

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII
DATE : 15.01.22 to 08.02.22

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT												
MATHS	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Two angles of triangle are in the ratio of 4: 5 .If the sum of these angles is equal to the third Angle ,find the angles of the triangle.2. Find three consecutive even numbers whose sum is 234.3. Find the smallest number by which 1323 must be multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube.4. What is the smallest number by which 1600 must be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube.5. Renu types 540 words during half an hour .How many words would she type in 8 minutes ?6. If x and y vary inversely and x = 18 when y = 8 ,find x when y = 167. A bag contains 4 white ,6 red and 4 green balls. One ball is drawn at random .What is the probability that the ball drawn (i) green ? (ii) white ? (iii) non red ?8. A and B can do a piece work in 12 days , B and C in 15 days ,and C and A in 20 days .How much time will A alone take to finish the job ?9. A pipe can fill a cistern in 9 days .Due to leak in its bottom ,the cistern fills in 10 hours .If the cistern is full ,how much time it will be emptied by the leak ?10. The volume of cube is 729 cm^3 .Find its surface area.11. A solid cubical block of fine wood costs Rs 256 at Rs 500 per m^3 . Find its volume and the length of each side.12. In how many years will Rs 1800 amount to Rs 2178 at 10 % per annum when compounded annually ?13. Two sides of parallelogram are in the ratio of 5 : 3 .If its perimeter is 64 cm ,find the lengths of its sides.14. Construct a quadrilateral PQRS in which PQ = 6cm ,QR = 5.6 cm,RS = 2.7 cm ,$\angle Q = 45^\circ$ and $\angle R = 90^\circ$.15. Plot a line graph for the variables x and y ,where $y = 2x + 1$.Using the graph, find the value of (i) y,when x = 5 and (ii) x , when y = 13.16. The following table gives the number of different fruits kept in a hamper. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><thead><tr><th>Type of fruit</th><th>Mangoes</th><th>Apple</th><th>Orange</th><th>Coconut</th><th>Pomegranates</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Number</td><td>26</td><td>30</td><td>21</td><td>5</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>	Type of fruit	Mangoes	Apple	Orange	Coconut	Pomegranates	Number	26	30	21	5	8
Type of fruit	Mangoes	Apple	Orange	Coconut	Pomegranates								
Number	26	30	21	5	8								

	<p>Present the above data by pie chart.</p> <p>17. If $5^{2x+1} \div 25 = 125$, find the value of x.</p> <p>18. Size of bacteria = 0.0000004 m . Express in standard form.</p> <p>19. Factorise : $100 - (x - 5)^2$.</p> <p>20. Factorise : $36a^2 + 36a + 9$.</p> <p>21. Find the measure of each interior angle of a regular polygon having . (i) 10 sides (ii) 15 sides.</p> <p>22. Find the measure of each exterior angle of regular pentagon , hexagon and heptagon.</p> <p>23. Find the area of a trapezium whose parallel sides are 24 cm and 20 cm and distance between them is 15cm.</p> <p>24. The parallel sides of a trapezium are 25 cm and 11 cm ,while its nonparallel sides are 15 cm and 13 cm .Find the area of trapezium.</p> <p>25. The area of trapezium is 180 cm^2 and its height is 9 cm .If one of the parallel sides is longer than the other by 6cm ,find the two parallel sides.</p>
<p>SCIENCE</p>	<p><u>CH-9, Reproduction in Animals.</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words.(Pg 146)</p> <p>2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter.(pg 153)</p> <p>3. Learn the N.C.E.R.T questions and answers given in the science textbook.(pg 154-57)</p> <p>4. Exercise questions and answers should be written in science notebook.(pg 158-59)</p> <p>5. MCQs ,fill in the blanks and true and false do in the textbook only.(pg 159)</p>
<p>HINDI</p>	<p>आवश्यक निर्देश</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ निम्नलिखित सारे कार्य को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में उत्साह एवं सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें । ✓ 'विविधता में एकता' पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें । ✓ रचनात्मक कार्य:- भारत का मानचित्र बनाकर उसमें तीनों प्राकृतिक भागों को पृथक-पृथक रंगों से दर्शाए । ✓ <p>हिंदी साहित्य</p>

पाठ: 7 विविधता में एकता



विविधता में
एकता का बोध



देश प्रेम की भावना



भौगोलिक स्थिति
का परिचय



भारतीय संस्कृति के
बारे में जानकारी

कठिन शब्द

विंध्याचल	मरूभूमि
दक्खिनी प्लेटो	प्रांतीयता
क्रीड़ास्थल	परिणामस्वरूप
सांस्कृतिक	अफ्रीका
कुरुक्षेत्र	रामचंद्र

शब्दार्थ

पृष्ठ संख्या ६१ से शब्दार्थ अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दीजिए:-

1. इस पाठ में किस बात पर प्रकाश डाला गया है?
 - इस पाठ में भारत की विविधता और एकता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।
2. भारत का उत्तरी भाग कहां से कहां तक फैला हुआ है?
 - भारत का उत्तरी भाग हिमालय के दक्षिण से विंध्याचल के उत्तर तक फैला हुआ है।
3. रामचंद्र जी ने क्या प्रयास किया?
 - रामचंद्र जी ने उत्तरी और दक्षिणी भारत के बीच एकता स्थापित की।
4. दक्षिण भारत में किन किन भाषाओं का प्रयोग होता है?
 - तमिल, तेलुगू, कन्नड़, मलयालम।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:-

