CEP-2025-26
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (ਅੱਠਵੀਂ)
ਅਸਾਈਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੰ. 3

C3.1	ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ (ਨਿਯਮਾਂ) ਜਿਵੇਂਕਿ ਵਾਕ ਬਣਤਰ, ਵਿਸਰਾਮ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ, ਕਾਲ, ਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਵੇਲ਼ੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

1. ਨਾਂਵ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. 2 ਅ. 3

ੲ. 5 ਸ. 4.

2. 'ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ' ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂਵ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਆਮ ਨਾਂਵ ਅ. ਖ਼ਾਸ ਨਾਂਵ

ੲ. ਭਾਵ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ ਸ. ਇਕੱਠ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ।

3. 'ਸੁਹੱਪਣ' ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂਵ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਵਸਤੂ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ ਅ. ਖ਼ਾਸ ਨਾਂਵ

ੲ. ਭਾਵ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ ਸ. ਇਕੱਠ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ।

4. ਜੋ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸਮੂਹ ਜਾਤੀ ਲਈ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਣ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਆਮ ਨਾਂਵ ਅ. ਖ਼ਾਸ ਨਾਂਵ

ੲ. ਭਾਵ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ ਸ. ਇਕੱਠ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ।

5. 'ਨੇਕੀ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਲ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।' ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਨੇਕੀ' ਕੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਆਮ ਨਾਂਵ ਅ. ਭਾਵ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ

ੲ. ਖ਼ਾਸ ਨਾਂਵ ਸ. ਇਕੱਠ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ।

6. ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ, ਗ਼ਮੀ, ਹੈਰਾਨੀ, ਡਰ, ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲ਼ੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ:

ੳ. ਸੰਬੰਧਕ ਅ. ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

ੲ. ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਸ. ਵਿਸਮਕ।

7. 'ਵਿਸਮਕ' ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਦੋ ਅ. ਪੰਜ

ੲ. ਨੌਂ ਸ. ਅੱਠ।

8. ਖ਼ਬਰਦਾਰ! ਅੱਗੇ ਨਾ ਜਾਈਂ।' ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਵਿਸਮਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲੱਭੋ?

ੳ. ਖ਼ਬਰਦਾਰ! ਅ. ਅੱਗੇ

ਇ. ਨਾ ਸ. ਜਾਈਂ।

9. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਲੱਭੋ?

ੳ. ਪੁਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਨ ਅ. ਪੁਜ਼ਸਿਨ

ਇ. ਪੁਜ਼ੀਸ਼ਨ ਸ. ਪੁਜ਼ੀਸੀਨ।

10. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅਰਥ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਪੁਰਸਕਾਰ ਅ. ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ

ਇ. ਸਟਾਡੀਅਮ ਸ. ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ।

11. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਲੱਭੋ?

ੳ. ਮੇਹਨਤ ਅ. ਮਹੇਨਤ

ਇ. ਮਿਹਨਤ ਸ. ਮੀਹਨਤ।

12. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਹੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਲੱਭੋ?

ੳ. ਦੁਪੈਹਰ ਅ. ਦੁਪਹਿਰ

ਇ. ਦੋਪਹਿਰ ਸ. ਦੁਪਿਹਰ।

13. ਉਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤਣ ਨਾਲ਼ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ:

ੳ. ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਅ. ਬਹੁਅਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ

ਇ. ਵਿਰੋਧਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸ. ਬਹੁਤੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ।

14. 'ਉੱਤਰ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਬਹੁ-ਅਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੋਣਗੇ:

ੳ. ਜਵਾਬ ਅ. ਸਰੀਰਕ ਜੋੜ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰਨਾ

ਇ. ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ।

15. 'ਗੁੱਡੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਨੀ' ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਚੁਣੋ :

ੳ. ਪਤੰਗ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ ਅ. ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧੀ ਹੋਣੀ

ਇ. ੳ ਅਤੇ ਅ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਸਹੀ ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

16. 'ਢਿੱਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੂਹੇ ਨੱਚਣਾ' ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਚੁਣੋ :

ੳ. ਅਚਾਨਕ ਡਰ ਜਾਣਾ ਅ. ਬਹੁਤ ਬੇਚੈਨ ਹੋਣਾ

ਇ. ਬਹੁਤ ਭੁੱਖ ਲੱਗਣਾ ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

17. 'ਮੱਖੀ 'ਤੇ ਮੱਖੀ ਮਾਰਨੀ' ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਚੁਣੋ :

ੳ. ਮੱਖੀਆਂ ਮਾਰਨੀਆਂ ਅ. ਬੇਅਕਲੀ ਨਾਲ਼ ਨਕਲ ਕਰਨੀ

ਇ. ਵਿਹਲੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

18. 'ਅਸਮਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਡਿਗੀ ਖਜੂਰ 'ਤੇ ਅਟਕੀ' ਅਖਾਣ ਕਦੋਂ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ?

ੳ. ਇੱਕ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲ਼ ਕੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਸ ਜਾਣਾ

ਅ. ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਾ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ

ਇ. ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਨਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਸ. ੳ ਅਤੇ ਅ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਸਹੀ।

19.'ਕੁੱਛੜ ਕੁੜੀ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਢੰਡੋਰਾ' ਅਖਾਣ ਕਦੋਂ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ?

ੳ. ਜਾਣਬੁੱਝ ਕੇ ਝੂਠ ਬੋਲਣਾ
ਅ. ਚੀਜ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਲ਼ ਹੋਣੀ ਤੇ ਲੱਭਣੀ ਕਿਤੋਂ ਹੋਰ
ੲ. ਕਾਹਲ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ਼ ਸਾਰਾ ਕੰਮ ਖ਼ਰਾਬ ਕਰ ਦੇਣਾ
ਸ. ਨਿਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਵੇਲ਼ੇ।

20.'ਸਿਮਰਤੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਯਾਦ
ਅ. ਨੇਜਾ
ੲ. ਸੋਟੀ
ਸ. ਤਲਵਾਰ।

21. 'ਲੋਹੜਾ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ–

ੳ. ਕਹਿਰ
ਅ. ਗ਼ਜ਼ਬ
ੲ. ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ
ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ।

22. 'ਖੇੜਾ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ–

ੳ. ਗੁਆਚਿਆ
ਅ. ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ
ੲ. ਖੇਡਣਾ
ਸ. ਘੁੰਮਣਾ।

23. 'ਸਦੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਕੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਦਸ ਸਾਲ
ਅ. ਪੰਜਾਹ ਸਾਲ
ੲ. ਸੌ ਸਾਲ
ਸ. ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ।

24.ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਦੁੱਤ ਅੱਖਰ ਹਨ?

ੳ. 1
ਅ. 2
ੲ. 3
ਸ. 4.

