


CLASS : VIII  
DATE : 6.10.21 to 31.10.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p><b>CH- 16 Parallelogram</b> (Ex -16 A , Q no 1-12 ) Part 1- <a href="https://youtu.be/OhUVWqQtiaE">https://youtu.be/OhUVWqQtiaE</a> Part 2- <a href="https://youtu.be/UxGqHvrolvk">https://youtu.be/UxGqHvrolvk</a></p> <p><b>CH –12,Direct and Inverse Proportions</b> ( Ex- 12A, Q no – 2,3,5,8,10,12,15 ) ( Ex-12B,Q no - 2,4,6 ,8 ,10,12,15) Part 1 - <a href="https://youtu.be/qQIw_qSwWI8">https://youtu.be/qQIw_qSwWI8</a> Part 2- <a href="https://youtu.be/4pra4F6Pa5g">https://youtu.be/4pra4F6Pa5g</a></p> <p><b>CH- 25 Probability</b> ( Ex-25A, Q no -1,3,4,7,8,10,11,12)</p>
SCIENCE	<p><b>Ch- 18, Pollution of Air and Water.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words and write them.(Pg- 297 NCERT)</li><li>2) Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter.(Pg 306 NCERT)</li><li>3) Learn the NCERT solved question and Answers given in the science book.(Pg 306 to 308 NCERT)</li><li>4) Write the Exercise, Questions and Answers in science notebook.(Pg 312,313 NCERT)</li><li>5) Learn the objective questions ( MCQs ,fill in the blanks and match the following) given in the science book. .(Pg 312,313 NCERT)</li></ol>
HINDI	<p><b>आवश्यक निर्देश</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 'सूरदास के पद' कविता का सस्वर वाचन करें।</li><li>➤ दिए गए सारे कार्यों को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें।</li></ul> <p><b>हिंदी साहित्य</b> <b>पाठ 5- सूरदास के पद</b> <b>कवि- सूरदास</b></p> <p><b>ईश्वर आस्था</b></p>  <p>सूरदास जन्म: 1478 ई० -- मृत्यु : 1583</p> <p><b>कृष्ण लीला का गुणगान</b></p> <p><b>वियोगाव</b></p> <p><b>वात्सल्य रस का बोध</b></p> <p><b>कठिन शब्द</b></p>

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. पच्छी  | 2. दुरमति    |
| 3. महातम  | 4. प्रतिबिंब |
| 5. चरननि  | 6. रिझावत    |
| 7. जसुमति | 8. सिथिल     |
| 9. अराधे  | 10. जगदीस    |

“सूरदास के पद” कविता से शब्दार्थ अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें एवं कंठस्थ करें ।

### निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दें:-

1. **सूरदास किसकी भक्ति करते थे?**
  - सूरदास श्रीकृष्ण की भक्ति करते थे ।
2. **सूरदास ने की भाषा का प्रयोग किया है?**
  - सूरदास ने ब्रजभाषा का प्रयोग किया है ।
3. **कामधेनु की क्या विशेषता होती है?**
  - कामधेनु का दूध पीने से सभी कामनाओं की पूर्ति होती है ।
4. **ऊधो कौन थे? वे कहाँ से आए थे और क्यों?**
  - उद्धव कृष्ण के परम मित्र थे । वह निर्गुण धाम ब्रह्म के उपासक थे । वे मथुरा से आए थे । श्रीकृष्ण ने उन्हें गोपियों को निर्गुण ब्रह्म के बारे में समझाने के लिए भेजा था ।

### निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:-

5. **सूरदास ने अपने मन की स्थिति जहाज के पक्षी के समान क्यों बताइए है?**
  - ❖ सूरदास का मन भी पक्षी के समान इधर-उधर भटकना चाहता था, पर अंततः व श्रीकृष्ण रूपी जहाज पर ही लौट आता है । वही उनका एकमात्र आश्रय है ।
6. **“परम गंग को छाँड़ि पियासो, दुरमति कूप खनावै”— पंक्ति में कवि किस तथ्य की ओर संकेत कर रहा है?**
  - ❖ कवि उस स्थिति की ओर संकेत कर रहा है जब श्रेष्ठ साधन उपलब्ध होने के उपरांत भी मूर्ख व्यक्ति व्यर्थ का परिश्रम करता है । गंगा के पवित्र जल से प्यास बुझाने के स्थान पर कुआँ खोदकर प्यास बुझाता है ।
7. **‘हरि अपने आंगन कुछ गावत— पद में वर्णित कृष्ण के बाल रूप का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए ।’**
  - ❖ बालकृष्ण अपने आँगन में छोटे-छोटे चरणों से नाचते फिरते हैं, गायों को पुकारते हैं । कभी नंद बाबा को आवाज लगाते हैं । कभी माखन खाते और शरीर पर मलते हैं ।
8. **गोपियाँ उद्धव से अपनी दशा का वर्णन किन शब्दों में करती हैं?**
  - ❖ गोपियाँ कहती हैं कि उनकी दशा तो बिना सिर वाले शरीर जैसे हो रही है । सभी इंद्रियाँ शिथिल हो गई हैं ।
9. **‘तुम तो सखा श्याम सुंदर के सकल जोग के ईस’— पंक्ति में किस का परिचय दिया जा रहा है? इससे क्या विशेषता उभर रही है?**
  - ❖ इसमें कृष्ण के सखा उद्धव का परिचय दिया जा रहा है । उद्धव योग के इस अर्थात् निर्गुण ब्रह्म के उपासक थे ।

### हिंदी भाषा

#### पाठ 13 क्रिया

किसी काम के करने या होने का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को क्रिया कहते हैं ।



जैसे- लड़का पुस्तक **पढ़ रहा है।**

- ✓ क्रिया एक विकारी शब्द है अर्थात इस में लिंग वचन तथा काल के कारण परिवर्तन आ जाता है।
- ✓ क्रिया के मूल रूप को धातु कहते हैं।
- ✓ क्रिया के बिना वाक्य अधूरा होता है।



## अभ्यास कार्य

**दिए वाक्यों में अकर्मक तथा सकर्मक क्रिया पहचानिए।**

- आकाश में काले-काले बादल छाए हुए हैं।
- मुझे जल्दी घर पहुँचना है।
- रात में जुगनू चमक रहे थे।
- दीवार पर चित्र टांग दो।
- अब तुम सो जाओ।
- तैराक ने पानी में छलौंग लगा दी।
- छ सब्जीवाला सब्जियां बेच रहा है
- पक्षी उड़ रहे हैं

**पाठ 21- शब्द भंडार**

## अनेकार्थी शब्द

अक्षर	वर्ण, अविनाशी, ब्रह्मा, गगन
अनंत	जिसका अंत न हो, आकाश, बादल, मोक्ष
आम	एक प्रकार का फल, साधारण, कच्चा
काल	समय, मृत्यु, यमराज, लोहा, मौसम
चील	वस्त्र, चीरने की क्रिया, चोटी
अर्थ	मतलब, धन, प्रयोजन, परिणाम, मामला
योग	जोड़, एक विशिष्ट प्रकार का आसन
तार	तारा, अखंड, चांदी, टेलीग्राम
गुरु	बड़ा, आचार्य, भारी, शिक्षक
कल	बीता और आनेवाला कल, मशीन, आराम

## पाठ 26- अनुच्छेद लेखन

### “सड़क सुरक्षा”

सभी सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों के प्रयोग द्वारा सड़क हादसों की रोक-थाम और बचाव है सड़क सुरक्षा। सड़क पर यात्रा करते समय ये लोगों को बचाने के लिये है। ये सड़क इस्तेमाल करने वाले सभी लोगों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये जैसे पैदल चलने वाले, दो-पहिया, चार-पहिया, बहु-पहिया और दूसरे वाहन इस्तेमाल करने वालों के लिये। सभी लोगों के लिये उनके पूरे जीवन भर सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों का अनुसरण करना बहुत ही अच्छा और सुरक्षित है। सभी को गाड़ी चलाते समय या पैदल चलते वक्त दूसरों का सम्मान करना चाहिये और उनकी सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। सड़क किनारे हादसों, चोट और मृत्यु को टालने के लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में से एक है सड़क पर लोगों की सुरक्षा। दुर्घटनाओं और मृत्यु की पूरी सूचना के बारे में राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आँकड़ों के आधार पर सड़क सुरक्षा के महत्व का हम मूल्यांकन कर सकते हैं। लगभग 42% मामलों में पैदल चलने वाले और एक तरफ का सड़क इस्तेमाल करने वाले होते हैं।



‘हमारे धार्मिक पर्व’ पर अनुच्छेद लिखें (100-150 शब्दों में) (विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें)

## THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLUE CARBUNCLE

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

### **Theme:**

'The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle' is one of the 56 short story cases of Sherlock Holmes written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It is the seventh story of twelve in 'The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes'. The story was first published in The Strand Magazine in January 1892. In the story, on Christmas Eve, Sherlock Holmes and Dr John Watson try to determine how a fabulous blue carbuncle found its way down the gullet of a goose.

