

CLASS 8 CBT JANUARY QUESTION PAPER AND ANSWER KEY

ENGLISH

1: What did the cherry tree symbolize in the story?

- A) Wealth and prosperity
- B) Friendship and growth
- C) Hard work and labor
- D) Happiness and joy

Answer: B) Friendship and growth

Feedback: Well done! The cherry tree represented the growth and friendship between Rakesh and his grandfather, as well as Rakesh's personal growth.

2. What was Rakesh's initial reaction when he saw the cherry tree sprout?

- A) He was disappointed
- B) He was excited
- C) He was indifferent
- D) He was sad

Answer: B) He was excited

Feedback: Good one! Rakesh was thrilled to see the cherry tree sprout, marking the beginning of his journey to nurture it

3. What lesson can we learn from Rakesh's experience with the cherry tree?

- A) To be lazy and let others do the work
- B) To take care of plants and be responsible
- C) To give up easily when faced with challenges
- D) To ignore others' help and advice

Answer: B) To take care of plants and be responsible

Feedback: Excellent! Rakesh's experience teaches us the importance of taking care of plants, being responsible, and appreciating the value of relationships.

4. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Rakesh's grandfather helped him take care of the cherry tree.

Reason (R): Rakesh's grandfather wanted to teach him about responsibility and nurturing.

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

Answer: A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation for A.

5. What does the word "sprout" mean in the context of the story?

- A) A small plant that has just begun to grow
- B) A tree that has grown tall
- C) A flower that has bloomed
- D) A branch that has broken

Answer: A) A small plant that has just begun to grow


6. What does the word "nurturing" mean in the context of the story?
- A) Ignoring or neglecting something
 - B) Taking care of something and helping it grow
 - C) Cutting or pruning something
 - D) Destroying or harming something

Answer: B) Taking care of something and helping it grow

Feedback: Well done! "Nurturing" means taking care of something and helping it grow, like Rakesh and his grandfather did for the cherry tree.

7. How did the cherry tree contribute to Rakesh's development?
- A) It made him lazy and dependent
 - B) It taught him the importance of taking responsibility
 - C) It distracted him from his studies
 - D) It made him forget his friends

Answer: B) It taught him the importance of taking responsibility

Feedback: Great job! The cherry tree played a significant role in teaching Rakesh about responsibility and the value of caring for something. 

8. Identify the type of sentence: "What a beautiful cherry tree it is!"
- A) Declarative
 - B) Interrogative
 - C) Imperative
 - D) Exclamatory

Answer: D) Exclamatory

9. Complete the sentence: "Rakesh and his grandfather _____ the cherry tree together."
- A) water
 - B) waters
 - C) watering
 - D) watered

Answer: D) watered

10. What lesson can be inferred from Rakesh's experience with the cherry tree?
- A) That plants are only for decoration
 - B) That taking care of plants is a waste of time
 - C) That nurturing plants can teach us valuable life lessons
 - D) That plants don't need care and attention

✓ Answer: C) That nurturing plants can teach us valuable life lessons

Feedback: Excellent! Rakesh's experience with the cherry tree teaches us that caring for plants can help us learn important values like responsibility, patience, and nurturing.

HINDI

आज्ञा दीजिए तो इस टोकरी में मिट्टी ले जाऊँ।" श्रीमान् ने आज्ञा दे दी। वृद्धा झोंपड़ी के भीतर गई। वहाँ जाते ही उसे पुरानी बातों का स्मरण हुआ और उसकी आँखों से आँसू की धारा बहने लगी। अपने आंतरिक दुख को किसी तरह संभाल कर उसने अपनी टोकरी मिट्टी से भर ली और हाथ से उठाकर बाहर ले आई। फिर हाथ जोड़कर श्रीमान् से प्रार्थना करने लगी कि, "महाराज, कृपा करके इस टोकरी को जरा हाथ लगाइए जिससे कि मैं उसे अपने सिर पर घर लूँ।" जमींदार साहब पहले तो बहुत नाराज हुए। पर जब वह बार-बार हाथ जोड़ने लगी और पैरों पर गिरने लगी तो उनके भी मन में कुछ दया आ गई। किसी नौकर से न कहकर आप ही स्वयं टोकरी उठाने को आगे बढ़े। ज्यों ही टोकरी को हाथ लगाकर ऊपर उठाने लगे त्यों ही देखा कि यह काम उनकी शक्ति के बाहर है। फिर तो उन्होंने अपनी सब ताकत लगाकर टोकरी को उठाना चाहा, पर जिस स्थान पर टोकरी रखी थी, वहाँ से वह एक हाथ भी ऊँची न हुई। वह लज्जित होकर कहने लगे कि, "नहीं, यह टोकरी हमसे न उठाई जाएगी।"

प्रश्न 1. वृद्धा ने श्रीमान् से क्या प्रार्थना की?

- A) टोकरी में मिट्टी भरने की
- B) टोकरी को हाथ लगाने की
- C) टोकरी को सिर पर उठाने की
- D) टोकरी को घर ले जाने की

उत्तर: B) टोकरी को हाथ लगाने की

प्रश्न 2. श्रीमान् ने पहले क्या किया?

- A) टोकरी उठाई
- B) वृद्धा को डांटा
- C) नाराज हुए
- D) टोकरी को हाथ लगाया

उत्तर: C) नाराज हुए

प्रश्न 3. वृद्धा ने टोकरी में क्या भर लिया?

- A) मिट्टी
- B) पानी
- C) अनाज
- D) फल

उत्तर: A) मिट्टी

प्रश्न 4. 3. गद्यांश में "वृद्धा ने कहा, 'महाराज, नाराज न हो...' में "नाराज न हो क्या है?

- A) आदेश
- B) प्रार्थना

C) अनुरोध

D) आशीर्वाद

उत्तर: B) प्रार्थना?

प्रश्न 5. श्रीमान् को क्या हुआ?

A) खुशी हुई

B) नाराज हुए

C) लज्जित हुए

D) गुस्सा आए

उत्तर: C) लज्जित हुए

नीचे दी गई पंक्तियों को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

बाधाएँ आती हैं आँ, घिरेँ प्रलय की घोर घटाएँ, पाँवों के नीचे अंगारे, सिर पर बरसेँ यदि ज्वालाएँ, निज हाथों से हँसते-हँसते, आग लगा कर जलना होगा। कदम मिलाकर चलना होगा।

प्रश्न 1. कविता में "बाधाएँ" का क्या अर्थ है?

A) रुकावटें

B) मदद

C) समर्थन

D) प्रेरणा

उत्तर: A) रुकावटें

प्रश्न 2. कविता में "प्रलय की घोर घटाएँ" में "घोर" क्या है?

A) विशेषण

B) क्रिया

C) संज्ञा

D) सर्वनाम

उत्तर: A) विशेषण

प्रश्न 3. कविता में "कदम मिलाकर चलना होगा" में "चलना" क्या है?

A) क्रिया

B) संज्ञा

C) विशेषण

D) सर्वनाम

उत्तर: A) क्रिया

प्रश्न 4. कविता की शैली क्या है?

A) गद्य

B) पद्य

C) नाटक

D) कहानी

उत्तर: B) पद्य

प्रश्न 5. कविता में "हँसते-हँसते" में "हँसते" क्या है?

A) क्रिया

B) संज्ञा

C) विशेषण

D) सर्वनाम

उत्तर: A) क्रिया

MATHS

Q.1. The ratio of two numbers is 3 : 5. If their sum is 64, what is the smaller number?

a) 20

b) 24

c) 40

d) 44

Ans. b) 24

Q.2. The ratio of boys to girls in a class is 3 : 2. If there are 45 boys, how many girls are there?

a) 20

b) 25

c) 30

d) 40

Ans. c) 30

Q.3. If the ratio of Amit's age to his father's age is 2 : 5 and their total age is 42 years, what is

Amit's age?

a) 14 years

b) 12 years

c) 16 years

d) 18 years

Ans. b) 12 years

Q.4. A solution contains sugar and water in the ratio 3 : 7. If 4 liters of water is added, the ratio becomes 3 : 11. How much sugar is there in the solution?

a) 3 L

b) 4 L

c) 6 L

d) 8 L

Ans. a

Q.5. ₹500 is being divided between two friends A and B in the ratio 2 : 3. How much will B get?

a) ₹100 b) ₹200 c) ₹300 d) ₹400

Ans c

Q.6. Which identity is suitable to find the product 397×403 :

(a) $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

(b) $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

(c) $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$

(d) none of the above

Ans c

Q.7. Riya buys 6 boxes containing 4 pencils and 2 erasers each. How many items does she have in total?

(a) 30

(b) 36

(c) 24

(d) 18

Ans b

Q.8. What comes next to complete the pattern. $1 \times 3, 2 \times 4, 3 \times 5, 4 \times 6, \dots$

(a) 5×7

(b) 6×8

(c) 4 x 9

(d) 5 x 6

Ans a

Q.9. Which of these is not divisible by 5:

a) 1520

b) 2152

c) 7985

d) None of them

Ans b

Q.10. Find the smallest number divisible by 6 and 8 but not 5

a) 24

b) 48

C) 36

d) 60

a)24

SCIENCE

1. A student heats iron filings with sulphur powder. A new black solid is formed which does not stick to a magnet. This new substance is a —

A) Mixture

B) Element

C) Compound

D) Alloy

Answer: C) Compound

Explanation: Iron + sulphur chemically combine to form iron sulphide with new properties.

2. Which method is best to separate salt from salt-water?

A) Filtration

B) Evaporation

C) Magnetic separation

D) Decantation

Answer: B) Evaporation

Explanation: Water evaporates, salt remains.

3. A substance has a fixed melting point and cannot be separated by physical methods. It is most likely a —

A) Mixture

- B) Element
- C) Compound
- D) Solution

Answer: C) Compound

Explanation: Compounds have fixed composition and properties.

4. Air is considered a mixture because —

- A) It has fixed composition
- B) Its components can be separated physically
- C) It has a chemical formula
- D) It is made of only gases

Answer: B) Its components can be separated physically

Explanation: Gases in air can be separated by methods like fractional distillation.

5. Which of the following is an element?

- A) Water
- B) Carbon dioxide
- C) Oxygen
- D) Salt

Answer: C) Oxygen

Explanation: Oxygen contains only one type of atom.

6. A student mixes sand and iron filings. Which method will separate them fastest?

- A) Filtration
- B) Evaporation
- C) Using a magnet
- D) Crystallization

Answer: C) Using a magnet

Explanation: Iron is magnetic, sand is not.

7. Why is salt considered a compound and not a mixture?

- A) It can be separated by hand
- B) It has fixed ratio of elements
- C) It contains only one substance
- D) It changes colour on heating

Answer: B) It has fixed ratio of elements

Explanation: Salt (NaCl) has sodium and chlorine in a fixed proportion.

8. Which of the following is a solution?

- A) Sand and water
- B) Oil and water
- C) Salt and water
- D) Chalk and water

Answer: C) Salt and water

Explanation: Salt dissolves completely forming a homogeneous mixture.

9. If more and more sugar is added to water and it stops dissolving, the solution is —

- A) Dilute
- B) Concentrated
- C) Saturated
- D) Unsaturated

Answer: C) Saturated

Explanation: No more solute can dissolve in a saturated solution.

Aman prepares two sugar solutions.

* In glass A he adds 1 spoon of sugar to water.

* In glass B he adds 5 spoons of sugar to the same amount of water.

Both sugars dissolve completely.

Question:10 .Compared to glass A, glass B is —

A) More dilute

B) More concentrated

C) Saturated

D) A suspension

Answer: B) More concentrated

Explanation: More solute in the same amount of solvent makes the solution more concentrated.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.1 Which statement best explains why India was called the “jewel in the Crown” of the British Empire?

A. India was Britain’s earliest colony

B. India adopted British culture quickly

C. India had the strongest military

D. India was the largest and most valuable colony

Correct Answer: D

Q2.The arrival of Vasco da Gama at Calicut in 1498 is significant because it:

A. Ended Mughal rule

B. Opened sea routes for European colonial powers

C. Established British political rule

D. Introduced railways

Correct Answer: B

Q3.The establishment of the Inquisition at Goa (1560) reflects:

A. Cultural and religious control

B. Economic exploitation

C. Military conquest

D. Administrative reform

Correct Answer: A

Q4.Why is the Battle of Colachel (1741) considered historically significant?

A. It marked the start of British rule

B. It was a rare case of an Asian

power defeating a European force

C. It ended all European trade in India

D. It established French dominance

Ans. B

Q5.Dupleix’s most influential contribution to colonial strategy was:

A. Religious conversion

- B. Establishing plantations
- C. Ending Indian monarchies
- D. Training Indian sepoys in European warfare

Correct Answer: D

Q6.Which conflict ultimately limited French ambitions in India?

- A. Battle of Plassey
- B. Battle of Colachel
- C. Carnatic Wars
- D. Anglo-Dutch Wars

Correct Answer: C

Q7.One immediate consequence of Macaulay's education policy was:

- A. Decline of traditional schools
- B. Growth of Sanskrit universities
- C. Revival of village schools
- D. Spread of education among peasants

Ans. A

Q8.Which common factor linked the Vellore Mutiny and the events of 1857?

- A. Economic prosperity
- B. Use of modern weapons
- C. Support from Indian rulers
- D. Religious interference by the British

Correct Answer: D

Q9.Education is included in the Concurrent List. What does this imply?

- A. Only states can make laws on education
- B. Only the Union government can make laws on education
- C. Both Union and State governments can make laws on education
- D. Education laws differ in every

state

Correct Answer: C

Q10.Which statement about State Legislatures is correct?

- A. All states must have a Vidhan Parishad
- B. State legislatures are always bicameral
- C. States have only a Vidhan Parishad
- D. States may have unicameral or bicameral legislatures

Ans. D