

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**

HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII

DATE:07.12.2020 to 22.12.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chapter 13 : Time And Work [Ex-13a,13b] Chapter 20 : Volume And Surface Area [Ex-20a,20b]
SCIENCE	CHAPTER – 18 'POLLUTION OF AIR AND WATER' 1) Read the chapter thoroughly . 2) Note down the difficult words . 3) Write down the key terms given in page no-306. 4) Activity-How can we construct a simple water filter by using the commonly available materials around us. 5) Learn all the text book questions given in page no306 -311. (Solved) 6) Do all the multiple choice questions. Page No. 308,309 7) Do all the fill in the blanks in the text book. Page No. 313 8) Write very short answer type question and short answer type question in your science note book. page 312 9) Write long answer type questions in science note book. Learn all the objective and subjective question and answer.
HINDI	SUB – HINDI LANGUAGE पाठ का नाम – अपठित काव्यांश अपठित काव्यांश हल करते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए- दिए गए काव्यांश को कम से कम दोतीन बार अवश्य पढ़ें।- पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तरों को रेखांकित कर लें। प्रश्नों के उत्तर सरल भाषा में लिखें। उत्तर काव्यांश से ही होना चाहिए। नीचे लिखें काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें :- यह मजूर, जो जेठ मास के इस निधूम अनल में कर्ममग्न है अविकल दग्ध हुआ पल-पल में; यह मजूर, जिसके अंगों पर लिपटी एक लैंगोटी; यह मजूर, जर्जर कुटिया में जिसकी वसुधा छोटी; किस तप में तल्लीन यहाँ है भूख-प्यास को जीते, किस कठोर साधन में इसके युग के युग हैं बीते। कितने महा महाधिप आए, हुए विलीन क्षितिज में, नहीं दृष्टि तक डाली इसने, निर्विकार यह निज में। यह अविकंप न जाने कितने घूंट दिए हैं विष के,

आज इसे देखा जब मैंने बात नहीं की इससे।
अब ऐसा लगता है, इसके तप से विश्व विकल है,
नया इंद्रपद इसके हित ही निश्चित है निस्संशय।

प्रश्न

-) क (जेठ के महीने में अपने काम में लगा हुआ मजदूर क्या अनुभव कर रहा है?)
) ख (उसकी दीन-हीन दशा को कवि ने किस तरह प्रस्तुत किया है?)
) ग (उसका पूरा जीवन कैसे बीता है? उसने बड़े-से-बड़े लोगों को भी अपना कष्ट क्यों नहीं बताया?)
) घ (उसने जीवन को कैसे जिया है? उसकी दशा को देखकर कवि को किस बात का आभास होने लगा है?)
) ङ (दिए गए काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखें
उत्तर-

-) क (जेठ के महीने में अपने काम में लगा हुआ मजदूर अपने काम में मग्न है। गरम मौसम भी उसके कार्य को बाधित नहीं कर रहा है।
) ख (कवि बताता है कि मजदूर की दशा खराब है। वह सिर्फ एक लैंगोटी पहने हुए है। उसकी कुटिया टूटी-फूटी है। वह पेट भरने भर भी नहीं कमा पाता है।
) ग (मजदूर का पूरा जीवन तंगहाली में बीतता है। उसने बड़े-से बड़े लोगों को भी अपना कष्ट नहीं बताया, क्योंकि वह अपने काम में तल्लीन रहता था।
) घ (मजदूर ने सारा जीवन विष का घूंट पीकर जिया। वह सदा अभावों से ग्रस्त रहा। उसकी दशा देखकर कवि को लगता है कि मजदूर की तपस्या से सारा संसार विकल है।
) ङ (मजदूर

विषय – हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ [मनोवैज्ञानिक कहानी] खेल -

लेखक – जेनेन्द्र कुमार

पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें

पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएं

पाठ से कठिन शब्द चुनकर लिखें 15

किसने किससे कहा स्वयं लिखें [155—पेज न]

