



Sainik School Khara Kheri  
C/o Royal International Residential School  
NH-9, Khara-Kheri, Fatehabad (Haryana)  
(CBSE Affiliation. No:- 530879, School Code:- 40850)



# Holidays Homework

Class : 8<sup>th</sup>

## Summer Vacation!



**Dear Cadets,**

The summer break is an opportunity to relax and rejuvenate. However, it is also essential to stay academically active and physically disciplined. The following instructions are to be strictly followed while completing your holiday homework:

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

### **1. Time Management:**

Devote 3–4 hours daily to your academic work.  
Reserve time for physical training and reading.

### **2. Presentation:**

Complete all written work neatly.  
Use blue/black ink for writing and pencils for diagrams.  
Label each subject clearly.

### **3. Discipline and Responsibility:**

Maintain a daily routine including PT, study, and personal hygiene.  
Practice good manners and respect towards family members.  
Keep a diary to record your daily activities and reflections.

### **4. Reading and Knowledge Enhancement:**

Read at least one biography of a military leader or freedom fighter.  
Watch educational documentaries and national news regularly.

### **5. Fitness:**

Practice basic physical training: push-ups, sit-ups, running, yoga etc.  
Maintain a healthy diet and sleep schedule.

### **Important Note:**

All homework must be submitted on the first day of re-opening after the vacation.

Remember, as cadets of Sainik School, you are expected to be responsible, self-motivated, and disciplined. Use this time wisely to grow academically, physically, and morally.

**Jai Hind!**

**Commandant**

# ENGLISH

## 1. Pronouns – Fill in the Blanks

Choose the correct pronoun from the options given.

- (a) Riya and I went to the market. \_\_\_\_\_ bought fresh fruits.  
(We / They / She)
- (b) The dog was hungry, so \_\_\_\_\_ barked loudly.  
(he / it / they)
- (c) This is my pen. That one is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(mine / me / my)
- (d) Rahul is absent because \_\_\_\_\_ is ill.  
(he / she / they)
- (e) Mother gave Aman and \_\_\_\_\_ some chocolates.  
(I / me / mine)
- (f) The boys cleaned \_\_\_\_\_ classroom before the test.  
(their / his / our)
- (g) I saw Neha yesterday, but \_\_\_\_\_ did not see me.  
(she / her / hers)
- (h) These books belong to Ravi. They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(him / his / he)
- (i) The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_ to answer the question.  
(I / me / mine)
- (j) \_\_\_\_\_ is knocking at the door?  
(Who / Whom / Which)

## 2. Adjectives – Fill in the Blanks

Choose the correct adjective from the options given.

- (a) The elephant is a very \_\_\_\_\_ animal.  
(huge / slowly / softly)
- (b) Rina wore a \_\_\_\_\_ dress to the party.  
(beautiful / happily / loudly)
- (c) We drank \_\_\_\_\_ water after the game.  
(cold / quickly / carefully)
- (d) The \_\_\_\_\_ boy helped the old woman cross the road.  
(kind / sadly / fast)
- (e) I saw \_\_\_\_\_ stars in the sky last night.  
(many / softly / wisely)
- (f) My grandmother told us an \_\_\_\_\_ story.  
(interesting / brightly / politely)
- (g) This mango is sweeter than the \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
(other / gently / bravely)
- (h) The road was \_\_\_\_\_ after the heavy rain.  
(muddy / neatly / silently)
- (i) She has \_\_\_\_\_ pencils in her bag.  
(three / loudly / suddenly)
- (j) Mount Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.  
(highest / quickly / warmly)

