



# Shreeram Model School

## Home Assignment 01

Date : 13/07/2020

**CLASS 8**

OUR SCHOOL WEBSITE : <https://shreerammodelschool.org>

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Sr No.	Subject	Topic	Topic link	HOMEWORK
01	HISTORY	CHALLENGING THE CASTE SYSTEM	01 <a href="https://youtu.be/Cblsem70DQQ">https://youtu.be/Cblsem70DQQ</a> 02 <a href="https://youtu.be/KGlhylSzUs4">https://youtu.be/KGlhylSzUs4</a>	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
02	HINDI	PUNCTUATION	<a href="https://youtu.be/syRdo1NIy4o">https://youtu.be/syRdo1NIy4o</a>	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
03	SCIENCE	CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT	<a href="https://youtu.be/8SvgiZbPRzc">https://youtu.be/8SvgiZbPRzc</a>	READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
04	MATHS	CUBES AND CUBE ROOTS	<a href="https://youtu.be/7KK6MZpzbX0">https://youtu.be/7KK6MZpzbX0</a>	PRACTISE AND COMPLETE THE SOLUTION IN FAIR NOTE BOOK
05	PUNJABI		01 <a href="https://youtu.be/Vtxc5ckONzo">https://youtu.be/Vtxc5ckONzo</a> 02 <a href="https://youtu.be/D4dGqyl8QZo">https://youtu.be/D4dGqyl8QZo</a>	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
06	ENGLISH	A DAY IN THE COUNTRY		LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
07	SANSKRIT	CHAPTER 07	<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OmdOlnE9-DV5CjBdseoyU0TGzh49s5Yq?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OmdOlnE9-DV5CjBdseoyU0TGzh49s5Yq?usp=sharing</a>	LEARN AND WRITE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK

## HISTORY

### CLASS - VIII HISTORY ASSIGNMENT

Ch - 9 (ii)

#### Challenging the Caste System

##### Q1 Multiple choice Questions:-

- 1) Who started the Bahishkrit Hitakari Sabha?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi ☐ (b) B.R. Ambedkar ☐  
(c) Shri Narayana Guru ☐ (d) Kandukuri  
Veesalingam ☐
- 2) Whose ideas were compiled in the book 'Satya Shodh'?  
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy ☐ (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh ☐  
(c) Jyotiba Phule ☐ (d) Ramabai Ranade ☐
- 3) Who wrote the book named 'Ghulamgiri'?  
(a) Jyotiba Phule ☐ (b) Raja Rammohan Roy ☐  
(c) Gopal Hari Deshmukh ☐ (d) Ramabai Ranade ☐
- 4) Who among these was known as 'Lohitwadi'?  
(a) Jyotiba Phule ☐ (b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh ☐  
(c) Swami Vivekananda ☐ (d) Mahadev Govind  
Ranade ☐
- 5) Who founded the 'Self-Respect Movement'?  
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy ☐ (b) E.V. Ramaswamy  
Naicker ☐  
(c) Shri Narayana Guru ☐ (d) B.R. Ambedkar ☐

##### Q2 - Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) Vedas and Upanishads were translated into Bangla by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was the disciple of Swami Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was found by Mahadev Govind Ranade for abolition of Caste system.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ was titled as Lohitwadi.



- 5) The book \_\_\_\_\_ was written by Jyotiba Phule.
- 6) First Telugu novel was \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Telugu journal started by Kandukuri Veeresalingam was \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ opened the Hithatarani school in 1908.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ was the weekly magazine started by Mahatma Gandhi.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ was the weekly magazine started in Bombay by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Q3- True / False: -

- 1) Poona pact was started in 1931 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Ramakrishna Paramahansa \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Mooknayak means 'The leader of silent' \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker believed in One Caste, One Religion and one God. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Brahma Mandir was constructed in Maharashtra \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Vabermati Ashram was founded by Ramebai Renade \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Temple Entry movement was started by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) The Indian Constitution declared untouchability illegal \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) There were no caste distinctions in ancient India \_\_\_\_\_

**SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL HIGH SCHOOL**  
**VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE      ASSIGNMENT (History)      2020– 2021**  
**Chapter – 9 (i) (Women and Reforms)**

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**EXTRA QUESTIONS**

**Important terms:**

1. **Polygamy** – The practice of keeping more than one wife at the same time.
2. **Sati** – Custom of burning of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband.
3. **Renaissance** – A great change or revolution.
4. **Female infanticide** – The practice of killing the girl child soon after birth.
5. **Purdah System** – Practice by females of always keeping their head covered.
6. **Emancipation** – Liberation, freedom.

**Answer the following in one word:**

1. *Who was the pioneer of the reform movement in India?*  
**Ans.:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
2. *Which title was conferred on Ishwar Chandra?*  
**Ans.:** Vidyasagar.
3. *Who established the first school for girls in Calcutta?*  
**Ans.:** JED Bethune (1849).
4. *Who passed the law declaring Sati as illegal practice?*  
**Ans.:** Lord William Bentinck.
5. *When was the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act Passed?*  
**Ans.:** 1856.
6. *Who founded the Brahmo Samaj?*  
**Ans.:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
7. *Who started the Young Bengal Movement?*  
**Ans.:** Henry Vivian Derozio.
8. *In which year was the practice of Sati banned?*  
**Ans.:** 1829.
9. *Who started the Bengali Women's Association?*  
**Ans.:** Begum Rokeya.
10. *Who started the Poona Seva Sadan(1909)?*  
**Ans.:** Ramabai Ranade.
11. *Who founded the Prarthana Samaj?*  
**Ans.:** Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.
12. *When was the National Commission for women set up?*  
**Ans.:** 1992.
13. *How much reservation has been given to women in Panchayati Raj institutions?*  
**Ans.:** 33% reservation.



**14. Who founded the Decean Education society?**

**Ans.:** Mahadev Govind Ranade.

**15. When did the government start the National Policy for the Empowerment of women?**

**Ans.:** 2001.

**Very Short Answers Questions:**

**1. Mention some social evils from which women suffered in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

**Ans.:** Female infanticide, child marriage, widowhood, sati, polygamy and lack of property rights.

**2. What is female infanticide?**

**Ans.:** The practice of killing a girl child soon after birth is called female infanticide.

**3. Name two newspapers started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.**

**Ans.:** Samvad Kaumudi in Bengali and Mirat – ul – Akhbar in Persian.

**4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy wanted to free Hindustan from which evils?**

**Ans.:** He wanted to free Hindustan from the evils of idol worship, ritualism and superstitions.

**5. Which Governor General abolished Sati and with which Indian reformer's active efforts?**

**Ans.:** Governor General Lord Bentinck abolished sati with the active effort of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**6. Name some prominent reformers of Maharashtra who played an important role in the upliftment of women?**

**Ans.:** Keshab Chandra Sen, Justice Mahadeva Govind Ranade, Gopal Hari Deshmukh and Jyotiba Phule played an important role in Maharastra.

**7. Write the names of two women's organizations.**

**Ans.:** The prominent organizations are: All India Women's conference and National Federation of Indian Women.

**8. What is the major contribution of women's organizations?**

**Ans.:** It is due to their efforts that the Hindu Marriage Act, the Divorce Act, the Dowry Act & the Succession Act were passed by the government.

**9. What is the aim of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women?**

**Ans.:** It aims are (a) to create an environment in which women could develop their socio – economic potential. (b) to strengthen legal system for effective implementation of women – related legislation.

**10. Why was Ishwar Chandra given the title of Vidyasagar?**

**Ans.:** He was given this title by the authorities of Sanskrit college, Calcutta, because he was a great scholar of Sanskrit.

**11. What was the contribution of Ishwar Chandra in improving the condition of women?**

**Ans.:**

i) He protested against child marriage & polygamy.

ii) His efforts led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.

**12. When and where was the first lawful Hindu widow remarriage performed?**

**Ans.:** The first Hindu Widow Remarriage among the upper castes in India was performed in Calcutta in 1856 under the Supervision of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

**13. On which social reform did Keshav Chandra Sen lay stress for upliftment of women?**

**Ans.:** He laid stress on Women education; inter caste marriage and Widow Remarriage.

**14. Give the contribution of Begum Rokeya.**

**Ans.:**

- i) She started a school to educate girls.
- ii) She also started the Bengal Women's Association.

