

RAINBOW INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SESSION-2024-25



HOLLIDAY HOMEWORK

Std –VIII

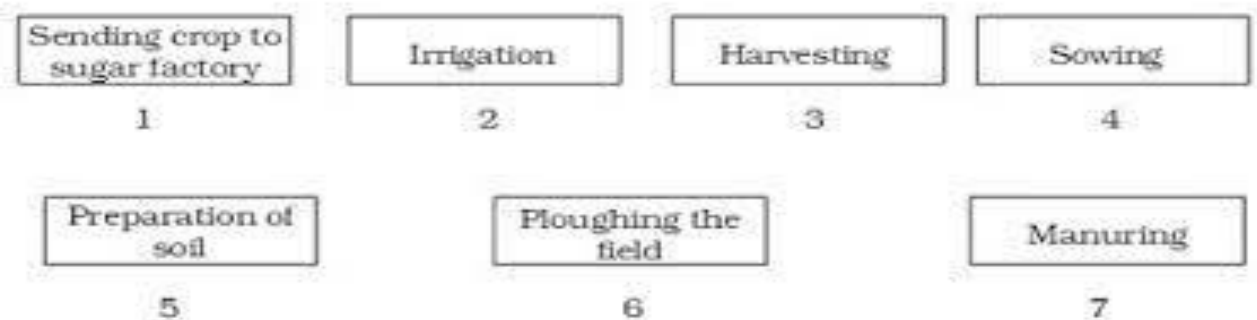
SUBJECT: SCIENCE

BIOLOGY - (Crop production and management) `

Fill in the blanks.

1. Man gets food from plant as well as _____.
2. Mustard is a _____ crop.
3. Maize is a _____ crop.
4. The first step of crop production is _____.
5. Manure is an _____ material.
6. The loosening of soil is called as _____.
7. Kharif crops are harvested at the end of _____ season.
8. Earthworm is called as _____.

Answer the following question as directed.



Arrange the above agricultural practices in correct order.

9. Why ploughing is important?
10. Write the difference between manure and fertilizer.
11. Why should we grow seeds in moist soil?
12. Why do we need to irrigate fields well before sowing seeds?
13. What are organic foods?
14. What are weeds and how do weed affect crops?
15. What is animal husbandry?
16. Why is crop rotation considered a good agricultural practice?
17. Rakesh was preparing to produce crops and was making the list of agricultural practices: irrigation, removal of weeds, storage of grains, preparation of soil, sowing, adding manure and fertilizers. Which agricultural practice is missing from the above list?
18. What precautions should be kept in mind while sowing seeds in a field?
19. Write short note on the terms: a. Storage b. Harvesting.
20. Design a concept map for basic agricultural practices.

Chemistry:(Coal and Petroleum)

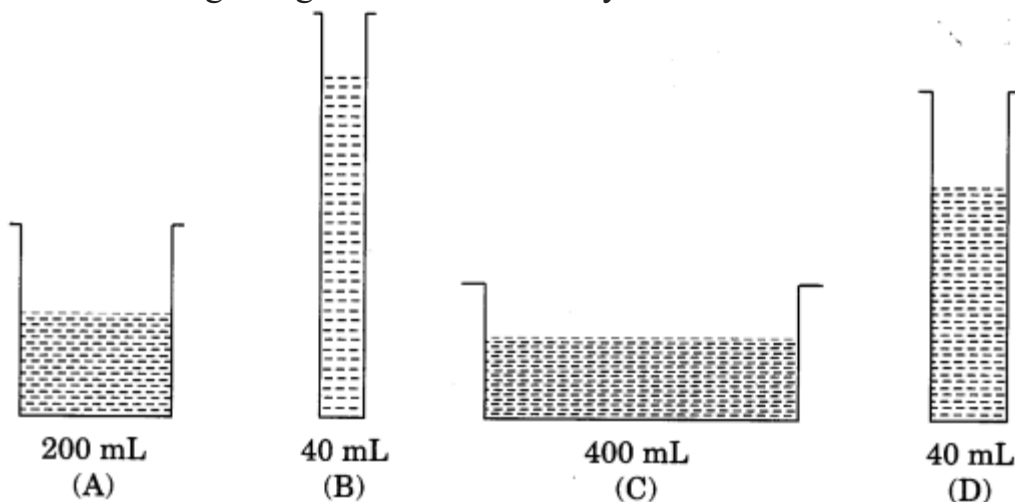
- Q1. Name some renewable sources of energy.
- Q2. Give some examples of fossil fuels
- Q3. Name the elements present in coal.
- Q4. Name the process of conversion of wood into coal.
- Q5. When the crude oil is referred to be 'sweet'?
- Q6. Name the country which is the leading producer of petroleum.
- Q7. Name the gas that occurs over petroleum in reservoirs deep inside the earth.
- Q8. What kind of pollution is caused by the burning of fossil fuels?
- Q9. Write the full form of LPG.
- Q10. Which gas is produced when coal is burnt in air?
- Q11. Can we use all our natural resources forever?

- Q12. What is the purest form of carbon?
- Q13. Where and when was the first oil well drilled?
- Q14. Name the places where natural gas is found in our country
- Q15. What is fuel?
- Q16. Define fossil fuels. Give examples.
- Q17. What is coal? Write its two uses.
- Q18. Name three constituents of petroleum and write their uses also
- Q19. Explain about coal tar.
- Q20. Name two products that you obtain from the destructive distillation of coal. What is the residue left in this process? Give one main use of this residue.
- Q21. Where do we get coal and how is it formed?
- Q22. Define the term 'petrochemicals'.
- Q23. What is CNG? What are its uses?
- Q24. The burning of fossil fuels causes air pollution. Explain
- Q25. Write a short note on petroleum.
- Q26. How is the energy useful to us? Explain.
- Q27. List the steps to conserve the resources.
- Q28. Differentiate between coke and coal.
- Q29. None of the fuels is clean fuel. Comment
- Q30. Can forests help reduce the pollution caused by burning of fossil fuels? How?
- Q31. What other source of energy may be used to drive vehicles?
- Q32. Radhey prefers to go to school by pooling car. On other occasions he like to opt for public transport rather than private transport. For short distances, he walks or uses bicycle.
- (a) What are the benefits of carpooling?
- (b) Which mean of transport do you think is best for short distances?
- (c) How on our end we can reduce the consumption of fossil fuels?
- (d) What values of Radhey are shown here?
- Q33. There was an essay-writing competition on 'How to Reduce your Carbon Footprint' in Satish's school. Satish enquired his best on this topic to his elders and searched internet. He got the first prize in the competition.
- (a) What do you understand by the term 'Carbon Footprint'?
- (b) Suggest ways to reduce your carbon footprint.
- (c) What values of Satish are shown here?
- Q34. Get an outline map of India. Mark the places in the map where coal, petroleum and natural gas are found. Show the places where petroleum refineries are situated.
- Q35. Find out the location of major thermal power plants in India. What could be the reasons for their being located at those places?

Physics: (Force and Pressure)

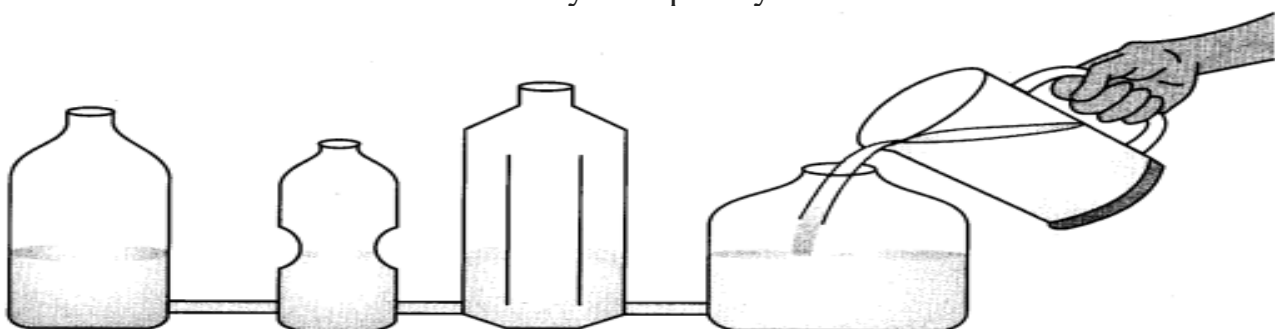
- Q1. Is it true that force acting on an object can also change its shape? Explain
- Q2. How can we change the speed and the direction of a moving body?
- Q3. Does force of gravity act on dust particles?
- Q4. Does the force of gravitation exist between two astronauts in space?
- Q5. What is a force?
- Q6. At least how many objects are needed to apply a force?
- Q7. Give one example of gravitational force.
- Q8. What do you mean by magnitude?
- Q9. What is contact force?
- Q10. What do you mean by the term atmosphere?
- Q11. Which force is responsible for downward movement of a parachutes? Will he come down with the same speed without the parachute?
- Q12. How does an applied force changes the speed of an object?

- Q13. Name the forces acting on the car sticking to an electromagnet in a Junkyard. Which one of them is larger?
- Q14. What are the effects of force on an object?
- Q15. What is force? State the difference between contact force and non-contact force.
- Q16. Define the different types of forces.
- Q17. We know that there is a huge amount of atmospheric pressure on us. But we do not experience its effect why?
- Q18. Two persons are applying forces on two opposite sides of a moving cart. The cart still moves with the same speed in the same direction. What do you infer about the magnitudes and direction of the forces applied?
- Q19. An archer shoots an arrow in the air horizontally. However, after moving some distance, the arrow falls to the ground. Name the initial force that sets the arrow in motion. Explain why the arrow ultimately falls down.
- Q20. Two rods: A and B, having same weight and equal length have different thickness. Rod A is thinner while Rod B is thicker. They are held vertically on the surface of sand. Which one of them will sink more? Why?
- Q21. It is difficult to cut cloth using a pair of scissors with blunt blades. Explain.
- Q22. Observe the figures given below carefully.



Volume of water in each vessel is shown above. Arrange them in order of decreasing pressure at the base of each vessel. Explain the reason.

- Q23. Take 4-5 plastic bottles of different shapes and sizes. Join them together with small pieces of glass or rubber tube as shown in Fig. 11.11. Keep this arrangement on a level surface. Now pour water in any one of the bottles. Note whether the bottle in which water is poured gets filled first or all the bottles get filled up simultaneously. Note the level of water in all the bottles from time to time. Try to explain your observations.



► Fig. 11.11

SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS

I. Solve the following equations and check the result:

1. $2x - 6 = 0$
2. $7x - 2 = 8 - x$
3. $8 - 2x = 5 - 4x$
4. $4 + 3x = 2 - 2x$
5. $2(x - 1) + 2(3x - 1) = 0$
6. $4(x - 1) - (2x - 5) = 4$
7. $2x - 23 = 34 - x$
8. $2y - 13 - y - 24 = 1$
9. $x - 29 + 13 = x - 2x - 13$
10. $2x - 13 - 2x - 25 = 13$
11. $2x - 187 + 3x = 2$
12. $2x - 35 + x + 34 = 4x + 14$
13. Ten added to thrice a whole number gives 40. Find the number.
14. Four-fifths of a number is greater than three-fourths of a number by 8. Find the number.
15. The sum of two consecutive multiples of 4 is 60. Find the number.
16. Find and remember all the squares from 1 to 30.
17. Find and remember all the cubes from 1 to 15.
18. Remember all the properties of Square. Rectangle. Parallelogram, Rhombus and Trapezium.

SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Revise all chapters done so far.
2. Prepare a model and report. Depletion of Resources.
3. Write and learn the glossary of the following lessons
History – Lesson 1
Social and Political science – Lesson -1
4. How did James's mill view India?
5. Describe the key features of the Indian constitution.

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

1. Write the summary of the story "The Best Christmas Present In The World".
2. Write a compare and contrast essay on- Medicines vs Natural Remedies.
(Word limit 200 words). Paste pictures related to the topic.
3. Fill the blanks with correct form of the verb –
 - a. He _____ (want) to become a pilot.
 - b. Raju _____ (go) to market yesterday.
 - c. Rain _____ (be) the important source of water.
 - d. She _____ (has) her breakfast. Then she _____ (leave) for the college.
 - e. They _____ (catch) the thieves very bravely.
 - f. It has just _____ (rain).
4. Determine which type of verb is the underlined word-
 - a. The strong winds blew down the old tree.
 - b. Kayle is a bright student.
 - c. Nelson has built a huge castle in the sand.

- d. Mathematics is John's favourite subject.
- e. The committee debates these questions carefully.
- f. There were fifteen candies in that blue bag.

5. Mention which tense the sentences are in-

- a. They are dancing well.
- b. The twilight was creeping up over the garden.
- c. We will never hear his fine voice again.
- d. I have just had my lunch.
- e. The girl has been plucking flowers in the garden.
- f. The rainbow had disappeared.
- g. Yesterday Alia had been reading the newspaper since 7 a.m.
- h. Sobins will be receiving you at the airport.
- i. Sarika will have prepared dinner by the time we reach home.
- j. Mahi will not have been learning her poems since morning that day.

SUBJECT: HINDI

1. सारे गाँव में बदलू मुझे सबसे अच्छा आदमी लगता था क्योंकि वह मुझे सुंदर-सुंदर लाख की गोलियाँ बनाकर देता था। मुझे अपने मामा के गाँव जाने का सबसे बड़ा चाव यही था कि जब मैं वहाँ से लौटता था तो मेरे पास ढेर सारी गोलियाँ होतीं, रंग-बिरंगी गोलियाँ जो किसी भी बच्चे का मन मोह लें।

प्रश्न 1. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के पाठ का नाम और लेखक का नाम लिखिए।

- (क) गद्यांश के पाठ का नाम- बस की यात्रा, लेखक का नाम- हरिशंकर परसाई।
- (ख) गद्यांश के पाठ का नाम- ध्वनि, लेखक- सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'।
- (ग) गद्यांश के पाठ का नाम- भगवान के डाकिए, लेखक- रामधारी सिंह दिनकर।
- (घ) गद्यांश के पाठ का नाम- लाख की चूड़ियाँ, लेखक- कामतानाथ।

प्रश्न 2. बदलू किसे अच्छा लगता था?

- (क) गाँव के लोगों को
- (ख) जमींदारों को
- (ग) लेखक को
- (घ) बच्चों को

प्रश्न 3. बदलू किसे सुंदर-सुंदर लाख की गोलियाँ बनाकर देता था?

- (क) बच्चों को
- (ख) बेटों को
- (ग) गाँव वालों को
- (घ) लेखक को

2. वैसे तो मेरे मामा के गाँव का होने के कारण मुझे बदलू को 'बदलू मामा' कहना चाहिए था परंतु मैं उसे 'बदलू मामा' न कहकर 'बदलू काका' कहा करता था जैसा कि गाँव के सभी बच्चे उसे कहा करते थे। बदलू का मकान कुछ ऊँचे पर बना था। मकान के सामने बड़ा-सा सहन था जिसमें एक पुराना नीम का वृक्ष लगा था। उसी के नीचे बैठकर बदलू अपना काम किया करता था। बगल में भट्टी दहकती रहती जिसमें वह लाख पिघलाया करता। सामने एक लकड़ी की चौखट पड़ी रहती जिस पर लाख के मुलायम होने पर वह उसे सलाख के समान पतला करके चूड़ी का आकार देता। पास में चार-छह विभिन्न आकार की बेलननुमा मुँगेरियाँ रखी रहतीं जो आगे से कुछ पतली और पीछे से मोटी होतीं। लाख की चूड़ी का आकार देकर वह उन्हें मुँगेरियों पर चढ़ाकर गोल और चिकना बनाता और तब एक-एक कर पूरे हाथ की चूड़ियाँ बना चुकने के पश्चात् वह उन पर रंग करता।

प्रश्न 1. लेखक बदलू को 'बदलू काका' क्यों कहता था?

(क) क्योंकि गांव के सारे बच्चे बदलू को 'बदलू काका' ही कहते थे।

(ख) क्योंकि वह लेखक का चाचा था।

(ग) क्योंकि वह गाँव वालों को अच्छा लगता था।

(घ) क्योंकि वह बदलू काका नाम सुनकर खुश होता था

प्रश्न 2. बदलू कहाँ बैठकर अपना काम करता था?

(क) जामुन के वृक्ष के नीचे

(ख) खेतों में

(ग) गाँव के चौराहे पर

(घ) नीम के वृक्ष के नीचे

प्रश्न 3. बदलू दहकती भट्टी में क्या पिघलाया करता था?

(क) लोहा को

(ख) सोना को

(ग) लाख को

(घ) कोयले को

प्रश्न 4. बदलू चूड़ियों को आकार देने के लिए किसका प्रयोग करता था?

(क) बेलन का

(ख) ग्लास का

(ग) मोम का

(घ) बेलननुमा मुँगरियाँ का

3. बदलू यह कार्य सदा ही एक मचिये पर बैठकर किया करता था जो बहुत ही पुरानी थी। बगल में ही उसका हुक्का रखा रहता जिसे वह बीच-बीच में पीता रहता। गाँव में मेरा दोपहर का समय अधिकतर बदलू के पास बीतता। वह मुझे 'लला' कहा करता और मेरे पहुँचते ही मेरे लिए तुरंत एक मचिया मँगा देता। मैं घंटों बैठे-बैठे उसे इस प्रकार चूड़ियाँ बनाते देखता रहता। लगभग रोज ही वह चार-छह जोड़े चूड़ियाँ बनाता। पूरा जोड़ा बना लेने पर वह उसे बेलन पर चढ़ाकर कुछ क्षण चुपचाप देखता रहता मानो वह बेलन न होकर किसी नव-वधू की कलाई हो।

प्रश्न 1. बदलू मचिये पर बैठकर क्या करता था?

(क) पानी पीता था

(ख) हुक्का पीता रहता था

(ग) जूते बनाता रहता था

(घ) चूड़ियाँ बनाता रहता।

प्रश्न 2. बदलू किसे लला कहकर बोलता था ?

(क) लोगों को

(ख) बेटों को

(ग) लेखक को

(घ) बच्चों को

प्रश्न 3. बदलू लेखक को बैठने के लिए क्या देता था ?

(क) कुर्सी

(ख) मचिया

(ग) खाट

(घ) बेंच

प्रश्न 4. बदलू रोज कितनी चूड़ियाँ बनाता था ?

(क) पाँच-छह जोड़े

(ख) चार जोड़े

(ग) चार-छह जोड़े

(घ) चार-तीन जोड़े

4. बदलू मनहार था। चूड़ियाँ बनाना उसका पैतृक पेशा था और वास्तव में वह बहुत ही सुंदर चूड़ियाँ बनाता था। उसकी बनाई हुई चूड़ियों की खपत भी बहुत थी। उस गाँव में तो सभी स्त्रियाँ उसकी बनाई हुई चूड़ियाँ पहनती ही थी आस-पास के गाँवों के लोग भी उससे चूड़ियाँ ले जाते थे। परंतु वह कभी भी चूड़ियों को पैसों से बेचता न था। उसका अभी तक वस्तु-विनिमय का तरीका था और लोग अनाज के बदले उससे चूड़ियाँ ले जाते थे। बदलू स्वभाव से बहुत सीधा था। मैंने कभी भी उसे किसी से झगड़ते नहीं देखा। हाँ, शादी-विवाह के अवसरों पर वह अवश्य जिद्द पकड़ जाता था। जीवन भर चाहे कोई उससे मुफ्त चूड़ियाँ ले जाए परंतु विवाह के अवसर पर वह सारी कसर निकाल लेता था। आखिर सुहाग के जोड़े का महत्त्व ही और होता है।

प्रश्न 1. बदलू क्या था?

(क) मनहार

(ख) लोहार

(ग) किसान

(घ) सुनार

प्रश्न 2. बदलू का पैतृक पेशा क्या था ?

(क) खेती करना

(ख) कांच की चूड़ियाँ बनाना

(ग) लाख की चूड़ियाँ बनाना

(घ) सब्जी बेचना

प्रश्न 3. बदलू चूड़ियाँ कैसे बेचता था?

(क) अनाज लेकर

(ख) पैसे लेकर

(ग) सब्जियाँ लेकर

(घ) वस्तु लेकर

प्रश्न 4. बदलू का स्वभाव कैसा था?

(क) सीधा

(ख) रुखा

(ग) चंचल

(घ) मुडी

Very short answer. (2x8)

प्रश्न 1. 'लाख की चूड़ियाँ' पाठ निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा लिखी गई है?

प्रश्न 2. जो चूड़ियाँ बनाता है उसे क्या कहा जाता है?

प्रश्न 3. बदलू के घर के सामने किसका पेड़ था?

प्रश्न 4. रज्जो कौन थी?

प्रश्न 5. 'बेलननुमा मुँगेरियाँ' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है-

प्रश्न 6. बदलू लेखक को क्या कहकर पुकारता था?

प्रश्न 7. बदलू किसको अच्छा लगता था?

प्रश्न 8. लेखक को सुंदर-सुंदर लाख की गोलियाँ कौन बनाकर देता था?

Short answer (3x4)

प्रश्न 9. बदलू दहकती भट्टी में क्या पिघलाया करता था?

प्रश्न 18. बेलन पर चढ़ी चूड़ियाँ बदलू को कैसी लगती थी?

प्रश्न 19. पिता की बदली होने का लेखक पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

प्रश्न 20. बदलू ने कितने पैसे मिलने पर भी विवाह का जोड़ा नहीं बेचा

SUBJECT: ODIA

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୧- ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ ଦେଶ ହେଉଛି ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ାର ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀ । ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୭୭୭ରେ ସେଇ ଦେଶରେ ପ୍ରଥମ କରି ଏହା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଏହାର ଆରମ୍ଭ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ନାନା ପ୍ରକାର କାହାଣୀ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଅଛି । କେତେକ କହନ୍ତି, ସେତେବେଳେ ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ ର ଅଲିମ୍ପସ ନାମକ ପାହାଡ଼ ଉପରେ ଗ୍ରୀକ୍ ମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଦେବତା ‘ଜିଉସ୍’ ପୂଜା ପାଉଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କୁ ଭକ୍ତି ଓ ସମ୍ମାନ ଜଣାଇବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତି ଚାରିବର୍ଷରେ ଥରେ ଲେଖାଏଁ ସେଠାରେ ଏକ ବିରାଟ ମେଳାର ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା । ଏହି ମେଳାରେ ଯୋଗଦେଉଥିବା ଯୁବକମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଏହା ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ନାମରେ ପରିଚିତ ଥିଲା । ଆଉ କେହିକେହି କହନ୍ତି, ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ ର ଆଲଫିଅସ୍ ନଦୀ କୂଳରେ ଥିବା ‘ଅଲିମ୍ପିଆ’ ନାମକ ଏକ ବିରାଟ ପଡ଼ିଆରେ ଏହି କ୍ରୀଡ଼ାର ଆୟୋଜନ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଏହା ପାଞ୍ଚଦିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାଲୁଥିଲା । ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରୀକ୍ ଦେବତା ‘ଜିଉସ୍’ଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମାନାର୍ଥେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେଉଥିଲା । ଅଲିମ୍ପିଆ ପଡ଼ିଆରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେଉଥିବାରୁ ଏହାର ନାମ ଥିଲା ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀ :

- (କ) କେଉଁ ଦେଶ ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ାର ଜନ୍ମସ୍ଥଳୀ ଭାବେ ପରିଚିତ ?
- (ଖ) ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ ଦେଶର କେଉଁ ଦେବତାଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ମେଳା ଆୟୋଜିତ ହେଉଥିଲା ?
- (ଗ) ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ାର ଏପରି ନାମକରଣ କାହିଁକି କରାଯାଇଛି ?
- (ଘ) କେତେ ବର୍ଷରେ ଥରେ ଲେଖାଏଁ ଏହି ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ଆୟୋଜିତ ହୁଏ ?
- (ଙ) ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ କେତେ ମସିହାରେ ଗ୍ରୀସ୍ ଦେଶରେ ଏହି ଅଲିମ୍ପିକ୍ କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୨- ଆସନ୍ତା ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମଋତୁରେ ତୁମେ ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରିଛ, ତାହା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରି ବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୩- ବୃକ୍ଷ ମାହାତ୍ମ୍ୟ ପାଠଟିରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଖାତା ରେ ଲେଖ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୪ – ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ବହିର ଭାଷା ପରିଚୟ ପାଠଟିର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୧ ଓ ୨ ର ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୫- ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ବହିର ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନଂ ୨୨ (ଫଳା) ଓ ୨୪ (ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଯୁକ୍ତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଖାତା ରେ ଲେଖ ।