



THE ROYAL SAINIK VIDYAPEETH

12 Km stone Balsamand Road, Hisar, Haryana-125001

(A Premier Institute for NDA)

E-mail: info@trsvp.edu.in

M: 99969-10900, 99969-10800

Web: www.trsvp.edu.in

Holiday Homework Summer Vacations Class – 8th C

English

Synonyms – MCQs (Class 9 | Sainik School Level)

1. Choose the synonym of Brilliant:
a) Dull. b) Intelligent c) Lazy. d) Shy
2. Choose the synonym of Dangerous:
a) Safe. b) Risky. c) Calm d) Harmless
3. Choose the synonym of Courage:
a) Fear b) Strength. c) Bravery. d) Weakness
4. Choose the synonym of Destroy:
a) Build. b) Construct. c) Ruin. d) Repair
5. Choose the synonym of Famous:
a) Unknown b) Notorious. c) Popular. d) Rich
6. Choose the synonym of Honest:
a) False. b) Truthful. c) Clever. d) Polite
7. Choose the synonym of Victory:
a) Defeat. b) Loss. c) Win. d) Shame
8. Choose the synonym of Ancient:
a) New. b) Fresh. c) Old. d) Modern
9. Choose the synonym of Polite:
a) Rude. b) Kind. c) Soft d) Respectful
10. Choose the synonym of Vacant:
a) Empty. b) Full. c) Dirty. d) Broken
11. Choose the synonym of Beautiful:
a) Ugly. b) Nice. c) Pretty d) Fair
12. Choose the synonym of Correct:
a) Wrong. b) False. c) Accurate d) Mistaken
13. Choose the synonym of Rapid:
a) Slow. b) Fast c) Steady. d) Gradual
14. Choose the synonym of Explain:
a) Ask b) Say c) Clarify. d) Doubt
15. Choose the synonym of Forgive:
a) Punish. b) Excuse. c) Forget. d) Hide
16. Choose the synonym of Freedom:
a) Liberty. b) Rule c) Chain. d) Bond
17. Choose the synonym of Noise:

a) Quiet. b) Sound. c) Music. d) Silence

18. Choose the synonym of Eager:

a) Lazy. b) Enthusiastic. c) Afraid. d) Bored

19. Choose the synonym of Gain:

a) Lose. b) Earn. c) Spend. d) Save

20. Choose the synonym of Joy:

a) Sadness. b) Cry c) Happiness d) Pain

21. Choose the synonym of Bright:

a) Shiny. b) Dull. c) Dim. d) Pale

22. Choose the synonym of Silent:

a) Loud. b) Mute c) Talkative d) Noisy

23. Choose the synonym of Neat:

a) Dirty. b) Clean. c) Rough. d) Wet

24. Choose the synonym of Hardworking:

a) Lazy. b) Industrious. c) Tired. d) Angry

25. Choose the synonym of Tired:

a) Lazy b) Sleepy. c) Fatigued. d) Bored

26. Choose the synonym of Weak:

a) Fragile. b) Feeble. c) Dull. d) Calm

27. Choose the synonym of Quick:

a) Lazy. b) Rapid. c) Late. d) Loud

28. Choose the synonym of Answer:

a) Reply. b) Ask. c) Tell. d) Respond

29. Choose the synonym of Leader:

a) Follower b) Boss. c) Head d) King

30. Choose the synonym of Laugh:

a) Giggle b) Cry c) Scream d) Whisper

Antonyms – MCQs (Class 9 | Sainik School Level)

1. Choose the antonym of Brave:

a) Strong b) Cowardly c) Bold d) Confident

2. Choose the antonym of Victory:

a) Success b) Glory c) Defeat d) Fame

3. Choose the antonym of Ancient:

a) Old b) Past c) Modern d) History

4. Choose the antonym of Kind:

a) Rude b) Gentle c) Cruel d) Soft

5. Choose the antonym of Bright:

a) Light b) Colourful c) Dull d) Sharp

6. Choose the antonym of Fast:

a) Slow b) Swift. c) Quick. d) Rapid

7. Choose the antonym of Begin:

a) End b) Start. c) Open. d) Lead

8. Choose the antonym of Soft:

a) Weak. b) Mild c) Hard. d) Cool

9. Choose the antonym of Love:

a) Respect. b) Dislike. c) Hate d) Care

10. Choose the antonym of Strong:

a) Tough. b) Powerful. c) Weak. d) Solid

11. Choose the antonym of Polite:

a) Humble. b) Gentle c) Rude. d) Sweet

12. Choose the antonym of Early:

a) Soon b) Late c) Fast. d) Ahead

13. Choose the antonym of Friend:

a) Enemy. b) Partner c) Ally. d) Pal

14. Choose the antonym of Hot:

a) Cold. b) Warm. c) Heat. d) Fire

15. Choose the antonym of Laugh:

a) Smile b) Cry. c) Joke. d) Cheer

16. Choose the antonym of Win:

a) Beat b) Lose. c) Hit. d) Score

17. Choose the antonym of Alive:

a) Dead. b) Active. c) Living. d) Awake

18. Choose the antonym of Clean:

a) Dust. b) Dirty. c) Neat. d) Bright

19. Choose the antonym of Happy:

a) Sad. b) Joyful. c) Glad d) Excited

20. Choose the antonym of Open:

a) Lock. b) Wide c) Shut d) Uncover

21. Choose the antonym of Buy:

a) Borrow b) Take c) Sell. d) Gift

22. Choose the antonym of Near:

a) Far b) Close c) Behind. d) Next

23. Choose the antonym of True:

a) Sure. b) Honest. c) False d) Certain

24. Choose the antonym of Accept:

a) Allow. b) Give. c) Reject d) Take

25. Choose the antonym of Increase:

a) Grow. b) Decrease. c) Improve. d) Raise

26. Choose the antonym of Hardworking:

a) Lazy. b) Honest. c) Bright. d) Serious

27. Choose the antonym of Sharp:

a) Pointed b) Blunt c) Dull d) Smooth

28. Choose the antonym of Beautiful:

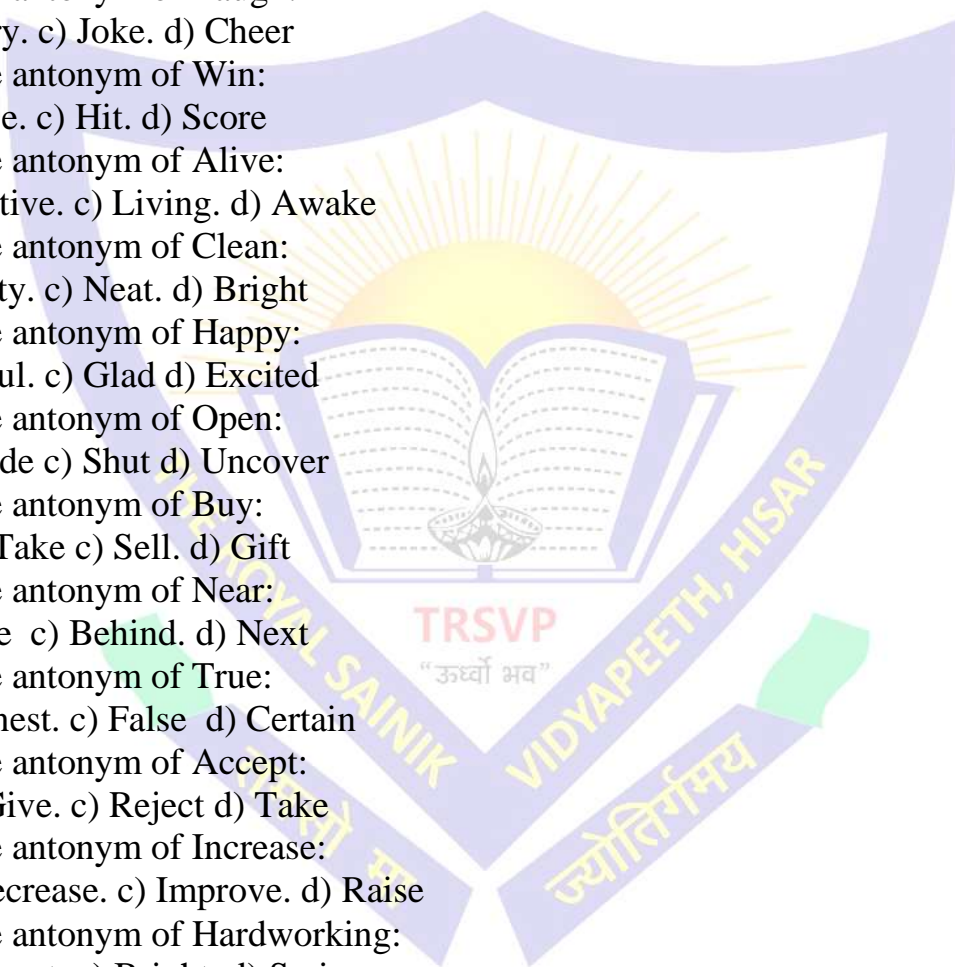
a) Dirty b) Ugly. c) Bright. d) Black

29. Choose the antonym of Correct:

a) Wrong. b) Fixed. c) Right. d) Just

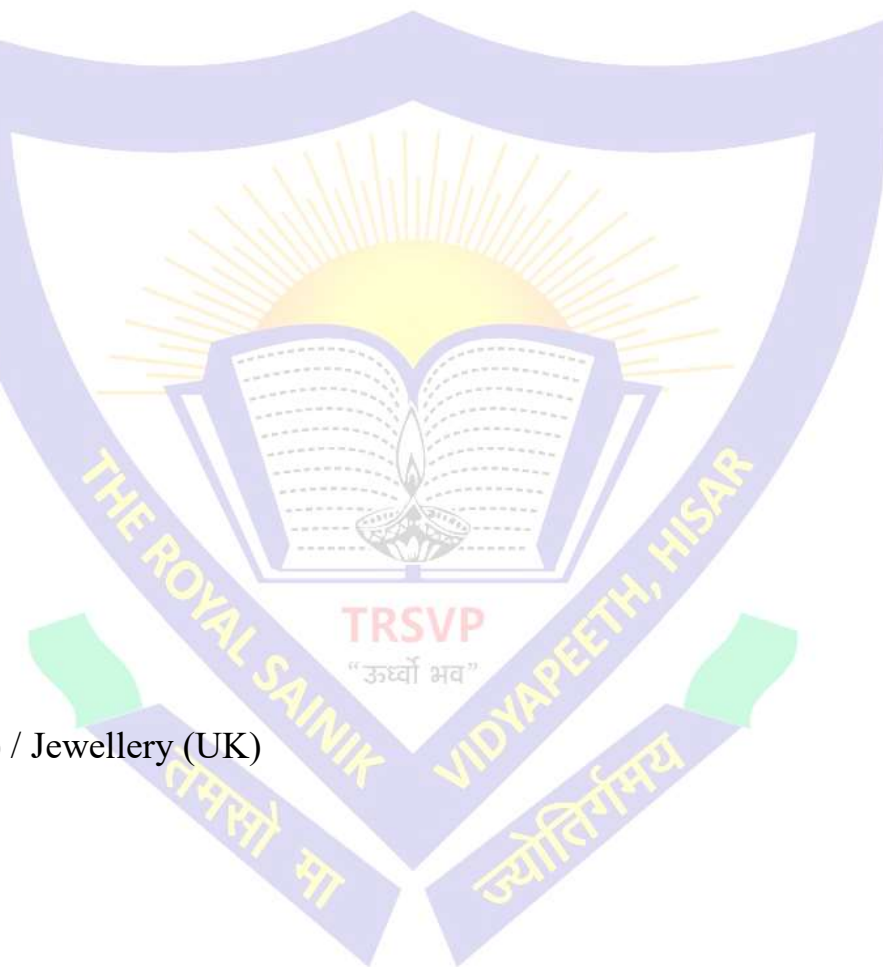
30. Choose the antonym of Rich:

a) Poor. b) Wealthy c) Strong d) Noble



Commonly Misspelt Difficult English Words (Write and Learn)

1. Accommodate
2. Acknowledgment
3. Apparent
4. Argument
5. Beginning
6. Calendar
7. Category
8. Cemetery
9. Committed
10. Conscience
11. Definitely
12. Discipline
13. Embarrass
14. Environment
15. Exaggerate
16. Existence
17. Fascinate
18. Grammar
19. Harass
20. Immediately
21. Independent
22. Intelligence
23. Irresistible
24. Jewelry (US) / Jewellery (UK)
25. Knowledge
26. Leisure
27. Maintenance
28. Millennium
29. Mischievous
30. Necessary



Tense Practice – Fill in the Blanks

Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. She ___ (go) to school every day.
2. I ___ (finish) my homework yesterday.
3. They ___ (play) football now.
4. We ___ (live) in Delhi since 2019.
5. The sun ___ (rise) in the east.
6. He ___ (not come) to the party last night.

7. I ____ (be) very tired after work yesterday.
8. She ____ (write) a letter at the moment.
9. The train ____ (leave) before we reached the station.
10. By next year, I ____ (complete) my project.

11. She ____ already ____ the book.

- a) has, read
b) have, read
c) had, read
d) is, reading

12. I ____ to the market yesterday.

- a) go
b) went
c) gone
d) going

13. They ____ a movie when I called.

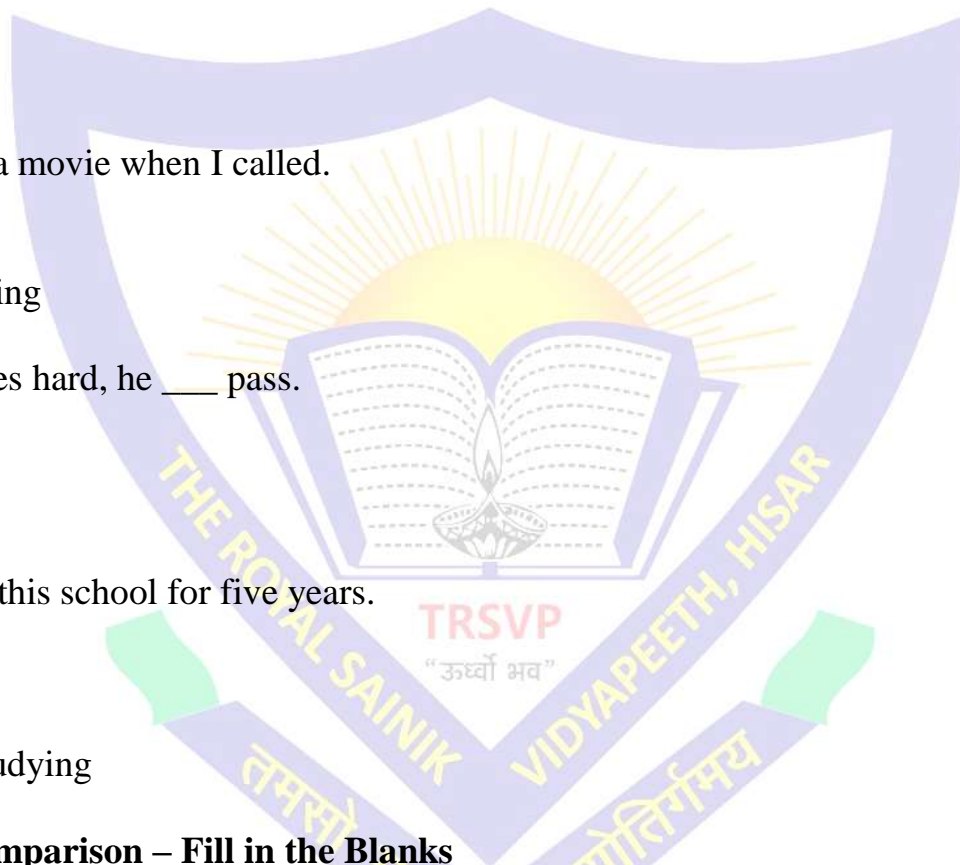
- a) watch
b) watching
c) were watching
d) watches

14. If he studies hard, he ____ pass.

- a) will
b) would
c) was
d) is

15. He ____ in this school for five years.

- a) is studying
b) studied
c) studies
d) has been studying



Degree of Comparison – Fill in the Blanks

Use the correct degree (positive, comparative, superlative):

16. Ramesh is the ____ boy in the class. (tall)

17. This book is ____ than the other one. (interesting)

18. He is as ____ as his brother. (brave)

19. Mount Everest is the ____ mountain in the world. (high)

20. My car is ____ than yours. (fast)

21. She is ____ than her sister.

- a) tall b) taller c) tallest d) most tall

22. This is the ____ movie I have ever seen.

- a) good b) better c) best d) most good

23. Ram is as ____ as Shyam.

- a) strong b) stronger c) strongest d) most strong

24. My bag is ____ than yours.

- a) heavy b) heavier c) heaviest d) most heavy

25. The elephant is the ____ animal on land.

a) big

b) bigger

c) biggest

d) most big

Write 50 irregular verbs with forms

Mathematics

1. Rational Numbers – Concept + Application

Activity 1: Rational Numbers in Daily Life

Find 5 real-life situations where rational numbers are used (e.g., temperature, profit/loss, speed, measurements).

Represent each situation using a rational number.

Write 3 examples of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of rational numbers using these situations.

Activity 2: Rational Number Puzzle

Create a crossword or a riddle using properties of rational numbers (commutative, associative, distributive laws, additive inverse, etc.)

Worksheet Practice:

Solve at least 10 problems involving:

Simplification

Equivalent rational numbers

Operations (add, subtract, multiply, divide)

Number line representation

2. Linear Equations in One Variable

Activity 3: Real-life Problem Framing

Create 5 real-life problems that can be solved using linear equations in one variable.

Example: “Ravi bought 3 pens and a notebook for ₹120. The notebook cost ₹60. Find the cost of one pen.”

Activity 4: Balance Method Art

Draw a creative balance scale where each side shows a linear equation.

Show visually how to isolate the variable by “balancing” both sides.

Worksheet Practice:

Solve 10 linear equations, such as:

$$3x + 5 = 20$$

$$4(x - 2) = 16$$

$$(x/3) + 7 = 10$$

Include equations with fractions and decimals

Bonus (Optional – Creative Integration)

Math Comic Strip:

Design a short comic strip where characters solve a daily challenge using rational numbers and linear equations.

Polygons-

1. Concept Map of Polygons

Create a concept map showing:

Definition of polygon

Types (regular/irregular, convex/concave)

Based on sides: Triangle (3), Quadrilateral (4), Pentagon (5), etc.

Properties of polygons (sum of interior angles, exterior angles)

1. Polygon Hunt – Real Life Around You

Observe your surroundings (home, street, park).

Click or draw 5 objects shaped like polygons.

Name the polygon, number of sides, and whether it's regular/irregular.

Example: A stop sign (Octagon – 8 sides, Regular)

2. Angle Activity – Interior & Exterior Angles

Choose 5 different polygons (triangle to decagon).

Use the formula to calculate:

Sum of interior angles: $(n - 2) \times 180^\circ$

Each interior angle (if regular)

Each exterior angle $(360^\circ \div n)$

Present answers in a table format.

2. Polygon Art Integration

Create a polygon collage or rangoli using only polygons (no curves!).

Label each shape and mention:

Type of polygon

Number of sides and angles

Note: Do atleast 30 questions of rational number and linear equations in one variable.

Social Science

Solve the given questions in fair notebook.

Chapter 1: How, When and Where

1. Who was the first Governor-General of India?
2. Which year did the revolt of 1857 take place?
3. What is the term used for British officials who wrote official history?
4. Who introduced the system of surveys in India?
5. Which Governor-General is associated with the Permanent Settlement?
6. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?
7. What is the practice of recording events by date known as?
8. Which commission prepared the first census in India?
9. What is the full form of N.C.E.R.T.?
10. Which organization publishes school textbooks in India?
11. Who was the last Viceroy of British India?
12. What is the method used to study the past through written records?
13. Which term is used for hand-written documents of the past?
14. What is the official record of British administration called?
15. Who kept detailed surveys of villages in India?
16. Which department preserves official records in India?
17. What is the practice of collecting information called?
18. Who was the British monarch during the 1857 revolt?

- 19.What is the meaning of 'vernacular'?
- 20.What type of source is a painting from the colonial period?
- 21.Who introduced the system of revenue settlement?
- 22.What was the main source of income for the British?
- 23.What is the term for historical writing?
- 24.What is the study of inscriptions called?
- 25.What is the term for the division of time into periods?
- 26.Who wrote the book "The History of British India"?
- 27.Who was the first Indian to qualify for the ICS exam?
- 28.What type of source is a census report?
- 29.What is the term for the British rule in India before 1858?
- 30.What is the term for rule by the Queen after 1858?

Chapter. -2 Trade to Territory

1. Who was the first Governor-General of India?
2. Which company came to India for trade?
3. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?
4. What was the capital of the British after 1911?
5. Which Mughal emperor gave the Diwani rights to the East India Company?
6. When Satara was annexed by British government ?
7. Who defeated Siraj ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey?
8. In which year did the Battle of Plassey take place?
9. In which year did the Battle of Buxar take place?
- 10.Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey?
- 11.Who signed the Treaty of Allahabad with the British?
- 12.What system did the British use to collect revenue in Bengal?
- 13.Who was appointed as the first Resident of Hyderabad?
- 14.Who was the last Mughal emperor?
- 15.What was the name of the British policy to annex states without male heirs?
- 16.Who was the governor-general during the Revolt of 1857?
- 17.Which British general suppressed the Revolt of 1857 in Delhi?
- 18.Who introduced permanent settlement in Bengal?
- 19.What was the name of the court established by the British for civil cases?
- 20.Which company had monopoly over trade in India?
- 21.What was the main objective of the East India Company?
- 22.What term was used for Indian soldiers in the British army?
- 23.What was the British title for Indian kings who accepted their authority?
- 24.Which Indian ruler resisted British control in Mysore?
- 25.Who was the famous Maratha leader who fought against the British?
- 26.What was the name of the policy introduced by Lord Wellesley?
- 27.What was the capital of Mysore under Tipu Sultan?
- 28.What was the name of the battle in which Tipu Sultan died?
- 29.Who was the ruler of Awadh annexed by the British?

30. What was the name of the Mughal ruler during 1857 revolt?
31. Who wrote the history of British India?
32. In which year did the British annex Awadh?
33. What was the dual government system introduced by Clive known as?
34. Which term describes the right to collect taxes?
35. What is the term for British administrative officers in Indian states?
36. What was the revenue system based on land productivity called?
37. Which war established British supremacy in Bengal?
38. Who was known as the “Tiger of Mysore”?
39. What was the British policy of territorial expansion through treaties?
40. Who was the last Peshwa of the Marathas?
41. What term is used for British-controlled territories?
42. Who founded the East India Company?
43. What was the main export from India to Britain during early colonial rule?
44. What system allowed British to interfere in Indian succession?
45. What was the major cause of conflict between nawabs and the company?
46. Who was the first Indian ruler defeated by the British?
47. What was the headquarters of the British in South India?
48. What was the place where the British fought the French in India?
49. Who signed the Subsidiary Alliance with the British first?
50. Where was the headquarters of the East India Company in India?

Chapter 3: Ruling the Countryside

1. Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?
2. What were zamindars expected to collect under the Permanent Settlement?
3. What system was introduced in Madras and Bombay Presidencies?
4. Who introduced the Ryotwari system?
5. What was the revenue system in north-western India called?
6. Who introduced the Mahalwari system?
7. What is the term for individual cultivators in the Ryotwari system?
8. What crop was British interest focused on in Bengal?
9. Which plant produced blue dye for export?
10. What color dye came from the indigo plant?
11. Which year saw the Indigo Revolt?
12. Who were the landlords under the Permanent Settlement?
13. What system gave zamindars hereditary rights over land?
14. Who were forced to grow indigo in Bengal?
15. What was the term for advance money given to farmers to grow indigo?
16. Who conducted the Indigo Commission?
17. What European country was first involved in indigo trade before Britain?
18. What replaced natural indigo in Britain?
19. Which country developed synthetic indigo?
20. What was the language of East India Company's official records?
21. What term was used for village landowners under Mahalwari system?
22. Who bore the burden of high revenue demands?

23. What was the main food crop affected by indigo farming?
24. Who controlled the trade and farming of indigo?
25. What did British want indigo for?
26. Which place in Bengal was known for indigo farming?
27. What did farmers use to write petitions against planters?
28. What British document officially examined the indigo issue?
29. What made indigo farmers protest in 1859?
30. What was the main occupation of Indian peasants?
31. What event caused famine during British revenue collection?
32. Who had to sell land if they failed to pay revenue?
33. What region followed Mahalwari settlement?
34. What did planters use to pressurize farmers?
35. What was the term for the area under direct British rule?
36. Which tax system was most oppressive for peasants?
37. What was the head of a village community called?
38. Who profited the most from the Permanent Settlement?
39. What was the price British fixed for land revenue under Permanent Settlement?
40. What changed farmers' cropping pattern drastically?
41. What major crop replaced food grains in Bengal?
42. What group did not cultivate land themselves but collected rent?
43. What system had village responsibility for tax payment?
44. What act ended forced indigo farming?
45. What was the name of the local landlords in north India?
46. What region was the Ryotwari system practiced in?
47. What did the Indigo Commission support: planters or ryots?
48. What caused peasants to take loans from moneylenders?
49. What economic activity did the British promote through land revenue?
50. What was the outcome of the Indigo Revolt?

Chapter 4 – Tribal, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

1. Who was the tribal leader of the Santhals?
2. Which tribal community is associated with the Birsa Movement?
3. What term was used by tribals for outsiders?
4. Who was Birsa Munda?
5. Which forest tribe lived in Bastar (present-day Chhattisgarh)?
6. What was the main occupation of Baigas?
7. Name a tribal group from Northeast India.
8. Which act gave British control over forests?
9. Who introduced land settlements in tribal areas?
10. Which policy displaced tribals from forests?
11. What was the other name for outsiders in tribal areas?
12. What is shifting cultivation also called?
13. What is the term for tribal religious leader?

14. What is the term used for tribal peasant leader?
15. Who led the Munda Ulgulan rebellion?
16. Which British official was in charge of tribal policy?
17. Where was Birsa Munda born?
18. What does 'Ulgulan' mean?
19. In which year did Birsa die?
20. What is the name of the tribal rebellion in 1855-56?
21. Which crops did tribal people grow under shifting agriculture?
22. What kind of tools did tribal people use?
23. What was the main belief of Birsa?
24. What was the profession of many tribals in forests?
25. What kind of trade exploited tribals?
26. Which system led to land alienation of tribals?
27. Name the system introduced by the British in tribal lands.
28. What was the local term for moneylender?
29. What was the tribal term for a priest or healer?
30. Name a British policy that restricted forest use.
31. Which tribal group practiced animal rearing in Punjab?
32. What did the British call forest dwellers?
33. What did tribals consider forests as?
34. What was the movement led by Birsa against?
35. Who were the "Dikus"?
36. Who were the Santhals fighting in their revolt?
37. What was one of the causes of tribal discontent?
38. What kind of land did tribal people usually occupy?
39. What type of labour did British force tribals into?
40. What is the name of the tribal uprising in Andhra Pradesh?
41. What is the name of the tribal uprising in Odisha?
42. What is a major reason for tribal migration?
43. What is the British term for forest produce?
44. What is the term for British land revenue system?
45. What is the meaning of "Golden Age" in tribal context?
46. Who introduced the Forest Act of 1865?
47. Which year did the Santhal Rebellion begin?
48. What was Birsa's ideal society called?
49. Who were considered as enemies of tribal society by Birsa?
50. What was the British response to tribal uprisings?

Chapter 5: "When People Rebel (1857 and After)"

1. Who was the last Mughal emperor?
2. In which year did the Revolt of 1857 take place?
3. What was the main reason for the revolt of 1857?
4. Name the city where the revolt began.
5. Who was declared the leader of the revolt by the sepoys in Delhi?
6. Who led the revolt in Kanpur?

7. Who was the queen of Jhansi?
8. Which soldier refused to use the greased cartridges?
9. What was the name of the new rifle introduced before 1857?
10. Which company ruled India before 1858?
11. What was the full form of EIC?
12. What type of rule did the British establish after 1858?
13. Who took over the administration of India from the East India Company?
14. What did the Act of 1858 declare about India's governance?
15. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
16. What did the rebels want to restore in India?
17. What was the fate of Bahadur Shah Zafar after the revolt?
18. Which religious groups were offended by the greased cartridges?
19. What was the British term for the Revolt of 1857?
20. Who led the revolt in Lucknow?
21. Who led the revolt in Bihar?
22. What was the political cause of the revolt?
23. What was the economic cause of the revolt?
24. What was the social cause of the revolt?
25. What was the immediate cause of the revolt?
26. Name one Indian princely state annexed by the Doctrine of Lapse.
27. Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?
28. What was the role of zamindars in the revolt?
29. Who was Mangal Pandey?
30. Where did Mangal Pandey attack British officers?
31. What punishment did Mangal Pandey receive?
32. Which group of people faced heavy taxes under British rule?
33. Which place in UP was a major center of revolt?
34. Who was the British commander-in-chief during the revolt?
35. What was the name of the British policy to annex states without a male heir?
36. What was the main weapon used by sepoys?
37. Which religion did the British attempt to reform?
38. What was the new title given to the British ruler after 1858?
39. Which British officer suppressed the revolt in Delhi?
40. What happened to Rani Laxmibai in the revolt?
41. Who helped Rani Laxmibai in the revolt?
42. What was the British response to the revolt?
43. What type of war was the Revolt of 1857?
44. What role did Indian rulers play in the revolt?
45. What happened to the East India Company after the revolt?
46. What was the role of Indian peasants in the revolt?
47. What was the main demand of the rebels?
48. What role did religion play in the revolt?
49. What happened to the Mughal dynasty after 1857?
50. Who wrote accounts of the Revolt of 1857?

हिंदी

याद करने का कार्य हिंदी व्याकरण- पाठ 1 से 4 अभ्यास साहित्य याद करें।

लिखने का कार्य हिंदी व्याकरण पुस्तक से:-

शब्द भंडार – विलोम शब्द पर्यायवाची शब्द, श्रुतिसम भिन्नार्थक शब्द, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द याद करें।

हिन्दी व्याकरण पुस्तक कठिन शब्द ढूंढकर लिखें।

पाठ-वर्तनी से शुद्ध शब्द, लिखकर अभ्यास करें। रचनात्मक कार्य हर रोज हिन्दी समाचार पत्र पढ़ें व 5 मुख्य समाचार लिखें।

ग्रीष्म अवकाश के समय आप किसी जगह घूमने जाते हैं तो उसका एक विवरण निबंध के रूप में लिखें।

सामान्य निर्देश:-*

- गृहकार्य को साफ और सुव्यवस्थित तरीके से लिखें।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार से लिखें।
- प्रोजेक्ट और लेखन कार्य को रचनात्मक और आकर्षक बनाएं।

Science

Worksheet

1. Write an example of synthetic fibre?
2. Which synthetic fibre is also called artificial silk?
3. Write the name of plastics used for making non-stick cookware?
4. Which plastic is used for making electrical switches and handles of utensils?
5. What is the full form of PVC?
6. The fibres made by human beings are called?
7. PET is commonly used to make?
8. Acrylic is used as a substitute for?
9. Rayon is obtained from?
10. Which fibre is known for its strength, elasticity, and resistance to water?
11. Synthetic fibres are made from?
12. Which fibres are used to make sweaters and shawls as a substitute for wool?
13. Polyester is made from repeating units of a chemical called?
14. Which fibre is a thermoplastic and melts on heating?
15. What is the main advantage of synthetic fibres over natural fibres?
16. Which synthetic fibre resembles natural silk in appearance?
17. Plastics are considered harmful because?
18. What does "non-biodegradable" mean?
19. What is one major environmental issue caused by plastic waste?
20. Which material is biodegradable?
21. Which gas is released when plastics are burnt?
22. Which method is NOT a safe way to manage plastic waste?
23. The process of breaking down plastic using microbes is called?

24. Which of the following takes the longest time to decompose?
25. What is the 3R principle in waste management?
26. Metals are generally.
27. Which metal is the lightest?
28. Which properties is not generally shown by metals?
29. Which metal is used in making electrical wires?
30. Which metal is in liquid state at room temperature?
31. Which Metal is the most reactive metal?
32. When a metal reacts with oxygen, it generally forms.
33. Which metals can be easily cut with a knife?
34. Which Metals is both malleable and ductile?
35. Which of the following metals reacts *violently* with cold water, producing hydrogen gas and enough heat to ignite it?
36. Which metal is extracted by electrolysis of molten bauxite?
37. The ability of a metal to be drawn into thin wires is called?
38. Which of the following metal oxides is amphoteric (reacts with both acids and bases)?
39. What is the main ore of iron?
40. Which of these metals can be found in a free (native) state in nature?
41. Which metals is used to galvanize iron to protect it from rusting?
42. Nylon was the first fully synthetic fibre made in 1931. What is its main raw material?
43. Which of the following synthetic fibres is known for being extremely elastic and used in stretchable clothing like swimsuits?
44. Why do synthetic fibres like nylon and polyester melt on heating?
45. The repeating units of synthetic fibres are called?
46. Which element is an alkaline earth metal?
47. Transition metals are found in which block of the periodic table?
48. Which elements is a liquid metal at room temperature?
49. Which period and group does the metal **Iron (Fe)** belong to?
50. Which element is the most electropositive metal in the periodic table?
51. Which group in the periodic table contains the most reactive metals?
52. The lanthanide series includes elements with atomic numbers from?
53. Which elements shows both metallic and non-metallic properties and lies on the periodic table boundary?
54. Which agricultural practice helps in replenishing nitrogen in the soil?
55. The instrument used for sowing seeds at proper depth and distance is?
56. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers leads to?
57. Which method is the most efficient for irrigation in water-scarce areas?
58. The process of separating grain from chaff using wind is called?
59. Which pests affects crops by sucking the plant sap?
60. Which is used as a bio fertilizer?
61. Which species of bees is commonly used in commercial beekeeping?
62. What is the primary function of the queen bee in a colony?
63. Which of the following is the most important product obtained from beekeeping?

64. What is the term used for the process of collecting honey from the beehive?
65. Which of the following diseases is most common in honeybees?
66. The practice of crossbreeding different species of bees is used to?
67. What is the role of drones in a beehive?
68. Which species of earthworm is most commonly used in vermiculture for composting?
69. The process of converting organic waste into nutrient-rich compost using earthworms is called?
70. Which is the optimal pH range for the earthworm habitat in vermiculture?
71. Which is an advantage of using vermicomposting over traditional compost?
72. What is the role of "berm" or "cocoon" in the vermiculture process?
73. Which bacteria causes tuberculosis (TB)?
74. Which bacterial diseases is transmitted by a vector, the tsetse fly?
75. *Clostridium botulinum* bacteria cause which diseases?
76. Which bacterial pathogen causes typhoid fever, and how is it typically transmitted?
77. Which bacteria is responsible for causing pneumonia?
78. Which fungi is responsible for causing the disease "Late Blight" in potatoes and tomatoes?
79. The "Wheat Rust" disease, which affects wheat crops, is caused by which pathogen?
80. The "Bacterial Wilt" disease in plants is caused by which bacteria?

Column A (Fibres)

- A. Rayon
- B. Nylon
- C. Polyester
- D. Acrylic

Column B (Properties / Uses)

1. Used for making warm clothes, resembles wool
2. Prepared from wood pulp, also called artificial silk
3. Strongest synthetic fibre, used in parachutes
4. Wrinkle-free, used in making bottles and garments

- A. Ploughing
- B. Sowing.
- C. Irrigation .
- D. Harvesting .
- E. Threshing .

1. Process of cutting mature crops
2. Adding water to crops
3. Loosening and turning the soil
4. Placing seeds into the soil
5. Separating grains from harvested plants

- A. Silos
- B. Granaries
- C. Moisture .
- D. Pesticides.
- E. Airtight containers .

1. Used to protect crops from moisture and pests
2. Large-scale storage structure for grains
3. Main cause of spoilage in stored crops
4. Used to prevent damage by insects in storage
5. Used for small-scale storage in homes or shops

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Malaria
- C. Cholera .
- D. Influenza
- E. Athlete's foot.

- 1. Virus
- 2. Protozoa (Plasmodium)
- 3. Bacterium (Mycobacterium tuberculosis)
- 4. Bacterium (Vibrio cholerae)
- 5. Fungus (Trichophyton)

Note:- Write in fair notebook.

