





KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII
DATE: 17.06.2020 to 30.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Ch-10 Profit And Loss Ex-10(A) .10(B), 10(C) & 10(D) Ch-15 Quadrilaterals Ex-15
SCIENCE	CHAPTER – 12 FRICTION 1) Read the chapter thoroughly. 2) Note down the difficult words. 3) Write down the key terms in science notebook (pg no. 205) 4) Do Activity -1 (pg no. 200) with some other objects (like ball, book, cylindrical object, wooden block etc) and observe the force of friction. (write down the observation in your science notebook) 5) Do Activity – 3 (pg no. 203) and notedown this activity in your notebook. 6) Learn the NCERT textbook questions (solved). 7) Do question no. D, E, F and G in the textbook with pencil.(pg no, 210 and 211) 8) Write the Very Short Answer Type Question (A) and Short Answer Type Question (B) in your science notebook. 9) Write Long Answer Type Question (c) in science notebook. 10) Learn all the objective and subjective type question and answer.
HINDI	STD-VIII(भाषा) 1.नीचे दिये गए उपसर्ग जोड़कर तीन –तीन शब्द बनाइए- प्र,अप,वि,ला,उप 2.इन शब्दों में प्रत्यय लगाकर लिखिए दिन,हर्ष,पत्र,रंग 3.सही उत्तर द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए (क)उपसर्ग मूलरूप से _____ होते है (शब्द,पद,शब्दांश) (ख)प्रत्यय _____ होते हैं (सार्थक,निर्र्थक,अर्थयुक्त) (घ)पड़ोसिन ग. 'बिकाऊ'शब्द में _____ प्रत्यय लगा है (ऊ,अऊ,आऊ) (ङ)शब्द में _____ प्रत्यय लगा है (इन,न,सिन) 4.नीचे दिये गाय शब्दों में 'इक'प्रत्यय जोड़कर शब्द बनाइए परिवार,उद्योग,विज्ञान,भूत,लोक,इतिहास,वर्ष साहित्य-(सूरदास के पद)

	<p>1. दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें – पच्छी, कमाल-नैन, महातम, अनत, दुरमति, कूप, मधुकर, कामधेनु, तजि, भावै</p> <p>2. संक्षेप में उत्तर दें –</p> <p>(क) सूरदास किसकी भक्ति करते थे ? (ख) सूरदास ने किस भाषा का प्रयोग किया है ? (ग) प्रभु को छोड़कर जो इधर-उधर सुख खोजता है, वह क्या है ? (घ) उद्धव कृष्ण के क्या थे ?</p> <p>3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-</p> <p>[i] क्या आपका मन प्रभु-भक्ति में रमता है? या मन इधर-उधर भटक जाता है ? [ii] बाल-कृष्ण के बचपन की क्रियाओं को अपने शब्दों में लिखें</p>
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<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p><u>ENGLISH LANGUAGE</u> CHAPTER - PRESENT TENSE Present tense is a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or habitually performed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PRESENT TENSE</u> (AN ON-GOING ACTION)</p> <hr style="border: 2px solid blue;"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div style="width: 20%;"> <u>SIMPLE</u></div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <u>CONTINUOUS</u></div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <u>PERFECT</u></div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <u>PERFECT CONTINUOUS</u></div> </div> <p>a. <u>SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE</u> : The simple present tense is used when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly. In the present simple 3rd person singular (he, she, it), add - s, es, or ies to the base form of the verb. For example: give > <u>gives</u> go > <u>goes</u> study > <u>studies</u> Examples :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ George <u>brushes</u> his teeth twice a day. ➤ The Sun <u>sets</u> in the west. ➤ <u>Do you surf</u> the Internet every day? (Question form) <p>b. <u>PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE</u> The present continuous is a tense which is used to show that there is an ongoing action which has not ended. The present continuous is formed using am/is/are + present participle. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and ‘am/is/are’. Negatives are made with ‘not’. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement: You <u>are watching</u> TV.
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- Question: Are you watching TV?
- Negative: You are not watching TV.

c. **PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

The present perfect tense refers to an action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past (e.g: we have talked before) or began in the past and continued to the present time (e.g: he has grown impatient over the last hour). This tense is formed by have/has + the past participle.

