

DR. VIRENDRA SWARUP PUBLIC SCHOOL,
KALYANPUR

SESSION: - 2022-23

CLASS: - VIII



*Lazy hazy summer days,
Unwind slowly, sun ablaze
Sweetly scented air abounds
Let's have some fun and jump around*

It is summer vacation time, a time to relax as well as fruitfully occupy children in various scholastic and co-scholastic areas. Keeping this in mind our teachers have painstakingly designed interesting Projects/Assignments for children to be completed during summer vacation. This would encourage in-depth learning, strengthen concepts and prepare ground for improved academic output. As parents, kindly motivate and lend support to your children and ensure that they complete the given work well in time and to the best of their ability. Your encouragement can actually make a huge difference to the ultimate learning outcome of these projects. We would be happy if parents encourage children work on their own. Please note the following :

- Make your child read Hindi and English story books and children's Science magazine as much as possible so as to develop and enhance the personality of the child.
- Encourage them to undertake creative writing both in Hindi and English. You can tell them to write their experiences about the vacation and maintain a daily diary too. Even watching good English movies/plays can be an enjoyable experience.
- To make them aware of their surroundings, tell them to watch various informative TV Channels like Discovery, National Geographic, History and Animal Planet.
- To enhance their creative talent, motivate them to draw/paint, make PPT presentations on any family celebration or any activity/place/concept that interests them.
- The holiday homework needs to be submitted by 08-07-2022.

We look forward to your co-operation.

Happy Holidays.



Make a portfolio on ancient Indian discoveries / inventions (medicines) –

India has one of the world's oldest medical systems. It is known as Ayurvedic medicine (Ayurveda). Ayur in Sanskrit means “life” and veda means “science” or “knowledge”; thus, ayurveda is the science of life. It has evolved in India over thousands of years. In modern times, ayurveda is considered Complementary Alternative Medicine (CAM): Herbs and specialized diets. Ayurvedic medicine integrates the balance of the body, mind, and spirit. It is based on theories of health and illness and on ways to prevent and promote wellness, and manage or treat health problems.

Make a compilation of at least 5 leaflets , each one briefly describing an ayurvedic physician whose invention/s & discovery/ies proved to be a boon to humankind.

- * Use A4 sheets for the above compilation enclosed in a folder.
- * Pictures can be pasted for illustration.
- * Colourful pens / sketch pens can be used wher ever needed.
- * Do write how you feel to be a part of such a scientifically rich culture at the end of the compilation.
- * Submit the compilation to the subject teacher .
- * Solve the attached worksheet in English language notebook.

HINDI:

- मुंशीप्रेमचंद की कहानी ‘नमक का दारोगा’ को पढ़कर कहानी के तत्वों के आधार पर उसकी समीक्षा (Review) कीजिए।
- लाला लाजपतराय अस्पताल के लिए लगभग 60 शब्दों में एक सचित्र विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

MATHS:

- Solve the Chapter Assessment and Mental Maths exercises given at the end of Chapter 1 & 2 along with the attached worksheet on ruled sheet.
- Identify any three mathematical concepts mentioned in our religious books which due to lack of acknowledgement in our country, were discovered by foreigners taking the credit of the same i.e. Pythagoras theorem etc. on comment sheets.

SCIENCE:

Prepare a Mini Science Lab at home.

We have chemicals all around us. They are used in our daily lives either for consumption or for application. Many such organic substances show reactions that we might not observe or understand the reason behind them Prepare a Mini lab at home using the organic constituents available around you where you can see chemical reactions happening. (Show the reaction of at least 4 such substances in your lab). The stuff used in the preparation should be biodegradable and recycled one. Arrange the apparatus from used up material of the house.

Take a flat base and arrange a screen behind which can be decorated as per the need. Reference picture is given below.



Eg- baking soda can be used in many such reactions.

SOCIAL SCIENCE:

Health sector planning poses a series of unique and difficult issues. Unlike other sectors, there is no trade off in health sector activities, as they are involved in addressing very delicate issues such as treatment of illness or avoidance of illness, both involving human lives and having implications for human resource development.

Health improvement depends on the improvement of the conditions in which people live.

Make a project on the topic “ The impact of private financing on the health care system in Kanpur”.

1. Use A4 size sheets
2. It should be a hand written project (blue or black pen should be used)
3. You can use newspaper clippings, maps, diagrams and material from the web
4. Each illustration should be supported with a write up/relevance to the topic
5. The cover page should be written in bold letters with the topic, name and roll number Follow the sequence of pages as given below:
 - a. Acknowledgement
 - b. Index
 - c. Introduction
 - d. Why achieving successful health care financing system continues to be a challenge in Kanpur?
 - e. The extent of suffering to the lower middle class and upper-middle class (illustrations)*
 - f. Who is responsible ?(illustrations)*
 - g. Steps taken by the Govt.(illustrations)*
 - h. Organisations and agencies working to help the patients and poor people (illustrations)*
 - k. Bibliography *Maps, pictures, graphs, etc.
6. Use a hard bound cover pocket file or get your project spiral bound.

COMPUTER:

Make a PowerPoint presentation (at least 10 slides) on different types of networks and utilisation of various networking devices used in a computer network.

SANSKRIT :

अस्माकं जीवने संस्कृत, संस्कृति किं महत्वं अस्ति ? अस्य महत्वं हिंद्याम् लिखत्

(हमारे जीवन में संस्कृत और संस्कृति का क्या महत्व है इसके महत्व का वर्णन हिंदी में कीजिए)

G. K. :

- Prepare a colourful and attractive current affair magazine maintaining the records of the following day-wise from 1st of June to 30th June.
 - A) Two National News
 - B) Two International News
 - C) Two City News
 - D) Two Sports News
 - D) Weather Report
- Learn the given reference sheet of current affairs.

ART INTEGRATED PROJECT :

“ Meghalaya is a beautiful state in north-east India.

State capital of Meghalaya is the hill town Shillong, located in the east - central Meghalaya Meghalaya, meaning the “abode of clouds”, is a paradise for nature lovers.

Activity: Garnering information about traditional dresses and food habits of Meghalaya

Prepare a ppt to show: -

- 1) Traditional dresses of the people of Meghalaya.
- 2) Food habits of the people of Meghalaya.
- 3) Paste some pictures related to the topic also make it more informative.

Subject Integrated - Computer, Social Science.

Nature of activity - Individual

Type of Activity: - Visual

Chosen State: - Meghalaya

Topic: - Tradition and food habits

**Note: - At least 15-20 slides should be prepared for making it more attractive and informative .
Submit the project with your class teacher**



DR. VIRENDRA SWARUP PUBLIC SCHOOL, KALYANPUR
SESSION (2022-23)
SUBJECT- ENGLISH WORKSHEET
CLASS -VIII

Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:

I. Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals. With people becoming increasingly health conscious today, a lot of fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their daily diet to increase muscle development. There are various ways of incorporating power foods in your daily diet. Of course, the key to enjoying power foods is proper preparation of these foods, the use of season-fresh foods, and indentifying your choice of flavour among power foods.

(2) Some of the recommended power food combinations are those that are prepared in our kitchens on a regular basis. Take for instance, the combination of chickpeas and onions. This combination is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various parts. Iron deficiency can lead to anaemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A study by the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry says that sulphur compounds in onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from chickpeas. The combination is a hit with teenagers who need to be diligent about getting iron in their diet. A quick way to prepare this power food is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.

(3) Another favourite combination with power food takers is yoghurt and bananas. This makes for a perfect snack after a rough game of football. Exercising burns glucose and thus lowers blood sugar. Yoghurt is packed with proteins that help preserve muscle mass, and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refuelling energy and preventing muscle soreness. A quick and easy recipe with bananas is a banana smoothie topped with cool yoghurt.

(4) Among beverages, green tea is the best source of catechins that are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells. According to researchers at the Purdue University, adding a dash of lemon juice to green tea makes the catechins even more easily absorbable by the body. So, the next time when you have your friends serve them rounds of iced green tea with mint and lemon juice.

- (a) What are power foods ?
- (b) What are the rules regarding the partaking of power foods ?
- (c) What is the advantage of including onions and garlic in our diet ?
- (d) Suggest a quick recipe with chickpea and onions.
- (e) Why is yoghurt and bananas, an enriching power food ?
- (f) Why is green tea a recommended power food ?
- (g) What is the advantage of combining green tea with lemon juice ?
- (h) What is the key to enjoying power foods in a wholesome way ?

II. A sparrow is a small bird which is found throughout the world. There are many different species of sparrows. Sparrows are only about four to six inches in length. Many people appreciate their beautiful song. Sparrows prefer to build their nests in low places-usually on the ground, clumps of grass, low trees and low bushes. In cities they build their nests in building nooks or holes. They rarely build their nests in high places. They build their nests out of twigs, grasses and plant fibres. Their nests are usually small and well-built structures.

Female sparrows lay four to six eggs at a time. The eggs are white with reddish brown spots. They hatch between eleven to fourteen days. Both the male and female parents care for the young. Insects are fed to the young after hatching. The large feet of the sparrows are used for scratching seeds. Adult sparrows mainly eat seeds. Sparrows can be found almost everywhere, where there are humans. Many people throughout the world enjoy these delightful birds.

The sparrows are some of the few birds that engage in dust bathing. Sparrows first scratch a hole in the ground with their feet, then lie in it and fling dirt or sand over their bodies with flicks of their wings. They also bathe in water, or in dry or melting snow. Water bathing is similar to dust bathing, with the sparrow standing in shallow water and flicking water over its back with its wings, also ducking its head under the

water. Both activities are social, with up to a hundred birds participating at once, and is followed by preening and sometimes group singing.

- (a) The chief food for the adult sparrow is _____
- (b) Sparrows live wherever _____
- (c) The word, 'species' means _____
- (d) Sparrows in high places. _____
- (e) _____ take care of the young sparrows.
- (f) Sparrows take bath in _____
- (g) Bathing for the sparrows is a _____
- (h) Bathing is followed by _____ and _____

III. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions given below them:

*Oh, sweet content, that turns the labourer's sweat
 To tears of joy, and shines the roughest face;
 How often have I sought you high and low
 And found you still in some lone quiet place;
 Here, in my room, when full of happy dreams,
 With no life heard beyond that merry sound
 Of moths that on my lighted ceiling kiss
 Their shadows as they dance and dance around;
 Or in a garden, on a summer's night,
 When I have seen the dark and solemn air
 Blink with the blind bats' wings, and heaven's bright face
 Twitch with the stars that shine in thousands there. -William Henry Davies*

- (a) What does the poet mean by 'no life heard'?
- (b) Why, do you think, has the poet mentioned the labourer?
- (c) What is 'Sweet Content', according to the poet?
- (d) What message does the poet give us in this poem?

IV. Following passage is not edited. There is an error in each line . Write the incorrect & its correction in the blanks given against each line:

	Incorrect	Correct
	question	questions
1. There was a king. He used to ask three question	e.g. ....	.....
of all the people who came to him. The	(a) .....	.....
first question is: Who is the best of all humans?	(b) .....	.....
The second was: What is a best time? And	(c) .....	.....
the third: What is the best in all actions?	(d) .....	.....
The king was very anxious to know a answer	(e) .....	.....
to these questions. One day he went to a forest	(f) .....	.....
and was moving about the hills or plains.	(g) .....	.....
He saw a ashram and wanted	(h) .....	.....
to take some rest there.		

	Incorrect	Correct
2. The king reached ashram. A sadhu		
was watering some plants. A sadhu saw that	(a) .....	.....
a king was tired. He stopped watering	(b) .....	.....
the plants; ran up to the king or gave	(c) .....	.....
him some fruits and cold water. On that	(d) .....	.....
time, a wounded man with bruises		
all over the body is	(e) .....	.....
brought to an ashram by another sadhu.	(f) .....	.....
The first sadhu saw this, he go to the	(g) .....	.....

injured and cleaned their wounds, (h)
and gave him some herbs.

V. Choose the right/most appropriate word from the options given below and complete the following passage.

Rivers are considered holy (i) _____ India but they are hardly treated (ii) _____ respect. All kinds of dust and filth find (iii) _____ way into the rivers. If we have to treat and purify the water (iv) _____ drinking it, how can the fish survive in waters? Every year river Gomti becomes (vi) _____ death bed of thousands of fish because (vii) _____ water released in the reservoir upstream carries effluents (viii) _____ the neighbouring industries.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) of | (ii) (a) in (b) with (c) of (d) of |
| (iii) (a) their (b) his (c) its (d) over | (iv) (a) of (b) in (c) on (d) for |
| (v) (a) these (b) this (c) that (d) their | (vi) (a) the (b) a (c) their (d) those |
| (vii) (a) in (b) the (c) with (d) of | (viii) (a) for (b) on (d) from (c) at |

VI. Choose the right/most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following letter.

Dear Daddy

I hope all's well with you. Everything is fine here. I am sorry I (i) _____ write earlier. I was busy with my coaching camp (ii) _____ is now over. After the annual examination most of (iii) _____ boarders have left for their homes. Only a few like me (iv) _____ left behind. I can't express how badly I miss you all. I don't know (v) _____ I'll be able to join you. Dad, I hate (vi) _____ a boarder. How lonely it is to stay here (vii) _____ the vacation! The few inmates left (viii) _____ not only boring but also nasty. I hope you will come to my rescue soon.

Your son
Ravindra

- (i) (a)-couldn't (b) hasn't (c) have not (d) hadn't
(ii) (a) which (b) being (c) to (d) only
(iii) (a) which (b) the (c) are (d) when
(iv) (a) couldn't (b) which (c) when (d) are
(v) (a) the (b) being (c) when (d) am
(vi) (a) being (b) which (c) to (d) couldn't
(vii) (a) during (b) are (c) were (d) between
(viii) (a) at (b) were (c) are (d) is

VII. The recent increase in crimes against people of the North-East, especially in the cities, has highlighted the growing problem faced by the community. Fear of violence continues to worry them. Write a letter in 100-120 words to the Editor of Times of India expressing your concern over the recent death of a young student resulting from a racial comment against people from North-East. Suggest what steps the government should take to solve this problem. You are Aanchal/Aryan, resident of A-12, East of Kailash, N. Delhi.

VIII. Write a letter of appreciation to your friend who recently published a story book of her/his own.



VIRENDRA SWARUP PUBLIC SCHOOL , KALYANPUR

SESSION -2022 – 23

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS:VIII

WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: HINDI

निर्देश: समस्त ग्रीष्मावकाश गृहकार्य हिंदी - व्याकरण की कॉपी में किया जाएगा।

(1) निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1. संवाद में दोनों पक्ष बोलें यह आवश्यक नहीं। प्रायः एक व्यक्ति की संवाद में मौन भागीदारी अधिक लाभकर होती है। यह स्थिति संवादहीनता से भिन्न है। मन से हारे दुखी व्यक्ति के लिए दूसरा पक्ष अच्छे वक्ता के रूप में नहीं अच्छे श्रोता के रूप में अधिक लाभकर होता है। बोलने वाले के हावभाव और उसका सलीका, उसकी प्रकृति और सांस्कृतिक -सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि को पल भर में बता देते हैं। संवाद से संबंध बेहतर भी होते हैं और अशिष्ट संवाद संबंध बिगाड़ने का कारण भी बनता है। बात करने से बड़े-बड़े मसले, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याएँ तक हल हो जाती हैं। पर संवाद की सबसे बड़ी शर्त है एक-दूसरे की बातें पूरे मनोयोग से, संपूर्ण धैर्य से सुनी जाएँ। श्रोता उन्हें कान से सुनें और मन से अनुभव करें तभी उनका लाभ है, तभी समस्याएँ सुलझने की संभावना बढ़ती है और कम-से-कम यह समझ में आता है कि अगले के मन की परतों के भीतर है क्या? सच तो यह है कि सुनना एक कौशल है जिसमें हम प्रायः अकुशल होते हैं। दूसरे की बात काटने के लिए, उसे समाधान सुझाने के लिए हम उतावले होते हैं और यह उतावलापन संवाद की आत्मा तक हमें पहुँचने नहीं देता।

क. संवाद में क्या आवश्यक नहीं है?

(i) एक पक्ष का बोलना (ii) दोनों पक्षों का बोलना (iii) सभी का बोलना (iv) किसी का न बोलना

ख. अशिष्ट संवादों का क्या दुष्प्रभाव होता है?

(i) वाद- विवाद होता है (ii) मारपीट होती है (iii) संबंध मधुर होते हैं (iv) संबंध बिगड़ जाते हैं

ग. संवादों की सबसे बड़ी शर्त क्या होती है?

(i) अपने मन की सुनना (ii) किसी की बात पर ध्यान न देना
(iii) अधिक से अधिक बोलना (iv) दूसरों की बातें पूरे मन से सुनना

घ. सांस्कृतिक - सामाजिक - इन शब्दों में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय बताइए।

(i) क (ii) तक (iii) इक (iv) तिक

ङ. वक्ता- शब्द का विलोम गद्यांश में खोजिए-

(i) व्यक्ति (ii) पक्ष (iii) श्रोता (iv) प्रकृति

2. जब कोई वीर पुरुष किसी को क्षमा करता है तो वह सुनने और देखने में अच्छा लगता है। लेकिन जब कोई कायर और कमजोर व्यक्ति किसी को क्षमा करने की बात करता है, तो यह उपहास की बात हो जाती है। यदि हम अपने को बड़ा मानते हैं, हम बलशाली और विद्वान हैं, हम बड़े प्रबुद्ध हैं, तो फिर यही क्षमा हमारे जीवन का अलंकार बन जाता है। शिक्षक बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, बच्चों का काम होता है-भूल करना। यदि शिक्षक उनकी भूलों को क्षमा कर देते हैं तो यहाँ शिक्षक की गरिमा बढ़ती है, मर्यादा बढ़ती है। लेकिन यदि बच्चों

को उनकी किसी प्रकार की छोटी-मोटी भूलों के लिए सजा दी जाए, उन्हें पीटा जाए, डाँटा-फटकारा जाए, उन्हें नीचा दिखाने का प्रयास किया जाए तो उस व्यक्ति या शिक्षक को हम क्षमाशील नहीं कह सकते। ऐसा करना हमारी भूल ही होगी। यह हमारी कौन-सी महानता होगी कि किसी ने कुछ भूल कर दी और हमने उसके बदले उसे दो हाथ लगा दिए। मनुष्य के समान कोई दूसरा आत्मघाती जीव इस संसार में खोजना मुश्किल है। इस संसार में सिर्फ मनुष्य ही एक ऐसा प्राणी है, जो सिर्फ अपना ही नुकसान करने के पीछे पड़ा रहता है। इसके सिवा संसार में ऐसा और कोई दूसरा जीव नहीं है, जो अपना नुकसान करने की ताक में लगा रहता हो। हम जो भूल करते चले जा रहे हैं, उससे हमारे ही शरीर का क्षय होता है, हमारा ही शरीर टूटता है, विकृत होता जा रहा है। फिर भी मनुष्य गलती पर गलती करता चला जा रहा है।

क. कायर और कमजोर व्यक्ति का कौन-सा कार्य उपहास का कारण बन जाता है?

- (i) दूसरों का उपहास करना (ii) दूसरों की सेवा करना
(iii) किसी को क्षमा करना (iv) डटकर मुकाबला करना

ख. क्षमा हमारे जीवन का अलंकार कब बनती है?

- (i) जब हम किसी को क्षमा करते हैं। (ii) बलवान्, विद्वान और प्रबुद्ध होने पर भी दूसरों को क्षमा करना।
(iii) जब हम बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बात करते हैं। (iv) जब हम पूरी तरह कमजोर हों।

ग. शिक्षक की गरिमा और मर्यादा कब बढ़ती है?

- (i) जब वह छात्रों को दण्ड देता है। (ii) जब वह शिक्षक के काम को केवल नौकरी समझता है।
(iii) जब शिक्षक छात्रों की भूलों को क्षमा कर देता है। (iv) जब वह छात्रों की बात को अनसुनी करता है।

घ. मनुष्य को आत्मघाती जीव क्यों कहा जाता है?

- (i) मनुष्य सभी का हित चाहता है। (ii) मनुष्य के समान हितकारी कोई नहीं है।
(iii) मनुष्य केवल अपना हित करता है। (iv) मनुष्य हमेशा अपना नुकसान करने को तत्पर रहता है।

ङ. 'गरिमा' का विशेषण बनाइए।

- (i) गौरव (ii) लघिमा (iii) गुरु, गरिमामय (iv) गरिमा बाला

(2) निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

1. पूर्व चलने के बटोही, बाट की पहचान कर ले!
पुस्तकों में है नहीं, छापी गई इसकी कहानी,
हाल इसका ज्ञात होता है न औरों की जुबानी,
अनगिनत राही गए इस राह से, उनका पता क्या,
पर गए कुछ लोग इस पर, छोड़ पैरों की निशानी,
यह निशानी मूक होकर भी बहुत कुछ बोलती है,
खोज इसका अर्थ पंथी, पंथ का अनुमान कर ले!
पूर्व चलने के बटोही, बाट की पहचान कर ले!

है अनिश्चित किस जगह पर, सरित-गिरि-गहवर मिलेंगे,
है अनिश्चित किस जगह पर, बाग-बन सुंदर मिलेंगे,
किस जगह यात्रा खत्म हो जाएगी, यह भी है अनिश्चित,
है अनिश्चित, कब सुमन, कब कंटकों के सर मिलेंगे,
कौन सहसा छूट जाएँगे, मिलेंगे कौन सहसा,
आ पड़े कुछ भी, रुकेगा तू न, ऐसी आन कर ले!
पूर्व चलने के बटोही, बाट की पहचान कर ले!
क. कवि ने बटोही को क्या सलाह दी है और क्यों?
ख. निशानी मूक होकर भी बहुत कुछ बोलती है, कैसे? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
ग. कवि ने जीवन मार्ग में क्या-क्या अनिश्चितताएँ बताई हैं?
घ. बटोही और राह शब्दों के पर्यायवाची काव्यांश से खोजकर लिखिए।
ङ. आ पड़े कुछ भी रुकेगा तू न , ऐसी आन कर ले -इस पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2. हम प्रचंड की नई किरण हैं, हम दिन के आलोक नवल। ।

हम नवीन भारत के सैनिक, धीर, वीर, गंभीर, अचल।
हम प्रहरी ऊँचे हिमाद्रि के, सुरभि स्वर्ग की लेते हैं।
हम हैं शांति-दूत धरणी के, छाँह सभी को देते हैं।
वीर प्रसू माँ की आँखों के, हम नवीन उजियाले हैं।
गंगा, यमुना, हिंद महासागर के हम ही रखवाले हैं।
तन-मन-धन तुम पर कुर्बान,
जियो, जियो जय हिंदुस्तान !
हम सपूत उनके, जो नर थे, अनल और मधु के मिश्रण।
जिनमें नर का तेज प्रखर था, भीतर था नारी का मन।
एक नयन संजीवन जिनका, एक नयन था हालाहल।
जितना कठिन खड्ग था कर में उतना ही अंतर कोमल।
थर-थर तीनों लोक काँपते थे जिनकी ललकारों पर।
स्वर्ग नाचता था रण में जिनकी पवित्र तलवारों पर।
हम उन वीरों की संतान
जियो, जियो जय हिंदुस्तान।

क. कविता में 'हम' कौन हैं ?

ख. भारतवासी हिंदुस्तान पर क्या-क्या न्योछावर करना चाहते हैं, क्यों?

ग. अनल और मधु के मिश्रण' किन्हें कहा गया है? उनकी अन्य विशेषताएँ क्या थीं?

घ. तीनों लोक किससे काँपते थे?

ङ उपर्युक्त काव्यांश के लिए उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

3. मुंशीप्रेमचंद की कहानी 'नमक का दारोगा' को पढ़कर कहानी के तत्वों के आधार पर उसकी समीक्षा (Review) कीजिए।

4. लाला लाजपतराय अस्पताल के लिए लगभग 60 शब्दों में एक सचित्र विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।



DR. VIRENDRA SWARUP PUBLIC SCHOOL, KALYANPUR

SESSION – 2022-23

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SUBJECT : MATHS

CLASS : VIII

- Find which of the following number is a perfect square ?
2925, 22050, 6728, 1014
- Find the least perfect square number which is exactly divisible by 6, 18 and 30.
- By what number 19200 be divided to get a perfect square ?
- By what number 22050 be multiplied to get a perfect square ?
- Find the following sum without adding :
 $1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21$
- Write down the correct without actual addition :
 - $(463)^2 - (462)^2$
 - $(10047)^2 - (10046)^2$
- Observe the pattern and fill in the blanks :
 $3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$
 $4^2 + 5^2 + 20^2 = 21^2$
 - $5^2 + 6^2 + 30^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 - $8^2 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 73^2$
 - $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 12^2 + 60^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- Express 64 as the sum of odd numbers.
- Which of the following triplets are Pythagorean ?
(10, 24, 26) (18, 79, 82)
- Find the squares of the following numbers using :
 - Column method – 97, 59
 - Diagonal method – 78, 465
- Find the square root of the following using prime factorisation method : 8281, 11664
- The area of a square field is 576 m^2 . A rectangular field whose length is twice its breadth has its perimeter equal to the perimeter of the square field. Find the area of rectangular field.
- The product of two numbers is 10000. If one number is 16 times the other, find the numbers.
- Find the square root of the following using long division method : 352836, 20657025
- Find the smallest number which must be added to 4931 so as to make it a perfect square.
- Find the least number of four digits which is a perfect square. Also, find its square root.
- Find the square root of the following : 156.25, 0.813604
- Find the square root of the following, correct to 3 decimal places : 5, 7
- Evaluate $\sqrt{286225}$ and hence find the value of $\sqrt{2862.25} + \sqrt{28.6225}$.
- Simplify :
 - $(\sqrt{3636.09} + \sqrt{2862.25}) \div (\sqrt{3636.09} - \sqrt{2862.25})$
 - $\sqrt{33\frac{1}{16}}$
- Which of the following are perfect cube ?
17576, 5324, 9261, 39304
- Find the smallest number by which 14400 must be multiplied to make it a perfect cube.
- Find the smallest number by which 5324 must be divided to make it a perfect cube.

