



Message from School: - We at APS SR. SEC. SCHOOL have planned certain assignments, projects, and revision work for you to make the winter holidays productive, enjoyable, and meaningful. The holiday homework is designed on the principle of learning by doing, keeping in mind your holistic development.

General Instructions

➤ Appreciate Nature (Winter Edition)

Enjoy morning sunlight, short walks, or time in open spaces to stay active and positive.

➤ Good Manners Matter

Respect your parents, grandparents, teachers, and elders. Always use the three magical words Please, sorry, and Thank You.

➤ Stay Fit, Stay Warm

Engage in indoor or outdoor games suitable for winter. Keep yourself active and maintain a healthy routine.

➤ Learn About Our Heritage & Culture

Read books, watch educational programs or explore stories related to India's culture, festivals, and traditions.

➤ Care for Nature Save electricity, water, and fuel during winter. Switch off heaters, lights, and appliances when not in use.



Must Do

- i) Eat healthy, warm food and drink enough water daily.
- ii) Limit screen time and avoid excessive use of mobile phones and TV.
- iii) Revise the syllabus already taught in class.
- iv) Practice reading and writing daily (English and Hindi).
- v) Help your parents in daily household activities (organizing books, arranging cupboards, watering plants, etc.).
- vi) Maintain a regular sleep schedule and wake up early.
- vii) Spend quality time with family members and share your thoughts.

Note to Students

Make this winter break a time to learn, reflect, improve habits, and stay healthy. Return to school refreshed, confident, and ready to learn.

Happy Winter Holidays! ❄️ 🎉

WINTER HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

SESSION - 2025-2026

CLASS - 8th

English

SECTION A: READING SKILLS

1) Read ANY ONE of the following famous stories carefully:

1. The Selfish Giant – Oscar Wilde
2. The Happy Prince – Oscar Wilde
3. The Monkey and the Crocodile (Panchatantra)
4. The Last Leaf – O. Henry

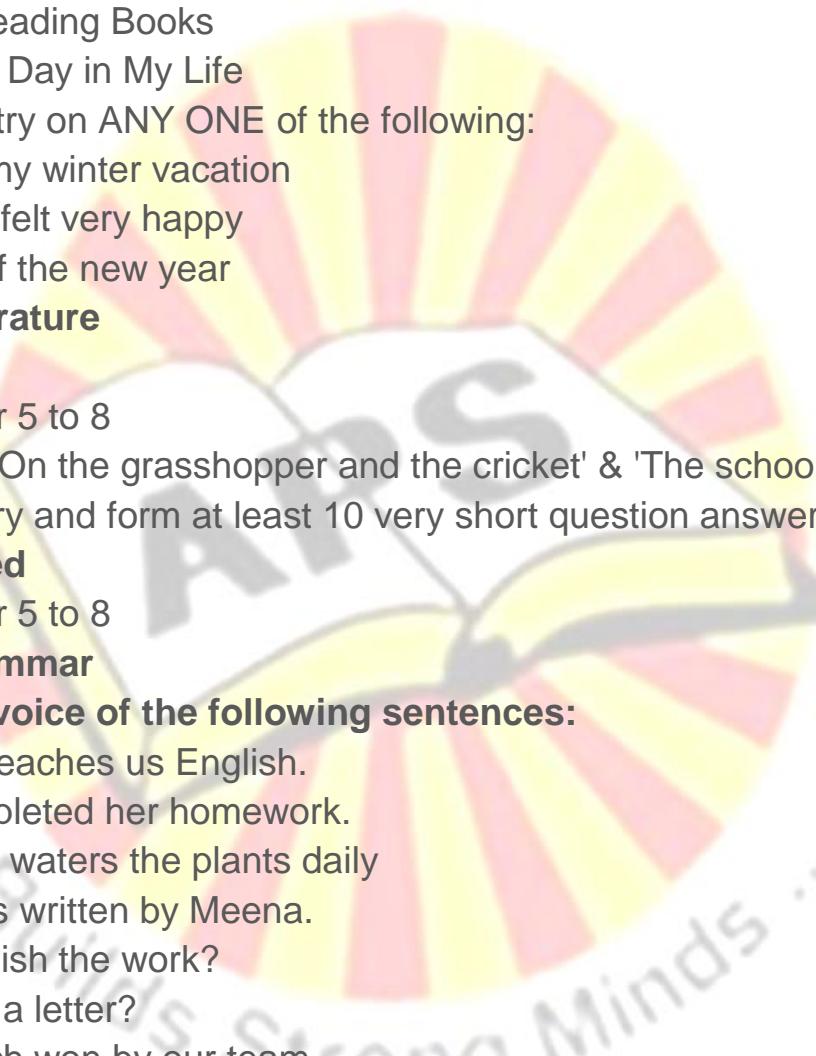
After reading the story, write:

1. Title of the story
2. Name of the author
3. Main characters (any three)
4. Summary of the story (100–120 words)
5. Moral of the story

SECTION B: WRITING SKILLS

1) Write a short story on ANY ONE of the following topics (150–180 words):





- 1. A Day Without Electricity
- 2. The Magic Pencil
- 3. An Unexpected Gift
- 4. The Day I Helped Someone
- 5. Give a suitable title and moral to your story.

2) Write a paragraph (100–120 words) on ANY ONE topic:

- 1. Importance of Discipline

- 2. My Favourite Festival

- 3. Benefits of Reading Books

- 4. A Memorable Day in My Life

Write a diary entry on ANY ONE of the following:

- 1. How I spent my winter vacation

- 2. A day when I felt very happy

- 3. My first day of the new year

Section C: Literature

Honeydew

- 1) Learn chapter 5 to 8

- 2) Read poem 'On the grasshopper and the cricket' & 'The school Boy' thoroughly &

write its summary and form at least 10 very short question answers out of each poem.

It's so happened

- 1) Learn chapter 5 to 8

Section D: Grammar

1) Change the voice of the following sentences:

- 1. The teacher teaches us English.

- 2. She has completed her homework.

- 3. The gardener waters the plants daily.

- 4. The letter was written by Meena.

- 5. Did Rohan finish the work?

- 6. Is she writing a letter?

- 7. Was the match won by our team.

- 8. Close the door.

- 9. Let's play a game together.

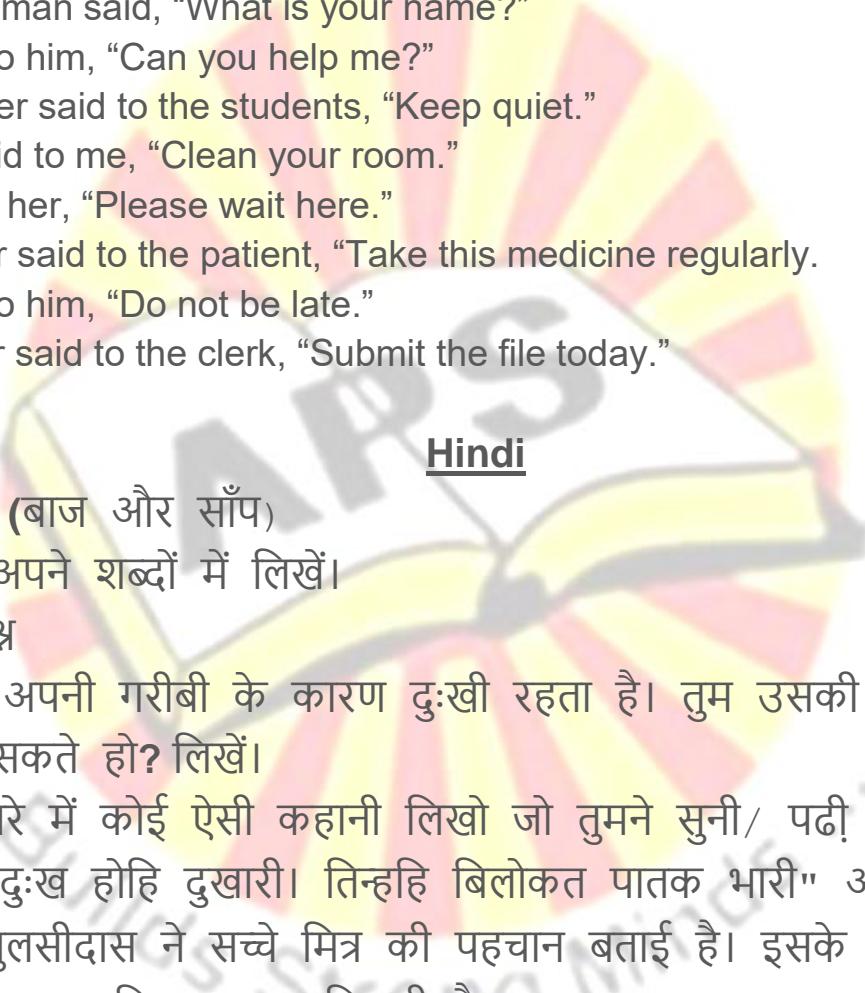
- 10. Do not pluck the flowers.

2) Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

- 1. Rahul said, "I am very tired today."

- 2. She said, "I like reading novels."

- 3. The boy said, "I have completed my work."



4. Neha said, "I will help you tomorrow."
5. He said, "I bought a new bag yesterday."
6. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
7. Riya said, "I am feeling happy today."
8. Mohan said, "I live in Delhi."
9. He said, "Are you ready for the test?"
10. She said, "Do you like ice cream?"
11. The teacher said, "Have you completed your homework?"
12. Father said to me, "Where are you going?"
13. The policeman said, "What is your name?"
14. She said to him, "Can you help me?"
15. The teacher said to the students, "Keep quiet."
16. Mother said to me, "Clean your room."
17. He said to her, "Please wait here."
18. The doctor said to the patient, "Take this medicine regularly."
19. She said to him, "Do not be late."
20. The officer said to the clerk, "Submit the file today."

Hindi

वसंत पाठ 14 (बाज और साँप)

- * कहानी को अपने शब्दों में लिखें।
- * मूल्यपरक प्रश्न
- * तुम्हारा मित्र अपनी गरीबी के कारण दुःखी रहता है। तुम उसकी किस प्रकार से सहायता कर सकते हो? लिखें।
- * मित्रता के बारे में कोई ऐसी कहानी लिखो जो तुमने सुनी/ पढ़ी / और देखी हो।
- * "जे न मित्र दुःख होहि दुखारी। तिन्हिं बिलोकत पातक भारी" अर्थात् चौपाई के इस अंश में तुलसीदास ने सच्चे मित्र की पहचान बताई है। इसके साथ "सुदामा चरित" की समानता किस प्रकार दिखती है?
- * दो दोहे ढूँँढ़ कर लिखो जो संगति के बारे में बताते हैं। (ए-4 सीट पर)

पाठ 13 जहाँ पहिया है

- * रचना के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद छाँटकर कर 15 वाक्य लिखें।
- * पाठ पढ़कर (ओस की बूँद, अकबरी लोटा) क्रिया विशेषण, संबंधबोधक, समुच्चयबोध विस्मयादिबोधक, निपात शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ हो ऐसे 12 वाक्य लिखें।



मूल्यपरक प्रश्न

- * साइकिल सीखने से तुम्हें क्या-क्या फायदा हुआ?
- * द्विचक्र वाहिनी के विभिन्न भागों के नाम लिखो। इनका क्या- क्या काम हैं?
- * जो महिलाएँ साइकिल चलाना नहीं जानती हैं, उन्हें साइकिल सीखने के फायदे इतरह से बताओ ताकि वे भी साइकिल सीखने को तैयार हो जाएँ?
- * आपको अपने दोस्त की नई साइकिल बहुत अच्छी लग रही है। आप उस साइकिल पर बैठकर सवारी करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे?

व्याकरण

(रचनात्मक लेखन)

- * वाक्य और वाच्य के भेद लिखकर तीन-तीन उदाहरण लिखकर उस भेद का चित्र भी बनाए।
- * समास के सभी भेदों के नाम लिखकर **5-5** उदाहरण भी लिखें। (ए-4 सीट पर)
- * जल संरक्षण क्यों आवश्यक है? इससे संबंधित कुछ स्लोगन लिखें।
- * किसी भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी (जैसे वीर कुँवर सिंह, धनराज पिल्लै) पर एक पोस्ट बनाएँ और उनके जीवन के तीन प्रेरणादायक पहलुओं को लिखें।
- * प्रदत्त विषयों पर अनुछेद लिखें।
- * बढ़ती हुई महँगाई
- * पृथ्वी का दर्द
- * हरा सोना
- * गतिविधि आधारित
- * आप कहीं पर्यटन स्थल पर घूमने गए, आपको वहाँ का वातावरण कैसा लगा? वह के वातावरण के बारे में लगभग **20** लाइनें लिखें।
- * **टी०वी०** से दूर रहने के लिए छोटे भाई को पत्र लिखिए।
- * पिकनिक से आने पर भाई-बहन के बीच संवाद लिखें।
- * वाशिंग पाउडर पर एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।
- * भारत की खोज
- * पाठ- **9,10** पढ़े, प्रश्न उत्तर लिखें।
- * कौशल्या काद्यान

Mathematics

Assignment -1



Chapter - 8 (Algebraic Expression and Identities)

Q. 1 Classify the following expressions as monomial, binomial, trinomial:

- (1) $5a^2 + b$
- (2) $4ab$
- (3) $8a^2 + 5b - 7$
- (4) $a^2 + b^2$

Q.2. Write the degree of the following polynomials.

- (1) $2x^2 + 3y - 5$
- (2) $5y + 3x^3 - 6$
- (3) $2xy + x + y$

Q.3 Add: $10x^2 + 3x - 7$ and $5x^2 - 2x + 9$

Q.4 Add: $9y^2 - 6xy + 2x$ and $2y^2 - 5xy + 9$

Q.5 Add: $10x^2y - 3xy + 6$ and $-9x^2y - 4 + -6xy$

Q.6 Subtract: $2ab + 7a^2 + 8b^2$ from $10b^2 + 2ab + 3a^2$

Q.7 Multiply: $3x^2y$ and $4xy$

Q.8 Multiply: $4x^3y$ and 32

Q.9 Multiply: $(2x - 1)$ and $(3x - 4)$

Q.10 Multiply: $(3y + 8)$ and $(4y - 7)$

Q.11 Evaluate by using identity: $(81)^2 - (62)^2$

Q.12 Evaluate by using suitable identity. 95×105

Q.13 Evaluate by using suitable identity: $(196)^2$

Q.14 Evaluate by using suitable identity: (52×48)

Q.15 Solve: $(2x + 5)(3x - 6)$

Case study:

A school wants to develop three rectangular garden plots (A, B, C) for a science fair, with dimensions given in terms of a variable (x) and (y). Garden A: Length $(2x + 1)$ meters, Breadth $(x + 2)$ meters. Garden B: Length $(3y - 1)$ meters, Breadth $\backslash(y + 3)$ meters. Garden C: A square plot with side $(x + y)$ meters.

Q.1 Write an expression for the area of Garden A.

Q.2 Write an expression for the area of Garden C.

Q.3 Find the total area of Garden A and Garden B combined.

Assertion and Reason:

Assertion (A): Terms in $(3x^2y - 5xy + 7x)$ are $(3x^2y, -5xy, 7x)$.

Reason (R): Terms in an algebraic expression are separated by '+' or '-' signs.

A. Only Assertion is true

- 
- B. Only reason is true .
- C. Both A and R and true and R is correct explanation of A
- D. None of these

Assignment -2

Chapter - Mensuration

Q. 1 Find the perimeter of a rectangle with length 15 cm and breadth 8 cm. Find its area too.

Q2. A circular garden has a radius of 7m. Find the cost of fencing it at ₹50 per meter.

Q3. Calculate the area of a triangle with base 10 cm and height 6 cm.

Q4. The diagonals of a rhombus are 10 cm and 12 cm. Find its area.

Q. 5 Find the volume and total surface area (TSA) of a cuboid with length 10 cm, breadth 5 cm, and height 3 cm.

Q.6 A cylindrical tank has a base radius of 7 m and height 10 m. Find its volume and lateral surface area (LSA).

Q.7 Find the side of a cube if its volume is 125 (cm^3).

Q. 8 A room is 10m long, 8m wide, and 3m high. Find the area of its four walls and the cost of painting them at ₹20 per (m^2)

Q. 9 Find the area of the semicircle with a radius of 5 cm.

Q. 10 Find the area of the rectangle with
a. length= 8 cm and breadth= 5 cm

Q.11. length= 5 cm and breadth= 2 cm. Find area of rectangle

Q.12 length= 9 km and breadth= 1 cm. Find area of rectangle.