**15. What was the contribution of Pandita Ramabai in reforming the position of women?**

**Ans.:**

- i) In 1887 she founded 'Ramabai Association which works for down-trodden.
- ii) She established Mukti Mission in 1889 which served as a refuge for young widows who were treated badly by their husband's relatives.

**16. Discuss the contribution of Young Bengal Movement in social reform.**

**Ans.:**

- i) It supported Women's rights and advocated improvement in the status of women.
- ii) It played an important role in eradicating superstitions from society.

**17. Which society did Phule form in 1873 and what were its objectives?**

**Ans.:** Jyotiba Phule formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj in 1873. It aimed at securing Human Rights and social justice for low caste people.

**18. Name some reformers who worked for the emancipation of women.**

**Ans.:** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Keshab Chandra Sen, Debendranath Tagore, Henry Vivian Derozio, Begum Rokeya, Ramabai Ranade all worked for the emancipation of women.

**19. What was the impact of the reform movements on the condition of women?**

**Ans.:**

- i) They contributed to the general awakening even among women who came out of their houses and received education.
- ii) There was a tremendous change in the attitude of society towards women.

**20. Name the states where reservation for women in Panchayat Raj has been increased to 50%.**

**Ans.:** Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

### **Extra Short Answers Questions:**

**1. What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?**

**Ans.:**

- i) A girl child was considered a burden on parents, and they were not prepared to spend on their education.
- ii) Girls were married at early age and were busy in household chores and child raising.

**2. Discuss the measures taken by the government to improve the condition of women.**

**Ans.:**

- i) In 2001, the Government started the National Policy for the Empowerment of women.
- ii) It aims at creating an environment in which women could develop their socio-economic potential.
- iii) It also aims at strengthening the legal system to ensure effective implementation of women-related legislation.

iv) A bill for the reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats for women in Parliament and state legislatures is also under consideration in Parliament.

**3. Briefly describe the status of women in pre-colonial period.**

**Ans.:**

- i) The status of women in pre-colonial India was very low. They were subjected to all kinds of inhuman treatment.
- ii) They suffered from many kinds of discrimination and indignity. Various social evils like child marriage, female infanticide, polygamy, sati etc were common.
- iii) They had no right to property. They were denied education.

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

**Short Answers Questions:**

**1. Write three major social evils which were prevalent in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

**Ans.:** Child marriage, sati and female infanticide.

**2. Which movement was started by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and to what success?**

**Ans.:** The movement 'widow remarriage' was started by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. His efforts resulted in the enactment of Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.

**3. What title was conferred on Ramabai Ranade and why?**

**Ans.:** The title of 'Pandita' was conferred on her because she was a learned person.

**4. Who was Jyotiba Phule?**

**Ans.:** Jyotiba Phule was a great social reformer of Maharashtra, who started a girl's school in Pune. He is known more for establishing a 'Satyashodhak Samaj' and starting a widow marriage movement.

**5. What is female infanticide?**

**Ans.:** Killing the girl child is called the female infanticide. The practice of female infanticide prevailed widely in the society as the birth of a girl child was considered a curse.

**Long Answers Questions:**

**1. Why is Raja Ram Mohan Roy called the 'Father of Modern India'?**

**Ans.:**

- i) Raja Rammohan Roy was a great reformer. He established the Brahmo Samaj in 1830.
- ii) He with the help of his Brahmo Samaj was pioneer in championing the cause of women.
- iii) He advocated the uplift of women through education, widow remarriage and inter-caste marriage.
- iv) He also advocated women's right to inherit property.
- v) He led a campaign against sati which led to its abolition.

**2. Discuss the role and contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the emancipation of women.**

**Ans.:**

- i) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar protested against child marriage.
- ii) He also campaigned against polygamy.
- iii) His main contribution was towards starting a movement for widow remarriage.
- iv) His efforts resulted in the enactment of Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.
- v) Apart from this, he also encouraged the education of women. He opened a number of schools, some of which were for girls.



**3. Explain Ramabai Ranade's contribution to women's reforms.**

**Ans.:**

- i) Ramabai Ranade's founded the Ramabai association in 1887 for the down – trodden.
- ii) She established the Mukti Mission in 1889 which served as a refuge for young widows who were treated very badly by their husbands' relatives.
- iii) She also started Poona Seva Sadan in 1909, which besides other things, has done a lot for funding for the employment of widows.
- iv) Here women were taught weaving + dairy farming to become financially independent.

**4. How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformer promote new laws?**

**Ans.:** The reformers tried to find a quotation from the ancient sacred texts, that supported their point of view. Thus they suggested the present practice prevalent in society was against Indian tradition and should be abolished. It encouraged the promotion of new laws to be established to reform the society at large.

## अभ्यास 3

**1. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित विराम-चिह्न लगाइए—**

(Applying)

- i. "मैं तो ठहर गया, बोल-तू कब ठहरेगा," गौतम बुद्ध ने कहा ।
- ii. उनसे कचहरी में मजिस्ट्रेट ने पूछा, तुम्हारा क्या नाम है ?
- iii. मजिस्ट्रेट ने आज्ञा दी, इसे ले जाओ और पंद्रह बेंत लगाकर छोड़ दो ।
- iv. बिसेसर कहाँ-कहाँ दौड़े, क्या-क्या बचाए ।
- v. लोग भागे; हलवाहे हल-बैल लेकर भागे; चरवाहे गाय-भेड़ लेकर भागे ।
- vi. उन्होंने कहना आरंभ किया, "सलाम गुरुजी ।"
- vii. उन्होंने रोककर पूछा, "मोर के बच्चे हैं कहाँ ?"
- viii. सब जीव-जंतु भागकर इधर-उधर छिप गए ।
- ix. न उसे कोई बीमारी हुई; न उसके शरीर पर किसी चोट का चिह्न मिला ।
- x. मयूर को बाज़-ज्वील आदि की श्रेणी में नहीं रखा जा सकता जिनका जीवन ही क्रूर कर्म है ।
- xi. मेरे मन, निराश होने की ज़रूरत नहीं है ।

**2. निम्नलिखित अवतरणों में दिए गए स्थान ☐ में उचित विराम-चिह्न लगाइए—**

(Applying)

- i. इब्राहिम ने घाव की पीड़ा दबाते हुए कहा ☐ "खुदा अरबी ☐ फारसी या पश्तो ज़बान को ही समझता है क्या ☐ वह मराठी या फ्रांसीसी नहीं जानता ☐ क्या खुदा राम नहीं है ? और क्या राम-रहीम अलग ☐ अलग हैं ☐

अहमदशाह का चेहरा क्रोध से तमतमा उठा ☐ बोला ☐ "क्यों कुफ़्र बकता है ☐ तौबा करो ☐ नहीं तो टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर दिए जाओगे ☐

- ii. रास्ते में केवल प्रकृति की शोभा ही नहीं मिली ☐ बल्कि कहीं भेड़ ☐ बकरियों के झुंड ☐ कहीं झरने ☐ कहीं बल खाती नदी और कहीं इठलाती धारा हमें कालिदास के मेघदूत और कल्हण की राजतरंगिणी का भी स्मरण करा देती है ☐

उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर सही विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग करके वाक्यों को पुनः लिखिए— (Analyzing)

- i. बालक ने कहा वहाँ से मेरे लिए भी कुछ सौगात लाइएगा ना क्या लाइएगा  
~~बालक ने कहा, "वहाँ से मेरे लिए भी कुछ सौगात~~  
~~पर एक बात कहूँ मानोगे जानकार ने पूछा~~ लाइएगा ना; क्या लाइएगा?"
- ii. ~~"पर एक बात कहूँ मानोगे," जानकार ने पूछा।~~
- iii. लड़के ने कहा मैं राजकुमारी से विवाह करना चाहता हूँ  
~~लड़के ने कहा, "मैं राजकुमारी से विवाह करना~~  
~~चाहता हूँ।"~~
- iv. कुछ बातें सुनी सुनाई होती हैं कुछ मनगढ़ंत और कुछ आपबीती  
~~कुछ बातें सुनी-सुनाई होती हैं; कुछ मनगढ़ंत और कुछ~~  
~~आपबीती,~~
- v. नेता जी ने कहा हमाम में सभी नंगे हैं और नंगे को कोई क्या नंगा करेगा  
~~नेता ने कहा, "हमाम में सभी नंगे हैं और नंगे को कोई क्या~~  
~~नंगा करेगा।"~~
- vi. वाह भई तुम कब आए यदि तुम न आते तो मैं बुरा मानता  
~~वाह भई ! तुम कब आओ, यदि तुम न आते मैं बुरा मानता~~
- vii. सुनो कौन आया है उसे कुरसी सोफ़े या पलंग पर बिठाइए  
~~सुनो ! कौन आया है ? उसे कुरसी, सोफ़े या पलंग पर~~  
~~बिठाइए।~~
- viii. सुनो किसने दस्तक दी उससे नाम ग्राम और काम पूछो  
~~सुनो ! किसने दस्तक दी ? उससे नाम, ग्राम और काम~~  
~~पूछो।~~



