



ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL KANDRORI
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
CLASS-8

SUBJECT –ENGLISH
SECTION-A

Question 1. Read the passage given below carefully:

Postal service had its origin in the necessity of maintaining communications between different parts of an empire. It enabled the emperor to keep a track of all that was happening. Earlier the post was a privilege reserved for kings and emperors alone. Today, it is at the service of the humblest citizen. All early carrier systems were run along courier routes whether in India, Egypt, China or Great Britain. Now means of communications have improved greatly and air, railway and motor services all play an important role in carrying letters speedily to their destinations. The romance of the post, however, lies in the mail-runners pass through jungles, climb hills, cross rivers, brave wild animals and dacoits to carry your letters safely. The postal system has been in existence in India since 1296. The Pathan ruler, Alauddin Khilji, had a horse-and-foot postal organisation to receive regular news of the condition and progress of his army. This system was greatly improved during the time of Sher Shah who only reigned for a short time (1541 to 1545). During these five years he built a 2,000-mile road from Bengal to Sind and constructed sarais along the roads. He established horse despatches throughout the Empire. Two horses were always kept ready at each sarai to ensure the quick transfer to despatches. A further development in the means of transport occurred during the reign of Akbar (1556 to 1605) when camels were used in addition to horses. History also tells of Raja Chikka Deva of Mysore who organised a regular postal service throughout his dominion in 1672.

The next constructive step was taken by the East India Company who had spread their activities to Madras, Bombay and Calcutta by 1688. A regular exchange of correspondence was necessary, so the East India Company established major post offices at Bombay and Madras, and smaller ones at various places to receive and despatch letters. Lord Clive improved the postal system in 1766, although it was reserved for government use only. It was thrown open to the public in 1774. At that time, the lowest rate of letter postage was 2 annas for every 100 miles. To facilitate the payment of postage a special copper token of the value of 2 annas was struck by the mint.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions given below:

- (a) How did the postal service begin?
- (b) What was the advantage of postal service?
- (c) How are these services different today?
- (d) What difficulties did the mail runners face?
- (e) Who was the first person to begin a postal organization?
- (f) How did Sher Shah promote postal services?
- (g) Name the two places where the first post offices were built?

(h) What was the use of copper token?

Question 2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: [12]

The makers of fast foods fed starving soldiers stationed in remote areas, millions of those displaced by natural calamities and silenced hunger pangs of thousands during economic crises. From once being a source of sustenance, instant food—pushed by aggressive advertising—is slowly evolving as a staple diet.

Against the backdrop of Nestle India, maker of Maggi 2-Minute Noddles, being embroiled in a scare over the product allegedly containing dangerously high level of lead, experts also highlighted the lack of nutrition in these products that are increasingly usurping the gastronomic space in the country. “People often think ’ that having instant noddles of cereal in the morning is a wholesome meal. Convenience food need not always be nutritionally sufficient,” expert says.

“They are calorie packed, contain more taste enhancers, little nutrition and lack fibre.

In noodles, for example, the vegetables, which provide fibre, are too fine and they are dehydrated. While eating them once in a while is all right, it could lead to life-long constipation if taken on a regular basis. Most of the processed food have high sodium content. To this, we add sauces, which again have high sodium content. So we are basically stuffing ourselves with a lot of sodium and little else.”

Experts say in several instant food products and breakfast cereals, the health benefits are either destroyed by the manufacturing process or stripped away before it is consumed. When manufacturers speak of ‘value-added’ products, they seldom look at the nutrition side, and instead look for ways to add cost to things by creating convenience. While several countries are reverting to their traditional cuisine, India is increasingly absorbing instant breakfast.

Consumer activists have asked the government to strengthen policy guidelines and make nutrition-fact labelling mandatory in India. ‘Right not, it is mandatory for food , products to only include the ingredients and composition. We still have a long way to go before including the nutritional content,” said former director, Food Safety and Standards Authority in India.

(a) On what kind of food do people survive in emergency?

(b) Why was Nestle India in trouble about their popular product?

(c) Why is it not advisable to consume instant food daily?

(d) How can we make people aware of food safety and its nutritional content

Choose the best options:

1. A word which means, ‘distant’

(i) staple

(ii) instant

(iii) remote

(iv) sustenance

2. A word which means to remove water from something’ is:

(i) dehydrate

(ii) gastronomic

(ii) convenience

(iv) wholesome

3. The synonyms for returning to original / going back:

(i) instant

(ii) reverting

(iii) processed

(iv) stuffing

4. The antonym of ‘optional / volunteer’ is

(i) strengthen

(ii) ingredients

(iii) mandatory

(iv) nutritional

SECTION-B

Question 3. Write a diary entry when you faced a challenge or obstacle. How did it affect you and the people involved?

Question 4. Write a letter to the editor of national daily expressing your concern on the increase of petty crimes in your locality. You are Anurag of 12, Basant Avenue Amritsar.

Question 5. Do as Directed

1. There _____ twenty apples in the basket. (be)
2. Two and two _____ four. (make)
3. I _____ him. (know)
4. Who _____ the pen? (steal)
5. Rose _____ sweet. (smell)
6. _____ (swim) is a good exercise.
7. I want _____ (study) Maths.
8. Plastic _____ (pollute) the surroundings where we live.
9. They enjoy _____ (play) football.
10. People love _____ (eat) fruits nowadays.

SECTION-C

Question 6: Answer the following questions:

1. What according to the Djinn was the use of the humph?
2. What had ways Velu away from home?
3. Is Velu happy or an happy to find work? Give a reason for your answer.
4. What made the dog, the horse and ox very angry?
5. What is the Connie Christmas present? Why is it the best Christmas present in the world?
6. What did the author find in a junk shop?
7. What were the warning signs that both Tilly and her mother saw?
8. What do people say about the elephants of Yala National park?
9. How do you think a geography teacher felt when he heard about what you had done in Phuket?
10. Had Hans wolf ever been to Dorset? What did he say he knew it?

HINDI

1	<p>निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।</p> <p>मेरे स्वराज्य का ध्येय अपनी सभ्यता को अक्षय्य बनाए रखना है। मैं बहुत सी नई बातों को लेना चाहता हूँ, पर उन सबको भारतीयता का जामा पहनाना होगा। भारत ने पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त कर ली है। ऐसा तभी कहा जा सकेगा जब जनता यह अनुभव करने लगेगी कि उसे अपनी उन्नति करने तथा रास्ते पर चलने की आजादी है।</p> <p>प्रश्न-</p> <p>क. पंक्तियों का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।</p> <p>ख. स्वराज्य का ध्येय क्या है?</p> <p>ग. पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त कर ली है, ऐसा कब कहा जा सकेगा?</p>
2	<p>किसी भी समाज की प्रगति का मापदण्ड उस समाज द्वारा दी गई स्त्रियों की पद-मर्यादा है, क्योंकि स्त्रियाँ प्रत्येक सामाजिक संगठन का आधार और संस्कृति की स्रोत मानी जाती हैं। इसलिए कहा जाता है कि नारी शक्ति का अपार भण्डार है। नारी के वास्तविक महत्त्व को पारिवारिक सन्दर्भ में समझा जा सकता है-नारी परिवार की नींव है, परिवार समुदाय की नींव है और समुदाय राष्ट्र की। यह आज की ही सच्चाई नहीं है, यह तो आदिकालीन सच्चाई है, क्योंकि प्रसिद्ध विद्वान रायडन ने कहा था-स्त्रियों ने ही प्रथम सभ्यता की नींव डाली और उन्होंने ही जंगलों में मारे-मारे, भटकते-फिरते पुरुषों का हाथ पकड़कर उन्हें स्थिर जीवन दिया और 'घर' में बसाया।</p>

	<p>(i) पंक्तियों का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।</p> <p>(ii) नारी के महत्त्व को किस सन्दर्भ में समझा जा सकता है?</p> <p>(iii) प्रसिद्ध विद्वान रायडन के कथन का उल्लेख कीजिए।</p>
3	<p>भारतीय जनता का अधिकांश भाग गाँवों में बसता है। उनका मुख्य उद्योग कृषि है और कृषि कार्य भारतीय जीवन में और भारतीय संस्कृति में सर्वोपरि महत्त्वपूर्ण और श्रेष्ठ कहा गया है। कृषि कार्य को आध्यात्म और समन्वित श्रेष्ठ स्वरूप में उपस्थित किया गया है, परन्तु आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में कृषि कर्म के महत्त्व को गिरा दिया है और नौकरी को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है लेकिन अत्यन्त दुःख की बात तो यह है कि कृषक स्वयं ही अपने कर्म को निकष्ट और निम्नकोटि का मानने लगा है।</p> <p>प्रश्न-</p> <p>(i) पंक्तियों का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।</p> <p>(ii) कृषि कार्य के सन्दर्भ में क्या कहा गया है?</p> <p>(iii) कृषि कर्म के प्रति कृषक की क्या सोच है?</p>
4	<p>सूचि विच्छेद कीजिए-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> पुष्पावली हिमालय कनौछा नदीरा मायावीन स्वाधी मत्तानुसार मोज्जालय गुरुपदेश

5	<p>सूचि कीजिए-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> कवि+ईश्वर दया+आनंद रवि+इंद्र वीर+अग्ना लघु+अक्षर विद्या+अभ्यास भू+अक्षर मित्र+साहारी कवि+इच्छा रजनी+इंद्र
6	<p>विलोम शब्द</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> अल्पज्ञ - अतिवृष्टि - सूक्ष्म - अधुनावन - सूक्ष्ममी - सददंड - अनुग्रह - आलाक -
7	<p>पर्यायवाची शब्द</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> अहंकार - किमान - अतिथि - अरुना - तरु - जमुना - गहन - अंग -

8	<p>समरूपी भिन्नार्थक शब्द- अर्थ लिखकर शक्य बनाए</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> अपेक्षा - उपेक्षा - सुर - चरु - कुल - कुल - करण - कर्ण - चरित - चरित्र -
9	<p>मुहावरों के अर्थ बताते हुए शक्य बनाए-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> अपनी खिचड़ी अलग पकाना अपना जल्लू सीधा करना अकल का दुश्मन
10	<p>शक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> बढ़ा-बढ़ाकर वर्णन करना - जिसमें किसी बात की जानकारी न हो - अतिथि का सत्कार - जिसमें सहनशक्ति न हो - किसी के पीछे चलनेवाला -

श्रीश्यावकाश कार्य हिंदी की कक्षा परीक्षा की पुस्तिका में करें।

MATHS

MCQ

1. Multiply $\frac{7}{13}$ by the reciprocal of $-\frac{7}{16}$

- (a) $-\frac{13}{16}$ (b) $-\frac{16}{13}$ (c) $\frac{13}{16}$ (d) $\frac{16}{13}$

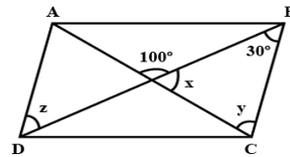
2 Which of the following is the multiplicative identity for rational numbers?

- (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) None of these

3. The additive identity for rational numbers is
 (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) None of these
4. Solve $2x - 3 = x + 2$
 (a) $x = 4$ (b) $x = 3$ (c) $x = 7$ (d) $x = 5$
5. Two numbers are in the ratio 3: 5. If their sum is 64 , then the numbers are
 (a) 24 & 40 (b) 15&24 (c) 10& 24 (d) 20& 24
6. What is the name of regular polygon of 6 sides?
 (a). Square (b) pentagon (c) . hexagon (d.) octagon
7. How many diagonals does a quadrilateral have?
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
8. In a parallelogram opposite angles are?
 (a). Equal (b). half (c) doubled. (d). none of these
9. How many sides does a regular polygon have if its interior angle is 150° ?
 (a). 8 (b). 10 (c). 12 (d). 14
10. What is the sum of all the angles of a regular pentagon?
 (a) 180° (b) 360° (c) 540° (d) 720°

SHORT ANSWER TYPE

1. Simplify: $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{-5} + \frac{7}{15} + \frac{-11}{20}$ Type equation here.
2. Solve $3(5z - 7) - 2(9z - 11) = 4(8z - 13) - 17$
3. The sum of three consecutive even natural numbers is 48. Find the greatest of
4. The angles of a quadrilateral and its ratio its ratio 2: 3: 4: 6 . Find its all angles.
5. In a parallelogram ABCD. Find the value of x, y and z. name the type of triangle



these numbers.
 ABC.

CASE STUDY BASED

1. Two sisters Riya and Tanu went to a mela organized in their society on the occasion of New Year. Their mother gave them Rs. 200. They bought some toys for them. Tanu spent Rs. 20 more than Riya. When they returned home from the mela, they had Rs. 20 left with them.
 (a). Find the amount spent by Riya.
 (b) Find the amount spent by Tanu.
 (c) Determine the ratio of amount spent by Tanu to that of Riya.



2. (a) Identify polygon in red colour?
 (b). What is the measure of each interior angle of the polygon?
 (c) What is the measure of each exterior angle of the polygon?



ANSWER KEY

MCQ	SHORT ANSWER	CASE STUDY
1 b	1. $\frac{-13}{60}$	1(a) Rs 80
2 a	2. $z = 2$	(b) Rs 100
3 c	3. 18	(c) 4:5

4 d	4. $48^\circ, 72^\circ, 96^\circ, 144^\circ$	2 (a) hexagon
5 a	5. $x = 80^\circ, y = 70^\circ$ and $z = 30^\circ$	(b) 120°
6 c		(c) 60°
7 b		
8 a		
9 c		
10 c		

SCIENCE

WORKSHEET CLASS-VIII SUBJECT- SCIENCE

Multiple Choice Questions:

1) Watering the crops is called:

(a) sowing (b) manuring (c) tilling (d) irrigation

2) Weeds are the:

(a) main crop plants (b) insects and pests (c) unwanted plants growing along the crop (d) chemical substances

3) Amoeba belongs to:

(a) algae (b) fungi (c) protozoa (d) virus

4) An example of fossil fuel is:

(a) wood (b) animal waste (c) coal (d) all of these

5) Purest form of carbon is:

(a) coal (b) charcoal (c) coke (d) all of these

6) Fill in the blanks.

(a) Threshing can be done using the machine called.....

(b) Malaria is caused by

(c) The different components of petroleum are called.....

(d).....are chemicals derived from petroleum and natural gas.

(e) Alcohol is produced with the help of

7) How do microorganisms clean the environment?

8) What is meant by good quality seeds?

9) How is natural gas formed?

10) Search and write the names of five infectious diseases with the names of their causative microorganism and mode of transmission.

11) Write the names of chemical preservatives written on packed food items.

12) Gather information about what kind of crops majorly grown in India. Prepare a table and write the names of major crops grown in various states of India.

13) Do experiment number 1.1 and 1.2 in practical notebook.

Revise chapter 1 to 3 of science text book (PT I SYLLABUS)

NOTE- Holiday homework should be done in the class work note book

SST

- 1) Map work - history ch 2
 - 2) Diagrams - geography ch 1&2
 - 3) Revision of pt- 1 syllabus
 - 4) Revision of MCQs , fill ups, matchups and glossary , full forms.
 - 5) Read all the chapters thoroughly
- His** - ch 1&2
Geo- ch 1
Civ - ch 1&2

PUNJABI

- 1) ਲਿਖਤੀ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਲਈ ਪਾਠ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕਵਿਤਾ " ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ " ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ 5 ਵਾਰ ਲਿਖੋ।

SANSKRIT

- 1)संस्कृत वणमाला लेख।
- 2) सुभाषितानि के प्रथम चार श्लोक अर्थ सहित लिखिए।
- 3)सुभाषितानी पाठ में दिये गये अभ्यास को सुंदरता से स्पष्ट करके लिखिए।
- 4) 1-50 संख्याएँ संस्कृत में लिखें।
- 5) पांच फलों और पांच सब्जियों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।
- 6) किन्हीं दो नीति श्लोकों का अर्थ लिखिए।

COMPUTER

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. rows, columns
2. data type
3. 255
4. .accdb
5. primary key

D. Define the following terms.

- 1. Database:** A database is a collection of data organized in a manner that allows easy access, retrieval, and use of that data.
- 2. Datasheet View:** Datasheet view is useful when we need to create a table quickly consisting of few fields. In this view, Access assigns general names to the fields, such as Field1, Field2, and so on.
- 3. Data Type:** Each field has a data type that defines what we can store in it. Data entry is restricted to valid entries for the type you choose.

E. Differentiate between the following.

- 1.** A record is a row in a table that contains information about a given person, product, or an event.

A field is a column in a table that contains a specific piece of information within a record.

- 2.** Short Text data type is a general-purpose field containing any data. It has a limit of 255 characters and cannot be used for numeric calculations.

Long Text data type has a limit of 63,999 characters; it is used for detailed, descriptive fields.

F. Answer in 1-2 sentence.

- 1.** Microsoft Access is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that allows us to create, manage, and process data in the form of multiple tables.

- 2.** We use templates in Access because they include pre-built tables and forms that we can use to fill our own data very easily.

3. In each new table that we create, we have to set one field as the primary key. Access uses this key to relate records of this table to those of another table.

4. We can speed up data entry for fields that usually contain the same value by making that value as the default.

G. Answer briefly.

1. In MS-Access, a database consists of a collection of tables organized in rows and columns. A record is a row in a table that contains information about a given person, product, or an event. A field is a column in a table that contains a specific piece of information within a record.

2. A validation rule is used to limit a field entry to meet certain criteria. By validation rules, we can ensure that the correct value is entered into the field. If the user makes an incorrect entry, error alert can stop the user, provide a warning or just provide information.

H. Application-based Question

No. In this case, the primary key should be set up for 'Roll_no' field.