Q. 13 If the length and breadth of a rectangle are doubled, its area becomes:

(a) Double (b) Triple (c) Four times (d) Same

Q. 14 The area of a square with side $2a$ is:

(a) $2a^2$ (b) $4a$ (c) $4a^2$ (d) a^2

Q. 15 If a cylinder's radius is 7 cm and height is 10 cm, its volume is (use $\pi = 22/7$):

(a) 1540 cm^3 (b) 220 cm^3 (c) 3080 cm^3 (d) 440 cm^3

Case study:

Rahul went to the market and purchased a beautiful box for jewellery. The external dimensions of a closed box are 80 cm by 56 cm by 40 cm. The wood is 2.5 cm thick all around.

On basis of this information given in passage answer following question





Q. 1. Find the capacity of the box.

(a) 123875 cm^3 (b) 194865 cm^3
(c) 133875 cm^3 (d) 133975 cm^3

2. Find the external volume of box.

(a) 179200 cm^3 (b) 197200 cm^3
(c) 169700 cm^3 (d) 198200 cm^3

3. The volume of the wood used in making the box.

(a) 45325 cm^3 (b) 32543 cm^3
(c) 23465 cm^3 (d) 34285 cm^3

Assertion and Reason:

Assertion (A): The lateral surface area of a cuboid ($2 \times 3 \times 4 \text{ cm}$) is 36 cm^2 .

Reason (R): Lateral Surface Area (LSA) of a cuboid = $(2h(l+b))$.

A. Only Assertion is true.
B. Only Reason is true.
C. Both A and R are true and R explain A.
D. None of these.

Assignment -3

Topic: Exponents and Powers

Q. 1 What is the value of $(4^0 + 2^0)$?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 0

Q. 2 Simplify: $(2^5 \times 2^3)$

(a) (2^8) (b) (2^{15}) (c) (4^8) (d) (2^2)

Q. 3 The standard form of $98,000,000$ is:

(a) $(9.8 \text{ times } 10^6)$ (b) $(98 \text{ times } 10^6)$
(c) $(9.8 \text{ times } 10^7)$ (d) $(0.98 \text{ times } 10^8)$

Q. 4 If $(2^x = 32)$, then the value of (x) is:

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

Q. 5 What is the reciprocal of (3^{-2}) ?

(a) (3^2) (b) (3^{-2}) (c) $(1/3^2)$ (d) $(1/9)$

Q. 6 The number 0.000001275 in scientific notation is:

(a) $(1.275 \text{ times } 10^{-5})$ (b) $(1.275 \text{ times } 10^{-6})$
(c) $(12.75 \text{ times } 10^{-7})$ (d) $(127.5 \text{ times } 10^{-8})$

Q. 7 Find the value of (x) in $((-5)^{x+1}) \times (-5)^5 = (-5)^7$.

Q. 8 Simplify and express in positive exponential form: $(2^3 \times 4^3)$.

Q. 9 Express (5.6×10^{-4}) in usual form.





Q. 10 Simplify: $((3^7 \text{div } 3^9) \times 3^{-4})$

Q.11 Simplify: $((-2)^3 \times (-2)^5)$

Q.12 Find 'm': $(6^m \text{ div } 6^{-3}) = 6^5$

Q.13 Simplify: $((2^5 \text{ div } 2^8)^5 \times 2^{-5})$

Q. 14 Simplify $(27) \frac{2}{3} - (81) \frac{1}{2}$

Q. 15 If $3^x - y = 27$ and $3^x + y = 243$, then what is the value of x and y?

Assertion: $(2)^{(-3)} \text{ div } (2)^{(-3)} = (2)^0$

Reason: $x^{-m} / x^{-n} = x^{-mn}$

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If assertion is false but reason is true

Case study:

In a class science teacher give some information to all students about Solar system in following manner.

Distance of earth from sun = 149600000 km

Mass of earth = 5970000000000000000000000000 kg

Mass of moon = 7350000000000000000000000 kg

Q 1 Write distance of earth from sun in standard form?

(a) 1.496×10^8 km (b) 14.96×10^8 km
(c) 1.496×10^9 km (d) 14.96×10^9 km

Q-2 Write mass of sun in standard notation?

(a) 19.9×1028 kg (b) 1.99×1028 kg
 (c) 1.99×1030 kg (d) 19.9×1030 kg

Q 3 Mass of earth in standard notation:

Q.4 Calculate the total mass of earth and moon.

Assignment -4

Topic: Direct and Inverse Proportions



Q. 1 If 5 pens cost ₹ 20, the cost of 9 pens is:

(a) ₹ 36 (b) ₹ 45 (c) ₹ 50 (d) ₹ 60.

Q. 2 If (x) and (y) are in direct proportion, which is true?

(a) $(x+y=k)$ (b) $(x/y=k)$ (c) $(xy=k)$ (d) $(x-y=k)$.

Q. 3 If 12 workers build a wall in 50 hours, how many workers for 40 hours?

(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25.

Q. 4 Speed and time to cover a fixed distance are in:

(a) Direct (b) Inverse (c) Both (d) None.

Q. 5 More people joining a camp means food lasts:

(a) Longer (b) Shorter (c) Same (d) Depends.

Q. 6 If $(XY=10)$, X and Y vary:

(a) Directly (b) Inversely (c) Both (d) None.

Q. 7 If 9 kg of rice costs ₹166.50, how much rice can be purchased for ₹259?

Q. 8 A 10 m 50 cm high vertical pole casts a shadow 6 m long. Find the length of the shadow cast by another pole 5 m 60 cm high at the same time and conditions.

Q. 9 A machine in a soft drink factory fills 840 bottles in six hours. How many bottles will it fill in five hours?

Q. 10 A car takes 1.5 hours to reach a destination by travelling at the speed of 80 km/h. How long will it take when the car travels at the speed of 60 km/hr?

Q. 11 If 20 bottles can be packed in 15 boxes. Then how many bottles of the same batch can be packed in each box when there are 25 boxes?

Q. 12 A farmer has enough food to feed 30 animals in his cattle-fret for 4 days, How long would the food last if there were 10 less animals in his farm?

Q. 13 Which of the following is true for a ratio?

(a) the quantities are always in the same unit.
(b) the quantities may be in different unit.
(c) the quantities are always in different units.
(d) none of the above.

Q. 14 A school has 9 periods a day each of 40 minutes duration. How long would each period be, if the school has 8 periods a day, assuming the number of school-hours to be the same?

Q. 15 6 pipes are required to fill a tank in 1 hour 20 minutes. How long will it take if only 5 pipes of the same type are used?

Case study:

Work and Wages A company hires workers to assemble 100 machines. 4 workers take 15 days to complete the work. The company decides to increase the number of workers to complete the work faster.

Questions:

1. If 6 workers are hired, how many days will they take to complete the work?
2. If the time limit is 10 days, how many workers are required?
3. If each worker is paid ₹400 per day, find the total wage paid when 5 workers are hired.
4. Identify whether this is a case of direct proportion or inverse proportion.

Assertion and Reason:

Assertion (A): The height and weight of individuals are in direct proportion.

Reason (R): Height to weight ratio varies from one individual to another.

- A. Only A is true
- B. Only R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true.
- D. None of these

Assignment - 5

Topic: Introduction to Graph

Q. 1 A point with coordinates (0, y) lies on which axis?

- a) x-axis
- b) y-axis
- c) Origin
- d) None of these

Q.2 The point (4, 0) lies on the:

- a) y-axis
- b) x-axis
- c) Origin
- d) Quadrant II

Q.3 In which quadrant does the point P (-4, 1) lie?

- a) Quadrant I
- b) Quadrant II
- c) Quadrant III
- d) Quadrant IV

Q.4 The point (3, -2) is in which quadrant?

- a) Quadrant I
- b) Quadrant II
- c) Quadrant III
- d) Quadrant IV

Q.5 The point where the x-axis and y-axis intersect is called the:

- a) Quadrant
- b) Vertex
- c) Origin
- d) Intersection

Q. 6 The coordinates of the origin are:

- a) (1, 1)
- b) (0, 1)
- c) (0, 0)
- d) (1, 0)

Q.7 Plotting points A(2, 3) and B(3, 2) results in:

- a) The same point
- b) Different points

c) A vertical line

d) A horizontal line

Q. 8 Which graph type is best for showing how temperature changes over a week?

a) Bar Graph

b) Pie Chart

c) Line Graph

d) Histogram

Q.9 A graph showing parts of a whole (like percentages) uses:

a) Bar Graph

b) Line Graph

c) Pie Chart

d) Histogram

Q.10 A Histogram is a type of bar graph used for:

a) Comparing discrete categories

b) Parts of a whole

c) Data in continuous intervals

d) Trends over time

Q.11 Draw a graph for the table: Time (hours): 1, 2, 3, 4; Distance (km): 5, 10, 15, 20. Is this a linear graph?

