 7 questions and each question carries 5 marks.
  4. Section D has map based questions and carries 5 marks.
  5. Attach map inside the answer script.
- 

**SECTION- A**

**Choose the correct option :-**

**(7 x 1=7)**

1. The first Governor – general of India was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Mountbatten  
(c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Warren Hastings
2. Which of the following is a non- renewable resource?  
(a) Solar energy (b) water (c) Soil (d) Natural gas
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the father of the Indian constitution.  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(c) Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar (d) Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel
4. The British regained control of the country in the year-----  
(a) 1857 (b) 1858 (c) 1859 (d) 1860

5. Which one of the followings methods is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steep slopes?

- (a) Shelter belts      (b) mulching      (c) Terrace Cultivation      (d) none of these

6. EVMs were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1962      (b) 1977      (c) 1999      (d) 2004

7. The capital of British India before Delhi was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Madras      (b) Bombay      (c) Orissa      (d) Calcutta

### SECTION-B

**Answer the following questions in short:**

**( 11 x 3=33)**

8. What is the Problem with the periodisation of Indian History that James mill offers?
9. What accounts for the anger of the tribal's against the dikus?
10. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.
11. What do you understand by the "Blue Rebellion"?
12. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?
13. Why is land considered an important resource?
14. What is Plantation agriculture?
15. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
16. Why do you think nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?
17. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.
18. What are the three objectives of a Secular State?

### SECTION-C

**Answer the following questions briefly:**

**(7 x 5=35)**

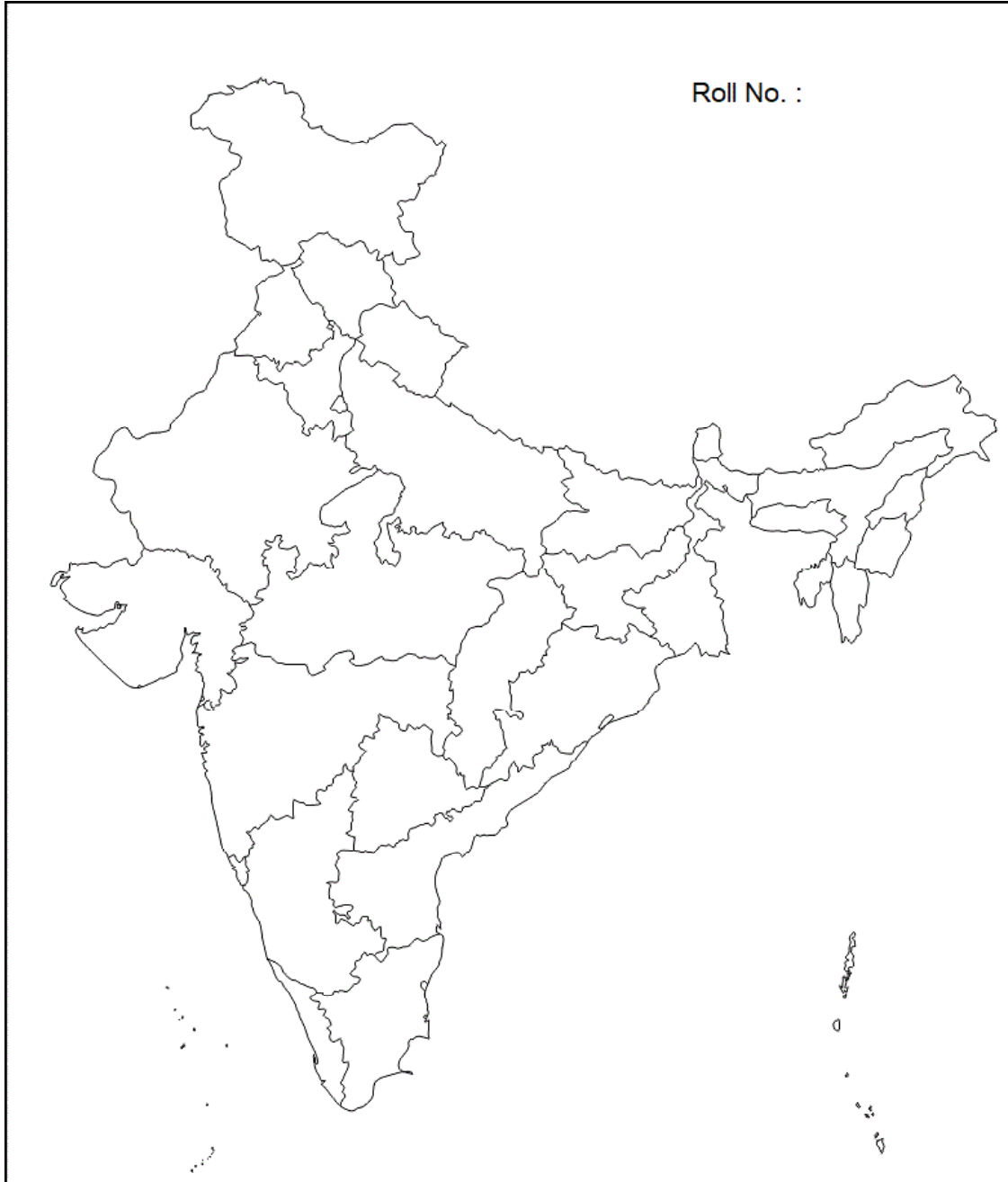
19. What is the structure of the courts in India?
20. What you understand by the term the 'rule of law'. Some real examples of a violation of the rule of law.
21. Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.
22. What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?
23. Explain the system of " subsidiary alliance".
24. Describe the main features of the permanent settlement.
25. What is meant by de-urbanisation?

**SECTION-D**

**26. On the political map of India mark and locate the following:**

**(1 x 5=5)**

- a) Meerut      b) Lucknow      c) Jhansi      d) Location of tribal –Saharia
- e) Location of tribal-Munda



**ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY**

**Half Yearly Examination 2019-20**

**Class: VIII**

**For Other than Rawatbhata Centre**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Max. Marks: 80**

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**General Instructions:**

The question paper consists of four sections A, B, C & D.

Section A has 7 multiple choice questions (MCQ) and each carries 1 mark.

Section B has 14 questions, attempt any 11 questions; each question carries 3 marks (40 – 50 words). Section C has 10 questions, attempt any 7 questions; each question carries 5 marks (100 – 120 words). Section D carries 5 marks for marking options on the Map.

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**SECTION A**

**I. Choose the correct option from the options given against each question: 1X7=7**

1. The Viceroy's Palace is now known as \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Rashtrapathi Bhavan
  - b. Raj Bhavan
  - c. Parliament
  - d. Prime Minister Bhavan
2. The Revolt of 1857 began from
  - a. Lucknow
  - b. Meerut
  - c. Jhansi
  - d. Kanpur
3. Which of these is called 'Buried Sunshine'?
  - a. Petroleum
  - b. Gold
  - c. Coal
  - d. Tin
4. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
  - a. Solar Energy
  - b. Tidal Energy
  - c. Hydel Energy
  - d. Natural Gas.
5. Which one of the following methods is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steep slopes?
  - a. Shelter belt
  - b. Mulching
  - c. bunding
  - d. Terrace cultivation
6. The Supreme law making institution is the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Lok Sabha
  - b. Vidhan Sabha
  - c. Parliament
  - d. Rajya Sabha
7. Which of the following is not associated with Civil law?
  - a. Divorce
  - b. Rent matters
  - c. Theft
  - d. disputes related sale of land

## SECTION B

**II . Answer the following questions : (Any eleven)**

**3x11=33**

8. Why did the British preserve official documents?
9. What attracted European trading companies to India? When did East India Company get the sole right to trade with the East?
10. Why were Ryots reluctant to grow Indigo?
11. What is meant by de-urbanisation?
12. What is resource? What are human made resources?
13. Why is land considered an important resource?
14. Suggest three ways to conserve water.
15. What is an Ore? Where are the Ores of metallic minerals generally located?
16. Why is it necessary to conserve minerals? Suggest any two ways to conserve minerals.
17. What is a constitution? Name any four Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Indian constitution.
18. What are the three objectives of the secular state?
19. What are three functions of the Parliament?
20. What do you mean by the term ' domestic violence'?
21. What is the main function of the judiciary? Name three levels of Courts in India.

## SECTION C

**III. Answer the following questions: (Any seven)**

**5 x 7 = 35**

22. In what ways was administration of the company different from that of Indian rulers?
23. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?
24. Describe the changes introduced by the British after the Revolt of 1857 in India.
25. How did the partition affect life in Delhi?
26. Explain different methods of mineral extraction.
27. Define the term 'Soil' and draw a suitable diagram of soil profile.
28. How are natural resources classified into different groups? Explain two categories of resources on the basis of their distribution.
29. Explain the differences between the criminal law and civil law.
30. How many members are there in Rajya Sabha? Explain the functions of Rajya Sabha.
31. Describe the key features of the Indian constitution.

## SECTION D

Mark the following on the outline map of India.

1 x 5 = 5

- a. Meerut
- b. Delhi
- c. Calcutta
- d. A location of Munda Tribal group
- e. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power station.





परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्थान - मुंबई  
अर्द्ध-वार्षिक (2019-20)

कक्षा-8

For Rawatbhata Centre

विषय-हिंदी

समय-3 घंटे

पूर्णांक -80

निर्देश:

- i- इस प्रश्न-पत्र के चार खंड हैं -क , ख , ग , घ ।
- ii- चारों खंडों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है ।
- iii- प्रत्येक खंड के उत्तर क्रमशः लिखिए ।

खंड-क (अपठित )

1- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

हमारा देश भारत संसार के देशों का सिरमौर है। यह प्रकृति की लीलास्थली है । माँ भारत के सिर पर हिमालय मुकुट के समान शोभायमान है । गंगा और यमुना नदियाँ इसके गले की हार हैं । दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर भारत माता के चरणों को निरंतर धोता रहता है । इस देश की उर्वरा धरती अन्न के रूप में सोना उगलती है । संसार में यही एक देश है जहाँ षड्ऋतुओं का आगमन होता है ,गंगा, यमुना सतलुज ,व्यास गोमती ,कृष्णा ,कावेरी आदि ऐसी नदियाँ हैं जो अपने अमृत -जल से इस देश की धरती की प्यास शांत करती हैं । हमारा प्यारा देश 'विश्व गुरु' रहा है । यहाँ की कला , ज्ञान-विज्ञान ,ज्योतिष ,आयुर्वेद संसार के प्रकाश दाता रहे हैं । यह देश ऋषि-मुनियों ,धर्म- प्रवर्तकों तथा महान कवियों ने बनाया है । त्याग हमारे देश का सदैव मूलमंत्र रहा है । जिसने त्याग किया वही महान कहलाया । बुद्ध, महावीर , दधीचि ,रंतिदेव , राजा शिव ,रामकृष्ण परमहंस ,गांधी आदि महान विभूतियाँ इसका जीता-जागता प्रमाण हैं । भारत पर प्रकृति की विशेष कृपा रही है । यहाँ पर खनिज पदार्थों का पर्याप्त भंडार है । अपनी अपार संपदा के कारण ही इसे 'सोने की चिड़िया' की संज्ञा दी गई है ।धन-संपदा के कारण ही हमारा देश विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों के लिए विशेष आकर्षण का केंद्र रहा है ।