## L-1 Crop Production and Management

Page No. VII

Science

### MCQs

1. The crop where transplantation is necessary is
  - a) wheat
  - b) maize
  - c) paddy
  - d) sorghum
2. The most common weed which grows almost with all the crops is
  - a) wild oat
  - b) amaranthus
  - c) grass
  - d) chenopodium
3. The nitrogen deficiency of soil can be made up by using the principle of
  - a) crop rotation
  - b) transplantation
  - c) multiple cropping
  - d) broadcasting
4. DDT, BHC and Malathion belong to a class of compounds -
  - a) insecticides
  - b) fungicides
  - c) weedicides
  - d) rodenticides
5. The process of loosening and up-turning of the soil is
  - a) threshing
  - b) ploughing
  - c) levelling
  - d) manuring
6. The chemicals which can kill pests but do not harm the plants are called
  - a) pesticides
  - b) disinfectants
  - c) insecticides
  - d) fungicides
7. Which of the following crops would enrich the soil with nitrogen?
  - a) Apple
  - b) pea
  - c) paddy
  - d) potato
8. Which of the following is not a Kharif crop?
  - a) paddy
  - b) mustard
  - c) maize
  - d) groundnut
9. Which of the following is not a Rabi crop?
  - a) Soyabean
  - b) peas
  - c) wheat
  - d) linseed



10. Fish liver oil is rich in -

- A. vitamin A      B. vitamin B  
C. vitamin C      D. vitamin D

- a) A and B      b) B and C  
c) A and D      d) only D

11. The two crops which are not grown by sowing their seeds directly into the soil in large fields are -  
A. Peas      B. Tomatoes      C. chillies      D. Maize

- a) A and B      b) B and C  
c) A and C      d) only C

12. The best technique of watering the fruit plants and trees is -

- a) chain pump system      b) sprinkler system  
c) moat (pulley system)      d) drip system

13. Poultry gives us -

- a) eggs      b) meat  
c) meat as well as eggs      d) honey

14. The Government Agency responsible for purchasing grains from the farmers, safe storage and distribution is -

- a) CBI      b) FBI  
c) FCI      d) FDI

15. The food obtained from animals is very rich in -

- a) fats      b) carbohydrates  
c) minerals      d) proteins

16. Which of the following cannot be provided to the soil by a chemical fertilizer?

- a) nitrogen      b) humus  
c) potassium      d) phosphorus



17. Which of the following is an example of tuber crop?

a) Ginger

b) maize

c) Rice

d) Ragi

18. Which of the following is not a decorative plant?

a) Rose

b) Crotons

c) Cactus

d) Bougainvillea

19. Which of the following is not a fertilizer?

a) Urea

b) Chenopodium

c) NPK fertilizer

d) Diammonium phosphate

20. Which of the following is not a correct statement for sowing seeds?

a) Seeds should be sown at right intervals

b) Seeds should be sown at right depth

c) Seeds should be sown in dry soil

d) Seeds should not be sown in highly wet soil



Answer in one word :-

1. The science of farming ~~insect~~ including cultivation of the soil and rearing of animals is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. The product of cultivated plants is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mixing manure with soil \_\_\_\_\_
4. Rearing of honey-bees on large scale \_\_\_\_\_
5. Coconut, mustard, sunflower seeds provide us \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Large scale cultivation of vegetables fruits and flower plants is called \_\_\_\_\_
7. The crops sown in Oct./Nov. and harvested in March/April are \_\_\_\_\_
8. Rice, Maize are an examples of \_\_\_\_\_ crop.
9. The tractor driven plough is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The process of removing weeds from a crop \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sandy soil needs more water than \_\_\_\_\_ soil
12. The frequency of irrigation in summers is \_\_\_\_\_
13. Sprinkler system of irrigation is more useful for \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is highly suitable for water-deficient regions.
15. A common weedicide is \_\_\_\_\_
16. Rust and smut are fungal diseases of \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disease caused by bacteria.
18. Name a insecticides \_\_\_\_\_
19. Cereal crop should be harvested when moisture-content is less than \_\_\_\_\_ by weight.
20. Machines are used for both harvesting and threshing \_\_\_\_\_
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a room-like cabinet maintained at low temperature by using the principle of refrigeration.
22. Lifecycle of Honeybee lasts \_\_\_\_\_ through four stages.
23. The fish which breeds in sea-water is \_\_\_\_\_
24. During laying period the poultry needs vitamins \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
25. In big poultry farms hatching is done in \_\_\_\_\_
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disease of paddy crop caused by a fungus.
27. Amaranthus and wild oats are examples of common \_\_\_\_\_
28. Sowing is done by two methods - Broadcasting and \_\_\_\_\_

**Define The Following Terms:**

- 1. Destructive distillation of coal :** The breaking up of coal by heating it at 1000–1400°C in the absence of air (or oxygen) is known as the destructive distillation of coal.
- 2. Refining of petroleum :** The process of separating crude petroleum into more useful fractions of hydrocarbons is called refining of petroleum. The refining of petroleum is done by the process of fractional distillation.
- 3. Compressed natural gas (CNG) :** It is obtained by compressing natural gas under high pressure. It is used as a fuel for automobiles.  
On burning, CNG does not produce any smoke. It leaves no ash on burning and causes no pollution. Therefore CNG is an eco-friendly or green gas.

**Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

- 1. Name two noncoal minerals obtained from lithosphere. .**  
**Ans.:** Petroleum, Natural gas
- 2. Name the process of slow conversion of wood into coal under high temperature, high pressure and in the absence of air. .**  
**Ans.:** Carbonisation
- 3. What is the role of coke in metallurgical processes? .**  
**Ans.:** Reducing agent
- 4. Which is a better fuel-coal and coke? .**  
**Ans.:** Coke
- 5. Which property of petroleum is used for separating it into various fractions?**  
**Ans.:** Volatile mixture

**Short Answer Type Questions:**

- 1. What is meant by the destructive distillation of coal?**  
**Ans.:** When coal is heated in the absence of air, it breaks up and provides a large number of organic compounds and some inorganic compounds.  
The process is known as destructive distillation of coal.  
**Products obtained during this process :** Coke, coal gas.
- 2. Mention two uses of coke.**  
**Ans.:** **Uses of coke :** i) Coke is used as a domestic fuel.  
ii) Coke is used as a reducing agent in metallurgical processes.



**3. Is crude oil a mixture or a compound? Explain.**

**Ans.:** Crude oil or petroleum contains a large number of different hydrocarbons and certain organic compounds containing nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur also. Thus petroleum or crude oil is a complex mixture of large number of organic compounds of different types mixed with sea water and silt.

**4. Name the various fractions/products obtained from crude oil after distillation.**

**Ans.:** The following products are obtained from crude oil after distillation.

- i) Petroleum gas
- ii) Petrol and light naptha
- iii) Kerosene
- iv) Diesel
- v) Fuel oil
- vi) Lubricating oil, Paraffin wax and Asphalt as residue.

**5. Give a few suggestions to save petroleum for future generations.**

**Ans.:** Suggestions to save petroleum

- Drive at constant and moderate speed. Do not use accelerator quite often.
- Switch off the engine at traffic lights.
- Maintain correct tyre pressure.
- Get your vehicle service at regular intervals.

**Long Answer Type Questions:**

**1. Define exhaustible and inexhaustible natural resources and give two examples of each.**

**Ans.:** **Exhaustible natural resources :** The resources which are present in a limited quantity in nature and are likely to get exhausted over a certain period of time are called exhaustible natural resources.

**Inexhaustible natural resources :** The resources which are present in an unlimited quantity in nature and are not likely to get exhausted by human activities are called inexhaustible natural resources. Example: Wind, Sunlight.

**2. How is wood converted into coal inside the earth?**

**Ans.:** Wood under the effect of high temperature and pressure and in the absence of air, gets converted into coal through a number of steps, each step leading an increased carbon content.

**The sequence of changes is**

Wood  $\xrightarrow[\text{pressure}]{\text{heat}}$  Peat  $\xrightarrow[\text{pressure}]{\text{heat}}$  Lignite  $\xrightarrow[\text{pressure}]{\text{heat}}$  Bituminous  $\xrightarrow[\text{pressure}]{\text{heat}}$  Anthracite  
(light brown) (brown) coal (black) (bright black)

**3. How is coal gas obtained? Name the active components of coal gas.**

**Ans.:** Coal gas is obtained by the strong heating of coal in the absence of air. That is coal gas is obtained by the destructive distillation of coal.

The active components of coal gas are hydrogen, methane and carbon monoxide.

**4. *How is petroleum formed inside the earth?***

**Ans.:** Petroleum was formed due to decomposition of the organisms living in the sea under high temperature, high pressure and in the absence of air.

The remains of the dead organisms sank to the bottom of the sea. Gradually, these were covered by sand and clay. Over a period of millions of years, these remains got converted into petroleum under the combined effect of high temperature, high pressure and bacteria in the absence of air.

**Higher Order Thinking Skills:**

**1. *Comment on the statement "Fossils in your car".***

**Ans.:** Fossils are defined as the remains of the plants and animals that existed many years ago. The fossils are found under the sediment layers of earth. When plants, dinosaurs, and other ancient creatures died, they decomposed and were buried, layer upon layer under the ground. It took millions of years to form these layers into a hard, black rock-like substance called coal, a thick liquid called oil or petroleum, and natural gas-the three major forms of fossil fuels.

**2. *What is meant by the anaerobic thermal degradation of wood? Where does this process occur?***

**Ans.:** Anaerobic thermal degradation of wood means conversion of wood into coal under the effect of high temperature, pressure and in the absence of air. This process is also termed as carbonisation. This process occurs deep inside the earth.

**3. *Petroleum occurs deep inside the earth floating over water. Which two properties of petroleum make it possible to form a separate layer over water?***

**Ans.:** Petroleum is a mixture of many hydrocarbons and organic compounds. It is lighter than water. So its low density and high pressure of natural gas associated with it, make it possible to form a separate layer over water.

**4. *How does planting of trees on large scale help in reducing the pollution caused due to the burning of fossil fuels?***

**Ans.:** **Planting of Trees**

- Helps to trap particle pollutants (dust, ash, pollen and smoke) that can damage human lungs.
- Absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> and other dangerous gasses and, in turn, replenishes the atmosphere with oxygen.
- Produces enough oxygen.
- Removes gaseous pollutants by absorbing them.

**Extra Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1. *Name three useful products of coal.***

**Ans.:** Coal gas, Coal tar, Coke

**2. *Which product of coal is used as a reducing agent in the extraction of metals?***

**Ans.:** Coke



3. ***Name the process by which plant material (or vegetation) buried deep under the earth was slowly converted into coal.***  
**Ans.:** Carbonisation
4. ***Name the product of coal which is thick black liquid having an unpleasant smell.***  
**Ans.:** Coal tar
5. ***Name any five substances used in everyday life which are manufactured starting from the products of coal tar.***  
**Ans.:** Synthetic fibres, drugs, plastics, synthetic dyes, perfumes, pesticides
6. ***Name an important source from which naphthalene balls are obtained.***  
**Ans.:** Coal tar
7. ***Which substance is used for metalling the roads these days in place of coal tar?***  
**Ans.:** Bitumen
8. ***Name the most common fuel used in light motor vehicles.***  
**Ans.:** Petrol
9. ***Name the fuel which is used in jet aircraft engines.***  
**Ans.:** Kerosene oil
10. ***Name the petroleum product used to drive heavy vehicles?***  
**Ans.:** Diesel
11. ***Name the petroleum product which is commonly used for electric generators.***  
**Ans.:** Diesel
12. ***What is the full form of LPG?***  
**Ans.:** Liquefied Petroleum Gas
13. ***Is it possible to extract petroleum from under the sea-bed?***  
**Ans.:** Yes
14. ***What is the full form of CNG?***  
**Ans.:** Compressed Natural Gas
15. ***Name the major component of natural gas***  
**Ans.:** Methane (95%), remaining ethane and propane
16. ***Name any two places in India where natural gas is found.***  
**Ans.:** Tripura, Rajasthan, Maharashtra
17. ***Name a fossil fuel other than coal and petroleum.***  
**Ans.:** Natural gas
18. ***Name two places in India where coal is found.***  
**Ans.:** Bihar, West Bengal
19. ***Name the petroleum product used for surfacing of roads.***  
**Ans.:** Bitumen
20. ***Name any four places in India where petroleum is found.***  
**Ans.:** Assam, Gujarat, Mumbai
21. ***Write the full form of PCRA.***  
**Ans.:** Petroleum Conservation Research Association

Exercise - 7.1

Date   
DELTA Pg No.

1. Find the cubes of the following numbers!

(a) 17  
 $(17)^3 = 17 \times 17 \times 17 = 4913$

(b) -23  
 $(-23)^3$   
 $(-23) \times (-23) \times (-23) = -12167$

(c)  $\frac{7}{19}$   
 $\left(\frac{7}{19}\right)^3 = \frac{7}{19} \times \frac{7}{19} \times \frac{7}{19} = \frac{343}{6859}$

(d)  $\frac{-15}{29}$   
 $\left(\frac{-15}{29}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{-15}{29}\right) \times \left(\frac{-15}{29}\right) \times \left(\frac{-15}{29}\right) = \frac{-3375}{24389}$

2. Which of the following are perfect cubes?

(a) 729  
 It is a perfect cube

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 729 \\ \hline 3 & 243 \\ \hline 3 & 81 \\ \hline 3 & 27 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

(b) 2744



1+ is a perfect cube

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 2744 \\
 2 & 1372 \\
 2 & 686 \\
 7 & 343 \\
 7 & 49 \\
 7 & 7 \\
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

(c) 10648

1+ is a perfect cube

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 10648 \\
 2 & 5324 \\
 2 & 2662 \\
 11 & 1331 \\
 11 & 121 \\
 11 & 11 \\
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

(d) 43904

1+ is not a perfect cube

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 43904 \\
 2 & 21952 \\
 2 & 10976 \\
 2 & 5488 \\
 2 & 2744 \\
 2 & 1372 \\
 2 & 686 \\
 7 & 343 \\
 7 & 49 \\
 7 & 7 \\
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

Q3. By what number should 17496 be divided to obtain a perfect cube?

It should be divided by 3.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 17496} \\
 \underline{2} \phantom{00} 8748 \\
 \underline{2} \phantom{00} 4374 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 2187 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 729 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 243 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 81 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 27 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 9 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 3 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 1
 \end{array}$$

Q4. By what number should 231525 be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube?

It should be multiplied by 5.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \overline{) 231525} \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 77175 \\
 \underline{3} \phantom{00} 25725 \\
 \underline{5} \phantom{00} 8575 \\
 \underline{5} \phantom{00} 1715 \\
 \underline{7} \phantom{00} 343 \\
 \underline{7} \phantom{00} 49 \\
 \underline{7} \phantom{00} 7 \\
 \underline{7} \phantom{00} 1
 \end{array}$$

Q5. Is 40500 a perfect cube? If not

- (a) by what number should 40500 be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube?
- (b) by what numbers should 40500 be divided to obtain a perfect cube?



No, It is not a perfect cube

2	40500
2	20250
3	10125
3	3375
3	1125
3	375
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

(a) 40500 should be multiplied  
by  $2 \times 3 \times 3$  i.e 18

(b) 40500 should be divided by  $2 \times 2 \times 3$  i.e 12



### Exercise - 7.2

1. Find the cube roots of the following numbers by finding their One's and Ten's digits:

(a) 389017

Unit digit of cube root = 3

389

$$7^3 < 389 < 8^3$$

Tens digit of cube root = 7

$$\sqrt[3]{389017} = 73$$

(b) 110592

Unit digit of cube root = 8

110

$$4^3 < 110 < 5^3$$

Tens digit of cube root = 4

$$\sqrt[3]{110592} = 48$$

(c) 46656

Unit digit of cube root = 6

46

$$3^3 < 46 < 4^3$$

Tens digit of cube root = 3

$$\sqrt[3]{46656} = 36$$

(d) 592704

Unit digit of cube root = 4

592

$$8^3 < 592 < 9^3$$

Tens digit of cube root = 8

$$\sqrt[3]{592704} = 84$$

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
DELTA Pg No. \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. Evaluate

(a)  $\sqrt[3]{8000}$

$$\sqrt[3]{\underbrace{2 \times 2 \times 2}_{2 \times 10} \times \underbrace{10 \times 10 \times 10}_{20}}$$

(b)  $\sqrt[3]{343}$   
 $\sqrt[3]{7 \times 7 \times 7}$   
 $= 7$

(c)  $\sqrt[3]{-125}$   
 $\sqrt[3]{(15) \times (-5) \times (-5)}$   
 $-5$

(d)  $\sqrt[3]{(-13)^3}$   
 $\sqrt[3]{(-13) \times (-13) \times (-13)}$   
 $= -13$

(e)  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{0.125}{1000}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{10 \times 10 \times 10}} = \frac{0.5}{10} = 0.05$

(f)  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{-0.027}{8}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(-0.3) \times (-0.3) \times (-0.3)}{2 \times 2 \times 2}} = \frac{-0.3}{20} = -\frac{3}{200}$

(g)  $\sqrt[3]{2744} - \sqrt{169}$

$$\sqrt[3]{\underbrace{2 \times 2 \times 2}_{2 \times 7} \times \underbrace{7 \times 7 \times 7}_{13}} = \sqrt{13 \times 13}$$

$$2 \times 7 = 13$$

$$14 - 13 = 1$$



(h)  $\sqrt[3]{74088} : \sqrt[3]{9261}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 74088} \\ 2 \overline{) 37044} \\ 2 \overline{) 18522} \\ 3 \overline{) 9261} \\ 3 \overline{) 3087} \\ 3 \overline{) 1029} \\ 7 \overline{) 343} \\ 7 \overline{) 49} \\ 7 \overline{) 7} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 9261} \\ 3 \overline{) 3087} \\ 3 \overline{) 1029} \\ 7 \overline{) 343} \\ 7 \overline{) 49} \\ 7 \overline{) 7} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{74088}}{\sqrt[3]{9261}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7}}{\sqrt[3]{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7}} = \frac{2 \times 3 \times 7}{3 \times 7} = \frac{2}{1} = 2:1$$

(i)  $\sqrt[3]{-10648}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 10648} \\ 2 \overline{) 5324} \\ 2 \overline{) 2662} \\ 11 \overline{) 1331} \\ 11 \overline{) 121} \\ 11 \overline{) 11} \\ 1 \end{array} = -3 \sqrt[3]{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11} = -22$$

(j)  $\sqrt[3]{0.512 \times 6.859}$

$0.8 \times 1.9$   
 $1.52$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 512} \\ 2 \overline{) 256} \\ 2 \overline{) 128} \\ 2 \overline{) 64} \\ 2 \overline{) 32} \\ 2 \overline{) 16} \\ 2 \overline{) 8} \\ 2 \overline{) 4} \\ 2 \overline{) 2} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \overline{) 6859} \\ 19 \overline{) 361} \\ 19 \overline{) 19} \\ 1 \end{array}$$



(k)  $\sqrt[3]{-216 \times 4.096}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 216} \\ 2 \overline{) 108} \\ 2 \overline{) 54} \\ 3 \overline{) 27} \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ 3 \overline{) 3} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 4096} \\ 2 \overline{) 2048} \\ 2 \overline{) 1024} \\ 2 \overline{) 512} \\ 2 \overline{) 256} \\ 2 \overline{) 128} \\ 2 \overline{) 64} \\ 2 \overline{) 32} \\ 2 \overline{) 16} \\ 2 \overline{) 8} \\ 2 \overline{) 4} \\ 2 \overline{) 2} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-216 \times 4.096}$$

$$= -6 \times 1.6$$

$$= -9.6$$

3. Find the cube root of

$$(a) \frac{729}{2197} = \frac{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}{13 \times 13 \times 13} = \frac{3 \times 3}{13} = \frac{9}{13}$$

$$(b) \frac{3375}{9261} = \frac{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5}{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7} = \frac{3 \times 5}{3 \times 7} = \frac{15}{21}$$

$$(c) \frac{4913}{42875} = \frac{17 \times 17 \times 17}{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7} = \frac{17}{5 \times 7} = \frac{17}{35}$$

Q4. Find the least number which when multiplied with the following numbers gives the product a perfect cube. Find the cube root of the product thus obtained:

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 3 & 16875 \\
 3 & 5625 \\
 3 & 1875 \\
 5 & 625 \\
 5 & 125 \\
 5 & 25 \\
 5 & 5 \\
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$16875 = \underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3}_{3^3} \times \underbrace{5 \times 5 \times 5}_{5^3} \times 5$$

It should be multiplied by 25

$$\sqrt[3]{16875 \times 25} = \sqrt[3]{\underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3}_{3^3} \times \underbrace{5 \times 5 \times 5}_{5^3} \times \underbrace{5 \times 5 \times 5}_{5^3}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{421875} = 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 75$$

(b) 33275

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 5 & 33275 \\
 5 & 6655 \\
 11 & 1331 \\
 11 & 121 \\
 11 & 11 \\
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$33275 = 5 \times 5 \times \underbrace{11 \times 11 \times 11}_{11^3}$$

It should be multiplied by 5

$$\sqrt[3]{33275 \times 5} = \sqrt[3]{\underbrace{5 \times 5 \times 5}_{5^3} \times \underbrace{11 \times 11 \times 11}_{11^3}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{166375} = 5 \times 11 = 55$$

Q5. Find the smallest number with which each of the following numbers must be divided to get a perfect cube. Find the cube root of the number thus obtained.

(a) 145800

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 2 & 145800 \\
 2 & 72900 \\
 2 & 36450 \\
 3 & 18225 \\
 3 & 6075 \\
 3 & 2025 \\
 3 & 675 \\
 & 225
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 3 & 225 \\
 3 & 75 \\
 5 & 25 \\
 5 & 5 \\
 & 1
 \end{array}$$



$$145800 = \underbrace{2 \times 2 \times 2}_{2^3} \times \underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3}_{3^3} \times \underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3}_{3^3} \times 5 \times 5$$

It should be divided by 25

$$\sqrt[3]{145800 \div 25} = \sqrt[3]{\underbrace{2 \times 2 \times 2}_{2^3} \times \underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3}_{3^3} \times \underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3}_{3^3} \times \underbrace{5 \times 5}_{5^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{5832} &= 2 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 3087

$$3087 = 3 \times 3 \times \underbrace{7 \times 7 \times 7}_{7^3}$$

It should be divided by 9

3	3087
3	1029
7	343
7	49
7	7
	1

$$\sqrt[3]{3087 \div 9} = \sqrt[3]{\underbrace{3 \times 3}_{3^2} \times \underbrace{7 \times 7 \times 7}_{7^3}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{343} = 7$$

Senior Shree Ram Model School  
Assignment-I (2020-21)  
Month - July  
Sub. - Punjabi  
Class - VIII

ਪ੍ਰ:-1) ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ :-

- ਪ੍ਰ:-1. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਨਾਮ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- ਪ੍ਰ:-2. ਇਸ ਨਗਰ ਦੀ ਲੀਂਗਰਿਗੜੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਬਣਵਾਈ ਸੀ?
- ਪ੍ਰ:-3. ਰਸਮੀ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਕਿਸ ਮਲਕ ਨੇ?
- ਪ੍ਰ:-4. ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਕਿਸ ਮਲਕ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਛਮਾਏ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ?
- ਪ੍ਰ:-5. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਕਿਸ ਮਲਕ ਨੇ?

ਪ੍ਰ:-2) ਥਾਲੀ ਬਾਣਾਂ ਤੋਂ :-

1. ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਵੀ \_\_\_\_\_ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਕਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ \_\_\_\_\_ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ।
2. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ \_\_\_\_\_ ਦਾ ਮਹਾਨ \_\_\_\_\_ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।
3. ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ \_\_\_\_\_ ਵਿਚ ਦਾਖਲ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ।
4. ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਘੱਟ \_\_\_\_\_ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਏ।
5. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦੀ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ \_\_\_\_\_ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਮਾਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਿਹਾ \_\_\_\_\_ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਪ੍ਰ:-3) ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮਤਲਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਾਰਬਣਾਓ :-

1. ਪੀਰਪੁਰੇਵੀ
  2. ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਮਹਿੰਦਾ
  3. ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ
  4. ਮੇਰਾ ਦਿਲ
  5. ਟੀਲ ਮਲਕ
- ਨੋਟ :- ਮੁਖ ਮਤਲਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਾਠ ਦੀ (1) ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਪਦਵੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇ।



**SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL HIGH SCHOOL**  
**VIII – ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT 2020– 2021**  
**Chapter :- A Day in the Country – By Anton Chekhov**

**Word – Meanings**

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1.	<b>Frolics</b>	Moves playfully.	9.	<b>Abates</b>	Becomes less intensive.
2.	<b>Spurt</b>	To come out quickly with great force.	10.	<b>Ochre</b>	An earthy pigment varying from light yellow to brown or red.
3.	<b>Sacristan</b>	A person in charge of a sacristy (a room in a church where articles of worship are kept).	11.	<b>Heap burst</b>	Crowd
4.	<b>Starling-cote</b>	A song bird with a straight beak.	12.	<b>Frowns</b>	To show you are angry, serious etc. (by making lines appear on your forehead).
5.	<b>Absurd</b>	Illogical, Inappropriate.	13.	<b>Menacing</b>	Sinister, threatening, inauspicious.
6.	<b>Copse</b>	A thick, grove or growth of small trees.	14.	<b>Embankment</b>	Dam.
7.	<b>Spite</b>	Unkindness.	15.	<b>Commune</b>	Community.
8.	<b>Slacken</b>	To become or make something slower.	16.	<b>Frail</b>	Weak or not healthy.

**SUMMARY**

A beautiful, moving story about two orphan siblings named Fyokla, a 6 years old girl and Davilka, her brother and a cobbler named Terenty, All lived in a village, where storm was expected to come. Fyokla was running for help from each man of the town. She got help from a man. Terenty, a tall old man with a thin, pock-marked face, very, very long legs, and bare-feet, dressed in a woman's tattered jacket. He does not look hero.

Fyokla asked to help free her brother Davilka, whose arm got stuck in a tree. Terenty agreed and freed Davilka, the children eventually loved him. He answered all questions to children as there is no secret in nature which baffles him, he knows everything and is willing to share his knowledge and time with the two orphan children.

All three retire to a deserted barn after the children spend a day with the old man. Terenty showed sincerity and love for them. In this way he tried to make the lives of the little ones better than his own.



### Question/Answer

**11. What was the effect of change of weather on the following?**

**Ans.: The sky :-** The sky went dark as the sun was covered by clouds. Not a speck of blue was seen in the sky.

**The grass and trees :-** The grass and the trees were washed by the rain and the leaves looked fisher and greener.

**The people of the village :-** The people ran to their huts to shelter themselves from the coming storm.

**12. What had Terenty learnt about the ants and the bees?**

**Ans.:** Terenty tells the children that the ants would not build their home on low ground again. They have learnt to be cautious of the rain. Terenty also tells them that throwing water on a flying swarm of bees makes them settle. To take a swarm of bees, the branch must be gently bent inside an open sack.

**13. Describe the change in Fyokla's mood in the story?**

**Ans.:** At the beginning of the story Fyokla was eager to save his brother and rushed to find Terenty. They crossed muddy fields in the rain to help him. After wards, she was tired and could barely keep up with Danilka and Terenty. She fell asleep while Danilka thought of the wonderful things he had seen and learnt that day..

**14. The story reflects Terenty's love for the children. Give three reasons to prove this.**

**Ans.:** Terenty looked lovingly at Fyokla when she came to him asking for help. He was gentle and tender with her. As soon as he heard of Danilkais predicament, he rushed to help him out of danger. Terenty also did not mind answering the question that Danilka had, and patiently explained all that he knew to them. At night he put bread under their heads. This proves his love for the children.

# अभ्यास-पुस्तिका

## अभ्यास-1

### लट् लकार

निम्नलिखित हैं कि कर्ता के पुरुष और वचन के अनुसार क्रिया के पुरुष और वचन का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ लट् लकार का अभ्यास करें।

1. उचितक्रियापदेन लट्लकारेण (वर्तमानकालेन) रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत।

(उचित क्रिया पदों से लट् लकार में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए। Fill in the blanks using appropriate words in the present tense.)

- उदाहरणम्— युवां फलानि .....। (आ+ नी) युवां फलानि आनयथः।
- |                           |           |                              |              |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|
| (क) बालः पाठं .....       | (पठ्)     | (ख) छात्रौ लेखं .....        | (लिख्)       |
| (ग) नराः जलं .....        | (पा/पिब्) | (घ) अधुना सः कुत्र .....     | (गम्)        |
| (ङ) अहं तस्य गृहे न ..... | (स्था)    | (च) आवां पाठं .....          | (स्मृ/स्मर्) |
| (छ) वयं पत्रं .....       | (लिख्)    | (ज) त्वम् उद्याने .....      | (क्रीड्)     |
| (झ) युवां कुत्र .....     | (गम्)     | (ञ) यूयं मातरं पितरं च ..... | (नम्)        |

2. निम्नलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कर्तृपदानि लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित कर्ता पद भरिए। Fill in the blanks using appropriate subject.)

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (क) ..... गृहं गच्छसि।           | (ख) ..... ग्रामं गच्छतः।  |
| (ग) ..... गृहे एव क्रीडन्ति।     | (घ) ..... अत्र स्वपन्ति।  |
| (ङ) ..... परिश्रमं करोति।        | (च) ..... किं कुरुथः?     |
| (छ) ..... स्वयं स्वकार्यं करोति। | (ज) ..... च अत्र वसन्ति।  |
| (झ) ..... दण्डेन चलति।           | (ञ) ..... च किमर्थं हसतः? |

रिक्तस्थानानां पूर्ति कुरुत।

(रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए। Fill in the blanks.)

- (क) लिख् प्रथम पुरुष  
मध्यम पुरुष  
उत्तम पुरुष

लिखसि

लिखामः



(ख) गम्	प्रथम पुरुष	गच्छति		
	मध्यम पुरुष			
	उत्तम पुरुष			
(ग) नम्	प्रथम पुरुष		नमतः	
	मध्यम पुरुष			
	उत्तम पुरुष	नमामि		
(घ) स्था	प्रथम पुरुष			तिष्ठन्ति
	मध्यम पुरुष			
	उत्तम पुरुष			
(ङ) नृत्	प्रथम पुरुष			नृत्यन्ति
	मध्यम पुरुष			
	उत्तम पुरुष			
(च) पृच्छ्	प्रथम पुरुष			पृच्छन्ति
	मध्यम पुरुष	पृच्छसि		
	उत्तम पुरुष			
(छ) चुर	प्रथम पुरुष			
	मध्यम पुरुष	चोरयसि		
	उत्तम पुरुष		चोरयावः	
(ज) रक्ष्	प्रथम पुरुष			
	मध्यम पुरुष			रक्षथ
	उत्तम पुरुष	रक्षामि		
(झ) कृ	प्रथम पुरुष			कुर्वन्ति
	मध्यम पुरुष	करोषि		
	उत्तम पुरुष			
(ञ) कथ्	प्रथम पुरुष			कथयन्ति
	मध्यम पुरुष			
	उत्तम पुरुष	कथयामि		

4. निम्नलिखितेषु वाक्येषु अशुद्धं शब्दं रेखाङ्कितं कुरुत, उचितशब्दं च रिक्तस्थाने पूरयत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में अशुद्ध शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा शुद्ध करके लिखिए। Underline the incorrect word in the given sentences. Replace them with the correct words.)

उदाहरणम्— रविः भोजनं खादसि।

खादति।

रविः भोजनम् खादति।

(क) तन्मयः पाठं पठतः।

(ख) ता विद्यालय गच्छति।

(ग) अहम् अधुना भोजनं खादसि।

(घ) वानराः सर्वाणि फलानि त्रोटयति।

(ङ) ताः बालिकाः गानं गायामः।

(च) सा बालिका गृहं न गच्छसि।

(छ) तव भ्राता अत्र आगमिष्यसि।

(ज) सः स्वगृहं गच्छामि।

(झ) वयं तव पत्रं पठावः।

(ञ) शिशुः दुग्धं पिबतः।

### 5. निम्नलिखितानि वाक्यानि द्विवचने लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को द्विवचन में लिखिए। Rewrite the sentences in dual number.)

एकवचनम्

उदाहरणम्- सः मित्रेण सह पठति।

(क) त्वं सरोवरे तरसि।

(ख) अहं चित्रकलायां निपुणः अस्मि।

(ग) सः चित्रकारः अस्ति।

(घ) अहम् अध्यापिका अस्मि।

(ङ) त्वं मित्रेण सह क्रीडसि।

(च) त्वं विद्यालयं कदा गच्छसि?

(छ) अहं स्वपाठं न पठामि।

द्विवचनम्

तौ मित्रेण सह पठतः।

..... सरोवरे .....

..... चित्रकलायां .....

.....

.....

..... मित्रेण सह .....

..... विद्यालयं कदा .....

..... स्वपाठं न .....

### अभ्यास-2

#### लृट् लकार

### 1. निम्नलिखितानाम् वाक्यानाम् पूर्तिः लृट् लकारेण ( भविष्यत्कालेन ) कुरुत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों की पूर्ति लृट् लकार के द्वारा कीजिए। Complete the sentences using the future tense.)

उदाहरणम्- वयं गुरुं .....

(नम्)

वयं गुरुं नस्यामः।

(क) रामः श्यामः च गृहं .....

(गम्)

(ख) अहं विद्यालयं .....

(गम्)

(ग) अधुना आवां सुलेखं .....

(लिख)

(घ) वयं दुग्धं .....

(पा)

(ङ) युवां स्वपाठं .....

(स्मृ)

(च) यूयं कदा गीतं .....

(गै)

(छ) युवां कुत्र .....

(पद)

(ज) छात्राः क्षेत्रे .....

(क्रीड)

(झ) त्वं कदा उद्यानं .....

(चल)

(ञ) बालिका उपवने .....

(खेल)





2. निम्नलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कर्तृपदं लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित कर्ता पद भरिए। Fill in the blanks using appropriate subject.)

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (क) ..... सरोवरेषु तरिष्यन्ति।              | (ख) ..... रंगमंचे नर्तिष्यति।        |
| (ग) ..... विद्यालये किं करिष्यसि?           | (घ) ..... स्वगृहे गमिष्यति।          |
| (ङ) ..... श्वः ग्रामं गमिष्यामि।            | (च) ..... भोजनं पश्चात् प्रमिष्यामि। |
| (छ) ..... सायं कुत्र क्रीडिष्यति?           | (ज) ..... नवतं स्वपाठं स्मरिष्यति।   |
| (झ) ..... पठिष्यसि चेत् उत्तीर्णः भविष्यसि। | (ञ) ..... चिरम् आगमिष्यति।           |

3. निम्नलिखितानि वाक्यानि द्विवचने बहुवचने च लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को द्विवचन तथा बहुवचन में लिखिए। Rewrite the sentences in dual and plural numbers.)

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
उदाहरणम्— सा जलं पास्यति।	ते जलं पास्यतः।	ताः जलं पास्यन्ति।
(क) त्वं गीतां कदा श्रोष्यसि?	.....	.....
(ख) सः नगरं गमिष्यति।	.....	.....
(ग) अहं पाठं स्मरिष्यामि।	.....	.....
(घ) पर्यटकः पर्वते भ्रमिष्यति।	.....	.....
(ङ) मोनः सरोवरे भविष्यति।	.....	.....
(च) त्वं गीतं गास्यसि।	.....	.....

4. निम्नलिखितवाक्येषु अशुद्धं शब्दं रेखाङ्कितं कृत्वा शुद्धानि वाक्यानि लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में अशुद्ध शब्दों को रेखांकित कर शुद्ध वाक्य लिखिए। Correct the following sentences, underline the incorrect words and rewrite the corrected sentences.)

उदाहरणम्— अमितः भोजनं <u>खादिष्यसि</u> ।	खादिष्यति	अमितः भोजनं खादिष्यति।
(क) तौ विद्यालयं गमिष्यथः।	.....	.....
(ख) त्वं भोजनं किमर्थं न खादिष्यति?	.....	.....
(ग) मम माता अत्र आगमिष्यसि।	.....	.....
(घ) वयं दुग्धं पास्यावः।	.....	.....
(ङ) आवां लेखं लेखिष्यामः।	.....	.....
(च) खगाः आकाशे उत्पतिष्यति।	.....	.....

5. संस्कृतेन अनुवादं कुरुत।

(संस्कृत में अनुवाद कीजिए। Translate the following sentences in Sanskrit.)

- (क) तुम घर कब जाओगे? .....
- (ख) मैं शाम को घर जाऊँगा। .....

- (ग) पक्षी आकाश में उड़ेंगे।  
 (घ) हम शाम को भोजन करेंगे।  
 (ङ) वे बालक सुंदर लेख लिखेंगे।  
 (च) हम आज विद्यालय नहीं जाएँगे।  
 (छ) तुम दोनों घर नहीं जाओगे।  
 (ज) यात्री पर्वतों पर घूमेंगे।  
 (झ) तपस्वी आश्रमों में रहेंगे।  
 (ञ) तन्मय विद्यालय में पढ़ेगा।

### अभ्यास-3

1. अश्ववाहकः = अश्ववारः
2. पदार्थः = द्रव्यम्
3. विश्रुतिः = विख्यातः
4. सुरदुन्दुभिः = वृन्दा
5. सुरः = देवः
6. सूक्ष्मः = अणुः
7. कलत्रम् = पत्नी
8. कालिन्दी = यमुना
9. चन्द्रिका = ज्योत्स्ना, कौमुदी
10. कुञ्जरः = गजः
11. श्यालः = श्यालकः (पत्नी का भाई)
12. शेमुषी = बुद्धिः
13. सुषुप्ता = सुप्ता
14. वारम्वारम् = मुहुर्मुहुः
15. सर्वः = सकलः
16. तीक्ष्णः = प्रखरः
17. प्रकर्षम् = उन्नतिः
18. नित्यः = शाश्वतः, ध्रुवः
19. क्षरः = नश्वरः, विनाशी
20. विद्युत् = तडित्, चपला



जल, जर्मन, फ्रेंच इत्यादि भाषाओं में इसके निश्चित रूप  
संस्कृत भाषा में 'जल' शब्द के लिए ही सौ से भी अति  
नें—

21. आतपः = सूर्यप्रकाशः (धूप)  
22. तरंगः = ऊर्मिः, वीचिः (लहर)  
23. स्थलम् = स्थानम्  
24. सोमवासरः = चन्द्रवासरः, इन्दुवासरः  
25. गुरुवारः = भृगुवारः, वृहस्पतिवारः

षष्ठी  
सप्तमी

पञ्चानाम्  
पञ्चसु

षष्ठी  
सप्तमी

षण्णाम्  
षट्सु

### गणना

अंक	मूल शब्द	प्रथमा विभक्ति का पद	अंक	मूल शब्द	प्रथमा विभक्ति का पद
1	एक	एकः, एका, एकम्	13	त्रयोदशन्	त्रयोदश
2	द्वि	द्वौ, द्वे, द्वे	14	चतुर्दशन्	चतुर्दश
3	त्रि	त्रयः, तिस्रः, त्रीणि	15	पञ्चदशन्	पञ्चदश
4	चतुर्	चत्वारः, चतस्रः, चत्वारि	16	षोडशन्	षोडश
5	पञ्चन्	पञ्च	17	सप्तदशन्	सप्तदश
6	षष्	षट्	18	अष्टादशन्	अष्टादश
7	सप्तन्	सप्त	19	नवदशन्	नवदश
8	अष्टन्	अष्ट	20	विंशति	विंशतिः
9	नवन्	नव	21	एकविंशति	एकविंशतिः
10	दशन्	दश	22	द्वाविंशति	द्वाविंशतिः
11	एकादशन्	एकादशः	23	त्रयोविंशति	त्रयोविंशतिः
12	द्वादशन्	द्वादश	24	चतुर्विंशति	चतुर्विंशतिः

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अंक	मूल शब्द	प्रथमा विभक्ति का पद	अंक
25	पञ्चविंशति	पञ्चविंशतिः	58
26	षड्विंशति	षड्विंशतिः	59
27	सप्तविंशति	सप्तविंशतिः	60
28	अष्टाविंशति	अष्टाविंशतिः	61
29	नवविंशति	नवविंशतिः	62
30	त्रिंशत्	त्रिंशत्	63
31	एकत्रिंशत्	एकत्रिंशत्	64
32	(द्वि) द्वात्रिंशत्	(द्वि) द्वात्रिंशत्	65
33	त्रयस्त्रिंशत्	त्रयस्त्रिंशत्	66
34	चतुस्त्रिंशत्	चतुस्त्रिंशत्	67
35	पञ्चत्रिंशत्	पञ्चत्रिंशत्	68
36	षट्त्रिंशत्	षट्त्रिंशत्	69
37	सप्तत्रिंशत्	सप्तत्रिंशत्	70
38	अष्टात्रिंशत्	अष्टात्रिंशत्	71
39	नवत्रिंशत्	नवत्रिंशत्	72
40	चत्वारिंशत्	चत्वारिंशत्	73
41	एकचत्वारिंशत्	एकचत्वारिंशत्	74
42	(द्वा) द्विचत्वारिंशत्	(द्वा) द्विचत्वारिंशत्	75
43	त्रिचत्वारिंशत्	त्रिचत्वारिंशत्	76
44	चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्	चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्	77
45	पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्	पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्	78
46	षट्चत्वारिंशत्	षट्चत्वारिंशत्	79
47	सप्तचत्वारिंशत्	सप्तचत्वारिंशत्	80
48	अष्टचत्वारिंशत्	अष्टचत्वारिंशत्	81
49	नवचत्वारिंशत्	नवचत्वारिंशत्	82
50	पञ्चाशत्	पञ्चाशत्	83
		पञ्चाशत्	84



अत्र कुशलं (1) तत्रास्तु  
मित्र! अहम् प्रसन्नतापूर्वकम् (2) ज्ञापयामि यत् मम (3) भगिन्याः जैसिकायाः विवाहः (4) अग्रिममासस्य  
पञ्चम्याम् तिथौ निश्चितः जातः। त्वम् अत्र (5) त्रिदिनानि पूर्वतः एव प्राप्तः स्याः। त्वया (6) अवश्यम् अत्र  
आगन्तव्यं वर्तते। तव उपस्थितिः विवाहे (7) अनिवार्या अस्ति। आदरणीयाभ्यां पितृभ्याम् सस्नेहं (8) नमोनमः  
अस्तु (9) प्रतीक्षमाणः।  
(10) तवागमनम्  
ध्रुवः भवन्मित्रम्

अग्रिममासस्य, तत्रास्तु, ज्ञापयामि, भगिन्याः, अनिवार्या,  
त्रिदिनानि, भवन्मित्रम्, अवश्यम्, तवागमनम्, नमोनमः

(10)

राकेशः, पितृमहाभागाः, शोभनानि, निवेदयामि, सहस्रद्वयम्,  
विद्यालयेन, द्रष्टुम्, प्रबन्धः, प्रेषयन्तु, कुशलम्

2. तव मित्रम् उत्तराखण्डे पर्वतस्खलनेन पीडितजनानाम् सहायतार्थम् गच्छसि। स्वमित्रम् प्रति पत्रम् पूरयत।  
(आपका मित्र उत्तराखण्ड में पर्वत-स्खलन से पीडित लोगों की सहायता के लिए गया है। अपने मित्र को लिखे पत्र को पूरा कीजिए।)

विजयनगरम्

चेन्नई

तिथि: 02.10.20XX

प्रिय विष्णुदत्त!

(1) नमस्ते

मम माता अवदत् यत् (2) त्वम् उत्तरांचले पर्वतस्खलनात् पीडितानाम् सहायतार्थम् (3) शिवशान्तेय  
(4) गच्छसि। (5) तत्र च शिविर सामग्रीं भोज्यसामग्रीमपि नेष्यसि। कृपया (6) मम  
योगदानम् अपि स्वीकरोतु। अहम् (7) पञ्चसहस्ररुप्यकाणि अपि च (8) प्रेषयिष्यामि।  
शुभाः सन्तु ते (9) पन्थानम् भोज्यपदार्थान्

भवतः (10) अभिन्नमित्रम्

सचिनः

5 1 9 2 3 4  
तत्र, नमस्ते, पन्थानः, त्वम्, ट्रकयानेन, गन्तुम्,  
एकत्रीकृतानि, मम, अभिन्नमित्रम्, भोज्यपदार्थान्

3. तव नाम ध्रुवः अस्ति। स्वभगिन्याः जैसिकायाः विवाहे निमन्त्रणं दातुं स्वमित्रं प्रति पत्रं पूरयत।

(आपका नाम ध्रुव है अपनी बहन जैसिका के विवाह में निमन्त्रण देने के लिए अपने मित्र को लिखे पत्र को पूरा कीजिए।)

पटेलनगरम्

देहली

तिथि: 25.10.20XX

प्रियमित्रं रोहित!

सप्रेम नमोनमः।

है-वैपरीत्य अथवा व्यातिक्रम । विपरात अथ वा  
होना आवश्यक है । पर्यायों के समान विपर्यय

1. इच्छा	= अनिच्छा	18. न
2. व्यवस्था	= अव्यवस्था	19. दि
3. मानवः	= दानवः	20. श
4. द्युलोकः	= भूलोकः	21. क्र
5. सुराष्ट्रम्	= कुराष्ट्रम्	22. क्र
6. प्रयाता/गता	= आगता	23. वि
7. स्वकीया	= परकीया	24. ग
8. मामकः	= त्वदीयः	25. व
9. सरलः	= वक्रः	26. व
10. रक्षकः	= भक्षकः	27. नि
11. मतम्	= अमतम्	28. न
12. गत्वा	= आगत्य	29. स
13. मूढः	= चतुरः	30. प
14. सहितम्	= रहितम्	31. स
15. उद्योगी	= अलसः	32. न
16. लाभः	= अलाभः	33. वि
17. जयः	= पराजयः	34. द



## एतत् ( सर्वनाम, पुल्लिङ्ग ) = यह

विभक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा	एषः	एतौ	एते
द्वितीया	एतम्	एतौ	एतान्
तृतीया	एतेन	एताभ्याम्	एतैः
चतुर्थी	एतस्मै	एताभ्याम्	एतेभ्यः
पञ्चमी	एतस्मात्	एताभ्याम्	एतेभ्यः
षष्ठी	एतस्य	एतयोः	एतेषाम्
सप्तमी	एतस्मिन्	एतयोः	एतेषु

## एतत् ( नपुंसकलिङ्ग )

विभक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा	एतत्	एते	एतानि
द्वितीया	एतत्	एते	एतानि

( पुल्लिङ्ग के समान। )

## एतत् ( स्त्रीलिङ्ग )

प्रथम पुरुष	कथयेत्	कथयेतम्	कथयेम
मध्यम पुरुष	कथये:	कथयेव	
उत्तम पुरुष	कथयेयम्		
<b>अस् (होना) -लट् लकार</b>			
	<b>एकवचनम्</b>	<b>द्विवचनम्</b>	<b>बहुवचनम्</b>
प्रथम पुरुष	अस्ति	स्तः	सन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	असि	स्थः	स्थ
उत्तम पुरुष	अस्मि	स्वः	स्मः
<b>अस्-लृट् लकार</b>			
प्रथम पुरुष	भविष्यति	भविष्यतः	भविष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	भविष्यसि	भविष्यथः	भविष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	भविष्यामि	भविष्यावः	भविष्यामः
<b>अस्-लङ् लकार</b>			
प्रथम पुरुष	आसीत्	आस्ताम्	आसन्
मध्यम पुरुष	आसीः	आस्तम्	आस्त
उत्तम पुरुष	आसम्	आस्व	आस्म
<b>अस्-लोट् लकार</b>			
प्रथम पुरुष	अस्तु	स्ताम्	सन्तु
मध्यम पुरुष	एधि	स्तम्	स्त
उत्तम पुरुष	असानि	असाव	असाम

<b>अस्-विधिलिङ् लकार</b>			
प्रथम पुरुष	स्यात्	स्याताम्	स्युः
मध्यम पुरुष	स्याः	स्यातम्	स्यात
उत्तम पुरुष	स्याम्	स्याव	स्याम
<b>कृ (करना) -लट् लकार</b>			
	<b>एकवचनम्</b>	<b>द्विवचनम्</b>	<b>बहुवचनम्</b>