Q.12 Plot points A (2, 3), B (-1, 4), C (-3, -2), D (4, -1) on a graph sheet.

In which quadrant does each point lie?

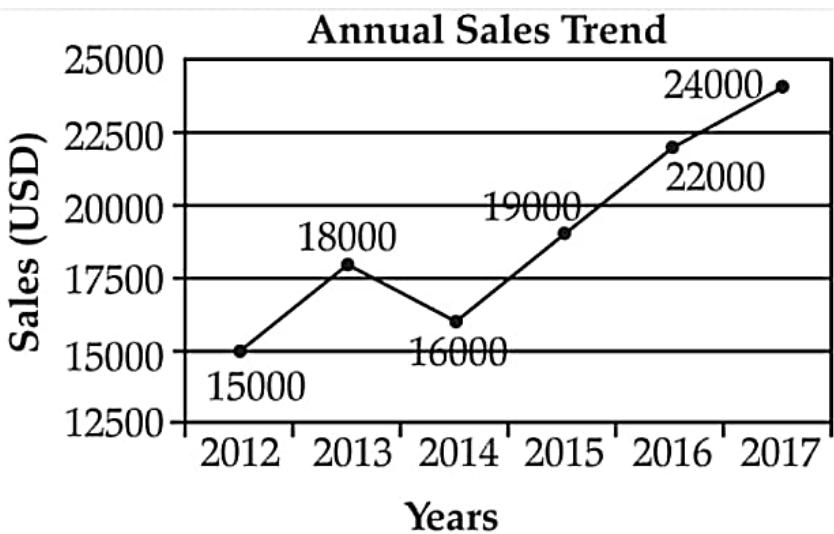
Q.13 Write the coordinates of the point where the line passing through (1, 5) and (3, 5) meets the Y-axis.

Q.14 What is the main difference between a line graph and a pie chart?

- Do given Chapter-wise assignment.
- Learn tables up to 30.
- Learn Square and cubes up to 30.
- Make a activity on topic 2D, 3D Shapes.

Case study:

The given line graph shows the annual sales of car for past six years. on basis of given information in graph answer the following questions:



On the basis of above information answer the following questions:

Q. 1. What was the sale of car in year 2015?

(a) 15000 (b) 16000 (c) 18000 (d) 19000

Q. 2 How many cars are sold between 2013 and 2012?

(a) 3000 (b) 5000 (c) 6000 (d) 8000

Q. 3 In which year sale is maximum?

(a) 2014 (b) 2017 (c) 2015 (d) 2016

Assertion and Reason:

Assertion (A): A point with coordinates (5, 0) lies on the y-axis.

Reason (R): A point with a non-zero y-coordinate and zero x-coordinate lies on the y-axis.

A. A is False, R is True.
 B. A is true, R is false.
 C. Both are True.
 D. None of these

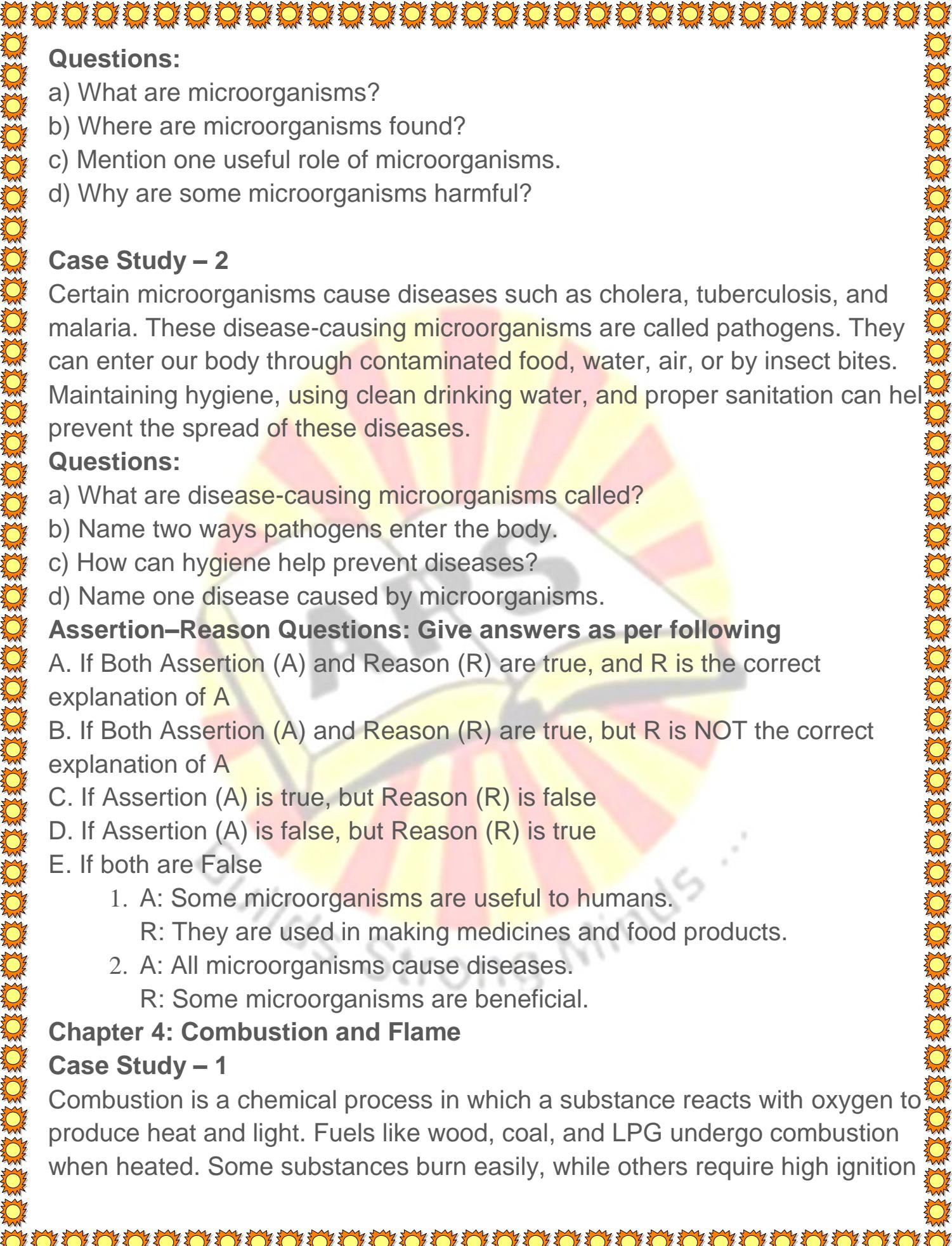
Science

Section I

Chapter 2: Microorganisms – Friend and Foe

Case Study – 1

Microorganisms are very small living organisms that cannot be seen with the naked eye. They are found everywhere—in air, water, soil, and inside the bodies of plants and animals. Some microorganisms are useful as they help in making curd, bread, and medicines, while others cause diseases in humans, animals, and plants. Thus, microorganisms can be both beneficial and harmful.



Questions:

- a) What are microorganisms?
- b) Where are microorganisms found?
- c) Mention one useful role of microorganisms.
- d) Why are some microorganisms harmful?

Case Study – 2

Certain microorganisms cause diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis, and malaria. These disease-causing microorganisms are called pathogens. They can enter our body through contaminated food, water, air, or by insect bites. Maintaining hygiene, using clean drinking water, and proper sanitation can help prevent the spread of these diseases.

Questions:

- a) What are disease-causing microorganisms called?
- b) Name two ways pathogens enter the body.
- c) How can hygiene help prevent diseases?
- d) Name one disease caused by microorganisms.

Assertion–Reason Questions: Give answers as per following

- A. If Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- C. If Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false
- D. If Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true
- E. If both are False
 - 1. A: Some microorganisms are useful to humans.
R: They are used in making medicines and food products.
 - 2. A: All microorganisms cause diseases.
R: Some microorganisms are beneficial.

Chapter 4: Combustion and Flame

Case Study – 1

Combustion is a chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to produce heat and light. Fuels like wood, coal, and LPG undergo combustion when heated. Some substances burn easily, while others require high ignition

temperature. Combustion is useful in daily life but can also cause harm if not controlled properly.