- i- भारत को संसार के देशों का सिरमौर क्यों कहा जाता है ? ( 2 )
- ii- भारत को 'सोने की चिड़िया' की संज्ञा क्यों दी गई है ? ( 2 )
- iii- हमारा देश विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र क्यों रहा है ? ( 2 )
- iv- भारत देश का मूलमंत्र क्या है ? ( 1 )
- v- गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए । ( 1 )

2- निम्नलिखित काव्य-पंक्तियों के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

देखकर बाधा विविध , बहु विघ्न घबराते नहीं |  
रह भरोसे भाग्य के दुख भोग पछ्ताते नहीं |  
काम कितना ही कठिन हो किंतु उकताते नहीं |  
भीड़ में चंचल बने जो वीर दिखलाते नहीं ||  
हो गए एक आन में उनके बुरे दिन भी भले |  
सब जगह सब काल में वे ही मिले फूले -फूले ||  
आज करना है जिसे करते उसे हैं आज ही |  
सोचते-कहते हैं जो कुछ,कर दिखाते हैं वही ||  
मानते जी की हैं ,सुनते हैं सदा सबकी कही |  
जो मदद करते हैं अपनी इस जगत में आप ही ||  
भूलकर वे दूसरों का मुँह कभी ताकते नहीं |  
कौन ऐसा काम है वे कर जिसे सकते नहीं ||

- क- भाग्य के भरोसे रहने वालों को क्यों पछ्ताना पड़ता है ? (2)  
ख- कर्मवीर सबकी सुनकर भी केवल अपने जी की करते हैं ? (2)  
ग- उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों में कवि ने किनकी प्रशंसा की है ? (1)  
घ- कैसे लोग सब जगह और सब कालों में फूलते-फूलते हैं ? (1)  
ङ- उपर्युक्त काव्य-पंक्तियों का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए | (1)

### खंड- ख (व्याकरण)

3-क- यमक अलंकार किसे कहते हैं? एक उदाहरण लिखकर स्पष्ट कीजिए | (2)

ख- निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से व्यक्तिवाचक, जातिवाचक तथा भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ छाँटकर लिखिए - रज्जो, आकार , सुंदरता, प्रसन्नता (2)

ग- निम्नलिखित शब्दों का ऐसे वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए कि एक ही शब्द दो बार आए और शब्दों के अर्थ में कुछ बदलाव होना चाहिए - जल, हार (2)

घ- 'इक' प्रत्यय से बनने वाले दो शब्द लिखिए | (2)

ङ - संधि विच्छेद करके संधि का नाम लिखिए- रवीन्द्र, संग्रहालय (2)

च- समास विग्रह करके समास का नाम लिखिए- (2)  
दिन-रात भीरु-बेबस

छ-नीचे लिखे शब्दों का वह रूप लिखिए जिससे आपका परिचय हो । (2)

ग्यान , जीभि , पाऊँ , तलि

ज-‘पत्र’ के योग से बननेवाले चार शब्द लिखिए- जैसे - प्रशस्ति पत्र, (2)

खंड-ग (वसंत भाग-3 /भारत की खोज )

4-अपनी पठित ‘वसंत भाग-3’ के आधार पर गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

इस देश की कोटि-कोटि दरिद्रजनों की हीन अवस्था को दूर करने के लिए ऐसे अनेक कायदे-कानून बनाए गए हैं जो कृषि, उद्योग, वाणिज्य , शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति को अधिक उन्नत और सुचारु बनाने के लक्ष्य से प्रेरित हैं , परंतु जिन लोगों को इन कार्यों में लगना है , उनका मन सब समय पवित्र नहीं होता । प्रायः वे ही लक्ष्य को भूल जाते हैं और अपनी ही सुख-सुविधा की ओर ज़्यादा ध्यान देने लगते हैं ।

क- दरिद्रजनों के लिए बनाए गए नियमों का उद्देश्य क्या है ? (1)

ख- नियम को लागू करने वालों का मन पवित्र क्यों नहीं होता ? (1)

ग- किन लोगों का मन सब समय पवित्र नहीं होता ? (1)

घ- उपर्युक्त पंक्तियाँ किस पाठ से ली गई हैं ? लेखक का नाम भी लिखिए । (1)

ङ- ‘कायदे-कानून’ में कौन -सा समास है ? (1)

5-निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (2x4=8)

क- बचपन में लेखक अपने मामा के घर बड़े चाव से क्यों जाता था और बदलू को ‘बदलू मामा’ न कहकर ‘बदलू काका’ क्यों कहता था?

ख- ‘मशीनी युग ने कितने हाथ काट दिए हैं’ इस पंक्ति में लेखक ने किस व्यथा की ओर संकेत किया है ?

ग- लेखक पेड़ों को दुश्मन क्यों समझ रहा था ? ‘बस की यात्रा’ पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए ।

घ- “मैंने उस कंपनी के हिस्सेदार की तरफ़ पहली बार श्रद्धाभाव से देखा ।”

लेखक के मन में हिस्सेदार साहब के लिए श्रद्धा क्यों जग गई ?

ङ- पत्र लेखन की कला के विकास के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयास हुए ?

6-निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

अभी कहा जाता है

उस कथा का आखिरी हिस्सा

जो बूढ़ी नानी सुना रही सदियों से

दुनिया के तमाम बच्चों को

अभी आती है एक बस

अंतरिक्ष के पार की दुनिया से

लाएगी बचे हुए लोगों की खबर !

नहीं , यह सबसे कठिन समय नहीं |

क- उपर्युक्त पद्यांश में कहानी कौन सुना रही है ? (1)

ख- कहानी का कौन-सा हिस्सा बाकी रहता है ? (1)

ग- कहानी का कौन-सा भाग महत्वपूर्ण होता है ? (1)

घ- अंतरिक्ष के पार लोग क्यों गए थे ? (1)

ङ- उपर्युक्त काव्य-पंक्तियों के कवि/कवयित्री का नाम लिखिए | (1)

7- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (2x4=8)

क- कबीर घास की निंदा करने से क्यों मना करते हैं ?

ख- कबीर के दोहों को साखी क्यों कहा जाता है ?

ग- पक्षी और बादल द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों को कौन-कौन पढ़ पाते हैं ?

घ -कवि ने अपने आने को उल्लास और जाने को 'आँसू बनकर बह जाना' क्यों कहा है ?

ङ-कवि को ऐसा विश्वास क्यों है कि उसका अंत अभी नहीं होगा ?

8- भरा पूरा परिवार कैसे सुखद बन सकता है और कैसे दुखद ? (3)

अथवा

जीवन में मस्ती होनी चाहिए , लेकिन मस्ती कब हानिकारक हो सकती है ? उदाहरण

देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए |

9-अपनी पूरक पुस्तक 'भारत की खोज' के आधार पर किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (2x4=8)

क-अहमदनगर के किले के साथ कौन-सी घटना जुड़ी हुई है ?

ख- नेहरु जी ने कुदाल को छोड़कर कलम क्यों उठाई ?

ग- नेहरु जी भारत को एक आलोचक की दृष्टि क्यों देखना चाहते थे ?

घ - नेहरु जी कश्मीर की ओर अधिक आकर्षित क्यों होते थे ?

ङ 'वेद' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं ? भारत के प्रथम वेद का नाम लिखिए ।

खंड-घ (पत्र /अनुच्छेद )

10-खेल-सामग्री मँगवाने के लिए प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए । (5)

अथवा

समय का महत्त्व बताते हुए अनुज को पत्र लिखिए ।

11- किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए - (7)

क- मेरे सपनों का भारत

ख- समय का महत्त्व

ग- वसंत ऋतु

-----इति-----

**परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था**  
अणुशक्तिनगर, मुंबई  
अर्द्ध वार्षिक परीक्षा, प्रश्न-पत्र (2019 - 20)

कक्षा – आठवीं	<b>For Other than Rawatbhata Centre</b>	अधिकतम अंक – 80
विषय – हिंदी		समय – 3 घंटा

**(खण्ड-क)**

प्रश्न 1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए— 8 अंक

किसी भी कार्य की सफलता के लिए ध्येय के प्रति उत्कट लगन, कार्य में अटूट श्रद्धा एवं अपनी शक्तियों में पर्याप्त विश्वास आवश्यक है। विश्वास, एकाग्रता, लगन, संतुलन, श्रद्धा आदि साहस के ऊपर निर्भर है, क्योंकि मनुष्य का सबसे प्रथम गुण साहस है। साहस अन्य सब गुणों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। यदि तन, मन और वाणी सशक्त हों तो उनके द्वारा प्राप्त कार्य-शक्ति के आगे भाग्य स्वयं नत-मस्तक हो जाता है। साहसी की प्रतिभा के सामने शोक और भय भाग जाते हैं। साहसी को संसार भी रास्ता देता है। मनुष्य में सब गुण हों, वह विद्वान हो, धनवान हो, शक्तिशाली हो, पर यदि उसमें साहस न हो तो वह अपने सद्गुणों, योग्यताओं व शक्तियों का उपयोग नहीं कर सकता। साहस मनुष्य के व्यक्तित्व का नायक है। साहस व्यक्ति को निर्भय बनाता है और जहाँ निर्भयता होती है वहाँ सफलता निश्चित है। निर्भयता से ही आत्मविश्वास जाग्रत होता है। आत्मविश्वास के अभाव में हम उस प्रत्येक कार्य को करते हुए डरेंगे तो हमने पहले नहीं किया और जो बिलकुल नया है। जिनके संकल्प अधूरे होते हैं, जो संशय-ग्रस्त होते हैं, वे कोई बड़ा काम नहीं कर पाते और कुछ करते भी हैं तो उनमें असफल हो जाते हैं।

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1- कार्य की सफलता के लिए क्या आवश्यक है?                                     | 2 |
| 2- भाग्य किसके समक्ष नतमस्तक हो जाता है?                                     | 2 |
| 3- मनुष्य अपने सद्गुणों, योग्यताओं तथा शक्तियों का उपयोग कब नहीं कर पाता है? | 2 |
| 4- किसी बड़े काम में सफल होने के लिए कौन सा गुण जरूरी है?                    | 1 |
| 5- सफलता शब्द का विलोम शब्द लिखिए ।  | 1 |

प्रश्न 2 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

7 अंक

ज्यों निकलकर बादलों की गोद से  
थी अभी इक बूँद कुछ आगे बढ़ी ।  
सोचने फिर-फिर यही जी में लगी,  
आह, क्यों घर छोड़कर मैं यों बढ़ी ।  
देव, मेरे भाग्य में है क्या बदा,  
मैं बचूँगी या मिलूँगी धूल में ।  
जल उटूँगी गिर अंगारे पर किसी  
चू पडूँगी या कमल के फूल में ।

बह उठी उस काल इक ऐसी हवा  
वह समंदर ओर आई अनमनी ।  
एक सुंदर सीप का था मुँह खुला  
वह उसी में जा गिरी, मोती बनी ।  
लोक अकसर हैं, झिझकते-सोचते  
जबकि उनको छोड़ना पड़ता है घर ।  
किंतु घर का छोड़ना अकसर उन्हें,  
बूँद-सा कुछ और ही देता है कर ।

- 1- बूँद किसे छोड़कर आगे बढ़ी? 1
- 2- बूँद मोती कैसे बनी ? 1
- 3- बादल के दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए । 1
- 4- बूँद क्या सोच रही थी? 2
- 5- घर छोड़कर निकली बूँद 'आह' क्यों कह रही थी? 2

**( खण्ड-ख )**

प्रश्न 3 – नीचे लिखे सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

2 X 8 = 16 अंक

क- नीचे लिखें उपसर्गों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए ।

2

**प्र, आ**

ख- द्वंद्व समास के चार उदाहरण लिखिए ।

2

ग- 'इक' प्रत्यय के योग से बनने वाले चार उदाहरण लिखिए ।

2

घ- निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से व्यक्तिवाचक, जातिवाचक और भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ  
छाँटकर लिखिए- रज्जो, आकार, संदुरता, प्रसन्नता

ड- गाँव की बोली में कई शब्दों के उच्चारण बदल जाते हैं ।

2

जैसे - वक्त-बखत, उम्र - उमर । आप भी 'लाख की चूड़ियाँ' कहानी  
से ऐसे दो उदाहरण लिखिए ।

2

च- नीचे लिखे शब्दों का वह रूप लिखिए जिससे आपका परिचय हो-  
ग्यान, जीभि, पाउँ, तलि

2

छ- संधि विच्छेद कीजिए।

2

संग्रहालय, महात्मा

ज- नीचे लिखें वाक्यों में से कारक चिह्नों को छाँटिए।

2

1- हम पाँच मित्रों ने तय किया कि शाम चार बजे की बस से चलें।

2- पन्ना से इसी कंपनी की बस सतना के लिए घंटे भर बाद मिली है।

### खण्ड (ग)

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:

5 अंक

पत्र व्यवहार की परंपरा भारत में बहुत पुरानी है। पर इसका असली विकास तो आजादी के बाद ही हुआ है। तमाम सरकारी विभागों की तुलना में सबसे ज्यादा गुडविल डाक विभाग की है। इसकी खास वजह यह भी है कि यह लोगों को जोड़ने का काम करता है। घर-घर तक इसकी पहुँच है। संचार के तमाम उन्नत साधनों के बाद भी चिट्ठी-पत्री की हैसियत बरकरार है।

1 - इस गद्यांश के पाठ और लेखक का नाम लिखिए।

2 - पत्र व्यवहार का असली विकास कब हुआ?

3 - 'घर-घर पहुँच' होने का क्या अर्थ है?

4 - पत्र का मुख्य काम क्या होता है?

5 - चिट्ठी-पत्री में कौन सा समास है?

प्रश्न 5. नीचे लिखें प्रश्नों में से किन्ही चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

8 अंक

1 मशीनी युग का बदलू के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

2 लोगों ने यह सलाह दी कि समझदार आदमी शाम वाली बस से सफर नहीं करते।

लोगों ने यह सलाह क्यों दी ?

3 पत्र लेखन की कला के विकास के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयास हुए?

4 दोषों का पर्दाफाश करना कब बुरा रूप ले सकता है?

5 कहानी में मोटे-मोटे किस काम के हैं? किनके बारे में और क्यों कहा गया है?

6 लेखक बदलू को मामा कहकर क्यों बुलाता था?



अभी न होगा मेरा अंत  
अभी—अभी ही तो आया है  
मेरे वन में मृदुल वसंत  
अभी न होगा मेरा अंत  
हरे—हरे ये पात,  
डालियाँ, कलियाँ, कोमल गात।  
मैं ही अपना स्वप्न मृदुल कर।  
फेरूँगा निद्रित कलियों पर  
जगा कर प्रत्यूष मनोहर।

1. कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए।
2. इस काव्यांश में निहित संदेश लिखिए।
3. 'अभी न होगा मेरा अंत' कवि ने ऐसा क्यों कहा है?
4. यहाँ निद्रित कलियाँ किसका प्रतीक हैं?
5. कवि यहाँ कलियों को क्या संदेश देना चाहता है?

प्रश्न 7 नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों में से किन्ही चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

8 अंक

1. चिड़िया चोंच में तिनका दबाकर उड़ने की तैयारी में क्यों है? वह तिनकों का क्या करती होगी ?
2. पक्षी और बादल द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों को कौन—कौन पढ़ पाते हैं?
3. कवि ने अपने आने को 'उल्लास' और जाने को 'आँसू— बनकर बह जाना क्यों कहा है?
4. कबीर घास की निंदा करने से क्यों मना करते हैं। पढ़े हुए दोहे के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
5. फूलों को अनंत तक विकसित करने के लिए कवि कौन—कौन सा प्रयास करता है?

प्रश्न – 8 नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

प्रश्न 1 – घर में मेहमान के आने पर आप उसका अतिथि सत्कार कैसे करेंगे?

1

प्रश्न 2 – बड़े होते बच्चे किस प्रकार माता–पिता के सहयोगी हो सकते हैं? अपने विचार लिखिए।

2

**अथवा**

घर के सामान्य काम हों या अपना निजी काम प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उन्हें करने से क्या लाभ होता है?

प्रश्न – 9 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

8 अंक

- 1– हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियों के नाम लिखिए। 'सिंधु नदी की विशेषता' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।
- 2– भारत में विविधता में एकता किस प्रकार है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 3– नेहरू जी को कैद करके कौन से स्थान पर रखा गया था, और नेहरू जी वहाँ क्या काम करते थे?
- 4– नेहरू जी ने कुदाल को छोड़कर कलम क्यों उठाई?
- 5– भारत का नेपोलियन किसे कहा जाता है और क्यों?

**खण्ड (घ)**

प्रश्न – 10 खेल सामग्री मँगवाने हेतु प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए।

5 अंक

**अथवा**

जन्मदिन पर मित्र को निमंत्रण पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न–11 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

7 अंक

- 1– वसंत ऋतु,
- 2– समय का महत्त्व
- 3– मेरे सपनों का भारत

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परमाणु ऊर्जा केंद्रीय विद्यालय – रावतभाटा

आवधिक परीक्षा -1 (2019 )

कक्षा- 8, संस्कृत पूर्णांक 40

विषय-

समय १:३० घंटा

प्र०1 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक श्लोक का अनुवाद लिखिए -

4

लुब्धस्य नश्यति यशः पिशुनस्य मैत्री  
नष्टक्रियस्य कुलमर्थपरस्य धर्मः |  
विद्याफलं व्यसनिनः कृपणस्य सौख्यं  
राज्यं प्रमत्तसचिवस्य नराधिपस्य ||

अथवा

अभिमानधना विनयोपेता,शालीना भारतजनताऽहम् |  
कुलिशादपि कठिना कुसमादपि ,सुकुमारा भारतजनताऽहम् ||

प्र०2 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक गद्यांश का अनुवाद लिखिए -

4

आसीत् कश्चित् चञ्चलः नाम व्याधः। पक्षीमृगादीनां गृहणेन सः स्वीयां  
जीविकां निर्वाहयति स्म। एकदा स वने जालं विस्तीर्य गृहम् आगतवान्।  
अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे प्रातःकाले यदा चञ्चलः वनं गतवान् तदा सः दृष्टवान्  
यत् तेन विस्तारिते जाले दौर्भाग्याद् एकः व्याघ्रः बद्धः आसीत्।

प्र०3 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

4

- क. गुहायाः स्वामी कः आसीत् ?  
ख. कुत्र “ डिजिटल इण्डिया ” इत्यस्य चर्चा भवति ?  
ग. स्वकीयं साधनं किं भवति ?  
घ. दिष्ट्या का समागता ?  
ङ. मधुमक्षिका किं जनयति ?

प्र०4 अपनी पाठ्य पुस्तक से याद किया एक श्लोक व अनुवाद लिखिए

जो इस प्रश्न-पत्र में न आया हो -

4

प्र०5 निम्नलिखित पदों से वाक्य बनाइए -

4

आवश्यकता - -----

सामग्री -----

पर्यावरण सुरक्षा -----

विश्रामगृह -----

प्र०6 विलोम पदों का मिलान करो -

2

पुरतः विरक्तिः  
स्वकीयम् पृष्ठतः  
भीतिः परकीयम्  
अनुराक्तिः साहसः

प्र०7 निम्न पदों में संधि/संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए -

2

क. अद्य + अपि = -----

ख. -----+----- = स्मरणार्थम्

ग. इति + अस्मिन् = -----

घ. सहसा + एव = -----

प्र०8 निम्न शब्दों के तत्सम् रूप लिखिए - 2

कोख -----, गोद -----, भाई -----, कुआँ -----

प्र०9 विशेषण और विशेष्य का उचित मिलान कीजिए - 2

विशेषण विशेष्य

स्वस्था कृत्यम्

महत्वपूर्णा पुत्री

जघन्य मनोदशा

क्रीडन्ती गोष्ठी

प्र०10 समानार्थक शब्दों का मिलान कीजिए - 2

जगति नदी

चक्षुषा पृथ्वीम्

वसुन्धराम् संसारे

तटिनी नेत्रेण

प्र०11 निम्न पदों से धातु और प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए - 2