25.ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਦੁੱਤ ਅੱਖਰ ਚੁਣੋ–

ੳ. ਕ
ਅ. ਚ
ੲ. ਛ
ਸ. ਵ।

26.ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਂ ਹਨ?

ੳ. 10
ਅ. 11
ੲ. 12
ਸ. 13.

27.'ੳ' ਨਾਲ਼ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ–ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਂ ਲੱਗਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਕੰਨਾ, ਮੁਕਤਾ, ਔਂਕੜ
ਅ. ਔਂਕੜ, ਦੁਲੈਂਕੜ, ਹੋੜਾ
ੲ. ਮੁਕਤਾ, ਕਨੌੜਾ, ਲਾਂ
ਸ. ਦੁਲਾਵਾਂ, ਲਾਂ, ਕਨੌੜਾ।

28.'ਅ' ਨਾਲ਼ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ–ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਂ ਲੱਗਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਕੰਨਾ, ਮੁਕਤਾ, ਔਂਕੜ
ਅ. ਔਂਕੜ, ਦੁਲੈਂਕੜ, ਹੋੜਾ

ਇ. ਮੁਕਤਾ, ਕੰਨਾ, ਕਨੌੜਾ, ਦੁਲਾਵਾਂ　　ਸ. ਦੁਲਾਵਾਂ, ਲਾਂ, ਕਨੌੜਾ।

29. 'ਏ' ਨਾਲ਼ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ-ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਂ ਲੱਗਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਕੰਨਾ, ਮੁਕਤਾ, ਔਂਕੜ　　ਅ. ਔਂਕੜ, ਦੂਲੈਂਕੜ, ਹੋੜਾ

ਇ. ਮੁਕਤਾ, ਕਨੌੜਾ, ਲਾਂ　　ਸ. ਸਿਹਾਰੀ, ਬਿਹਾਰੀ, ਲਾਂ।

30.(ਿ) ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸਿਹਾਰੀ　　ਅ. ਬਿਹਾਰੀ

ਇ. ਲਾਂ　　ਸ. ਮੁਕਤਾ।

31.(ੈ) ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸਿਹਾਰੀ　　ਅ. ਬਿਹਾਰੀ

ਇ. ਦੁਲਾਵਾਂ　　ਸ. ਮੁਕਤਾ।

32. ਬਿੰਦੀ, ਟਿੱਪੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਕ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਬਿੰਦੀ　　ਅ. ਟਿੱਪੀ

ਇ. ਅਧਕ　　ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ।

33. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਕਿਹੜੇ-ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਬਿੰਦੀ, ਟਿੱਪੀ, ਅਧਕ　　ਅ. ੳ, ਅ, ੲ

ਇ. ਹ, ਰ, ਵ　　ਸ. ਸਿਹਾਰੀ, ਬਿਹਾਰੀ, ਮੁਕਤਾ।

34. ਕਿਰਿਆ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. 4　　ਅ. 3

ਇ. 2　　ਸ. 1.

35. ਜਿਸ ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦਾ ਕਰਮ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਅਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ　　ਅ. ਸਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ

ਇ. ੳ ਤੇ ਅ ਦੋਵੇਂ　　ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

36. ਜਿਸ ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦਾ ਕਰਮ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ　　ਅ. ਅਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ

ਇ. ੳ ਤੇ ਅ ਦੋਵੇਂ　　ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

37. 'ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਰੋਟੀ ਪਕਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।' ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਪਕਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ' ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਅਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ　　ਅ. ਸਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ

ਇ. ੳ ਤੇ ਅ ਦੋਵੇਂ　　ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

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Class – 8th Subject – Mathematics Worksheet - 03

Competency Used	C 1.6	Explores and applies fractions (both as ratios and in decimal form) in daily-life situations

Key Concepts Of Fractions

1. If numerator is smaller than denominator then it is called a proper fraction.
Example : $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$ etc.
2. If numerator is greater than denominator then it is called an improper fraction.
Example : $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{6}{5}$ etc.
3. If numerator is 1 then it is called a unit fraction.
Example : $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}$ etc.
4. Two fractions are called like fractions if their denominator is same.
Example : $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ etc.
5. Two fractions are called unlike fractions if their denominator is not same.
Example : $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$ etc.
6. Two fractions $\frac{a}{b}$ & $\frac{c}{d}$ are called equivalent if ad = bc.
Example : $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{6}$ etc.

Section A – Fractions (Basic Concepts) (1–10)

Q1. Which of the following is a proper fraction?

A. 3/2 B. 5/3 C. 1/2 D. 4/3

Q2. Which of the following is an improper fraction?

A. 3/8 B. 3/4 C. 5/2 D. 2/3

Q3. Which of the following is a unit fraction?

A. 3/4 B. 5/7 C. 1/2 D. 2/3

Q4. What is the numerator of the fraction 2/5?

A. 3 B. 5 C. 1 D. 2

Q5. What is the denominator of the fraction4/3?

A. 3 B. 5 C. 1 D. 2

Q6. Which of the following pairs of fractions is a pair of like fractions?

A. 3/4, 5/6 B. 2/3, 5/4 C. 1/2, 3/2 D. 2/8, 5/7

Q7. Which of the following pairs of fractions is a pair of unlike fractions?

A. 3/4, 5/4 B. 2/3, 5/3 C. 1/2, 3/2 D. 2/8, 5/7

Q8. Which of the following fractions an equivalent fraction of ?

A. 3/4, 5/6 B. 2/3, 4/6 C. 1/2, 3/2 D. 2/8, 5/7

Q9. Which of the following fractions is a reduced/Simplest form of the fraction 3/6 ?

A. 3/8 B. 5/8 C. 1/2 D. 2/8

Q10. Which of the following is a largest fraction ?

A. 7/8 B. 5/8 C. 4/8 D. 3/8

Section B – Fractions in Real Life (11–30)

Q11. If a pizza is divided into 8 equal parts and Ravi eats 3 parts, what fraction of the pizza is left?

A. 3/8 B. 5/8 C. 1/2 D. 2/8

Q12. Out of 60 students, 2/5 are girls. How many boys are there?

A. 20 B. 24 C. 36 D. 40

Q13. A car covers 3/5 of its journey in 2 hours. If the total journey is 100 km, how far has it travelled?

A. 40 km B. 50 km C. 60 km D. 70 km

Q14. A rope is 3/4 m long. If it is cut into two equal parts, what is the length of each piece?

A. 3/8 m B. 1/2 m C. 2/4 m D. 1/4 m

Q15. If Rani spends 5/8 of her salary on expenses, what fraction of her salary does she save?

A. 2/8 B. 3/8 C. 1/8 D. 5/8

Q16. A recipe requires 2/3 cup of sugar. If you make half the recipe, how much sugar will you need?

A. 1/3 cup B. 2/5 cup C. 1/6 cup D. 1/2 cup

Q17. A bucket is 3/4 full of water. If 6 litres are poured in, it becomes full. What is the full capacity?

A. 12 L B. 18 L C. 24 L D. 36 L

Q18. The attendance on Monday was 9/10 of 400 students. How many students were present?

A. 360 B. 380 C. 390 D. 400

Q19. The ratio of apples to oranges is 3:5. If there are 45 oranges, how many apples are there?

A. 20 B. 25 C. 27 D. 30

Q20. A student scored 18/20 marks in Maths. What is the percentage?

A. 80% B. 85% C. 90% D. 95%

Q21. A bottle contains 2/5 litre of milk. How many bottles are needed for 4 litres of milk?

A. 5 B. 8 C. 10 D. 12

Q22. In a class, 3/8 of students are absent. If 30 are present, how many students are there in total?

A. 40 B. 45 C. 48 D. 50

Q23. A train travels 2/3 of its journey in 4 hours. What is the total time required to complete the journey?

A. 5 h B. 6 h C. 7 h D. 8 h

Q24. The ratio of sugar to flour in a cake is 1/4. If 200 g sugar is used, how much flour is needed?

A. 400 g B. 600 g C. 800 g D. 1000 g

Q25. If 5/8 of a tank is filled with 50 L water, what is its total capacity?

A. 60 L B. 70 L C. 75 L D. 80 L

Q26. A mixture contains 1/4 water and 3/4 milk. If there are 12 L of milk, find total mixture.

A. 15 L B. 16 L C. 18 L D. 20 L

Q27. A piece of ribbon is 3/5 m long. How many such ribbons can be cut from a 6 m roll?

A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 12

Q28. If one pen costs ₹12.50, what fraction of ₹100 is its cost?

A. 1/8 B. 1/10 C. 1/12 D. 1/15

Q29. A class has 2/3 boys and 30 girls. Find total students.

A. 60 B. 70 C. 75 D. 90

Q30. A car consumes 3/4 of its petrol tank after 180 km. Find full-tank mileage.

A. 200 km B. 220 km C. 240 km D. 250 km

Section C – Decimals in Real Life (31–50)

Q31. A pencil costs ₹5.75 and an eraser ₹2.25. Find the total cost.

A. ₹7.75 B. ₹8.00 C. ₹8.25 D. ₹8.50

Q32. A car travels 12.5 km in one litre. How far it can travel in 8 litres?

A. 90 km B. 95 km C. 100 km D. 110 km

Q33. 1 m cloth costs ₹45.75. Find the cost of 6 m cloth.

A. ₹270.50 B. ₹274.50 C. ₹275.25 D. ₹280.50

Q34. A packet weighs 2.75 kg. What is the weight of 8 packets?

A. 20 kg B. 21 kg C. 22 kg D. 22.5 kg

Q35. A car covers 15.6 km/L. How much fuel it require for 78 km?

A. 4.5 L B. 5.0 L C. 5.2 L D. 5.4 L

Q36. 1 kg apple costs ₹125.50. Find cost of 3.5 kg apple.

A. ₹430.25 B. ₹438.25 C. ₹439.25 D. ₹440.25

Q37. Watermelon 4.8 kg, Papaya 2.75 kg. Total weight is ?

A. 7.45 kg B. 7.50 kg C. 7.55 kg D. 7.65 kg

Q38. On ₹75 there is a discount of ₹7.5. What fraction of price is discount?

A. 1/20 B. 3/50 C. 1/10 D. 1/25

Q39. A student scored 36.5 out of 50. Find percentage.

A. 70% B. 72% C. 73% D. 74%

Q40. Cost of Petrol is ₹98.60/L. Find cost of 7 L?

A. ₹685.20 B. ₹688.20 C. ₹690.20 D. ₹695.20

Q41. From a rope 12.5 m long, 2/5 is cut off. Remaining length is?

A. 5.0 m B. 7.5 m C. 8.5 m D. 10.0 m

Q42. Which of the following represent fraction $\frac{2435}{100}$:

A. 2.435 B. 24.35 C. 0.2435 D. 243.5

Q43. The tower is 18.75 meters tall. Its height is to be increased to 28 meters. How much higher will it have to be raised?

A. 8.75 B. 9.25 C. 46.75 D. 10.75

Q44. Raj bought 7.5 kg of mangoes at Rs. 40 per kg and 5 kg of apples at Rs. 50 per kg. What is the total cost?

A. ₹430 B. ₹550 C. ₹450 D. ₹500

Q45. A runner runs 4.2 km in 10 min. How much distance will he cover in 1 hour?

A. 18.2 B. 20.2 C. 21.2 D. 25.2

Q46. Capacity of a bottle is 1.25 L. How many bottles are required for 10 L?

A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9

Q47. Convert 0.75 into fraction.

A. 1/2 B. 3/4 C. 2/3 D. 4/5

Q48. Convert 7/8 into decimal.

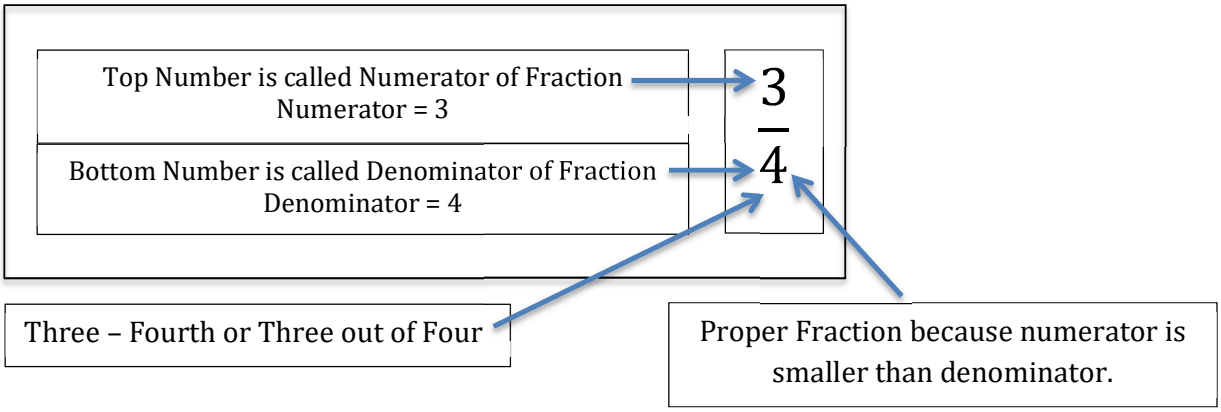
A. 0.75 B. 0.80 C. 0.85 D. 0.875

Q49. 0.6 of a number is 24. Find the number.

A. 36 B. 38 C. 40 D. 42

Q50. $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{100} + \frac{7}{1000} =$

A. 3.57 B. 0.357 C. 35.7 D. 0.03



Class: 8th - Science Assignment - 3

Sr No	Competency	Competency Detail
1	C - 1.2	Describes changes in matter (physical and chemical) and uses particulate nature to represent the properties of matter and the changes

Q1. During a power cut, Naveen studied under candlelight and noticed that most of the light came from one particular part of flame. Name that part of the flame.

1. Inner dark zone
2. Middle luminous zone
3. Outer blue zone
4. Tip of the wick only

Q2. During a classroom activity, Parveen showed wood, iron nail, paper, and glass to students and asked which one could burn easily. Which material is combustible?

1. Wood
2. Iron nail
3. Glass
4. None of these

Q3. In a science experiment, Rajan tried to burn plastic, cloth, copper wire, and dry leaves using a candle flame. One of them did not catch fire at all. Which material was it?

1. Copper wire
2. Plastic
3. Cloth
4. Dry leaves

Q4. When magnesium ribbon is burnt in air, a dazzling white flame is produced. The white powder formed is:

1. Magnesium carbonate
2. Magnesium hydroxide
3. Magnesium oxide
4. Magnesium chloride

Q5. A burning candle was covered with an inverted glass jar. After some time, the flame went out. What is the correct reason?

1. Air supply inside jar was cut off
2. Candle finished
3. Jar absorbed all heat
4. Wick melted

Q6. While observing a burning candle, Gurpreet noticed a dark zone near the wick. He wondered why that part looked black. What could be the reason?

1. It contains unburnt wax vapours
2. It produces bright light
3. It is undergoing complete combustion
4. It is very hot

Q7. In a science lab, Shashi noticed that a pile of phosphorus caught fire on its own without any heating. This burning is an example of:

1. Rapid combustion
2. Explosion
3. Spontaneous combustion
4. Slow combustion

Q8. When Vikas turned on the gas stove and brought a burning matchstick near it, the gas caught fire instantly. This is an example of:

1. Explosion
2. Rapid combustion
3. Slow combustion
4. Spontaneous combustion

Q9. Choose the incorrect statement from the following. Forest fires are usually happen due to:

1. Carelessness of humans
2. Cutting of trees
3. Heat of sun
4. Lightning strike

Q10. A goldsmith melts gold to make ornaments using a candle flame. He always uses the outer blue part of the flame. Why does he choose this part?

1. It is the hottest zone
2. It is luminous
3. It contains unburnt wax vapours
4. It is easiest to see

Q11. A Coal heater was left burning in a closed room. After some time, the people inside felt dizzy. This was due to the production of:

1. Carbon monoxide
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Oxygen
4. Nitrogen dioxide

Q12. Gurcharan heated equal masses of coal, wood, and kerosene. He observed that they produced different amounts of heat. The measure of heat produced per unit mass of fuel is called:

1. Ignition temperature
2. Calorific value
3. Combustion rate
4. Fuel efficiency

Q13. Harinder compared the use of wood, kerosene, coal, and CNG for cooking. He found one fuel produced more heat with less smoke. Which fuel was it?

1. Wood
2. Kerosene
3. Coal
4. CNG

Q14. Rajwinder checked the calorific values of different fuels. He found that hydrogen has a calorific value of about:

1. 10,000 kJ/kg
2. 25,000 kJ/kg
3. 100,000 kJ/kg
4. 150,000 kJ/kg

Q15. A factory releases large amounts of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the air. When these gases mix with rainwater, the rain becomes acidic. The main acids formed are:

1. Hydrochloric acid & Nitric acid
2. Acetic acid & Sulphuric acid
3. Sulphuric acid & Nitric acid
4. Carbonic acid & Hydrochloric acid

Q16. Gurjant compared different fuels to find which one produces the most heat per kilogram when burnt. Which fuel has the highest calorific value?

1. Kerosene
2. LPG
3. Biogas
4. Petrol

Q17. While lighting a campfire, Preety noticed that some materials burn with a bright flame, but only one glows without a flame. Which substance was it?:

1. LPG
2. Charcoal
3. Camphor
4. Dry grass

Q18. The substance expected to have the highest ignition temperature out of the following is:

1. Kerosene
2. Petrol
3. Alcohol
4. Coal

Q19. Bharat Bhushan wanted to use a fuel that produces the least smoke and pollution while giving maximum energy. Which fuel should he choose?

1. Cow dung cake
2. Petrol
3. Hydrogen gas
4. Kerosene

Q20. A family used a coal heater in a closed room and soon felt dizzy. Later, doctors said it was due to carbon monoxide. Why is this gas dangerous??

1. It irritates the eyes
2. It produces a foul smell
3. It reacts with oxygen to produce CO_2
4. It reduces oxygen transport

Q21. While selecting a fuel for home use, Neeraj wanted one that gives more heat and leaves less residue. Which of the following not describes a good fuel?

1. Produces a large amount of heat
2. Readily available
3. Leaves behind many undesirable substances
4. Burns easily in air

Q22. If a person's clothes catch fire, they are covered with a blanket immediately. The purpose of this action is to:

1. Make the person feel warm
2. Reduce ignition temperature
3. Increase brightness of flame
4. Cut off oxygen supply to fire

Q23. Ranbir's family uses LPG for cooking because it burns easily and produces no smoke. What is the full form of LPG?

1. Liquid Petrol Gas
2. Light Petroleum Gas
3. Liquefied Petroleum Gas
4. Low Pressure Gas

Q24. In an experiment, Tejinder was asked to write the unit of calorific value. Which one is correct?

1. Newton per kilogram
2. Joule per gram
3. Kilojoule per kilogram
4. Joule

Q25. Akram was cooking potato curry on a chulha. To his surprise he observed that the copper vessel was getting blackened from outside. It may be due to:

1. Complete combustion of fuel.
2. Improper cooking of potato curry.
3. Incomplete combustion of the fuel.
4. Burning of copper vessel.

Q26. While lighting a bonfire, Harinder's teacher explained that fire can start only when three things are present together. Which of the following are required to produce fire?

1. Fuel, heat, and oxygen
2. Fuel, water, and air
3. Heat, smoke, and oxygen
4. Fuel, light, and carbon dioxide

Q27. Tourists noticed that the white marble of the Taj Mahal is turning yellow due to acid rain. How does acid rain damage the monument?

1. Acids increase the temperature of marble
2. Acids clean the surface of monuments
3. Acids react with marble and dissolve it
4. Acids form a protective coating on marble

Q28. During a fire drill, Sandeep (the instructor) explained that carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers. Which property makes it suitable for this purpose?

