

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BURHANPUR
HOLIDAY HOME WORK (SUMMER VACATION)-2023-24
CLASS: -VIII
SUBJECT: - MATHEMATICS

1. Activity: Draw Mind Maps of Chapter 01 to 13 in A4 sheets.

You may refer to the following link for the Mind Maps:

Link : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Qit9VJquwLsiaIPirnd1Wd8ch5oj4Vin/view?usp=sharing>

2. Solve the following Questions:

1.	Using appropriate properties find: (i) $\frac{-19}{29} \times \frac{29}{-19}$ (ii) $-\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{6}$
2.	Write additive inverse of each of the following: (i) $\frac{3}{8}$ (ii) $\frac{-3}{7}$
3.	Write multiplicative inverse of each of the following: (i) $\frac{-13}{17}$ (ii) $\frac{-5}{8} \times \frac{-3}{7}$
4.	Multiply $6/13$ by the reciprocal of $-7/16$
5.	Find : $\frac{3}{7} + \left(\frac{-6}{11}\right) + \frac{8}{21} + \frac{5}{22}$
6.	Find : $\frac{-4}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{15}{16} \times \left(\frac{-14}{9}\right)$
7.	Solve the following equations. 1. $x - 2 = 7$ (2) $7x - 9 = 16$ (3) $x = \frac{4}{5}(x + 10)$
8.	Two numbers are in the ration 5:3. If they differ by 18, what are the numbers?
9.	The present age of Sahil's mother is three times the present age of Sahil. After 5 years their ages will add to 66 years. Find their present ages.
10.	One of the two digits of a two-digit number is three times the other digit. If you interchange the digits of this two-digit number and add the resulting number to the original number, you get 88. What is the original number?

KENDRIYA VIDHYALAYA BURHANPUR
SUBJECT –SCIENCE
CLASS- VIII (A+B) SUMMER VACATION ASSIGNMENT 2023-24

UNIT-1 CROPPRODUCTION AND MANAGERMENT

Question-1 CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION :-

1. The branch of science that deals with growing plants and raising livestock for human use is-
(a) agriculture (b) horticulture (c) pisciculture (d) animal husbandry
2. Products obtained from the crops are called-
(a) yield (b) produce (c) crop (d) fertilisers
3. The practice of growing two or more dissimilar crops in the same field one after another is-
(a) crop rotation (b) tilling (c) plantation (d) weeding
4. The unwanted plants that grow along with the crops are called-
(a) fertilisers (b) manure (c) weeds (d) kharif crops
5. The ideal months for harvesting kharif crop are-
(a) June/July (b) August/September (c) September/October (d) November/December
6. Which of the following is an example of rabi crop-
(a) Potato (b) Onion (c) Jute (d) Pulses
7. The method of loosening the soil is called-
(a) harvesting (b) ploughing (c) levelling (d) threshing
8. Levelling of soil helps to prevent-
(a) soil erosion (b) cultivation (c) sowing (d) drought
9. Which of the following is not a kharif crop-
(a) Paddy (b) Maize (c) Groundnut (d) Peas
10. Which of the following are agricultural implements-
(a) Seed drills (b) Silos (c) Harrow (d) All of these
11. The process of beating out grains from the harvested wheat crop is called-
(a) beating (b) crushing (c) threshing (d) harvesting
12. Watering the crops is called-
(a) sowing (b) manuring (c) tilling (d) irrigation
13. Which of the following is not provided to the soil by a chemical fertiliser-
(a) Nitrogen (b) Humus (c) Potassium (d) Phosphorus
14. The chemical substances rich in nutrients are called-
(a) fertilisers (b) weedicides (c) pesticides (d) herbicides

15. Compost is basically a-

(a) manure (b) fertiliser (c) pesticide (d) weedicide

16. Which of the following is an important factor for the growth of crops-

(a) Temperature (b) Humidity (c) Rainfall (d) All of the above

17. Which of the following is generally used for making compost-

(a) Metals (b) Paper (c) Plastics (d) Organic plant waste

18. Rabi crops are sown in-

(a) March, April (b) May, June (c) October, November (d) Any time

19. Seed drill is used to-

(a) sow the seeds (b) remove the weeds (c) remove the pest (d) mix manure in the soil

20. Separating grains from chaff is called-

(a) sowing (b) threshing (c) tilling (d) harvesting

QUESTION-2 FILL IN BLANKS OF THE FOLLOWING :-

1.Plants of one kind grown at a one place on a large scale is called

2..... is a simple tool used for removing weeds and for loosening the soil

3.Propagation of ginger is usually done using

4..... improves the texture of the soil

5.Condition necessary to grow maize is

6.A common weed that grow among the crops is

7..... is the process of cutting and gathering the ripened crop.

8..... crops are sown in winter season.

9.Kharif crops are sown in season.

10.Products obtained from the crops are called

11.The process of removing weeds is called

12..... is the practice of growing two or more dissimilar crops in the same piece of land.

13.Separation of grain from chaff with the aid of wind is called

14.Leguminous plants fix in the soil.

15.Cod liver oil is rich in

16.The same kind of plants grown and cultivated at one place on a large scale is called

17.Ploughing is done by a

18.Hoe is a simple tool which is used for removing

19.Continuous growing of crops makes the soil poorer in certain

20.Weedicide sprayer should cover his/her and with a piece of cloth during spraying of these chemical.

QUESTION-3 STATE TRUE OR FLASE:-

1. Rice is a kharif crop.
2. Jute is a rabi crop.
3. Storage of grains is not an agricultural practice.
4. Process of levelling involves breaking down the larger lumps of soil.
5. Levelling prevents soil erosion.
6. The method of loosening the soil is called weeding.
7. Putting some dried neem leaves in the drum containing grain prevents the attack by insect pests.
8. The irrigation process destroys the soil.
9. Kharif crops are grown during rainy season.
10. Peas are not rabi crops.
11. The first agricultural task is the preparation of soil.
12. Combines are used for harvesting only.
13. Loosening of soil allows the roots to breathe easily.
14. Chemicals used to control rat and insects are known as pesticides.
15. Drip irrigation system is the economical method of irrigation.
16. The tool used traditionally for sowing is a funnel-shaped tool.
17. Manure and fertilisers are used to add nutrients to the soil.
18. Loosening of the soil allows the roots to breathe easily.
19. Manures are organic matter.
20. The first agricultural task is the sowing of seed.

QUESTIO- 4 MATCH THE FOLLOWING :-

Column I	Column II
1. Sickle	(a) Goat
2. Metachlor	(b) Storage
3. Pea	(c) Fertiliser
4. Moat	(d) Pest
5. Cod liver oil	(e) Fish
6. Milk	(f) Harvest festival
7. Rat	(g) Harvesting
8. Silo	(h) Rabi crop
9. Nabanya	(i) Weedicide
10. Urea	(j) Irrigation

UNIT-2 MICROORGANISMS: FRIEND AND FOE

Question-1 CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:-

1. Fungus can be seen with a-

(a) microscope (b) telescope (c) magnifying glass (d) both (a) and (c)

2. Microorganisms that causes disease are also known as-

(a) pathogens (b) fungi (c) antigen (d) microbes

3. Pathogens are also called-

(a) germs (b) antigen (c) antibody (d) carrier.

4. Bacteria are _____ organisms-

(a) multicellular (b) unicellular (c) bicellular (d) tricellular

5. Bacilli are the bacteria that are-

(a) rod-shaped (b) comma-shaped (c) curved-shaped (d) spiral

6. Spherical-shaped bacteria are called-

(a) bacilli (b) vibrio (c) spirilla (d) cocci

7. Simple, plant-like microorganisms are called-

(a) algae (b) bacteria (c) both (a) and (b) (d) protozoa

8. Medium that transmits pathogens from an infected person to a healthy one is called-

(a) fungi (b) germs (c) carrier (d) none of these

9. Medicine that kills or stops the growth of harmful disease-causing microbes is known as-

(a) antibiotic (b) antibody (c) antigen (d) vaccine

10. The process in which sugar in the food is transformed into alcohol and carbon dioxide by using microorganisms is known as-

(a) transformation (b) beverage (c) fermentation (d) respiration

11. The fungus that is commonly used in bakery and beverage industries is-

(a) Penicillium (b) Yeast (c) Agaricus (d) Rhizopus

12. Giardia is listed under the category of-

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

13. Substance used to produce immunity against diseases in the living body is called-

(a) immune (b) vaccine (c) antibody (d) antigen

14. How much nitrogen is present in the atmosphere-

(a) 78% (b) 88% (c) 68% (d) 58%

15. Malaria is caused by which type of microbe-

(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi (c) Algae (d) Protozoa

16. Common cold is caused by which type of microbe-

(a) Bacteria (b) Virus (c) Algae (d) Fungi

17. Which of the following diseases is caused by a fungus-

(a) Cholera (b) Common cold (c) Ringworm (d) Dengue

18. Antibiotics are effective against-

(a) bacteria (b) algae (c) viruses (d) all of the above

19. Mushroom belongs to the group of-

(a) algae (b) viruses (c) fungi (d) none of these

20. Amoeba belongs to-

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

QUESTION-2 FILL IN BLANKS OF THE FOLLOWING :-

1. Bacteria, fungi, protozoa and _____ are the major four groups in which microorganisms are classified.

2. Two microorganisms which live in symbiotic association in lichens are _____ and _____

3. We use a _____ to see the microorganisms.

4. _____ are considered different from other microorganisms because they can multiply only by entering, the host organisms.

5. The gas released during the preparation of bread is _____

6. The disease caused by a protozoan and spread by an insect is _____

7. _____ are curved-shaped bacteria.

8. Saprophytes and _____ are the two main categories of fungi.

9. _____ are the threads of the multicellular fungi.

10. Yeast is a _____ fungus.

11. Protozoa are _____ in nature.

12. Flu, cough and cold are caused by _____

13. The first antibiotic discovered was _____

14. _____ are the microorganisms that help in the process of decomposition.

15. The process of formation of curd from milk is known as the _____ of milk.

16. All microorganisms are harmful.

17. Rhizobium is found in the root nodules of plants.

18. Alcohol is produced with the help of

19. is a single-celled microorganism.

20. The food material which is preserved by pasteurisation is

QUESTION-3 STATE TRUE OR FALSE :-

1. Microbiology is the science of study of microbes.

2. All the microorganisms are harmful.
3. An instrument called microscope is required to see the microorganisms.
4. Bacteria have an organised nucleus.
5. Microorganisms are found in large number around us.
6. Viruses are the most useful microbes.
7. Anabaena is listed in the category of algae.
8. Algae tend to develop on wet surfaces.
9. Amoebic dysentery is caused by algae.
10. A fungi is used in the production of alcohol.
11. Jellies, jams and squashes are preserved by adding vinegar to them.
12. Salt is used as a food preservative.
13. Oxygen alone constitutes 78% of air.
14. Mushroom is a fungus.
15. Oxygen and nitrogen make up 78% of the air.
16. All microbes are disease-causing.
17. Virus can only multiply in living cells.
18. Foot and mouth disease is a bacterial disease in animals.
19. Bacteria can be killed by the use of antibiotics.
20. Edward Jenner discovered the process of fermentation.

QUESTIO- 4 MATCH THE FOLLOWING :-

Column I	Column II
1. Lactobacillus	(a) Protozoa
2. Aspergillus	(b) Small pox vaccine
3. Spirogyra	(c) Fermentation
4. Paramecium	(d) Nitrogen fixer
5. Robert Koch	(e) Penicillin
6. Louis Pasteur	(f) Algae
7. Edward Jenner	(g) Fungi
8. Alexander Fleming	(h) Preservatives
9. Salt and sugar	(i) Bacteria
10. Blue-green algae	(j) Anthrax bacterium

UNIT-3 COAL AND PETROLEUM

QUESTION-1 Choose the correct option:-

1. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy-

- (a) Coal (b) Petroleum (c) Water (d) Natural gas

2. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy-

- (a) Water (b) Coal (c) Soil (d) Sun

3. Plastic is a-

- (a) natural material (b) man-made material (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these

4. Fossil fuels are-

- (a) coal (b) petroleum (c) natural gas (d) all of the these

5. The word 'coal' is derived from the old English term-

- (a) col (b) coke (c) coco (d) none of these

6. Which of the following is an exhaustible natural resource-

- (a) Air (b) Water (c) Sunlight (d) Forest

7. Naphthalene balls are used as-

- (a) mosquito repellent (b) moth repellent (c) snake repellent (d) bee repellent

8. Which substance is used for making candles-

- (a) Petrol (b) Paraffin wax (c) Lubricating oil (d) Kerosene

9. What should be the minimum age for the dead remains of organisms to be categorised as fossil-

- (a) 100 years (b) 1,000 years (c) 10,000 years (d) 100,000 years

10. Petroleum is also known as-

- (a) coke (b) black gold (c) tar (d) none of these

11. When coal burns in air-

- (a) carbon dioxide is formed (b) sulphur dioxide is formed
(c) carbon monoxide is formed (d) hydrogen gas is formed

12. Coal mainly contains-

- (a) hydrogen (b) oxygen (c) carbon (d) sodium

13. The product obtained by destructive distillation of coal is

- (a) coal tar (b) coke (c) coal gas (d) all of these

14. The petroleum product which is not used as fuel is-

- (a) petrol (b) kerosene (c) diesel (d) petroleum jelly

15. Main constituent of LPG is-

- (a) methane (b) butane (c) ethane (d) propane

16. A natural gas stored under high pressure is called-

- (a) CNG (b) LPG (c) KLG (d) PNP

17. Which of the following is a natural resource-

- (a) Tea (b) Cooked food (c) Air (d) Toffee

18. Which of the following places has a network of pipelines which supply CNG-

- (a) Kanpur (b) Jhansi (c) Vadodara (d) Bhopal

19. What is the full form of PCRA-

- (a) Petroleum Conservation Research Association
(b) Petroleum Consumption Research Association
(c) Petroleum Conservation Resource Association
(d) Petrochemical Consumption Research Association

20. Inexhaustible natural resources in nature are-

- (a) limited (b) unlimited (c) scarce (d) not present

QUESTION-2 FILL IN BLANKS OF THE FOLLOWING :-

1. Resources which get replenished by natural processes in a certain period of time is called

2..... is a mixture of various constituents such as lubricating oil, paraffin wax, etc.

3. All the things that are required to fulfil one's need are called

4. Anything that burns to produce energy is called a

5..... is a black-coloured hard substance that mainly contains carbon.

6. The time period taken to complete the process of carbonisation is called

7..... is the most inferior and softest form of coal.

8. The least polluting fuel for vehicle is

9. The major fossil fuels are and

10. The major component of CNG is

QUESTION-3 STATE TRUE OR FALSE :-

1. Coal is a renewable source of energy.

2. Coal is a solid fossil fuel.

3. Coke is almost a pure form of carbon.

4. CNG is more polluting than petrol.

5. 40% of electricity generation depends on coal.

6. Fossil fuels are inexhaustible natural resources.

7. Petroleum is also known as 'black gold'.

8. Kerosene is not a fossil fuel.

9. The percentage of carbon is more in coke than in coal.

10. Petroleum is an exhaustible or non-renewable energy source.

QUESTION-4 MATCH THE FOLLOWING :-

Column I	Column II
1. CNG	(a) Renewable source
2. Solar energy	(b) Black gold
3. Petroleum	(c) Non-polluting fuel
4. Anthracite	(d) Waxy material
5. Coal tar	(e) Produce more energy
6. Kerogen	(f) 98% carbon content
7. Good fuels	(g) Viscous liquid
8. Oil refinery	(h) Barauni
9. Kerosene	(i) Used in vaseline
10. Paraffin wax	(j) Fuel in lamps

**NOTE :- 1. DO COMPLETE IN YOUR FAIR NOTEBOOK OR SEPERATE COPY FOR VACATION WORK.
2. WRITE ANSWER WITH QUESTION.**

**SUBJECT TEACHER'S NAME –
MRS. PREETI GUPTA
PGT [CHEMISTRY]**

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BURHANPUR SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class – 8

Geography

- 1) Write difference between Renewable Resources and Non Renewable resources.
- 2) What is Sustainable development.
- 3) What is Resource Conservation.

Politics

- 1) Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
- 2) Write down the names of the Indian states, which share borders with the following neighboring nations:

1 Bangladesh

2 Bhutan

3 Nepal

History

- 1) Why did the British Preserve official documents ?
- 2) What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian History that James Mill offers.

केंद्रीय विद्यालय बुरहानपुर (म प्र)

ग्रीष्मकालीन गृह कार्य 2023-24

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा - अष्टम

प्रश्न १- भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत-

(क) गच्छति, पठति, धावति, अहसत्, क्रीडति।

(ख) छात्रः, सेवकः, शिक्षकः, लेखिका, क्रीडकः।

(ग) पत्रम्, मित्रम्, पुष्पम्, आम्रः, फलम्।

(घ) व्याघ्रः, भल्लूकः, गजः, कपोतः, वृषभः, सिंहः।

(ङ) पृथिवी, वसुन्धरा, धरित्री, यानम्, वसुधा।

प्रश्न २ उचित विकल्पनाम उत्तरत -

क) “ संस्कृत “ शब्दे उपसर्ग अस्ति ?

ख) अधोलिखितेषु उत्तम पुरुष पदम् नास्ति ?

ग) चतुर्थी विभक्ति कृते प्रयुक्त कारकं अस्ति ?

घ) अधिकरण कारकं कृते प्रयुक्तं विभक्ति वर्तते ?

ङ) “बालकाः पुस्तकं पठति “ वाक्ये पठति स्थाने उचितं पदम् किम् ?

प्रश्न ३ - उपसर्गाणां चयन कुरुत -

विहरति

उपहरति

परिहरति

प्रश्न ४-राजन् कि सप्तमी विभक्ति तीनों वचन-

प्रश्न ५ - खाद् धातु लृटलकार मध्यम् पुरुष तीनों वचन

प्रश्न ६ संख्यवाचकाः संस्कृत भाषायां लिखत-

60-

70-

80-

प्रश्न ७ पांचो संधि के एक - एक उदाहरण

प्रश्न ८ पांचो लकार

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Burhanpur

Summer vacation homework

Subject – Computer

- Q- 1 What is computer network ?
- Q- 2 Draw the diagram of components of computer network ?
- Q-3 Write down the difference between LAN and WAN ?
- Q-4 Paste any four picture of wireless media ?