24. Find the cube root of the following :

$$456333, \frac{4913}{-10648}, 12.167, 2^6 \times 3^9$$

25. Evaluate : $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{0.000729}} + \sqrt[3]{0.064}$



DR. VIRENDRA SWARUP PUBLIC SCHOOL, KALYANPUR

SESSION: 2022-23

Summer Holiday Homework Worksheet

Subject: Sanskrit

Name: _____

Class: 8

निर्देश: -सर्वाणि कार्याणि संस्कृत उत्तरपुस्तिकां लिखत।

प्रश्न 1-अनुच्छेदाधारितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

कालिदासः मेघदूतं रचितवान्। मेघदूते मानसूनविज्ञानस्य अद्भुतं वर्णनम् अस्ति। मानसूनसमयः आषाढमासात् प्रारभते। श्याममेघं दृष्ट्वा सर्वे जनाः प्रसन्नाः भवन्ति। मयूराः नृत्यन्ति। मेघानां जलं सर्वेभ्यः प्राणिभ्यः जीवनं प्रयच्छति। मेघजलैः भूमेः उर्वरा शक्तिं वर्धते। क्षेत्राणाम् सिंचनं भवति। गगने यदा-कदा इंद्रधनुष अपि दृश्यते। वायुः शीतलः भवति। शुष्कभूमौ वर्षायाः विन्दवः परतंत्र पतन्ति। कदंब पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति, येषु भ्रमराः गुंजन्ति। हरिणा प्रसन्ना भूत्वा इतस्ततः भ्रमन्ति। चातकाः जलविन्दून पिबन्ति। बलाका आकाशे उड्डीयन्ते।

- क) भ्रमराः कुत्र गुंजन्ति?
ख) मानसूनसमयः कदा प्रारभते?
ग) बलाका कुत्र उड्डीयन्ते?
घ) शीतल इति कस्य विशेषणं ?
ङ) गगने इति शब्दस्य का विभक्तिः अस्ति?

प्रश्न 2- अधोलिखितानां हिंद्याम् अनुवादं कुरुत -

- क) -क्रोधात् भवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः
ख) त्रिविधं नरकस्येदं द्वारं नाशनमात्मनः ।
ग) असंशयं महाबाहो ! मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलम्।
घ) नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मणः
ङ) अभ्यासेन तु कौन्तेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते।

प्रश्न 3- अधोलिखितानां संस्कृते अनुवादं कुरुत-

- क) दो बच्चे पुस्तक पढ़ते हैं।
ख) पेड़ से पत्ते गिरते हैं।
ग) आकाश में बादल गरज रहे हैं।
घ) वह चित्र बहुत सुंदर है।
ङ) तुम बाजार जा रहे हो।
च) आज कौन सा दिन है?
छ) हम सब फुटबॉल खेल रहे हैं।
ज) गंगा हिमालय से निकलती है।
झ) योग से शरीर स्वस्थ रहता है।

प्रश्न 4-अधोलिखित शब्दस्य विच्छेदनं कुरुत-

- क) नायक :
ख) महर्षि
ग) पुस्तकालयः
घ) विद्यार्थी

प्रश्न 5-अधोलिखितानां पर्यायवाचिनः लिखत-

समुद्रः, शिक्षकः, सूर्यः, जलम्, दिवसः, चंद्रः

प्रश्न 6-अंकानामस्थाने शब्दाः लिखत -

35, 42, 26, 31, 19, 49, 28, 38, 24, 34

प्रश्न 7—पठ्धातु लृटलकारे रूपं लिखत

प्रश्न 8- शब्दरूपअंतर्गते छात्रशब्दस्य रूपं लिखत।

प्रश्न 9- विपरीतार्थक पदानि लिखत -

क) शत्रुता

ख) अल्पाः

ग) दानवाः

घ) अद्यः

ङ) अधुना

प्रश्न 10-अधोलिखितविषये (पंच वाक्यानि) अनुच्छेदं लिखत-

क) पर्यटनेन लाभाः

ख) हिमालयः

ग) ग्रीष्मावकाशः

घ) अस्माकं संस्कृति

प्रश्न 11-चित्रं दृष्ट्या पंच वाक्यानि रचयत।