1. Highly combustible
2. Heavier than air and does not support combustion
3. Transparent and colourless gas
4. Lighter than air and supports combustion

Q29. Gurwinder heated kerosene and wood separately. He noticed kerosene caught fire easily, but wood did not. The reason is:

1. Wood has lower ignition temperature than kerosene
2. Kerosene has lower ignition temperature than wood
3. Both have same ignition temperature
4. Wood cannot burn at all

Q30. Choose the correct statement about inflammable substances from the following. They have:

1. Low ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily.
2. High ignition temperature and can catch fire easily.
3. Low ignition temperature and can catch fire easily.
4. High ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily.

Class: 8th (Social Science) CEP Worksheet-3

Competency	Competency Details
C-5.4	Correlates the existence of different patterns of livelihoods with the different types of landforms, availability of resources and climatic conditions (in local, regional, national, and global contexts).
C-5.2	Inquires about the distribution of resources such as water, agriculture, raw materials, services and the disparity in the availability of resources to people from different sections of society (both in geographical and social terms).
C-3.1	Identifies reasons behind conflicts among social groups and communities in their own region and their impact on the society
C-7.2	Raises questions about prejudices, stereotyping and other forms of discrimination of individuals/ groups in society
C-6.1	Collects, organizes, and interprets information about various social and political institutions in one's locality and region, and realizes its significance for human society

1. This is an important cereal crop rich in protein, carbohydrates and vitamins. It is sown in November–December and requires a temperature of 10°C to 20°C. In Punjab, it is widely consumed as a staple food. Which crop is this?

a) Wheat b) Rice c) Maize d) Millet

2. This cereal crop originated in America and its cultivation started in Europe at the time of Columbus. Glucose, starch, alcohol and vegetable oil are produced from it. Which crop is this?

a) Rice b) Maize c) Wheat d) Millet

3. The plant of this crop is like a bush and originated in China. It is planted on the cleared slopes and requires pruning for proper growth. Which beverage crop is this?

a) Coffee b) Cocoa c) Tea d) Robusta Coffee

4. This crop requires a temperature range of 15°C to 28°C and soil rich in organic matter. Coffee saplings are first grown in nurseries and planted in fields after 6–8 months. Once planted, these plants continue to bear fruit for 30 years. Which crop is this?

a) Cocoa b) Tea c) Coffee d) None of these

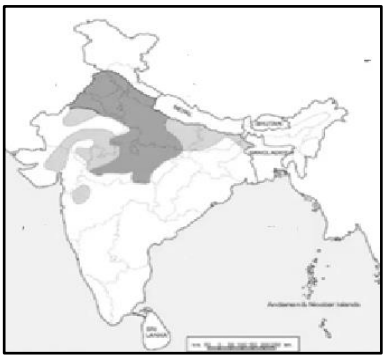
5. Identify the shaded region on the map of India. Which crop is predominantly cultivated here?

a) Jute

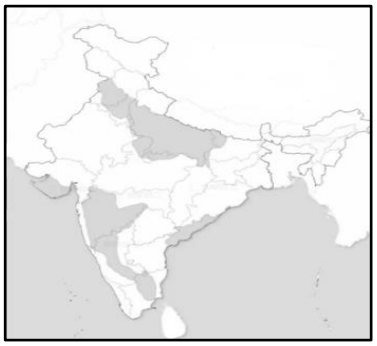
b) Wheat

c) Tea

d) Maize



6. Identify the shaded region on the map of India. Which crop is predominantly cultivated here?



a) Jute

b) Wheat

c) Tea

d) Sugarcane

7. For whom were Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) mainly established to provide loans and other facilities?

a) Large industrialists and traders

b) Small farmers and labourers

c) Only urban people

d) Central government employees

8. Some banks in India are fully owned and controlled by the government. These banks play a role in gaining public trust, providing financial services, and implementing government policies. Which banks are these?

a) Private Banks

b) Cooperative Banks

c) Public Sector Banks

d) Foreign Banks

9. Which statement is correct regarding a Current Account?

a) High interest is provided on it.

b) No minimum balance is required.

c) Multiple deposits/withdrawals can be made on the same day.

d) Withdrawals are restricted.

10. Nowadays, customers can perform banking activities from home through the internet. By what others name is this known as?

a) E-banking, Web banking, Virtual banking

b) Mobile banking, SMS banking

c) Telephone banking, Branch banking

d) Digital banking, Cashless banking

11. Identify the incorrect statement:

a) Excise duty is an indirect tax levied on goods manufactured in India for domestic consumption.

b) Income tax is a government levy imposed on individuals or institutions on their income or profit and varies with the change in taxable income.

c) VAT (Value Added Tax) is levied on land as well as buildings and collected by local government authorities.

d) Customs duty is an indirect tax imposed on goods imported/exported from India.

12. In India, the RBI has the authority to issue currency notes, but it does not issue one particular denomination. Which one is it?

a) ₹1 note b) ₹2 note c) ₹200 note d) ₹500 note

13. What rights did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar emphasize for the lower castes at the Second Round Table Conference (1931)?

a) Social rights b) Political rights c) Economic rights d) Religious rights

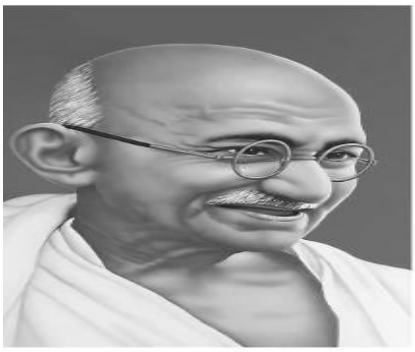
14. The following person led people for non-violence, against untouchability, and for Swaraj. Who is he?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Sardar Patel

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Subhash Chandra Bose



15. Identify the incorrect statement:

a) Jyotiba Phule established the Satya Shodhak Samaj.

b) Gandhi Ji considered untouchability a sin.

c) Ambedkar established the Samaj Samat Sangha.

d) Veeresalingam toured from Wardha.

16. By what title was Jyotiba Phule honoured for working to improve the conditions of the lower caste people?

a) Prophet b) Mahatma c) Saint d) Pir

17. Name the British officer who abolished Sati system, female infanticide and human sacrifice.

a) Lord Ripon b) Lord William Bentinck c) Lord Dalhousie d) Lord Hastings

18. Which newspapers did Dr. Ambedkar publish to improve the condition of the lower caste people?

a) Mooknayak

b) Bahishkrit Bharat

c) Janata

d) All of the above

19. This picture shows India's highest court. Which court is it?



a) District Court

b) Supreme Court

c) High Court

d) Lok Adalat

20. Who appoints judges?

a) President b) Chief Minister c) Prime Minister d) Finance Minister

21. Under which Article does the Supreme Court have the power to take up appeals against the judgements passed by lower courts?

a) Article 134 b) Article 136 c) Article 144 d) Article 152

22. Under which category do the cases related to marriage, divorce, property and fundamental rights come?

a) Constitutional appeals b) Civil cases c) Criminal cases d) All of these

23. Which is the highest court at the district level for criminal cases?

a) High Court b) Session Court c) Supreme Court d) None of these

24. If someone's bone gets fractured during a land dispute, which type of case will be filed?

a) Civil b) Criminal c) Both d) None of these

25. Which of the following pairs is correct?

a) Supreme Court judge – 65 years

b) High Court judge – 70 years

c) Lok Adalat judge – 75 years

(d) District judge – 80 years

Contribution by: Hardevinder Singh (Lec. English) SOE (G) Chamkaur Sahib, Roopnagar, Ranjit Kaur (Lec. History) GSSS School Chhina Bet, Gurdaspur & Neha Kansal (S.S Mistress) SOE Landhe Ke, Moga.

CEP 2025-26
Class 8th Subject: English
Assignment -3

Sr. No.	Competency	Competency Detail
1.	C-2.1	Applies varied comprehension strategies (inference, prediction, visualization) to understand different texts.
2.	C-2.2	Understands main ideas and draws essential conclusions from the material read.

Questions (1–6): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

A new library was opened in the town last month. It was clean, bright, and full of books. Students, teachers, and old people visited daily. There were storybooks, science books, and newspapers. A large reading room allowed everyone to sit comfortably.

Ravi, a Class 8 student, loved spending his evenings there. He said, "The library is the best place to learn quietly." The librarian reminded students to handle books carefully and return them on time. The library soon became the favourite spot for all learners.

Q1. When was the new library opened?

a) Last year b) Yesterday c) Last week d) Last month

Q2. Who visited the library?

a) Only students b) All age groups
c) Only teachers d) Only elders

Q3. What did the librarian remind students to do?

a) Return books on time b) Read loudly
c) Sit anywhere d) Play games

Q4. What did Ravi like about the library?

a) It was noisy b) It was peaceful and full of knowledge
c) It had a TV d) It sold snacks

Q5.Choose the word from the passage whose meaning is: a person in charge of a library

……..

Q6. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences about why reading books is a good habit.

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……

Questions (7–12): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

At Shanti High School, the science club decided to build a "green roof." They planted small plants and grasses on the roof of their classroom. It helped keep the room cool and reduced dust. Birds began to visit, and the air around the school felt fresher.

The students learned that green roofs reduce heat, clean the air, and save energy. Even teachers joined the project by bringing flowerpots from home. Soon, other schools visited to learn the idea. It became an example of teamwork and care for nature.

Q7. Who started the green-roof project?

a) The teachers
b) The science club students
c) Parents
d) Villagers

Q8. What was one benefit of the green roof?

a) It made rooms hotter
b) It used more energy
c) It kept rooms cool
d) It caused dust

Q9. Who supported the project?

a) Only the principal
b) Teachers and students
c) Drivers
d) Parents only

Q10. What is the main idea of this passage?

a) Green roofs help the environment
b) Schools need bigger roofs
c) Plants need water
d) Birds build nests

Q11. Students brought flowerpots from home.

a) true b) false c) not sure d) not given

Q12. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on how plants help make our environment clean.

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Questions (13–18): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Meena loved doing experiments. One evening, while helping her mother cook, she noticed that steam from the boiling pot turned into tiny drops on the lid. Curious, she asked why. Her teacher explained that water vapour changes back into liquid when cooled — this is called condensation.

Meena used this idea in her science fair project. She built a simple model to show how clean water can be collected from steam. Her project won first prize. She learned that observing daily life can lead to great discoveries.

Q13. What did Meena observe in the kitchen?

a) Steam turning into drops
b) Smoke from the fire
c) Boiling milk
d) Burning wood

Q14. What is the process called?

a) Evaporation b) Condensation c) Melting d) Freezing

Q15. What did Meena make for the science fair?

a) A robot
b) A solar car
c) A volcano
d) A model to collect clean water

Q16. What did her project win?

a) A certificate b) Second place c) First prize d) A medal only

Q17. What message does this story give?

a) Learning happens through curiosity
b) Science is difficult
c) Cooking is boring
d) Prizes are important

Q18. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on why curiosity is important for learning.

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……

Questions (19–24): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the ability of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence. From voice assistants to self-driving cars, AI is rapidly changing our world. It helps in medicine, education, transportation, and even in predicting natural disasters. Robots can perform surgeries, and AI systems can analyse huge amounts of data in seconds. However, this technology also has disadvantages. Many people fear that robots will take away jobs from humans. There are also concerns about privacy and misuse of personal data. If not used carefully, AI can cause harm rather than providing assistance. Experts say that machines can never replace human judgment and empathy. The key to use AI wisely is—to assist humans, not replace them. Students should learn about AI as a tool for creativity and problem-solving. In the near future, understanding technology will be as important as reading and writing. AI is neither a curse nor a blessing—it depends on how we use it.

Q19. What does AI stand for?

a) Automatic Information
b) Artificial Intelligence
c) Advanced Internet
d) Applied Imagination

Q20. What are the disadvantages of AI technology?

i) robots will take away jobs from humans
ii) misuse of personal data
iii) AI systems can analyse huge amounts of data in seconds
iv) If not used carefully, AI can cause harm

a) i & ii b) ii & iii c) only iii d) i, ii & iv

Q21. What is one major fear about AI?

a) Humans will be replaced with machines
b) Computers will stop working
c) Machines will learn empathy
d) Humans will live forever

Q22. What does the passage suggest about using AI?

a) It should replace humans
b) It should not be taught
c) It must be used wisely
d) It must be banned

Q23. What will be important in the future according to the passage?