पद धातु प्रत्यय

करणीयम् = ----- + -----

पातुम् = ----- + -----

खादितुम् = ----- + -----

कृत्वा = ----- + -----

प्र०12 किसी एक शब्द के निम्न रूपों को पूरा कीजिए - 4

अस्मद्

एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन

प्रथमा अहम् -----

तृतीया ----- आवाभ्याम् -----

अथवा

युष्मद्

तृतीया ----- युवाभ्याम् -----

पञ्चमी ----- युवाभ्याम् -----

प्र०13. खाद् धातु के निम्न रूपों को पूरा कीजिए - 4

खाद् (लङ्लकार) अतीतकाल

एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन

प्रथमपुरुष अखादत् -----

मध्यमपुरुष ----- अखादतम् अखादत

उत्तमपुरुष ----- अखादाव अखादाम

अथवा

खाद् (लोट्लकार) आदेश

एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन

प्रथमपुरुष खादतु -----

मध्यमपुरुष ----- खादतम् खादत

उत्तमपुरुष ----- खादाव खादाम

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**Atomic Energy Education Society  
Half Yearly Examination – 2019-20  
Answer Key**

**Class : VIII  
Subject : English**

**Time : 3 hours  
Marks : 80**

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**SECTION – A (READING)**

**1.**

- i. (b) a humanitarian (1)
- ii. (c) Skopje, 1910 (1)
- iii. (a) English (1)
- iv. (c) took her vows (1)
- v. She decided to help the poor in India , at the age of 36, she felt the call from God to help the poor of India. (1)
- vi. She had very little support and, while trying to feed and help the poorest of the poor, she herself was constantly hungry and even had to beg for food. (1)
- vii. to work as an organization to take care of “the hungry, the naked, the homeless, the crippled, the blind, the lepers, all those people who feel unwanted, unloved and uncared for throughout society”. (1)
- viii Mother Teresa was honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize for work undertaken in the struggle to overcome poverty and distress, which also constitutes a threat to peace. (1)

**2.**

- i. The two steps that the government has taken to create a cashless environment in the country are demonetisation and launching its own app ‘BHIM’ for making cashless transactions. (2)
- ii. Two important reasons to ‘go digital’ are first, the ease of conducting financial transactions, and second, the safety and ease with which we manage expenses when we travel. (2)

- iii The advantage of making transactions digitally are that it makes it easy to keep track of our finances, makes personal budgeting easier, helps in filing Income Tax Returns and, in case of scrutiny, makes it easier to explain everything to the tax officials. (2)
- iv. The two biggest risks in transacting digitally according to the passage, are the risk of identity theft and becoming a victim to online fraud. (2)
- v. drawback (1)
- vi. wads (1)
- vii. (d) activity (1)
- viii. (d) control (1)

**SECTION – B (WRITING)**

- 3. Content – 2 Marks, Accuracy – 1 Mark, Fluency – 1 Mark. (4 Marks)
- 4. Content – 4 Marks, Accuracy – 1 Mark, Fluency – 1 Mark. (6 Marks)
- 5. Title – 1 Mark, Moral – 1 Mark, Content – 4 Marks, Accuracy – 2 Marks, Fluency – 2 Marks. (10 Marks)

**SECTION – C (GRAMMAR)**

- |      |                    |                 |               |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 6.   | <b>Incorrect</b>   | <b>Correct</b>  | (½x6=3 Marks) |
|      | (a) lives          | life            |               |
|      | (b) late           | latest          |               |
|      | (c) Their          | There           |               |
|      | (d) didn't         | don't           |               |
|      | (e) in             | with            |               |
|      | (f) of             | on              |               |
| 7.   |                    |                 | (4 Marks)     |
| i.   | (a) endurance      | (b) maintenance | (½x2=1 Mark)  |
| ii.  | (a) reached        |                 | (½x2=1 Mark)  |
|      | (b) had damaged    |                 |               |
| iii. | (a) have to        |                 | (½x2 =1 Mark) |
|      | (b) had to         |                 |               |
| iv.  | any correct answer |                 | (1 Mark)      |

8. (a) Health is the key to success and progress in life. (1x4=1 Mark)  
(b) It is said that health is wealth.  
(c) A healthy beggar is happier than an ailing king.  
(d) To a healthy man life is all pleasure and joy.

9. (a) why he was late (4 Marks)  
(b) he had missed his  
(c) he had not left  
(d) he would do so from the next day

**SECTION – D (LITERATURE)**

**10.** (4 Marks)

- i. (d) The poet (1)  
ii. (a) “I hired you with nothing.” (1)  
iii. (a) The speaker felt relieved and happy. (1)  
iv. (b) ‘shone’ (1)

**11.** (4 Marks)

- i. Chunilal (1)  
ii. He had to seek his help to find a job. (1)  
iii. Because Bepin did not help the speaker in finding a job. (1)  
iv. forgotten (1)

**12.** (2x4=8 Marks)

- i. Connie thinks that Jim has returned from war. She mistakes the author for Jim. She has been waiting for Jim for so long and when the author wishes her ‘Merry Christmas’, she thinks it is Jim and calls that homecoming of Jim is the best Christmas present for her.

- ii. The East India Company increased their impact in India to promote their trade. They supported one Indian Prince to defeat the other. Gradually they captured the power in their hands.
- iii. Bepin Babu's first reaction was that he regretted having refused to help Chunilal. He was through Chunilal's trick to test him, and learnt a lesson.
- iv. Mount Everest attracted the author because it is the highest, the mightiest and has defied many previous attempts. It takes the last ounce of one's energy.
- v. Very few animals were killed in the tsunami. Perhaps animals feel the tremor much before humans do. Secondly, the animals have a sixth sense. They can guess the coming disaster and so run away to safer places / higher ground. The idea that the animals are gifted with the sixth sense is more believable. They move fast to get over the crisis.

**13. (2x2=4 Marks)**

- i. Jaya was a poor little ragpicker who carried a bag on her back. She collected waste material from the dustbins. Though small, she was kind-hearted. She helped Velu with food as well as a regular job thought as a ragpicker.
- ii. The marks of nails on the child's hands and feet remind us of Lord Christ. He was put on a cross and nails were hammered into his palms and feet.
- iii. Schools should stop treating all the learners as ordinary. They should not follow old mechanical methods of teaching. They should try to discover the hidden talent in each learner and encourage him to do his best in his field and the success will follow.

**14. Any relevant answer (5 Marks)**



**ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY**  
**Half Yearly Examination 2019 – 20 (ANSWER KEY)**

Class: VIII

For Rawatbhata Centre

Time : 3 hours

Subject: Mathematics

Max. Marks: 80

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**Note: Any alternate method used to solve or to get answer is acceptable.**

**SECTION A (6 × 1 = 6)**

1. Volume = side<sup>3</sup> ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )  
 $1.7^3 = 4.913$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
2.  $x = 4$  (1)
3. Sides =  $\frac{360^\circ}{72^\circ} = 5$  ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ )
4. a) 9      b) 6 ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ )
5.  $\frac{-8}{5}$  (1)
6. (12, 35, 37) (1)

**SECTION B (6 × 2 = 12)**

7. Prime factorization (1)  
Required number = 9 (1)
8.  $5(3y + 4) = -2(2 - 6y)$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )  
 $15y + 20 = -4 + 12y$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )  
 $3y = -24$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )  
 $y = -8$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
9. Any 4 rational numbers (2)
10. Area = side × side ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )  
side =  $\sqrt{\text{area}}$   
side =  $\sqrt{2304}$  (1)  
side = 48m ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

11.  $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ = \text{sum of internal angles}$  (1)

$(n - 2) \times 180^\circ = 10 \times 90^\circ$   $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$n = 7$  sides  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

12. Find cube root by writing correct steps. Ans = 32 (2)

**SECTION C (10 × 3 = 30)**

13. Cancelling and getting

$\frac{5}{22} - \frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{13}$  (1)

Simplifying and getting  $\frac{-177}{286}$  (2)

14. For correct construction (3)

15.  $x - (180^\circ - x) = 20^\circ$  (1)

$x = 100^\circ$  (1)

Angles of parallelogram are  $100^\circ, 80^\circ, 100^\circ, 80^\circ$  (1)

16. Greatest 4 digit number = 9999  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

To find square root by division method and getting Q = 99, R = 198  $\left(1\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$9999 - 198 = 9801$  (1)

17.  $x = 12$  (2)

Checking (1)

18. Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal (1)

$x = 6$  (1)

$y = 9$  (1)

19. Let my present age be x years

$x + 12 = 3(x - 4), 2x = 24$  (1+1)

$x = 12$  years (1)

20. Correct table with tally marks (2)

Highest = 99, lowest = 37  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

Above 75 = 6  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

a) Correct steps with answer = 6 (2)

b) 22

- 21 ) a) Six successive subtractions (6 x ¼ = 1 ½ )  
 b) 24 natural numbers ( ½ + ½ + ½ = 1 ½ )

22 )  $10648 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11$  (2)

$\sqrt[3]{10648} = 22$  (1)

**SECTION D (8 × 4 = 32)**

23. Calculating central angle for each (2½)

For drawing pie chart (1½)

24.

a) Exterior angle =  $180^\circ - 108^\circ = 72^\circ$  (1)

Number of sides =  $\frac{360}{72} = 5$  (1)

b)  $\angle B = 65^\circ$  (1)

$\angle A = 115^\circ$  (1)

25. a)  $\frac{-3}{4} - x = \frac{-17}{12}$  (1)

$x = \frac{-3}{4} + \frac{17}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$  (½ + ½)

b)  $x \times \frac{14}{25} = \frac{-28}{75}$  (1)

$x = \frac{25}{14} \times \frac{-28}{75} = \frac{-2}{3}$  (½ + ½)

26. Prime factorization

$1458 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$  (2)

To be multiplied by 2

$1458 \times 2 = 2916$  (1)

$\sqrt{2916} = 54$  (1)

27. Two years ago, let the son be  $x$  years and mother be  $3x$  years  $(\frac{1}{2})$
- Present age of son =  $(x + 2)$  and mother =  $(3x + 2)$   $(\frac{1}{2})$
- After 2 years, age of son =  $(x + 4)$  and mother  $(3x + 4)$   $(\frac{1}{2})$
- As per the sum,
- $2(3x + 4) = 5(x + 4)$   $(1)$
- $x = 12$   $(\frac{1}{2})$
- present age of son = 14 years and mother = 38 years  $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$
28. Proper construction  $(4)$
29. Prime factorization
- $31944 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11$   $(2)$
- It should be divided by 3
- $31933 \div 3 = 10648$   $(1)$
- $\sqrt[3]{10648} = 22$   $(1)$
30. Outcomes:- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- a)  $2, 3, 5 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$   $(1)$
- b)  $1, 2, 3, 6 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$   $(1)$
- c)  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{6}$   $(1)$
- d)  $4, 6 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$   $(1)$
-

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION-2019-20

CLASS: VIII

For Other than Rawatbhata Centre

TIME: 3 HOURS

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

MAX. MARKS: 80

ANSWER KEY WITH MARKING SCHEME

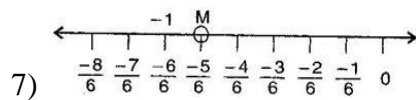
SECTION -A

(1×6=6)

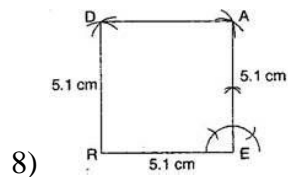
- 1)  $x$
- 2)  $m = 4$
- 3) 1225
- 4)  $P(\text{even number}) = \frac{3}{6}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 5) 15
- 6) 8

SECTION -B

(2×6=12)



(1M- Number line, 1M Representation)



(1M Construction, 1M Accuracy)

9) No. of favourable outcomes=4, Total no. of outcomes=52(1M)

$$P(\text{a king}) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13} \text{ (1M)}$$

10)  $\sqrt{17.64}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.2 \\ 4 \overline{) 17.64} \\ \underline{16} \phantom{4} \\ 82 \phantom{4} \\ \underline{164} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

*Rough*  
 $41 \times 1 = 41$   
 $82 \times 2 = 164$

1M Correct Process  
 1M Correct Answer

11) Find the smallest number by which 256 must be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube.