शब्दार्थ लिखें :-

निर्जन = सुनसान। खण्डों = टुकड़ों। निस्तब्ध = शान्त। निर्निमेष = एकटक, जिसकी पलक न गिरें।
निहार हिस्सेदार। = कृपा। साझी = क्रोध। अनुग्रह = बेचैन। रोष = देखना। विह्वल =
सहा = सावधानी। आश्रय = हँसी उत्पन्न करने वाला। सतर्क = हास्योत्पादकर। आह्लाद =
= जीत। निर्दय = प्रसन्न। फतह = आश्चर्यचकित। पुलकित = तैयार। विस्मित = प्रसन्न। उद्यत
दुःख। क्षणभंगुर = सुन्दरता। व्यथा = खालीपन। मनोरमता = चुप। शून्य = जिसमें दया न हो। मूक
= मिल जाना। लुप्त = विचलित। लीन होना = पल में नष्ट होने वाला। उद्वेग = गायब। विज्ञ =
क्रोध का बहाना। = नष्ट होना। व्याजकोप = दुष्ट। स्वर्ग विलीन = बुद्धिहीन। शठ = ज्ञानी। निर्बुद्ध
फैला हुआ। = सुधार। व्याप्त = संशोधन

प्रश्न –उत्तर

1. बालक और बालिका कहाँ क्या खेल रहे थे ,

उत्तर – बालक और बालिका गंगा के तट पर बालू और पानी से भाड़ बनाने का खिलवाड़ कर रहे थे ।
2. कहानी के माध्यम से किस शाश्वत सत्य को बताया गया है?

उत्तर –जीवन में कुछ भी सदा रहने वाला नहीं है । लेकिन प्रेम तथा निर्माण की आकांक्षा शाश्वत है ।
कहा नी के माध्यम से इसी शाश्वत सत्य को बताया गया ।

3. बालिका मनोहर के बारे में क्या सोचती है ?

उत्तर -बालिका मनोहर के बारे में सोच रही थी वह कुटिया में न रहकर बाहर खड़ाखड़ा भाड़ में पत्ते-झोंकेगा। जब वह हार जायेगा तो अन्दर ले लूँगी। मनोहर हमें छेड़ता ही रहता है। अच्छा होते हुए भी दंगाई बहुत है। अब के दंगा करेगा तो हम उसे कुटी में साझी नहीं करेंगे। साझो करेंगे तो शर्त करवा लेंगे। भाड़ की गरम छत पर मनोहर को नहीं रखेंगे। हठी होने के कारण अन्दर आना चाहेगा तो हम बाहर निकल जायेंगे। ज्यादा कहेगा तो धक्का दे दूँगी। ऐसा कहकर खिलखिला पड़ती है।

4. सुरबाला ने मनोहर से बदला किस प्रकार लिया ?

उत्तर -अपनी स्वर्ग सी मनोरम रचना को इस तरह तोड़ दिया जाने पर सुरबाला अथाह दुःख से भरकर स्तब्ध और मूक खड़ी रह जाती है । मनोहर सुरबाला को मूक और स्तब्ध खड़ी देखकर कुछ ही देर में व्याकुल हो उठता है और उसे मनाने तथा बोलने का प्रयत्न करता है, परन्तु सुरबाला तनिक भी नहीं हिली । कुछ क्षण चुप रहकर सुरबाला कहती है – हमारा भाड़ क्यों फोड़ा जी ? हमारा भाड़ बनाकर दो । मनोहर तुरंत बोल उठता है –‘लो अभी लो।’ सुरबाला बोली –‘ हम वैसा ही लेंगे ।’ मनोहर – वैसा ही लो, उससे भी अच्छा । इस प्रकार सुरबाला के निर्देशन के अनुसार मनोहर वैसा ही भाड़ बनाता है और सुरबाला अचानक ही लात मारकर उसे फोड़ देती है । इस प्रकार सुरबाला ने मनोहर से बदला लिया ।

5. सुरबाला और मनोहर के स्वभाव की विशेषता को उभारते हुए उनका चरित्र –चित्रण कीजिए ।

उत्तर -बाल मनोविज्ञान पर केन्द्रित कहानी ‘खेल’ में लेखक जैनेन्द्र बाल स्वभाव को बड़ी सरलता से स्पष्ट करने में सफल हुए हैं। कहानी में मात्र दो ही पात्र हैंसुरबाला-एक नारी-; दूसराएक पुरुष--मनोहर। बाल स्वभाव में क्षण भर में दुखी होना विरोध करन , खुश होना , शत्रु बन , मान जाना , मित्र बन जाना , जानाहोता है।

मनोहर के स्वभाव की विशेषताएँ -

.1मनोहर उद्दंड और विवेकहीन है जिस कारण वह भाड़ की भावनाओं को समझ नहीं पाता और एक लात में उसे नष्ट कर देता है।

.2मनोहर नारी का सम्मान करना जानता है। इसीलिए सुरबाला के भाड़ को बनाता है और अभिषेक के लिए जल लेने जाता है।

सुरबाला के बाल स्वभाव की विशेषताएँ-

सुरबाला की रचनात्मक कला जिससे अभिभूत हो वह भाड़ बनाती है (1)। मानो घर बनाना तो नारी ही जानती है । उसके साथ पुरुष को भी अनिवार्य मानते हुए स्वयं कष्ट सहती है ।

बालिका (2) में बदले की भावना है । इस कारण वह मनोहर से अपना भाड़ बनवाती है तथा उसी की तरह लात मारकर भाड़ को नष्ट कर देती है । इस बदले से बालकों को बड़ी खुशी होती है । बदला लेने

पर सुरबाला हँसी से नाच उठी । अतः सम्पूर्ण कहानी बाल चरित्र पर आधारित कहानी है ।

ENGLISH

ENGLISH LITERATURE

POEM: The Darkling Thrush

SUMMARY:

The poem begins by introducing its speaker, who tells the story of a moment he experienced while leaning against a gate in the countryside. It was dreary day towards the end of winter, and the setting sun was pale in the grey sky. The speaker looked up through a mesh of tangled plant stems, which he imagined as the broken strings of harps, and reflected that all the people who could be out in the desolate countryside had gone home to sit by the fire.

In the second stanza, the speaker begins to think more metaphorically. He sees the harsh features of the land as visual representations of the “Century’s corpse,” or the nineteenth century which was coming to an end as Hardy wrote this poem. Within this metaphor, the grey skies become the century’s tomb, and the wind its mourning song. The speaker continues in this bleak tone as he observes that the fertility of the land has given way to barrenness, and that every living thing seems to share his hopeless outlook.

Suddenly, within the overhanging tangle of dead plants, he hears a voice sing out joyfully, without a tinge of awareness of the bleakness the speaker perceives in the world. He looks up to see an old thrush, a type of songbird. The thrush looks small and weak, and its feathers are ruffled by the cruel winter winds. Night is coming on, yet the frail thrush chooses to sing out with a full voice into the “growing gloom”

The speaker looks around, both near himself and far out, and can see no justification anywhere for such joyful singing. Because he can see “so little cause” for singing, and yet the thrush sings, the speaker concludes that it must know something he doesn’t. Although he sees room only for pessimism on earth, the little bird up in the night air must sense “Some blessed Hope”

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

Antonyms :-

1. tangle. x
2. cloudy x
3. nigh. x
4. blessed. x
5. shrunk. x

Make Sentences:-

1. gaunt. -
2. caroling -
3. crypt -
4. germ. -
5. desolate -

IV . Reference to the context:-

1. 'The ancient pulse of germ and birth..... '

Q. i. What is the 'ancient pulse' ?

Ans:. Something that is there from times immemorial.