Examples :

- I have walked on this path before.
- She has had the chickenpox since Tuesday.
- How much money have you spent so far? (Question form)

d. **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

The present perfect continuous tense shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time. The present perfect continuous is formed using the construction - **has/have been + the present participle (root + ing)**.

Examples:

- Mia has been competing in flute competitions recently.
- I have been writing articles on different topics since morning.
- Have you been preparing the assignment for two hours? (Question form)

Exercise - Identify the type of present tense used in the following sentences:

1. Do you go to the supermarket every week?
2. I am not going to the party tonight.
3. You have been shopping in that market for three hours.
4. I have known Michael since high school.
5. I have been helping him to do the task for an hour.
6. Ben goes to football practice every Tuesday.
7. The lyricist has been writing realistic songs since the beginning of his career.
8. I have never been to Texas.
9. Is he visiting his parents next weekend?
10. I don't like the food they serve at that restaurant.

Homework : Practice the exercises given in the book.

CHAPTER - PAST TENSE

TENSES: The concept of tense in English is a method that we use to refer to time - Past, Present and Future.

Past Tense refers to an event or occurrence that has happened in the past and is currently not active.

PAST TENSE **(A COMPLETED ACTION)**



SIMPLE

CONTINUOUS

PERFECT

PERFECT CONTINUOUS

a. SIMPLE PAST TENSE :

The simple past tense talks about something that has already happened. It emphasizes that the action is finished. For example:

Play → Played Love → Loved Put → Put See → Saw
Listen → Listened Pose → Posed Cut → Cut Do → Did

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- He bought a new house last month.
- Did she finish her task? (Question Form)

b. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

The past continuous tense refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past. It is formed by combining the past tense of to be (i.e., was/were) with the verb's present participle (-ing word).

Examples:

- I was making dinner when she arrived.
- The earthquake was scaring all of us.
- Were you eating when I came? (Question Form)

c. PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

The formula for the past perfect tense is had + [past participle]. It doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula doesn't change.

Examples:

- I didn't say anything until she had finished talking.
- Before I knew it, she had run out the door.

- Had he spoken about it? (Question Form)

d. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The past perfect continuous tense shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past. The past perfect continuous tense is constructed using had been + the verb's present participle (root+ ing).

Examples :

- I had been working at the company for five years when I got the promotion.
- The program that was terminated had been working well since 1945.
- Had you been playing in the ground before it started raining? (Question form)

Exercise - Identify the type of past tense used in the following sentences:

1. Last year I spent my holidays in London.
2. Rita said that she had prepared pudding.
3. She was knitting all evening on Sunday.
4. The teacher spent the boy.
5. The lady was coughing when I entered the room.
6. Tendulkar had been playing for two hours before he was run out.
7. Had you been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?
8. Who taught you English?
9. The girls had slept before grandma returned from the market.
10. The girl had been trying to make the model of a volcano before the teacher helped her.

Homework: Practice the exercises given in the book.

Creative Writing :-

Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him/ her for an Educational trip to the nearby Science City in Kolkata.

Letter to be written in the notebook .

The format will be forwarded to you in your class group.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

CHAPTER - THE WORLD IN A WALL

Name of the author:-

Gerald Durrell

Characters :-Gerry, Larry, Leslie, Margo, Mrs. Durrell, Lugaretzia, & Roger (the dog)

