



SAMPLE CLASS 8

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NAME : SAFAK FIROZ

ROLL NO.- 01

CLASS : 08

SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI

ASSIGNMENT NO. - 07



TUE 26 NOVEMBER 2024

TIME : :

LEVEL: 1

"धैर्य, मेहनत और विवेक से असंभव को संभव किया जा सकता है।"

जीवन में बड़ी उपलब्धियों के लिए स्थिरता और मेहनत आवश्यक हैं। -विष्णुगुप्त चाणक्य

ENGLISH

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that 10 Marks follow:

Parents all over the world are not very different when it comes to teaching children values. There are few values which qualify as universal values. All cultures hold courage, independence, honesty to be values that should be inculcated in children.

Indian values like non violence, respect for elders, for the tools of their trade, family, relatives etc. are cherished. The value of prayer in India in some form or the other is found in all sections of society.

Whether it is at home or at work, the day starts off with a prayer.

The adage, cleanliness is next to godliness, still holds good. This is something that all parents should inculcate in their children as it is a form of discipline.

Respect for elders is a very Indian value. In keeping with changing times, it is essential for parents to teach children to respect not only elders but all human beings. When you give respect, you earn respect.

Honesty and integrity are the values in all the days to come. In an age where corruption is on the increase, the value of honesty becomes even more important. We may not be able to change the world, but in our daily lives we can definitely practice being honest.

Children learn from what they see. So, parents must set an example. Children must be taught to believe in their abilities and must be taught to believe in themselves.

Q. 1. In India, every single morning people begins their day ____.

- a. with eating healthy food
- b. with a prayer
- c. with taking blessing of their elders
- d. cleaning clothes and house

Q. 2. According to the essay, the adage which is followed till date is:

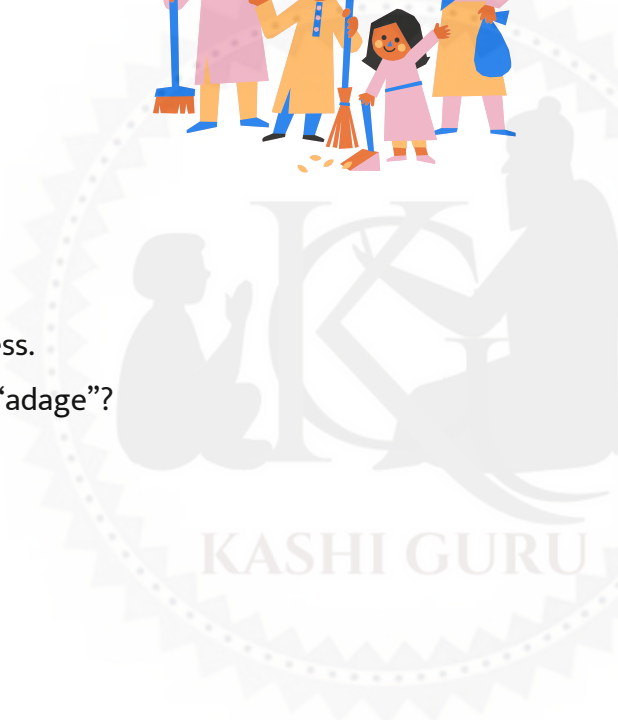
- a. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
- b. I always wear gloves when I wash my hands.
- c. I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet.
- d. To keep the air fresh among words is the secret of verbal cleanliness.