Q.ii. What does 'germ and birth' signify ?

Ans : It signifies seed and life.

Q.iii. What has happened to the ancient pulse?

Ans:. In the winter and frost everything is dry and lifeless.The process of life itself seems to have

been halted.

2. 'At once a voice arose.....

Q.i. Whose voice is it?

Ans:. The Thrush's voice.

Q.ii. What is the significance of 'at once'?

Ans : There is a sudden change in the mood and tone.From dreary and gloomy,there is hope and cheer.

Q.iii. How does the voice change the mood of the poem?

Ans:. The Thrush's ecstatic song breaks the mood of bleakness.

3. So little cause for carolings.....

Q.i. Who is singing?

Ans: The Thrush.

Q.ii Why does the poet say, 'little cause for caroling' ?

Ans: The bird is old with ruffled feathers so logically no reason to celebrate yet sings a happy song.

Q.iii. Apart from caroling ,what is the general scenario like?

Ans. It is gloomy and dreary.

V. Question/Answers.

1. Summarize stanza two in your own words.

Ans: The speaker is standing at the edge of a 'coppice' , a thicket of bushes or small trees. He surveys a desolate scene at the end of a winter day. He is alone in that ' haunted night'; all the rest of humankind 'had sought their household fire'. Details pertaining to death(the bine stems like strings from broken lyres, 'the crypt', the death lament', ' the ancient pulse', that is 'shrunk dark and dry')add up to a depressing total.The scene of icy,clear death images and the harsh,austere feeling are firmly set in the reader's mind.

2. How does the mood suddenly change in the poem?

Ans: It changes with the Thrush breaking into a happy song .

3. Bring out the contrast within the third stanza .

Ans: Though there is little reason for the old and weary bird to sing ,it does so and change the mood.

4. What does the contrast between what the Thrush looks like and its song signify?

Ans:. It is about hope in the face of despair, about endings and cautious beginnings, about courage when all seems lost, depending on the way you look at it.

5. How does the thrush symbolise the limitless joy?

Ans:. Singing a cheerful song even amidst all the gloom.

6. Show how Hardy's mood is reflected through landscape ,the reason and the bird in this poem.

Ans:. Frost is described as 'specter -grey' or ghost like grey. The winter's dregs - the fallen snow and heavy fog are making the twilight/dusk(the weakening eye of day) look desolate . Climbing plants,dead for winter, have left behind only their climbing stems or bine .They add to the gloominess.

7. Do you think the poem is about hope or despair ?Discuss

Ans:. No one knows what inspires the darkling thrush singing (compared to singing Christmas carols).The

' ecstatic sound' of the thrush is in complete contrast to such a hopeless situation.The poet cannot think of any earthly event or cause,near or far away that could be responsible.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Ch- 20. Direct and Indirect Speech

1.There are two different ways in which we can report the words of a speaker :

(a) Direct Speech or Direct Narration.

(b) Indirect Speech or Indirect Narration.

2. (a) Direct Speech contains the actual words of the speaker ; as—

Sarla said, “My father has a roaring business in Mumbai.”

He said to me, “I am feeling unwell today.”

In these sentences, actual words of the speaker are given within inverted commas without any change

(b) Indirect Speech gives the substance of the speaker’s actual words and not the exact words spoken by him or her ; as—

Sarla said that her father had a roaring business in Mumbai.

He told me that he was feeling unwell that day.

3. The actual words of the speaker, given within ‘inverted commas’ are called the Reported Speech. In the same way, the Verb which introduces the Reported Speech is called the Reporting Verb.

In the sentence above ‘said’ is the Reporting Verb and ‘My father has a roaring business in Mumbai’ is the Reported Speech.

4. . Here are some distinctive points regarding the Direct Speech and Indirect Speech : In the Direct Speech

1. The Reported Speech is put within Reported (Inverted) Commas.

2. The Reported Speech and the Reporting Verb are separated by a Comma.

3. The first word of the Reported Speech begins with a capital letter.

***Transformation of Direct Speech to Indirect Speech:-**

. Rules for the Change of Tense

Rule I. If the Reporting Verb is in the Present or Future Tense, the Tense of the Verb in the Reported Speech does not change.

Examples

1 Direct: Rajesh says, “She has brought fame to her family.”

Indirect: Rajesh says that she has brought fame to her family.

Rule II. If the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported Speech must be changed into the corresponding Past Tense

Examples

1. Direct: I said, “I am speaking the truth.”

Indirect: I said that I was speaking the truth.

2. Direct : The teacher said, “Boys fail because they do not study regularly.”

Indirect: The teacher said that boys failed because they did not study regularly.

Interrogative Sentences

*** Conversion of Interrogative Sentences from Direct to Indirect:-**

1. The Reporting Verb is changed, into ‘ask, enquire, inquire or demand etc.

2. No conjunction is used to introduce the Reported Speech if the question begins with (an interrogative) word ; such as—what, who, whose, which, when, where, why, how, whom etc.

3. If or whether is used to introduce the Reported Speech if the reported speech has no question word.

4. Change the questions into statements. Put full stop in place of mark of interrogation (?).

Example- Direct: He said to her, "Shall I accompany you to Agra?"

Indirect: He asked her if he would (should) accompany her to Agra

***Conversation of Exclamatory Sentences into Indirect Speech**

While changing exclamatory sentences into indirect speech, the reporting verb is changed into exclaimed with joy, sorrow etc.

'What, how' are changed into very, great etc.

e.g.

Direct He said, "What a great idea!"

Indirect He exclaimed that it was a great idea

***Conversation of Imperative Sentences into Indirect Speech**

Imperative sentences are of three kinds: advice, order and request. So, according to the type of sentence the reporting verb 'said/said to' is changed into ordered, requested, advised etc. And instead of 'that' 'to' is used to join the reported speech,

e.g.

Direct Neena said to him, "Open your book".

Indirect Neena ordered him to open his book.

Expressions of Time and Place in Indirect Speech:-

Direct Speech.

Indirect Speech

Today.

That day/that night

Yesterday.

The day before

Tomorrow.

The next day/ the following day

Next week/year.

The following week/year

Last week/year.

The previous week/year

A year ago.

A year before/the previous year

Exercise

Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. I said to Prerana, "How do you travel to office everyday?"

said to his mother, "Where does the rain come from?"

3. "Do you know the way to the paradise?" A crazy man asked me.

4. Maria said to her daughter, "At what time will you come back?"

5. The man said to the mechanic, "By what time will you have fixed the tyre of my bike?"

6. Varun says to Tarun, "Where did you go yesterday?"

7. "Is there anything special in it?" She asked.

8. "Hark! I can smell something here" said Mr Naik to his colleagues.

9. "Alas! we have lost the game." said Shishir to his friend.

10. "How intelligent you are!" Manjiri said to her grandfather.

	<p># Home assignment:- Do exercise 'A-F' in your fair note books(all the questions)</p> <p>Note:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Use a blue gel pen for writing *Do not use a black pen for writing the heading/topic *Write neatly in cursive handwriting *Draw the margin in each page *Mention the date
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter -5 ‘ Judiciary ‘</u></p> <p>Day 1. Read the chapter – 05 ‘ Judiciary ‘ carefully and read it paragraph wise. Read again and again to understand the chapter.</p> <p>Day 2 . Turn to page no – 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185 , Students must be emphasized on ‘ Role of Judiciary, Independence of judiciary, features of Supreme court , High Courts and District Courts. Students are also instructed to go through the case study of PIL (Public Interest Litigation) . Attempt Quick Revision – 1, and 2 in the book itself.</p> <p>Day . 3 Students are instructed to go through the case study of ‘Public Interest Litigation ‘ and its features. Learn the KEYWORDS , Now Do the Exercise A, B, C in the book itself.</p> <p>Day 4. Do the short Questions and Answers</p> <p>Day 5. Do the Long questions and Answers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Short answer questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is Judicial Review ? Ans – Judiciary interprets constitution and is the final authority on it. Judiciary also has the power to declare any law , passed by the Parliament to be Unconstitutional. This is called Judicial Review. 2. What is Appellate Jurisdiction ? Ans - It is the right of the higher court to try a case that has already been tried in a lower court . If a person loses a case in the lower court in the first trial , he has the right to appeal to a higher court. 3. How is Chief Justice and other Judges appointed in High Court? Ans - The High Court is headed by Chief Justice of High Court and is being appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, Governor of the state . Other judges are also appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India , governor of the State and the Chief Justice of High Court.

Long Question Answers

1. Explain the Two types of Cases

Ans - There are two types of cases - Civil Cases and criminal cases.

A civil case deals with conflict between people or institutions on issues such as breach of contract, property dispute, inheritance dispute, divorce, guardianship and even minor accidents. In such cases the aggrieved party files a case in the court.

A criminal case deal with offences which can harm the entire society. These cases include s thefts, robbery, murder, fraud, harassment for dowry, rape, molestation, drunker driving etc. In criminal case, initially a First Information Report (FIR) is lodged with the police who then probes the crime, then a case is filed in the court.

2. Describe briefly the various functions of the Judiciary.

Ans - Indian Judiciary performs various functions, such as

Resolution of disputes.

Judicial Review.

Implementation of Fundamental Rights.

Turn to page no 187 /179 for better understanding.

3. What are the unique features of Public Interest Litigation ?

Ans - All citizens of India can approach courts for redressal of grievances but due to lengthy legal process and involvements of large legal expenditures discourage people from coming forward. To help people the Supreme Court of India devised a system of PIL

The features of PIL are as follows

The aggrieved party need not necessarily file PIL, anybody acting in Public Interest can do so.

The legal procedure has been made so simple that even a letter or telegram, explaining particulars of the case, addressed to a High Court or the Supreme Court is treated as PIL

Another unique features is that any individual or organization for a public cause can move a High Court or the Supreme Court.

Note - All the students are instructed to explore the provided web links in page no – 187

SANSKRIT

पाठ – 16 दिनेशस्य पत्रम्

शब्दार्थ – प्रियवर, प्राप्तं, रोचते, अवलम्बते, समर्थः, निधानम्, वैदेशिका, रीतिः, पुज्यपादेषु, अनुजेभ्यः

COMP SC

Chapter 9: Crating Lists and Inserting Image in HTML5

* Read the chapter thoroughly and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 132, in your notebook.

- Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 132 & 133, in your Notebook.
- Descriptive Type Questions:

1. What is unordered list Tag? How it will define?

Ans: An unordered list is used for items in which the ordering of items is not important. An unordered list is also called a bulleted list.

The list is defined using the and tags. Each item in the list is defined using the tag.

Example:

```
<ul>
<li> HTML 1 </li>
<li> HTML 2 </li>
<li> HTML 3 </li>
</ul>
```

2. What is ordered list tag?

Ans: An ordered list defines a list of items in which the order of items matters. An ordered list is also called numbered list. The list items are enclosed within and tags.

Ordering of the list items is given by a numbering scheme, using Arabic numbers, letters, or Roman numerals.

3. What is description list tag?

Ans: The description list tag is used to build a list of definitions.

The tags used for creating a description list are:

```
<dl> Description list
<dt> Definition list term
<dd> Definition list description
```

4. What do GIF, JPEG and PNG stand for?

Ans: GIF: Graphics Interchange Format
JPEG: Joint Photographic Expert Group
PNG: Portable Network Graphics

5. Which tag is used for inserting an image to be displayed in an HTML document?

Mention any two attributes of this tag.

Ans: The tag specifies an image to be displayed in an HTML document. The tag has the following attributes:

Src: Specifies the URL of an image

Alt: Specifies the alternate text for an image

6. Describe any two Font properties.

Ans: i) font-size: Specifies the size of a font (xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large etc.)

ii) font-style: Specifies the style of the font (normal, italic, oblique)

7. Write the HTML code to display as follow

1. Hardware

- Input device
- Output device
- Process device

2. Software

- System Software
- Application Software

Ans:

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> EXAMPLE OF NESTED LIST </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<OL>
```

```
<LI> Hardware </LI>
```

```
<UL>
```

```
<LI> Input device </LI>
```

```
<LI> Output device </LI>
```

```
<LI> Process device </LI>
```

```
</UL>
```

```
<LI> Software </LI>
```

```
<UL>
```

```
<LI> System Software </LI>
```

```
<LI> Application Software </LI>
```

```
</UL>
```

```
</OL>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

GK

CHAPTER- 39 SAY HELLO

1) Hindi- Namaste

- 2) Arabic- Marhaba
- 3) Czech- Ahoj
- 4) French- Bonjour
- 5) Irish- Dia Dhuit
- 6) Italian- Ciao
- 7) Spanish- Hola
- 8) Danish- Hej
- 9) Afrikaans- Hallo
- 10) Dutch- Goede Morgen
- 11) Russian- Zdras-Tuvy-Te
- 12) Mongolian- Sain Bainuu
- 13) Hungarian- Sis
- 14) Swahili- Hujambo Habore
- 15) Persian (Farsi) - Salaam

Chapter- 40 Sign Languages in Medical Treatment

- 1) Sign which determines the outcome of the current bodily state of the patient. These signs always hint towards the future. Perhaps the most popular sign in the facies Hippocratica and is called **Prognusucs**.
- 2) **Anamnestic** which indicates the past existence of a certain disease or condition. These signs always indicate towards the past. As king 1982 explains, whenever we see a man walking with a particular gait, with one arm paralyzed in a certain way, we say "This man has had a stroke ";and if we say a woman in her late 50's with one arm distorted in a peculiar way, we say "She had polio as a child".
- 3) **Diagnotics sign** that leads to the recognition and classification of the disease, i.e. they indicate the name of the disease.
- 4) **Pathognomonic** skilled in diagnosis, derived from pathos, suffering , disease , and hint to the particular signs whose presence means, beyond any doubt, that a particular disease is present. They represent a marked intensification of a diagnostic sign.
- 5) **Eponymous Disease** are those that are named after a person or persons, usually the physicians who first described them, but occasionally named after a famous patient.
- 6) **Fever** also a moniker for pyrexia and febrile response, is defined as having a temperature above the normal range due to a rise in the body's temperature set point. There is not a single definite upper limit for normal temperature with sources using values between 37.5 and 38.3°C.(99.5 and 100.9°F).
- 7) This art of interpreting clinical sign was originally called **semiotics** a term now used for the study of non-verbal communication in general in english.
- 8) A sign relation is the basic construction in the theory of signs, also known as semiotics, as developed by **Ferdinand De Saussure**.

Chapter- 41 Famous Robots

- 1) The maximum mobility and manipulation (m3) program seek a legged robot that can run at least 25 mph. It is manufactured by the Boston Dynamics and it is powered by an off board hydraulic pump and requires a boom to stay steady.
=Cheetah Robot
- 2) Built by Nasa and general Motors, the first robot in space. Currently it isn't doing anything mind blowing, but the project is paving the way to permanent robotics helpers in space.

=Robonaut

3) Slower than the cheetah but can carry 400 pounds and can run 32 kms without stopping. The Boston dynamics took it in woods and there it was able to follow a leading human through treacherous terrain.

=LS3 Robot

4) A robot with its body shape built to resemble the human body. The design may be for functional purposes like it can drive, walk, use tools, etc.

=Humanoid Robots

5) The robot which was aimed at cleaning the damage in the tsunami and the 2011's earthquake. These were from famous companies Mitsubishi, Toshiba and Hitachi.