### **3. Adverbs – Fill in the Blanks**

**Choose the correct adverb from the options given.**

- (a) The baby slept \_\_\_\_\_.  
(peacefully / peaceful / peace)
- (b) Rohan completed his homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
(quickly / quick / quicker)
- (c) The old man walked \_\_\_\_\_ across the street.  
(slowly / slow / slowing)
- (d) Please speak \_\_\_\_\_ so everyone can hear you.  
(clearly / clear / clearing)
- (e) The birds flew \_\_\_\_\_ into the sky.  
(high / highly / height)
- (f) Tina answered all the questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
(correctly / correct / correction)
- (g) We reached the station \_\_\_\_\_.  
(early / earlier / earliest)
- (h) The students listened \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher.  
(carefully / careful / care)
- (i) The sun was shining \_\_\_\_\_.  
(brightly / bright / brightness)
- (j) He always treats others \_\_\_\_\_.  
(kindly / kind / kindness)

### **4. Present Tense – Fill in the Blanks**

**Choose the correct form of the verb from the options given.**

- (a) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson very well.  
(explain / explains / explained)
- (b) My friends \_\_\_\_\_ football every Sunday.  
(play / plays / played)
- (c) I \_\_\_\_\_ my room every morning.  
(clean / cleaned / cleaning)
- (d) The cat \_\_\_\_\_ milk from the bowl now.  
(drink / drinks / is drinking)
- (e) We \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam these days.  
(prepare / prepared / are preparing)
- (f) Father \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper every day.  
(read / reads / reading)
- (g) The girls \_\_\_\_\_ a song at the moment.  
(sing / sang / are singing)
- (h) He \_\_\_\_\_ to music while studying.  
(listen / listens / listened)
- (i) The baby \_\_\_\_\_ quietly in the cradle now.  
(sleep / is sleeping / slept)
- (j) I \_\_\_\_\_ English grammar every evening.  
(practice / practices / practiced)

### **5. Past Tense – Fill in the Blanks**

**Choose the correct form of the verb from the options given.**

- (a) Meera \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful painting yesterday.  
(draw / draws / drew)
- (b) The boys \_\_\_\_\_ loudly during the picnic.  
(laughing / laughed / laugh)
- (c) We \_\_\_\_\_ our grandparents last month.  
(visits / visit / visited)
- (d) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us a new chapter yesterday.  
(taught / teach / teaches)
- (e) I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner before the guests arrived.  
(had eaten / eat / eats)
- (f) They \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when it started raining.  
(played / were playing / play)
- (g) My brother \_\_\_\_\_ his keys last night.  
(loses / lose / lost)
- (h) She \_\_\_\_\_ the story very carefully.  
(reads / read / reading)
- (i) The train \_\_\_\_\_ before we reached the station.  
(starts / had started / start)
- (j) The children \_\_\_\_\_ happily at the birthday party.  
(dances / dance / danced)

### **6. Future Tense – Fill in the Blanks**

**Choose the correct form of the verb from the options given.**

- (a) We \_\_\_\_\_ a science exhibition next week.  
(will visit / visited / visit)
- (b) She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework by evening.  
(completed / will complete / complete)
- (c) The players \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.  
(practised / practice / will practise)
- (d) I \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin during the holidays.  
(met / will meet / meet)
- (e) Father \_\_\_\_\_ a new laptop next month.  
(buy / will buy / bought)
- (f) They \_\_\_\_\_ for the trip at this time tomorrow.  
(will be packing / pack / packed)
- (g) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the test papers on Monday.  
(checked / will check / check)
- (h) Rohan \_\_\_\_\_ in this school for five years by next April.  
(studied / will have studied / study)
- (i) We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when you arrive tonight.  
(ate / eat / will be eating)
- (j) She \_\_\_\_\_ the project before the deadline.  
(finished / finish / will have finished)

## **7. Revise the synonyms and antonyms given below:**

### **Synonyms:**

- (a) Abrupt–sudden, unexpected, hasty
- (b) Absurd–ridiculous, irrational, illogical
- (c) Adept–skilled, proficient, expert
- (d) Agitate–disturb, unsettle, provoke
- (e) Alienate–estrangle, isolate, distance
- (f) Amicable–friendly, cordial, pleasant
- (g) Boast–brag, flaunt, glorify
- (h) Brisk–lively, quick, energetic
- (i) Calamity–disaster, catastrophe, tragedy
- (j) Candid–honest, frank, outspoken
- (k) Compel–force, oblige, drive
- (l) Conceal–hide, disguise, cover
- (m) Diligent–hardworking, persistent, industrious
- (n) Discreet–cautious, tactful, careful
- (o) Eloquent–expressive, fluent, articulate
- (p) Frail–weak, delicate, fragile
- (q) Grim–harsh, severe, gloomy
- (r) Immense–vast, enormous, immense
- (s) Exquisite–delicate, beautiful, refined
- (t) Fascinating–interesting, captivating, engaging
- (u) Glamorous–dazzling, stylish, attractive
- (v) Graceful–elegant, poised, refined
- (w) Immaculate–flawless, perfect, spotless
- (x) Majestic–grand, impressive, regal
- (y) Mesmerizing–captivating, hypnotic, enchanting
- (z) Opulent–luxurious, lavish, rich
- (aa) Ravishing–stunning, beautiful, striking
- (ab) Seductive–alluring, tempting, enticing
- (ac) Sophisticated–cultured, refined, elegant
- (ad) Sublime–magnificent, grand, elevated
- (ae) Tranquil–calm, peaceful, serene
- (af) Vibrant–lively, energetic, colourful
- (ag) Vivid–bright, striking, clear
- (ah) Winsome–charming, attractive, pleasing
- (ai) Wondrous–marvellous, amazing, extraordinary

### **8. Antonyms:**

- (a) Abundant–Scarce, Meagre, Deficient
- (b) Accurate–Erroneous, Inexact, Faulty
- (c) Ambiguous–Clear, Definite, Explicit
- (d) Arrogant–Humble, Modest, Meek
- (e) Benevolent–Malevolent, Cruel, Harsh
- (f) Candid–Secretive, Deceitful, Reserved
- (g) Coherent–Incoherent, Confused, Illogical
- (h) Complacent–Dissatisfied, Concerned, Anxious

- (i) Conceal–Reveal, Disclose, Expose
- (j) Conspicuous–Hidden, Inconspicuous, Obscure
- (k) Credible–Unreliable, Doubtful, Implausible
- (l) Deliberate–Accidental, Hasty, Spontaneous
- (m) Diligent–Negligent, Careless, Indolent
- (n) Eloquent–Inarticulate, Hesitant, Tongue-tied
- (o) Emphasise–Ignore, Downplay, Neglect
- (p) Endure–Surrender, Quit, Yield
- (q) Exaggerate–Understate, Minimise, Diminish
- (r) Fragile–Robust, Sturdy, Durable
- (s) Gracious–Rude, Discourteous, Impolite
- (t) Hostile–Friendly, Amiable, Welcoming
- (u) Impartial–Biased, Prejudiced, Partial
- (v) Imitate–Originate, Create, Invent
- (w) Innocent–Guilty, Culpable, Blameworthy
- (x) Intricate–Simple, Plain, Uncomplicated
- (y) Justify–Condemn, Blame, Criticise
- (z) Lethargic–Energetic, Active, Vigorous
- (aa) Meticulous–Careless, Sloppy, Negligent
- (ab) Obscure–Clear, Obvious, Prominent
- (ac) Optimistic–Pessimistic, Hopeless, Despairing
- (ad) Precise–Vague, Ambiguous, Inexact
- (ae) Reluctant–Willing, Eager, Ready
- (af) Resilient–Fragile, Weak, Vulnerable
- (ag) Rigid–Flexible, Adaptable, Elastic
- (ah) Scarce–Plentiful, Abundant, Ample
- (ai) Transparent–Opaque, Hidden, Concealed

### **9. Notice Writing:**

You are the Cultural Captain of your school. Your school is organizing an Inter-House Dance Competition for students of Classes VII to IX. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the event. Mention the date, time, venue, and the last date for registration.

### **10. Revision:**

Read the chapters I to IV from Poorvi.

## **HINDI**

1. संज्ञा की परिभाषा लिखिए।
2. “ईमानदारी” किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है?
3. “दिल्ली” किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है?
4. “बच्चा” किस प्रकार की संज्ञा है?
5. भाववाचक संज्ञा के दो उदाहरण लिखिए।
6. सर्वनाम की परिभाषा लिखिए।

7. "वह" किस प्रकार का सर्वनाम है?
8. "कौन" किस प्रकार का सर्वनाम है?
9. वाक्य में सर्वनाम पहचानिए : "वे खेल रहे हैं।"
10. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के दो उदाहरण लिखिए।
11. विशेषण की परिभाषा लिखिए।
12. "मीठा आम" में कौन-सा विशेषण है?
13. "तीन लड़के" में विशेषण पहचानिए।
14. गुणवाचक विशेषण के दो उदाहरण लिखिए।
15. संख्यावाचक विशेषण के दो उदाहरण लिखिए।
16. क्रिया की परिभाषा लिखिए।
17. "वह दौड़ रहा है" में क्रिया पहचानिए।
18. "बच्चे खेलते हैं" में क्रिया लिखिए।
19. सकर्मक क्रिया के दो उदाहरण लिखिए।
20. अकर्मक क्रिया के दो उदाहरण लिखिए।
21. काल के तीन भेद लिखिए।
22. "मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ" – कौन-सा काल है?
23. "वह गया था" – कौन-सा काल है?
24. "मैं जाऊँगा" – कौन-सा काल है?
25. वर्तमान काल का एक वाक्य बनाइए।
26. वचन की परिभाषा लिखिए।
27. "लड़का" का बहुवचन लिखिए।
28. "किताब" का बहुवचन लिखिए।
29. "बच्चा" का बहुवचन लिखिए।
30. दो एकवचन शब्द लिखिए।
31. लिंग की परिभाषा लिखिए।
32. "राजा" का स्त्रीलिंग लिखिए।
33. "शेर" का स्त्रीलिंग लिखिए।
34. "लड़का" का स्त्रीलिंग लिखिए।
35. दो पुल्लिंग शब्द लिखिए।
36. "जल" के दो पर्यायवाची लिखिए।
37. "आकाश" के दो पर्यायवाची लिखिए।

38. "अग्नि" के दो पर्यायवाची लिखिए।
39. "पृथ्वी" के दो पर्यायवाची लिखिए।
40. "बड़ा" का विलोम लिखिए।
41. "दिन" का विलोम लिखिए।
42. "सुख" का विलोम लिखिए।
43. "दाँत खट्टे करना" मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखिए।
44. "आसमान सिर पर उठाना" मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखिए।
45. "हाथ-पैर फूलना" मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखिए।
46. "आँखों का तारा" मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखिए।
47. "नाक कटना" मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखिए।
48. दो मित्रों के बीच "गर्मी की छुट्टियों की योजना" पर संवाद लिखिए।
49. किसी प्राकृतिक दृश्य (पेड़, नदी, पहाड़) का चित्र बनाकर उसका वर्णन कीजिए।
50. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर 200-250 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए:
  - \* मेरा प्रिय शिक्षक
  - \* पर्यावरण संरक्षण
  - \* मेरा विद्यालय

## MATHS

**Solve the following:-**

1. Prove that  $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right) a^2 + ab + b^2 \times \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right) b^2 + bc + c^2 \times \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right) c^2 + ca + a^2 = 1$
2.  $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^c \times \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^a \times \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^b = 1$
3.  $\frac{1}{1+x^{b-a}+x^{c-a}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{a+b}+x^{c-b}} + \frac{1}{1+x^{b-c}+x^{c-a}} = 1$
4. Prove that  $(a^{-1} + b^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{ab}{a+b}$
5. Solve the equation  $2^{2x} - 2^{x+3} + 2^4 = 0$  for x.
6. Solve the equation  $3^{2x+4} + 1 = 2 \cdot 3^{x+2}$  for x.

7. Simplify  $\frac{6(8)^{n+1} + 16(2)^{3n-2}}{10(2)^{3n+1} - 7(8)^n}$

8. Simplify  $\frac{5^{n+3} - 6 \times 5^{n+1}}{9 \times 5^n - 2^2 \times 5^n}$

9.  $\left[\frac{a^{x+1}}{a^{y+1}}\right]^{x+y} \left[\frac{a^{y+2}}{a^{z+2}}\right]^{y+z} \left[\frac{a^{z+3}}{a^{x+3}}\right]^{z+x} = 1$

10. Prove that  $\left[\left(x^{a-a^{-1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{a-1}}\right]^{\frac{a}{a+1}} = x$

11. Is 53240 a perfect cube? If not, then by which smallest natural number should 53240 be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube?

12. Is 68600 a perfect cube? if not, find the smallest number by which 68600 must be multiplied to get a perfect cube.

13. By which smallest number must 5400 be multiplied to make it a perfect cube?

14. Find the smallest number by which 16384 be divided so that the quotient may be a perfect cube.

15. Find the smallest number by which 375 must be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube.

16. The volume of a cubical box is 13.824 cubic meters. Find the length of each side of the box.

17. Multiply 26244 by the smallest number so that the product is a perfect cube. What is that number? Also find the cube root of the product.

18. Divide 88209 by the smallest number so that the quotient is a perfect cube. What is that number? Also find the cube root of the quotient.

19. Is 1188 a perfect cube? If not, by which smallest natural number should 1188 be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube?

20. A cubical box has a volume of 512000 cubic cm. What is the length of the side of box?

### COMPETENCY BASED QUESTION

21. An architect is designing a park in the shape of a quadrilateral.

The architect wants to ensure that the paths connecting opposite corners (the diagonals) are equal in length and bisect each other at  $90^\circ$ .

a) Name all the possible specific quadrilaterals that satisfy these conditions.

b) If one interior angle of this park is  $90^\circ$ , does that change your answer? Why or why not?

22. In a kite-shaped field, the diagonals are perpendicular. If one diagonal is 12m and the other is 16m, find the area of the field.

23. A gardener wants to plant 1,250 saplings in a square formation (equal number of rows and columns).

a) Determine if 1,250 is a perfect square. If not, what is the least number of saplings the gardener must add to make the arrangement a perfect square?

b) If the gardener instead decides to remove the minimum number of plants to form a square, how many plants will be left over?

24. Between the squares of 15 and 16, how many non-perfect square numbers exist? Show the general formula you used to find this.

### 25. Microscopic Observations:

A biologist is comparing the sizes of two different cells under a microscope. Cell A has a diameter of  $0.000012\text{m}$  and Cell B has a diameter of  $3 \times 1/10^{12}\text{m}$ .

a) Convert the diameter of Cell A into standard scientific notation.

b) Determine which cell is larger and by how many times.

26. The Power of Zero: A student argues that  $5^0$  and  $500^0$  have different values because 500 is much larger than 5. How would you mathematically prove to the student that they are incorrect?

27. A school Principal wants to arrange 1,764 students in the assembly hall in such a manner that the number of rows is equal to the number of students in each row. During the arrangement, 20 students were absent.

a) Is it still possible to form a perfect square with the remaining students?

b) If not, what is the minimum number of students that need to be sent to the library so that the remaining group in the hall forms a perfect square?

28. Pattern Discovery: Without calculating the actual square, determine the digit at the unit's place for the square of 72,398. Explain the rule you used.

29. A craftsman is famous for making square marble tiles. He receives a special order for a massive floor that must be paved with a single, giant square slab of marble.

The Problem: The customer provides a slab with an area of  $11,025\text{cm}^2$ . Before cutting, the craftsman needs to know the side length to ensure it fits the doorway.

a): Use the prime factorization method to find the side length of this marble slab.

b): If the customer later decides they want a square slab with an area of  $11,100\text{cm}^2$ , explain why the craftsman would tell them this is impossible using whole-number dimensions.

c): What is the smallest whole number the craftsman would have to subtract from 11,100 to make it a perfect square again?

### ASSERTION REASON

#### Directions:

(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.

30 Assertion (A): The square of the number 0.5 is 0.25.

Reason (R): When a decimal number less than 1 is squared, the result is always smaller than the original number.

31. Assertion (A): The number 1,222 is not a perfect square.  
Reason (R): Numbers ending in the digits 2, 3, 7, or 8 are never perfect squares.
32. Assertion (A): The cube of an even number is always an even number.  
Reason (R): The cube of 4 is 64, and 4 and 64 are both even.
33. Assertion (A): There are no perfect cubes that end in the digit 3.  
Reason (R): The cube of a number ending in 7 always ends in the digit 3 (e.g.,  $7^3 = 343$ ).
34. Assertion (A): If a number is doubled, its cube becomes 8 times the original cube.  
Reason (R): For any number  $a$ ,  $(2a)^3 = 8a^3$ .

## SCIENCE

### Part 1: The Writing Work

*To be completed in the science notebook.*

#### 1. Conceptual Distinctions:

Differentiate between the following pairs with at least two points and one example each:

- Homogeneous vs. Heterogeneous Mixtures.
- Physical Change vs. Chemical Change (in the context of matter).
- Saturated vs. Unsaturated Solutions.

#### 2. The Flowchart Challenge:

Draw a detailed flowchart showing the classification of matter. Start from "Matter" and branch out into Pure Substances (Elements/Compounds) and Mixtures (Homogeneous/Heterogeneous).

#### 3. Scientific Reasoning (HOTS):

Write a one-paragraph scientific explanation for the following:

- Why do we see water droplets on the outer surface of a glass containing ice-cold water?
- Why is a solution considered a "mixture" and not a "compound"?
- Why is "health" considered a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, rather than just the absence of disease?

## □ Part 2: The "Mastery & Memory" Zone (Learning Work)

*Students should be prepared for a viva/test on these topics.*

### 4. The Elementary Table:

Memorize the names and chemical symbols of the first **30 elements** of the periodic table (Hydrogen to Calcium).

### 5. Health & Nutrition:

Learn the deficiency diseases associated with:

(a) Vitamins A, B1, C, and D.

(b) Minerals: Iron, Iodine, and Calcium.

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## 🔍 Part 3: The Element Scavenger Hunt

*To be presented on a chart paper.*

### 6. Household Classification:

Identify and locate **10 items** within your home. Classify each specimen as an element, compound, or mixture.

### 7. The "Periodic Table of My Kitchen" Project:

Construct a visual representation of your findings. For at least **5 elements** discovered (e.g., *iron* in a pan or *aluminum* foil), provide their official chemical symbols and properties.

### 8. Special Project:

(a) Select any **single** scientific principle from the preceding chapters (e.g., *the cooling sensation of topical sanitizer* or the *Tyndall Effect*).

(b) The Guest Educator Challenge: Imagine you are a guest teacher at our school. Record a 2-minute video or write a script explaining that concept in the simplest way possible.

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## Part A – Natural Resources and Their Uses

### 1. Fill in the Blanks

- Resources obtained from nature are called \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
- Coal and petroleum are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
- Water, soil, and forests are important \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
- Solar energy is a \_\_\_\_\_ source of energy.
- Cutting down trees on a large scale is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Match the Following

#### Column A

- Coal
- Solar Energy
- Afforestation
- Water Harvesting

#### Column B

- Renewable resource
- Conserving forests
- Fossil fuel
- Saving rainwater

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- Which of the following is a renewable resource?
  - Petroleum
  - Coal
  - Wind Energy
  - Natural Gas
- Which resource is essential for agriculture?
  - Soil
  - Gold
  - Iron
  - Copper
- Which fuel causes the least pollution?
  - Coal
  - LPG
  - Diesel
  - Wood
- “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle” helps in:
  - Wasting resources
  - Conserving resources
  - Increasing pollution
  - None of these

### 7. Short Answer type Questions

- What are natural resources?
- Why should we conserve water?
- Mention any three uses of forests.
- What is rainwater harvesting?
- Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.

### 8. Long Answer type Questions

- (a) Explain the importance of natural resources in our daily life.
- (b) Describe different methods to conserve natural resources.
- (c) Write a note on the harmful effects of deforestation.