### **Summary:**

Watson calls upon Sherlock Holmes in order to wish him a Merry Christmas and finds him making an intensive study of a shabby looking hat. Holmes tells Watson that a few nights ago the security guard named Peterson had witnessed a gang of roughs assail a man in the street. Peterson rushed forward to help the man but everyone in the group ran off when they saw Peterson's official uniform. The victim of the attack had dropped his hat and a goose when he ran. Peterson brought the items to Holmes who suggested that Peterson should take the goose home to eat whilst he himself retained the hat that was of the man.

Holmes talks Watson through a series of deductions about the hat's owner. Holmes deduces the owner of the hat through many assumptions. He even deduces that the owner was once a rich man. Suddenly, Peterson rushes into the room and shows a precious stone which his wife found in the stomach of the goose. Sherlock instantly recognises the jewel as the Countess of Morcar's blue carbuncle which had been stolen from her room at the Hotel Cosmopolitan. A plumber had been arrested on suspicion of the theft as he performed a small job in the dressing room on the day of the crime. The complaint was given by the upper-attendant, James Ryder. Holmes places advertisement in the newspapers about the hat and consequently receives a visit from Mr Henry Baker who hopes to regain his hat and goose. Holmes has a replacement bird ready for Mr Baker who shows no sign of wishing to recover the original goose. Realising that Mr Baker knows nothing of the jewel theft, Holmes asks where the original bird came from. Mr Baker informs Holmes that he bought his goose from Mr Breckinridge. Holmes and Watson dutifully head to the place. Reaching there when Holmes enquires about the geese, Breckinridge becomes angry and refuses to answer any question. Smartly Holmes discovers the address of the supplier for the geese sold, Mrs Oakshott. As Holmes and Watson begin to debate whether to go and see Mrs Oakshott immediately or the next day, they overhear some commotion at Breckinridge's stall. A little nervous man is making what sounds like a repeat enquiry about some geese and Breckinridge steadfastly refuses to answer. Holmes and Watson overtake the little man as he flees from Breckinridge. Holmes indicates that they can help him to trace the goose he is interested in and upon hearing this, the man agrees to come and discuss matters at Baker Street. They further discover that man is James Ryder, the Hotel Cosmopolitan attendant who had given evidence of the theft against the accused plumber. Once back at Baker Street Holmes quickly accuses Ryder of stealing the jewel and framing the plumber. Ryder admits his guilt but begs Holmes to spare him from prison and disgrace. Ryder explains that he had planned the theft. After the arrest of the plumber, he felt it would be best to hide the stone somewhere away from the hotel. He went to the house of his sister, Mrs Oakshott, in order to plan everything.

Ryder's sister had promised him one of her geese for a Christmas present and he hit upon the idea of force-feeding the stone to a goose and then carrying it away with him. Ryder managed to feed the stone to one of the geese but it escaped from him and when he came to leave, he picked up the wrong bird. Later after checking, Ryder raced back and found that the goose was already sold to Mr. Baker, so he tried to recover the goose from him with the help of the hoodlums (the rough men).

At this point Ryder bursts into tears and Holmes lets him go. Holmes points out to Watson that Ryder will not give any evidence against the accused plumber. The justification for this protection of Ryder is that Ryder is too scared by his experiences to ever turn to crime again.

### **A. Reference to context:**

ENGLISH

**1. You're busy, "I said; 'perhaps I'm disturbing you.'**

**a. Who is the speaker?**

Ans a. Watson is the speaker.

**b. Who is he speaking to?**

Ans b. He is speaking to Sherlock Holmes.

**c. Why does the speaker say so?**

Ans c. Watson says so as he finds Sherlock making an intensive study of a shabby looking hat.

**2. But you're not thinking about what you see."**

**a. Who is the speaker here?**

Ans a. Sherlock is the speaker.

**b. Who is 'you' here?**

Ans b. "You" is Watson here.

**c. What is the listener able to see but unable to think about?**

Ans c. Watson is able to see the bad condition of the hat but is unable to make out any derivation about the owner of it.

**3. "I did not care to spend more money in a hopeless attempt at recovering them."**

**a. Who is the speaker here?**

Ans a. Henry Baker is the speaker here.

**b. Who is he talking to?**

Ans b. He is talking to Sherlock Holmes.

**c. Which 'hopeless attempt' is he talking about?**

Ans c. He is talking about the hopeless attempt to get back the hat and the goose after the attack on him by the little knot of rough men.

**B. Answer the following questions:**

**1. When did Watson visit Sherlock Holmes?**

Ans 1. Watson visited Sherlock Holmes at Christmas.

**2. What was Mr Holmes doing when Watson went to see him?**

Ans 2. Holmes was making an intensive study of a shabby looking hat when Watson went to see him.

**3. What all did Sherlock discover about the owner of the hat? How did he arrive at his conclusions?**

Ans 3. After deeply studying the hat, Sherlock discovered that the owner of the hat was an intelligent man with a large head. He had been fairly rich within the three years but had lost a lot of money recently as his hat was expensive and three years old. The owner of the hat was careful and liked to plan things, but less now than the past. The loop on the hat told him so. He also had some self-esteem since he tried to fix the hat related issues with ink. He was middle aged man, had curly grey hair and used hair cream. The lining of the hat revealed that he had got a haircut recently. The candle stain on the hat pointed to the fact that he didn't have gas lighting in his house.

**4. Why did Sherlock Holmes suspect that the hat was involved in a crime? Explain.**

Ans 4. When Sherlock learnt that the goose had the blue carbuncle in it, he realized that the

middle aged man with the hat had the goose with him. This pointed out to the fact that both the goose and the hat were related to the person involved in the robbery of the blue carbuncle.

**5. Describe the incident in which the tall man lost both his hat and his goose.**

Ans 5. A security guard named Peterson was walking home when he witnessed a gang of rough men assailing (attacking) a man in the street. Peterson rushed forward to help the man but everyone in the group ran off when they saw Peterson's official uniform. The man who was the victim of the attack had dropped his hat and a goose when he ran to save himself.

**6. Why was Peterson not able to return the hat and the goose to the rightful owner?**

Ans 6. There was a small card tied to the bird's leg with, "For Mrs. Henry Baker" written on it. The initial "H.B." was also seen inside the hat. But as there were thousands of bakers, a hundreds of Henry Bakers in the city, it was impossible to find the right owner of the hat and the goose.

**7. Why did Holmes give Peterson the goose?**

Ans 7. Holmes gave Peterson the goose because it showed signs that it should be eaten immediately.

**8. What did Sherlock do to find Henry Baker?**

Ans 8. Sherlock posted an advertisement in the newspaper saying that he had found a black hat and a tagged goose. Also he mentioned that Mr. Henry Baker could have the same at 6:30 that evening at Baker Street.

**9. Analyse the character of Sherlock Holmes. Give details from the story to support your answer.**

Ans 9. Sherlock Holmes was a very famous detective. He observed and analysed proofs and clues very attentively. He was intelligent enough to find out the culprits from the clues left behind. In this story, he had the hat as the only clue. He could analyse almost all characteristics of the owner with the help of the hat. Finally, after a brief investigation he could solve the mystery of the stolen blue carbuncle.

**10. Do you think Peterson was too naïve? Comment.**

Ans 10. In my opinion, Peterson was a very sincere person. The story mentions that he was a sincere guard. He rushed to save the stranger from the gang of the roughs. Also very naively he came informed about the blue carbuncle though he could have kept it. This proves that he was both sincere and naive.

**Poem - O Captain! My Captain!  
By- Walt Whitman**

**Summary**

Whitman's O Captain My Captain was published on November 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 exposes his feelings of mourning and pride.

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

**ii. Antonyms**

- a. beneath x above
- b. pale x radiant
- c. mourn x delight
- d. victory x defeat

**iii. Make Sentences:-**

- a. captain- The captain did his best to foster a sense of unity among the new members of his team.
- b. mournful- The wind blew the entire night, creaking and groaning about the old building in a mournful elegy.
- c. exulting- Rohan gazed for a long time at the doctor's empty chair, exulting his own immense power.
- 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.

**2. 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 to 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:-**



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 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

### Chapter- Phrasal Verbs

#### 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.

<u>Phrasal Verbs</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
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.

**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 inseparable phrasal verbs are: fall off, splash out, scrap by, dip into, break into etc.

**B: Separable phrasal verbs** - A Separable phrasal verb is a transitive phrasal verb which allows an object to be placed between the verb and its particle, or after the whole verb.

Example: Mother told me to **turn** the television **on**.

(verb) (participle)

(Do exercises A, D, E and G in your Language Notebook)

### Chapter-Article Writing

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, cybercrimes, 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-centred 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.**

### Ch-Reforms in Indian Society

**2. Read the chapter and find out the answers of Quick revision 1 and 2 (pg-85 and 89) and all the exercises given on pg-90 and 91 [Mark the answers in the book .Do not copy in the notebook]**

- The society that we live in today has developed on the value of equality.
- Women were not given access to education and their right to own a property were also limited.
- Caste was another basis of discrimination.
- The reformist movement started in the first half of the nineteenth century
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the Father of Modern India for his contributions towards the development of society
- The Arya Samaj established several homes for widows.
- Reform organisations of the Sikhs were known as Singh Sabhas.
- Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar experienced the prejudice of being a lower caste at an early age.
- The custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time is known as polygamy.

**2. Answer these questions:**

**1. Who was known as „Vidyasagar of South India“?**

Ans- Kandukuri Veerasalingam was known as „Vidyasagar of South India“.

**2. Who founded the Prarthana Samaj?**

Ans- Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ramakrishna Bhandarkar founded the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay in 1867 .

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

	<p><b>3. What was Child Marriage Restraint Act ? In which year it was passed?</b>          Ans-In 1929, the Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed which stated that no man below the age of 18 years and women below the age of 16 years could marry, the age limit was later raised to 21 years for men and 18 years for women.</p> <p><b>4. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission and why?</b>          Ans- Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to work on socioreligious reforms.</p> <p><b>5. What was Young Bengal Movement?</b>          Ans- This was a movement led by students to eradicate unjust social customs and promote education for women and freedom of thought and expression for all.</p> <p><b>6. Who were the biggest supporters of female education?</b>          Ans-The biggest supporters of female education were Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar .</p> <p><b>7. Who became the first graduate from Bethune College?</b>          Ans- Kadambani Basu became the first graduate from Bethune College.</p> <p><b>8. Who founded the Paramhans Mandali and why ?</b>          Ans-In Bombay, the Paramhans Mandali was founded in 1840 by Dadoba Pandurang to work for the abolition of caste system.</p> <p><b>9. Who opened schools for Muslim girls?</b>          Ans- Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain opened schools for Muslim girls at Aligarh, Patna and Calcutta.</p> <p><b>10. Name a book written by Jyotiba Phule.</b>          Ans- He wrote a book named Guamgiri to end discrimination against shudras.</p> <p><b>11. People of the society were divided into how many varnas?Name them.</b>          Ans-People of the society were divided into four different varnas- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. Note: 1.Write Fill in the blanks and Answer these questions in SST notebook.</p>
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<b>COMPUTER</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter7</b></p> <p><b>Descriptive type Q/Ans</b></p> <p><b>1. What do you mean by Dedicated server?</b>          Ans: The term server means a dedicated server. It is used only for the purpose of managing and sharing resources.it cannot be used directly by anyone except the network administrator.</p> <p><b>2. Differentiate between LAN and PAN?</b>          Ans: PAN is a personal area network of communicating devices in the close proximity of an individual and LAN is a local area network of communicating devices confined to room ,building , or campus.</p> <p><b>3. What does MAN stand for? Give Examples.</b>          Ans: MAN stands for METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK. Group of Schools, Banks, Government offices in a city are the examples of above network.</p> <p><b>4. What is the purpose of WAN?</b>          Ans: The purpose of Wan is to interconnect the LANs spread across Cities and Countries.</p> <p><b>5. What is the use of Modem.</b>          Ans: A modem converts the digital signal into analog for transmission over analog for transmission over analog signal carriers such as telephone lines. At the receiving end, a modem performs the reverse function and converts analog into digital.</p> <p><b>6. What is a Router?</b>          Ans: It is a network device that forwards packets from one network to another. It reads source and destination addresses of the packets and decides how to transmit them.</p> <p><b>7. Explain the need for networking.</b>          Ans: Networking is used for the following purpose such as          i)Resource</p>
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- ii) Better communication media
- iii) Reliability
- iv) Financial benefits.

**8. Name the two commonly used computer protocols.**

Ans: The two commonly used protocols are TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol) and HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol).

**Application based Q/Ans**

A) Ans: E-commerce is the common name given to this type of buying and selling. The advantages are :

- It is easier to start a business, as costs are relatively low.
- It is available round the clock and quickens the process of buying and selling.

B). Ans: E-learning is the common name given to this type of learning. The advantages are:

- Allows learning at your own pace.
- Provides access to learning material at any time and from any place.

C). Ans: PAN (Personal Area Network) is the name given to this type of network. It is used to transfer files between devices.

**Note : All the objectives of this chapter is to be done in N.B on their own**

**Subject – General knowledge**

**31. Important International Years**

**Choose the correct year:**

1. International Education Year - 1970
2. International Year of Chemistry - 1985
3. International Women’s Year - 1975
4. International Children’s Year - 1979
5. International Year of the Elderly - 1999
6. International Year of Oceans - 1998
7. International Year of Indigineous Languages - 2019
8. International Year of the Family Farming - 2014
9. International Space Year - 1992
10. International Year of Literacy - 1990
11. International Year of Peace - 1986
12. International Year of Rice - 2004
13. International Year of Communication - 1983
14. International Year of Tourism - 1967
15. International Year of Sports and Physical Education - 2005
16. International Year of Pulses - 2016
17. International Year of Fresh Water - 2003
18. International Year of Volunteers – 2001

**G.K**

**32. World Eminent Personalities**

**Recognise these eminent personalities and name them using the Clue Box.**

1. An Indian ornithologist known as “the Birdman of India”. Winner of several international honours. Salim Ali
2. First Asian to win Nobel Prize. A writer of National Anthems of India and Bangladesh. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Indian jurist and social reformer. He was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee. Dr B R Ambedkar

4. He became the President of the Indian National Congress in 1940. M Abdul Kalam Azad
5. A Parsi industrialist and philanthropist. He is also known as the father of Indian Industry. Jamshedji Tata
6. American business executive who serves as Chairman and chief software architect of Microsoft Corporation in the United States. Bill Gates
7. A blind man to scale Mount Everest along with eighteen other climbers. He has authored a book A Blind Man's Journey to Climb Further Than the Eye Can See. Erik Weihenmayer
8. The embryologist at the Rosein Institute in Scotland, is the laboratory father of dolly the sheep; history's first cloned adult mammal. Ian Wilmut
9. Second member of the United House of Representatives to fly in space. He was assisted in an experiment during the mission on the space shuttle Columbia. Bill Nelson
10. He is a world renowned astronomer from India. He won the Padma Vibhushan 2004. Jayant Narlikar
11. He is a Scotsman from Belfast who precluded the Dunlop version of pneumatic tyres. JB Dunlop
12. She is a litterateur. She won the Padma Vibhushan in 2004. Amrita Pritam
13. He is a great mathematician and the father of modern geometry. His theorems are Compiled in a book titled Elements. Euclid
14. He is an American library pioneer and the originator of the Dewey Decimal system. Melvil Dewey
15. An inspiration and nation building person. Author of Guiding Souls, Inspiring Thoughts, Mission India, Ignited Minds, Wings of Fire, The Life Tree and many more. Dr Abdul Kalam

### **33.National Flowers**

National flowers of some countries are given. Match them.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
1. Lotus -	India
2. Thistle -	Scotland
3. Tulip. -	Turkey
4. Lavender. -	Portugal
5. Corn flower. -	Germany
6. Jasmine. -	Pakistan
7. Dahlia. -	Mexico
8. Golden Wattle -	Australia
9. Hibiscus. -	Malaysia
10. Cherry Blossom-	Japan
11. Water lily -	Bangladesh
12. Shamrock (leaf) -	Ireland

Identify these national flowers and name them.

- a. Dahlia, Mexico
- b. Blue Cornflower, Estonia
- c. Hibiscus, Malaysia
- d. Acacia ( Golden Wattle), Australia
- e. Jasmine, Pakistan
- f. Lotus, India
- g. Thistle, Scotland
- h. Tulip, Holland

### **34. Explorers and Travellers**

Here is a description of some adventurous explorers and travellers who set out in search of new lands and people. Use the Clue Box and name them.

1. An Italian explorer who sailed across the Atlantic in 1492. He made many trips to South America during 1492-1504. Amerigo Vespucci
2. An Italian traveller who went across Asia through China, starting from 1271. Marco Polo

3. A Viking explorer was the first European to sail to Greenland in 982. Erik the Red
4. A Chinese Buddhist monk is known for his seventeen-years long trip to India. Hiuen Tsang
5. A Greek explorer and geographer, who visited India and later became a Syrian ambassador to an Indian court. Megasthenes
6. The first recorded exploration was by an Egyptian sailor around 2750 BC. Hannu
7. An Italian explorer who mapped some of the eastern coast of South America. He was also the first to realise that America was separate from Asia. Christopher Columbus
8. A Portuguese sailor who was the first to go around Africa's Cape of Good Hope in 1489. Bartholomew Diaz
9. A Portuguese explorer, discovered an ocean route from Portugal to India in 1497-1499. Vasco da Gama
10. A Portuguese explorer, led the first sailing expedition round the globe in 1519-22. Magellan
11. A British sailor, went around the world, mapping Australia, Antarctica and Arctic regions. Captain James Cook
12. British missionary, explored the interiors of Africa from 1853. He was the first European to see the famous Victoria Falls. Livingstone

### **35. Mythology**

Attempt this quiz and find out how interesting mythology is!

1. Sita was Rama's wife, who was Lakshmana's wife? Urmila
2. Name the son of Arjuna who was killed in the Chakravyuh in the Mahabharata war. Abhimanyu
3. Who was Mandodari? Ravana's wife
4. Which bird tried to stop Ravana from taking away Sita? Jatayu
5. Who is the god of Water in Hindu mythology? Varun
6. Who is the Greek goddess of love and beauty? Aphrodite
7. Who is the Greek god for music, light and healing? Apollo
8. Who is the Sun God in Greek mythology? Helius
9. A giant who revolted against Zeus and was punished to carry the world upon his shoulders. Atlas
10. Who is the Roman god who is a messenger? Mercury
11. A mythical bird which sets fire to its own nest. Phoenix
12. Who is the king of all Greek mythology? Zeus
13. Who is the Sun Goddess of Japan? Amaterasu
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of air or fire and is mischievous. Jinn
15. A capital city in western India, named after Amba Devi, another name for Goddess Durga. Mumbai

## आवश्यक निर्देश

- निम्नलिखित सारे कार्यों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में साफ एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें ।

### पाठ- 19 सुभाषितानि (केवल श्लोकार्थ)

“सुभाषितानि” पाठ से श्लोक एवं उनके अर्थ अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें एवं कंठस्थ करें ।

### पाठ- 15 बालकः ध्रुवः

<https://youtu.be/50mgsHjypwc>

- पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:-
- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखे एवं कंठस्थ करें

पूरा	प्राचीन काल में
ज्येष्ठा	बड़ी
कनिष्ठा	छोटी
अङ्गे	गोद में
वृथा	व्यर्थ
मा	मत
आसीनः	बैठा हुआ
दर्पेण	घमंड के कारण
आहतः	चोट खाया हुआ
तपसा	तपस्या से
चिरम्	सदा के लिए
निष्फला	व्यर्थ

SANSKRIT

## अभ्यास कार्य

- 1) संस्कृत में उत्तर दें
  - क) सुनीतिः का आसीत् ?
    - सुनीतिः उत्तानपादस्य ज्येष्ठा पत्नी आसीत् ।
  - ख) ध्रुवस्य पितुः नाम किम् ?
    - ध्रुवस्य पितुः नाम उत्तानपादः आसीत् ।
  - ग) ध्रुवः किम् ऐच्छत् ?
    - ध्रुवः पितुः अङ्गे आरोढुम् ऐच्छत् ।
  - घ) उत्तमः का आसीत् ?
    - उत्तमः सुरुचेः पुत्रः आसीत् ।
  - ङ) ध्रुवः तपः कर्तुं कुत्र अगच्छत् ?
    - ध्रुवः तपः कर्तुं मधुनामकं महावनम् अगच्छत् ।
- 2) उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें
  - क) उत्तानपादस्य वदे पत्न्यौ आस्ताम् ।
  - ख) ध्रुवः सुनीत्याः पुत्रः आसीत् ।
  - ग) पितुः अङ्गे उत्तमः आसीनः आसीत् ।
  - घ) ध्रुवोऽपि पितुः अङ्गे आरोढुम् ऐच्छत् ।



ड) **भगवतः** शरणं गच्छ ।

3) **निम्नांकित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।**

क) तस्य वदे पत्न्यौ आस्ताम् ।

➤ उनकी दो पत्नियाँ थीं ।

ख) वत्स ! वृथा एव ते मनोरथः ।

➤ पुत्र ! तुम्हारी अभिलाषा व्यर्थ है ।

ग) सः एव स्वप्नसादात् तव मनोरथं पूरयिष्यति ।

➤ वे ही अपनी कृपा से तुम्हारे अभिलाषा को पूरा करेंगे ।

घ) पुरा उत्तानपादो नामः एकः राजा आसीत् ।

➤ प्राचीन काल में उत्तानपाद नाम का एक राजा था ।

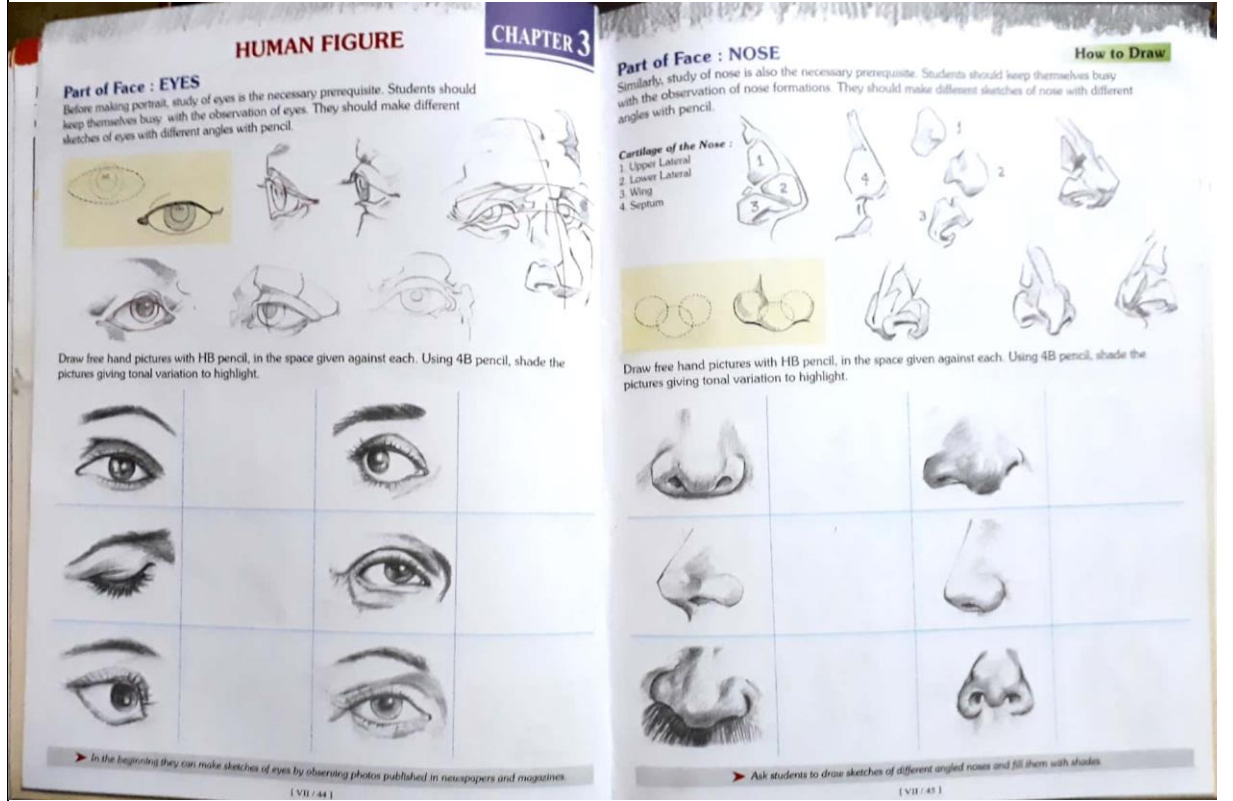
ड) कनिष्ठा सुरुचिः राज्ञः अधिकं प्रिया आसीत् ।

➤ छोटी सुरुचि राजा की अधिक प्यारी थी ।

Topic- Parts of Face

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy...

**DRAWING**





**Part of Face : CARTILAGE OF THE EARS**

In animal, the external ear is a smooth coruonocopia of cartilage, freely movable, ending in a point. In man it is practically immobile and so is the case with its muscles.

Now mere elastic bands serve only to draw it into wrinkles. These are extremely wide but there are certain definite forms :

- 1. Helix            2. Anti-Helix
- 3. Tragus        4. Anti-Tragus

The ear is vertically in line with the back of the jaw and lie horizontally between the lines of the brow and the base of the nose.



Draw free hand pictures with HB pencil, in the space given against each. Using 4B pencil, shade the pictures giving tonal variation to highlight.

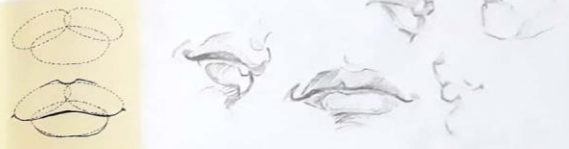


▶ Ask students to draw sketches of different angles of ear and fill them with shades.

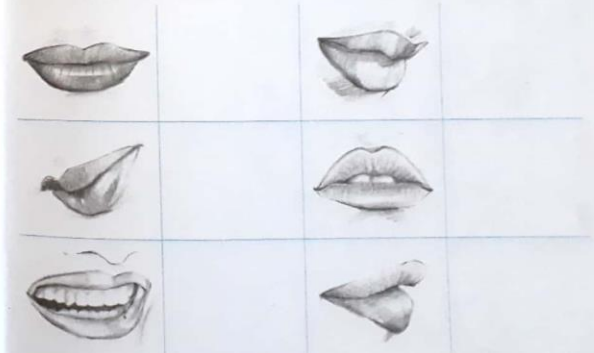
**How to Draw**

**Part of Face : MOUTH AND LIPS**

The shapes of the mouth and lips are controlled by the shape of the jaw. The more curved the jaw in front, the more curved the lips. For more flat it is, the straighter are the lips. A much bowed mouth neither finds place on a jaw bone that is flat in front, nor on a straight slit of line of upper teeth. The upper and lower red lips, accurately adapted to each other when closed, are yet quite different in form : the upper being flat and angular, the lower being roundest.



Draw free hand pictures with HB pencil, in the space given against each. Using 2B/4B pencil, shade the pictures giving tonal variation for highlights.



▶ Ask students to draw sketches of different angled lips and fill them with shades.

**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**