Q. 3. Which one of the following is the correct synonym of the word "adage"?

- a. saying
- b. idiom
- c. articulation
- d. quotes

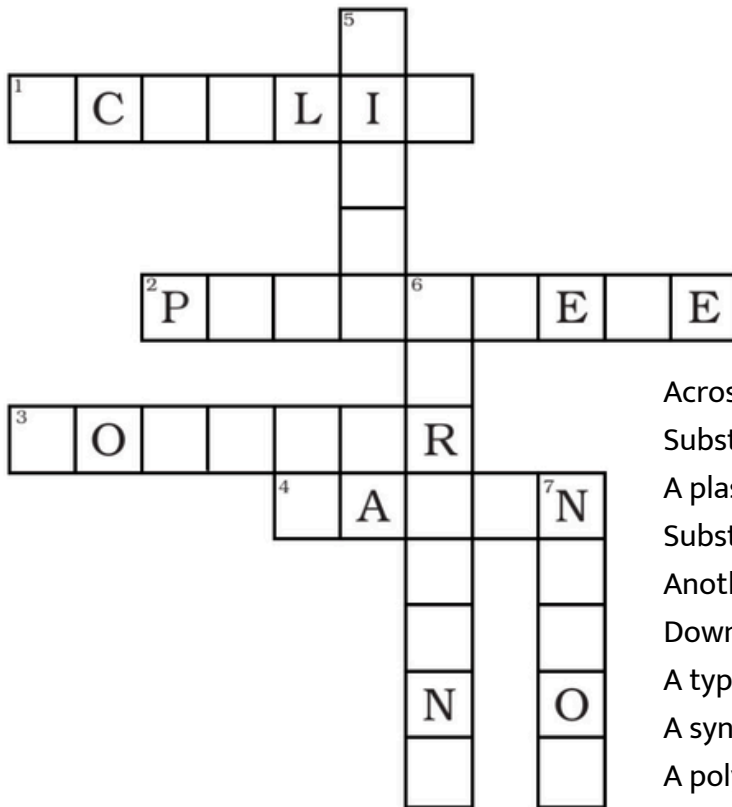
Q. 4. According to the author, all cultures should ____

- a. embrace peace and teach it to their children
- b. hold courage, independence, honesty to be values that should be inculcated in children
- c. admire other cultures
- d. value prayers



SCIENCE

Q 1. Complete the crossword given below with the help of clues.



Across:

Substance used as synthetic wool (7)

A plastic used for making containers and carry bags (9)

Substance made up of large number of smaller molecules (7)

Another name for this compound is artificial silk (5)

Down:

A type of fibre obtained naturally from cocoon (4)

A synthetic fibre classified as polyester (8)

A polymer used for making rope (5)

MATHS

1. Draw a pie-diagram for the following data of the investment pattern in a five year plan:

Agriculture	Irrigation and Power	Small Industries	Transport	Social service	Miscellaneous
14%	16%	29%	17%	16%	8%



NAME : SAFAK FIROZ

ROLL NO.- 01

CLASS : 08

SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI

ASSIGNMENT NO. - 03



THU 21 NOVEMBER 2024

TIME :

:

LEVEL: 1

"शिक्षा का उद्देश्य कौशल और आत्मविश्वास के साथ व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण करना है।"

डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम

ENGLISH

Fill the blanks in the following sentences using suitable conjunctions.

- (1) He is slow _____ steady.
- (2) _____ Amelia _____ Eva will go with me.
- (3) Walk fast _____ you will miss the train.
- (4) My brother is an engineer _____ my sister is a doctor.
- (5) He could not attend the meeting _____ he was ill.
- (6) I have to go there _____ I wish or not.
- (7) He is _____ a sage _____ a prophet.
- (8) Emily is sharper _____ Lucy.
- (9) I'll go for a dinner, _____ you go.
- (10) He must study hard, _____ he will fail.



HINDI

प्रदूषण आज की सबसे गंभीर समस्याओं में से एक है। यह हवा, पानी, मिट्टी और ध्वनि के माध्यम से हमारे पर्यावरण को प्रभावित करता है। उद्योगों से निकलने वाला धुआं, वाहनों का उत्सर्जन, प्लास्टिक का अत्यधिक उपयोग, और जलाशयों में कचरे का फेंकना प्रदूषण के मुख्य कारण हैं। इससे न केवल मानव जीवन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है, बल्कि वन्य जीव-जंतु और प्रकृति भी प्रभावित होते हैं। प्रदूषण के कारण बीमारियां, जलवायु परिवर्तन और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की कमी जैसी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। इसे रोकने के लिए हमें स्वच्छता, वृक्षारोपण और पुनर्चक्रण जैसे उपाय अपनाने चाहिए। स्वस्थ भविष्य के लिए प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करना अनिवार्य है।

प्रश्न 1: प्रदूषण के मुख्य कारणों में से कौन सा कारण सही है?