Questions:

- a) What is combustion?
- b) Name two fuels mentioned.
- c) What is ignition temperature?
- d) Why can combustion be harmful?

Case Study – 2

A candle flame has three distinct zones. The innermost zone is dark due to unburnt vapours. The middle zone is yellow and luminous due to partial combustion. The outermost zone is blue and hottest because of complete combustion. Different zones show different temperatures and types of burning.

Questions:

- a) How many zones are present in a candle flame?
- b) Which zone is the hottest?
- c) Why is the middle zone luminous?
- d) What type of combustion occurs in the outer zone?

Assertion–Reason

1. A: Combustion requires oxygen.
R: Oxygen supports burning.
2. A: The yellow part of a flame is the hottest.
R: It undergoes complete combustion.

Chapter 6: Reproduction in Animals

Case Study – 1

In humans, reproduction is sexual and involves male and female reproductive organs. Fertilisation occurs when a sperm fuses with an egg to form a zygote. The zygote develops into an embryo and later into a foetus inside the mother's body. Proper care and nutrition are essential during development.

Questions:

- a) What type of reproduction occurs in humans?
- b) What is fertilisation?
- c) Name the structure formed after fertilisation.
- d) Where does the embryo develop?

Case Study – 2

Some animals like hydra and amoeba reproduce asexually. In asexual reproduction, only one parent is involved. The offspring produced are identical to the parent. This method is fast and common in simple organisms.

Questions:

- a) What type of reproduction is described?
- b) Name one organism showing this type.
- c) How many parents are involved?
- d) How are offspring related to parents?

Assertion–Reason

1. A: Fertilisation leads to the formation of a zygote.
R: A male gamete fuses with a female gamete.
2. A: Asexual reproduction produces variation.
R: Only one parent is involved.

Chapter 7: Reaching the Age of Adolescence

Case Study – 1

Adolescence is the period between childhood and adulthood during which the body undergoes many physical and mental changes. Hormones released by endocrine glands control these changes. In boys and girls, secondary sexual characteristics develop during this stage, and the body becomes capable of reproduction.

Questions:

- a) What is adolescence?
- b) Which substances control bodily changes?
- c) Name one change seen during adolescence.
- d) Which system releases hormones?

Case Study – 2

During adolescence, it is important to consume a balanced diet and maintain personal hygiene. Nutritious food helps proper growth, while exercise keeps the body fit. Emotional changes also occur, and understanding these changes help adolescents remain healthy.



Questions:

- a) Why is balanced diet important during adolescence?
- b) Name one healthy habit mentioned.
- c) What kind of changes occur apart from physical changes?
- d) How does exercise help adolescents?

Assertion–Reason

- 1. A: Hormones control changes during adolescence.
R: They are released by endocrine glands.
- 2. A: Adolescence ends at birth.
R: It is a stage of growth and development.

Chapter 9: Friction

Case Study – 1

Friction is a force that opposes the motion of objects in contact. It is useful in many situations like walking and writing, but it also causes wear and tear of machines. Friction can be reduced by using lubricants, wheels, or smooth surfaces.

Questions:

- a) What is friction?
- b) Name one useful effect of friction.
- c) Why is friction sometimes harmful?
- d) How can friction be reduced?

Case Study – 2

Different surfaces produce different amounts of friction. Rough surfaces produce more friction, while smooth surfaces produce less friction. This is why vehicles move more easily on smooth roads than on rough paths.

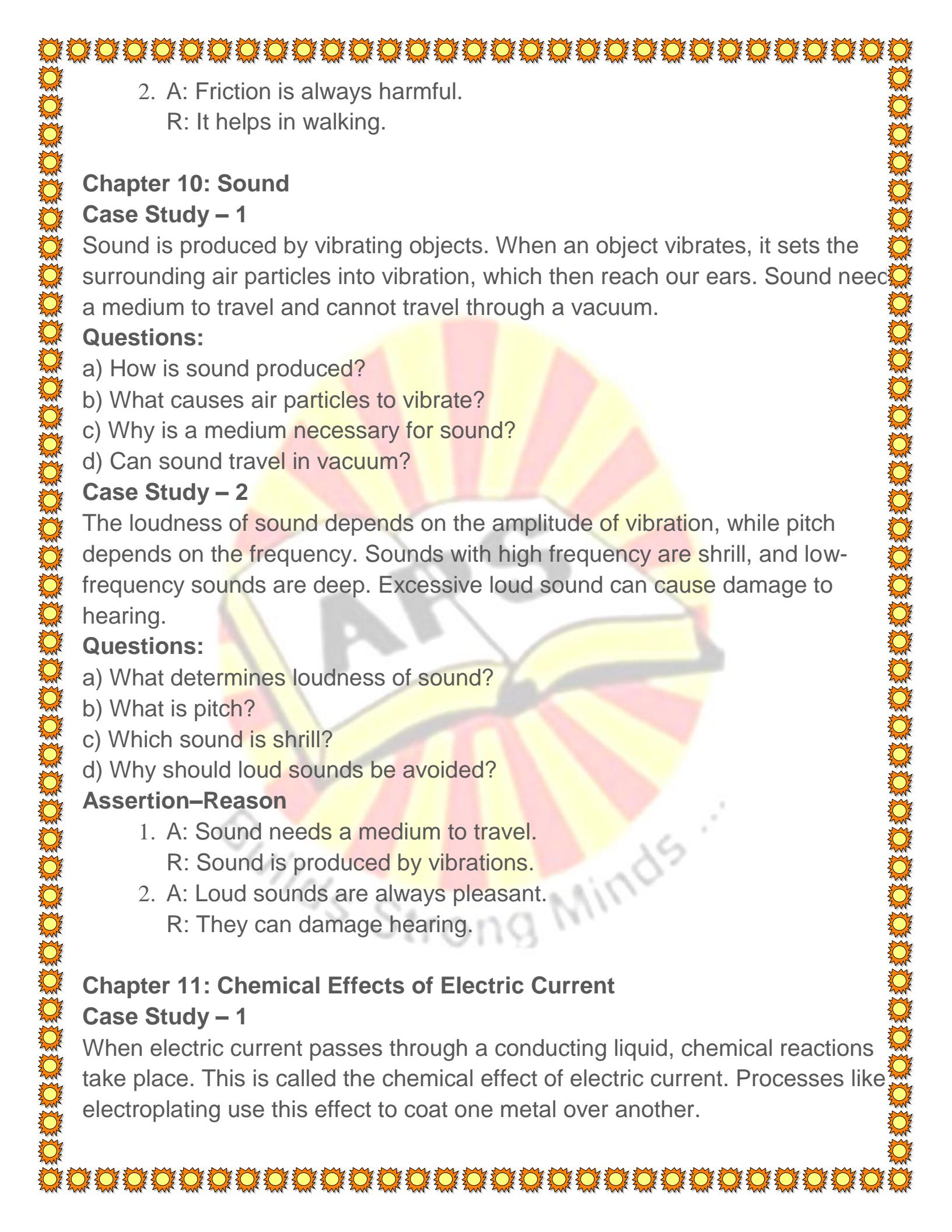
Questions:

- a) Which surfaces produce more friction?
- b) Why do smooth surfaces reduce friction?
- c) How does friction affect motion?
- d) Give one example from daily life.

Assertion–Reason

- 1. A: Friction always opposes motion.
R: It acts between surfaces in contact.





2. A: Friction is always harmful.
R: It helps in walking.

Chapter 10: Sound

Case Study – 1

Sound is produced by vibrating objects. When an object vibrates, it sets the surrounding air particles into vibration, which then reach our ears. Sound needs a medium to travel and cannot travel through a vacuum.

Questions:

- a) How is sound produced?
- b) What causes air particles to vibrate?
- c) Why is a medium necessary for sound?
- d) Can sound travel in vacuum?

Case Study – 2

The loudness of sound depends on the amplitude of vibration, while pitch depends on the frequency. Sounds with high frequency are shrill, and low-frequency sounds are deep. Excessive loud sound can cause damage to hearing.

Questions:

- a) What determines loudness of sound?
- b) What is pitch?
- c) Which sound is shrill?
- d) Why should loud sounds be avoided?