5. **प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से भारत के कितने भाग स्पष्ट हैं? उनके नाम तथा क्षेत्र बताइए ।**

➤ प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से भारत के तीन भाग हैं:- 1) उत्तरी भाग- हिमालय के दक्षिण से लेकर विंध्याचल के उत्तर तक। 2) विंध्य से लेकर कृष्णा नदी के उत्तर तक का दक्षिणी प्लेटो भाग। 3) कृष्णा नदी से कुमारी अंतरीप तक का भाग प्रायः द्विपि जैसा ।

6. **भारत की इतिहास की क्या शिक्षा है?**

➤ भारत के इतिहास की शिक्षा है कि इस देश को एक रखने के प्रयासों को ज्यादा सफलता नहीं मिली। यह सफलता टिकाऊ न हो सकी ।

7. **प्राचीन काल में उत्तर भारत को दक्षिण भारत के साथ मिलाने के प्रयास कब-कब कितने की है? उनके प्रयास कहाँ तक सफल रहे?**

➤ पुराने समय में विंध्य को लाँघकर उत्तरी भारत को दक्षिण में मिलाने की कोशिश तो बहुत ही की गई पर पूरी तरह सफलता नहीं मिल पाई। रामचंद्र जी ने उत्तरी और दक्षिणी भारत के बीच जो एकता स्थापित की थी, वह महाभारत काल तक कायम रही ।

8. **‘ बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों और बड़े-बड़े पहाड़ों के जहाँ अनेक गुण हैं, वही एक अवगुण भी है— वह क्या अवगुण है? स्पष्ट करो ।**

➤ यह अवगुण है— देश के अलग-अलग क्षेत्र बना देना। इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के मन में प्रांतीयता की भावना बढ़ जाती है । जल विवाद भी उत्पन्न हो जाता है ।

9. **भारत में जलवायु की विविधता किन किन रूपों में दिखाई देती है?**

➤ भारत के उत्तरी छोर पर कश्मीर की जलवायु मध्य एशिया की जलवायु के समान ठंडी है । इसके विपरीत भारत के दक्षिणी छोर पर कुमारी अंतरीप है जहाँ भीषण गर्मी पड़ती है । चेरापूँजी में ५०० इंच से अधिक वर्षा होती है तो थार की मरूभूमि सूखी रह जाती है ।

10. **वेशभूषा और खानपान की व्यवस्था पर अपने विचार प्रकट कीजिए ।**

➤ इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में भी काफी विविधता है । ठंडी क्षेत्र में पूरे वर्ष गर्म कपड़े पहनने पड़ते हैं, जबकि समुद्रतटीय क्षेत्रों में पूरे वर्ष एक समान कपड़ों से काम चल जाता है। खानपान में दक्षिण भारत में चावल-मछली का खाना है तो उत्तर भारत में दाल-चावल-रोटी खाई जाती है ।

11. **भाषा का प्रश्न भारत की एकता में किस प्रकार बाधक रहा है?**

➤ भारत में अनेक भाषाओं का प्रचलन है । उत्तर भारत में हिंदी की प्रमुखता है तो दक्षिण में तमिल,तेलुगू,कन्नड़,मलयालम का प्रयोग होता है । दक्षिण भारत में हिंदी विरोधी स्वर उठते रहते हैं । भाषा भेद की समस्या भारत की एकता में बाधक है ।

12. **भारत की विविधता में कहाँ-कहाँ एकता के दर्शन होते हैं? तर्कपूर्ण उत्तर दीजिए ।**

➤ भारत में भाषाओं की विविधता में भी एकता के दर्शन होते हैं। इन भाषाओं के भीतर बहने वाली भावधारा एक समान है। संस्कृत भाषाओं को आपस में जोड़ती है। पूरे देश में एक ही संस्कृति के मंदिर मिलते हैं ।

वाक्य बनाओ:- (विद्यार्थी स्वयं करेंगे)

- ❖ प्रांतीयता
- ❖ विविधता
- ❖ अवगुण
- ❖ प्रयत्नशील

हिंदी भाषा

विज्ञापन लेखन

नोकिया लुमिया मोबाइल के लिए एक विज्ञापन तैयार करें । (विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें)

संवाद लेखन

पिता और पुत्र के बीच वात-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के विषय में संवाद लिखें। (विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें)

पाठ 21- शब्द भंडार

पर्यायवाची शब्द (1-20)

आकाश	गगन,आसमान,व्योम,नभ
समुद्र	सागर,रत्नाकर,जलधि,उदधि
वृक्ष	वितप,तरु,द्रुम,पादप,पेड़
पत्ता	पत्र,किसलय,पर्ण
भौरा	भ्रमर,अलि,मधुकर,भँवरा
अग्नि	आग,अनल,ज्वाला,पावक
नदी	सरिता,तटिनी,तरंगिनी, निझारिणी
दिन	दिवस,वार,वासर
सुबह	प्रातः,भोर,प्रभात,सवेरा
कमल	जलद,नीरज,अरविंद,पंकज
अंधकार	अंधेरा,तिमिर,तम
मनुष्य	मानव,नर,मानुष
उन्नति	उत्थान,प्रगति,तरक्की,उत्कर्ष
घमंड	अहंकार,गर्व,दर्प,अभिमान
झंडा	पताका,केतु,ध्वज,परचम
अश्व	घोड़ा,ह्य,तुरंग,घोटक
शरीर	तन,काया,कलेवर,देह
शत्रु	दुश्मन,अरि,बैरी,रिपु
पत्नी	भार्या,वधू,सहदर्मिणी,अर्धांगिनी
पुत्री	सुता,बेटी,तनया,आत्मजा