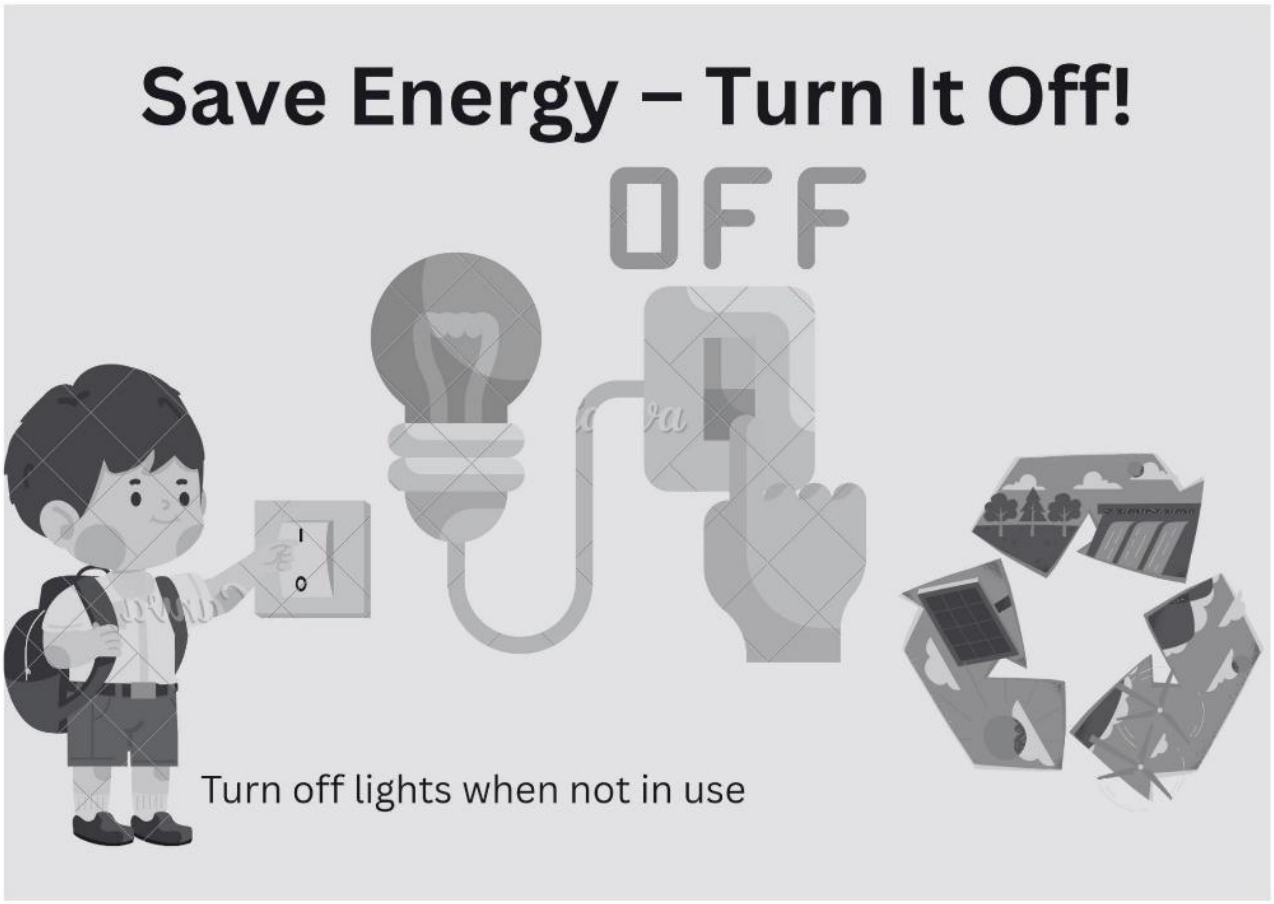
a) Understanding technology
b) Reading stories
c) Learning history
d) Avoiding machines

Q24. Textual Question: Write two benefits and two dangers of Artificial Intelligence.

……

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Questions (25–30): Study the poster carefully and answer.



Q25. What is the message of the poster?

a) Use more electricity b) Save Energy c) Keep lights on d) Buy bulbs

Q26. What object is shown in the picture?

a) A fan b) A bulb being turned off c) A battery d) A phone

Q27. What does "Turn It Off!" mean?

a) Switch off when not needed b) Break the bulb c) Hide the light d) Repair it

Q28. Why should we save energy?

a) To reduce pollution and bills b) To waste money c) To burn coal d) To increase heat

Q29. What can students do to save energy at school?

a) Keep fans running b) Turn off lights after class c) Use extra bulbs d) Play with switches

Q30. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences about why saving electricity helps our planet.

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Worksheet-3
विषय:हिंदी
कक्षा-आठवीं

C-1.1: विभिन्न पाठों को समझने के लिए अनुमान लगाना (inferring) और पूर्वानुमान (predicting) जैसी रणनीतियाँ अपनाता/अपनाती है

प्रश्न 1-'ईदगाह' पाठ के अनुसार नमाज़ खत्म होने पर लोग क्या करते हैं?

(क)सेवइयाँ खाते हैं (ख)आपस में गले मिलते हैं

(ग) हिंडोला लेते हैं (घ)इनमें से कुछ नहीं

प्रश्न 2-हामिद के पास कितने पैसे थे?

(क)दस पैसे (ख)तीन पैसे

(ग) पाँच पैसे (घ) बीस पैसे

प्रश्न 3- अमीना हामिद को मेले में क्यों भेजना नहीं चाहती थी?

(क) नन्हा बालक 30 कोस कैसे चलेगा (ख)हामिद ख़ुद जाना नहीं चाहता था

(ग)अमीना को हामिद का जाना पसंद नहीं था (घ)इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्रश्न 4- हामिद ने अपनी दादी के लिए चिमटा क्यों खरीदा ?

(क) दादी ने चिमटा माँगा था (ख)चिमटा मुफ़्त में मिला था

(ग) दादी के हाथ जलते थे (घ)मेले में चिमटे के अलावा और कुछ न था

प्रश्न 5- सहयोग का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) अपना काम दूसरों से करवाना (ख)दूसरे का साथ ना देना

(ग)भेदभाव व झगड़ा करना (घ) किसी कार्य में दूसरे का साथ देना

प्रश्न 6-कपोतराज चित्रग्रीव ने कबूतरों को क्या सलाह दी?

(क)किसी पर विश्वास न करने की (ख) साहस करके जाल सहित उड़ने की

(ग) शिकारी को मार गिराने की (घ) दूसरों के दुःख में शामिल होने की

प्रश्न 7-हमें पड़ोसियों से कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए ?

(क) सुख-दुःख में शामिल न होना (ख)सहयोग व मेल जोल बढ़ाना चाहिए

(ग)उनसे ज़्यादा बातचीत नहीं करनी चाहिए (घ)हमेशा झगड़ा करते रहना चाहिए

प्रश्न 8- हमें अपने सहपाठियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए?

(क)दूरी बनाकर रखनी चाहिए (ख) झगड़ा करना चाहिए

(ग) अच्छा व्यवहार व सहयोग बढ़ाना चाहिए (घ) भेदभाव करना चाहिए

प्रश्न 9- माँ किसका वरदान है?

(क) ईश्वर का (ख) बच्चों का

(ग) कुदरत का (घ) यह सभी

प्रश्न 10-हर विपदा को हराने पर माँ को क्या कहा गया है?

(क) गंगा नदी (ख)हिमालय

(ग)सागर (घ)साहस

प्रश्न11- माँ का हथियार क्या है ?

(क) ममता (ख)सहनशीलता

(ग) साहस (घ) चिमटा

प्रश्न12- माँ बाती के रूप में क्या फैलाती है ?

(क)प्रकाश (ख)हौसला

(ग) आँसू (घ)इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्रश्न13- माँ के चरणों में किसका द्वार है?

(क) पिता का (ख)ममता का

(ग) नरक का (घ) स्वर्ग का

प्रश्न 14- माँ गौरैया कब बन जाती है?

(क)जब ख़ुद कम खाकर बच्चों को अधिक खिलाए (ख)बच्चों के तंग करने पर

(ग) बच्चों के पढ़ाई न करने पर (घ)जब बच्चों को डाँटती है

प्रश्न 15-खुशी के आँसू बहाने पर माँ को क्या कहा गया है?

(क)बसंत ऋतु (ख) गौरैया

(ग)मैया (घ) उत्सव

प्रश्न 16-साइंस सिटी का पूरा नाम क्या है ?

(क) प्रधानमंत्री इंद्र कुमार गुजराल साइंस सिटी (ख) एस एफ रोडरिज साइंस सिटी

(ग) पुष्पा गुजराल साइंस सिटी (घ)इन में से कोई नहीं

प्रश्न 17- डायनासोर पार्क में कितने तरह के डायनासोर हैं ?

(क) 46 (ख)20

(ग) 25 (घ)26

प्रश्न 18-दिल के मॉडल में क्या दिखाया गया है?

(क) पाचन प्रणाली (ख)रोग प्रतिरोधक प्रणाली

(ग)रक्त संचार प्रणाली (घ)स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली

प्रश्न 19-साइंस सिटी का उद्घाटन किसने किया था?

(क) राज्यपाल एस.एफ.रोडरिज ने (ख) प्रधानमंत्री इंद्र कुमार गुजराल जी ने

(ग) लक्ष्मण प्रसाद आचार्य जी ने (घ) जवाहर लाल नेहरु जी

प्रश्न 20- फ्लाइट सिम्युलेटर में क्या दिखलाया गया है?

(क)हिलते डायनासोर (ख)बड़ी पिक्चर

(ग)स्क्रीन पर हवाई उड़ान (घ) रक्त संचार प्रणाली

प्रश्न 21.'राई का पर्वत बनाना' मुहावरे का सही अर्थ क्या है?

(क) राई को पीसकर पर्वत बनाना (ख) छोटी सी बात को बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना

(ग) राई के दाने से पर्वत बनाना (घ) राई के पर्वत पर चढ़ना

प्रश्न 22. 'अंगूठा दिखाना' मुहावरे का सही अर्थ क्या है?

(क) चिढ़ाना (ख) पास बुलाना

(ग) इंकार करना (घ) स्वागत करना

प्रश्न 23. किसी का उत्साह बढ़ाने के लिए एक शब्द क्या है? (अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द)

(क) निराश करना (ख) तिरस्कार करना

(ग) प्रोत्साहित करना (घ) रोकना

प्रश्न 24. निम्नलिखित में से शुद्ध रूप चुनें-

(क) कानोन (ख) कानून

(ग) कनून (घ) कानुन

प्रश्न 25. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से शुद्ध रूप चुनें:

(क)खेल्कूद (ख) खेलकूद

(ग) खेलकुद (घ) ये सभी सही है

प्रश्न 26. नायक' का स्त्रीलिंग रूप क्या है?

(क) नायकन (ख) नायकी

(ग) नायिका (घ) नायकीयाँ

प्रश्न 27.'धोबिन' का पुल्लिंग रूप क्या है?

(क) धोबीनी (ख) धोबा

(ग) धोबीन (घ) धोबी

प्रश्न 28.' किताब' का पर्यायवाची क्या होगा?

(क) कागज़ (ख) पुस्तक

(ग) बस्ता (घ)उपरोक्त सभी

प्रश्न 29. निम्नलिखित में से शुद्ध रूप चुनें :

(क)शिस्टाचार (ख) शिष्टाचार

(ग) शीष्टाचार (घ) सिष्टाचार

प्रश्न 30. 'नदी के किनारे एक गाँव था।' इस वाक्य में संबंधबोधक अव्यय चुनें :

(क) नदी (ख) गाँव

(ग) के किनारे (घ) था

प्रश्न 31. उचित योजक शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरें :

(क) ____ उन्होंने अनुमति दी ____ हम साइंस सिटी देखने कपूरथला जायेंगे। **(यद्यपि...तथापि, यदि...तो)**

(ख) मैंने वहाँ देखा तो सब कुछ था ____ कुछ याद नहीं आ रहा। **(चाहे, परन्तु)**

प्रश्न 32 . निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग करें-

(क) हाँ सावधानी ज़रूर रखनी होगी

(ख) ओ शरारती वहाँ इस तरह की फिल्में नहीं होती

प्रश्न 33 .निम्नलिखित पंजाबी वाक्यों का हिंदी में अनुवाद करें :

(क) ਗਰਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਅੱਜ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਦਿਨ ਸੀ।

(ख) ਸਾਰੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਇੱਕਠੇ ਹੱਸ ਪਏ।

प्रश्न 34.'प्रतिद्वंद्वी 'शब्द का सही अर्थ क्या है?

(क). सहयोगी (ख). विरोधी

(ग). मित्र (घ). साथी

प्रश्न 35. 'विपदा' का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) शांति (ख) संकट

(ग) खुशी (घ) विकृत

प्रश्न 36. 'रोगी' का विलोम शब्द क्या है?

(क) बीमार (ख) तंदरुस्त

(ग) घायल (घ) अपाहिज

प्रश्न 37. 'माँ का बच्चे के प्रति प्यार' के लिए एक शब्द क्या है? (अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द)

(क) घृणा (ख) वात्सल्य

(ग) ज़िद (घ) आलस्य

प्रश्न 38. 'सहयोग से लोहा भी सोना बन जाता है, उसका मूल्य सौ गुणा बढ़ जाता है।' इस वाक्य में सर्वनाम कौन-सा है?

(क) सहयोग (ख) लोहा

(ग) सोना (घ) उसका

प्रश्न 39. 'शरीर को पूर्णता अंगों के सहयोग से मिलती है।' इस वाक्य में भाववाचक संज्ञा कौन-सी है?

(क) शरीर (ख) पूर्णता

(ग) अंगों (घ) मिलती

प्रश्न 40. इन वाक्यों में वचन बदल कर वाक्य पुनः लिखें :

(क) यह तिनका है।

ये ..... हैं ।

(ख) मेरी आँख में दर्द है।

मेरी ..... में दर्द है।

तैयार कर्त्ता:

नीरज त्रेहन, हिंदी शिक्षिका, सहस सानीपुर, फतेहगढ़ साहिब

अम्बिका ग्रोवर, हिंदी शिक्षिका (BRC), सहस सलाणी, फतेहगढ़ साहिब

अनवर हुसैन, हिंदी शिक्षक, समिस चणों, फतेहगढ़ साहिब

डॉ. निवेदिता सिंगला, समिस जस्सड़ाँ, फतेहगढ़ साहिब

संशोधन:

डॉ. राजन, एसआरपी हिंदी पंजाब