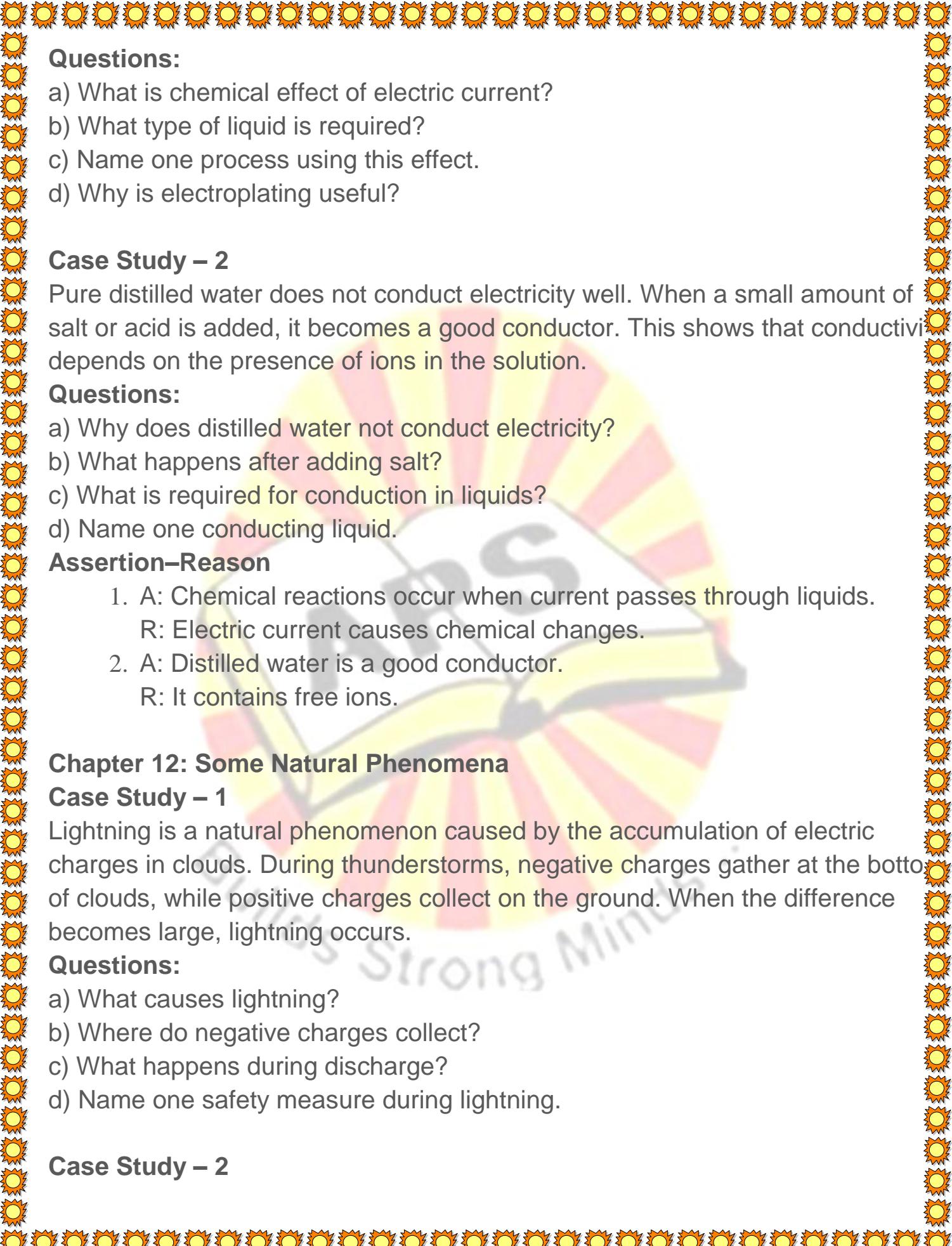
Assertion–Reason

1. A: Sound needs a medium to travel.
R: Sound is produced by vibrations.
2. A: Loud sounds are always pleasant.
R: They can damage hearing.

Chapter 11: Chemical Effects of Electric Current

Case Study – 1

When electric current passes through a conducting liquid, chemical reactions take place. This is called the chemical effect of electric current. Processes like electroplating use this effect to coat one metal over another.



Questions:

- a) What is chemical effect of electric current?
- b) What type of liquid is required?
- c) Name one process using this effect.
- d) Why is electroplating useful?

Case Study – 2

Pure distilled water does not conduct electricity well. When a small amount of salt or acid is added, it becomes a good conductor. This shows that conductivity depends on the presence of ions in the solution.

Questions:

- a) Why does distilled water not conduct electricity?
- b) What happens after adding salt?
- c) What is required for conduction in liquids?
- d) Name one conducting liquid.

Assertion–Reason

1. A: Chemical reactions occur when current passes through liquids.
R: Electric current causes chemical changes.
2. A: Distilled water is a good conductor.
R: It contains free ions.

Chapter 12: Some Natural Phenomena

Case Study – 1

Lightning is a natural phenomenon caused by the accumulation of electric charges in clouds. During thunderstorms, negative charges gather at the bottom of clouds, while positive charges collect on the ground. When the difference becomes large, lightning occurs.

Questions:

- a) What causes lightning?
- b) Where do negative charges collect?
- c) What happens during discharge?
- d) Name one safety measure during lightning.

Case Study – 2

Earthquakes occur due to sudden movement of tectonic plates inside the Earth. The point where energy is released is called the focus, and the point on the surface directly above it is the epicentre.

Questions:

- a) What causes earthquakes?
- b) What is the focus of an earthquake?
- c) What is the epicentre?
- d) Name one earthquake-prone area.

Assertion–Reason

1. A: Lightning is an electric discharge.
R: Charges accumulate in clouds.
2. A: Earthquakes occur on plains only.
R: They are caused by plate movements.

Chapter 13: Light

Case Study – 1

Light enables us to see objects around us. When light falls on an object, it is either reflected, absorbed, or transmitted. The reflected light enters our eyes, making the object visible.

Questions:

- a) Why are objects visible to us?
- b) What happens when light falls on an object?
- c) Which light enters our eyes?
- d) Name one transparent object.

Case Study – 2

A periscope uses plane mirrors to change the direction of light. It is used in submarines to observe objects above the surface of water. Reflection of light makes this possible.

Questions:

- a) What is a periscope?
- b) Which mirrors are used?
- c) Which property of light is applied?
- d) Where is a periscope used?

Assertion–Reason

1. A: Reflection of light helps us see objects.
R: Light enters our eyes after reflection.
2. A: Mirrors absorb light completely.
R: They change the direction of light.

Section II

Q1. Why is fertilisation important for reproduction in animals?

Q2. Why is a balanced diet important during adolescence?

Q3. Why do school bags with broad straps feel lighter than those with thin straps?

Q4. Why is sound heard louder near its source?

Q5. Why is electroplating done on objects?

Q6. Why should we not stand under a tree during lightning?

Q7. Why does a pencil appear bent when dipped in water?

Q8. When the free ends of a tester are dipped into a solution, the magnetic needle shows deflection. Can you explain the reason?

Q9. The weather department has predicted that a thunderstorm is likely to occur on a certain day. Suppose you have to go out on that day. Would you carry an umbrella? Explain.

Section III

Read chapter 6,7,8,10,11,12 & 13 and find out 2 very short answer questions from each chapter which should be different from those in book and fair notebook.

Social Science

Worksheet- 1

Chapter 9 The Making of the National Movement

Question 1. Choose the correct option.

(i) The book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India** is authored by

(ii) The Marathi newspaper was edited by

(iii) The slogan 'Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it' was raised by

(a) Bepin Chandra Pal	(b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai	(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(iv) The Indian who renounced his knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Abanindranath Tagore
- (d) Bhagat Singh

(v) The first Indian woman to become President of the Indian National Congress was

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Kamla Nehru
- (c) Begum Rokeya Shakhawat Hossain
- (d) Kasturba Gandhi

(vi) Free India's first Indian Governor- General was

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Motilal Nehru
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel

Question 2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. The Indian National Congress was established when delegates from all over the country met at in December 1885.
2. The Moderate leaders did not believe in actions.
3. The All India Muslim League was formed by a group of Muslim ar.....
4. The Rowlatt Act curbed rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened powers.
5. Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off the Movement when it took a violent turn.

Question 3. State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

1. Subhas Chandra Bose was a moderate nationalist.
2. The Simon Commission had two Indian representatives.
3. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in Amritsar on Baishakhi day.
4. The Swadeshi Movement started after the partition of Bengal.
5. Maulana Azad became the major spokes-person for the demand for Pakistan.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q. Who was A.O. Hume? What role did he play in the history of India?

Answer:

A.O. Hume was a retired British official. He played an important role in bringing Indians from the various regions together.

Q. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the partition of Bengal

Answer:

At that time Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India.

Q. What was the Swadeshi Movement known as in deltaic Andhra?

Answer:

In deltaic Andhra the Swadeshi Movement was known as the Vandemataram Movement.

Q. Name the three leading members of the Radical group.

Answer:

Bepin Chandra Pal, Balgangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q. Why did Mahatma Gandhi along with other Indians establish the Natal Congress in South Africa?

Answer:

He did so in order to fight against racial discrimination in South Africa.

Q. Name three places where Gandhiji started local movements.

Answer:

Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad.

Q. Why did Rabindranath Tagore renounce his knighthood?

Answer:

Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood to express the pain and anger of the country following the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities.

Q. Who were the leaders of the Khilafat agitation?

Answer:

The leaders of the Khilafat agitation were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

Q. What does RSS stand for?

Answer:

RSS stands for Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.

Q. Who was Bhagat Singh? What slogan did he raise?

Answer:

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary nationalist. His slogan was—Inquilab Zindabad.

Q. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to break the Salt Law?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi decided to break the Salt Law because it established the monopoly of the state on the manufacture and sale of salt.

Q. Who raised the slogan 'do or die'?

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi raised this slogan.

Source-Based Questions

Read the following extract taken from the NCERT textbook and answer the questions that follow: In pursuit of gold

This is what a Moderate leader, Dinshaw Wacha, wrote to Naoroji in 1887: Pherozeshah is nowadays too busy with his personal work ... They are already rich enough ... Mr. Telang too remains busy. I wonder how if all remain busy in the pursuit of gold can the progress of the country be advanced?

Questions:

- (i) Who was Dinshaw Wacha?
- (ii) Whom did he write to?
- (iii) What did he write in the letter?

Worksheet – 2

Chapter Confronting Marginalisation

1. What do you mean by marginalisation?
2. Which article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?
 - A) Article 15
 - B) Article 16
 - C) Article 17
 - D) Article 25
3. Which of the following article of the Indian Constitution prevents any sort of discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth?
 - A) Article 14
 - B) Article 15
 - C) Article 17
 - D) Article 23
4. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Act was framed in
 - A) 1993
 - B) 2000
 - C) 1996
 - D) 1989
5. What are the fundamental rights enshrined in Indian constitution?

6. List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals.

7. Mention a few crimes listed in the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Act.

8. Define the following terms:

A- Confront :-

B- Dispossessed

Assignment

Chapter 3 Why do we need a parliament?

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ):

1.Which of the following is a key function of the Parliament?

- (a) Implementing laws
- (b) Making laws
- (c) Enforcing laws
- (d) Interpreting laws

2.The Parliament is the representative of:

- (a) The government
- (b) The people
- (c) The judiciary
- (d) The bureaucracy

3.The term of the Lok Sabha is:

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 7 years

4.In a democracy, the Parliament plays a crucial role in:

- (a) Controlling the judiciary
- (b) Guiding and informing the government
- (c) Enforcing rules
- (d) Appointing ministers

5. Which is the highest law making body in our country?

- (a) Rajya sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Court
- (d) None of these

6. Which are the main types of Bills?

- (a) Money Bills
- (b) Financial Bills
- (c) Ordinary Bills
- (d) All of the above

7. Who demanded the elected members in the legislature?

- (a) British
- (b) Non ruling party
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) None of these

8. How many elected members are there in the Rajya sabha?

- (a) 240 elected members
- (b) 233 elected members
- (c) 230 elected members
- (d) None of these

9. How Many members are nominated by president in Rajya sabha?

- (a) 15
- (b) 14
- (c) 12
- (d) None of these

2. Fill in the Blanks:

1. The Parliament is the ___ of the country.

The Parliament is also known as the ___.

2. The ___ House of Parliament is also called the Rajya Sabha.

3. ___ is the process of making laws in the Parliament.

4. The ___ is a parliamentary session during which opposition parties inquire about the ruling party's activities.

3. Matching:

Column A (Term)

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. House of Parliament Bill.
- D. A financial statement Question Hour

Column B (Description)

- i) Upper House of Parliament
- ii) lower
- iii) A proposed law Budget
- iv) A session for asking questions

4. True or False:

- I) The Parliament is the only body that can make laws. (True/False)
- II) The Parliament has no role in controlling the government. (True/False)
- III) The Parliament is not an important part of a democratic government. (True/False)
- IV) The Lok Sabha is elected every six years. (True/False)
- V) The Parliament represents the will of the people. (True/False)

Chapter: - When People Rebel

(Assertion–Reason)

Options (for reference):

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

A. Assertion–Reason Questions (20)

(Each question has Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Students have to choose the correct option.)

1. Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 is considered the first major struggle for Indian independence.

Reason (R): It united rulers, soldiers, peasants and artisans against British rule.

2. Assertion (A): The introduction of greased cartridges angered Indian soldiers.

Reason (R): The cartridges were believed to be greased with cow and pig fat.

3. Assertion (A): Mangal Pandey played an important role in the Revolt of 1857.

Reason (R): He attacked British officers at Barrackpore.

4. Assertion (A): Rani Lakshmi Bai became a symbol of resistance.

Reason (R): The British refused to accept her adopted son as heir.

5. Assertion (A): The Doctrine of Lapse caused widespread resentment.

Reason (R): It allowed the British to annex Indian states without natural heirs.

6. Assertion (A): Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the leader of the revolt.

Reason (R): He was the Mughal emperor and a symbol of unity.

7. Assertion (A): The revolt spread quickly to north and central India.

Reason (R): Indian soldiers and local leaders supported the uprising.

8. Assertion (A): The British used brutal methods to suppress the revolt.

Reason (R): They wanted to set an example to prevent future rebellions.

9. Assertion (A): Many Indian rulers supported the British during the revolt.

Reason (R): They feared losing their power and privileges.

10. Assertion (A): The British blamed Indian religious beliefs for the revolt.

Reason (R): They believed Indians were superstitious and backward.

11. Assertion (A): The revolt failed to achieve its immediate goals.

Reason (R): The rebels lacked unity and modern weapons.

12. Assertion (A): Peasants participated actively in the revolt.

Reason (R): High taxes and land revenue policies affected them badly.

13. Assertion (A): The British Crown took direct control of India after 1857.

Reason (R): The East India Company was held responsible for the revolt.

14. Assertion (A): The army was reorganised after the revolt.

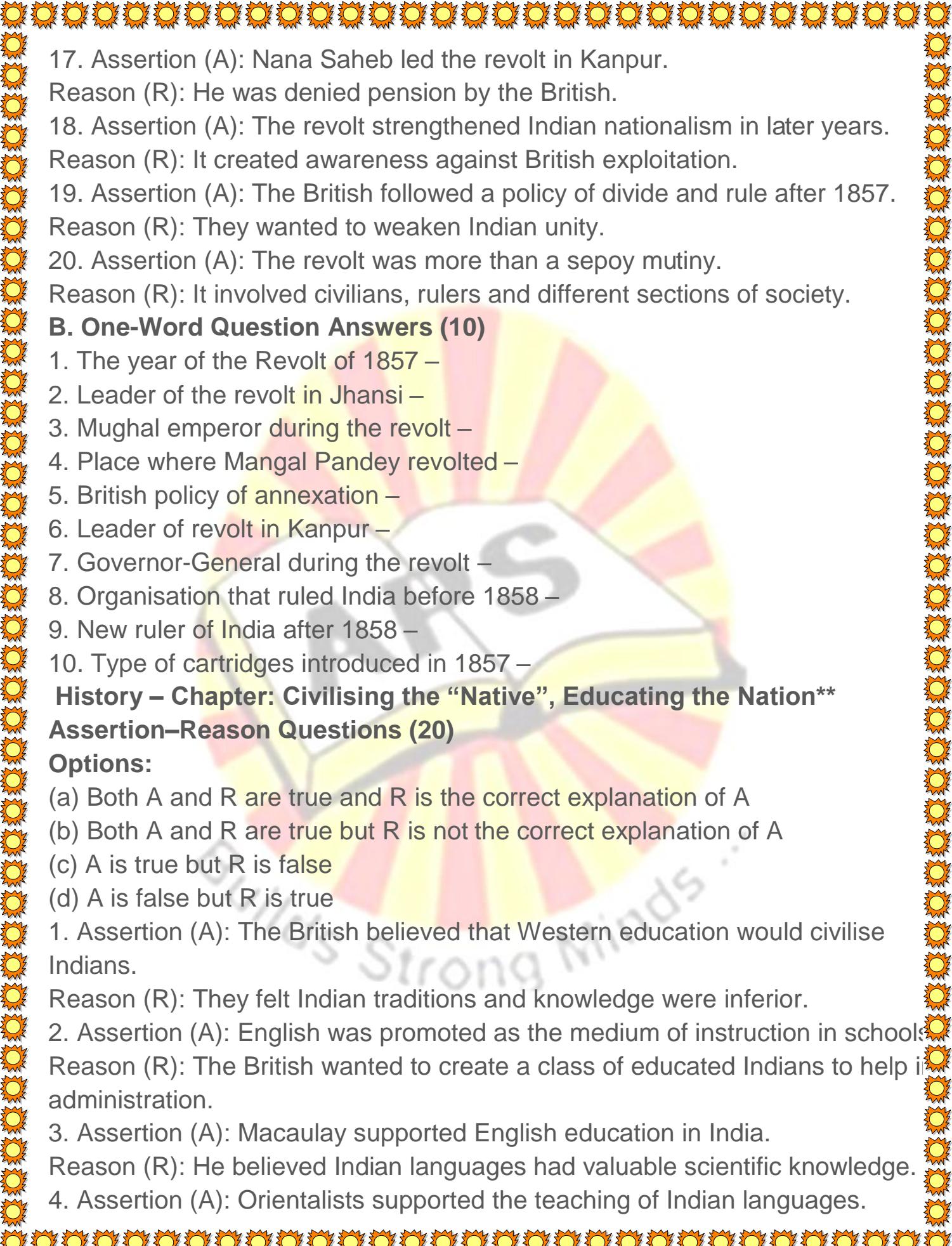
Reason (R): The British wanted to prevent future rebellions by Indian soldiers.

15. Assertion (A): The policy towards Indian rulers changed after 1857.

Reason (R): The British promised not to annex their territories.

16. Assertion (A): Religious interference was one cause of the revolt.

Reason (R): British reforms threatened traditional beliefs and practices.



17. Assertion (A): Nana Saheb led the revolt in Kanpur.
Reason (R): He was denied pension by the British.

18. Assertion (A): The revolt strengthened Indian nationalism in later years.
Reason (R): It created awareness against British exploitation.

19. Assertion (A): The British followed a policy of divide and rule after 1857.
Reason (R): They wanted to weaken Indian unity.

20. Assertion (A): The revolt was more than a sepoy mutiny.
Reason (R): It involved civilians, rulers and different sections of society.

B. One-Word Question Answers (10)

1. The year of the Revolt of 1857 –
2. Leader of the revolt in Jhansi –
3. Mughal emperor during the revolt –
4. Place where Mangal Pandey revolted –
5. British policy of annexation –
6. Leader of revolt in Kanpur –
7. Governor-General during the revolt –
8. Organisation that ruled India before 1858 –
9. New ruler of India after 1858 –
10. Type of cartridges introduced in 1857 –

History – Chapter: Civilising the “Native”, Educating the Nation**

Assertion–Reason Questions (20)

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

1. Assertion (A): The British believed that Western education would civilise Indians.
Reason (R): They felt Indian traditions and knowledge were inferior.

2. Assertion (A): English was promoted as the medium of instruction in schools.
Reason (R): The British wanted to create a class of educated Indians to help in administration.

3. Assertion (A): Macaulay supported English education in India.
Reason (R): He believed Indian languages had valuable scientific knowledge.

4. Assertion (A): Orientalists supported the teaching of Indian languages.

Reason (R): They believed ancient Indian texts contained useful knowledge.

5. Assertion (A): Anglicists opposed traditional Indian education.

Reason (R): They considered Western knowledge superior.

6. Assertion (A): Pathshallas and madrasas were discouraged by the British.

Reason (R): The British wanted to introduce a uniform education system.

7. Assertion (A): Wood's Despatch was introduced in 1854.

Reason (R): It recommended a system of education from primary to university level.

8. Assertion (A): Universities were set up in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857.

Reason (R): They aimed to spread Western education in India.

9. Assertion (A): Nationalists criticised British education policy.

Reason (R): It ignored Indian languages and culture.

10. Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi criticised Western education.

Reason (R): He believed it made Indians slaves of foreign culture.

11. Assertion (A): Tagore supported creative and natural learning.

Reason (R): He believed education should develop imagination.

12. Assertion (A): The British introduced regular examinations.

Reason (R): They wanted to control and standardise education.

13. Assertion (A): Textbooks were introduced in British schools.

Reason (R): They helped promote Western ideas and discipline.

14. Assertion (A): The British education system benefited only a few Indians.

Reason (R): Education was mainly available in towns and cities.

15. Assertion (A): Traditional teachers lost their importance.

Reason (R): British schools followed a new curriculum and methods.

16. Assertion (A): National education aimed to promote Indian culture.

Reason (R): Nationalists wanted freedom from colonial control.

17. Assertion (A): British education helped spread ideas of nationalism.

Reason (R): Educated Indians began questioning British rule.

18. Assertion (A): Female education increased under British rule.

Reason (R): Social reformers supported education for women.

19. Assertion (A): English education helped Indians get government jobs.

Reason (R): Knowledge of English was required for administration.

20. Assertion (A): British education aimed to create loyal subjects.

Reason (R): Educated Indians would support British rule.

Case Study: Growth of the Indian National Movement

After the Revolt of 1857, the British government tightened its control over India. Indians were excluded from higher administrative posts, and discriminatory laws were imposed. Western education, however, played a crucial role in spreading new ideas of liberty, equality and nationalism. Educated Indians began to realise that British rule was responsible for India's economic exploitation. In 1885, the Indian National Congress (INC) was formed under the leadership of A.O. Hume. Early Congress leaders, known as Moderates, believed in constitutional methods such as petitions, resolutions and meetings. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Surendranath Banerjee highlighted issues such as poverty, drain of wealth and lack of Indian representation.

By the early 20th century, dissatisfaction grew due to the slow progress of reforms. Radical leaders called Extremists, like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, demanded swaraj and encouraged mass participation through boycotts and swadeshi movements. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 further intensified nationalist feelings.

Mahatma Gandhi transformed the national movement by introducing non-violent methods such as satyagraha, non-cooperation and civil disobedience. Mass movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and Quit India Movement (1942) united people from different sections of society. Finally, after years of struggle and sacrifice, India achieved independence in 1947.

Case-Study Based Questions

1. Which event marked the beginning of organised nationalism in India?
2. Who founded the Indian National Congress?
3. Which group believed in petitions and prayers?
4. Name one issue raised by the Moderates.
5. Which leaders were called Extremists?
6. Which movement followed the Partition of Bengal?
7. Who introduced mass movements in India?
8. Which principle guided Gandhi's movements?
9. Name one Gandhian movement mentioned in the case study.
10. In which year did India gain independence?

B. One-Word Question–Answers (30)

1. Founder of INC –
2. Year INC was formed –
3. First session place of INC –
4. First president of INC –
5. Moderate leader –
6. Theory given by Naoroji –
7. Radical nationalist leader –
8. Slogan by Tilak –
9. Partition year of Bengal –
10. Movement against British goods –
11. Leader known as Frontier Gandhi –
12. Philosophy of Gandhi –
13. First mass movement –
14. Movement started in 1930 –
15. Dandi March year –
16. Salt Law protest place –
17. Final mass movement –
18. Quit India year –
19. Viceroy during Quit India –
20. British policy to divide Indians –
21. Newspaper started by Tilak –
22. Congress split year –
23. Split place –
24. Method of Moderates –
25. Method of Extremists –
26. Leader of Home Rule Movement –
27. Home Rule year –
28. Last Viceroy of India –
29. Freedom year –
30. National movement aim –

Reasoning

Do worksheet – 3 (Ques. 1 to 7), 4, 6

Do Chapter – 16 (Dot Situation in Book)

Sanskrit



पाठ -9, 10, 11, 12, 13 अभ्यास सहित याद करो और अभ्यास लिखकर देखें।

धातु - चल, गम, स्था और पश्य लिखो और याद करो।

शब्द रूप -राम, लता, फल, राम लिखो और याद करो।

प्रार्थना पत्र -1 से 7 तक लिखो और याद करो।

शनि मंत्र और गणेश वंदना याद करे और अर्थ सहित लिखें (A4 साइज पर लिखो)

Computer

1. Make any 5-python program with output in fair notebook
2. Make a ppt on different types of apps
3. Learn book ex. and question answer of Ch 6 (Apps Development) and Ch 7 (More on HTML)