अनेकार्थी शब्द (11-20)

पद	ओहदा,चरण,कविता की पंक्ति,शब्द
तीर	बाण किनारा गंगा- तट
नव	नया,नौ,नवीन
भेद	रहस्य,अंतर,फूट,भिन्नता
विधि	तरीका,रीति,ब्रह्मा,कानून,भाग्य
कार्य	कार्य,पेशा,कामदेव
कनक	गेहूं,सोना,धतूरा,पलाश,चंपा
मत	विचार,वोट,नहीं,संप्रदाय
माँग	चाह,माँगने की क्रिया
वर्ण	अक्षर,जाति,रंग

Topic - ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

VOICE: There are two special forms for verbs called voice.

- **Active voice**
- **Passive voice**

Active voice: - the subject is the doer of the action.

Ex.... The principal gave the trophy to Amit.

In the above sentence the principal is the subject of the sentence and also the doer of the action.

Passive voice: - the subject is the receiver of the action.

Ex..... Amit was given the trophy by the principal.

In the above sentence: Amit is not doing any action, he is receiving the trophy.

- Go through the table given in page no.86 of your textbook carefully.
- Mark the change in various tense form in Active and Passive voice.
- Note that, verbs in the perfect continuous and future continuous tense cannot be changed into passive form.

Do exercise A & C in your Notebook.

PRESENT TENSE

ACTIVE: ROOT FORM OF THE VERB

PASSIVE: IS/AM/ARE + V3 FORM OF THE VERB

- Do exercise D& E in your Notebook and textbook.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE:

ACTIVE: PAST FORM OF THE VERB

PASSIVE: WAS/ WERE + V3 FORM OF THE VERB

- Do exercise F&G in your Notebook and textbook.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE:

ACTIVE: Will + ROOT FORM of the VERB

PASSIVE: WILL +BE+ V3 FORM OF THE VERB

- Do exercise H& I in your Notebook and textbook.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

ACTIVE: IS/AM/ARE + ING FORM OF THE VERB

PASSIVE: IS/ ARE/ AM BEING + V3 FORM OF THE VERB

- DO Exercise J& K in your Notebook and textbook.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

ACTIVE: WAS/ WERE + V3 FORM OF VERB

PASSIVE: WAS/ WERE + BEING + V3 FORM OF THE VERB

- DO Exercise L& M in your Notebook and textbook.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

ACTIVE: HAS/HAVE + V3 FORM OF VERB

PASSIVE: HAS/ HAVE +BEEN +V3 FORM OF THE VERB

- Do exercise N& O in your Notebook and textbook.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

ACTIVE: HAD+ V3 FORM of THE VERB

PASSIVE: HAD+ BEEN +V3 FORM of THE VERB

- Do exercise P & Q in your Notebook and textbook.

ENGLISH

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

ACTIVE: WILL HAVE + V3 FORM OF THE VERB

PASSIVE: WILL HAVE +BEEN + V3 FORM OF THE VERB

- Do exercise R, S, T in your Notebook and textbook.

CONVERSION OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES TO PASSIVE:

DO, DOES, DID changes to IS, ARE, WERE in PASSIVE.

- HAVE, HAS in ACTIVE Interrogatives change to HAVE BEEN +V3 FORM OF THE VERB
- MODALS like can, must, should no change.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE INTO PASSIVE VOICE:

ACTIVE: COMMAND SENTENCE

PASSIVE: LET +BE+V3 FORM

MODALS

ACTIVE: MAY / MIGHT + ROOT FORM

PASSIVE: MAY/ MIGHT + BE+ V3 FORM

- Do exercise U, V, W, X, Y and Z in your Notebook and textbook.

NOTE: USE PENCIL TO WRITE THE ANSWERS IN YOUR TEXTBOOK.

PRACTICE EXERCISES

Change the following sentences to Passive Voice.

1. She sings a song.
2. Help Suhani.
3. Are you writing a letter?
4. I will finish the task before the evening.
5. The boy killed the ant.
6. They took all the necessary precautions.
7. They have informed him of his mother's death,
8. The students did some research on the topic.
9. The car hit the dog.
10. The dolphins have learned many tricks.

Answers:

1. A song is sung by her.
2. Let Suhani be helped.
3. Is a letter being written by you?
4. The task will be finished before the evening.
5. The ant was killed by the boy.
6. All the necessary precautions were taken by them.
7. He has been informed of his mother's death,
8. Some research on the topic has been done by the students.
9. The dog was hit by the car.
10. Many tricks have been learnt by the dolphins.

Change the following sentences to Active Voice.

1. The guitar was played by Lisa.
2. The book is being read by Mary.
3. The rat is eaten by the cat.
4. A washing machine has been bought by him.
5. The lucky draw will be won by him.
6. A stone was being thrown by the man.
7. The door had been locked by someone.
8. A seat was offered to them by her.

9. Some trees have been planted by the gardener.
10. Some advice will be given to you by the doctor.

Answers:

1. Lisa played the guitar.
2. Mary is reading the book.
3. The cat eats the rat.
4. He has bought a washing machine.
5. He will win the lucky draw.
6. The man was throwing a stone.
7. Someone had locked the door.
8. She offered them a seat.
9. The gardener has planted some trees.
10. Doctor will give you some advice.

Topic - POSTCARD WRITING

Writing a postcard is quick and easy — grab a nice postcard, a pen and some stamps, and let's get started! Here's how postcards are commonly written:



How do you write a postcard?

- Begin by writing your message to the recipient, which should take just the left side of the postcard. Write something cheerful about your day, your hobbies, the place where you are... or check out these writing tips for some inspiration.
- The stamps should be stuck on the top right corner of your postcard. If you're not sure how much postage to use, please check the correct amount with your post office.
- The recipient's address should be neatly written on the bottom right corner of the postcard. Write it as legibly as possible and in the correct format, so that it can be quickly processed and delivered.

- If this is a Post crossing postcard, don't forget to write the Postcard ID on it too.

You don't need to write your address on the postcard, nor use an envelope to send it. Just drop it on a post-box or at your local post office, and that's it!

SAMPLE

Write a postcard to your father for his permission to go on education tour.

Answer:

Netaji Hostel
Kendriya Vidyalaya
Kolkata
3.9.2016

My dear Father

Our class teacher has arranged an education tour. The students of the class can avail this opportunity to go to Delhi and other places. I want to join this tour. Please send me your permission and the money for this purpose.

<p>I will need Rs. 2000/- (Rupees two thousand only). Kindly send the money also.</p> <p>Yours lovingly</p> <p><i>Mrinal</i></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto 10px auto;"></div> <p>To</p> <p><u>Mr M.K. Sane</u></p> <p><u>23, Nandigram</u></p> <p>West Bengal</p>
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Topic - Email Writing

E-mail stands for electronic mail. An e-mail is a message distributed by electronic means from one computer user to one or more recipients via a network. With the advent of the digital age, e-mail plays an important part in everybody's life. It is the most popular and fastest way of sending messages anywhere in the world and can be used in formal as well as informal contexts.

Main Parts of an E-mail

Recipient's Address

The first thing you need to enter when composing an e-mail is the recipient's address. An example of e-mail address is: sakshiwrites@gmail.com. When sending a message to multiple recipients, be sure to separate all addresses with a comma.

Cc and Bcc

Another option when sending a message to multiple recipients is to use the Cc, or carbon copy, and Bcc or blind carbon copy fields. When using the Cc feature, all recipients can see the e-mail addresses of everyone the message was sent to. If you want your communication to be more private, choose the Bcc and the identities of the other recipients will not be shown.

Date and Time Stamp

The date and time in an e-mail when sent is usually included automatically somewhere in the message.

Subject Line

The subject line is the first part of your e-mail that recipient will see. When entering the subject line, be sure to include important information such as what the e-mail is about.

Body

The body is where you actually write the message that you want to send.

Attachments

Attachments are similar to enclosures in traditional mail. If you have files that you want to share with your recipient(s), you can include them as attachments to the e-mail.

Signature

Some e-mail systems allow you to enter a signature that will appear automatically at the bottom of every message you send. This feature is optional and can be turned off and on as needed.

Steps for Writing an E-mail

1. Type the e-mail id of the recipient(s) in the To, Cc and Bcc fields.
2. Compose the subject of the e-mail in the subject line.
3. Attach any files that you want to send with the e-mail using the Attach or Insert Option.
4. Write the proper salutation like Dear Father, Hi, Bhawna etc.
5. Write the body of the e-mail.
6. Click the send button to send the e-mail to the recipient(s).

E-mail Etiquettes

It refers to the do's and don'ts of the things to be kept in mind while writing e-mails.

1. Do not leave the Subject line Blank. The subject of the e-mail states what your e-mail is about. So, it should be brief and accurate and must not be left blank.

A few examples of a good subject line are

Assignment for Class VIII-English

Time Table for Class VIII-B

Subscription Enquiry

2. Include Proper Salutation as per the E-mail type one must include proper salutation before starting to write an e-mail. The salutation used should depend on the type of e-mail (formal or informal).

Examples:

Hi Radhika
Dearest Uncle
Hello Friends } For Informal e-mails

Respected Ma'am
Sir
Dear Ma'am } For Formal e-mails

3. Avoid using Capital Letters One should avoid using capital letters in e-mail. Words written in capital letters are interpreted as if the sender is angry or shouting at the recipient(s).

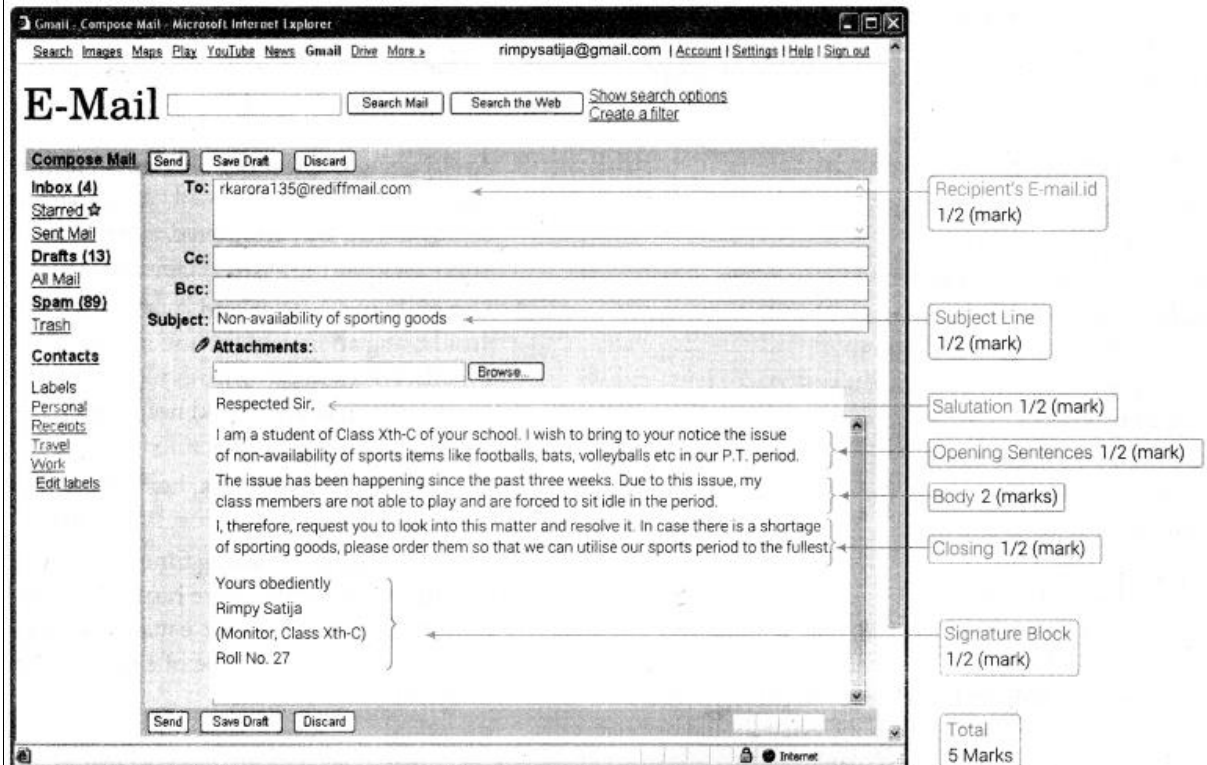
4. Use of Abbreviations and Acronyms One should avoid using abbreviations and acronyms in informal e-mails. For example, e-mails to your teacher, coach, principal etc. should not include any slangs, abbreviations or acronyms.

Example: NDLS, Hey there!, cya, btw, BLR etc. should be avoided while writing formal e-mails.

5. Add Appropriate Closing one should use proper closing of the e-mail before hitting the send button. The closing of the e-mail should be appropriate as per the type of e-mail (formal or informal).

Format of an E-mail

You are the monitor of your class. Write an e-mail to your sports teacher to report about the issue of non-availability of sporting goods in your P.T. period.



The screenshot shows a Gmail 'Compose Mail' window in Microsoft Internet Explorer. The window title is 'Gmail - Compose Mail - Microsoft Internet Explorer'. The address bar shows 'rimpysatija@gmail.com'. The page has a search bar and navigation links. The 'Compose Mail' section includes buttons for 'Send', 'Save Draft', and 'Discard'. The email fields are filled with: 'To: rkarora135@rediffmail.com', 'Subject: Non-availability of sporting goods', and 'Attachments:'. The body text reads: 'Respected Sir, I am a student of Class Xth-C of your school. I wish to bring to your notice the issue of non-availability of sports items like footballs, bats, volleyballs etc in our P.T. period. The issue has been happening since the past three weeks. Due to this issue, my class members are not able to play and are forced to sit idle in the period. I, therefore, request you to look into this matter and resolve it. In case there is a shortage of sporting goods, please order them so that we can utilise our sports period to the fullest'. The signature block is: 'Yours obediently Rimpysatija (Monitor, Class Xth-C) Roll No. 27'. Annotations on the right side of the screenshot point to various parts of the email: 'Recipient's E-mail.id 1/2 (mark)' points to the 'To' field; 'Subject Line 1/2 (mark)' points to the 'Subject' field; 'Salutation 1/2 (mark)' points to 'Respected Sir,'; 'Opening Sentences 1/2 (mark)' points to the first sentence; 'Body 2 (marks)' points to the main body text; 'Closing 1/2 (mark)' points to the final sentence; 'Signature Block 1/2 (mark)' points to the signature; and 'Total 5 Marks' is a box at the bottom right.

Sample E-mail

Your friend from your previous school is planning to visit Delhi in the winter vacation. He would stay with you. Write an e-mail to ask him to share his plan. Also, inform him about the things he should carry for the visit.

Answer:

To: manishaggarwal@gmail.com

Subject: Details of the journey

Dearest Manish

How are you? I am fine and hope that you are sailing in the same boat. I am delighted to hear that you plan to visit Delhi in the coming "inter vacation. It would be great to meet you after a long time and spend some time together.

Please share the details of your journey so that I can come to receive you at the station along with my father.

I would also request you to keep some woollen clothes as it is quite cold in Delhi in December end unlike Chennai.

I have also bought a pollution mask for you so that you do not have any problem when we go outdoors.

I would sign off now. Please convey my regards to Uncle and Aunt and love to Saksham.

Your bestie

Mohit

TOPIC - SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Synonyms are words that have the same, or almost the same, meaning as another word.
Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning of another word.

NOTE: Learn the list of synonyms and antonyms given in the textbook and also do the exercises in the textbook.

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
abandon	desert, forsake	keep
broad	wide, expansive	narrow
calm	quiet, tranquil, still	excited, turbulent
desolate	barren, forsaken	dense
eccentric	peculiar, unusual	normal
forbid	prohibit, ban, bar	permit
gloomy	dark, dismal, depressing	cheery, bright
humble	modest, unpretentious	vain, showy
impartial	neutral, unbiased, fair	prejudiced, partial
jubilant	overjoyed, delighted, elated	dejected, depressed
keep	save, protect, guard	discard, lose
kind	considerate, tender, thoughtful	mean, cruel, inconsiderate
lenient	kind, unrestrained, easy	harsh, strict
mobile	moveable, changeable	immobile, stationary

SOCIAL STUDIES

- I. Give one word answer.
 1. Who opened schools for Muslim girls?
 2. Who is the guardian of the Constitution?
 3. Who announced the partition of Bengal?
 4. Who was known as ' Vidyasagar of South India'?
 5. Which court supervises and controls the functioning of subordinate courts?
 6. What is Sulabh?
 7. Which industry began as cottage industry but now is a leading industry?
 8. Who was the President of the Lahore Session?
 9. When did the Government of India Act pass?
 10. Who looks into instances involving violation of law?
 11. Which industry develops according to the needs of a particular area?
 12. Who is known as Iron Man of India?

- II. Short answer questions .
 1. What was Child Marriage Restraint Act ? In which year it was passed?
 2. Write a short note on sustainable development .
 3. What is cottage industry?
 4. What are difficulties faced by the slum people ?
 5. What is Appellate Jurisdiction ?
 6. 4. Why is steel important as a raw material?
 7. Who were the Moderates?

8. What are the five principles of Panchsheel?
- III. Long answer questions .
1. Differentiate between renewable resources and non-renewable resources.
 2. What are the factors that affect the location of an industry?
 3. Write a short note on Water as a part of Fundamental Right to Life?
 4. Explain the Two types of Cases.
 5. How did the National Congress formed?
 6. Write a short note on the civil war that raged in Sri Lanka.

ANSWER KEY:

I. Give one word answer.

1. Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
2. Supreme Court
3. Lord Curzon
4. Kandukuri Veeresalingam
5. High Court
6. A Non Government Organisation
7. Textile Industry
8. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
9. 1937
10. Judicial System
11. Small Scale Industries
12. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

II. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. 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.
2. Ans : Sustainable development means balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future generation. It is a progress where we are sensitive to the needs of our future generations.
3. Ans- A cottage industry refers to a system of production where goods and services are produced at home in small amounts as opposed to large-scale production in a factory
4. 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
5. 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.
6. Ans- Steel is important because it is used as a raw material for many other industries. For example, steel is used in tool making ship building and automobile industries.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Ans Resources which are present in the nature in limited quantity are called non-renewable resources. If they are exhausted it would take hundreds of years to be renewed again. Eg. Coal, petroleum. Resources which can be replenished or renewed over a period of time. They can be obtained mechanically, physically or chemically

	<p>depending upon their sources. However, if they are utilised without planning and are used carelessly, it could lead to their scarcity. Eg. Trees.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ans-The factors that affect the location of an industry: 1.Availability of raw materials. 2. Subsidy on water and electricity. 3.Easy access to market. 4.Well-connectedroads, railways or sea ports for accessing transport facilities. 5.Presence of skilled and unskilled labour and suitable administrative staff. 3. Ans: The Constitution of India recognises the Right to Water as being a part of Right to Life under Article 21 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4. 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 .
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tags names and their uses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <Html> To start a document 2. <Title> To insert the name of the web page 3. <p> Paragraph tag 4. Bold 5. <i> Italic 6. <u> Underline 7.
 Break element 8. <hr> Horizontal line 9. For formatting font 10. ordered list 11. unordered list 12. list item 13. <Table> Insert table 14. <TR> Table Row tag 15. <TD> Table Data tag 16. <TH> Table header 17. Insert image 18. <a> anchor tag 19. <marquee> Moving text message 20. <heading> To format heading style

Ful-forms

1. INTERNET- International network
2. ARPANET - Advanced research project agency network
3. ISOC – Internet society
4. ISP – Internet service provider
5. URL – Uniform resource locator
6. WWW- World wide web
7. E-mail- Electronic mail
8. HTTP- Hypertext transfer protocol
9. HTML- Hypertext mark-up language
10. IIS- Indian institute of Science
11. MIPS- Million instruction per second
12. CASE- Computer aided software engineering
13. TCP/IP- Transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol
14. ASCII- American standard code for information interchange
15. COBOL- Common business oriented language
16. AC- Alternate current
17. DC- Direct current
18. FTP – File Transfer Protocol
19. FAT – File Allocation Table
20. ISO – International Standard Organisation

Answer in one word

1. What are the 2 types of Web designing software's? Give one example of each.
Ans. WYSIWYG: Google web Text editor: Notepad
2. What is the default file extension of any HTML file?
Ans. Html
3. How many types of tags are there in HTML?
Ans. 2 tags. Opening and closing.
4. Which element is used to change the size, style, color of the text on the web pages?
Ans. font tag.
5. What are the default values of cell padding and cell spacing?
Ans. cell padding: 1 cell spacing: 2
6. What type of element is tag?
Ans. container element.
7. What are the default types of ordered and unordered list?
Ans. Unordered list uses bullets and ordered list uses alphabets and numbers.
8. Which tag displays moving text message on the background of a web page?
Ans. marquee
9. Which attribute sets the margin within a cell?
Ans. cell padding.
10. Name 2 attributes of <body> tag.
Ans. ,
11. In how many ways can colors be specified in HTML?
Ans. three ways
12. Which symbol is used to show the flow of logic in a Flowchart?
Ans. Arrow line.

13. Which symbol is used to indicate Input/output in a Flowchart?
 Ans. parallelogram

14. Which symbol is used to indicate processes/actions in a Flowchart?
 Ans. Rectangle

15. Which symbol is used to in a situation which demands to choose either Yes/No in a Flowchart?
 Ans. Diamond

16. Name 2 types of network depending on geographical area covered.
 Ans. PAN,LAN

17. Which protocol defines common set of rules and signals that computers on network us?
 Ans. TCP/IP

18. Give one example of Wireless LAN.
 Ans. Wi-Fi

19. Name one device that connects wireless communication devices to form a wireless network.
 Ans. Bluetooth

20. Name the types of Network depending on architecture.
 Ans. peer to peer and client server.

21. Name the two levels of Network security.
 Ans. firewall and email gateways.

22. What is the computer that provides services to the client called?
 Ans. Server.

23. What do we call the computers which are connected to the server?
 Ans: workstation

Ch-49 (pg. – 57) Famous Authors

1. Salman Rushdie
2. William Makepeace Thackeray
3. Anita Desai
4. Amrita Pritam
5. William Shakespeare
6. Kushwant Singh
7. Vikram Seth
8. Arundhati Roy
9. Ruskin Bond
10. Jhumpa Lahiri
11. Amitav ghosh

G.K

Ch-50 (pg. – 58) Phobias

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nephophobia | 11. Antlophobia |
| 2. Necrophobia | 12. Trichophobia |
| 3. Enochlophobia | 13. Thermophobia |
| 4. Scotophobia | 14. Cryophobia |
| 5. Thanatophobia | 15. Ochlophobia |
| 6. Nosophobia | 16.Potamophobia |
| 7. Cynophobia | 17.Thalassophobia |
| 8. Koniophobia | 18.Tachophobia |
| 9. Pteronophobia | 19.Brontophobia |
| 10. Ichthyophobia | 20.Logophobia |

Ch-51 (pg. – 59) Sports Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tennis | 11. Cricket |
| 2. Golf | 12. Wrestling |
| 3. Shooting | 13. Volleyball |
| 4. Swimming | 14. Baseball |
| 5. Chess | 15. Boxing |
| 6. Billiards | 16. Billiards |
| 7. Polo | 17. Cricket |
| 8. Tennis & Badminton | 18. Rugby |
| 9. Basketball | 19. Cycling |
| 10. Bridge | 20. Weightlifting |

Ch-52 (pg. – 60) Women Tennis Players

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. USA | 11. Switzerland |
| 2. India | 12. Australia |
| 3. USA | 13. Spain |
| 4. France | 14. France |
| 5. Germany | 15. Argentina |
| 6. USA | 16. Russia |
| 7. France, USA, Canada | 17. England |
| 8. Australia | 18. USA |
| 9. Belgium | |
| 10. Russia | |

Ch-53 (pg. – 61) Famous Stadia

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. New Delhi | 11. England |
| 2. Chennai | 12. Spain |
| 3. New Delhi | 13. England |
| 4. New Delhi | 14. England |
| 5. New Delhi | 15. Australia |
| 6. Germany | 16. New York |
| 7. Georgia | |
| 8. England | |
| 9. Scotland | |
| 10. USA | |

Ch-54 (pg. – 62) Team Games

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. 11 | 7. 7 |
| 2. 11 | 8. 4 |
| 3. 15 | 9. 7 |
| 4. 9 | 10. 6 |
| 5. 5 | 11. 12 |
| 6. 11 | |

Ch-56 (pg. - 64) Spirit of Wisdom

1. Friend indeed
2. The broth
3. Man's poison

4. The kettle black
5. A man healthy, wealthy and wise
6. Sun shines
7. Shy
8. Without fire
9. No moss
10. Home
11. Leap
12. Invention
13. Medicine

Ch-57 (pg. - 65) Musical World

A.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Banjo | 9. French horn |
| 2. Violin | 10. Accordion |
| 3. Trumpet | 11. Bass Drum |
| 4. Guitar | 12. Keyboard |
| 5. Triangle | 13. Tambourine |
| 6. Harp | 14. Xylophone |
| 7. Saxophone | 15. Cymbals |
| 8. Clarinet | |

B. 1. Venna, Violin. 2. Flute, Trumpet. 3. Drums, Mirudangam (answers can vary)

Ch-58 (pg. – 66) Sociology

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Sociology | 12. Social group |
| 2. Social Anthropology | 13. Irrational & Suggestive Behaviour |
| 3. Culture | 14. State |
| 4. Family | 15. Distance |
| 5. Consensus | 16. Cultural Diffusion |
| 6. Interview | 17. Status Set |
| 7. Miscegenation | 18. Slavery, Estates, Castes |
| 8. Conflict | 19. Dwelling Place |
| 9. Acculturation | 20. Universal Phenomenon |
| 10. Feud | |
| 11. Adaptation | |

Ch-59 (pg. – 67) World of Literature

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. A |
| 2. B | 8. A |
| 3. C | 9. B |
| 4. B | 10. B |
| 5. B | 11. B |
| 6. B | 12. B |