- a) वृक्षारोपण
- b) उद्योगों से निकलने वाला धुआं
- c) स्वच्छता
- d) पुनर्चक्रण



प्रश्न 2: प्रदूषण से कौन सी समस्या उत्पन्न होती है?

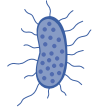
- a) जलवायु परिवर्तन
- b) स्वास्थ्य में सुधार
- c) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की वृद्धि
- d) स्वच्छ पर्यावरण

प्रश्न 3: प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने का एक उपाय क्या है?

- a) प्लास्टिक का अधिक उपयोग
- b) जलाशयों में कचरा फेंकना
- c) वृक्षारोपण
- d) वाहनों का अधिक उपयोग

SCIENCE

Match the organisms in Column I with their action in Column II.



	Column I		Column II
1	Bacteria	a	Fixing nitrogen
2	Rhizobium	b	Setting of curd
3	Lactobacillus	c	Baking of bread
4	Yeast	d	Causing malaria
5	A protozoan	e	Causing cholera
6	A virus	f	Causing AIDS
		g	Producing antibodies

social science

In 1927, Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated. Brahman priests were outraged when the Dalits used water from the temple tank. Ambedkar led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935. His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society.

1. In which year did Ambedkar started temple entry movement?

- a. 1436 b. 1539 c. 1500 d. 1927

2. How many movements for temple entry did Ambedkar lead to ?

- a. 2 b. 28 c. 3 d. 38

3. What was Ambedkar's aim?

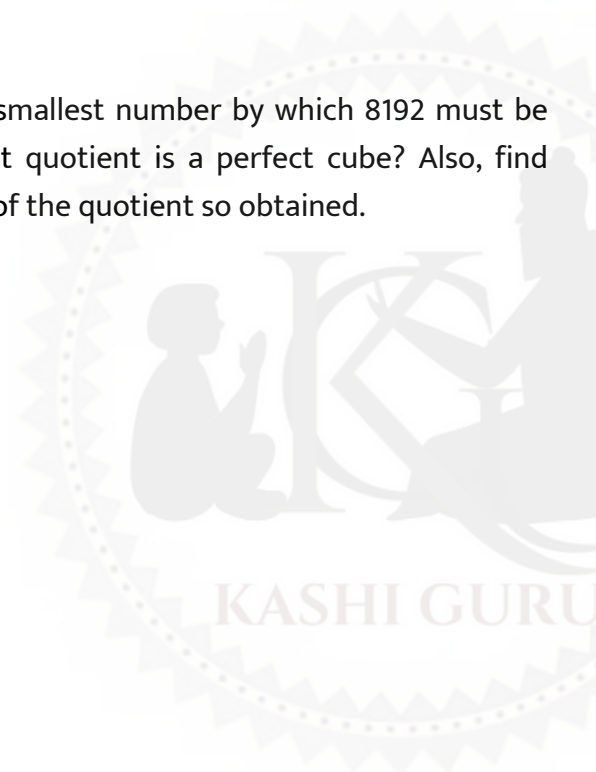
1. Everyone to see the power of caste prejudices within society
2. To show that lower caste is best
3. To show that lower caste is powerful
4. None of these



MATHS

1. Find the smallest number which when multiplied with 3600 will make the product a perfect cube. Further, find the cube root of the product.

2. What is the smallest number by which 8192 must be divided so that quotient is a perfect cube? Also, find the cube root of the quotient so obtained.





NAME : SAFAK FIROZ

ROLL NO.- 01

CLASS : 08

SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI

ASSIGNMENT NO. - 01



THU 28 NOVEMBER 2024

TIME : :

LEVEL: 1

"It's okay to not know everything, but don't stop asking questions—
you're a future genius in training!"

-KASHI GURU

ENGLISH

Q 1

Read the paragraph and supply the suitable preposition wherever necessary from the words in the bracket.

[with, Besides, for, at, among, After, from, In, above, By, to, across, with]

It was my birthday. I was waiting for this day _____ almost a month. Father had bought a pink frock for me. I left for school _____ seven _____ the bus stand. _____ the school assembly, the birthday song was sung _____ everyone. Later, I distributed sweets _____ all the classmates. My best friend, who lived _____ the street gifted me a purple pen _____ a red nip. _____ school, I returned home and mother was busy _____ the preparation for the evening party. A pretty doll was hung just _____ my bed. There were many friends and relatives who attended my birthday party. _____ cutting a chocolate cake, we all shared the dinner. Everyone enjoyed _____ themselves. It was a wonderful experience for me.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

On 9th May 1857, some Sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges. So, eighty-five Sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. On 10th May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned Sepoys. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the firangis or foreigners.

1. On which day some Sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges?

- 10th May 1857
- 9th May 1857
- 8th May 1957
- None of these

2. Sepoys were sentenced to how many years of jail?

- 10 years
- 10 days
- 10 months
- 1 year

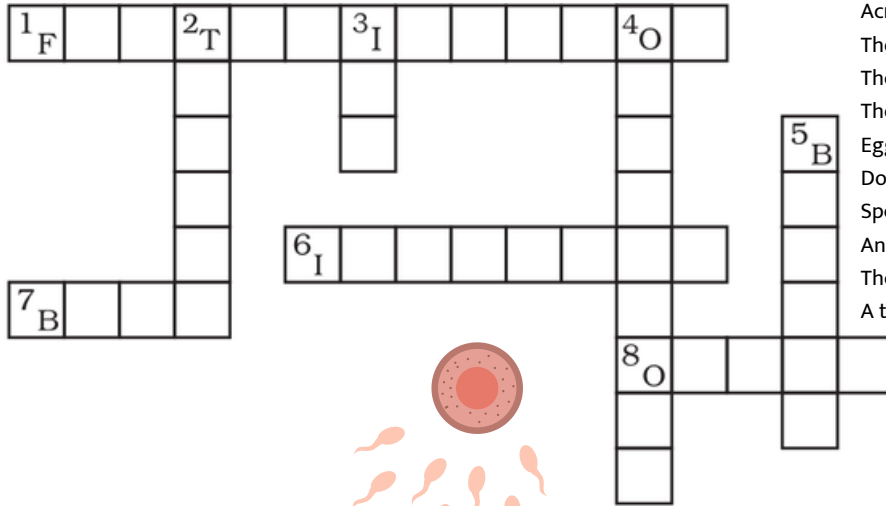
3. On which day the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned Sepoys?

- 10th May 1857
- 9th May 1857
- 8th May 1957
- None of these



THE HIGHLANDERS ENTERING LUCKNOW

SCIENCE



Q 1

Complete the crossword puzzle using the hints given below.

Across:

The process of the fusion of the gametes.

The type of fertilisation in hen.

The term used for bulges observed on the sides of the body of hydra.

Eggs are produced here.

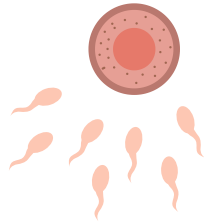
Down:

Sperms are produced in these male reproductive organs.

Another term for in vitro fertilisation.

These animals lay eggs.

A type of fission in amoeba.



Q 2

Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

Egg laid after fertilisation is made up of a single cell.

MATHS

Q1. The weekly wages (in Rs.) of 30 workers in a factory are given:

830, 835, 890, 810, 835, 836, 869, 845, 898, 890, 820, 860, 832, 833, 855, 845, 804, 808, 812, 840, 885, 835, 835, 836, 878, 840, 868, 890, 806, 840

Mark a frequency table with intervals as 800-810, 810-820 and so on, using tally marks. Also, draw a histogram and answer the following questions:

Which group has the maximum number of workers?

How many workers earn Rs. 850 and more?

How many workers earn less than Rs. 850?

KASHI GU



NAME : SAFAK FIROZ

ROLL NO.- 01

CLASS : 08

SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI

FRI 06 DECEMBER 2024

TIME : :

LEVEL: 1

ASSIGNMENT NO. - 15

"सवाल यह नहीं है कि जीवन की चुनौतियों से कैसे बचा जाए, बल्कि यह है कि उन्हें कैसे अपनाया जाए और उनसे क्या सीखा जाए।"

ENGLISH

Tribal Culture of Jharkhand

Jharkhand is home to a rich and diverse tribal culture, with more than 32 tribes residing in the state. Some of the prominent tribes include the Santhal, Munda, Oraon, and Ho. These tribes have preserved their unique traditions, languages, festivals, and art forms over generations, contributing significantly to India's cultural heritage.

One of the most celebrated tribal festivals in Jharkhand is Sarhul, which marks the arrival of the spring season. It is a festival of nature worship, where people pray to trees and nature spirits for prosperity. Another important festival is Karma, during which the "Karam tree" is worshipped to seek blessings for a good harvest. Tribal art and crafts are an essential part of Jharkhand's culture. The state is famous for its Paitkar paintings, one of the oldest tribal painting styles in India, and Dokra art, a traditional metal craft. The vibrant dances such as Chhau and Jhumar, performed during festivals, reflect the tribes' love for music and movement. Despite modernisation, tribal communities in Jharkhand continue to live in harmony with nature, relying on forests for their livelihood. Their practices and beliefs reflect a deep respect for the environment and its resources.



1. How many tribes are there in Jharkhand? Name any two prominent tribes.

2. What is the significance of the Sarhul festival?

झारखंड को "खनिजों की भूमि" के नाम से जाना जाता है क्योंकि यहां खनिज संपदा की प्रचुरता है। यह राज्य भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। यहां कोयला, लौह अयस्क, तांबा, बॉक्साइट और अभ्रक जैसे खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं। धनबाद, बोकारो और पश्चिम सिंहभूम जैसे क्षेत्र खनन गतिविधियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं।

धनबाद को "भारत की कोयला राजधानी" कहा जाता है क्योंकि यह देश का सबसे बड़ा कोयला उत्पादक क्षेत्र है। बोकारो अपने इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए जाना जाता है, जो पास के क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त लौह अयस्क का उपयोग करता है। पश्चिम सिंहभूम जिला लौह अयस्क और मैंगनीज के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, जो इस्पात उद्योग के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

हालांकि खनन आर्थिक लाभ लाता है, यह वनों की कटाई, मिट्टी के कटाव और प्रदूषण जैसी चुनौतियां भी खड़ी करता है। इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार स्थायी खनन प्रथाओं और वनीकरण कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

झारखंड की खनिज संपदा ने न केवल औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा दिया है बल्कि यहां के लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर भी पैदा किए हैं। लेकिन यह सुनिश्चित करना भी जरूरी है कि खनन गतिविधियां जिम्मेदारी से की जाएं ताकि राज्य के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण हो सके।

1. झारखंड को "खनिजों की भूमि" क्यों कहा जाता है?