### 9. Activity Work: Resource Survey

Observe your home for one week and record:

Water usage

Electricity usage

Ways to save resources

Day	Water Saved	Electricity Saved	Method Used
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Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

### Part B – Reshaping India’s Political Map

#### 10. Fill in the Blanks

- (a) India became independent in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The process of forming states on linguistic basis began in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The first state created on a linguistic basis was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The capital of India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Telangana became a separate state in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 11. Match the Following

##### Column A

- 1. Andhra Pradesh
- 2. Telangana
- 3. Delhi
- 4. State Reorganization

##### Column B

- a. 2014
- b. Linguistic state
- c. National Capital Territory
- d. Change in political boundaries

#### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

12. Which commission was formed to reorganize states?

- a) Planning Commission
- b) Election Commission
- c) States Reorganization Commission
- d) Finance Commission

13. Which state was divided to create Telangana?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Tamil Nadu

14. The main basis for state reorganization in India was:

- a) Religion
- b) Language
- c) Climate
- d) Population

15. How many states are there in India at present?

- a) 25
- b) 26
- c) 28
- d) 29

**16 . Short Answer type Questions**

- (a) What is meant by political map?
- (b) Why were Indian states reorganized?
- (c) Name any four neighboring countries of India.
- (d) What is a Union Territory?
- (e) Write two differences between a state and a Union Territory.

**17. Long Answer type Questions**

- (a) Explain the reorganization of Indian states after independence.
- (b) Discuss the importance of linguistic states in India.
- (c) Describe the major changes in India's political map since 1947.

**Part C – Map Work**

**18. On an outline map of India:**

- (a) Mark all 28 states and their capitals.
- (b) Mark all Union Territories.
- (c) Shade the following:
  - (i) Coal producing states
  - (ii) Major forest regions
  - (iii) River Ganga and River Brahmaputra

**Note:** Collect information about your state, including its culture, language, traditions, food, and famous places. Write in minimum of 2500 words.

**PUNJABI**

**Learning-Work:-**

ਪਾਠ:-1 ਮੇਰਾ -ਦੇਸ਼

ਪਾਠ:-2 ਪਤੰਗਬਾਜ਼ੀ

ਪਾਠ:-3 ਅਖਬਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ

#ਵਿਆਕਰਨ:- ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੋ, ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੋ, ਲੇਖ, ਪੱਤਰ

**\*Writing-work:-**

1:-ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖੋ।

2:-ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਾਜ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਕਲਚਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਕਰੋ।

3:-ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਘੁੰਮਣ ਗਏ ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਨੋਟ:-ਲਿਖਾਈ ਸਾਫ਼ ਅਤੇ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

# COMPUTER

Dear Students,

You are required to prepare **two informative charts** neatly and creatively. Use colourful headings, diagrams, and examples to make your work attractive and easy to understand.

## Chart 1: Computer Networks

✓ **Include the following topics:**

- Definition of a Computer Network
- Types of Networks:
  - LAN (Local Area Network)
  - MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
  - WAN (Wide Area Network)
- Advantages of Computer Networks
- Components of a Network
- Uses of Computer Networks in Daily Life

❖ **Instructions for Decoration:**

Draw neat diagrams of different network types and add suitable pictures/icons related to networking.

## Chart 2: MS Access – Forms and Reports

✓ **Include the following topics:**

- Introduction to MS Access
- Define all Data Types with suitable examples
- What are Forms in MS Access?
- Uses of Forms
- What are Reports in MS Access?
- Uses of Reports
- Difference between Forms and Reports
- Steps to Create Forms and Reports

❖ **Instructions for Decoration:**

Add screenshots, diagrams, or creative illustrations related to databases and MS Access.

**Write an essay on the importance of Yoga in your life, mentioning some yoga asanas that are beneficial for physical and mental health. In the essay, share your personal experience of celebrating International Yoga Day at home with your family and explain how yoga positively influenced your mind and body.**