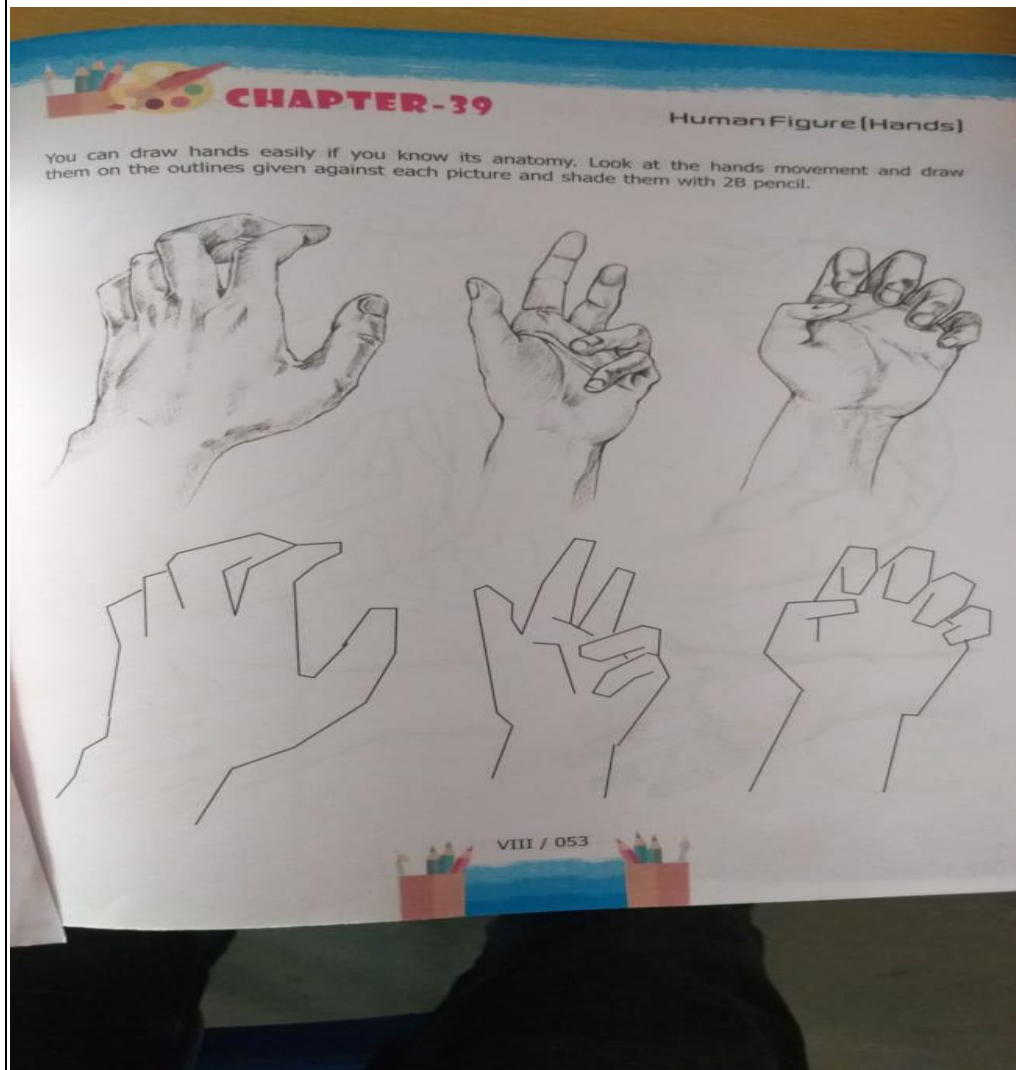
=Nuclear Cleanup Robots

DRAWING

TOPIC :-HUMAN FIGURE(HAND, LEG)

CHAPTER NO – 39

As per instruction given in your drawing book



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics