



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा / Class: VIII विषय / Subject: Science माह / Month: April

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम / Portion covered: Theme 1: Diversity in the Living World

विद्यार्थी का नाम / Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No. _____ कक्षा / अनुभाग Class / Sec.: _____ दिनांक / Date: _____

General Instructions:

- This question paper comprises of two parts- Section A and Section B. There are 24 questions and all questions are compulsory.
- Section A: Question No 1 to 10 are multiple choice type questions (MCQ) carrying one mark each; 4 Assertion and Reason type and 1 Case based type questions.
- Section B: i) Question No 16 to 20 are Short Answer Type-I (SA-I) questions carrying 2 marks each. ii) Question No 21 to 24 are Short Answer Type-II (SA-II) questions carrying 3 marks each.

Q. No.	Questions	Marks
Section – A		

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

(1x10 = 10M)

1. Which is an example of a shrub? 1
a) Spinach b) Mango tree c) Tomato plant d) Lemon
2. Parallel venation is not found in 1
a) sugarcane b) peepal c) maize d) wheat
3. Which one of the following is a function of leaves? 1
a) Photosynthesis b) Transpiration c) Both (a) and (b) d) Support fruits
4. Leaf venation and type of root is correctly paired in 1
a) parallel venation, fibrous roots b) parallel venation, taproot c) no relation exists in leaf venation and type of roots d) reticulate venation, fibrous roots
5. Following are some features of plants 1
(i) They lose a lot of water through transpiration.
(ii) Their leaves are always broad and flat.
(iii) They lose very little water through transpiration.
(iv) Their roots grow very deep into the soil.

Which of the combination of above features are typical of desert plants?

- a) (i) and (ii) b) (ii) and (iv) c) (ii) and (iii) d) (iii) and (iv)

6. Which of the following are characteristics of living beings? 1

- (i) Respiration (ii) Reproduction (iii) Adaptation (iv) Excretion

Choose the correct answer from the options below:

- a) (i), (ii) and (iv) only b) (i) and (ii) only c) (ii) and (iv) only d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

7. Which of the following combination of features would you observe in grass? 1

- a) Parallel venation and fibrous root
b) Parallel venation and tap root
c) Reticulate venation and fibrous root
d) Reticulate venation and tap root

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of monocot plants? 1

- a) Two cotyledons in the seed
b) Parallel leaf venation
c) Tap root system
d) Branched root system

9. Which of the following is an example of a dicot plant? 1

- (a) Wheat (b) Maize (c) Bean (d) Grass

10. What is biodiversity? 1

- (a) The number of stars in the sky.
(b) The variety of life on Earth.
(c) The size of the Earth.
(d) The number of continents.

For question numbers 11 to 14, Two statements are given, one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
c) Assertion is true, and reason is false
d) Assertion is false, but reason is true

11. **Assertion(A):** The Earth's environment supports a wide variety of life forms, from microscopic bacteria to large mammals.

Reason (R): This diversity is a result of different species adapting to various habitats and ecological niches. 1

12. **Assertion(A):** Biodiversity is important for the health and stability of ecosystems.

Reason(R): A wide variety of species helps to maintain ecological balance and resilience to environmental changes. 1

13. Assertion(A): Leaves of different plants exhibit a wide variety of shapes, sizes, and arrangements.

Reason(R): This diversity is an adaptation to various environmental conditions and plant functions.

1

14. Assertion (A): Tap root system is seen in dicots.

Reason(R): Fibrous root system anchors the plant firmly into the ground.

1

15. Case Based Question: Read the following passage and answer the following question given.

A great variety of plants and animals exist on earth. They are essential for the well-being and survival of mankind. To preserve biodiversity, to prevent extinction of endangered species, and to maintain ecological balance in nature, wildlife and forests should be conserved. Habitat is a place in environment where an organism lives. Today, a major threat to survival of these organisms is deforestation. We know that deforestation means clearing of forests and using that land for other purposes. Trees in the forest are cut for many purposes. Some natural causes of deforestation are forest fires and severe droughts. The answer to deforestation is reforestation. Reforestation is restocking of the destroyed forests by planting new trees. The planted trees should generally be of the same species which were found in that forest. We should plant at least as many trees as we cut. Reforestation can take place naturally also.

i) A place in environment where an organism lives is __

- (a) Home
- (b) Resort
- (c) Habitat
- (d) Reservoir

ii) Wildlife and forests should be conserved:

- (a) To preserve biodiversity.
- (b) To prevent extinction of endangered species.
- (c) Maintain ecological balance in nature.
- (d) All of the above.

iii) Deforestation takes place by:

- (a) Human activities
- (b) By natural calamities
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

iv) Restocking of the destroyed forests by planting new trees is called:

- (a) Deforestation
- (b) Afforestation
- (c) Reforestation
- (d) None of these

Section - B

Short Answer Type Questions (Type-I): (2 x 5 = 10)

16. What is biodiversity? 2
17. Give one characteristic that differentiates dicots from monocots. 2
18. What is a taproot system? 2
19. What are herbs? 2
20. What is the importance of conserving biodiversity? 2

Short Answer Type Questions (Type-II): (3x4=12M)

21. Complete the table. 3

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Type of leaf venation	Type of roots
1	Mango		
2	Mustard		
3	Wheat		

22. What are climbers and creepers? Give some examples. 3
23. Some desert plants have very small leaves whereas some others have only spines. How does this benefit the plants? 3
24. How are animals grouped based on their features? 3



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Atomic Energy Education Society
ANSWER KEY (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII

विषय /Subject: SCIENCE

माह/ Month: APRIL दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम /Portion covered: Theme1: Diversity in the Living World

Multiple choice questions:

(1x10=10M)

1. (d) Lemon
2. (b) peepal
3. (c) Both (a) and (b)
4. (a) parallel venation, fibrous roots
5. (d) (iii) and (iv)
6. (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
7. (a) Parallel venation and fibrous root
8. (b) Parallel leaf venation
9. (c) Bean
10. (b) The variety of life on Earth.

Assertion and reason:

11. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion 1
12. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. 1
13. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. 1
14. (c) Assertion is true, and reason is false. 1
15. i) (c) Habitat ii) (d) All of the above iii) (c) Both a and b iv) (c) Reforestation

Section - B

Short Answer Type Questions (Type-I):

(2x5=10M)

16. Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on Earth, encompassing all living organisms, from microorganisms to plants and animals, and the ecosystems they inhabit. 2
17. Dicots have two cotyledons, while monocots have one cotyledon in their seed. 2
18. A taproot system has a central, thick root with smaller lateral roots branching out, typically found in dicots. 2

19. The small plants with soft tender, green, short stem are called herbs. Herbs hardly attain height more than 1.5 metres. Their stems are not woody and can be bent. An herb may or may not have branches, e.g., tomato, mint, paddy, etc. 2

20. (i) Conserving biodiversity is vital for maintaining ecological balance and supporting life on Earth.

(ii) It contributes to ecosystem stability, resilience, and productivity, and provides essential services like pollination, nutrient cycling, and climate regulation. 2

Short Answer Type Questions (Type-II):

(3x4=12M)

21. 1. Mango Reticulate Taproot 3

2. Mustard Reticulate Taproot

3. Wheat Parallel Fibrous

22. In some plants like grape vines, money plant, bean stalk, gourd plants, etc., the stem is so weak that it cannot hold it straight. They either stand up with some support or they just spread on the ground. The ones which climb up are called climbers. For example, grape vines, money plant. The ones which spread on the ground are called creepers or runners. For example, gourd plants. 3

23. Some desert plants have very small leaves whereas some others have only spines. These are adaptations to dry conditions. As a result of these modifications the surface of lamina is reduced thereby reducing water loss by transpiration. 3

24. Animals are grouped according to their physical and behavioural characteristics. Vertebrates are animals with a backbone, and invertebrates have no backbone. Within each broad group there are subgroups or classes. Vertebrates can be further classified as mammals, amphibians, fish, birds and reptiles. 3



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Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Science माह/ Month: April '25 अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme – 2. Water

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions (10*1)

1. Which of the following is the largest source of water?
(a) Sea (b) Ocean (c) Pond (d) Lake
2. Which is not a part of water cycle?
(a) Cloud formation (b) Rain (c) Drinking by animals (d) Sun
3. The process of conversion of water into vapours is called
(a) transpiration (b) evaporation (c) condensation (d) none of these
4. The process by which plants lose water is
(a) photosynthesis (b) translocation (c) transpiration (d) transportation
5. The amount of water recommended by the UN for drinking, washing, cooking and maintaining proper hygiene is
(a) 50 litres per person per day (b) 60 litres per person per day
(c) 70 litres per person per day (d) 80 litres per person per day
6. Boiling point of water is
(a) 100°C (b) 99°C (c) 101°C (d) 102°C
7. The water which had escaped from the earth as vapour returns to the earth in the form of
(a) precipitation (b) evaporation (c) infiltration (d) condensation
8. In how many states of matter does water exist?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
9. Drought causes water
(a) profitability (b) scarcity (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
10. The colour of potable water is
(a) colourless (b) milky (c) pink-coloured (d) red-coloured

Two statements are given for questions 11 to 14: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c), and (d) as given below:

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct statements and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.
- (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct statements and reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.
- (c) Assertion (A) is a correct statement but the Reason (R) is a wrong statement.
- (d) Assertion (A) is a wrong statement but the Reason (R) is a correct statement. (4*1)

11. Assertion (A): Clothes dry faster on a rainy day.

Reason (R): High humidity during a rainy day, slows down the rate of evaporation.

12. Assertion (A): Water vapour is lighter than air, which causes it to rise.

Reason (R): Condensation is the process of converting vapor into a liquid state.

13. Assertion (A): The water cycle is the natural circulation of water between the surface of the earth and the atmosphere.

Reason (R): Water tends to change its state on heating or cooling.

14. Assertion (A): The use of earthen pots is a traditional method of keeping water cool.

Reason (R): Earthen pots allow water to seep out and cause cooling through the process of evaporation

Short Answer type questions (5*2)

15. What do you mean by potable water?

16. Can we use the water in the oceans and seas for drinking and other purposes? Why?

17. What is the importance of water cycle?

18. What is fog? How is it formed?

19. What is precipitation? Does precipitation in atmosphere always result in rain?

20. What is transpiration and write the factors affecting it?

Short Answer type questions (4*3)

21. What is water pollution and write its causes?

22. What are the advantages of water harvesting?

23. What are the different ways by which water vapour is put into the atmosphere?

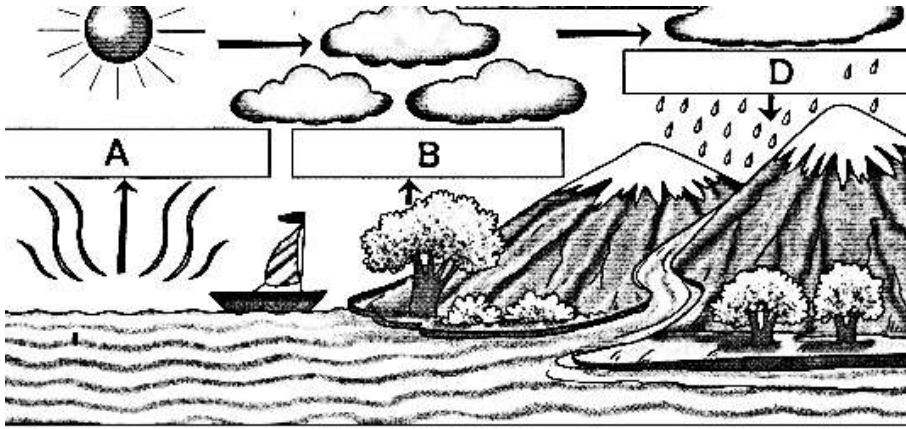
24. How will you show the presence of water vapour in the air?

The following question is case-based. Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow.(4*1)

Water, nature's precious treasure, is a vital component of our ecosystem. As the global population grows, the demand for potable water increases, putting pressure on this finite resource. In India, the water cycle plays a crucial role in replenishing water sources, with the rainy season bringing much-needed relief ' to the country's agricultural lands and inhabitants. The monsoon season, which typically lasts from June to September, is a display of the water cycle's power, as it brings

life-giving water to the region, rejuvenating the environment and supporting the country's rich biodiversity. But, with increasing urbanization and industrialization, the demand for portable water is skyrocketing, highlighting the need for sustainable management and conservation of this precious resource to ensure its availability for future generations.

i) Predict the phenomena that are shown in the figure.



ii) How do the above phenomena help to maintain most of the life and ecosystems on the planet?

iii) Write all the terms related to 'A', 'B' and 'D' marked in the figure.

iv) How is condensation significant in the process of bringing evaporated water back to the Earth's surface?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Science माह/ Month: April '25 अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme – 2. Water

1. B. Ocean
2. C. Drinking by animals
3. B. evaporation
4. C. Transpiration
5. A. 50 liters per person per day
6. a. 100°C
7. (a) precipitation
8. (c) Three
9. (b) scarcity
10. (a) colourless
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. The water which is suitable for drinking is called potable water.
16. No, we cannot use the water in the oceans and seas for drinking and other domestic agricultural and industrial needs because it has much salts dissolved in it.
17. Water cycle helps in regulating weather on earth. Water cycle makes water available in its various forms on the earth. The most important is the rainwater.
18. In winters, sometimes condensation of water vapour in air may also take place near the surface of the earth. This water vapour in air near the surface of earth is termed as fog.
19. Many droplets of water come together to form larger sized drops of water. Such drops of water may become so heavy that they begin to fall. Falling of water drops is called precipitation. If the water during precipitation remains liquid till it reaches the surface of the earth, we have rains. Sometimes precipitation may be in the form of hail or snow. Water in a hail or snow is in its frozen or solid form.
20. A part of water absorbed by the plants is released by plant through their leaves into the air by a process called transpiration. Transpiration is affected by the following factors: Temperature, Humidity, Windspeed, Time of the day.
21. The contamination of water due to human activities is known as water pollution. Causes of water pollution are: Washing of clothes and utensils. Disposal of household sewage and garbage. Disposal of industrial effluent.
22. In areas where there is very low rainfall, water harvesting is the only way to reduce the water shortage. There is an increase in the level of groundwater. The effects of drought are lessened. Places not situated near a river or large lakes have to rely on groundwater. Water harvesting is very important in such areas.
23. Water in oceans, lakes and ponds gets evaporated due to atmospheric heat. Factories and thermal power stations produce a lot of steam and put it into the atmosphere. Plants throw out water vapor by transpiration. Animals excrete water vapor through respiration and sweating. All this vapor accumulates in the atmosphere.
24. First, take a clean glass and put some ice cubes in it. Keep it in the open air. After some time, small droplets of water will be observed on the outer surface of the glass. This is because water vapor in the air comes in contact with cold surface of glass and condenses. These droplets of water are due to condensation of water vapor present in the air.
25. Water cycle



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कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Science माह/ Month: April अंक/Marks: 40

माह/ Month: April दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme – 3. Food

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. What does “food miles” refer to?

- a) Distance travelled by food from producer to consumer
- b) Nutritional value of food
- c) Number of meals consumed in a day
- d) Amount of food waste

2. Which one of the following food items does not provide dietary fibre?

- a) Whole grains
- b) Whole pulses
- c) Fruits and vegetables
- d) Milk

3. Which of the following millets is known as Bajra in India?

- a) Pearl Millet
- b) Finger Millet
- c) Sorghum
- d) Foxtail Millet

4. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

- a) Vitamin E
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin A

5. What is the primary function of carbohydrates in our body?

- a) To provide energy

- b) To build muscles
- c) To protect against diseases
- d) To help in digestion

6. Read the food items given below.

- (i) Wheat
- (ii) Ghee
- (iii) Egg
- (iv) Spinach

Which of the above food items are “energy giving foods”?

- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

7. What role do vitamins play in the body?

- a) Provide energy
- b) Build muscles
- c) Protect against diseases
- d) None of the above

8. What is the term for a group of small-grained, drought-resistant cereals?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Millets
- d) Barley

9. Read the following statements about diseases:

- (i) They are caused by germs.
- (ii) They are caused due to a lack of nutrients in our diet.
- (iii) They can be passed on to another person through contact.
- (iv) They can be prevented by taking a balanced diet.

Which pair of statements best describes a deficiency disease?

- (a) (ii) and (iv)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (i) and (iii)

10. Which of the following things are required for germination of seed?

- a) Water

- b) Correct temperature
- c) Good quality of soil
- d) All of these

ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

11. Assertion (A): Roughage and water are rich in essential nutrients.

Reason (R): A balanced diet must contain roughage and water.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.

12. Assertion (A): The gland present in our neck enlarges to cause goitre.

Reason (R): Deficiency of iodine causes goitre.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.

13. Assertion (A): Sources of carbohydrates and fats are known as energy-giving foods.

Reason (R): Carbohydrates and fats help in the growth and repair of our body.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.

14. Assertion (A): Foods containing proteins are called body building foods.

Reason (R): Paneer is a plant source of protein.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS - I (2 marks)

15. People who eat seafood do not suffer from Goitre. Explain.

16. Why should a meal have different food items?

17. Why water is considered an important component of our diet?

18. What is roughage? What is the main function of roughage?

19. Write two symptoms of scurvy.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS - II (3 marks)

20. What is a balanced diet? Write the components of balanced diet.
21. What are some ways to reduce food miles? What are its benefits?
22. Read the following items of food listed below. Classify those foods into carbohydrate-rich, protein-rich and fat-rich food.
rice, egg, beans, butter, fish, bread.
23. Why are millets considered a healthy food choice?

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 marks)

24. Rohan was having difficulty in seeing things in dim light. The doctor tested his eyesight and prescribed a particular vitamin supplement. He also advised him to include a few food items in his diet.
- (a) Which deficiency disease is he suffering from?
- (b) Which vitamin is lacking in his diet?
- (c) Give two food items that he should include in his diet.
- (d) Why is it important to include vitamins in our diet?



ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

ANSWER KEY OF WORKSHEET FROM TOPIC - FOOD

1. a
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. d
11. d
12. a
13. c
14. c
15. Because sea-food is a rich source of Iodine and Goitre is a deficiency disease caused due to lack of Iodine.
16. A meal should have different food items because our body needs different kinds of nutrients for proper functioning.
17. Water helps the body to absorb nutrients from food. It removes waste from the body through sweat and urine
18. Dietary fibres are known as roughage. Roughage does not provide any nutrient to our body, but is an essential component of our food and adds to its bulk. This helps our body get rid of undigested food
19. Bleeding gums and wound takes longer time to heal.
20. A diet which provides the right proportion of all the nutrients that our body needs along with roughage and water is called balanced diet. The various components of balanced diet are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, roughage and water.
21. Eating locally grown food reduces food miles, helps to support local farmers, reduces pollution and also keeps our food fresher and healthier.
22. carbohydrate-rich foods-rice, bread
protein-rich foods-egg, beans, fish
fat-rich foods-butter
23. Millets are rich in vitamins, minerals, and dietary fibres, making them nutritious and beneficial for health
24. (a) Night blindness
(b) Vitamin A
(c) carrot, spinach
(d) They are protective foods which protect our bodies against diseases and maintain good health.



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Atomic Energy Education Society

कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय/Subject: Science माह/Month: April-May 2025 अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme – 4. Natural Resources

द्विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमणिका /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

I. Choose the correct answer:

(10 x 1=10)

1. From which natural resources do we get solar energy?

a) Soil	c) Water
b) Sun	d) Air
2. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

a) Coal	c) Wind energy
b) Petroleum	d) Natural gas
3. The process of converting waste materials into reusable material is known as:

a) Recycling	c) Pollution
b) Deforestation	d) Over-exploitation
4. Which of the following resources is obtained from the Earth's crust?

a) Soil	c) Water
b) Coal	d) Air
5. Dark coloured soils are considered most fertile as they contain

a) Gravel and sand	c) Clay and humus
b) Sand and earthworms	d) Humus and gravel
6. _____ is the old rain water harvesting structure made by cement masonry or limestone.

a) kunds	c) johad
b) tanka	d) none of these
7. World water day is observed on

a) 21 st March	c) 23 rd March
b) 22 nd March	d) 24 th March
8. Biomass is an example of _____ resources.

a) Renewable	c) both a and b
b) Non- renewable	d) None of these
9. _____ is the key Indian agricultural sustainable practices.

a) Crop rotation	c) Both a and b
b) Bench terracing	d) none of these

10. Which of the following is a depletable sources _____

- a) Coal
- b) Petroleum
- c) Natural gas
- d) All of these

II. Choose the correct answer from options given below for the statements.

(4x1=4)

- (a) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A**
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A**
- (c) A is true, but R is false**
- (d) A is false, but R is true**

11. Assertion (A): Soil erosion does not affect the fertility of soil.

Reason (R): Humus present in the soil is eroded along with soil

12. Assertion (A): Fossil fuels are renewable and non-conventional sources of energy.

Reason (R): The underground reserves of coal and petroleum are depleting fast.

People should look at other non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy, tidal energy, etc. for their use.

13. Assertion (A): A depletion of non-renewable resources is a major concern for sustainable development.

Reason(R): Non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels are finite and its extraction and use cause environmental degradation and climate change.

14. Assertion (A): Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern.

Reason (R): Crops are now sown according to the amount and availability of water.

III. Read the following passage and answer the question carefully.

(4x1=4)

A solar oven or cooker is a system that cooks food by trapping the sunlight. A typical solar oven can be prepared in-house. It consists of aluminium foil as reflectors, a cardboard box as cooking chamber, a transparent plastic foil allows sunlight to enter and black paper sheet at the bottom of cardboard.

15. A transparent plastic foil is used to allow sunlight and also for_____.

- a) providing clear view
- b) protecting the oven
- c) preventing heat from escaping
- d) all of these

16. Solar oven or cooker is a system that works on the basis of _____.

- a) hydro energy
- b) wind energy

- c) solar energy
- d) geothermal energy

17. The usage of black paper sheet is for _____.

- a) ensuring the protection
- b) ensuring heat absorption
- c) ensuring release of heat
- d) none of these

18. Among the following the limitation of solar oven or cooker is _____.

- a) weather dependent
- b) cooking time
- c) temperature control
- d) all of these

IV. Short answer type questions -I

(5x2=10)

- 19. What is meant by natural resources?
- 20. Why it is important to conserve non-renewable resources?
- 21. Name the technique of rainwater harvesting.
- 22. What are the ways to produce electricity?
- 23. List out any two most effective method of conserving soil.

V. Short answer type questions- II

(4x3=12)

- 24. List three items that can be recycled and describe how they are recycled?
- 25. Describe the sustainable agricultural practices.
- 26. Why is it very essential to use resources more efficiently and reduce their wastage?
Explain any three reasons.
- 27. Look around your House and School, list any three ways to reduce wastage of water.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर तालिका / Answer key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय/Subject: Science माह/Month: April-May 2025 ____ अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme – 4. Natural Resources

I. Choose the correct answer:

(10 x 1=10)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. b) Sun | 6. a) tanka |
| 2. c) Wind energy | 7. b) 22 nd March |
| 3. a) Recycling | 8. a) renewable |
| 4. b) Coal | 9. a) crop rotation |
| 5. c) clay and humus | 10. d) all of these |

II. Choose the correct answer from options given below for the statements. (4x1=4)

11. (d) A is false, but R is true
12. (d) A is false, but R is true
13. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
14. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

III. Read the following passage and answer the question carefully.

(4x1=4)

15. c) preventing heat from escaping
16. c) solar energy
17. b) ensuring heat absorption
18. d) all of these

IV. Short answer type questions -I

(5x2=10)

19. Natural resources are those that exist naturally in the environment and are used by human. Some common examples of natural resources are air, sunlight, soil, water, fossil fuels.
20. It is important to conserve non-renewable resources because non-renewable resources are limited in supply, take a long time to replenish, and are essential for our lives.
21. The technique of rainwater harvesting includes step wells, kunds, bawadi, tanka and johad systems.
22. Electricity can be produced from non-renewable resource like coal (thermal power plants) and renewable resources like water (hydropower plant), wind (wind mill) etc.
23. (i) Afforestation

(ii) Agricultural practices like crop rotation and fallowing

V. Short answer type questions- II

(4x3=12)

24. Plastics, paper and glass are the items that can be recycled.

Plastics are recycled by the process of collection, sorting, cleaning, shredding, melting and moulding into new one. Paper by the process of collection, sorting, pulping, de-inking, drying and making new paper. Glasses are recycled by collection, sorting, cleaning, crushing and melting.

25. The sustainable agricultural practices aim to increase productivity, efficiency and ensure sustainability by improving the soil fertility, using genetically modified crops, drip irrigation, sprinkler systems, pest management and organic farming. In addition tractors, combine harvesters, seed drills and plows are being used.

26.(i) Resources are limited on earth. We should use them judiciously to save for future generations.

(ii) Non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels should be used limitedly as they take millions of years to form.

(iii) If there will be no resources then there will be no life on earth.

27. Always wash car using bucket instead of using water pipe.

Turn off taps when not in use at any situation.

While going for physical education class make sure to Switch off fans and light in your class room.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा/Class: VIII शिष्य/Subject: Science माह/ Month: April-June 2025

अंक/Marks: 40 दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: Metals And Non Metals

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनु क्रमांक/ Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Section –A Multiple Choice Questions (10 Marks)

1. Which of the following metal is most malleable?
 a) Iron b) Copper c) Gold d) Aluminium
2. A non-metal that conducts electricity is-----
 a) Sulphur b) Phosphorus c) Graphite d) Bromine
3. Which of the following metal reacts vigorously with cold water?
 a) Iron b) Copper c) Potassium d) Zinc
4. Rusting of iron occurs in the presence of-----
 a) Hydrogen and sunlight b) Carbon dioxide and water
 c) Oxygen and water d) Nitrogen and water
5. Which one of the following is not a physical property?
 a) Malleability b) Ductility c) Electrolysis of water d) Sonorous nature
6. Which one of the following shows metallic luster but is a non-metal?
 a) Sulphur b) Iodine c) Carbon d) Phosphorus.
7. The most abundant metal in the earth crust is.....
 a) Aluminium. b) carbon c) Magnesium. d) Iron
8. The liquid non- metal is _____.
 a) Iron b) Copper c) Aluminium d) Bromine
9. Which of the following metal is stored under kerosene?
 a) Zinc b) Potassium c) Magnesium d) Aluminium
10. Electrical conductivity is highest in which of the following metals
 a) Iron b) Mercury c) Silver d) Lead

Section B: Assertion and Reason (4 Marks)

Choose:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

11. Assertion(A): Aluminium is highly ductile.

Reason (R) : Ductility is the ability to be drawn into thin wires.

12. Assertion(A) : Magnesium reacts with steam to form hydrogen gas.

Reason (R) : Magnesium reacts with cold water rapidly.

13. Assertion(A) : Iron rusts faster in saline water.

Reason (R) : Salt increases the conductivity of water, speeding up rusting.

14. Assertion(A) : Sodium is a soft metal and can be cut with a knife.

Reason(R) : Sodium has a low melting point.

Section C: Very Short Answers (10 Marks)

- 15. Why are metals sonorous?
- 16. What happens when iron nails are placed in copper sulphate solution?
- 17. How does the physical state of sodium help in identifying it as a metal?
- 18. Why is magnesium ribbon cleaned before burning in air?
- 19. Why is carbon not used to extract sodium from its compounds? Give reasons.

Section D: Short Answers (12 Marks)

- 20. How does the reaction of metals with oxygen differ among magnesium, iron, and copper?
- 21. Write a short note on the thermal and electrical conductivity of metals with examples.
- 22. How does malleability help in the usage of metals for construction? Give two examples.
- 23. Write a short activity to show that iron rusts in the presence of air and moisture.

Section E: Case-Based Question (4 Marks)

24. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

Case: A student placed a clean magnesium ribbon in a test tube and heated it. A white powder was formed. The ash (Magnesium oxide) obtained was dissolved in warm water. When the solution was tested with moist red litmus paper, it turned blue.

- 24a) Name the white powder formed in the above reaction.
- 24 b) Which property of magnesium is shown when it reacts with oxygen?
- 24c) Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction.
- 24 d) Why does red litmus paper turn blue?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा/Class: VIII

शिष्य /Subject: Science

माह/ Month: April-June 2025

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: Metals And Non Metals

ANSWER KEY

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. c) Gold
2. c) Graphite
3. c) Potassium
4. c) Oxygen and water
5. c) Reaction with water
6. c) Carbon (e.g., graphite)
7. a) Aluminium
8. d) Bromine
9. b) Potassium
10. c) Silver

Section B: Assertion and Reason

11. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
12. c) A is true, but R is false
13. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
14. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

Section C: Very Short Answer

15. Metals are sonorous because they produce a ringing sound when struck.
16. Iron nails displace copper from copper sulphate solution, forming iron sulphate.
17. Sodium's softness and low melting point help identify it as a metal.
18. Magnesium ribbon is cleaned to remove oxide layer and ensure proper burning.
19. Carbon is not used to extract sodium because it's not reactive enough.

Section D: Short Answer

20. Magnesium reacts vigorously, iron reacts slowly, and copper doesn't react much.
21. Metals are good thermal and electrical conductors, e.g., copper and silver.
22. Malleability helps in construction by allowing metals to be shaped, e.g., Iron, Aluminium, etc..
23. Activity: Place iron nail in moist air; rusting occurs due to oxygen and moisture.

Section E: Case-Based Question

- 24 a) Magnesium oxide
- 24 b) Magnesium is a reactive metal and shows the property of reacting with oxygen to form a basic oxide.
- 24 c) $2\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MgO}$
- 24 d) The question's premise about litmus turning blue might be based on a different reaction or assumption; typically, MgO (magnesium oxide) is basic and could react with water to form $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$, which would turn red litmus blue due to its basic nature.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: 8 विषय /Subject: Science माह/ Month: April अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Theme 6: Heat and Air

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Section A

Choose the correct answer from the given options. (1*10 = 10)

1. Which method of heat transfer takes place mainly in solids?
a) Convection b) Radiation c) Conduction d) Evaporation
2. What happens to air when it is heated?
a) It contracts and becomes heavier b) It expands and becomes heavier
c) It expands and becomes lighter d) It turns into a liquid
3. Why does hot air rise above cold air?
a) Hot air is heavier than cold air b) Hot air is less dense than cold air c) Cold air pushes hot air up d) Hot air reflects sunlight
4. Which of the following best demonstrates rising warm air?
a) A frozen lake in winter b) A balloon shrinking in a fridge c) Smoke rising from a candle
d) A metal rod getting hot
5. When air expands on heating, its particles:
a) Come closer together b) Move slower c) Move farther apart d) Stop moving
6. Which process in the water cycle involves plants releasing water vapor into the air?
a) Condensation b) Transpiration c) Precipitation d) Infiltration
7. What causes clouds to form in the atmosphere?
a) Evaporation b) Precipitation c) Condensation d) Sublimation

8. Which of the following is an example of precipitation?

- a) Water vapor forming clouds
- b) Rain falling from the sky
- c) Ocean water heating up
- d) Water moving underground

9. Evaporation is the process by which:

- a) Water turns into ice
- b) Water vapor cools to form clouds
- c) Liquid water changes into water vapor
- d) Rainwater flows into rivers

10. What is the correct order of the main processes in the water cycle?

- a) Condensation → Evaporation → Precipitation
- b) Precipitation → Transpiration → Evaporation
- c) Evaporation → Condensation → Precipitation
- d) Transpiration → Precipitation → Condensation

For question numbers 11 to 14, two statements are given, one labelled Assertion(A) and the other labelled Reason(R). Choose the correct option from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below (1*4= 4M)

Options:

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

11. Assertion(A): A balloon filled with air expands when placed in hot water.

Reason (R): Heating causes air molecules to gain energy and move farther apart, increasing the volume of the air.

12. Assertion (A): A glass bottle filled with air may crack when heated strongly.

Reason (R): Air expands on heating, exerting pressure on the walls of the bottle.

13. Assertion (A): Hot air rises in a room.

Reason (R): Hot air expands, becomes less dense, and is pushed up by denser, cooler air.

14. Assertion (A): A metal cap on a glass bottle becomes tighter when heated.

Reason (R): Air inside the bottle expands on heating, pushing the cap outward.

Case-Based Question: Read the following passage and answer the following questions

give 15. On a sunny afternoon, Arun sat near the window doing his homework. A candle was burning nearby on the table. Suddenly, a small piece of paper lying beside the candle began to flutter and slowly rise upward. Curious, Aryan observed the smoke from the candle rising straight up into the air. He noticed that even the hot air above the flame felt different from the rest of the room.

(1*4=4M)

1. Why did the piece of paper above the candle begin to rise?
2. What causes the smoke from the candle to move upward?
3. What does this observation tell us about the nature of hot air?
4. Give one real-life example where rising hot air is used purposefully.

Section -B

Short Answer Type Questions (Type -1): (2*5 = 10M)

16. What is evaporation, and where does it occur in the water cycle?
17. Why does hot air rise?
18. What is the role of a kink in a clinical thermometer?
19. Why do we prefer wearing light-colored clothes in summer?
20. Why does a balloon expand when heated?

Short Answer Type Questions (Type -2): (3*4 = 12M)

21. Describe an experiment to show that air expands on heating.
22. How does the water cycle help maintain the balance of water on Earth?
23. What role do plants play in the water cycle?
24. What is condensation, and how does it contribute to the water cycle?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class:8 विषय /Subject: Science

माह/ Month: April अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया

पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Theme 6 : Heat and Air

Section- A

Multiple Choice Questions

1. c) Conduction
2. c) It expands and becomes lighter
3. b) Hot air is less dense than cold air
4. c) Smoke rising from a candle
5. c) Move farther apart
6. b) Transpiration
7. c) Condensation
8. b) Rain falling from the sky
9. c) Liquid water changes into water vapor
10. c) Evaporation → Condensation → Precipitation

Assertion and Reason questions

11. (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
12. (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
14. (C) A is true, but R is false.

Case Based Questions

15. 1. The paper rises because the hot air above the candle is less dense than the surrounding cooler air, creating an upward current that lifts the paper.
2. The smoke moves upward because it is carried by the rising hot air, which is less dense and buoyant compared to the cooler air around it.
3. Hot air is less dense than cold air, causing it to rise due to buoyancy.
4. Hot air balloons use rising hot air to lift the balloon off the ground.

Section- B

Short Answer Type Questions (Type -1)

16. Evaporation is the process where liquid water changes into water vapor due to heat.
17. Hot air rises because it is less dense than cooler air. When air is heated, its particles move faster and spread apart.
18. The kink in a clinical thermometer prevents the mercury or alcohol from flowing back into the bulb immediately after taking a reading.

19. We prefer wearing light-colored clothes in summer because they reflect more sunlight and absorb less heat compared to dark-colored clothes. This helps keep the body cooler in hot weather.

20. A balloon expands when heated because the air inside gains energy, causing the air particles to move faster and spread farther apart.

Short Answer Type Questions (Type -2)

21. Experiment: Fit a deflated balloon tightly over the mouth of an empty bottle. Place the bottle in a bowl of hot water for a few minutes. Observe the balloon.

Observation: The balloon inflates slightly.

Conclusion: The air inside the bottle expands when heated, increasing its volume and inflating the balloon.

22. The water cycle maintains the balance of water on Earth by continuously circulating water through its various forms (liquid, vapor, and ice) and locations (oceans, atmosphere, land). Evaporation transfers water from oceans and land to the atmosphere, condensation forms clouds, and precipitation returns water to the Earth as rain or snow. Processes like infiltration and runoff redistribute water to groundwater and surface water bodies, ensuring a sustainable supply of water across ecosystems.

23. Plants play a crucial role in the water cycle through transpiration, where they release water vapor from their leaves into the atmosphere. This process contributes to atmospheric moisture, which can lead to cloud formation and precipitation. Additionally, plants absorb water from the soil, helping regulate groundwater levels and maintain the cycle's balance.

24. Condensation is the process where water vapor cools and changes back into liquid water, forming droplets. In the water cycle, it occurs when warm, moist air rises, cools, and condenses to form clouds in the atmosphere. Condensation is essential as it enables the formation of clouds, which lead to precipitation (rain or snow), returning water to the Earth's surface.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: April-June 2025
अंक/Marks: 40 दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme - Theme A

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

General Instructions:

- The question paper comprises 5 sections-A,B,C D and E.
- Section A has 10 questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B has 2 questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C has 3 questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed 60 words.
- Section D has 3 questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 120 words.
- Section E is map based which has two questions carrying 1 mark each.

SECTION A

Q.1 Answer the following questions. Choose the correct options. (10x1=10)

- Which of the following is the most important resource for a country's development?
 - Land
 - Water
 - Human resource
 - Minerals
- Which factor does NOT affect population distribution?
 - Climate
 - Landforms
 - Internet speed
 - Availability of resources
- What is the main reason for high population growth in developing countries?
 - High death rate
 - Low birth rate
 - Improved healthcare and sanitation
 - Lack of education
- The Green Revolution in india mainly focused on which type of crop?
 - Pulses
 - Fruits
 - Food grains
 - Spices
- The soil type most suitable for growing cotton is _____.
 - Black
 - Red
 - Sandy
 - Laterite

6. Which of the following crops is a Rabi crop?
- Bajra
 - Wheat
 - Maize
 - Cotton
7. Type of farming to meet family needs is
- Subsistence
 - Mixed
 - Organic
 - None of these
8. Which of the following are coarse grains?
- Jowar
 - Bajra
 - Ragi
 - All of these
9. Human resources differ from one another in respect of
- Educational level
 - Age
 - Sex
 - All of these
10. Which factors contribute in making human resource?
- Education
 - Health
 - Training
 - All the above

SECTION B

Q.2 Define the following. (2X2 =4)

- Agriculture
- Human resource

SECTION C

Q.3. Answer the following questions. (3x3=9)

- How does education improve the quality of human resource?
- Discuss any two challenges faced by Indian farmers?
- Discuss two factors that influence the distribution of population?

SECTION D

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (5x3=15)

- What makes a person valuable to the society or an organization?
- Name any major five type of soil found in India and their characteristics.
- Why are human resources important for a country?

SECTION E

Q.5 Locate the following regions on the outline map of India. (2x1=2)

- One region of black soil
- A region of lowest density of population.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII

विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: April-June 2025

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme - Theme A

ANSWER KEY

Q.1 Answer the following questions. Choose the correct options. (10x1=10)

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. D

Q.2. Define the following. (2x2=4)

- a. Science and art of cultivating and raising crops and rearing of animals.
- b. The people of a country, their abilities and their skills.

Q.3. Answer the following questions. (3x3=9)

- a. 1) The investment in educating the people can make or convert them into rich resources.
2) Educated persons can suitably contribute to the growth and development of family, society and country.
3) Education can help people to make better use of natural resource and convert the raw materials into finished products.
- b. 1) limited access to resources
2) reliance on the monsoon

- 3) climate change
- 4) issues with market access and fair prices
- 5) small farms
- 6) old methods

Any two relevant points may be considered. Points are to be explained.

- c. 1) Physical factors like climate, soil, water, topography and natural resources.
- 2) Economic factors like economic activities, employment opportunities, and infrastructure
- 3) Social and cultural factors like education and healthcare.
- 4) Political factors like political boundaries and government policies.
- Any two relevant points with explanation may be considered.

Q.4. Answer the following questions.

(5x3=15)

- a) 1. Skills and knowledge
- 2. Exploiting resources
- 3. Generating new resources
- 4) improving existing resources
- 5) Economic growth
- b) 1) Alluvial soil- highly fertile, rich in humus, well drained
- 2) Black soil- dark coloured, rich in iron, lime, potash, good water retention capacity
- 3) Red soil- presence of ferric oxide, deficient in lime and nitrogen.
- 4) Laterite soil- leaching property, reddish in colour
- 5) Desert soil- light coloured soil, sandy, low in organic matter.
- c) 1) crucial for country's development
- 2) foundation for economic growth
- 3) transform natural resources into valuable products
- 4) contribute to innovation
- 5) overall social well – being

Q.5 Map pointing (any appropriate region)

(2x1=2)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: _____ विषय /Subject: _____ माह/ Month: _____ अंक/Marks: 40
 माह/ Month: _____ दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: _____
 विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
 अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

General Instructions:

1. Please read the questions carefully.
2. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks								
SECTION A (1 Marks each x 15 questions)										
1	Known as the “Golden Temple” due to its gilded dome, which pilgrimage site is the holiest shrine for Sikhs?	1								
	a) Harmandir Sahib b) Somnath Temple c) Vaishno Devi Temple d) Rameshwaram Temple									
2	Dedicated to the sun god Surya, this chariot-shaped monument in Odisha is an UNESCO World Heritage Site. What is it called?	1								
	a) Konark Sun Temple b) Jagannath Temple c) Lingaraj Temple d) Vaital Deul									
3	The historical city of Hampi, known for its Vijayanagara empire ruins, is located in:	1								
	a) Rajasthan b) Gujarat c) Karnataka d) Andhra Pradesh									
4	Which monument was built by the Mughal emperor Akbar?	1								
	a) Qutub Minar b) Red Fort c) Charminar d) Fatehpur Sikhri									
5	Oldest coin of Kerala said to be issued by Parasurama was	1								
	a) Kasu b) Achu c) Azhakach d) Rasi									
6	Numismatics as a field of historical study emerged in the	1								
	a)18 th century b) 17 th century c) 19 th century d) early 20 th century									
7	Which of the following statements is correct? (i) The early Tamil kings issued coins in imitation of the punch-marked coins and Roman coins (ii)These coins were also used in trade and for giving gifts.									
	a) The first statement is wrong. The second statement is true b) both of these statements are wrong c) The first statement is correct. The second statement is wrong d) None of the above	1								
8	Match the following: <table border="1"><tr><td>(A) Pushkalavati</td><td>(1) Greek</td></tr><tr><td>(B) Tauros</td><td>(2) Tribe</td></tr><tr><td>(C) Ushabha</td><td>(3)City State Currency</td></tr><tr><td>(D) Trigatra</td><td>(4) KharoCurren</td></tr></table>	(A) Pushkalavati	(1) Greek	(B) Tauros	(2) Tribe	(C) Ushabha	(3)City State Currency	(D) Trigatra	(4) KharoCurren	1
(A) Pushkalavati	(1) Greek									
(B) Tauros	(2) Tribe									
(C) Ushabha	(3)City State Currency									
(D) Trigatra	(4) KharoCurren									
	a) (A)-2 (B)-4 (C)-1 (D)-3 b) (A)-3 (B)-1 (C)-4 (D)-2 c) (A)-4 (B)-3 (C)-2 (D)-1 d) (A)-4 (B)-2 (C)-1 (D)-3									
9	Which dynasty is associated with Uttaramerur Inscription?	1								
	a) Pandya b) chera c) Chola d) Rashtrakuta									
10	Consider the following foreign travellers and arrange them in ascending chronological order: 1. I-Tsing 2. Al-Biruni 3. Hiuen Tsang 4. Fa-Hien	1								
	Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a)4, 3, 1, 2 b)1, 2, 3, 4 c) 2, 1, 4, 3 d) 3, 4, 2, 1									
11	Which Chinese traveller visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana?	1								
	a) Hsuan Tsang b)Etsing c) Fa-Hien d) Ibn Battuta									
12	Assertion (A): Chola architecture is primarily known for its large, intricate temples with towering structures. Reason (R): Chola kings were powerful rulers who patronized the arts.	1								
	a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is not the correct explanation of									

Assertion.

- c) Assertion is correct, Reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false, Reason is correct.

13 **Assertion (A):The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro is an example of ancient Indian urban planning.**

Reason (R):The Indus Valley civilization developed advanced sanitation and urban planning.

- a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct, Reason is false.
- d) Assertion is false, Reason is correct.

14 **Carved from a single massive rock, which group of temples in Mahabalipuram showcases Dravidian architecture?**

- a)Pancha Rathas
- b) Brihadisvara Temple
- c)Khajuraho Temples
- d) Sun Temple, Konark

15 **Which of the following statement is not true about Sanchi Stupa?**

- a) It is situated at Sanchi in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.
- b) It is situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra
- c) Sanchi tagged as the World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1989.
- d) Stupa at Sanchi is the oldest stone composition in India and was originally commissioned by the emperor Bindusara.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 Marks each) – [4 Marks]

16 **Write any two methods that you can use to preserve and conserve heritage sites.**

17 **Define Numismatics and state one way it helps historians understand the past.**

Section C: Short Essay Type Questions (3 Marks each) – [6 Marks]

18 **What can you learn from visiting archaeological sites? Mention any three learnings.**

19 **Mention three differences between literary sources and archaeological sources of history.**

Section D: Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks each) – [10 Marks]

20 **Imagine, you visited the Gwalior Fort. Write a short essay on your experience. Mention the history, architectural features, and your learnings.**

21 **Explain how a coin album or stamp collection helps you understand history. Support your answer with examples from coinage or monuments.**

Section E: Map-Based Questions (5 Marks)

22 **A. Locate the following places: [1 mark each = 2 Marks]**

- 1. Gwalior Fort
- 2. Varanasi (Kashi Vishwanath Temple)

B. Answer the following questions based on the map: [1 mark each = 3 Marks]

- a) Which river flows near the Kashi Vishwanath Temple?
- b) Name one unique architectural feature of the Gwalior Fort.
- c) What kind of stone or material is likely used in the temples of Maharashtra, like the Kailasa Nath temple?





परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/Month: April-May अंक/Marks: 40 दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme -Theme B

IDEAL ANSWERS

Section A

- ☐ Known as the “Golden Temple” due to its gilded dome, which pilgrimage site is the holiest shrine for Sikhs?
- ☒ a) Harmandir Sahib
- ☐ Dedicated to the sun god Surya, this chariot-shaped monument in Odisha is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. What is it called?
- ☒ a) Konark Sun Temple
- ☐ The historical city of Hampi, known for its Vijayanagara empire ruins, is located in:
- ☒ c) Karnataka
- ☐ Which monument was built by the Mughal emperor Akbar?
- ☒ d) Fatehpur Sikri
- ☐ Oldest coin of Kerala said to be issued by Parasurama was:
- ☒ b) Achu
- ☐ Numismatics as a field of historical study emerged in the:
- ☒ a) 18th century
- ☐ Which of the following statements is correct?
- ☒ (i) The early Tamil kings issued coins in imitation of the punch-marked coins and Roman coins
- (ii) These coins were also used in trade and for giving gifts.
- ☒ a) The first statement is wrong. The second statement is true
- ☐ Match the following
- (A) Pushkalavati → Kharosthi Currency
- (B) Tauros → Greek
- (C) Ushabha → Tribe
- (D) Trigatra → City State Currency
- ☒ d) (A)-4 (B)-2 (C)-1 (D)-3
- ☐ Which dynasty is associated with Uttaramerur Inscription?
- ☒ c) Chola
- ☐ Arrange the foreign travellers in ascending chronological order:
- (4) Fa-Hien → (3) Hiuen Tsang → (1) I-Tsing → (2) Al-Biruni
- ☒ a) 4, 3, 1, 2
- ☐ Which Chinese traveller visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana?
- ☒ a) Hsuan Tsang
- ☐ Chola architecture is primarily known for its large, intricate temples with towering structures.
- ☒ a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- ☐ The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro is an example of ancient Indian urban planning.
- ☒ a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- ☐ Carved from a single massive rock, which group of temples in Mahabalipuram showcases Dravidian architecture?
- ☒ a) Pancha Rathas
- ☐ Which of the following statement is not true about Sanchi Stupa?
- ☒ b) It is situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra

Section B

Q1.

- Methods:
 1. Conducting cleanliness drives around heritage sites
 2. Spreading awareness through posters or street plays

Q2.

- Numismatics is the study of coins and currency.
 - It helps historians understand trade, rulers, and economy of the past.
-

Section C

Q3.

Students can learn:

1. How ancient structures were built
2. The historical significance of the place
3. The lifestyle and culture of people in earlier times

Q4.

Literary Sources	Archaeological Sources
Written texts	Physical remains
Includes poems, books, travelogues	Includes temples, coins, tools
May have personal opinions	Based on factual artifacts

Section D

Q5.

(Expected structure)

- Gwalior Fort is in Madhya Pradesh.
- Known for its sandstone walls and palaces.
- Built by Raja Man Singh Tomar.
- I observed beautiful carvings and inscriptions.
- Learned about local dynasties and fort architecture.

Q6.

- Collecting coins shows rulers' names and emblems.
 - Old stamps show important monuments like Qutub Minar.
 - Helps connect with history visually and creatively.
 - Example: British coins show monarchy, recent coins show national symbols.
 - Encourages students to explore past economic systems.
-

Section E: Map-Based

A. Locate:

1. Gwalior – In Madhya Pradesh
2. Varanasi – In Uttar Pradesh, near River Ganga

B. Answer based on the map

- a) Ganga
- b) High sandstone walls with intricate carvings and palaces
- c) Basalt or black stone from the Deccan region



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII

विषय /Subject: S.Sci

माह/ Month: April

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Theme C

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक/Roll No. _____

कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____

दिनांक /Date: _____

Section A

Multiple Choice Questions.

[10×1=10 Marks]

1. In _____ people select their representatives.
(a) Oligarchy
(b) Dictatorship
(c) Democracy
(d) Monarchy
2. _____ type of government, power rests with a group of wealthy or influential people.
(a) Oligarchy
(b) Dictatorship
(c) Theocracy
(d) Monarchy
3. The _____ of India is the supreme law of the country.
(a) Charter
(b) Constitution
(c) Directive
(d) None
4. Power , inherited and held by a king or queen is known as :
(a) Oligarchy
(b) Democracy
(c) Theocracy
(d) Monarchy
5. A child is prohibited to work in factories under _____
(a) Right to freedom of speech and expression
(b) Right to freedom of religion
(c) Right to equality
(d) Right against exploitation
6. The constitution of India was adopted by

- (a) Constituent assembly
- (b) Drafting committee
- (c) Unitary government
- (d) Federal government

7. A person is able to follow his/her religion without anyone stopping, is due to _____
- (a) Right to freedom
 - (b) Right to freedom of religion
 - (c) Right to equality
 - (d) Cultural and education rights
8. A government with a central authority that controls all decision is called
- (a) Unitary government
 - (b) Federal government
 - (c) Theocratic government
 - (d) Dictatorship
9. In _____, Religious leaders govern based on religious laws.
- (a) Theocracy
 - (b) Democracy
 - (c) Monarchy
 - (d) Oligarchy
10. Introduction of our constitution is known as
- (a) Forward
 - (b) Preface
 - (c) Preamble
 - (d) None of the above

Section B

Very short answer type question.

[3×2=6 Marks]

11. What is the main difference between a unitary government and a federal government?
12. Who was the drafting committee chairman of the Indian Constitution? Write his contribution in the making of the constitution.
13. Mention any example of 'Right to equality'.

Section C

Short answer type question.

[2×3=6 Marks]

14. What is the main difference between monarchy, dictatorship and democracy?
15. What is the main difference between an **Oligarchy** and Theocracy?

Section D

Long answer type question.

[2×5=10 Marks]

16. Name three fundamental rights and three fundamental duties and discuss why they are important?
17. Mention any three key features of democracy.

Section E

Case Based Questions

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows. . [4x1=4 Marks]

18. 'Equality before Law' is the treatment status for a citizen through the law given by the Constitution, as no individual should be seen with a biased attitude in the eyes of law. All men are equal regardless of their caste, religion, race, gender birth. E.g. if a charge is over a common man or a big industrialist, they get the same treatment in the matter of justice. 'Equal protection of law' is the preserving status for a citizen through law given by the Constitution, as all men have 'right to live' and 'right to get proper livelihood'. According to his/her potential, all the people have equal opportunity to develop his/her potential, without any bias of caste, religion, race, gender or birth.

1. What is meant by principle of equality before law?
 - (a) Equal human rights without discrimination
 - (b) Equal protection of the law
 - (c) Equal right to enjoy
 - (d) All of the above
2. In India, if a crime is committed by a rich man or a poor person, will they face different types of cases?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) Sometimes
 - (d) Can't be predicted
3. What implies all the citizens of a country are equal before the law?
 - (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Right to equality
 - (c) Citizen's Right
 - (d) Parliamentary Rights
4. "The right to equality ensures that everyone is treated equally". Above statement is true or false?
 - (a) True
 - (b) false
 - (c) Partially true
 - (d) Can't be predicted

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows. . [4x1=4 Marks]

19. The Indian Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly.. The first session was held on December 9, 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced Objectives Resolution which was passed on January 22, 1947. It forms part of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. The draft of the Constitution was passed by the Assembly on November 26, 1949. It became effective from January 26, 1950

- 1.** Who was elected as President of the Constituent Assembly in 1946?
 - (a) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
 - (b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (d) S. Rangasawami
- 2.** When was the first Constituent Assembly held in India?
 - (a) 1946
 - (b) 1947
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) 1949
- 3.** Who made the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Constituent Assembly
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) M.K. Gandhi
 - (d) Congress Party of India
- 4.** Who introduced the Objective Resolution which was passed on January 22, 1947.
 - (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) K.K Munshi
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII

विषय /Subject: S.Sci

माह/ Month: April

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Theme C

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

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(b) Democracy
(c) Monarchy
(d) Oligarchy
10. Introduction of our constitution is known as
(a) Forward
(b) Preface
(c) Preamble
(d) None of the above

Section B

Very short answer type question.

[3×2=6 Marks]

11. What is the main difference between a unitary government and a federal government?
12. Who was the drafting committee chairman of the Indian Constitution? Write his contribution in the making of the constitution.
13. Mention any example of 'Right to equality'.

Section C

Short answer type question.

[2×3=6 Marks]

14. What is the main difference between monarchy, dictatorship and democracy?
15. What is the main difference between an **Oligarchy** and Theocracy?

Section D

Long answer type question.**[2×5=10 Marks]**

16. Name three fundamental rights and three fundamental duties and discuss why they are important?
17. Mention any three key features of democracy.

Section E**Case Based Questions****Read the following passage and answer the question that follows. .****[4x1=4 Marks]**

18. 'Equality before Law' is the treatment status for a citizen through the law given by the Constitution, as no individual should be seen with a biased attitude in the eyes of law. All men are equal regardless of their caste, religion, race, gender birth. E.g. if a charge is over a common man or a big industrialist, they get the same treatment in the matter of justice. 'Equal protection of law' is the preserving status for a citizen through law given by the Constitution, as all men have 'right to live' and 'right to get proper livelihood'. According to his/her potential, all the people have equal opportunity to develop his/her potential, without any bias of caste, religion, race, gender or birth.

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4. "The right to equality ensures that everyone is treated equally". Above statement is true or false?
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 - (c) Partially true
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Read the following passage and answer the question that follows. .**[4x1=4 Marks]**

19. The Indian Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly.. The first session was held on December 9, 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced Objectives Resolution which was passed on January 22, 1947. It forms part of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. The draft of the Constitution was passed by the Assembly on November 26, 1949. It became effective from January 26, 1950

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII **विषय /Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE** **माह/** **Month: APRIL**

अंक/Marks: 40 **दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: THEME D**

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student:

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions:-

01 ×10 =10 Marks

Q.1 Purchasing goods from a foreign country is called

- (a) Import
- (b) Export
- (c) Entrepreneurship
- (d) Business

Q.2 What do we refer to when things are bought and sold in large quantities?

- (a) Retail trade
- (b) Domestic trade
- (c) Bilateral trade
- (d) Wholesale trade

Q.3 Maximum volume of international trade is carried out through which way?

- (a) Airways
- (b) Roadways
- (c) Waterways
- (d) Railways

Q.4 Which city is known as the Financial capital of India?

- (a) Pune
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Surat
- (d) Delhi

Q.5 What is the Currency of the USA?

- (a) Dollar
- (b) Euro
- (c) Pond
- (d) Ruble

Q6: The constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under which Article?

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 18
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 24

Q7: When did the Bhopal gas tragedy take place?

- (a) At midnight on 02 December 1984
- (b) At midnight on 08 December 1984
- (c) At midnight on 17 December 1984
- (d) At midnight on 19 December 1984

Q8: What is the main source of revenue for the government which is used to fund public facilities?

- a) Interests on loans
- b) Loans
- c) Foreign aid
- d) Taxes

Q9: Which one of the following is a water borne disease?

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Diarrhoea
- (c) Cancer
- (d) Diabetes

Q10: Right to Education Act makes education a fundamental right for every child in which age group?

- A) 5 to 9
- B) 6 to 12
- C) 6 to 14
- D) 3 to 12

2 Marks questions:-

02 × 03 = 06 Marks

Q.1 What is bilateral trade?

Q.2 Why is the Minimum Wages Act necessary?

Q.3 Write briefly about the work done by Sulabh International in India.

3 Marks questions:-

03 × 03 = 09 Marks

Q.1 Write a short note on the trade of Indus Valley Civilization.

Q.2 Why are public facilities important for citizens?

Q.3 How does the government ensure Social Justice?

5 Marks questions:-

05 × 03 = 15 Marks

Q.1 What do you understand by wholesale trade? Explain.

Q.2 What are the differences between internal and external trade?

Q.3 Describe various roles of the government.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE माह/ Month: APRIL अंक/Marks: 40
माह/ Month: APRIL दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: THEME D

Answers of Multiple Choice Questions:-

- 1.(a) Import
- 2.(d) Wholesale trade
3. (c) Waterways
4. (b) Mumbai
5. (a) Dollar
- 6.(c) Article 21
- 7.(a) At midnight on 02 December 1984
- 8.(d) Taxes
- 9.(b) Diarrhoea
- 10.(c) 6-14 years

Answers of 2 Marks Questions:-

- Ans.1.(i) Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other. They enter into agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them.
(ii) It aims to expand access between two countries' markets and increase their economic growth.
- Ans.2 Many workers are denied fair wages by their employers. Because they badly need work, workers have no bargaining power and are paid low wages. This law is meant to protect the interests of all workers.
- Ans.3(i) Sulabh International builds and maintains hygienic toilets. It has built over a million toilets in India.
(ii) Many are public toilet complexes for low-income people.
(iii) A small fee usually has to be paid for using them, and the money collected is used to maintain them

Answers of 3 marks questions:-

Ans.1- (i) People of Indus Valley Civilization traded within the region and also with external civilization particularly Mesopotamia, with evidence of Harappan seals found in Mesopotamian sites.

(ii) There was no currency, and trade was conducted through a barter system.

(ii) They traded in a variety of goods, including cotton, textiles, copper, bronze beads and ornaments.

Ans.2-Public facilities are essential because:

(i) Basic needs: They ensure access to basic necessities such as water, healthcare, education, and sanitation.

(ii) Equal opportunity: Public facilities reduce inequalities by providing services to all sections of society.

(iii) Health and safety: They promote public health, well-being, and safety for the entire population.

Ans.3- The government promotes social justice by:

(i) Passing and enforcing laws: Enacting legislation to prevent discrimination and protect vulnerable groups. But only making laws is not enough. The government has to ensure that these laws are implemented.

For instance, to ensure that every worker gets fair wages, the government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the law

(ii) Implementing policies: Introducing welfare schemes such as the Public Distribution System (PDS) to provide food security.

Answers of 5 marks questions

Ans.1- (i) Wholesale trade refers to buying and selling of goods and services in large quantities for the purpose of resale or intermediate use.

(ii) Wholesale trading is concerned with the activities of those persons or establishments which sell to retailers and other merchants who do not sell in significant amounts to ultimate consumers.

(iii) Wholesalers serve as an important link between manufacturers and retailers.

(iv) They undertake various activities such as grading of products, packing into smaller lots, storage, transportation, promotion of goods. They also relieve the retailers of maintaining large stock of articles and extend credit facilities to them.

Ans.2 - Internal trade:-

(i) It is done within the same country, that is, within the same geographical boundary of a country. It is also known as domestic trade.

(ii) Trade amongst the traders of different parts of a country is called internal trade.

External trade:-

(i) The term external itself denotes that trade occurs between two different countries in the global arena. It is also referred to as international trade.

(ii) In external trade both the buyer and seller reside in two different countries. Purchasing of goods or services manufactured in a different country is called import whereas selling of domestic manufactured goods to another country is called export.

Ans.3 (i) As the lawmaker and enforcer, the government is supposed to ensure that safety laws are implemented.

(ii) It is also the duty of the government to ensure that the Right to Life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution is not violated.

(iii) A major role of the government, therefore, is to control the activities of private companies by making, enforcing and upholding laws so as to prevent unfair practices and ensure social justice.

(iv) This means that the government has to make 'appropriate laws' and also has to enforce the laws.