Ch-60 (pg. – 68). International Sports Events, 2018

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. 4 | 16. Manu Bhaker |
| 2. Borobi, the male Koala | 17. Sania Nehwal |
| 3. Longest | 18. Beach, Volleyball , Women's rugby Sevens |
| 4. 21 st | |

5. Share the dream
6. 104
7. Carrara stadium
8. 71
9. Fifth
10. Five
11. Judo, basketball
12. 26,20,20
13. Shooting (15)
14. Australia
15. Saikom Mirabai

अपठित गद्यांश

विवेकानन्दस्य जन्म कोलकाता (कलकत्ता) महानगरे अभवत्। बाल्यकाले अस्य नाम नरेन्द्र इति आसीत्। नरेन्द्रस्य पितुः नाम विश्वनाथदत्तः मातुः नाम च भुवनेश्वरी आसीत्। सः रामकृष्ण परमहंसस्य शिष्यः आसीत्। विवेक प्राप्य एषः। एव नरेन्द्रः विवेकानन्दस्य नाम्ना प्रसिद्धः अभवत्। सः समाज सुधारकः, भारतीयसंस्कृतेः रक्षकः जनप्रेरकः च आसीत्।

उपर्युक्त गद्यांश पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक पद में लिखें।

- 1) उपर्युक्त गद्यांशस्य उचितं शीर्षकं लिखते?
 - विवेकानन्दः ।
- 2) विवेकानन्दस्य जन्म कस्मिन् महानगरे अभवत्?
 - कोलकातायाम् ।
- 3) बाल्यकाले विवेकानन्दस्य किं नाम आसीत्?
 - नरेन्द्रः ।
- 4) रामकृष्ण परमहंसस्य शिष्यः कः आसीत्?
 - विवेकानन्दः ।
- 5) नरेन्द्रस्य पितुः नाम किम् आसीत्?
 - विश्वनाथ दत्तः ।

SANSKRIT

शब्दरूप एवं धातुरूप

शब्दरूप- 'युष्मद्'

युष्मद् शब्द रूप संस्कृत में			
विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	त्वम्	युवाम्	यूयम्
द्वितीया	त्वाम्	युवाम्	युष्मान्
तृतीया	त्वाय	युवाभ्याम्	युष्माभिः
चतुर्थी	तुभ्यं	युवाभ्याम्	युष्मभ्यम्
पंचमी	त्वत्	युवाभ्याम्	युष्मत्
षष्ठी	तव	युवयोः	युष्माकम्
सप्तमी	त्वयि	युवयोः	युष्मासु

धातुरूप- पठ् (लोटलकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	पठिष्यति	पठिष्यतः	पठिष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पठिष्यसि	पठिष्यथः	पठिष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पठिष्यामि	पठिष्यावः	पठिष्यामः

धातुरूप- पठ् (लोटलकार)

धातुरूप लिख् (लृटलकार)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	लिखतु	लिखताम्	लिखन्तु
मध्यम पुरुष	लिख	लिखतम्	लिखत
उत्तम पुरुष	लिखानि	लिखाव	लिखाम

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	लेखिष्यति	लेखिष्यतः	लेखिष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	लेखिष्यसि	लेखिष्यथः	लेखिष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	लेखिष्यामि	लेखिष्यावः	लेखिष्यामः

धातुरूप- लिख् (लोटलकार)

अनुच्छेद लेखन

दुर्गापूजा

दुर्गापूजा हिन्दूनां महोत्सवऽस्ति। शरत्काले आश्विनमासे इयं पूजा सम्पूर्णे भारते श्रद्धया आनन्देन च सम्पादिता भवति। दुर्गापूजायाः विषये अनेकाः कथाः प्रचलिताः सन्ति। रावणेन सह युद्धात् पूर्वं श्रीरामः दशदिनानि यावत् दुर्गायाः पूजां कृतवान्। तस्याः प्रसादेन सः रावणं हतवान् लङ्कायां विजयं प्राप्तवान् च। तस्य विजयस्य स्मरणाय प्रतिवर्षम् इयं दुर्गापूजा अनुष्ठिता भवति। हिन्दूनां मतेन दुर्गा आदिशक्तिः जगज्जत्री चाऽस्ति। तस्याः प्रसादेन अर्धमः नश्यति धर्मः जयति च।

वर्षा-ऋतुः

भारतम् ऋतूनां देशास्ते। अत्र षड् ऋतवो भवन्ति— ग्रीष्मः, वर्षाः, शरद्, हेमन्तः, शिशिरः वहन्तश्च। वर्षा-ऋतुः ग्रीष्मात् अनन्तरम् आगच्छति। एतस्य कालः जुलाईमासतः सितम्बरमासपर्यन्तं भवति। श्रावण-भाद्रौ च अस्य भारतीयौ मासौ स्तः। ग्रीष्मस्य तापेन सन्तप्ता पृथिवी वर्षाणाम् आगमनेन शीतला शान्ता च भवति। आकाशः कृष्णैः मेघैः आच्छन्नः भवति। मेघेषु विद्ध्युत प्रकाशते। मेघाः गर्जन्ति। वृष्टिजलेन नद्यः, तडागाः कूपाश्च पूरिताः भवन्ति। पृथिवी हरितैर्घासैः आगच्छादिता भवति। वृक्षेषु लतासु च नवीनानि पत्राणि आगच्छन्ति। प्रकृतिः शोभना नारीव शोभते। मयूराः मेघान् दृष्ट्वा नृत्यन्ति।

Topic- Texture painting

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