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

1. Which of the following is an example of asexual reproduction?
 - a) Budding in Hydra
 - b) Fertilisation in humans
 - c) Egg-laying in reptiles
 - d) Pollination in plants
2. What is the name of the reproductive organ that produces sperm in males?
 - a) Ovaries
 - b) Testes
 - c) Uterus
 - d) Placenta
3. In sexual reproduction, the male gamete is called:
 - a) Egg
 - b) Sperm
 - c) Embryo
 - d) Zygote
6. Describe the process of fertilisation in animals with an example.
4. Which of these animals undergoes external fertilisation?
 - a) Dog
 - b) Fish
 - c) Bird
 - d) Elephant
5. Which of the following reproduces by binary fission?
 - a) Frog
 - b) Amoeba
 - c) Fish
 - d) Lizard

MATHS

- Q 1. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 3.5\text{cm}$, $BC = 3.8\text{cm}$, $CD = DA = 4.5\text{cm}$ and diagonal $BD = 5.6\text{cm}$.
- Q 2. Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 2.8\text{cm}$, $BC = 3.1\text{cm}$, $CD = 2.6\text{cm}$, and $DA = 3.3\text{cm}$ and $\angle A = 60^\circ$.



NAME : SAFAK FIROZ

ROLL NO.- 01

CLASS : 08

SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI

SAT 07 DECEMBER 2024

TIME : :

LEVEL: 1

ASSIGNMENT NO. - 16

"Small steps every day lead to big results over time."



ENGLISH

The Chipko Movement

The Chipko Movement was a significant environmental campaign in India that started in 1973 in the state of Uttarakhand, which was then part of Uttar Pradesh. It was a grassroots-level movement aimed at preventing deforestation and safeguarding the environment. The word "Chipko" means "to hug" in Hindi, and the movement was named so because villagers embraced trees to stop them from being felled.

The movement was initiated by a group of villagers, primarily women, led by Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Sunderlal Bahuguna. The involvement of women in the movement was remarkable as they were directly impacted by deforestation. Forests were vital for their daily lives, providing firewood, fodder for livestock, and maintaining water supplies for agriculture.

One of the most iconic events of the Chipko Movement occurred in 1974 in the village of Reni, where a group of women, under the leadership of Gaura Devi, stopped loggers by physically hugging the trees. This courageous act gained widespread attention and emphasised the need to protect forests for sustainable living.

The Chipko Movement significantly raised awareness about environmental conservation and influenced government policies. It resulted in a 15-year ban on tree felling in the Himalayan region, giving the forests time to regenerate.

The movement continues to serve as an inspiring example of how collective effort and resolve can bring about positive change. It reminds us of the importance of preserving nature for future generations.



1. Fill in the blanks:

- The Chipko Movement began in _____ in the state of Uttarakhand.
- The word "Chipko" means _____ in Hindi.
- The movement was led by leaders like _____ and _____.

2. Why was the involvement of women significant in the Chipko Movement?

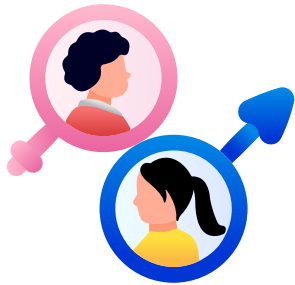
3. Explain the incident that took place in the village of Reni.

Fill in the blanks:

- a. The reproductive phase in human females starts at _____ and ends at _____.
- b. The sex of a baby is determined by the _____ chromosomes in humans.
- c. The term used for stopping the menstrual cycle in females is _____.
- d. _____ is a vital method to prevent the spread of reproductive health-related diseases.

True or False:

- a. The sex of a baby is determined by the mother’s chromosomes.
- b. The male reproductive system produces ova.
- c. Reproductive health is essential for physical and emotional well-being.
- d. Menstruation occurs in males.



Match the following:

Column A

- Menarche
- Menopause
- XY Chromosomes
- XX Chromosomes

Column B

- The end of menstrual cycle
- The start of menstrual cycle
- Male child
- Female child

- a. Write a short note on the menstrual cycle.

MATHS

Q 1. A hall has a capacity of 2704 seats. If the number of rows is equal to the number of seats in each row, then find the number of seats in each row.

