

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS:VIII

DATE: 17.08.2020 to 02.09.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>REVISION</p> <p>Q 1. Arrange $3/-5, -7/10, -11/15, -13/20$ in ascending order.</p> <p>Q 2. Arrange $-3/10, 7/-15, -11/20, 17/-30$ in descending order.</p> <p>Q 3. What number should be added to $-7/8$ to get $4/9$?</p> <p>Q 4. What number should be subtracted from $-2/3$ to get $-1/6$?</p> <p>Q 5. Find three rational numbers between 4 and 5.</p> <p>Q 6. Evaluate $\{ (1/3) - 3 - (1/2) - 3 \} \div (1/4) - 3$.</p> <p>Q 7. Find the value of x for which $(4/7) 4x + (4/7) - 7 = (4/7) 2x - 1$.</p> <p>Q 8. Write 456×10^7 in standard form.</p> <p>Q 9. By what number should $(-2/3) - 3$ be divided so that the quotient is $(4/9) - 2$?</p> <p>Q 10. Find the value of $(2 - 1 \times 3 - 1) \div 2 - 3$.</p> <p>Q 11. Find by what number should 7776 be divided to get a perfect square number? Also find the number whose square is the new number.</p> <p>Q 12. Find the largest number of three digits which is a perfect square.</p> <p>Q 13. Find the Pythagorean triplet whose smallest member is 12.</p> <p>Q 14. Express 81 as a sum of 9 odd numbers.</p> <p>Q 15. Find the value of $(256)^2$, using the diagonal method.</p> <p>Q 16. Find the square root of 15876 using the prime factorisation method.</p> <p>Q 17. Find the least square number which is exactly divisible by each of the numbers 8,12, 15, 20.</p> <p>Q 18. Find the least number of six digits which is a perfect square. Find the square root of this number.</p> <p>Q 19. The sum of the digits of a 2 digits number is 15. The number obtained by interchanging its digits exceeds the given number by 9. Find the original number.</p> <p>Q 20. Find the value of x for which the number $x806$ is divisible by 9. Also, find the number.</p>
SCIENCE	<p>Read the chapter Metals and Non-Metals and chapter Force and pressure & answer the following question:</p> <p>I. Answer in one word</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Force due to direct interaction between the object. Force acting between the two objects rubbing each other. The force by which the earth pull each object towards it. Force per unit area is called. Metal which is liquid at room temperature. A push or pull arises due to interaction between two objects. <p>II .Give reason</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Camel can walk easily on sand. School bag have broad shoulder straps. Pulses take more time to cook at high altitudes. Mountaineers suffer from nose bleeding at high altitude. It is much easier to burst an inflated balloon with a needle than by a finger. It is difficult to cut cloth using a pair of scissors with blunt blades. Metals are used to make strings of musical instruments. Sodium is kept in kerosene while phosphorous is kept in water.

	<p>III:Short answer type question</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)How does applied force change the speed of an object? 2)Why does a ball moving on the ground eventually come to rest? 3) What happens when <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a)Iron react with steam b)Zinc metal react with Sodium Hydroxide c) Iron nail is placed in Copper Sulphate solution 4)Copper and Magnesium are heated directly over flame which of the two will burns in the air 5) Why is Iron used in the construction of building? <p>IV)Long answer type question:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)What do you mean by Contact and Non-Contact force give one example of each? 2)How does an applied force change the speed of an object? 3)What is muscular force?Why it is called a Contact force? 4)Illustrate with example ,what changes are caused by a force? 5)What is displacement reaction?What happen when Aluminium is dipped in Copper Sulphate solution? 6)Differentiate between Metals and Non-Metals 7)Write the equation for the reaction which takes place when Sodium react with water.How will this solution behave towards red litmus paper? 8)How do Non-Metals react with oxygen ?What is the nature of their oxide? 9)Write an activity to show that liquid exert pressure on the inner wall of the container. 10)Write an activity to show that Iron is more reactive than Copper.
<p>HINDI</p>	<p>हिंदी-भाषा</p> <p>[1] संबंधबोधक, समुच्चयबोधक एवं विस्मयादिबोधक की परिभाषा एवं भेदों को उदाहरण सहित याद कीजिए।</p> <p>[2] दिए गए वाक्यों को उचित विस्मयादिबोधक द्वारा पूरा कीजिए :- pg - 124</p> <p>(क) _____ ! कितनी सदी है।</p> <p>(ख) _____ ! तुम कब आए ?</p> <p>(ग) _____ ! यहाँ कितनी मक्खियाँ भिनभिना रही हैं।</p> <p>(घ) _____ ! कितना गहरा गड्ढा है।</p> <p>(ङ) _____ ! तुम जरूर एक दिन देश का नाम रोशन करोगे।</p> <p>[3] दिए गए वाक्यों में समुच्चयबोधक / संबंधबोधक शब्दों को रेखांकित कर लिखिए :- pg- 125</p> <p>(क) इस दीवार के पीछे फुटबॉल का मैदान है। _____</p> <p>(ख) सूरज और बादल आँख-मिचौनी खेल रहे हैं। _____</p> <p>(ग) वह अपने चाचाजी के साथ रहता है। _____</p> <p>(घ) नदी के दोनों ओर गाँव है। _____</p> <p>(ङ) कल मेरी छुट्टी नहीं है वरना मैं तुम्हारे घर अवश्य आता। _____</p> <p>(च) मैं बारिश में भीग गया क्योंकि मेरे पास छाता नहीं था। _____</p> <p>[4] संवाद लेखन :- pg - 198</p> <p>शिक्षक और छात्र के बीच गृहकार्य पूरा न करने संबंधित वार्तालाप को संवाद के रूप में लिखें।</p>

[5] विज्ञापन लेखन :- pg – 206

उदाहरण : अपने हाथ के बनाए बैगों को बेचने हेतु विज्ञापन |

प्रश्न : नटराज पेंसिल के लिए विज्ञापन तैयार करें |

[चित्रों के आधार पर विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए |]

ENGLISH

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TOPIC: SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS :

The given assignment related to the chapter: “Subject – Verb Agreement” is to be written systematically

In your English Language notebook.

* Please ensure that you have completed your previous assignments.

* Read the chapter thoroughly before writing.

* Draw margins on every page and headlines at the beginning.

* Write the date and do your work neatly.

• Use pencil to do the exercises in your text book & gel pen to write in your Notebook.

Subject- Verb Agreement

Basic rule : Singular subject must have singular verbs. Plural subjects take plural verbs.

Rules: ■ The Pronoun “you” always takes a plural verb.

Example: You were invited to come.

■ If a sentence begins with **HERE** or **THERE**, the verb agrees with the subject which follows it.

Example: There is a huge gap between the rich and the poor.

■ If two subjects, one single and one plural, are connected by **EITHER/OR** or **NEITHER/NOR**, the verb agrees with the bearer subject.

Example: Neither the players nor the coach is joining.

■ A singular subject followed by: **with, as well as,** or **'along with'** take a singular verb.

Example: Daddy, as well as my brother, is enjoying the party.

■ Singular subjects joined by **'AND'** require a plural verb, except when they mean one thing.

Example: Larry and Mary are reading books.

My teacher and friend is here.

■ Two singular subjects joined by **EITHER/OR, NEITHER/NOR** take a singular Verb.

Example: Neither the girls nor the boys have submitted the projects.

■ when any of the following pronoun is the subject, the verb is singular: **Everybody, Each, No one, Another, Anybody, Nobody, Every, Nothing, Everything, somebody, something and someone.**

Example: Every man and woman in the hall is a member.

● **DO EXERCISES A, B, C, E, F & G IN YOUR TEXTBOOK & NOTEBOOK.**

EXERCISE TO BE SOLVED BY YOUR OWN:

1. Each of these minerals _____ found in India. (Is/are)
2. Bread and butter ----- a wholesome food.(is/are)
3. One of the pupils in our class----- a car.(owns/ own)
4. Everybody----- happy at the picnic.(was/ were)
5. Neither Rama nor his brother----- there.(was/ were)
6. The great poet and dramatist----- dead.(is/ are)
7. Either Ali or his friend----- stolen the watch.(has/ have)
8. All the boys and girls----- to school punctually.(come/comes)
9. My friend and benefactor----- come to see me
(has/ have)
10. The Chief, with all his men ----- praise.(deserves/ deserve)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TOPIC: CLAUSES

INSTRUCTIONS :

The given assignment related to the chapter: "CLAUSES " is to be written systematically

In your English Language notebook.

* Please ensure that you have completed your previous assignments.

* Read the chapter thoroughly before writing.

* Draw margins on every page and headlines at the beginning.

* Write the date and do your work neatly.

• Use pencil to do the exercises in your text book & gel pen to write in your Notebook.

● **CLAUSES:** A clause is a group of words which has a subject, finite verb and forms a part of a sentence. Example: The girl who is wearing a pink dress is my sister.

The group of words in bold has a subject (who) and a finite verb (is wearing).

● **TYPES OF CLAUSES:**

1. Independent/ main/principal clauses

These clauses have a finite verb and make complete sense They can stand on their own. When a

sentence has only one main clause then the clause itself is the sentence.

Example: I sang a song. (This sentence has one finite verb ' sang's and consists of only one main clause.)

2. Dependent/ Subordinate clauses

These clauses are the ones that have a finite verb but do not make complete sense on their own. They make sense only when they are attached to an independent clause.

Example: I like music which is composed by AR Rahman.

Independent clause- ' I like music ' - can exist on it's own.

Dependent clause--- ' which is composed by AR Rahman.'--- cannot exist without the main clause.

3. Co-ordinating clauses

Often in sentences there are two or more main clauses which are combined together by a conjunction called a co- coordinating conjunction. Each clause in such a sentence is of equal importance and can stand on it's own. Such clauses are called co- coordinating clauses.

Example: I like music and I enjoy spending time with friends.

I like music.

b. I enjoy spending time with friends.

Both these clauses can stand alone and are called co- coordinating clauses.

■ Do exercise A in your textbook & Notebook.

NOUN CLAUSE:

A Clause that acts as a noun in a sentence is called a noun clause.

Example: Rohit listened to what was told.

What--- subject was told---- finite verb

■ Do exercises B& C in your textbook & Notebook.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

A clause that acts as an adjective in a sentence, is called an adjective clause.

It is often a relative clause describing some noun or pronoun.

Example: The girl (who is sitting on the bench is my sister.)

The words in bracket is adjective clause.

■ DO exercises D&E in your textbook & Notebook.

Adverb Clause:

A clause that acts as an adverb in a sentence is called an adverb clause.

Example: when I returned home, I found my dog missing.

● Kinds of Adverb clauses

- Time
- Place
- Reason
- Manner
- Comparison

■ Do exercise F in your textbook & Notebook

A relative clause tells us which person or thing is referred to by the speaker. It can also indicate what kind of person or thing the speaker means. Words like who, which, that are used to introduce it. It is often an adjective clause which describes a noun or a pronoun.

■ Do exercises G&H in your textbook & Notebook.

● DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEFINING AND NON- DEFINING CLAUSES

- With defining clauses we do not use commas. We can use that in place of who/ which and we can leave out who/ which/ that when it is the object.
- With non- defining clauses we use commas, we cannot use that and we cannot leave out who/ which.

■ Do exercise I in your textbook & Notebook.

SUB: ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CH- MODALS

Modals, also known as modal verbs mix with another verb to point mood or tense. All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called Modals. These modals cannot act alone as the main verb in a sentence.

Exercise:-

1. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks:-

1. You are late. You hurry.

(a) can (b) must

(c) will (d) may

2. “..... I have a piece of cake, please?” I asked.

(a) Shall (b) May

(c) Will (d) Must

3. The little boy speak very well.

(a) would (b) can

(c) shall (d) need

4. We didn't have a car before. Now that we have a car, we drive to many places.

(a) need (b) may

(c) might (d) can

5. You keep the scissors away from the baby.

(a) should (b) will

(c) need (d) may

6. You go home if you have completed your work.

(a) shall (b) may

(c) need (d) might

7. That plug is faulty. You touch it.

(a) mustn't (b) needn't

(c) couldn't (d) won't

8. The two boys do well in the examinations. They are studying very hard.

(a) must (b) will

(c) shall (d) need

9. That man be Mr Bo. Mr Bo is overseas.

(a) shan't (b) needn't

(c) can't (d) won't

10. Don't listen to everything he says. He be wrong.

(a) shall (b) can

(c) must (d) need

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals:

1. We..... obey our teachers, (have to, must)

2. She..... pass this time, (ought to, has to)

3. He..... not buy a car. (has to, needs)

4. He works hard lest he..... fail, (should, must)

	<p>5. Do you..... cook your own meal? (should, have to)</p> <p>6. The villagers..... use kerosene lamps a few years ago. (must, had to)</p> <p>7. The old lady..... take a bath every day before taking meals, (ought to, should)</p> <p>8. She..... finish this work before I go. (has to, must)</p> <p>9. Ramesh said that they..... report for duty on Monday, (should, ought to)</p> <p>10. We..... prepare our lessons well before examination, (ought to, must)</p> <p>Home assignment:- Do at least 5 Questions from each exercise of the Chapter Modals in your fair notebooks.</p>
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<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Subject- SST: History</u></p> <p><u>Topic- Chapter 5: Revolt of 1857</u></p> <p><u>Read the chapter carefully “Revolt of 1857”, read it paragraph wise.</u></p> <p><u>Read again and again to understand the chapter</u></p> <p><u>Read through page number 51, 52, 53</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name two policies that aimed to seize power, wealth and territories. (Pg 51) 2. Why did Revolt of 1857 start in India? (Pg 51, 52, 53) 3. What were the steps taken by the sepoys against the British? (Pg 54) 4. Who was Mangal Pandey? (Pg 53) 5. Why did the soldiers refuse to use the Enfield Rifle? (pg 53) <p>Attempt quick revision – 1: In the book itself (Pg 54-59)</p> <p>Read through page number (Pg 54 – 59) , Learn and write</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did Rani Laxmi Bai join the rebel forces? (Pg 54) 2. How did the British suppress the Revolt of 1857?(Pg 55-56) 3. What changes were introduced by the British by the end of 1858? (Pg 57) 4. Name the city where revolt similar to that of 1857 took place. (Pg 58) 5. What were the basic features of the British Parliament Act of 1858? (Pg 58) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the British Parliament Act of 1858 take care of the Revolt of 1857? (Pg 57)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. What role was played by Queen Victoria after she became the empress of India in 1858? (Pg 57) 7. How did the Britishers organize their armies based on 1857? <p>Attempt quick revision – 2: In the book (Pg 60)</p> <p>Learn the keywords use in the chapter.</p> <p>Now do the exercise A, B, C in the book itself.</p> <p>Do the short questions and answers.</p> <p>Do the long questions and answers</p> <p><u>Short answer questions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the immediate cause of Revolt of 1857? (Pg 53) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of Enfield rifles in the year 1856 in the army was the
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immediate cause.

- The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun.
- The rumour spreaded that the cartridge was greased with either pig fat or made from cow fat. The news spreaded like wild fire.
- Hindu and Muslim sepoy felt that their religious feelings were being deliberately hurt and they refused to use the cartridge.

2. Why did the Indian sepoy refuse to go to Burma via sea route? (Pg 53)

- The Indian sepoy believed that if they will cross the sea they will lose their caste and religion. They also believed that crossing sea is impure and bring bad luck. So, they refused to go to Burma.

3. What were the causes of the failure of Revolt of 1857?

- The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country.
- Lack of organisation and planning.
- Weak leadership
- The Britishers were equipped with the latest weapon while the Indian rebels were not well equipped.

These were the causes for the failure of Revolt of 1857.

Long answer questions:

1. Write a short note on the political causes of the revolt of 1857. (Pg 52)

- The British took away the power of the Nawabs and kings.
- The British introduced policies like the subsidiary alliance.
- Another policy that angered the kings and queens of India was the Doctrine of Lapse which forced Rani Laxmi Bai to rise against the British.
- Annexation of Awadh on the charge of Ms. Governance in 1856. Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh, which was the last territory to be annexed.
- Disrespectful behaviour of English towards the Mughal Emperor, as he was told that the successor will not accept the regal title. Eg : Emperor of India
- Pensions of certain rulers were stopped, like, Nana Saheb.

2. What were the results of the Revolt of 1857?

Many changes were made after the revolution done by the British.

- All powers were transferred to the British Crown by the Act of Parliament.
- By the Parliament Act, the new office of the Secretary of State was

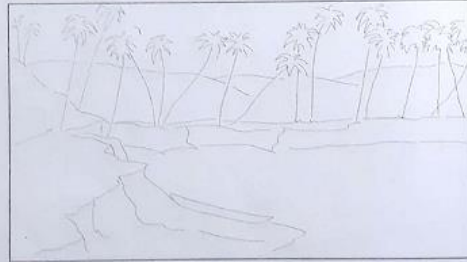
	<p>created in the British government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power of the Governor General was increased and the post of the Viceroy was created. The first Viceroy of India was Lord Caning. • The Doctrine of Lapse was abolished, rights of adoption were granted and the annexed regions were returned to the Indian rulers. • It was divided not to interfere with the customary religious and social practices of the people of India. <p>3. Write a short not on the start and spread of the uprising of 1857.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 29 March 1857 at Barrackpore, Sepoy Mangal Pandey of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry attacked his British officers. • When his comrades were ordered to restrain him, they refused and a handful of sepoys joined him and in return, the entire regiment was disbanded in disgrace. Sepoys elsewhere thought this too harsh a punishment. • The Mutiny proper began at Meerut on 10 May 1857 when 85 members of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, who had been jailed for refusing to use the new cartridges, were broken out of prison by their comrades. They ransacked the nearby military station and killed any Europeans they could find. • The situation rapidly escalated, and the following day Delhi fell to the mutineers. News of these events spread, encouraging further mutinies elsewhere. • Eventually all 10 Bengal Light Cavalry Regiments and most of the 74 Bengal Native Infantry Regiments were affected.
	1.
SANSKRIT	<p>1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें 1. तापेन 2. पर्याप्तं 3. दृष्ट्वा 4. संभवन्ति 5. अपरः 6. केचन 7. भेतव्यं 8. कौशलम् 9. घटन्ते 10. भेद्विचारः</p> <p>2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें क) समाचारपत्रं प्रतिदिनं प्रातः कुत्र गच्छति ? ख) समाचारपत्रं कस्य मित्रम् ? ग) अस्माकं सर्वस्वं किम् ? घ) मण्डूकस्य नाम किम् ? ड.) मण्डूकः रात्रौ एव कुत्र गतः ? च) वर्षाकाले पृथिवी कैः आच्छादिता भवति ?</p>

	<p>छ) उत्तमा कृषिः क्या भवति ? ज) केन विना जीवनं न चलति ?</p> <p>3. संधि – विच्छेद करें 1. अतीव 2. नैव 3. बहवो मार्गाः 4. परस्परं 5. तदाहम् 6. उचितमुक्तम् 7. एतद्स्माकम्</p> <p>4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में आए क्रियाओं को शुद्ध करें क) त्वम् अत्र कथं वसति ? ख) एतत् अस्माकं जन्मस्थानं अस्मि </p>
COMPUTER	<p><u>REVISION</u></p> <p>Q1. What do you mean by Booting? Q2. Give three functions of an operating system. Q3. Name all the four types of operating system. Q4. What is a database? Q5. Give the names of database object. Q6. What do you mean by Record? Q7. Mention the steps to add a Lookup Field. Q8. Explain Hybrid Apps. Q9. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of Native App. Q10. What is meant by the client-server module?</p>
DRAWING	<p><u>Topic- landscape (poster colour)</u> <u>Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy</u></p>

CHAPTER-19

Landscape Monotone
(Poster Colour)

Poster colour conceals the colour over which is applied because it is opaque. We use white or light colours for tone variations. Start the landscape colouring with dark tones.



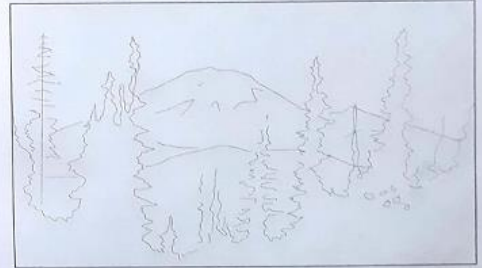
VIII / 032



CHAPTER-20

Landscape (Poster Colour)

Complete the following drawing with pencil and colour it with poster colours.



VIII / 033



Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics