SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA
Class – 8th (Assignment)
Date – 01.09.2025

Instructions:

Dear Students,
  We are sending you Homework. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to your Subject Teacher.

Subject - English

Q.1 How did the woman know the narrator? What impression did the narrator gather of the woman when he met her?   (3Marks)

Ans. The woman had read one of his books and had written to him about it. She wanted to meet him..
She was not so young as he expected and in appearance quite imposing rather than attractive. She was in fact a woman of forty. She was a very talkative woman.

Q.2. The story 'The Luncheon' is full of humour. Discuss.   (4Marks)

Ans. The story 'The Luncheon' presents an amusing situation where a woman asserts repeatedly as many as fourteen times- one single idea in a variety of words that she hardly eats anything for luncheon. The reader is left wondering, how a woman despite eating salmon, caviare, asparagus and giving her a heavy luncheon finishing touch with coffee and ice-cream and a tempting large peach can be shamefaced as to say that she does not eat anything for luncheon. The humour in the story becomes all the more acute when she repeatedly scolds the narrator for eating a mutton chop, which in her opinion is heavy food. Her parting advice to her host 'Follow my example and never eat more than one thing for luncheon' sounds equally amusing.

Q.3 Briefly explain the answers the king got to his three questions. Making these answers your base, comment on the importance of the present moment in our life.   (4Marks)

Ans. Now is the right time to do every action.
     The most important person is with whom we are at the moment.
      To do good to others is the most important thing to do.
The present moment is important in our life because no one knows what is going to happen in future. So our present deeds are the base of coming life.

Q.4   My grandmother was a genius. Explain.   (2Marks)

   Ans. My grandmother was a genius because she could climb trees, spreading or high. She was a God gifted lady having this talent from her childhood.

विषय - हिंदी

प्रश्न 1.'गाँधी जी केवल उपदेशक नहीं थे कर्मयोगी थे।' अपने विचार लिखिए ।(2अंक)

उत्तर: गांधी जी अच्छे काम करने का सिर्फ उपदेश ही नहीं दिया करते थे, बल्कि उस काम को पहले वे स्वयं करते थे। वे प्रत्येक कार्य को स्वयं करके समाज में एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते थे। वे परोपकार, अहिंसा, सत्यवादिता, स्वदेश-प्रेम की केवल कोरी बातें ही नहीं करते थे, बल्कि वे स्वयं अपनाते थे और कर्म करने में विश्वास बनाए रखने वाले थे। गांधीजी ने केवल बातों से ही नहीं, बल्कि अपने आचरण से भी कर्मयोग का मार्ग दिखाया। उन्होंने अपनी बातों को अपने जीवन से सिद्ध किया और भारतीयों को सत्य और अहिंसा का पालन करने का संदेश दिया।

प्रश्न 2 . छोटी बहन को संगीत-शिक्षा जारी रखने की सलाह देते हुए पत्र।(5 अंक)

कमरा नंबर 333,
महारानी छात्रावास,
पिलानी,
राजस्थान-333031

01 सितंबर, 2025

प्रिय दिव्यांशा,

सदा प्रसन्न रहो।कल ही माता जी का पत्र मिला।यह जानकर दुख हुआ कि तुमने गुरु जी से संगीत सीखना छोड़ दिया है।मैं जानता हूँ कि 'सा रे गा मा लिटिल चैंप्स' प्रतियोगिता में तुम्हारा चयन नहीं हुआ, इसलिए तुम निराश हो।जीवन की असफलताएँ उन पत्थरों के समान होती हैं, जिन्हें एकत्रित कर हम उनसे सफलता के भवन की सुदृढ़ नींव रख सकते हैं।पत्थरों से ठोकर खाकर पत्थरों को ही दोष देना मूर्खता है।

मेरी प्यारी बहना, तुम्हारे स्वर में मधु की मिठास है, देवी सरस्वती की कृपा है।बस अभ्यास, परिश्रम और लगन की आवश्यकता है।मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि एक दिन हमारी दिव्यांशा संगीत-जगत का जगमगाता सितारा बनेगी। सबकी शुभकामनाएँ और बड़े भाई का शुभाशीष तुम्हारे साथ हैं।मेरा पत्र मिलते ही अपनी संगीत शिक्षा फिर से शुरू कर दो।सौभाग्य से तुम्हें पंडित रामनाथ जी जैसे महान गुरु से सीखने का सुअवसर प्राप्त हुआ है।

पूज्य माँ-पिता जी को मेरा सादर प्रणाम कहना।तुम्हारे पत्र की प्रतीक्षा रहेगी।

स्नेहाशीष सहित,
तुम्हारा भाई,
शैलेश।

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਪ੍ਰ . ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।(8)

1. ਉਹ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਗਲੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਭਾਗੋ ਨਹੀਂ ਖਲੀ–: ਇਹ ਅਖਾਣ ਕਿਸੇ ਨਿਕੰਮੇ, ਵਿਹਲੇ ਤੇ ਹਰ ਥਾਂ ਦਿਸਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੰਦੇ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

2. ਉਲਟੀ ਵਾੜ ਖੇਤ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਏ–: ਜਦੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦੇਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਅਖਾਣ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ।

3. ਉਲਟਾ ਚੋਰ ਕੋਤਵਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਡਾਂਟੇ–: ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਕਸੂਰਵਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਆਪ ਹੋਵੇ ਪਰ ਉਲਟਾ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਡਾਂਟੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਅਖਾਣ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

4. ਉਠ ਦੇ ਗਲ਼ ਟੱਲੀ–: ਇਹ ਅਖਾਣ ਬੇਜੋੜ ਵਿਆਹ ਜਾਂ ਅਢੁਕਵੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

5. ਉੱਚੀ ਦੁਕਾਨ ਫਿਕਾ ਪਕਵਾਨ–: ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਪਰ ਪੱਲੇ ਕੁਝ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਅਖਾਣ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

6. ਆਪ ਕੁਚੱਜੀ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਸ਼–: ਇਹ ਅਖਾਣ ਉਦੋਂ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਆਉਣਾ ਤੇ ਦੋਸ਼ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

7. ਆਪਣੀ ਗਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੱਤਾ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੇਰ–: ਆਪਣੀ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਫੜਾ ਮਾਰਨੀਆਂ।

8. ਆਪ ਕਾਜ ਮਹਾਂ ਕਾਜ–: ਇਹ ਅਖਾਣ ਉਦੋਂ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਤਸੱਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ।

Subject - Mathematics

Q1. Evaluate: $\sqrt[3]{27} + \sqrt[3]{0.008} + \sqrt[3]{0.000064}$ (2marks)

Hint: Find all three's cube root differently then add all the cube roots values

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

$\sqrt[3]{0.008} = .2$

$\sqrt[3]{0.000064} = .04$

Q2. Evaluate: $\sqrt[3]{343} + \sqrt[3]{0.027} + \sqrt[3]{0.000008}$ (2marks)

Q3. If $4x - 3y = 5$ and $xy = 2$, find $16x^2 + 9y^2$ (3 marks)

Sol: $4x - 3y = 5$

Squaring both sides
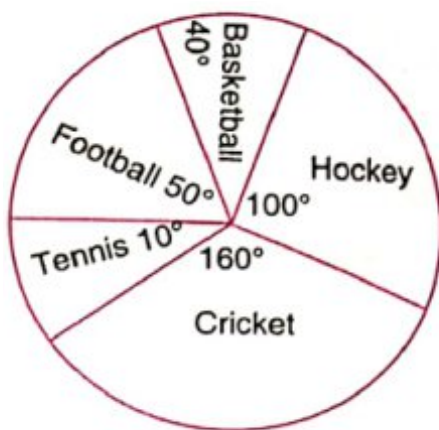
$16x^2 + 9y^2 - 24xy = 25$

$16x^2 + 9y^2 - 24 \times 2 = 25$

$16x^2 + 9y^2 = 25 + 48$

$16x^2 + 9y^2 = 73$

Q4. If $6x + 5y = 20$ and $xy = 8,$ find $36x^2 + 25y^2$ (3 marks)

Q5. Now a day sports is a part of education so, each school spend some amount on sports. The given pie chart represents the amount spent on different sports by a school administration in a year. If the total money spent on football is Rs 5000 based on this information answer the following questions.
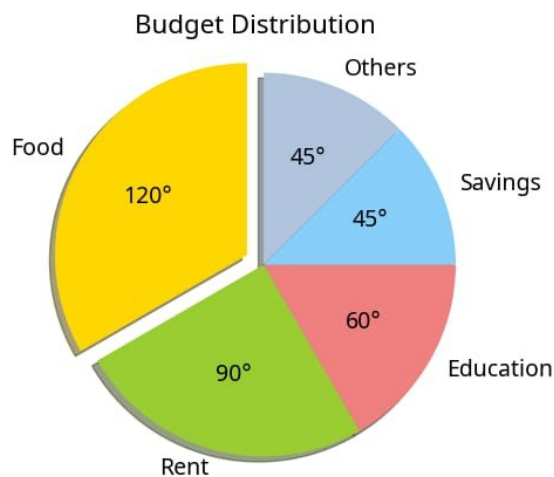

(i)   What is the amount spent on sports? (1mark)
(ii) What is the amount spent on Hockey? (1 mark)
(iii) What is the amount spent on cricket and football together? (2 marks)

Or

What is the amount spent on tennis and cricket together?

Q6. Mr. Sharma works in a private company and earns ₹60,000 every month. He believes in planning his expenses wisely so that his family's needs are fulfilled and some money is saved for the future. He spends money on food, rent, education of his children, and keeps some amount aside as savings. The remaining is used for other expenses like electricity, clothes, and transport. To manage this systematically, he represented his expenses in the form of a pie chart.

Budget Distribution

(i)   How much money is spent on food? (1mark)
(ii) How much money is spent on education? (1mark)

III) What is the difference between expenditure on food and rent? (2marks)

Or
How much money is spent on education and others together?

Subject - Science

1. Give reasons for the following statements-

(a) 'Snow shoes' are more effective than ordinary shoes for walking on snow.

Answer: Snowshoes are more effective than ordinary shoes for walking on snow, because the snow shoes are comparatively broader than the ordinary shoes. As we know that pressure is inversely proportional to the surface area which means that if the area increases then pressure will decrease. So, the body weight will be distributed over a larger surface area of snow shoes and helps to walk effectively on snow.

(b) Porters place a large round piece of cloth on their heads when they carry heavy loads.

Answer: Porters place a large round piece of cloth on their heads when they carry heavy loads because by doing this, they increase the area of contact of the load with their heads and as we know that the pressure is inversely proportional to surface area so the pressure on their heads gets reduced.

(c) A sharp knife cuts vegetables and fruits more effectively than a blunt knife.

Answer: As the area of the sharp knife is less than that of the blunt knife thereby it increases the pressure while cutting vegetables and fruits, because pressure is inversely proportional to the area. So, a sharp knife cuts vegetables and fruits more effectively than a blunt knife.

(d) School bags are provided with wide straps to carry them.

Answer: School bags are provided with wide straps to carry them, because as we know that the pressure is inversely proportional to the contact area that is if the contact area increases pressure decreases. So wide straps will distribute the weight of the box over a larger area thereby decreasing pressure on our Shoulders.

(e) It is much easier to burst an inflated balloon with a needle than (directly) with the finger.

Answer: As needle has a smaller surface area than the finger, so the force applied by needle at almost a single point leading to a much larger pressure on the balloon. So, it is easier to burst an inflated balloon with needle than finger.

(f) Mountaineers may suffer from nose bleeding at high altitudes.

Answer: Atmospheric pressure on our body is balanced by our blood pressure. At Higher altitudes the air pressure/Atmospheric pressure reduces and it becomes lower than our blood pressure so delicate blood vessels in our nose burst sometimes resulting in the nose bleeding.

(g) Airplanes have pressurised cabins for passenger safety while flying high in the atmosphere.

Answer: As we know that at high altitudes, the atmospheric pressure decreases, so the low pressure can be highly uncomfortable for travellers. Due to this pressure in the aircraft cabin is increased to a sufficient value so as to safeguard the passengers.

Subject - Social Science

Q1. Explain any three causes of rebellion of farmers against the East India company.

A: . Land revenue settlements and their administration.

. Economic exploitation especially of the rural masses.

. Long standing loans and in debtedness.

. Eviction of peasants from misery of landless labourers.

Q2. Explain how the revolt of 1857 spread in different parts of India. 3 marks .A: . Revolt was led by Nana Sahib in Kanpur Tantia tope in Bithul by Begum Hazrat Mahal in Awadh.

. Rani Lakshmi Bai let the revolt in Central India.

. The revolt also spread to Braille Agra Banaras and other places.

Q3. Explain the significance of the preamble in the Indian Constitution.3 marks

A: . It contains the political philosophy of the constitution.

. It contains the aims objectives and basic purposes of the constitution.

. It is called the soul of the constitution.

. The court regards it as the key to understanding the constitution.

Q4. Analyse the difference between the state list and concurrent list. 3 marks.

A: State list: . It has 66 subjects.

. The state legislature has exclusive power to make laws on the subjects.

. Under some circumstances parliament can also make laws on the subjects of the state list.

Concurrent list: . It has 47 subjects.

. Parliament as well as the state legislature may class on the subjects.

. In case of conflict Central law prevails over the state laws.