Q 2. Find the squares of the following numbers using diagonal method:
98

Q 3. Find the smallest square number that is divisible by each of the numbers 8, 15 and 20.



NAME : SAFAK FIROZ

ROLL NO.- 01

CLASS : 08

SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI

THU 12 DECEMBER 2024

TIME : 1 hr

TEST -1

I am very fond of atlases. As a child, I struggled to get my hands on one. So, when we started the Foundation at Infosys, I decided to distribute atlases to schools free of charge, enabling children to explore their country, the world, and the vastness of the planet.

One evening, while returning from work at dusk, I noticed cattle grazing and smelt the enticing aroma of fresh groundnuts. A farmer was selling fresh groundnuts outside the local school. The smell was irresistible, so I decided to buy a kilo. The farmer, selling directly to passers-by, handed me the groundnuts and told me to put them in my bag. I wasn't carrying one, so I asked for something to wrap them in. After thinking, he instructed his assistant to fetch a thick page from a big red book in the classroom. Before I could stop him, the boy returned with a page torn from an atlas I had gifted to the school.

Shocked, I asked the farmer why he tore it. He replied that someone donated such books to the school, and they used them for wrapping because of the quality paper. This incident made me reconsider my approach to helping, opting only for partial assistance henceforth.

1. Why did the author decide to distribute atlases to schools?

- a) To promote her foundation.
- b) To make children aware of the world and their country.
- c) To encourage students to read books.
- d) To replace outdated textbooks.

2. What prompted the author to buy groundnuts?

- a) The low price of the groundnuts.
- b) The sight of the local school.
- c) The irresistible aroma of fresh groundnuts.
- d) The farmer's request to support his business.

3. What did the farmer's assistant use to wrap the groundnuts?

- a) A piece of plastic.
- b) A page from an atlas donated by the author.
- c) A school exercise book.
- d) A piece of cloth.

4. How did the author feel upon discovering the atlas page had been torn?

- a) Angry and disappointed.
- b) Shocked and saddened.
- c) Motivated to donate more atlases.
- d) Indifferent to the incident.

5. What change did the author decide to make to her donation policy?

- a) To stop donating books altogether.
- b) To provide more atlases to schools.
- c) To provide only partial assistance in future.
- d) To switch to donating money instead of books.



एक बार एक गाँव में एक छोटा सा लड़का, रोहन, रहता था। वह बहुत जिज्ञासु और मेहनती था। रोहन का सपना था कि वह एक दिन एक बड़ा वैज्ञानिक बने। लेकिन गाँव में विज्ञान की किताबें और संसाधन बहुत कम थे। फिर भी, रोहन ने हार नहीं मानी। वह नदी के किनारे बैठकर पेड़ों, पक्षियों और पत्थरों का अध्ययन करता।

एक दिन, उसने देखा कि एक चिड़िया ने अपने घोंसले के लिए तिनके इकट्ठा किए और कितनी सावधानी से उसे बनाया। यह देखकर उसने सोचा, "अगर एक छोटी सी चिड़िया अपने घर को इतनी मेहनत से बना सकती है, तो मैं क्यों नहीं?" उसने पुराने अखबार और कबाड़ से एक छोटा वायुगतिकीय मॉडल बनाना शुरू किया।

उसके प्रयास को देखकर गाँव के शिक्षक ने उसकी मदद की और उसे विज्ञान मेले में भाग लेने का मौका दिया। मेले में, रोहन का मॉडल पहला पुरस्कार जीत गया। गाँव के लोग गर्व से भर गए।

यह कहानी हमें सिखाती है कि मेहनत, जिज्ञासा और दृढ़ निश्चय से बड़ी से बड़ी मुश्किलें भी हल हो सकती हैं।

1. रोहन का सपना क्या था?

- a) एक शिक्षक बनने का
- b) एक वैज्ञानिक बनने का
- c) एक खिलाड़ी बनने का
- d) एक कलाकार बनने का

2. रोहन ने किससे प्रेरणा ली?

- a) गाँव के अन्य बच्चों से
- b) नदी के पानी की धारा से
- c) एक चिड़िया से जो घोंसला बना रही थी
- d) अपने शिक्षक से

3. रोहन ने किस सामग्री का उपयोग करके मॉडल बनाया?

- a) लकड़ी और लोहे का
- b) पुराने अखबार और कबाड़ का
- c) प्लास्टिक और कागज का
- d) पत्थरों और मिट्टी का

4. रोहन को विज्ञान मेले में किसने भाग लेने में मदद की?

- a) उसके माता-पिता ने
- b) गाँव के सरपंच ने
- c) गाँव के शिक्षक ने
- d) उसके दोस्तों ने

5. इस कहानी से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है?

- a) मेहनत और दृढ़ निश्चय से हर मुश्किल हल हो सकती है।
- b) प्रकृति के अध्ययन में समय व्यर्थ नहीं करना चाहिए।
- c) पुरस्कार जीतने के लिए भाग्य का सहारा लेना चाहिए।
- d) केवल पढ़ाई करने से ही सफलता मिलती है।

1. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution:

- A. Rajendra Prasad.
- B. C. Rajagopalachari.
- C. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- D. B.R. Ambedkar.

2. Which event led to the Revolt of 1857 in India?

- a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- b) Chapati Movement
- c) Use of cartridges greased with cow and pig fat
- d) Formation of the Indian National Congress

4. We cannot conserve minerals with one of the following:

- A. Reduce
- B. Reuse
- C. Recognize
- D. Recycle

3. Which plateau is known as the mineral heart land of India?

- A. Bhandar Plateau
- B. Chota Nagpur Plateau
- C. Deccan Plateau
- D. Tibetan Plateau

5. What do you mean by secular state?

- A. Don't have any official religion
- B. Don't have any king
- C. Don't have any preamble
- D. None of these

Q 1. During dry weather, while combing hair, sometimes we experience hair flying apart. The force responsible for this is:

- A. Force of gravity.
- B. Electrostatic force.
- C. Force of friction.
- D. Magnetic force

Q 2. Which of the following cell does not have a nucleus?

- A. White blood cell.
- B. Red blood cell.
- C. Nerve cell.
- D. Muscle cell.

Q 3. The non-contact force is:

- A. Magnetic force
- B. Electrostatic force
- C. Force of gravity
- D. All of these

Q 4. Which of the following is not a cell?

- A. Red Blood Corpuscle (RBC).
- B. Bacterium.
- C. Spermatozoa.
- D. Virus.

Q 5. Animals exhibiting external fertilisation produce a large number of gametes. Pick the appropriate reason from the following:

- A. The animals are small in size and want to produce more offsprings.
- B. Food is available in plenty in water.
- C. To ensure better chance of fertilisation.
- D. Water promotes production of large number of gametes.



Q 1. Which of the following is not a Pythagorean triplet?

- A. 3, 4, 5
- B. 6, 8, 10
- C. 5, 12, 13
- D. 2, 3, 4

Q 2. The sum of the angles in a quadrilateral is equal to ____.

- A. 2 right angles.
- B. 3 right angles.
- C. 4 right angles.
- D. 360 right angles.

Q 3. Seven times a number is 42. This statement in the form of an equation is:

- A. $x + 7 = 42$
- B. $7x = 42$
- C. $\frac{x}{7} = 42$
- D. $x - 7 = 42$

Q 4. Which of the following numbers is not a perfect square?

Hint: The number 1843 ends in 3.

- A. 1843
- B. 3721
- C. 1024
- D. 1296

Q 5. Observe the histogram and answer the questions given below:

Which two groups have the same number of players?

- A. 30-40 and 40-50
- B. 20-30 and 30-40
- C. 40-50 and 70-80
- D. 80-90 and 90-100