Summary: -This story is a child oriented story depicting his childish thoughts and activities. The child observes a wall nearby his house very minutely and found many different kinds of creatures living on it. The creatures were having a good well organized working system among them. They all were having their duties distributed

properly. Among them, there was a dangerous creature, a scorpion. The child desired to take that scorpion with him to his home and take care of him. He knew very well that his mother would never allow and accept this still he got tempted and took him to his home in a matchbox. After he brought it home, he kept it on the mantelpiece of the room and went for his lunch. Suddenly Larry went to the mantelpiece to have his cigarette, having finished his lunch. As soon as he opened the box, the baby scorpion came out of the box and climbed on Larry's hand. Larry shouted and there was a chaos in the house all around. Roger thought and suspected that reason behind this chaos must be the stranger and decided to attack on him. All the family members got afraid and were trying to kill them anyhow. There was a complete chaos all around the house. Roger, the dog bite Lugaretzia, who was a guest at their place. The child got so disappointed that because of him everybody was in problem so he took the scorpion dropped it back to the wall and spent that afternoon in the hillside.

1. Write the antonym of the following words :-

- A. hurried X
- B. agitated X
- C. prudent X
- D. desperately X
- E. seized X

2. Make sentences with the following words :-

- A. smuggled -
- B. impending -
- C. bewildered-
- D. pandemonium-

3. **Reference to the context:-** [I is already solved and **II is to be done as assignment**]

I. He uttered a roar of fright that made Lugaretzia drop a plate and brought Roger out from beneath the table barking wildly”.

A. Who was Lugaretzia?

Ans :Lugaretzia was a guest at Larry's house.

B. Who uttered a roar of fright ?

Ans :Larry uttered a roar of fright after seeing the scorpion in his hand.

C. What did Roger do to Lugaretzia?

Ans :Roger bit Lugaretzia and made her cry.

II. Eventually, after impassioned pleas on my part, backed up by Mother, Leslie's suggestion that the whole lot be slaughtered was quashed.

A. Who is the speaker of these lines?

B. What does the “whole lot” refer to here?

C. What was the speaker and Mother's plea?

4. Question Answers:- [I-V are already solved and VI-VIII are to be done as assignment]

I. What did the female scorpion look like?

Ans: The female scorpion looked as if it had put on a pale fawn fur coat made up of a mass of tiny babies clinging to the mother's back.

II. Where did Gerry keep the scorpion in the house?

Ans :Gerry kept the scorpion on the mantelpiece of the drawing room.

III. What did Gerry finally do with the scorpions?

Ans :Gerry took the scorpion in the matchbox and left it on the wall as it was.

IV. Why did Gerry smuggle the scorpion into the house ?

Ans :Gerry smuggled the scorpion into the house so that he might keep them and watch them grow up.

V. Why was the scorpion agitated ?

Ans:- The scorpion was agitated at being shut up in a match box for long time.

VI. In what way did Roger add to all the confusion?

VII. Why did Gerry think that the scorpion had a fur coat on?

VIII. Whom did Roger attack in all the chaos and why?

CHAPTER - EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM

Summary

Earthquake in Assam by Ruskin Bond is a short story which talks about the famous earthquake of Assam which took place on 12 June 1897. Surely, Ruskin wasn't born then, but this story is about his grandfather. His grandfather was in the habit of spending unnecessary time while bathing in a tub. At times, he would splash water like a child for hours. On the other hand, grandmother always expressed concern over his bathing habit, and instinctively she was sure that grandfather would be found in the bathroom if any disaster or natural calamity strikes.

When earthquake jolts the earth and buildings and dams and other thatch-roofed houses tumble down to rubble, grandfather runs for his life from the back door, since the front doors are obscured by furniture, thatch, bricks, etc. This earthquake causes much damage to the property and many lives are lost. Though its center was Shillong, but it was such a record-breaking high in intensity that its effect was seen till Calcutta and Bhagalpur. Even trains were overturned and derailed.

Grandfather takes the family under a wooden cottage which surprisingly didn't come down in such havoc-causing earthquake. People were running here and there and after the earthquake people slept alfresco for many nights. They were terrified. Somehow grandfather along with his family manage to move away to Calcutta. Though Calcutta was far away but still the cracks on buildings and mansions were evident. And soon it is going to be the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria and for that the proposal of sixty

guns salute was mandated. Well, grandfather was against it because he thought that that much firing may bring many of the cracked buildings down. On the other hand, salute to Queen was also important. The guns were duly fired and nothing happened to Calcutta – it remained standing.

Written in simple style! It is the beauty of this author that a dreadful event like earthquake he penned down wittingly with grace and substance.

➤ **Reference to context:**

Q1. 'The crows all took wing, wheeling wildly overhead and cawing loudly.'

a. Why were the crows 'wheeling wildly'?

Ans. The crows were 'wheeling wildly' as they were scared of the upcoming disaster.

b. According to the writer, why did they do so?

Ans. They did so because they could sense the approach of the earthquake.

c. How were the other animals and birds reacting?

Ans. The animals began making a hideous noise. The crows cawed loudly, the chickens flapped in circles and the dogs started jumping.

Q2. 'At first I did not realise what it was that caused my tub to sway about and the water to splash.'

a. Who is the speaker here? Where is the speaker at this moment?

Ans. The narrator's grandfather is the speaker here. The speaker is in the bath tub.

b. What was it that the speaker 'did not realise'?

Ans. The speaker 'did not realise' that the movements were the first tremors of the earthquake.

c. What was the reaction of the speaker?

Ans. The speaker rose and found the earth heaving. He rushed to the inner door.

Q3. 'The back door was the only way of escape.'

a. Whose 'escape' is being talked about here?

Ans. The 'escape' of the narrator's grandfather is being talked about here.

b. Why did the speaker want to escape?

Ans. The speaker wanted to escape as he and his family were experiencing a terrific earthquake and their house was about to crumble down.

c. What was wrong with the 'inner door'?

Ans. The 'inner door' was blocked with boxes and furniture.

Question and Answers:

1. What is a sure sign of a natural disaster approaching, according to the writer?

Ans. According to the writer, the hideous noise of the animals was a sure sign of a natural disaster approaching.

2. What time did grandfather usually have his bath?

Ans. Grandfather usually had his bath in the morning every day.

3. Why was the grandfather unable to open the door?

Ans. The grandfather was unable to open the door because it was blocked with boxes

	<p>and furniture.</p> <p>4. What were the ‘great clouds of dust’ that the girl wrote about in The Englishman? Ans. The ‘great clouds of dust’ that the girl wrote about in The Englishman were actually the houses falling and the landslide from the hills.</p> <p>5. How did the people of Calcutta react to the earthquake? Ans. Calcutta felt the tremors of the Assam earthquake but comparatively lesser than the affected areas. Cracks and fissures had appeared in a number of old buildings. As people were much scared of the devastation in Assam, they started sleeping in the open or in carriages.</p> <p>6. What makes animals sense danger from a natural disaster even before human beings sense it? Discuss. Ans. Animals have keen senses that help them detect an upcoming disaster. Several countries have conducted research on the detection of earthquake by animals. There are two theories as to how animals may be able to detect earthquakes. One theory is that animals sense the earth's vibrations. Another is that they can detect changes in the air or gases released by the earth. Therefore, according to the writer the animals could sense the upcoming earthquake before the human beings.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Chapter- British and Our Villages.</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter paragraph wise. Underline the difficult words and write it in your notebook to learn.</p> <p>2. i) Turn to page no- 34 and 38 and do the Quick Revisions in the Textbook itself. ii) Turn to page no- 38 and 39 learn the Keywords and complete the Exercise - A,B,C in your textbook itself.</p> <p>3. Write the following Short type Questions and Answers in your notebook.</p> <p>4. Write the following Long type Questions and Answers in your notebook.</p> <p>5. Go through the Extra Questions and Answers given and write it in your notebook.</p> <p>A. Short type Questions and Answers.</p> <p>Q1. What were the effects of Ryotwari system? Ans. In this system - It tried to eliminate the influence of the intermediaries, that is the middle men in the collection of land revenue. It tried to extract revenue directly from the Ryots, that is the villagers.</p> <p>Q2. What was the role of Zamindars? Ans. The role of Zamindars was to collect tax(revenue) from peasants and pay it to company.</p> <p>Q3. Why did British East India company start exporting indigo to England? Ans. Industrial revolution gave an momentum to textile mills in England. So they need more of indigo dye to colour the clothes they had started to produce in their textile mills.</p>

Q4. What were the effects of Blue rebellion?

Ans. Thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo.

As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters and attacked indigo factories.

Ryots swore they would no longer take advances to sow indigo nor be bullied by the planters' lathiyals.

Q5. What were the disadvantage of Permanent settlement of Bengal? Ans.

1. It had an adverse affect on the income of the company as the revenue was fixed on the low side due to lack of proper measurement.

2. The system was beneficial only for the landlords. The condition of farmers did not improve and they continued to be the victims of harassments by the landlord.

3. The landlords who were not able to pay the required revenue, their land was sold off.

4. The landlords did not do anything to improve agricultural produce.

B. Long type Questions and Answers.

Q1. Explain in brief the two methods of indigo cultivation.

Ans. Nij cultivation

Under this system, the planter directly produced indigo on the land controlled by him. The planter hired labourers to produce indigo. Some of the problems associated with Nij cultivation was that fertile land and large area of land was required to grow indigo. Even labour was not easily available.

Ryoti cultivation

Under ryoti , the planters entered inti contracts with ryots and were given advances at low rate to produce indigo on their lands. As per the contract the ryot had to produce on indigo on 25% of his land . The planter provided all the raw material including the seed , drill to the ryot. Under this system, the ryot was tied with the planter through the cycle of loan, . Excessive growth of indigo affected the fertility of the soil that hampered growth of food crops.

Q2. Compare the Ryotwari and Mahalwari system.

Ans.Ryotwari System

In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants. Here there were no middlemen.

Mahalwari System

In this system, the land was divided into Mahals. Each Mahal comprises one or more villages. Ownership rights were vested with the peasants. Revenue was collected by the village headman or village leaders and paid to the company.

Q3. What were the main features of Permanent settlement of Bengal?

Ans.As per the settlement, rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars.

They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently and it was not to be increased ever in the future.

The Company believed that as the revenue amount was fixed, the zamindars would benefit by investing in land improvement, which would in turn lead to increased production.

If the zamindars failed to pay the revenue, which they usually did as the fixed revenue was very high, they lost their zamindari.

Q4. Write a short note on Diwani rights of Bengal.

Ans. In 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal. The grant of Diwani was an event in British imagination. The British enjoyed powers without any responsibilities. It allowed to collect revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the company was now a richer lot. It used the money to consolidate business, organizing and increasing the armed forces.

As Diwan, the Company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control. Now it had to think of administering the land and organising its revenue resources.

C. Extra Questions and answers.

Q1. Who and when did the Permanent Settlement introduced in Bengal? Ans. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.

Q2. Who were the gomasthas?

Ans. Gomasthas were the agents of planters.

Q3. Who created Kalamkari print?

Ans. Weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India created Kalamkari print.

Q4. What are the two main system of indigo cultivation in India?

Ans. There were two main systems of indigo cultivation – nij and ryoti.

Q5. Who were the lathiyals?

Ans. Lathiyals were the lathi-wielding strongmen maintained by the planters.

Q6. What did the Permanent Settlement actually mean?

Ans. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased ever in future.

Q7. Which tragedy occurred during 1770 in Bengal?

Ans. In 1770 a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal. About one-third of the population was wiped out.

	<p>Q8. What is indigo? And. Indigo is a tropical plant which was formerly widely cultivated as a source of dark blue dye.</p> <p>Q9. Who hold the responsibility of paying the revenue in the Mahalwari Settlement? Ans. Village headman holds the responsibility of paying the revenue in the Mahalwari Settlement.</p> <p>Q10. What is common in the two prints—a Kalamkari print and a Morris cotton print? Ans. There is one thing common in the two prints: both use a rich blue colour – commonly called indigo.</p>
<p>COMP.Sc</p>	<p><u>Chapter 3</u> <u>Descriptive type Q/Ans</u></p> <p>1. Name the two views in Access that you can use to create a table. Which Of these has more control over setting the properties of tables? Ans: The two ways to create a table is datasheet view and Design View. The Design View gives us more control on setting the properties for a table.</p> <p>2. What are the two parts of the Design View window in Access? Ans: The two parts of the Design View Windows are <u>Navigation</u> pane and <u>Table Design</u> section.</p> <p>3. What are the two ways of assigning a primary key status to a field? Ans: The first way to assign a primary key is * Select the field to be set as the Primary key.*Click Primary Key in the Tools group on the Design tab. The second Way to assign is *Right click the field selector of the column that will be the primary key.*Select Primary key from the context menu.</p> <p>4. Can you assign AutoNumber data type to a field? If yes, how? Ans : Yes, we can assign Auto number datatype to a field by assigning primary key to that field.</p> <p>5. How will you switch between the two views of a table? Ans: we can switch between the two views of table by clicking the down arrow next to the view button on the toolbar. Then select the view you want from the drop down list that appears.</p>

6. What is lookup field? How will you add the list of data to this field?

Ans: A lookup field is a field with a list of values from which a user can choose the desired value.

We will add the list of data by using the following steps:

- Open the table in design view
- Add a new field ,and choose lookup as the datatype.
- Click the I will type in the values that I want box
- Enter the values of your choice on each line and click ok.

7. What are the various ways to delete a field?

Ans : There are 3 ways to delete a field

- a. Press the delete key
- b. Select the delete row option in context menu.
under Table Tools, on the design tab, in the Tools group, click the delete option.

8.How will you rename a field?

Ans: we can change the name of a field by placing the cursor on the field and typing the new name.

Application based Q/Ans

a).Copy the question from the book.

Ans: These are the datatypes which will be used for the following

Admission no- datatype- short text

Name – datatype – short text

Mobile no – datatype- number

Activity- look up field

Nationality – look up field

Physical fitness - short text

Fees – number

Day Scholar – yes/no

b).I. Copy the question from the book.

Ans: The Empld field should not be present in product detail table.

II. The quantity field should not be present in club member table.

c). Copy the question from the book.

Ans: The table structure will be saved in the design view but every table needs a primary key to identify records uniquely and with this primary key only access sorts the data if it is not present in your table sorting could not be done.

Chapter-8

Descriptive type Q/Ans

1) What are different categories of application?.

Ans: The different categories of application are

- Games
- Entertainment
- Information
- Social media and communication
- Finance

2) Mention the name of any five popular mobile apps.

Ans: The popular apps are YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and Amazon, swiggy.

3) Name any 3 popular mobile platforms and their programming languages.

Ans: The 3 popular mobile platforms are Android, Black berry, iOS and their languages are Java, java and c language.

4) Compare and contrast between the three types of apps.

Ans: There are three types of apps i.e. native, web and hybrid.

Native apps are designed for a particular platform, device, or operating system. Web apps are designed to reside only on a remote server and can be run only on a web browser.

5) What is meant by the client-server model?

Ans: Apps work on client server model. The browser or the application or mobile device is client. Server is the program that manages all processes and stores all the data. The client sends the data and server sends the response.

Application based Q/Ans[question to be copied from the book pg no

121]

- a) He should use google maps to learn about various road routes.
- b) He can download the games app from google play store on his android phone.
- c) It is a web app where she is playing online game with her friends.

SANSKRIT

पाठ – 6 विद्या सर्वस्य भूषणम्

पाठ -7 वर्षा-ऋतुः -शब्दार्थ – तापेन, संतप्ता,आच्छन्ः, पूरिता ,दृष्ट्वा ,पर्याप्तम् ,अनन्तरम् , उत्कटः, संभवन्ति, जलप्लवेन |
अभ्यास- 1, 3, 7

पाठ -8 जयति एकबुद्धिः

DRAWING Topic- PENCIL SHADES AND DIFFERENT PATTERNS

Chapter- 1,2

Complete this page in your school drawing copy. As per instruction given in drawing book.



Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics