

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII
DATE:08.10.2020 to 22.10.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chapter – 8 : Linear Equations [Ex – 8(A), 8(B)] Chapter – 16 : Parallelograms [Ex – 16(A), 16(B)] Chapter – 24 : Pie Chart [Ex – 24(A)]
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHAPTER- 5: COAL AND PETROLEUM</u></p> <p>1:Read the chapter thoroughly and pick out difficult words and write in the notebook. 2:Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter. 3: Draw the following diagrams: a)Fractional distillation of crude oil . (pg no:83) b) Petroleum and natural gas deposit. (pg-82) 4.Answer the following questions : I)What are exhaustible natural resources? II)What is compressed natural gas? III)What is the commercial importance of coal tar? IV)What are petro chemicals ?What are their uses? V)How is petroleum refined? VI)Name the various components obtained from fractional distillation of crude oil. Mention atleast one use of each. VII)Natural resources should be used judiciously? Justify the statement. VIII) What makes natural gas clean and green fuel? IX) How is coal formed ? X) What are the advantages of using CNG and LPG as fuels ?</p> <p>5. Give reasons : i) Burning of fuel is a major cause of global warming. ii) Petrol is an exhaustible natural resource, whereas sunlight is not. iii) Petroleum is known as 'Black gold'. iv) Fossil fuels are getting consumed so rapidly. v) We need to pool car in today's scenario.</p>
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HINDI LITERATURE</u></p> <p>पाठ- 15. गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर [जीवनी]</p>

आवश्यक निर्देश

- I) पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक सस्वर वाचन करते हुए दो बार पढ़ें।
- II) पाठ में दिए गए कोई भी एक चित्र को बनाएँ एवं उसमें रंग भरें।

चित्र के नीचे निम्न बातें लिखें –

पूरा नाम, जन्म तिथि, जन्म स्थान, पितामह का नाम, पिता का नाम, माता का नाम, दो-दो रचनाओं के नाम [नाटक, उपन्यास, कहानियाँ] आदि।

अभ्यास कार्य

1. पाठ में आए शब्द भण्डार [शब्दार्थ] को नोट बुक में लिखें।
2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –
क] गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ को किस रचना पर नोबल पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ ?
ख] रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की शिक्षा दीक्षा एवं बचपन के बारे में बताए।
ग] रवीन्द्रनाथ की काव्य यात्रा कब और कहाँ से शुरू हुई ?
घ] लंदन विश्वविद्यालय में रवीन्द्रनाथ को क्या अनुभव हुआ था ?
ङ.] 'रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर में राष्ट्रीयता कूट-कूट कर भरी थी।' कुछ उधारन से इस कथन का समर्थन करो।
च] शान्तिनिकेतन की स्थापना कैसे हुई ?
छ] 'रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की प्रतिभा बहुमुखी थी।' – स्पष्ट करो।

3. आशय स्पष्ट करो –

- क]. 'मैं धरती रूपी मन्दिर की तीर्थ यात्रा करने आया था।'
4. बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न एवं रिक्त स्थान पुस्तक में ही करें।

HINDI LANGUAGE[अपठित गद्यांश]

नीचे लिखें गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें एवं प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें -

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में राष्ट्रीय जागरण संपूर्ण भारत में किसी-न-किसी रूप में अभिव्यक्त हो रहा था। जिसमें भारतीयता के साथ आधुनिकता का संगम था। स्वामी विवेकानंद ने तो अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड आदि देशों से भारत लौटकर पूर्व और पश्चिम के श्रेष्ठ तत्वों के सम्मिलन से भारत को आधुनिक बनाने का स्वप्न देखा था। उन्होंने माना कि भारत और पश्चिम की मूल गति एवं उद्देश्य भिन्न हैं, परंतु भारत को जागना होगा, कुसंस्कारों एवं जाति-विद्वेष को त्यागना होगा, शिक्षित होकर देश की अशिक्षित, गरीब जनता को ही 'दरिद्रनारायण' मानकर उनकी सेवा करनी होगी, उनका उत्थान करना होगा। विवेकानंद का मत था कि भारत में जो जितना दरिद्र है, वह उतना ही साधु है। यहाँ गरीबी अपराध एवं पाप नहीं है तथा दरिद्रों की अपेक्षा धनियों को अधिक प्रकाश की जरूरत है। वे चाहते थे कि हम नीच, अज्ञानी, दरिद्र-सभी को भाई मानें और गर्व से कहें- 'हम सब भाई भारतवासी हैं।' मनुष्य को मानव बनाना, आदमी को इंसान बनाना आवश्यक है। हमें ऐसी शिक्षा चाहिए जो हमें संस्कारी मानव, हमदर्द इंसान बना सके। विचारों में विवेकानंद गांधी से अधिक दूर नहीं थे और ऐसे ही विचारकों का चिंतन उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत को उद्वेलित कर रहा था।

प्रश्न

(क) किस सदी में संपूर्ण भारत में राष्ट्रीय जागरण अभिव्यक्त हो रहा था?

- (i) उन्नीसवीं सदी में
(ii) अठारहवीं सदी में

	<p>(iii) बीसवीं सदी में (iv) इक्कीसवीं सदी में</p> <p>(ख) विवेकानंद ने क्या सपना देखा था? (i) विदेशी तर्ज पर भारत का विकास (ii) पूर्व व पश्चिम के तत्वों का मिलन (iii) भारत को आधुनिक बनाना (iv) (ख) व (ग)</p> <p>(ग) विवेकानंद के अनुसार भारतीयों को कैसी शिक्षा की जरूरत है? (i) आदमी को आदमी बनाने वाली (ii) अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने वाली (iii) भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने वाली (iv) कोई नहीं</p> <p>(घ) “पश्चिम” का विशेषण बताइए (i) पश्चिमी (ii) पाश्चात्य (iii) पश्च (iv) कोई नहीं</p> <p>(ङ) विवेकानंद के अनुसार किसे अधिक प्रकाश की जरूरत है? (i) दरिद्र (ii) धनिकों (iii) सामंतों (iv) कोई नहीं</p>
ENGLISH	<p>Writing Skill</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article Writing</p> <p>What is an article?</p>

An article is a piece of writing usually intended for publication in a newspaper or a magazine. It is written for a wide audience, so it should be written in an interesting manner so as to hold the reader's attention. It may include descriptions, quotations and even amusing stories. It should give opinions, thoughts and facts.

Before writing the article it is important to consider the following facts

1. Where is the article going to appear.
2. Who are the intended readers-Target Audience (children, teenagers or general public)
3. What is the aim of the article.
4. The style, language and level of the article should be kept in mind.
5. Ideas should be carefully organised into paragraphs.
6. Appropriate vocabulary and language should be used.

Purposes of Writing an Article

The main purposes of writing an article are as follows

1. To express personal opinion.
2. To provide information on a variety of themes.

***Points to be Remembered While Writing an Article**

An article consists of the following:-

1. An introduction which clearly defines the topic and keeps the reader's attention at the same time. It can include a slogan, a question, an amazing fact, a figure or a statement.
2. The main body which can have two or more paragraphs. Causes, effects and present state of affairs can be included in the main body.
3. The conclusion which should summarise and close the topic. It should include solutions and conclusions.

Question 1.

Parents today are facing a major problem with their children. They waste most of their time on facebook and other social networking sites, with the result that their studies and other important activities are neglected. Write an article on this issue taking ideas from the hints given below.

Hints:-

*Teenagers waste time.

*Parents' fear of the dangers involved.

*Pros include fast spread of information, source of news, solves crimes, helps students with academic work, improves relationships.

*Cons include spread of false information, students waste time, leads to stress, misunderstandings and arguments. Children develop self centered personalities. Leads to loneliness and depression.

Answer:

Pros and Cons of Social Networking Sites

By Meera Rajput

Social networking has taken today's youth by storm. Teenagers go crazy over it and spend most of their time in socialising on these sites. At the same time, it has created worry among the parents of teenagers. Parents now fear the worst, when they hear of ruined reputations, cyber crimes, online predators and other dangers.

When we talk about the pros and cons then there are always two sides of a coin. Let us

take the positive aspect of networking first. Social networking sites spread information faster than any other media. These sites are the best source of news. These sites help solve crimes more quickly. The best advantage of social networking sites is for the students. They help a student to do better at school. They can easily discuss educational topics and assignments. Thus, they can score better grades in academics. It also improves relationships and increases friend circle. People can connect with their family and friends living abroad through skype and e-mail facilities. It helps to stay in touch with friends, they cannot meet regularly.

Social network helps to spread false and unreliable information, which may harm groups, communities and even nations. Students waste time by playing games and socialising. Therefore, they tend to score lower grades in academics, which leads to stress, misunderstandings and arguments. Children spend less time in face to face interactions and this leads to self-centered personalities and behaviour. A person may suffer from loneliness, depression, anxiety and general distress.

To sum up we can say that it's wise to tread carefully and be aware of the pros and cons before we indulge.

Home assignment:- Do Questions 'C' & 'D' given in your English language textbooks page number 198.

English Literature

Poem - O Captain! My Captain!

By- Walt Whitman

Summary

Whitman's O Captain My Captain was published on November 4 1865, in The Saturday Press, after Lincoln's assassination the same year on April 14. The poem which is classified as an elegy or mourning poem, is an extended metaphor written on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The captain in the poem represents the assassinated president, the ship represents the war weathered Nation following the civil war, the 'prize won' represents the salvaged Union. The poet, torn between relief and despair, captures America's confusion at the end of the Civil War. It was the time of many conflicting sentiments and he immortalises this sense of uncertainty in the poem.

The sailor in the poem addressed the Captain and at once celebrates the safe and successful return of their ship and mourns the loss of the Captain. In the first stanza, the speaker expresses his relief that the ship has reached its home port at last and describes hearing people cheering. Despite the celebrations on land hand the successful voyage, the speaker reveals that his Captain's dead body is lying on the deck. In the second stanza, the speaker implores the Captain to 'rise up and hear the bells' wishing the dead man could witness the elation. Everyone adored the Captain and the speaker admits that his death feels like a horrible dream. In the final stanza the speaker juxtaposes his feelings of mourning and pride.

i. Synonyms- Write the synonyms in your notebooks mentioned in the textbook.

ii. Antonyms-

a. beneath x

b. pale x

c. mourn. x

d. victory x

iii. Make Sentences:-

a. captain-

b. mournful-

- c. exulting-
- d. fearful-
- e. bouquets-

IV. Reference to the context ,Page no.94

1. Oh captain! My captain! Our fearful trip is done,

The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,

- a. What 'trip' is literally and figuratively being referred to here?

Ans- Literally the ship has reached the harbour after the war and figuratively the victory of the union has been achieved.

- b. Which 'prize' is being talked about here?

Ans- Figuratively, the 'prize' refers to the victory of the union, literally it is the victory in the battle.

- c. In what way was the trip 'fearful' ?

Ans- Figuratively, it is the fear associated with the outcome of the Civil war and literally it is the fear associated with the victory in the battle.

2. for you the shores a-crowding,

For you they call...

- a. Who is 'you' here?

Ans- 'You' here is the captain of the ship.

- b. Where are 'they'?

Ans- 'They' refer to the general public here.

- c. Why is there a crowd?

Ans- People have come in large numbers to welcome the captain after winning the battle.

3.Exult O shores,and ring,O bells!

- a. When and why does the speaker say this?

Ans- The speaker says this when the ship has returned home after victory.

- b. What 'bells' are being referred to here?

Ans- The church bells are referred here. The speaker wants them to be rung as a welcome to the victorious captain.

- c. What has happened on the deck?

Ans- The Captain is lying Dead on the Deck.

V. Answer the following:-

B.

- 1.** Describe the mixed feelings expressed in stanza 1.

Ans- There is mood off happiness and cheer. People are cheerful after the victory and awaiting a grand welcome but there is a prevailing sense of despair at the loss of the captain at this hour.

- 2.** What does the speaker want the captain to hear and see in stanza 2?

Ans- The the speaker wants the captain to hear the bells ringing and the bugle sounds and see the flag being waved, the flowers and the cheering crowds who have come to welcome the Captain

- 3.** In what two ways is the voyage 'closed and done' ?

Ans- The two ways in which the voyage is 'closed and done' is firstly, it is end of the battle and secondly it is referred to as the life of the Captain

- 4.** While everyone is celebrating on the shore, what is the speaker doing?

Ans- While everyone is celebrating on the shore the speaker is mourning at the loss of his Captain.

- 5.** What do the 'bleeding drops of red' mean figuratively and literally?

Ans- The bleeding drops of red mean all the blood sheds that happens during a battle figuratively, and literally it is the Captain lying in a pool of blood.

- 6.** How does the speaker react to the whole situation?

Ans- The speaker is in a state of confusion.He does not know whether to celebrate the victory or

mourn at the loss of his beloved Captain.

7. What does the way the speaker addresses the captain in the poem reveal about his feelings towards the captain?

Ans- The way the speaker addresses the Captain in the poem reveals that he had great regard for him and his abilities.

8. The poem ends with the refrain, 'fallen cold and dead' . How does this refrain contribute to the mood of the poem?

Ans- The poem ends with the refrain 'fallen cold and dead' and it emphasises the sombre mood despite the victory.

9. Why do you think Whitman choose to use the symbol of a captain, a boat, and a journey at sea for this poem? What other symbols could he have used?

Ans- Whitman chooses to use the symbol of the captain, a boat and a journey at sea for this poem because this aptly describes the journey of life, where joy and sorrow go hand in hand. Sacrifices are needed for victory and in fairness of life a person responsible for victories may not enjoy them.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS :

The given assignment related to the chapter: “ **Phrasal Verb** “is to be written systematically

In your English Language notebook.

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

* Write the date and do your work neatly.

● **PHRASAL VERBS:** A phrasal verb consists of a **verb** and a **preposition** or **adverb** that modifies or changes the meaning; 'give up' is a phrasal verb that means 'stop doing' something, which is very different from 'give'. The word or words that modify a verb in this manner can also go under the name **particle**.

▪ **PARTICLES:** The prepositions or the adverbs that accompany the verbs in the phrasal verbs are known as **particles**.

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
Add on	include in a calculation
Ask over	invite
Back off	retreat
Bag off	criticise
Be after	try to find or get
Be along	arrive
Be up	be out of bed
Bear with	be patient

Frame Sentences of your own with the above phrasal verbs and write it down in your fair Notebook.

• **Do Exercises A, B, C & D in your Notebook.**

Types of Phrasal verbs

The phrasal verbs can broadly be divided into two categories based on their form and functions -----

A: inseparable phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs made with prepositions are usually **inseparable**. Examples of

- ii) Why the level of Ground Water has gone down in many areas ?(Pg217)
 - iii) Which city is known for its cultural beauty (Pg 218)
 - iv) What all aspects does Government need to do with respect to Sanitation?(Pg 219)
 - v) Give an example by which we can compare the Inequality in the distribution of Public Facilities between the Urban & Rural areas(Pg 220)
- **Attempt quick revision 2 given in the back of the pages 217 to 220)**
 - Learn the key words used in the chapter
 - Now do the exercise A,B, C in the book itself

Do the Short Questions and answers

Do the Long Questions and answers

Short Question Answers :-

i) What will happen to Private Companies handling water supplies?

- The private companies always work for profit .
- They will charge money for providing the facilities if they handle water supply
- The cost of water will also be much higher for bottles, tankers and they will charge for the same

ii) What are Public Facilities?

- Public facilities are services provided by the Government to the Citizens .
- Examples of Public facilities are : Schools and Colleges, Public transport, Post Offices, Sanitation, Water Supply, Electricity supply,

Fire Brigade etc.

- It is important to take care of people amenities and their comfort. No one to be discriminated based on Social or Economic status.

iii) What are difficulties faced by the slum people ?

The difficulties faced by the slums are

- Acute water shortage
- Due to space and facility constraints it is difficult to provide basic amenities such as water , electricity supply, sewerage
- Literacy and discipline of the slum dwellers is also a big issue

Long Question Answers :-

i) Write a short note on Water as a part of Fundamental Right to Life?

- The Constitution of India recognises the Right to Water as being a part of Right to Life under Article 21
- Every human being who is rich or poor have to have access to get water to fulfil their daily requirements
- There should be Universal Access to Water and it is the responsibility of the Government
- The High Courts and Supreme Court have held that the Right to safe Drinking Water is a Fundamental Right
- Government has to ensure that water reaches every citizen even if it is through sharing of resources of urban and rural areas

ii) Write a short note the Role of Government in providing Public Facilities?

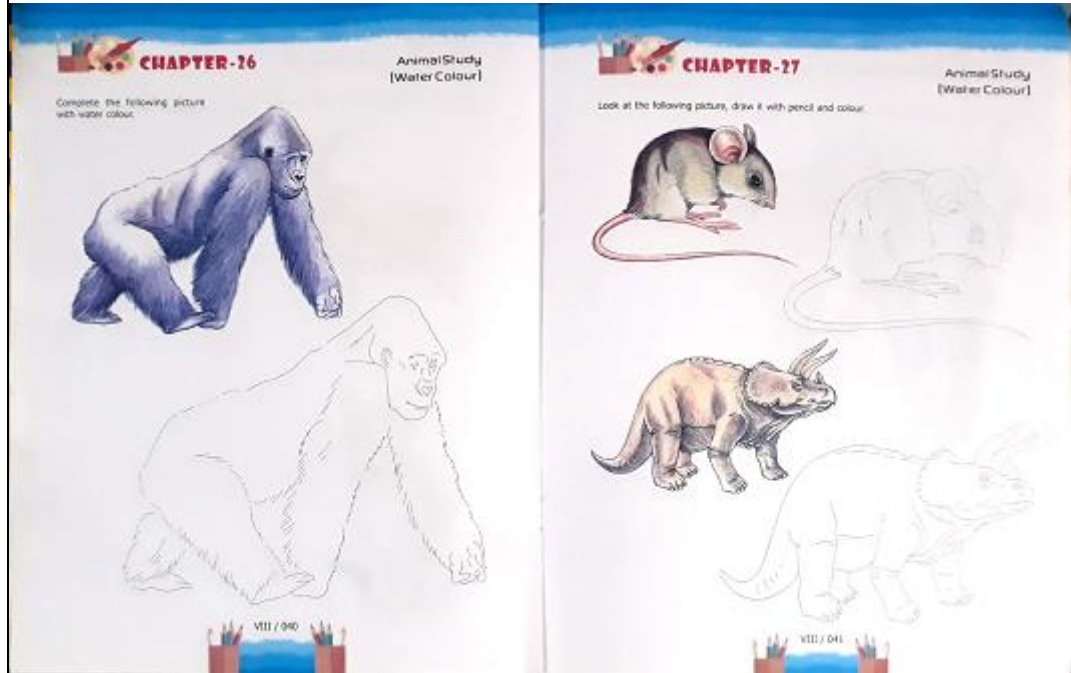
The most important function of the Government is to ensure that the Public Facilities are made available to every one ie

- Make provision for education and setting up of schools and colleges
- Improve health and sanitation facilities
- Ensure equal distribution of food through out the country
- Improve the means of transport
- Maintain public utility works like post offices, railways , roadways

SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ – 13 अपरीक्ष्य न कर्तव्यं शब्दार्थ- अपरीक्ष्य , जातः, बाल्यकालातः पुत्रवत्, राज्ञ, यत् , खंडशः, भृशम अवस्थाप्य, प्रासादात् , व्यवस्थाप्य अभ्यास -1, 3 , 6 पाठ -18 मधुविन्दवः (केवल सरलार्थ)</p>
GK	<p>Ch 34- Top Ten Grammar Mistakes (pg no. 54) 1) Suresh and Ramesh went for a movie tonight and enjoyed it a lot. (Alot/a lot) 2) You might lose your dog if you don't keep him inside. (Lose/loose) 3) The settlers were allotted one acre of farmland. (Alloted/alot) 4) Chopped parsley looks a lot like chopped cilantro. (A lot/alot) 5) A government unable to effect any change is a government that will produce no surprises. (Effect/affect) 6) The elephant is in its zoo. (Its/it's) 7) You will lose your temper if you continues this way. (Lose/loose) 8) The dogs always lay their toys next to their water bowls. (Lay/lie) 9) You are a man of principle. (Principal/principle) 10) Don't leave dirty clothes lying around the house. (Lying/laying)</p> <p>Ch 35- Make many words (Pg no. 55) 1) Assemblage - A gathering 2) Bungalow- A small, cozy cottage 3) Erstwhile- At one time, for a time 4) Emmolient- A softener 5) Love- Deep affection 6) Summery- Light, delicate or warm 7) Talisman- A good luck charm 8) Woebegone- Sorrowful 9) Umbrella- Protection from sun, rain 10) Moiety- One of two equal parts</p> <p>Ch 35-Unknown languages around the globe (Pg no. 56) 1) This language was spoken by the Picentes people living in northeastern Italy during the first millennium BC. The South Picene language has been well- researched and scholars have identified it as being unique Italian language from the Oscan-Umbrian language family. Ans- North Picene 2) An ancient society that operated in the Tuscany region of Italy before the Roman Empire ever came into existence. A powerful and sophisticated culture, the Etruscans signified the major civilization in the Western Mediterranean. Ans- Etruscan</p>

	<p>3) This was the common tongue of the people of northern Spain and parts of southwestern France. Although scholars have tried to connect this language, studies have concluded that it has no known relationship with any other language in the world. Ans- Basque</p> <p>4) This writing system is a script called cuneiform and was popularly spoken in Mesopotamia during the second millennium BC. It consists of a series of ideograms, symbols, and abstract shapes that represent ideas rather than specific words or sounds. Some cuneiform is deciphered, although many variations of these representations have been established. Ans- Hurrians</p> <p>5) The northern Japanese island of Hokkaido is home to a group of indigenous people who are known to be one of the first human inhabitants of the Japanese islands. These people are a culturally and linguistically different ethnic group from the Japanese people, and are said to be descendants of the Jomon-jin hunter-gathers who migrated to the island around the year 14,500 BC. Ans- Ainu</p> <p>6) On the ancient Italian island of Sicily, there was once an ancient tribe of people known as the Sikuli. One of three indigenous people living on Sicily at the time, the Sikuli are said to have been the orators of an Indo-European language, although no concrete conclusion can be made based on the lack of evidence. Ans- Sikel</p> <p>7) Family of languages spoken in most of the Indonesian archipelago; all of the Philippines, Madagascar, and the island groups of the Central and South Pacific ; much of Malaysia; and scattered areas of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Taiwan. Ans- Austronesian</p> <p>8) This ancient extinct language was spoken in the area that once the Hittite Empire. Scholars deduce that the speakers of Hurrian initially originated from the mountainous areas of Armenia, and had migrated to parts of Mesopotamia and Anatolia during the second millennium BC. Ans- Sumerian</p>
COMP SC	<p>Instruction : Read the chapter carefully</p> <p>Chapter 5: Algorithms and Flowcharts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Draw a set of symbols and write their purposes that are used in drawing flowcharts. 2 Draw a flowchart for a program that finds the area of a rectangle 3 Draw a flowchart to print the square of first 10 natural numbers 4 Draw flowchart that prints the odd numbers in the range 1 to 100 5 What is the use of on- page and off- page connector in flowchart.
DRAWING	<p>Class- 8 Topic- animals (watercolor)</p>

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.



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Director Academics