

CCT TEST ITEM	
CLASS	<i>8th</i>
SUBJECT	English
Name of the Topic/Chapter	Monsoon season
The monsoon is a vital season that transforms landscapes and livelihoods across many regions, particularly in South Asia. Characterized by heavy rainfall, the monsoon typically arrives between June and September, bringing relief from the scorching heat of summer. This seasonal shift is driven by the southwest winds, which carry moisture-laden air from the ocean, leading to dramatic changes in weather patterns. As the rains begin, parched earth awakens, rivers swell, and fields flourish. Farmers eagerly anticipate the monsoon, as it replenishes groundwater and provides the water necessary for crops like rice and millet. The sound of raindrops becomes a melody of hope, signaling the start of a new agricultural cycle. However, the monsoon can also bring challenges. Intense rainfall may lead to flooding, landslides, and destruction, disrupting communities and economies. Yet, despite these risks, the monsoon remains a celebrated and integral part of life, symbolizing renewal and abundance. The vibrant greens that emerge after the rains, along with the cooling breeze, create a picturesque landscape that captivates both locals and travelers alike. Based on the above paragraph (information), answer the following questions:	
Q.1.	Which of the following best describes the primary benefit of the monsoon for farmers? a) It cools the temperatures in the region. b) It provides essential water for crops. c) It increases the risk of landslides. d) It enhances tourism opportunities.
Answer	c) It increases the risk of landslides.
Q.2.	How might a farmer in a monsoon-affected region prepare for the arrival of the season? a) By planting drought-resistant crops. b) By reinforcing irrigation systems.

	c) By scheduling planting to coincide with the rains. d) By storing rainwater for dry seasons.
Answer	c) By scheduling planting to coincide with the rains.
Q.3.	Based on the passage, how is the monsoon perceived culturally in regions it affects? a) As a season of destruction and loss. b) As a time of celebration and hope. c) As an irrelevant seasonal change. d) As a period of stagnation.
Answer	b) As a time of celebration and hope.
Q.4.	In what way does the passage imply the monsoon season affects local ecosystems? a) It leads to permanent drought conditions. b) It causes long-term soil degradation. c) It promotes biodiversity and plant growth. d) It increases air pollution levels.
Answer	c) It promotes biodiversity and plant growth.

CLASS	8
SUBJECT	हिन्दी
Name of the Topic/Chapter	गद्यांश
Space for paragraph and figure(if required) जिन छोटे उत्पादकों को बसों का इंतजार करना पड़ता था, बस स्टॉप तक पहुंचाने के लिए भी पिता, भाई, पति या बेटों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता था। वे अपना सामान बेचने के लिए कुछ गिने-चुने गांवों तक ही जा पाती थी। कुछ को पैदल ही चलना पड़ता था। जिनके पास साइकिल नहीं है वे अब भी पैदल ही जाती हैं। फिर उन्हें बच्चों की देखभाल के लिए या पीने का पानी लाने जैसे घरेलू कामों के लिए भी जल्दी ही भाग कर घर पहुंचना पड़ता था। अब जिनके पास साइकिलें हैं वह सारा काम बिना किसी दिक्कत के कर लेती हैं।	

Based on the above paragraph (information), answer the following questions:	
Q.1.	पहले महिलाएं किस पर निर्भर आई थी? (a) पिता (b) दादा (c) चाचा (d) ताई
Answer	(a)पिता
Q.2.	पिता शब्द का पर्यायवाची लिखो? (a) जनक (b) लड़का (c) मित्र (d) मम्मी
Answer	a. पिता जिनके पास साइकिल नहीं है वे अब भी कैसे जाती हैं? a. बस से a. कार से © पैदल (d)बाईक से ©पैदल बिना दिक्कत के कौन अपना काम कर लेती हैं? a. पुरुष a. महिलाएं b. लड़के c. लड़की b. महिलाएं
Q.3.	
Answer	
Q.4.	
Answer	

CLASS	8
SUBJECT	Sanskrit
Name of the Topic/Chapter	गद्यांशः
Space for paragraph and figure(if required)	

पुरा अयोध्यायाः राजा दशरथः आसीत् । तस्याः चत्वारः पुत्राः आसन् । तेषु श्रीरामः ज्येष्ठः आसीत् । तस्य पत्नी सीता आसीत् । सत्यस्य पालनाय दशरथः श्रीरामं वनं प्रैषयत् । वने रावणः सीता अपहरन् श्रीरामः रावणं हत्वा सीतां मोचितवान् ।

. Based on the above paragraph (information), answer the following questions:

Q.1.	Which of the following is not a prime number? Q 1 . अयोध्यायाः राजा आसीत् ? अ . रामः आ . दशरथः इ . रावणः ई . सीता
Answer	आ दशरथः
Q.2.	Q . 2 . कति पुत्राः आसन्? अ . चत्वारः . आ . त्रयः इ . . एकः ई . एकः
Answer	अ. चत्वारः
Q.3.	Q 3: श्रीरामस्य पत्नी का आसीत्? अ लता आ सुमित्रा इ कौसल्या ई सीता
Answer	ई . सीता
Q.4.	Q 4 . कः सीतां अपहरत् ? अ . लक्ष्मणः आ भरतः इ रामः ई रावणः
Answer	ई. रावणः

CLASS	8th
SUBJECT	Social Science
Name of the Topic/Chapter	Women, Caste and Reform

Space for paragraph and figure(if required)

From the early twentieth century, Muslim women like the Begums of Bhopal played a notable role in promoting education among women. They founded a primary school for girls at Aligarh. Another remarkable woman, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. She was a fearless critic of conservative ideas, arguing that religious leaders of every faith accorded an inferior place to women.

By the 1880s, Indian women began to enter universities. Some of them trained to be doctors, some became teachers. Many women began to write and publish their critical

views on the place of women in society. Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, *Stripurushtulna*, (A Comparison between Women and Men), criticising the social differences between men and women (Men Dominant Society).

Pandita Ramabai, a great scholar of Sanskrit, felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women, and wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women. She founded a widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands' relatives. Here women were trained so that they could support themselves economically.

Based on the above paragraph (information), answer the following questions:

Q.1.	Who wrote the book 'Stripurushtulna' (a) Pandita Ramabai (b) Tarabai Shinde (c) Begum of Bhopal (d) Savitribai Phule
Answer	(b) Tarabai Shinde
Q.2.	When did Indian women began to enter universities (a) Early nineteenth (b) Early twentieth (c) Late nineteenth (d) Mid nineteenth
Answer	(c) Late nineteenth
Q.3.	What training was given to the women in the widow's home? (a) They could support their husband socially (b) They could support their family economically (c) They could support themselves socially (d) They could support themselves economically
Answer	(d) They could support themselves economically
Q.4.	Who started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. a) Pandita Ramabai (b) Tarabai Shinde

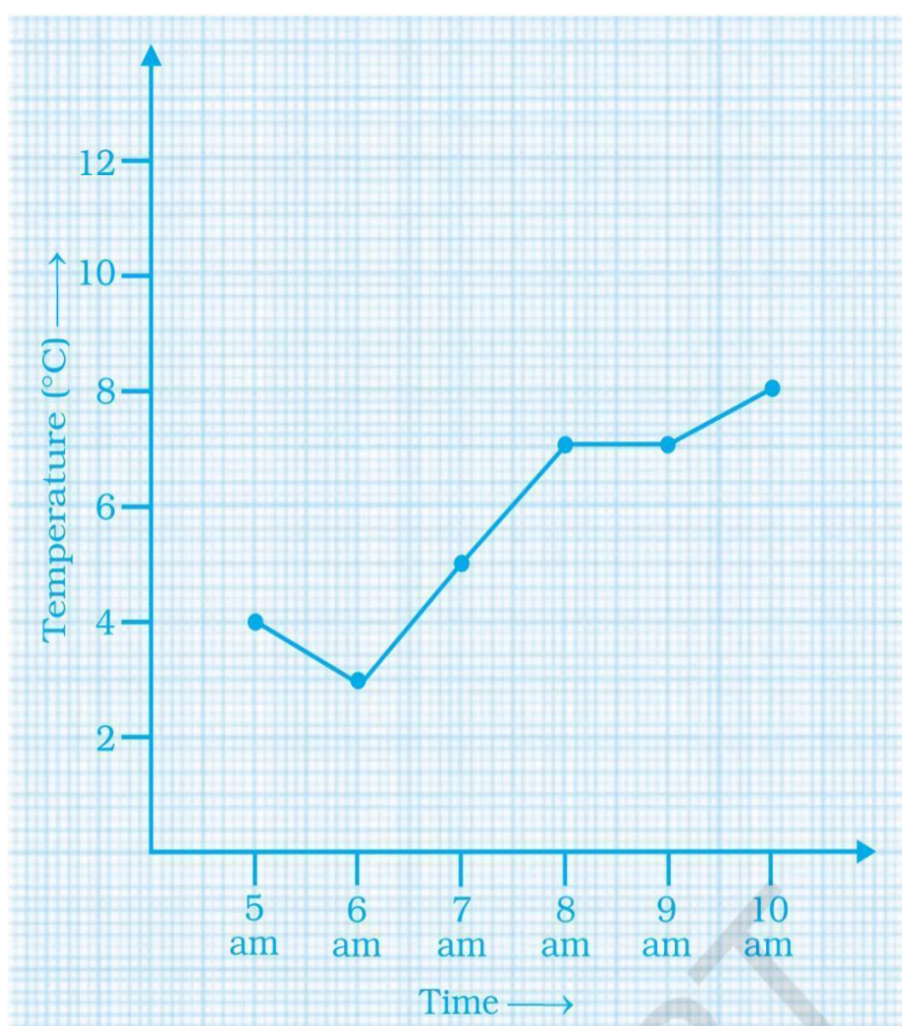
	(c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain (d) Fatima Sheikh
Answer	(c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

CLASS	VIII
SUBJECT	SCIENCE
Name of the Topic/Chapter	COMBUSTION
Northwest and central India, along with recording unusually high temperatures over the last couple of weeks, has also been reporting deadly fire accidents in buildings. The consecutive massive blazes in a gaming arena in Gujarat's Rajkot and a hospital for newborns in Delhi last week claimed many lives and created an outrage among citizens since in both cases, the establishments were found to be flouting building and safety norms. (<i>Down to earth: Published on: 30 May 2024</i>)	
Q.1.	Which of the following is the correct combination to cause fire? a) Combustible substance, Nitrogen, Ignition temperature b) Combustible substance, Oxygen, Heat c) Combustible substance, Oxygen, Ignition temperature d) Combustible substance, Carbon dioxide, Ignition temperature
-Answer	c) Combustible substance, Oxygen, Ignition temperature
Q.2.	What is the acronym PASS in a fire extinguisher? a) Push, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep b) Pull, Aim, Shout, and Sweep c) Pull, Alter, Squeeze, and Sweep d) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep
Answer	d)Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep
Q.3.	Water cannot be used to extinguish a fire in a petrol pump. Why? a) Water will convert to steam which can cause burns.

	b) Petrol floats on water and continues to burn. c) A large quantity of water will be needed which is not easily available near petrol pumps. d) Water aggravates the fire in this case.
Answer	b) Petrol floats on water and continues to burn.
Q.4.	Choose the correct statement about inflammable substances from the following. They have: a) low ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily. b) high ignition temperature and can catch fire easily. c) low ignition temperature and can catch fire easily. d) high ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily.
Answer	c) low ignition temperature and can catch fire easily.

CLASS	VIII
SUBJECT	Mathematics
Name of the Topic/Chapter	Introduction to graphs

The table given below shows the temperatures recorded on a day at different times.



Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

Q.1.	What is the temperature at 9 AM? (a) 6°C
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	(b) 7°c (c) 8°c (d) 9°c
Answer	(b) 7°c
Q.2.	What is the change in temperature between 6 AM and 10 AM? (a) 2°c (b) 3°c (c) 4°c (d) 5°c
Answer	d) 5°c
Q.3	During which hour was there a constant temperature? (a) 8 AM to 9AM (b) 9 AM to 10 AM (c) 7 AM to 8 Aam (d) 6 AM to 7 AM
Answer	(a) 8 AM to 9AM
Q.4.	At what time is the temperature 4 degree celcius?
Answer	(a) 8AM (b) 9 AM (c) 5AM (d) 4AM (c) 5 AM