

Atomic Energy Central School No. 4 Rawatbhata  
Multiple Choice Question Examination (October 2019)

Class: VIII

Subjects: Mathematics, Science, Social Science

MM: 120

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class/Sec: \_\_\_\_\_

OMR Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_ Invigilator's Sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Instruction: 1) Fill & darken roll number field correctly on OMR Sheet. In case of any error, OMR Answer Sheet will be not be read by the OMR Scanner.

2) Darken the most suitable option no. on OMR Answer Sheet.

3) There is no negative marking.

### Mathematics

1. Find the cubes of  $2x$ ,  $3x$  and  $4x$ . 1  
a)  $4x^2$ ,  $9x^2$ ,  $16x^2$   
b)  $8x^2$ ,  $27x^2$ ,  $64x^2$   
c)  $8x^3$ ,  $27x^3$ ,  $64x^3$   
d)  $4x^3$ ,  $9x^3$ ,  $16x^3$
2.  $36x$  is a perfect cube number, then  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) 1  
b) 4  
c) 6  
d) 3
3. Find the cube root of -2197. 1  
a) -13  
b) 14  
c) 15  
d) 13
4. Find the prime factorisation of 3375. 1  
a)  $3^3 \times 2^3$   
b)  $2^3 \times 5^3$   
c)  $3^3 \times 5^3$   
d)  $3^3 \times 4^3$
5. If  $(9261)^{1/3} = 2p + 3$ , then the value of  $p$  is 1  
a) 9  
b) 7  
c) 8  
d) 5
6. If  $a$  is ones digit and  $b$  is tens digit of a two digit number, then the cube of the number will be \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a)  $(10a + b)^{-3}$   
b)  $(10b + a)^2$   
c)  $(10a + b)^3$   
d)  $(10b + a)^3$
7. If  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{7}{8}$ , then  $\frac{x}{y} =$  \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) 343  
b)  $\frac{343}{512}$   
c)  $\frac{512}{343}$   
d) 512
8. If  $x^3 = \frac{9261}{42875}$  and  $y^3 = \frac{729}{2197}$ , then find  $x + y$ . 1  
a) 84  
b)  $\frac{65}{84}$   
c) 65  
d)  $\frac{84}{65}$
9. Find the cube root of 216000. 1  
a) None of these  
b) 50  
c) 40  
d) 60
10. The numbers 1, 8, 27... are \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) prime numbers  
b) cube numbers  
c) negative numbers  
d) square numbers
11. The cube root of 19683 is \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) 23  
b) 21  
c) 25  
d) 27

12. Find the cube root of -12167. 1
- a) -23 b) -33  
c) 23 d) 27
13. If  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{2}{5}$ , then  $\frac{x}{y} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- a)  $\frac{125}{8}$  b)  $\frac{8}{125}$   
c) 8 d) 125
14. If  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $\frac{x}{y} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- a) 64 b)  $\frac{64}{27}$   
c) 27 d)  $\frac{27}{64}$
15. Find the cube root of 17576. 1
- a) 26 b) 25  
c) 24 d) 23
16. Find the prime factorisation of 3375. 1
- a)  $3^3 \times 2^3$  b)  $2^3 \times 5^3$   
c)  $3^3 \times 5^3$  d)  $3^3 \times 4^3$
17. If  $(6859)^{1/3} = 2p - 1$ , then the value of p is 1
- a) 6 b) 20  
c) 5 d) 10
18. Find the cube root of -2197. 1
- a) -13 b) 14  
c) 15 d) 13
19. Find the ones digit of cube root of 2197. 1
- a) 3 b) 5  
c) 9 d) 7
20. Find the cube root of 15625. 1
- a) 24 b) 23  
c) 22 d) 25
21. Find C.I. on ₹15,500 for 2 years at 15% per annum compounded annually. 1
- a) ₹4,998.75 b) ₹4500  
c) None of these d) ₹5,000
22. Amit bought a second hand washing machine for Rs 9,500, then spent Rs 500 on its repairs and sold it for Rs 10,600. Find his gain or loss. 1
- a) Loss of Rs 600 b) Gain of Rs 400  
c) Gain of Rs 600 d) None of these
23. A shop gives 20% discount. What would the sale price of a dress marked at Rs.120? 1
- a) None of these b) ₹20  
c) ₹30 d) ₹96
24. A table marked at Rs 15,000 is available for Rs 14,400. Find the discount per cent. 1
- a) 3% b) 5%  
c) None of these d) 4%
25. An item marked at Rs 840 is sold for Rs 714. What is the discount amount? 1
- a) ₹140 b) ₹136  
c) None of these d) ₹126
26. A shop gives 20% discount. What would the sale price of a bag marked at Rs.250? 1
- a) Rs.200 b) Rs.10  
c) None of these d) Rs.20
27. Dinesh bought a second hand T.V. for ₹2400, then spent ₹600 on its repairs and sold it for ₹3500. Find his gain or loss per cent. 1
- a) None of these b) Loss of 20%  
c) Gain of 16.67% (Approx) d) Loss of 15%
28. Find the ratio of ₹6 to 50 paise. 1

- a) None of these  
c) It is 1 : 12
- b) It is 12 : 1  
d) It is 1 : 30
29. Find the time period and rate for a sum taken for 2 years at 4% per annum compounded half yearly. 1
- a) Time period = 3, rate = 2% half yearly  
c) Time period = 4, rate = 1% half yearly
- b) Time period = 4, rate = 2% half yearly  
d) None of these
30. If 60% people in a city like cricket, 30% like football and the remaining like other games, then what per cent of the people like other games? If the total number of people are 50 lakh, find the exact number who like football game. 1
- a) 10%, 15 lakh  
c) 10%, 20 Lakh
- b) None of these  
d) 10%, 17 Lakh
31. If Amit had Rs 750 left after spending 70% of his money, how much did he have in the beginning? 1
- a) ₹2800  
c) ₹2500
- b) None of these  
d) ₹2000
32. The price of a refrigerator is Rs 20,000. The sales tax charged on it is at the rate of 10%. Find the amount that Ashish will have to pay if he buys it. 1
- a) Rs 23000  
c) Rs 20000
- b) Rs 22000  
d) Rs 25000
33. An item marked at Rs. 540 is sold for Rs. 500. What is the discount amount? 1
- a) ₹50  
c) ₹30
- b) ₹40  
d) None of these
34. A shopkeeper bought two TV sets at ₹10,000 each. He sold one at a profit 10% and the other at a loss of 10%. Find whether he made an overall profit or loss. 1
- a) Loss of 10%  
c) No profit no loss
- b) Profit of 10%  
d) None of these
35. Rajinder bought a second hand motor bike for Rs 22,500, then spent Rs 2,500 on its repairs and sold it for Rs 30,000. Find his loss or gain per cent. 1
- a) Gain of ₹5000  
c) None of these
- b) Loss of ₹8000  
d) Loss of ₹5000
36. A football team won 10 matches out of the total number of matches they played. If their win percentage was 40%, then how many matches did they play in all? 1
- a) 26  
c) 25
- b) 30  
d) 20
37. I purchased a hair-dryer for Rs 5,400 including 8% VAT. Find the price before VAT was added. 1
- a) ₹4000  
c) ₹3000
- b) None of these  
d) ₹5000
38. Dinesh bought a second hand T.V. for ₹2400, then spent ₹600 on its repairs and sold it for ₹3500. Find his gain or loss per cent. 1
- a) None of these  
c) Gain of 16.67% (Approx)
- b) Loss of 20%  
d) Loss of 15%
39. A chair marked at Rs 1,500 is available for Rs 1,440. Find the discount per cent. 1
- a) 5%  
c) 4%
- b) 3%  
d) None of these
40. An item marked at Rs 900 is sold for Rs 650. What is the discount amount? 1
- a) ₹300  
c) None of these
- b) ₹250  
d) ₹200

## Science

41. A force applied on an object may change its 1
- a) Colour  
c) Weight
- b) Mass  
d) Speed
42. The upward force experienced by a body when submerged in a fluid is called 1
- a) Buoyant force  
c) Liquid force
- b) Muscular force  
d) Frictional force

43. A body will remain in state of motion on rolling on ground if 1  
 a) Friction is very large b) Friction is absent  
 c) All of the above d) Friction is acting on same direction
44. Friction opposes the \_\_\_\_\_ between two surfaces in contact. 1  
 a) Rotary motion b) Relative motion  
 c) Refractive motion d) Reflective motion
45. The lateral pressure exerted by liquid at same height is 1  
 a) Less in right direction b) Equal in all direction  
 c) More in left direction d) Not equal in all direction
46. A force which opposes the motion is called 1  
 a) Linear b) Sliding  
 c) Friction d) Gravitational
47. The frictional force exerted by fluids is also called 1  
 a) Slag b) Smug  
 c) Rung d) Drag
48. Two boys exert force of 40 N and 60 N in opposite direction on an object. The resultant force is 1  
 a) 20 N b) 100 N  
 c) 40 N d) 240 N
49. If the force applied on a moving body in direction of motion than 1  
 a) Mass of the body increases b) Speed of the body increases  
 c) Speed of body decreases d) Mass of the body decreases
50. A motorcycle with worn out treads on tyres is more likely to skid due to 1  
 a) Smaller size of tyres b) Less weight of tyres  
 c) More friction d) Less friction
51. Which of the following effect is not produced by force? 1  
 a) Change in direction b) Change in shape  
 c) Change in speed d) Change in mass
52. Brakes of vehicle is stopped by using brake that works on property of 1  
 a) Retardation b) Friction  
 c) Acceleration d) Pressure
53. When batsman hits the ball, it changes its 1  
 a) Changes its direction only b) Shape and size  
 c) Changes its speed only d) Direction as well as speed
54. Which force is responsible for stability of our universe? 1  
 a) Magnetic force of earth b) Frictional force between planets and atmosphere  
 c) The force of gravitation d) Magnetic force of Sun
55. The motion imparted to objects is due to the 1  
 a) Action of gravity b) Action of weight  
 c) Action of pressure d) Action of force
56. One Newton is equal to 1  
 a) 1 kg x 1cm b) 1gm x 1cm  
 c) 1 gm x 1m d) 1kg x 1m
57. A force of 200 N is applied to an object of area 2 sq. m. the pressure will be 1  
 a) 200 Pa b) 400 Pa  
 c) 50 Pa d) 100 Pa
58. When we press the bulb of a dropper with its nozzle kept in water, air in the dropper is seen to escape in the form of bubbles. Once we release the pressure on the bulb, water gets filled in the dropper. The rise of water in the dropper is due to - 1

- a) gravity of the earth  
c) shape of rubber bulb
- b) pressure of water  
d) atmospheric pressure
59. One Pascal is equal to 1
- a) Gm per sq. cm  
c) Gm per sq. cm
- b) N per sq. m  
d) Hg per sq. m
60. Liquid pressure increases with 1
- a) Increase with atmospheric pressure  
c) Increase in depth
- b) Decrease with air pressure  
d) Decrease in depth
61. Menstrual cycle is repeated at an average interval of 1
- a) One year  
c) 15 days
- b) 25 days  
d) 29 days
62. Starting of first menstrual cycle is termed as 1
- a) Menopause  
c) Puberty
- b) Menarche  
d) Menstruation
63. A boy is 9 years old and 120 cm tall. At the end of growth period he is likely to be 1
- a) 200 cm tall  
c) 160 cm tall
- b) 140 cm tall  
d) 180 cm tall
64. The change from larva to adult is called 1
- a) Spermatogenesis  
c) Gamete genesis
- b) Mutagenesis  
d) Metamorphosis
65. Which of the following activity do not cause HIV infection? 1
- a) Sharing syringe with HIV infected person  
c) Infected mother to their child
- b) Sexual contact with HIV infected person  
d) Shaking hands with HIV positive person
66. Ovulation occurs on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of menstrual cycle. 1
- a) 8 to 10  
c) Last
- b) 14 to 16  
d) 12 to 14
67. Hormone responsible for milk ejection after the birth of baby is:- 1
- a) Estrogens  
c) Prolactin
- b) Oxytocin  
d) Progesterone
68. It is misconception that 1
- a) Male are responsible of sex of child  
c) Women are responsible for sex of child
- b) Sex is determined by vigor of male  
d) Sex is determined by choice
69. Which mineral is essential for formation of thyroxin? 1
- a) Calcium  
c) Iron
- b) Iodine  
d) Magnesium
70. Which of the following is correct statement? 1
- a) The mother is responsible for the sex of child  
c) Menstruation starts at the age of 25
- b) Boys attain puberty earlier than girls  
d) Ovulation occurs in the middle of menstrual cycle
71. Which hormone controls metamorphosis in frogs? 1
- a) Thyroxin  
c) Adrenal
- b) Insulin  
d) Growth hormone
72. Which of the following is a exocrine gland? 1
- a) Adrenal  
c) Pancreas
- b) Salivary gland  
d) Pituitary
73. Facial hair in some women due to effect of 1
- a) Temperature  
c) UV radiation
- b) Pollution  
d) Hormones
74. The period of pregnancy is known as 1
- a) Gestation period  
c) Menstruation
- b) Blastulation  
d) Incubation period
75. Table salt is often iodised for certain areas to prevent 1
- a) Scurvy  
c) Acromegaly
- b) Goitre  
d) Rickets

76. Which of the following is not a secondary sexual feature? 1  
 a) Pimples b) Moustache  
 c) Ovulation d) Body hair
77. The development of a new individual from a single gamete without fertilization is called 1  
 a) Pragmatism b) Parentheses  
 c) Parthenocarpy d) Parthenogenesis
78. We should not use drugs as they are 1  
 a) Banned by government b) Addictive  
 c) Very costly d) Not available easily
79. Chips and packed snacks should never replace regular meals as they do not have 1  
 a) Hygienic value b) Sufficient sugar and salt  
 c) Adequate fats and protein d) Adequate nutritional value
80. Voice is high pitched in 1  
 a) Females b) Adult man  
 c) Boys d) Aged person

## Social Science

81. Who travelled along with Charles Weld in Chhattisgarh in search of iron-ore deposits in 1904 ? 1  
 a) J R D Tata b) Ratan Tata  
 c) Jamsetji Tata d) Dorabji Tata
82. Complete the following. An important cluster of weaving centre existed in the Coromandel coast, in the southern part of India stretching from \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 a) Madras to Northern Andhra Pradesh b) Dacca to Orissa  
 c) Madras to Maharashtra d) Mumbai to Gujarat
83. Wootz steel was produced all over 1  
 a) North – east India b) South India  
 c) North India d) Central India
84. Which state owned enterprise turned to TISCO when the imports of British steel into India declined ? 1  
 a) Power industry b) Petroleum industry  
 c) Indian Railways d) Textile industry
85. Give one good reason as to why Bombay had grown as an important port for the export of raw cotton. 1  
 a) The vast number of women weaver workers b) The presence of vast black soil tract  
 c) The vast number of weavers d) The presence of vast number of dying units
86. Which one of the following was at the centre of the tricolor flag of the Indian National Congress? 1  
 a) Weaving Machine b) Rangrez  
 c) Charkha d) Takli
87. Spot from the list given below, the important hand spun material urged by Mahatma Gandhi to use. 1  
 a) Khadi b) Polyester  
 c) Wool d) Silk
88. The first cotton mill in the India was established in 1  
 a) Madras b) West Bengal  
 c) Bombay d) Gujarat
89. Name the place in Eastern Bengal, in present day Bangladesh, famous for its textile centre in the 18th century. 1  
 a) Dacca b) Jessore  
 c) Kishoreganj d) Puthia
90. The job of a rangrez was to 1  
 a) Transport goods of the markets b) dye thread  
 c) Spin thread on the charkha d) Weave cloth

91. Wootz is an anglicised version of the Kannada word ukku. Telugu word hukku and Tamil and Malayalam urukku. What does this word actually mean? 1

- a) Sword  
b) Tool  
c) Metal  
d) Steel

92. As European trade expanded, trading settlements with fortification were established at various ports like the one shown in the image. This major port city of the West coast is situated in the state of Kerala today. Identify the place. 1



- a) Pondicherry  
b) Tuticorin  
c) Cochin  
d) Madurai

93. A few statements pertaining to the weavers of India are given below. Identify the one that is not True with respect to the weavers. 1

- a) Weaving skills were not passed on from one generation to another  
b) Weaving provided livelihood for many Indians  
c) Weavers often belonged to the communities that specialized in weaving.  
d) The tanti weavers, julahas are some of the important weavers.

94. A few important aspects about the education through a pathashala are given below. Pick out the one that is not TRUE with respect to a pathashala

- a) Classes were held under trees or even at gurus' home.  
b) Teaching was oral and the guru taught only the children of rich families.  
c) There was no fixed fee, no printed books, no benches etc  
d) Mostly the shishyas stayed in the guru's house and studied and had flexible timings according to the harvest time

95. What was the important measure taken by the East India Company to improve the vernacular education? 1

- a) They introduced high fees and introduced grants  
b) They allowed only higher education neglecting primary education.  
c) They appointed a number of government pandits incharge of schools and asked them to inspect the schools.  
d) They closed down many local schools

96. Which year did the East India Company decide to improve the system of vernacular education? 1

- a) 1854  
b) 1860  
c) 1800  
d) 1900

97. Name the college established on the banks of the river Hoogly near Calcutta by William Carrey. 1



- a) Vidyasagar College  
b) Bethune College  
c) Serampore College  
d) Scottish Church college

98. This is the picture of a Class in progress in Santhiniketan in the 1930s. Name the person who started this famous institution in 1901. 1



- a) Sarojini Naidu  
c) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Rabindranath Tagore  
d) Subhash Chandra Bose

99. By education I mean all round drawing out of the best in child and man- body, mind and spirit. Literacy is neither the end of education nor even the beginning. Whose words are these? **1**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
c) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Mahatma Gandhi  
d) Rabindranath Tagore

100. Complete by choosing the most appropriate word from the following list of options. **1**

The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ brought with it ideas of democracy, liberty, fraternity among the minds of Indians

- a) Doctrine of Lapse  
c) Western education
- b) Subsidiary alliance  
d) Expansion policies

101. The experiences of a famous personality are given below. Identify this famous personality based on the clues given : **1**

He hated going to school

The school appeared like a prison , for he could never do what he felt like doing

When the other children listened to the teacher, his mind would wander away.

On growing up he wanted to set up a school where the child was happy, free and creative - a school of self learning

- a) Gopalkrishna Gokhale  
c) Swami Vivekananda
- b) Mahatma Gandhi  
d) Rabindranath Tagore

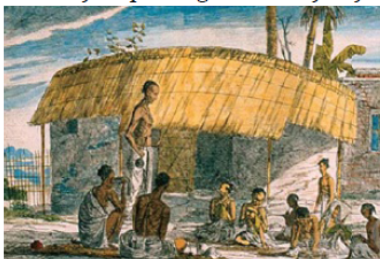
102. The ideas of William Jones were supported by **1**

- a) James mill  
c) Thomas Macaulay
- b) Charles Wood  
d) Henry Thomas Colebrooke

103. William Adam toured the districts of **1**

- a) Bihar and Bengal  
c) Assam and Bengal
- b) Bihar and Orissa  
d) Bengal and Rajasthan

104. The following image is a pictorial representation of a Dutch painter who came to India in the late 18th century depicting the everyday life of a village pathshala. **1**



Name this Dutch painter

- a) Lord Macaulay  
c) Francois Solvyn
- b) William Adam  
d) William Carry

105. Who was of the opinion that Colonial education created sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians? **1**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi  
c) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Rabindranath Tagore  
d) Subhash Chandra Bose

106. Complete the following sentence. Mahatma Gandhi felt that the \_\_\_\_\_ ought to be the medium of teaching. **1**

- a) Sanskrit  
c) Indian languages
- b) Arabic  
d) English

107. Which one of the following cannot be listed under Fossil Fuels **1**

- a) Petroleum  
c) Natural gas
- b) Fire wood  
d) Coal

108. Which continent is the leading producer of iron ore in the world? **1**

- a) Asia  
c) Europe
- b) North America  
d) Australia



109. Select the correct reason from the following options as to why Petroleum is called Black gold or Liquid gold? 1
- a) It is highly valuable b) More than half of the total reserves are found in the Middle East countries of the world.  
 c) As the mineral oil is taken from the sedimentary rocks. d) It is black in colour
110. The wind power plant at Lamba in India is the largest in Asia. Name the state where Lamba is located. 1
- a) Karnataka b) Rajasthan  
 c) Gujarat d) Tamil nadu
111. The greatest nuclear power producers are Europe and \_\_\_\_\_. Name the other country 1
- a) South America b) USA  
 c) South Africa d) Australia
112. From the options, select the major bauxite producing area of India. 1
- a) West Bengal b) Jharkhand  
 c) Kerala d) Goa
113. Identify the non- conventional source of energy generated from the image given 1
- 
- a) Solar energy b) Wind Energy  
 c) Tidal energy d) Geothermal Energy
114. Memo should also be attested by at least \_\_\_ witness who could include a family member of the 1
- a) One b) Four  
 c) Three d) Two
115. Decision like that no teacher can beat a student, or about the sharing of river waters between states, or they can punish people for particular crimes are taken by 1
- a) Court b) Ministers  
 c) Police d) Citizens
116. Which of the following is the function of Public prosecutor? 1
- a) cross examine the witnesses b) Record the evidence  
 c) arrest the fiesta fans d) write the judgement
117. The High Court of Delhi came up in 1
- a) 1965 b) 1964  
 c) 1962 d) 1966
118. In India, we have an integrated judicial system, means that 1
- a) the decisions made by district courts are binding on the apex courts b) the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the high court?s only  
 c) the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts d) the decisions made by lower courts are binding on the supreme courts
119. Issue of dispute between two state comes under 1
- a) High Court b) District Court  
 c) Supreme Court d) Lower court
120. Supreme Court is presided over by the 1
- a) High Justice of India b) Vice Justice of India  
 c) District Justice of India d) Chief Justice of India

**Solution**  
**Class 08 - Mathematics**  
**Multiple Choice Examination (October-2019)**

**Section A**

1. (c)  
 $8x^3, 27x^3, 64x^3$

Explanation:

The answer is  $8x^3, 27x^3, 64x^3$

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

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

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

2. (c)  
6

Explanation:

$$36x = 6 \times 6 \times x$$

Since  $36x$  is a perfect cube number so to make  $36x$  a perfect cube one 6 should be multiplied in place of  $x$ .

So,  $x=6$

3. (a)  
-13

Explanation:

$$-2197 = -13 \times -13 \times -13$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-2197} = \sqrt[3]{(-13)^3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-2197} = -13$$

4. (c)  
 $3^3 \times 5^3$

Explanation:

$$3375 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$= 3^3 \times 5^3$$

5. (a)  
9

Explanation:

$$(9261)^{1/3} = 2p + 3,$$

$$\sqrt[3]{9261} = 2p + 3$$

$$21 = 2p + 3$$

$$21 - 3 = 2p$$

$$18 = 2p$$

$$\frac{18}{2} = p$$

$$9 = p$$

6. (d)  
 $(10b + a)^3$

Explanation:

Ones digit =  $a$

tens digit =  $b$

$$\text{Number} = (10 \times b) + a = (10b + a)$$

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

7. (b)  
 $\frac{343}{512}$

Explanation:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{7}{8}$$

Cubing both sides,

$$\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3} = \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{343}{512}$$

8. (d)  
 $\frac{84}{65}$

Explanation:

$$x^3 = \frac{9261}{42875} \text{ and } y^3 = \frac{729}{2197}$$

$$x^3 = \left(\frac{21}{35}\right)^3$$

$$x = \frac{21}{35} \text{ (By cancelling the powers)}$$

$$y^3 = \left(\frac{9}{13}\right)^3$$

$$y = \frac{9}{13} \text{ (By cancelling the powers)}$$

$$\text{Now } x = \frac{21}{35}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ (By lowest term method)}$$

$$x + y = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{9}{13}$$

$$= \frac{39+45}{65}$$

$$= \frac{84}{65}$$

9. (d)  
60

Explanation:

$$216000 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$$

$$\sqrt[3]{216000} = \sqrt[3]{2^3 \times 2^3 \times 3^3 \times 5^3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{216000} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\sqrt[3]{216000} = 60$$

10. (b)  
cube numbers

Explanation:

The answer is cube numbers

As the numbers 1, 8, 27... are the cubes of 1, 2, 3.....

11. (d)  
27

Explanation:

$$19683 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \text{ (By taking triplets)}$$

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

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

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

12. (a)  
-23

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} -12167 &= -23 \times -23 \times -23 \\ \sqrt[3]{-12167} &= \sqrt[3]{(-23)^3} \\ \sqrt[3]{-12167} &= -23 \end{aligned}$$

13. (b)  
 $\frac{8}{125}$

Explanation:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Cubing both sides,

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3} &= \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 \\ \frac{x}{y} &= \frac{8}{125} \end{aligned}$$

14. (d)  
 $\frac{27}{64}$

Explanation:

IF  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $\frac{x}{y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

Cubing both sides,

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3} &= \left[\frac{3}{4}\right]^3 \\ \frac{x}{y} &= \frac{27}{64} \end{aligned}$$

15. (a)  
26

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} 17576 &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 13 \times 13 \times 13 \\ \sqrt[3]{17576} &= \sqrt[3]{2^3 \times 13^3} \\ \sqrt[3]{17576} &= 2 \times 13 \\ \sqrt[3]{17576} &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

16. (c)  
 $3^3 \times 5^3$

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} 3375 &= 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \\ &= 3^3 \times 5^3 \end{aligned}$$

17. (d)  
10

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} (6859)^{1/3} &= 2p - 1 \\ \sqrt[3]{6859} &= 2p - 1 \\ 19 &= 2p - 1 \\ 20 &= 2p \\ \frac{20}{2} &= p \\ 10 &= p \end{aligned}$$

18. (a)  
-13

Explanation:

$$-2197 = -13 \times -13 \times -13$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-2197} = \sqrt[3]{(-13)^3}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-2197} = -13$$

19. (a)

3

Explanation:

The answer is 3

2197

Unit's place of 2197= 7

The ones digit of cube root of 2197 will be 3 as  $3^3=27$  which has 7 as unit's place

20. (d)

25

Explanation:

$$15625 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$$

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

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

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

21. (a)

₹4,998.75

Explanation:

$$C.I. = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n - P$$

$$= 15,500\left(1 + \frac{15}{100}\right)^2 - 15,500$$

$$= 20,498.75 - 15,500$$

$$= ₹4,998.75$$

22. (c)

Gain of Rs 600

Explanation:

Purchase price = Rs.9500

Spent on repairs = Rs.500

Total purchase price=₹10000

Selling price = ₹10600 – 10000

Gain = ₹600

23. (d)

₹96

Explanation:

Marked price=₹120

$$\text{Discount}(\%) = ₹ \frac{120 \times 20}{100}$$

$$= ₹24$$

Selling price= ₹(120 – 24)

$$= ₹96$$

24. (d)

4%

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Discount}(\%) &= \frac{\text{Markedprice} - \text{Sellingprice}}{\text{Markedprice}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{15,000 - 14,400}{15,000} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{600 \times 100}{15,000} \\ &= 4\% \end{aligned}$$

25. (d)  
₹126

Explanation:

Discount = ₹(840 – 714) (marked price- sale price)  
= ₹126

26. (a)  
Rs.200

Explanation:

Marked price= Rs 250

$$\text{Discount}(\%) = ₹ \frac{250 \times 20}{100}$$

= Rs.50

Selling price=Rs. (250 – 50)

= Rs.200

27. (c)  
Gain of 16.67% (Approx)

Explanation:

Purchase price of T.V. = ₹2400

Repairs = ₹600

Total Purchase Price = ₹(2,400 + 600)

= ₹3000

Selling Price= ₹3500

Gain= ₹(3,500 – 3,000)

= ₹500

$$\text{Gain}(\%) = \frac{500}{3000} \times 100$$

= 16.67% (Approx)

28. (b)  
It is 12 : 1

Explanation:

₹1=100 paise

₹6=600 paise

So, the ratio is,

600 : 50

= 12 : 1

29. (b)  
Time period = 4, rate = 2% half yearly

Explanation:

In half yearly cases time will be double and rate will be half

Therefore, Time period = 4, rate = 2% half yearly

30. (a)  
10%, 15 lakh

Explanation:

Total Percent = 100%

Percent of the people like other games =  $100\% - (60 + 30)\%$   
= 10%

Total number of people = 50 lakh

Number who like cricket game =  $50,00,000 \times \frac{30}{100}$   
= 15,00,000  
= 15 Lakh

31. (c)  
₹2500

Explanation:

Let the money in the beginning =  $x$

According to question

$$x - \frac{70 \times x}{100} = 750$$

$$\text{or, } x - \frac{7x}{10} = 750$$

$$\text{or, } \frac{3x}{10} = 750$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{750 \times 10}{3}$$

$$= ₹2500$$

32. (b)  
Rs22000

Explanation:

Price of the refrigerator = Rs.20000

$$\text{Sale tax} = \frac{20000 \times 10}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs}2000$$

Amount Ashish will have to pay = ₹(20000 + 2000)  
= ₹22000

33. (b)  
₹40

Explanation:

Discount = Rs. (540 - 500) (Marked price - Sales price)  
= Rs.40

34. (c)  
No profit no loss

Explanation:

Purchase price of TV set = ₹10,000

$$\text{Profit} = 10,000 \times \frac{10}{100}$$

$$= ₹1,000$$

$$\text{Loss} = 10,000 \times \frac{10}{100}$$

$$= ₹1,000$$

No profit no loss

35. (a)  
Gain of ₹5000

Explanation:

Purchase price of motor bike = ₹22500

Spent on repairs = ₹2500

Total Price ₹(22500 + 2500) = ₹25000

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gain} &= ₹(30000 - 25000) \text{ (purchase price- sale price)} \\ &= ₹5000 \text{ (Gain)} \end{aligned}$$

36. (c)  
25

Explanation:

Let the total matches be =  $x$

According to question,

$$x \times \frac{40}{100} = 10$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{10}{40} \times 100$$

$$\text{or, } x = 25 \text{ matches}$$

37. (d)  
₹5000

Explanation:

let the price before VAT = ₹100

VAT = 8%

Price after VAT = ₹(100 + 8) = ₹108

If the price after VAT is ₹108 then price before VAT is = ₹100

If the price after VAT is ₹5400 then price before VAT is = ₹  $\frac{5400 \times 100}{108} = ₹5000$

38. (c)  
*Gain of 16.67% (Approx)*

Explanation:

Purchase price of T.V. = ₹2400

Repairs = ₹600

Total Purchase Price = ₹(2,400 + 600)

= ₹3000

Selling Price = ₹3500

Gain = ₹(3,500 - 3,000)

= ₹500

$$\text{Gain (\%)} = \frac{500}{3000} \times 100$$

$$= 16.67\% \text{ (Approx)}$$

39. (c)  
4%

Explanation:

Discount = ₹(1500 - 1440)

= ₹60

$$\text{Discount (\%)} = \frac{60 \times 100}{1500}$$

$$= 4\%$$

40. (b)  
₹250

Explanation:

Discount = ₹(900 - 650) (marked price- sale price)

= ₹250



**Solution**  
**Class 08 - Science**  
**Multiple Choice Examination (October-2019)**

**Section A**

41. (d)  
Speed

Explanation:

A force applied on an object may change its speed. When force is applied in direction of motion speed will increase and if the force is applied in a direction, opposite to its motion, the speed decreases.

42. (a)  
Buoyant force

Explanation:

The upward force experienced by the body when submerged in a fluid is called buoyant force. Pressure increases with depth as a result of the weight of the overlying fluid. So, the pressure at the bottom of an object submerged in a fluid is greater at the top of the object. This pressure difference results in a net upwards force on the object. Buoyant force depends upon nature of fluid and density of substance.

43. (b)  
Friction is absent

Explanation:

Frictional force always acts in opposite direction of motion to slow down or stop the body from moving. A body will remain in state of motion on rolling on ground if friction is absent or the body will not move at all as friction is due air also.

44. (b)  
Relative motion

Explanation:

Friction opposes the relative motion between two surfaces in contact. It always acts in the direction opposite to the direction of motion of the object. Two moving objects in contact with each other are always in relative motion.

45. (b)  
Equal in all direction

Explanation:

The lateral pressure exerted by liquid at same height is equal in all direction and pressure increases with depth.

46. (c)  
Friction

Explanation:

A force which opposes the motion is called friction. Friction always acts in the direction opposite to the direction of motion. This is the reason why moving objects slow down and stop. Friction is an example of contact force.

47. (d)  
Drag

Explanation:

The frictional force exerted by fluids is also called as drag. Water and other liquids exert force of friction when objects move through them. The friction force exerted by fluids depends on its speed with respect to fluid and also on the shape of the object and the nature of the fluid.

8. (a)  
20 N

Explanation:

Since the two forces are acting in opposite directions, the net force is the difference between the two forces. The net force will act in the direction of the larger force.

Force exerted by the first boy = 40 N

Force exerted by the second boy = 60 N

The resultant force exerted by two boys on same object will be : Force exerted by the second boy (60 N) -

Force exerted by the first boy (40 N) = 20 N

49. (b)  
Speed of the body increases

Explanation:

If the force applied on a moving body in the same direction of motion than the speed of the body increases. As both the forces are acting in the same direction, they add up to make a bigger force. This large force makes the speed increase. And if force acts in the opposite direction, speed decreases.

50. (d)  
Less friction

Explanation:

A motorcycle with worn out threads on tyres is more likely to skid due to less friction on slippery road. Tyres have grooves to increase the friction, if these grooves are worn out the grip loses and the friction between the tyre and the surface of the road decreases. There will be less friction between the motorcycle and the road which is most likely to skid.

51. (d)  
Change in mass

Explanation:

Force can change the state of motion, the shape and size of object and change the state of motion but can never change the mass of the body. Force is the product of mass and acceleration.

52. (b)  
Friction

Explanation:

Wheels of vehicle is stopped by using brake that works on property of friction. We deliberately increase friction by using brake pads in the brake system and arrest the motion of the rim and finally the wheel, which helps in slowing and stopping the vehicle.

53. (d)  
Direction as well as speed

Explanation:

When a batsman hits the ball, it changes the direction of ball as well as speed of the ball. Due to the force applied by the bat along the direction of motion the speed of the ball increases.

54. (c)  
The force of gravitation

Explanation:

The force of gravitation is responsible for stability of our universe. Gravitational force acts on each and every object which attracts the bodies towards itself. The planets revolve around the sun in their own axis is because of the gravitational force of the sun. Gravitational force depends on the mass and the distance of the object.

55. (d)  
Action of force

Explanation:

The motion imparted to object is due to the action of force. If force acts on the object along the direction of motion, its speed increases. If force is applied on a direction opposite to the direction of motion, its speed decreases.

56. (d)  
1kg x 1m

Explanation:

One Newton is equal to 1gm x 1m. One newton of force is the force required to accelerate an object with a mass of 1kg to a distance of one meter.

57. (d)  
100 Pa

Explanation:

Here, Force = 200N, Area = 2 sq m.

Pressure = Force/Area.

Pressure = 200N / 2 sq m = 100 Pascal (Pa).

58. (b)  
pressure of water

Explanation:

When we press the bulb of a dropper with its nozzle kept in water, air in the dropper is seen to escape in the form of bubbles and creates the vacuum in the bulb. Once we release the pressure on the bulb, water gets filled in the dropper because the pressure in water is more than the pressure in the bulb so water moves from the higher pressure to the lower pressure.

59. (b)  
N per sq. m

Explanation:

The S.I. unit of pressure is Pascal. One pascal is the pressure that results from the action of 1 N of force acting on a unit area.

60. (c)  
Increase in depth

Explanation:

Pressure exerted by liquid increases with increase in depth. As the depth of liquid increases the weight of liquid column pushing down from above increases and hence the pressure also increases. To protect this pressure, sea divers use special suit.

61. (d)  
29 days

Explanation:

Menstrual cycle is repeated at an average interval of 29 days if fertilization of egg does not take place. During this cycle, ovulation occurs in the middle of it.

62. (b)

Menarche

Explanation:

Menarche is starting of first menstrual cycle in girls. Menstrual cycle starts at puberty in which ovulation takes place.

63. (c)  
160 cm tall

Explanation:

In boys 75% of growth takes place at the age of 9 years. A boys having height of 120 cm at the age of 9 will likely to be 160 cm in height at the end of growth period.

64. (d)  
Metamorphosis

Explanation:

The change from larva to adult is called metamorphosis. During metamorphosis organism changes suddenly into new form of organism.

65. (d)  
Shaking hands with HIV positive person

Explanation:

Shaking hands with HIV positive person do not cause HIV infection. It is transmitted by sexual contact with HIV infected person, sharing syringe with HIV infected person and from infected mother to their child.

66. (b)  
14 to16

Explanation:

Ovulation is the release of ovum from ovary of female. Ovulation occurs on the 14-16th day of menstrual cycle, the middle of menstrual cycle.

67. (b)  
Oxytocin

Explanation:

Milk ejection start from mammary gland of female just after parturition of baby. Oxytocin hormone is responsible for milk ejection after the birth of baby.

68. (c)  
Women are responsible for sex of child

Explanation:

It is misconception that women are responsible for sex of child. Male sperm is actually responsible for sex of child as it may contain X or Y sex chromosome.

69. (b)  
Iodine

Explanation:

Iodine is essential for formation of thyroxin hormone. Thyroxin hormone is essential for metabolism of nutrients and mental development.

70. (d)  
Ovulation occurs in the middle of menstrual cycle

Explanation:

Ovulation occurs in the middle of menstrual cycle. Father is responsible for the sex of child. Menstruation starts at the age of 13 years. Girls attain puberty at earlier than boys.

71. (a)  
Thyroxin

Explanation:

Metamorphosis in frogs is controlled by thyroxin hormone. Metamorphosis is drastic change in shape of organisms as tadpole to frog.

72. (b)  
Salivary gland

Explanation:

Those glands that have ducts to pass secretion to target organ is called exocrine gland. Salivary gland is an example of exocrine gland. Pancreas, pituitary and adrenal glands are endocrine glands.

73. (d)  
Hormones

Explanation:

Facial hair in some women occurs due to effect of hormone. Some woman start producing testosterone hormone that causes secondary sexual character in female.

74. (a)  
Gestation period

Explanation:

The period of pregnancy is known as gestation period. It ranges from fertilization of ovum to parturition. It is of about 40 weeks.

75. (b)  
Goitre

Explanation:

Table salt is often iodized for certain areas to prevent goitre. Goitre disease occurs due to under secretion of thyroxin hormone which require iodine for secretion.

76. (c)  
Ovulation

Explanation:

pimples, moustache and body hairs are secondary sexual character in male and female. Ovulation is the release of ovum from ovary which is a primary sexual feature.

77. (d)  
Parthenogenesis

Explanation:

The development of a new individual from a single gamete without fertilization is called parthenogenesis. In honey bee, production takes place by pathogenesis.

78. (b)  
Addictive

Explanation:

We should not use drugs as drugs are addictive in nature as a person start using it, it becomes difficult to give up the same that ruin the family and health.

79. (d)  
Adequate nutritional value

Explanation:

Chips and packed snacks should never replace regular meals comprising of bread and rice along with vegetables and pulses as these things do not have adequate nutritional value.

80. (a)

Females

Explanation:

The voice of females is high pitched in comparison to male. Pitch of voice change with age

**Solution**  
**Class 08 - Social Science**  
**Multiple Choice Examination (October-2019)**

**Section A**

81. (d)  
Dorabji Tata

Explanation:

Charles Weld and Dorabji Tata, the eldest son of Jamshedji Tata, were travelling in Chattisgarh in search of iron ore deposits. They had spent many months on a costly venture looking for sources of good iron ore to set up a modern iron and steel plant in India.

82. (a) Madras to Northern Andhra Pradesh

Explanation:

Along the Coromondal coast we find a cluster of cotton weaving centres from Madras to Northern Andhra Pradesh. Here chintz was produced in Masaulipatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

83. (b)  
South India

Explanation:

South India has the special type high carbon steel called wootz availability which was used to make Tipu Sultan's sword.

84. (c) Indian Railways

Explanation:

British experts in the Indian Railways were unwilling to believe that good quality steel could be produced in India. In 1914 the First World War broke out. Steel produced in Britain now had to meet the demands of war in Europe. Imports of British steel into India declined dramatically and the Indian Railways turned to TISCO.

85. (b) The presence of vast black soil tract

Explanation:

Bombay was close to the vast black soil tract of western India where cotton was grown. When the cotton textile mills came up they could get supplies of raw material with ease.

86. (c) Charkha

Explanation:

Khadi gradually became a symbol of nationalism. The charkha came to represent India, and it was put at the centre of tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress adopted in 1931.

87. (a) Khadi

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi urged people to boycott imported textiles and use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. Khadi gradually became a symbol of nationalism.

88. (c) Bombay

Explanation:

Because it was close to the vast black soil tract of western India where cotton was grown and because it has an important port for the export of raw cotton from India to England and China.

89. (a) Dacca

Explanation:

Dacca in Eastern Bengal (now Bangladesh) was the foremost textile centre in the eighteenth century. It was famous for its mulmul and jamdani weaving.

90. (b)  
dye thread

Explanation:

With the help of spinning wheel once the thread was woven, it was sent to the dyer to colour the thread in order to produce coloured cloth.

91. (d) Steel

Explanation:

The word ukku is based on the meaning "melt, dissolve"; other Dravidian languages have similar-sounding words for steel.

92. (c)

Cochin

Explanation:

The Dutch settlements in Cochin came up in the seventeenth century. Dutch presence in the region started with the capture of Portuguese Quilon in 1661 and ended with the occupation of Malabar by the British in 1795.

93. (a) Weaving skills were not passed on from one generation to another

Explanation:

Weavers often belonged to communities that specialised in weaving. Their skills were often passed on from one generation to the next. In most communities weaving was a task done by men.

94. (b)

Teaching was oral and the guru taught only the children of rich families.

Explanation:

Classes were not held during harvest time when rural children often worked in the fields which means that children coming from poor families also studied in the pathshalas

95. (c)

They appointed a number of government pandits incharge of schools and asked them to inspect the schools

Explanation:

The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching. Each guru was asked to submit periodic reports and take classes according to the timetable.

96. (a)

1854

Explanation:

Up to the mid -nineteenth century, the Company was concerned primarily with higher education, so it allowed the local pathshalas to function but in 1854 it decided to improve the system.

97. (c)

Serampore College

Explanation:

In 1818 William Carey who was a missionary founded Serampore College to train indigenous ministers for the growing church and to provide education in arts and sciences to anyone regardless of caste or country.

98. (b)

Rabindranath Tagore

Explanation:

Rabindranath Tagore was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment, so he chose to set up his school 100kms away from Calcutta, in a rural setting.

99. (b)

Mahatma Gandhi



Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi had written literacy is only one of the means whereby man and women can be educated. Literacy in itself not education.

100. (c)  
Western education

Explanation:

Macaulay believed teaching English could be a way of civilizing people, changing their taste, values and culture.

101. (d)  
Rabindranath Tagore

Explanation:

Rabindranath Tagore found school suffocating and oppressive. So he wanted to set up a school where the child was able to explore his own thoughts and desires, for which he set up Santiniketan.

102. (d)  
Henry Thomas Colebrooke

Explanation:

Both were discovering the ancient Indian heritage, mastering Indian languages and translating Sanskrit and Persian works into English.

103. (a)  
Bihar and Bengal

Explanation:

He toured Bihar and Bengal to make a report on the progress of education in vernacular schools.

104. (c)  
Francois Solvyn

Explanation:

Francois Solvyn came to India in the late eighteenth century and tried to depict the everyday life of people in his paintings.

105. (a)  
Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi felt that colonial education made Indians see Western civilisation as superior, and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture.

106. (c)  
Indian languages

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt education in English crippled Indians, distanced them from their own social surroundings and made them strangers in their own lands. Speaking a foreign tongue, despising local culture, the English educated did not know how to relate to the masses.

107. (b) Fire wood

Explanation:

Fossil fuel such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are the main sources of conventional energy. Firewood is not a fossil fuel.

108. (c) Europe  
Explanation:

Europe has large iron ore deposits. Hence, Europe is the leading producer of iron-ore in the world

109. (a) It is highly valuable

Explanation:

Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black Gold as they are very valuable.

110. (c) Gujarat

Explanation:

Lamba in Gujarat is famous for wind power plant. It has the largest wind mill in Asia.

111. (b) USA

Explanation:

The greatest producers of nuclear power are USA and Europe.

112. (b) Jharkhand

Explanation:

Major bauxite producing areas are Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

113. (a)

Solar energy

Explanation:

Solar energy trapped from the sun can be used in solar cells to produce electricity. The given image is of Solar Panels to trap solar energy.

114. (a)

One

Explanation:

The police officer carrying out the arrest of the arrestee shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by at least one witness who may either be a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. It shall also be countersigned by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest.

115. (a) Court

Explanation:

Courts take decisions on a very large number of issues. They can decide that no teacher can beat a student, or about the sharing of river waters between states, or they can punish people for particular crimes.

116. (a) cross examine the witnesses

Explanation:

The public prosecutor is an important officer who cross examines the witness.

117. (d) 1966

Explanation:

The High Court of Delhi came up in 1966.

118. (c)

the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts

Explanation:

Integrated judicial system means that decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts. All the lower courts from the Gram Panchayat to the High Courts are integrated into the Supreme Court of India. The integration is through the appellate system existing in the Indian Constitution.

119. (c)

Supreme Court

Explanation:

Dispute Resolution: The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, between two state governments and between the centre and state

governments.

120. (d) Chief Justice of India

Explanation:

The Chief Justice of India (CJI) is the head of the judiciary of India and the Supreme Court of India.

The present CJI is Justice Dipak Misra and is the 45th CJI since January 1950, the year the Constitution came into effect and the Supreme Court came into being