2	256
2	128
2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

Prime factors of 256

$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

Here one factor 2 is required to make a 3's group.

Therefore, 256 must be multiplied by 2 to make it a perfect cube.

1M Correct Factorization  
 1M Correct Answer

12)  $m\angle B + m\angle C = 180^\circ$  ( linear pair)

$120^\circ + m\angle C = 180^\circ$  (1M)

$m\angle C = 180^\circ - 120^\circ$

$m\angle C = 60^\circ$  (1M)

SECTION -C

(3×10=30)

13)

L.C.M of 3 and 5 is 15 (1M)

$\therefore \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{10}{15}$  and  $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{12}{15}$

Again  $\frac{10}{15} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{40}{60}$  and  $\frac{12}{15} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{48}{60}$  (1M)

$\therefore$  Three rational numbers between  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{4}{5}$  are  $\frac{41}{60}$ ,  $\frac{42}{60}$ ,  $\frac{43}{60}$  (1M)

14)

$$5(3y+4) = -2(2-6y) \quad (1M)$$

$$15y + 20 = -4 + 12y$$

$$15y - 12y = -4 - 20 \quad (1M)$$

$$3y = -24$$

$$y = -8 \quad (1M)$$

15) Let no. girls be  $x$

So the no. of boys =  $x + 8$

$$\frac{x+8}{x} = \frac{7}{5} \quad (1M)$$

$$5(x + 8) = 7x$$

$$5x + 40 = 7x$$

$$7x - 5x = 40$$

$$2x = 40$$

$$x = 20 \quad (1M)$$

$\therefore$  No. of girls = 20 and No. of boys =  $20 + 8 = 28$   $\therefore$  Total strength = 48 (1M)

16)

$OU = OS$  ( $\because$  Diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M)

$$y + 7 = 20$$

$$\therefore y = 13 \quad (1M)$$

Similarly,

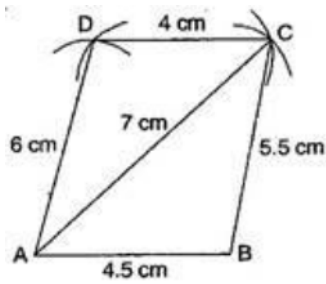
$ON = OR$  ( $\because$  Diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M)

$$x + y = 16$$

$$x + 13 = 16$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \quad (1M)$$

17)



Complete construction (2M)

Accuracy (1M)

18) Correct Histogram with

i) Appropriate scale: (1M)

Along x-axis: 1cm = 2 students

Along y-axis: 1cm = 10 marks

ii) Bars of equal width (1M)

iii) Bars without gaps (1M)

19)

$$2m = 16 \quad (1M)$$

$$m = 8 \therefore m^2 - 1 = 64 - 1 = 63 \quad (1M)$$

$$\text{and } m^2 + 1 = 64 + 1 = 65 \quad (1M)$$

20)

Step 1: Form groups of three starting from the rightmost digit of 17576. (1M)

17 576. In this case one group i.e., 576 has three digits whereas 17 has only two digits.

Step 2 :Take 576. (1M)

The digit 6 is at its one's place.

We take the one's place of the required cube root as 6.

Step 3: Take the other group, i.e., 17. (1M)



Cube of 2 is 8 and cube of 3 is 27. 17 lies between 8 and 27.

The smaller number among 2 and 3 is 2.

The one's place of 2 is 2 itself. Take 2 as ten's place of the cube root of 17576. Thus,  $\sqrt[3]{17576} = 26$

21)

$$x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ \therefore x = 90^\circ \text{ (linear pair)}$$

$$z + 30 = 180^\circ \therefore z = 150^\circ \text{ (linear pair)} \quad (1M)$$

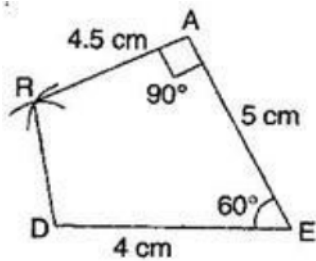
$$\therefore \text{Third angle of a triangle} = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + 30^\circ) \text{ (Angle sum property)}$$

$$= 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$y + 60^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ (linear pair)} \therefore y = 120^\circ \quad (1M)$$

$$x + y + z = 90^\circ + 120^\circ + 150^\circ = 360^\circ \quad (1M)$$

22)



Correct construction (2M)

Accuracy (1M)

SECTION -D

(4×8=32)

23) Find  $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{-3}{7} - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$ .

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{-3}{7} - \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{14} \quad \text{(by commutativity)} \quad (1M)$$

$$= \frac{-3}{7} \left( \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \right) - \frac{1}{14} \quad \text{(by distributivity)} \quad (1M)$$

$$= \frac{-3}{7} \times 1 - \frac{1}{14} \quad (1M)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \quad (1M)$$

24)

Let the unit place digit of a two-digit number be  $x$

Therefore, the tens place digit =  $9-x$

∴ Original 2-digit number =  $10 \times$  tens place digit + unit place digit

$$\therefore \text{Original number} = 10(9-x) + x \quad (1M)$$

According to the given condition,

$$\text{New number} = \text{Original number} + 27 \quad (1M)$$

$$10x + (9-x) = 10(9-x) + x + 27$$

$$10x + 9 - x = 90 - 10x + x + 27 \quad (1M)$$

$$9x + 9 = 117 - 9$$

$$18x = 108$$

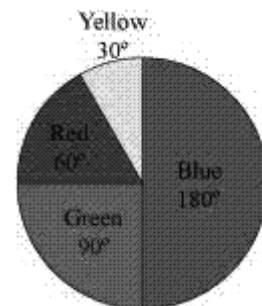
$$\therefore x = \frac{108}{18} = 6$$

i.e Unit place digit = 6 and Tens place digit =  $9 - 6 = 3$

The required number is 36. (1M)

25) Central angle table (2M) and Pie Chart (2M)

Colours	Number of people	In fraction	Central angle
Blue	18	$\frac{18}{36}$	$\frac{18}{36} \times 360^\circ = 180^\circ$
Green	9	$\frac{9}{36}$	$\frac{9}{36} \times 360^\circ = 90^\circ$
Red	6	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{6}{36} \times 360^\circ = 60^\circ$
Yellow	3	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36} \times 360^\circ = 30^\circ$



26) Multiplying both sides by 6,

$$6\left(\frac{6x+1}{3}+1\right)=6\left(\frac{x-3}{6}\right) \quad (1M)$$

$$2(6x+1)+6=x-3 \quad (1M)$$

$$12x+8=x-3$$

$$11x+8=-3 \quad (1M)$$

$$x=-11 \quad (1M)$$

27)

In parallelogram RISK,

$$\angle RIS + \angle ISK = 180^\circ \quad (\because \text{Adjacent angles of a parallelogram})$$

$$\angle ISK = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ \quad (1M)$$

In parallelogram CLUE,

$$\angle CES = \angle CLU = 70^\circ \quad (1M)$$

In triangle EST,

$$x^\circ + \angle TSE + \angle TES = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{i.e } x^\circ + \angle ISK + \angle CES = 180^\circ \quad (1M)$$

$$x^\circ + 60^\circ + 70^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$x^\circ = 50^\circ \quad (1M)$$

28)

$$\text{LCM of } 6, 9, 15 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 90 \quad (2M)$$

90 is not a perfect square.

The prime factors 2 and 5 are not in pair

$\therefore$  90 should be multiplied by  $2 \times 5$  i.e 10 (1M)

$\therefore$  The required square number is  $90 \times 10 = 900$  (1M)

29)

$$26244 = 2 \times 2 \times \underline{3 \times 3 \times 3} \times \underline{3 \times 3 \times 3} \times 3 \times 3 \quad (2M)$$

$2 \times 2$  and  $3 \times 3$  requires 2 and 3 to be grouped of three.

∴ The smallest number by which the given number must be divided in order to make the quotient a perfect square is  $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$

$$\text{Quotient} = \frac{26244}{36} = 729 \quad (1M)$$

$$= \underline{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{729} = 3 \times 3 = 9 \quad (1M)$$

30) Correct Tally Marks (2M)

Correct Frequency (2M)

Class Intervals	Tally Marks	Frequency
800–810		3
810–820		2
820–830		1
830–840		9
840–850		5
850–860		1
860–870		3
870–880		1
880–890		1
890–900		4
	Total	30

**Atomic Energy Education Society**  
**Half Yearly Examination - 2019-20**

**Class: VIII**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Subject : Science**

**Marks: 80**

**Answer Key**

**Section: A**

I. Choose the correct option from the option given against each question: (1x10=10)

1. d) all of these      2. a) Chlamydomonas      3. a) monomers  
4. c) Zinc    5. c) Coke    6. a) lowest temperature to catch fire    7. c) Endangered  
8. b) Robert Hooke      9. b) Zygote      10. c) Thyroid gland

II. Fill in the blanks : (1x10=10)

11. Seed Drill    12. Fungi    13. Melamine    14. Kerosene    15. Sodium    16. Outermost zone  
17. Biosphere reserve    18. Prokaryotes    19. Oviparous    20. Adam's apple

**Section: B**

III. Answer the following questions in short: (2x8=16)

21. The slow process of conversion of dead vegetation, buried deep under the soil millions of years ago, into coal is called carbonization as coal mainly contains carbon. (2)

22. Crop rotation is the method of growing different crops alternately on same field in different seasons. For example - growing legumes in one season and wheat in next season. This help in the replenishment of the soil with nutrients. (1,1)

23. Characteristics of an ideal fuel are:- a) It is readily available    b) It is cheap    b) It does not leave any residue after burning    d) It produces a large amount of heat. (1/2x4=2)

(consider any other relevant point also)

24. Male gamete is sperm produced by a pair of testes in human. Diagram- Fig. 9.2, L- 9.

(1/2, 1/2, 1)

25. Acrylic is more popular than wool because – a) it is cheaper than wool b) it is available in variety of colors c) it is more durable d) affordable (1/2x4=2)

26. Two endemic flora :- Sal, Teak, Mango Jamun, Arjun , Silver ferns ( any 2)

Two endemic fauna :- Chinkara, Blue bull, Barking deer, Cheetal, Leopard, Wild dog, Wolf (any 2) (1/2x4=2)

27. On exposure to moist air for a long time Copper vessel acquires a dull green coating which is a mixture of copper hydroxide  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  and copper carbonate  $\text{CuCO}_3$ . The following is the reaction -  $2\text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CuCO}_3$  (1+1)

28. Nucleus 1M Function 1M

### SECTION C

IV. Answer the following questions: (3x8=24)

29.a) The longest cell in human body is nerve cell or neuron. (1/2)

The nerve cell receives and transfers messages and it controls and coordinates the working of different parts of the body. Diagram – Fig. 8.4 (c) (1.5)

b) The change in shape is due to formation of pseudopodia which facilitate movement and help in capturing food. (1)

30.a) Pasteurisation is the process of heating the milk to about  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 15 to 30 seconds and suddenly chilled and stored which prevents the growth of microbes. (1)

Louis Pasteur (1)

b) Salt and oil is added to pickles because salt check the growth of bacteria and bacteria can not live in oil. (1)

31. Hydra reproduce asexually by Budding. In each hydra there are many bulges called buds from which new individuals develop. In this type of reproduction only a single parent is involved hence called asexual reproduction. (1.5)

Diagram :- L- 9, Fig. no. 9.11 (1.5)

32. It is convenient to store plastic containers than metals because of the following reasons:-

Plastic is Non- reactive. It does not react with water and air. Plastic does not corrode easily. While metals like iron get rusted when exposed to moisture and air.

Plastic is light in weight as compared to metals. Plastic is strong, durable and can be moulded into different shapes and sizes. (1+1+1)

33. CO<sub>2</sub> gas helps in extinguishing fire involving electrical equipment and inflammable materials like petrol. Because of the following reasons CO<sub>2</sub> is best extinguisher:-

a) CO<sub>2</sub> being heavier than oxygen covers the fire like a blanket and cut off the contact between the fuel and oxygen. b) On releasing from cylinder CO<sub>2</sub> gas expands enormously in volume and cools down to brings down the temperature of the fuel. c) It does not harm the electrical equipment. (1+1+1)

34. The process of fusion of the egg and the sperm to form zygote is called fertilization. The formation of fertilized egg or zygote is the beginning of a new individual. (1)

The zygote divides repeatedly to give rise to a ball of cells. The cells then begin to form groups that develops into different tissues and organs of the body. This developing structure is termed as embryo. The embryo gets embedded in the wall of the uterus for further development. Embryo develops body parts to form foetus.

Diagram – Fig. no. 9.8a , L – 9 (2)

35. Species is a group of population which are capable of interbreeding. (1)

Seasonal movement of animals from one place to another place is called migration.

Migratory birds fly to far away areas every year during a particular time because of:- a) climatic changes b) for laying eggs as the weather in their natural habitat becomes very cold and inhospitable . (2)

36. a) Fossil fuels take millions of years in their formation, hence are exhaustable. They need to be conserved to provide energy for a longer duration. (1)

b) Some of the ways of saving fossil fuels are; (any two of the following) (1)

i. Walking short distances

ii) Use of Public transport

iii) Switch off unnecessary lights

iv. use of energy efficient appliances.

v. Promotion of solar energy

c) Deepa exhibits the following values concern for natural resources, environment. (any other two) (1)

## SECTION - D

V. Answer the following questions in detail:

(5x4=20)

37.a) Diagram of animal cell (2M)

Labelling 1M,

Any 4 differences 4 X ½=2M

38. Deforestation means clearing of forests and using that land for other purposes. (1)

Causes of deforestation are :-

i) Procuring land for cultivation    ii) for building houses and factories    iii) for making furniture or wood as fuel    iv) Forest fires    (any other relevant point) (2)

b) Consequences of deforestation are :- i) Deforestation increases the temperature of earth as amount of CO<sub>2</sub> increases on earth which leads to global warming

ii) It leads to a decrease in the water holding capacity of the soil. The movement of water from surface of soil into the ground is reduced so there will be flood. Other properties of soil like texture , nutrient content etc. will change. (consider any other relevant point also) (2)

39. a) A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give off heat is called combustion.

Conditions required for combustion to take place are:-

i) Presence of a combustible substance (fuel)    ii) Air is necessary for burning of fuel  
iii) Attainment of ignition temperature (2)

b Diagram on page 72,fig 6.13 (3M)

40. a) Lesson –2, Fig. no. 2.10,

Certain bacteria and blue green algae present in the soil fix nitrogen from atmosphere and convert it into compounds of nitrogen. Plants absorb these compounds from the soil to synthesize protein and other compounds. Animals get proteins and other nitrogen compounds from plants. After their death some bacteria and fungi convert them into nitrogen gas which then goes back to atmosphere. (3)

b) Drip irrigation is best technique for watering as water falls drop by drop directly near the roots. So water is not wasted. While in sprinkler system water is sprinkled by the rotating nozzles on the crop. So most of the water is wasted in this system. It is expensive than the drip system. (2)



**Atomic Energy Education Society**  
**Half Yearly Examination 2019-20**

**Class: VIII**

**For Rawatbhata Centre**

**Time: 3Hours**

**Subject: Social ScienceMarks: 80**

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**Answer Key**

**SECTION-A**

**(7 x 1=7)**

1. (d) Warren Hastings
2. (d) Natural Gas
3. (c) Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar
4. (c) 1859
5. (c) Terrace cultivation
6. (d) 2004
7. (d) Calcutta

**SECTION –B**

**(11 x3=33)**

8. James Mill divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British. This periodisation has its own problem. It is difficult to refer to any period of history as ‘Hindu’ or ‘Muslim’ because a variety of faiths existed simultaneously in these periods. It is also not justified to characterize an age through the religion of the rulers of the time. What it suggests is that the lives and practices of others do not really matter. It is worth – mentioning that even rulers in ancient India did not all share the same faith. (3)

9. The tribal wanted to drive out the dikus- missionaries, moneylenders, Hindu landlords, and the government because they saw them as the cause of their misery. The following facts account for their anger against the dikus:

- (i) The land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system.
- (ii) Hindu landlords and moneylenders were taking over their land.
- (iii) Missionaries were criticizing their traditional culture.

**(1x3=3)**

10. Three difference were:

(i) Shahjahanabad was crowded with mohallas, and several dozen bazaars. But New Delhi was not crowded nor were there mazes of narrow bylanes.

(ii) Shahjahanabad was not established in a planned manner while New Delhi was beautifully planned.

(iii) There was chaos everywhere in Shahjahanabad. But New Delhi represented a sense of law and order. (1 x3 =3)

11. In March, 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo and revolted against the indigo planters and the British.

Ryots refused to pay rent to planters.

They attacked indigo planters and factories.

Women participated with pots, pans, kitchen utensils, bows and arrows.

The agents of the planters were beaten up. (3)

12. An ore is a rock from which minerals are mined. Ores of metallic minerals are found usually in igneous and metamorphic rock formations. (1 + 2 = 3)

13. Land is an important resource because it provides surface for agriculture, living, forestry, industries, construction, etc. Most activities take place on land. This is commonly termed as land use. The use of land is determined by the physical factors such as topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water. Human factors such as population and technology. (3)

14. Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where only a single crop (like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton) is grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required. The produce is processed in the farm itself or nearby factories. (3)

15. In a democratic country, leaders are chosen by the people. These leaders are expected to exercise power responsibly on our behalf. But there is always the possibility that these leaders might misuse their power. Here comes the Constitution. It provides safeguards against this. (3)

16. The nationalist movement became successful because people from various backgrounds joined it. With the coming of independence, it was felt that all persons in independent India

should participate in making decisions. The government must be sensitive to people's needs and demands. It is, therefore, the constitution of independent India laid down the principle of universal adult franchise i.e., that all adult citizens of the country have a right to vote. By exercising this right people (adults) would participate in the functioning of the government through their representatives. This is the essence of a democratic government. (3)

17. Historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India on several grounds, two of which are given below:

(i) The colonial rule was arbitrary. The British passed the sedition Act in 1870. Under this Act any person protesting or criticizing the British government could be arrested without trial.

(ii) The Indian nationalists played a prominent role in development of the legal sphere in British India. (1.5 +1.5 =3)

18. The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian state be secular. According to the constitution, only a secular state can realize its objectives to ensure the following:

1. That one religious community does not dominate another,

2. That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community,

3. That the state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals. (1 x3=3)

**SECTION- C (7 x 5=35)**

19. There are three different levels of courts in India. At the lower level, we have subordinate or district courts. These courts hear many kinds of case. At the state level, we have High courts.

There are 21 High Courts in our country. The High Court is the highest authority in a state. At the top in the Supreme Court. It is the foremost judicial in our country. It is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India.

Thus, the structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level is such that it resembles a pyramid. (5)

20. The term the 'rule of law' means that all laws apply equally to all citizens and no one is above the law, not even the president of India. The law cannot discriminate between person on the basis of their religion, caste or gender. Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

Example of violation of the rule of law-

1. Driving a two –wheeler in a helmet is a law. But we find people often violating this law.
2. Bribing an official is crime. But it has become a practice nowadays. It is a complete violation of law. ( 3+2 =5)

21. Five ways in which one can save energy at home:

- (a) Promoting the use of solar energy as much as possible.
- (b) Using biogas as cooking fuel.
- (c) Drying clothes in sunlight instead of electric dryers to prevent emissions and unnecessary use of electricity.
- (d) Avoiding misuse of electricity; switching off fans and lights when not required.
- (e) Using pressure cookers for cooking. ( 1 x 5=5)

22. Shifting cultivation is practiced in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yams, potatoes and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivators moves to anew plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as ‘slash and burn ‘agriculture. It is disadvantageous because it involves deforestation and burning of trees. Thus it is not good for environment.

(3 +2=5)

23. Under the system of ‘subsidiary alliance’, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They were to be protected by the company, but had to pay for the ‘Subsidiary forces’ that the company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, the part of their territory was taken away as penalty. The states which had to lose their territories on this ground were Awadh and Hyderabad.

(5)

24. The main features of the permanent settlements were:

- (i) The amount of revenue was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to increased in ever in future.
- (ii) It was felt that this would ensure a regular flow of revenue into Company’s coffers and at the same time encourage the zamindars invest in improving the land.

(iii) Since the revenue demand of the state would not be increased, zamindars would benefit from increased production from the land.

(iv) Under this system revenue had been fixed so high that the zamindars found it difficult to pay.

(v) Even when the income of zamindars increased with the expansion of cultivation, the company had no chance of gain because it could not increase a revenue demand that had been fixed permanently.

(vi) The system proved oppressive for the cultivators. (1 x 5=5)

25. De-urbanization is a process by which more and more people began to live in villages or rural areas.

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras emerged as presidency cities. They became the centres of British power in different regions of India. At the same time, several smaller cities declined. Old trading centres and ports could not survive when the flow of trade shifted to new centres. Similarly, earlier centers of regional power collapsed with the defeat of local rulers by the British and new centres of administration grew. This process is described as de-urbanisation.

26. On the political map of India each location -1 mark (1 x 5= 5)

## HALF YEARLY EXAM -2019-20

For Other than Rawatbhata Centre

VIII STD.

### SOCIAL SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1	Rashtrapathi Bhavan	1
2	Meerut	1
3	Coal	1
4	Natural gas	1
5	Terrace cultivation	1
6	Parliament	1
7	Theft	1
8	The British believed that act of writing was important, so they maintained official documents. The British believed that by preserving official documents it would be easier for them or any other to know about the decisions taken in the past.	3
9	The fine qualities of cotton and silk, spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom attracted the British. In 1600, the east India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England Queen Elizabeth-I granting it the soul right to train with the east.	2+1
10	The planters usually forced the ryots to sign a contract. The ryots did hard labour but they got low price for Indigo. The planters forced the ryots cultivate Indigo on the best soils.	3
11	Many towns manufacturing specialized goods declined due to a drop in the demand for what they produced. Old trading centres and ports could not survive when the flow of trade moved to new centres. Earlier centres of regional power collapsed when local rulers were defeated by the British and new centres of administration emerged. This process is often described as de-urbanisation.	3
12	Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource. Sometimes, natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed. People use national resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles which are known as human made resources.	1+2
13	Land is very important resource because it is used for many purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up industries etc.	3

14	Rain water harvesting, proper construction of irrigation canals, sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation etc. any other relevant point	3
15	Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as ores. Ores of the metallic minerals are found in igneous rock or metamorphic rock.	1+2
16	Minerals are a non –renewable resource. It takes thousands of years for the formation and concentration of minerals. Reduce wastage in the process of mining and recycling of metals are the methods to conserve mineral resources.	1+2
17	A written document in which we find rules and regulations according to which a country is governed is known as constitution. Fundamental rights are: Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to constitutional Remedies. (any four)	( 1+2)
18	Objectives of a secular State: one religious community does not dominate another. some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community. state does not enforce any particular religion	(1+1+1)
19	Functions of the Parliament: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● to select the national government</li> <li>● to control, guide and inform the Government</li> <li>● law making</li> </ul>	(1+1+1)
20	Domestic violence refers to the injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband .It may be beating physically, abusing sexually verbally or emotionally	(1+1+1)
21.	The main function of the judiciary is to settle disputes. Three levels of courts are District Court, State High court and the Supreme Court.	(1+2)
22	The administration of the company: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The company divided its administrative units called Presidencies.</li> <li>● Three Presidencies were Bengal, Madras and Bombay.</li> <li>● Each Presidency was ruled by a Governor</li> <li>● The head of the company was Governor General.</li> <li>● There were collectors to collect revenue, taxes and maintain law and order in each district.</li> </ul>	(1+1+1+1+1)

23	<p>The problems faced by shifting cultivators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British classified the forests in to Reserve Forest, Protected Forest and unclassed Forest.</li> <li>• They declared forest as the State property,</li> <li>• Entry in to these forests was restricted.</li> <li>• People could not practise Jhum cultivation.</li> <li>• People were not allowed to collect fruits or nuts or fuel wood or to hunt animals. They lost their livelihood.</li> </ul>	(1+1+1+1+1)
24.	<p>Changes introduced by the British after 1857 Revolt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The powers of East India Company was transferred to the British Parliament.</li> <li>• All rulers were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future.</li> <li>• The proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced.</li> <li>• The British decided to respect the customs and culture of India.</li> <li>• Policies were made to protect landlords and Zamindars.</li> </ul>	5
25	<p>Days after independence and Partition, fierce rioting began.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thousands of people in Delhi were killed and their homes looted and burned.</li> <li>• Muslims left Delhi for Pakistan and many Sikhs and Hindus came from Pakistan.</li> <li>• Refugees roamed the streets of Shahjahanabad searching for empty homes to occupy.</li> <li>• Delhi became a city of refugees</li> <li>• The large migration from Punjab changed the social milieu of Delhi.</li> </ul>	(1+1+1+1+1)
26	<p>Different methods of Mineral extraction .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minerals can be extracted by mining, drilling or quarrying.</li> <li>• Taking out minerals from rocks buried under the earth's surface is called mining.</li> <li>• Deep wells are bored to take out Petroleum and natural gas is called drilling.</li> <li>• Minerals that lie near the surface are simply dug out by the process is known as quarrying.</li> </ul>	(2+1+1+1)
27	<p>The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil. (Definition 2 marks soil profile diagram 3 marks )</p>	(2+3)



28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use, origin, stock and distribution.</li> <li>• Two categories of resources on the basis of their distribution are Ubiquitous and localised.</li> <li>• Resources that are found everywhere are ubiquitous e.g. Air we breathe, and the resources that are found only in certain places are localised e.g. Copper or any mineral.</li> </ul>	(2+3)
29	<p>Difference between Criminal law and civil law</p> <p><b>Criminal law:</b> Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example theft, murder etc. Begins with the FIR If found guilty, the accused can be sent to Jail.</p> <p><b>Civil law:</b> Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For example disputes related to purchase and sale of land, rent matters etc. A petition can be filed by the affected party only.</p>	2 ½ +2 ½=5
30	<p>Maximum number of members in Rajya Sabha is 250(238 + 12 members nominated by the President).</p> <p>Functions of the Rajya Sabha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament.</li> <li>• The Rajya Sabha can also initiate legislation and a bill</li> <li>• It also plays a role in reviewing and altering. (any other relevant point)</li> </ul>	( 2+3)
31.	<p>Key features of Indian constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federalism</li> <li>• Parliamentary form of government</li> <li>• Separation of Powers</li> <li>• Fundamental Rights</li> <li>• Secularism</li> </ul>	5
32	MAP WORK each place one mark	5

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्थान, मुंबई

अंक-विभाजन तथा मूल्यांकन योजना (2019-20)

कं 1-8

For Rawatbhata Centre

वर्षिय-हहोदी

- 1- क-क योंकक भारतदे में जजतनी वषिताएँ न ई जाती हैं,उतनी अन् य दे में नहीं। (2)
- ख-अपारधन-संपदा के कारण भारतको —सोनेकीचड़िया॥ की सोा दी गईहै । (2)
- ग-भारतदेश धन-संपदा के कारण विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र रहा है। (2)
- घ- भारतदेश का मूलमंत्र 'त्याग' है । (1)
- ङ मेरा प्यारा भारत (अन्य कोई भी सार्थकशीर्षक पर पूर्ण अंक प्रदान किया जाए) (1)
- 2- क भाग्य के भरोसे रहने वालों को पछताना पड़ता है क्योंकि वे कर्म न करके भाग्य के भरोसे बैठे रहते हैं इसलिए अपने लक्ष्य से दूर हो जाते हैं । (2)
- ख- क्योंकि वे कर्म में ही विश्वास करते हैं । (2)
- ग- कर्मवीरों की प्रशंसा की गई है। (1)
- घ-जो लोग कर्म करते हैं ,वे लोग ही सब जगह और सब कालों में फूलते -फलते हैं। (1)
- ङ-कर्मवीर (1)
- 3- क-जब एक ही शब्द दो या दो से अधिक बार आए और प्रत्येक स्थान पर उसका अर्थ बदल जाए ,तब वहाँ पर यमक अलंकार होता है। जैसे-कालीघटाकाघमंडघटा । (अन्य कोई भी सही उदाहरण तथा सही परिभाषा पर पूर्ण अंक प्रदान दिया जाए) (1+1=2)
- ख-रज्जो -व्यक्तिवाचकसंज्ञा, आकार-जातिवाचकसंज्ञा, सुंदरता, प्रसन्नता -भाववाचकसंज्ञा ( $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2$ )
- ग- -खौलते हुए जल सेमीरा का हाथ जल गया । (1)
- खेल प्रतियोगिता में हार जानेवाले दल को भी हार पहनाया गया । (1)
- घ- दैनिक, मौखिक, साप्ताहिक, वार्षिक (अन्य कोई भी) (1+1=2)
- ङ- रवि +इन्द्र=दीर्घस्वरसंधि, संग्रह +आलय =दीर्घस्वरसंधि (1+1=2)
- च-दिन और रात- द्वंद्वसमास, भीरु और बेबस - द्वंद्वसमास (1+1=2)
- छ-ज्ञान, जीभ, पाँव/पैर, तल/नीचे ( $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2$ )
- ज- समाचारपत्र, निमंत्रणपत्र, पारिवारिकपत्र, कार्यालयीपत्र (अन्य कोई भी) ( $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2$ )

4-क- दरिद्रजनों की हीन अवस्था को दूर करना । (1)

ख-क्योंकि उनमें स्वार्थ की भावना भरी होती है ।

(1)

ग- जिन लोगों को गरीबी दूर करने का काम सौंपा जाता है । उन लोगों का मन सदा पवित्र नहीं होता है । (1)

घ- क्या निराश हुआ जाए - हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी (1)

ङ -कायदेऔरकानून -द्वद्वसमास (1)

5 -क- क्योंकि वहाँ बदलू उसे लाख की रंग-बिरंगी चूड़ियाँ देता था । गाँव के सारे बच्चे उसे 'बदलूकाका' कहते थे इसलिए लेखक भी बदलू मामा न कहकर 'बदलूकाका' कहते थे । (2)

ख- मशीनों के कारण बहुत से लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। (2)

ग-क्योंकि बस इतनी टूटी-फूटी थी कि कभी भी उसकी ब्रेक फ़ेल हो सकती थी या कोई भी पुर्जा कहीं भी खराब हो सकता था । वह कभी भी किसी भी पेड़ से टकरा सकती थी । (2)

घ- क्योंकि हिस्सेदार साहब बस के बारे में अच्छी तरह जानते थे फिर भी जान जोखिम में डालकर उसी बस से यात्रा कर रहे थे । उनकी बलिदानी भावना को देखकर लेखक ने उन्हें श्रद्धाभाव से देखा । (2)

ङ- पत्र-लेखन के विकास के लिए विद्यालयी पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया । विश्व डाक संघ ने 16 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चोंके लिए पत्र लेखनप्रतियोगिताओं का योजन किया । (2)

(किन्हींचारउत्तरोंकीहीजाँचकरें )

6- क-कहानी नानी सुना रही है । (1)

ख- कहानी का आखिरी हिस्सा बाकी रहता है । (1)

ग- आखिरी भाग क्योंकि उसमें कहानी का संदेश होता है । (1)

घ- अंतरिक्ष के पार लोग नई जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए गए थे । (1)

ङ -कवयित्री जया जादवानी (1)

7- क- क्योंकि कवि संदेश देना चाहते हैं कि हमें कभी भी किसी को भी छोटा या कमज़ोर नहीं समझना चाहिए। छोटा या कमज़ोर व्यक्ति कभी भी हमारे लिए खतरनाक सिद्ध हो सकता है । (2)

ख- साखी का अर्थ है -साक्षी या गवाह | कबीरदास ने जैसा देखा और अनुभव किया , वैसा ही कहा है | कबीर के प्रत्येक दोहे में सीख दी गई है इसलिए दोहे को साखी कहा गया है | (2)

ग-पक्षीऔरबादल द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों को पेड़-पौधे, पानीऔरपहाड़ अर्थात प्रकृति के सभी रूप पढ़ लेते हैं |(2)

घ-क्योंकि जब वे अपने सगे-संबंधियोंसेमिलनेकेलिएआतेहैं ,तब वे खुश हो जाते हैं तथा जब वे जाने लगते हैं ,तब वे रो पड़ते हैं।क्रांतिकारियों के जीवन में कुछ भी हो सकता था | (2)

ङ- क्योंकि उसकेजीवन में अभी-अभी वसंत जैसी बहारआई है | जब तक वह अपनी इच्छाओं को पूरा नहीं कर लेता ,तबतकउसके जीवन का अंत नहीं होगा | (2)

(किन्हीं चार उत्तरों की ही जाँच करें)

8-स्वविवेक से मूल्यांकन किया जाए तथा विद्यार्थियों के स्तर को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए| (3)

9- क- अहमदनगर के किले के साथ एक साहसी महिला चाँद बीबी की कहानी जुड़ी हुई है, जिसने अकबर की शाही सेना के विरुद्ध तलवार उठाकरअपनी सेना का नेतृत्व किया था ,लेकिन बाद में उसी के आदमी ने उसकी हत्या करदी थी | (2)

ख-नेहरुजी ने कुदाल छोड़कर कलम उठाई क्योंकि बागवानी का काम आगे बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त साधन न थे तथा जेल के अधिकारियों ने भी इसकी इजाज़त न दी थी इसलिए कलम के माध्यम से भारतीयों के दिलों में राष्ट्रप्रेम की भावना जगाने का प्रयत्न करते रहे | (2)

ग- नेहरु जी आलोचक की दृष्टि से देखना चाहते थे क्योंकि वे अतीत के पसंद नापसंद दोनों पक्षों का अवलोकन करना चाहते थे | (2)

घ- नेहरुजी के पूर्वज कश्मीर के रहनेवाले थे | उनके जीवन का अधिक समय कश्मीर में बीता था इसलिए वे कश्मीर की ओर अधिक आकर्षित होते थे | (2)

ङ-'वेद' शब्द की उत्पत्ति 'विद्' धातु से हुई है |जिसका अर्थ है -जानना | अर्थात अपने समय के ज्ञान का संग्रह करना | भारत का प्रथम वेद ऋग्वेद है | (2)

(किन्हीं चार उत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जाए)

10-स्वविवेकसे (औपचारिकता -2 अंक,विषय-वस्तु-2 अंक ,वर्तनीकीशुद्धता-1 अंक)= (5)

11- विषय- वस्तु -5 अंक, भषा-शैली -2 अंक = (7)

इति

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था  
(अर्द्ध वार्षिक परीक्षा 2019)  
अंक योजना

कक्षा – आठवीं  
विषय– हिन्दी

For Other than Rawatbhata Centre

समय – 3 घंटे  
पूर्णांक – 80 अंक

**सामान्य निर्देश** – परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रश्नों से भिन्न उत्तर देने पर परीक्षक उसकी उपयुक्तता और मौलिकता पर विचार करके अंक प्रदान करें।

**खण्ड क**

प्रश्न 1

- 1– ध्येय के प्रति उत्कट लगन । 2 अंक
- 2– साहसी व्यक्तियों के सामने । 2 अंक
- 3– जब व्यक्ति साहसी न हो। 2 अंक
- 4– आत्म विश्वास । 1 अंक
- 5– असफलता । 1 अंक

प्रश्न 2–

- 1– बादलों को । 1 अंक
- 2– सीप में गिरकर । 1 अंक
- 3– जलद, मेघ, घन । 1 अंक
- 4– मेरे भाग्य में क्या लिखा है। 2 अंक
- 5– अपने भविष्य की अनिश्चितता के कारण । 2 अंक

**खण्ड– ख**

- प्र० 3 क– प्रशिक्षण, प्रदान, प्रयोग, प्रवचन, आदान, आजीवन, आगत, आगत 2 X 8 = 16 अंक  
ख– कोई भी सार्थक उदाहरण ।  
ग– पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, आध्यात्मिक (अन्य कोई)  
घ– रज्जो – व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, आकार – जातिवाचक संज्ञा, सुंदरता, प्रसन्नता–भाव वाचक संज्ञा  
ड– भइया, अंजुली  
च– ज्ञान, जीभ, पाँव/पैर, तल/नीचे  
छ– संग्रह + आलय, महा + आत्मा  
ज– 1– ने, की, से  
2– से के लिए

**खण्ड – ग**

4– पठित गद्यांश

1x5=5 अंक

- प्रश्न– 1 पाठ – चिट्ठियों की अनूठी दुनिया  
लेखक– अरविंद कुमार सिंह  
2– आजादी के बाद ।

- 3- लोगों में प्रिय होना ।
- 4- लोगों को जोड़ने का काम ।
- 5- द्वंद्व समास

5- इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर की जाँच परीक्षक स्व-विवेकानुसार करें। 2x4=8 अंक

6- पठित काव्यांश 1x5=5 अंक

- प्र01 कवि सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला कविता – ध्वनि
- प्र02 युवाओं को रचनात्मक कार्यों की ओर प्रेरित करना ।
- प्र03 क्योंकि अभी अभी उसके जीवन में वसंत का आगमन हुआ है ।
- प्र04 आलस्य में डूबे युवाओं का ।
- प्र05 मनोहारी प्रभात का संदेश ।

प्रश्न- 7 इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर की जाँच परीक्षक स्वविवेकानुसार करें। 2x4=8 अंक

प्रश्न- 8 इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर की जाँच परीक्षक स्वविवेकानुसार करें। 1+2=3 अंक

- 9- 1- गंगा, यमुना, बहमपुत्र, सिंधु आदि नदियाँ। सिंधु नदी के नाम पर भारत का नाम इंडिया या हिन्दुस्तान पड़ा। 2 x 4=8 अंक
- 2- भारत में अनेक धर्मों, जातियों के लोग निवास करते हैं, उनके खान-पान, भाषा, पहनावे आदि में भी अंतर है, जलवायु में विविधता है फिर भी देश के प्रति नैतिकता और राष्ट्रप्रेम की भावना सभी में एक है।
- 3- अहमद नगर के किले में, वहाँ नेहरू जी बागवानी का काम करते थे।
- 4- बागवानी काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त साधन न होने तथा जेल अधिकारियों से इजाजत न मिलने के कारण नेहरू जी ने कुदाल को छोड़कर कलम उठाई।
- 5- भारत का नेपोलियन समुद्रगुप्त को कहा गया है। समुद्रगुप्त का काल अत्यंत शक्तिशाली और समृद्ध था इस काल में साहित्य और कला के क्षेत्र में भारत ने बहुत उन्नति की थी।

### (खंड – घ)

10- पत्र लेखन 5 अंक

प्रारूप, औपचारिकता – 1 अंक, विषयवस्तु – 3 अंक, भाषा की शुद्धता – 1

11- अनुच्छेद – परीक्षक स्वविवेक से मूल्यांकन करें। 7 अंक

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परमाणु ऊर्जा केंद्रीय विद्यालय - रावतभाटा

टर्म-1 (2019) उत्तर -पत्र

संस्कृत ,

कक्षा - 8

MM-40

- 
- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1 .स्वविवेकानुसार (श्लोक का अनुवाद )   | 4     |
| 2. स्वविवेकानुसार (गद्यांश का अनुवाद )                                       | 4     |
| 3. क. दधिपुच्छः ख.सम्पूर्णविश्वे ग.स्वकीयं बलम् घ.भगिनी शालिनी ड .माधुर्यमेव | 4     |
| 4. उचित श्लोक एवं अनुवाद   | 2+2=4 |
| 5. उचित वाक्य प्रयोग -   | 4     |
| 6. पृष्टतः , परकीयम् ,साहसः ,विरक्तिः  | 2     |
| 7. अद्यापि ,स्मरण+अर्थम् ,इत्यस्मिन् ,सहसैव                                  | 2     |
| 8. कुक्षि , क्रोडम् ,भ्राता ,कूपः  | 2     |
| 9. मनोदशा ,गोष्ठी ,कृत्यम् ,पुत्री   | 2     |
| 10 .संसारे ,नेत्रेण ,पृथ्वीम् ,नदी   | 2     |
| 11. कृ +अनीयर् , पा +तुमुन् ,खाद् +तुमुन् ,कृ +क्त्वा                        | 2     |
| 12 अस्मद् - प्रथमा - आवाम् , वयम्  | 4     |
| तृतीया - मया , अस्माभिः  |       |
| अथवा   |       |
| युष्मद् - तृतीया - त्वया , युष्माभिः   |       |
| पञ्चमी -त्वत् , युष्मत्  |       |
| 13.. खाद् - लङ्लकार (अतीतकाल)  | 4     |
| प्रथमपुरुष - अखादताम् , अखादन्   |       |
| मध्यमपुरुष -अखादः  |       |
| उत्तमपुरुष - अखादम्  |       |
| अथवा   |       |
| खाद् - लोटलकार (आदेश )   |       |
| प्रथमपुरुष - खादताम् , खादन्तु   |       |
| मध्यमपुरुष -खाद  |       |
| उत्तमपुरुष - खादानि  |       |