

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21



CLASS : VIII

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE:20.04.2020 to 04.05.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS
HINDI	<p>A. पाठ – वाक्य विचार</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. वाक्य की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित लिखें 2. वाक्य के अंग , उनकी परिभाषा तथा उदाहरण लिखें 3. वाक्य और उनके भेदो को उदाहरण सहित फ्लो चार्ट के माध्यम से दर्शाए 4. अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद ,परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित लिखें 5 अभ्यास कार्य – प्रश्न - 3 एवं प्रश्न 6 करें <p>B. पाठ - भजन पूजन [कविता]</p> <p>३। रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर का चित्र बनाकर या चिपकाकर उनका संक्षिप्त परिचय लिखें</p> <p>४। सुन्दर अक्षरों में कविता लिखें</p> <p>५। कठिन शब्द,दसे लिखें </p> <p>६। शब्दार्थ लिखें </p> <p>७। अभ्यास प्रश्न लिखें, मौखिक प्रश्न(४ लिखित प्रश्न - ३,४,५,६)</p> <p>८। भाव स्पष्ट करें - प्रश्न न।३</p> <p>C. पाठ – अन्याय के विरुद्ध</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. कठिन शब्द [बीस] लिखें 2. शब्दार्थ लिखें 3. अभ्यास प्रश्नोत्तर कार्य करें प्रश्न न।३ मौखिक प्रश्न(४,५ लिखित प्रश्न - ३,४,५,६) <p>STD-VIII</p> <p style="text-align: center;">भजन-पूजन (कविता)</p> <p>भावार्थ—इन पंक्तियों के द्वारा कवि कह रहे हैं कि हे ईश्वर के भक्त (पुजारी) तू ईश्वर की आराधना या साधना करना चाहता है तो देवालय अर्थात् मंदिर—मस्जिद आदि स्थानों पर क्यों है? ये स्थान तो एक प्रतीक मात्र है सही अर्थ में तो ईश्वर सर्वव्याप्त है। तुमने तो अपने मन को अज्ञान के अन्धकार में बन्द कर दिया है, उसे सही मार्ग नहीं सूझ रहा है। पूजा तो आडम्बर मात्र है। अतः तू इन्हें एक किनारे कर, इनसे दूर होकर अपनी मन की आँखें खोल और सच्चाई को देख।</p> <p>हे मानव! तू जिस ईश्वर को पूजना चाहता है वो तो इन देवालयों में है ही नहीं। वो तो उन मजदूरों के रूप में विद्यमान है, जो कठिन श्रम कर रहे हैं और मानव जाति के हित के कार्यों में लगे हैं। जो पत्थर तोड़कर रास्ते बना रहे हैं, देवता तो उनके साथ हैं। साथ ही वैसे लोग जो परमार्थ के कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, देवता उनके भी साथ हैं। वो उन किसानों के साथ हैं जो सर्दी, गरमी तथा बरसात में तपते झुलसते खेतों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने सुन्दर परिधान (वस्त्र) नहीं पहन रखे हैं, उनके वस्त्र और शरीर तो मिट्टी से सने हैं। तू भी अगर भगवान को पाना चाहता है तो उसी कीचड़-मिट्टी वाले रास्तों पर उनके पास जा। अर्थात् उनकी सहायता कर उनके श्रम का पूजन कर क्योंकि तुम्हारे ईश्वर भी उन्हीं के पास हैं।</p> <p>हे मानव! इस भजन-पूजन जैसे आडम्बरो को किनारे रख। मानव तुम ईश्वर पूजा अपने मुक्ति के लिए ही करते हो ना, इस संसार के दुखों से मुक्ति पाने के लिए ही ना। परन्तु इस संसार में आने के बाद मनु य को मुक्ति तब तक नहीं मिल सकती जब तक वह अपने कर्तव्यों का पूरी तरह से निर्वाह नहीं करता। स्वयं ईश्वर भी अपनी सृष्टि के भरण-पोषण एवं रचना से बँधे हैं। वे भी प्रतिपल अपने कर्तव्यों को पूरा करने में रत हैं। फिर हे मानव तू कैसे मुक्त हो सकता है। इसलिए जप-तप, ध्यान-पूजा, भजन-कीर्तन जैसे आडम्बरो को त्याग कर कर्तव्य की राह पर तथा श्रम साध्य की राह पर चल। सुख भरे जीवन का परित्याग कर। तू भी अपने वस्त्रों को फटने दे, धूल-घूसरित होने दे, पसीना निकलने दे। उसके कार्यों में सहयोग कर। तुम्हारा ईश्वर तुम्हें वहीं मिलेगा।</p>

MATHS	<p>Chapter – 3. Squares and Square roots</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fbIfhriNBXo</p> <p>Ex 3(A,B,C,D,E)</p> <p>NOTE: All the above exercises to be done in the Maths notebook.</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>Ch-4 Materials : Metals and non-metal</u></p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MXWwLGk00z8</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The chapter thoroughly and underline the new words. 2. Write all the equations showing the Chemical Properties of metals and non - metal. 3. Draw the table showing reactions of metals and non-metals with acids. 4. Give the definition and key words given in the chapter summary. 5. Write all the equations and solved question answers given at the back of the chapter. 6. Draw the table showing the physical properties of metals and non metals of the plain side of the note book using pencil and scale
ENGLISH	<p><u>CH 1-THE THREE QUESTIONS</u></p> <p><u>By Leo Tolstoy</u></p> <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>In the short story “Three Questions” Leo Tolstoy explores the theme of wisdom, acceptance, kindness, and forgiveness. The story is about a king who wants to know the answer of the three questions so as to get enlightenment.</p> <p>The three questions were : what was the right time for every action, who were the right people to be with and what was the most important thing to do. He proclaimed that he would give a great reward to the person who can answer his three questions.</p> <p>A lot of learned men came up with their answers. Unfortunately, their answers did not satisfy the king. So the king decided to consult a wise hermit. He saw the hermit digging the ground and out of compassion, he did it for the hermit. He kept on asking the three questions but the hermit kept silent until hours passed and it was already sunset.</p> <p>The hermit saw a bearded man running and his hands on his stomach. He was wounded and dying; the hermit told the king about it and they helped the bearded man.</p> <p>The next day, the king woke up and the bearded man saw him and apologized to him. He admitted that he was an enemy of the king. The bearded man said that he heard about the king going to the hermit so he tried to kill him when he was in his way back home but he failed.</p> <p>The king asked the hermit once again for his answers to which the hermit said that the most important time is our present because it is the only moment when we have power to act .The most important person at a moment is we ourselves because the future is unpredictable and the most important business is to be kind and good to others because we have been sent in this world to serve this noble cause.</p> <p>So this way the hermit tells the king that all the answers are within himself. By helping the wounded man and by spending time with the hermit he gets to know the answer to his questions</p>

which he got through self-realization. He learned to do good to others without thinking about own-self.

I. Meanings given at the back of the chapter has to be done in the notebook.

II. Antonyms

1. reward x punishment
2. idle x industrious
3. renowned x obscure
4. feeble x strong
5. seized x release

III. Make Sentences

1. proclaimed
2. ambush

IV. Reference to Context :-

1. 'Now, if live, and if you wish it, I will serve you as your most faithful slave, and will bid my sons do the same. Forgive me!'

a) Who are 'I' and 'you' here?

Ans. 'I' refers to the wounded man and 'You' refers to the king.

b) How are the two of them connected?

Ans. The king has executed the wounded man's brother and seized his property so the man has come to take revenge for his brother's death.

c) Why is the speaker asking for forgiveness?

Ans:- The wounded man asked for the king's forgiveness because he wanted to kill the king but the king has saved his life and he was grateful to the king now.

2. 'You have already been answered!'

a) Who had already been answered?

Ans:- The king had already been answered.

b) What answer is referred to here ?

Ans:- The answer given by the hermit for his three questions are being referred here.

c) Do you think the answer is appropriate? Why?

Ans:- Yes, I think the answers are appropriate because the most important time is our present because it is the only moment when we have power to act. Secondly the most important person is ourselves because the future is unpredictable and third thing that we need is to do good to others because we have been sent in this world to serve this noble cause.

V. Short Answer Questions:-

1. What were the three questions after which the story is named?

Ans: The three questions after which the story is named are : what was the right time to begin something, who were the right person to listen and what was the most important thing to do.

2. What suggestions were made in answer to the third question?

Ans:- In answer to the third question, some said science will be most important while others suggested warfare and religious worship.

3. Why did the king go to the wise hermit?

Ans:- The king went to the hermit as he was renowned for his wisdom and the king was unable to get satisfying answers from the others.

4. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Ans :- The king washed the wound and covered it with his handkerchief and kept on dressing it until the bleeding stopped completely. The king also offered him water to drink and with the help of the hermit brought him inside the hut and allowed him to spend his night there.

5. What were the hermit's answer to the three questions?

Ans:- The hermit said that the most important time is our present because it is the only moment

when we have power to act .The most important person at a moment is we ourselves because the future is unpredictable and the most important business is to be kind and good to others because we have been sent in this world to serve this noble cause.

CH 2: The Harvest Hymn

...By Sarojini Naidu

About the poet: Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949) is fondly known as **the Nightingale of India** was an Indian independence activist and poet. She wrote poems on typically Indian scenes and themes. Some of her great works includes: ‘**In the Bazaars of Hyderabad** ‘; ‘**The Coromandel Fishers**’ and ‘**Street Cries**’ etc.

SUMMARY:

‘**The Harvest Hymn**’ is an **Ode** in rhyme scheme. It is similar to a **Shakespearean sonnet** written by **Sarojini Naidu**. This hymn is sung in praise of the Harvest Lord and the other three Nature Gods – **Prithvi, Varuna and Surya**. The poetess manages to adulate the Gods who are in charge of a rich harvest. A gathering of men and women demonstrate their beauty by marking a hymn to the Gods.

The people appreciate Surya fir he gives his magnificent Sunrays for the crops to prosper. They offer him laurels as a tribute. They adulate him with Cymbal and Flute. They praised Lord Varuna, who is the master of the Rainbow , the sender of rain and dewfall as he gives his kind water to thrive the yields. They offer him garlands as a tribute and admire him with cymbal and pipe.

The women laud Prithvi as she is the sweet and preeminent mother who gives her vast territory whole heartedly for the yields to develop. They offers her laurels as a tribute and commend her with cymbal and drum.

Hence, it’s only the benevolence of nature which is the source of manifold gladness, richness and prosperity to all of us.

Poetic Devices:

Some poetic devices used in the poem The Harvest Hymn –

1. ‘**Appostrophe**’:In the lines such as

‘O giver of mellowing radiance
O sender of rain and the dewfall
O source of our manifold gladness
O Earth!’ (Followed by an exclamation mark also an
apostrophe.)

1. ‘The gold of our fields and the gold of our food’ is an example of **alliteration** in the poem.

2. Repetition of particular word or phrase to add artistic effect the figure of speech **anaphora**. In the lines

‘Thine is the mercy that cherished our furrows,
Thine is the mercy that fostered our grain.’

Critical Analysis:

In the poem Sarojini Naidu is **ironical** in expression. Although she directly does not comment or criticize the modern farmers but in a satirical manner she condemns basically the farmers and even to the whole human race who in order to satisfy their own selfish needs ignores the unconditional love of nature. It is something to be ashamed of as we devastate nature unmindful of the consequences. In the present scenario the ecological balance is badly affected. To sum up, the poet's comments that materialism has taken over love for nature and our indebtedness to her.

I.Synonyms:- (Give two synonyms for each of the word)(Take help from dictionary)

1. opulent –
2. cherished -
3. manifold –
4. munificent -
5. tribute –
6. beneficent –

I.Antonyms :-

1. nurture x neglect
2. bounty x curse
3. prosper x languish
4. bright x dull
5. beneficent x malicious
6. riches x debts
7. praise x blame

II.Make Sentences:-

- 1.tribute –
- 2.plentiful –

III.Short Type Question/ Answer:-

1. Who is the Lord of Harvest?
Ans- Jesus refers to God as 'The Lord Of The Harvest'.
2. Why Surya is worshiped with golden things?
Ans- Surya is the lord of light and heat. He is the giver of mellowing radiance. He gives his generous golden sunrays for the crops to prosper.
3. 'Varuna' also plays a significant role in farmers life? Give reason to support your answer.
Ans- Yes, Varuna The God plays a significant role in farmers life because he is the sender of rain and the dew fall. He gives his kind water to thrive the yields.

4. Why did the women praise Prithvi in the poem?

Ans- The women praised Prithvi because she is the source of their manifold gladness. She is the sweet and pre eminent mother who gives its territory for the crops to grow.

5. How did the singers honour the three Gods who give them the harvest?

Ans- The singers honoured the three Gods (Surya, Varuna and Prithvi) by thanking them and bringing garlands for them as a tribute.

IV.Reference to the context:-

A.‘We bring thee our thanks and our garlands for tribute,

The wealth of our vallies, new garnered and ripe;

Oh sender of rain and the dewfall, we hail the,

We praise the Varuna, with cymbal and pipe.’

1.From which poem the above lines have been taken.

Ans- The above lines have been taken from the poem “The Harvest Hymn”.

2.Who are ‘we’ referred to in the given extract? What do they bring as a tribute and for whom?

Ans- ‘We’ are referred to the common folk (farmers) including all men and women. They brought their thanks and garland as a tribute for the Gods.

3.Name the two things they used to praise Lord Varuna.

Ans- They used cymbal and pipe to praise Lord Varuna

B. ‘Queen of the gourdflower , queen of the Harvest,

Sweet and omnipotent mother, O Earth!

Thine is the plentiful bossom that feeds us,

Thine is the womb where our riches have birth.’

1.Who is referred to as ‘The queen of Harvest’?

Ans- Goddess Ceres is referred to as the Queen of Harvest .

2.Which are the two adjectives used by the poet in the given extract to describe mother Earth?

Ans- Sweet and omnipotent are the two adjectives used by the poet in the given to describe mother Earth.

3.What is the tone of the poem? Name the poet.

Ans- The given poem ‘The Harvest Hymn is satirical in tone. Sarojini Naidu is the poet.

I.Detailed Question/ Answer:-

i.How important do you think are farmers for us?

Ans- Farmers are an important part of the survival of our various societies because they provide food and fiber that nourishes and cloth us. They make responsible use of natural resources and utilise both primitive and very advanced technologies to accomplish this.

ii.The poem gives us a powerful message about the debt we owe to nature. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans- Sarojini Naidu is ironical in expression throughout the poem. She conveys a powerful message that we selfish human beings are misusing the natural resources and are recklessly destroying the forest. So, now we are solely responsible for the consequence which includes the natural disasters: flood, earthquakes, tsunamis etc. The poet concludes that our love for nature is only pretentious. The materialistic gain has taken over our love for nature and indebtedness to her.

II.Value Based Question:

i.What is hymn? What have you learnt from ‘The Harvest Hymn’?

Ans- A hymn is a type of religious song, specifically written and sung for the purpose of adoration or prayer, addressed to a deity or deities.

I have learnt that the poet does not criticize the farmers alone; but all of us who share the guilt of being instrumental in destroying the forest and other natural resources to satisfy our greed. Na

ture has endowed us with her bounty, and we must adore it. I have also learnt that the earth is not ours alone, it belongs to every creature of God.

English Language:

Chapter 2: NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

NOUN

Click on the link to know about the kinds of nouns

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFnczoh-1nY>

Read chapter 2 thoroughly and watch the above video.do the exercisesA - J in the textbook.The work should be done in the English note book.

	<p>NOUN CASE</p> <p>Click on the link below for Noun case https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZTaQVn-Vxl8</p> <p>PRONOUN</p> <p>Click on the link below to learn about Pronouns. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-x9rY7HAf4U</p> <p style="text-align: center;">→ →</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Chapter - 2 “ From Trade To Territory”</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter carefully “ From Trade to Territory”, and read it paragraph wise. Read again and again to understand the chapter</p> <p>2. Read , Learn and write all the Historical dates / events , expansion of the British under various Governors Generals / Viceroys , i.e Lord Dalhousie ,Warren Hastings , Lord Clive and Lord Cornwallis.</p> <p>Now Check page no – 14 “we will read about”, and page no - 16 “ Knowledge Booster “ learn these too. Check page no – 21 Go through the Terms of subsidiary Alliance and learn it too.</p> <p>3. Learn all the Historical dates and events of this chapter like Battle of Plassey , when it was fought , and fought by whom, who gained what and the outcome . Check page no – 23, 24, 27 “ Do you know” learn it, and page no – 29 “ Timeline” learn it too.</p> <p>4. Do the short Questions and Answers</p> <p>5. Do the Long questions and Answers</p> <p>Short answer questions</p> <p>What was the Dual Government?</p> <p>Ans The system of Dual Government was introduced in Bengal by Lord Clive , it Lasted from 1765 to 1772. The Diwani rights of Bengal, Orissa and Bihar were given to the British. This meant the company collected the revenues and taxes from these provinces to finance all it activities including wars and expansion in India. This revenue was further used for buying cotton and silk, maintaining army and naval forces and building forts and other infrastructures. But the British didn’t take any responsibility to run the administration of these provinces and gave very little amount to the Nawab to do so. This meant the British enjoyed all the powers but no responsibility.</p> <p>Write a short notes on the Civil and Criminal courts set up by the British?</p> <p>Ans Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis were the main architect of the judicial system. They Set up Civil Courts and Criminal Courts at the district level . In 1833, Indian laws were Codified with the help of Law commission. it complied with the Indian Penal Code and the principles of Law was established . A collector was assigned to district to collect revenues , taxes, and maintain law and order with the support of the police and judges.</p>

Write a short note on Sepoys under the British rule?

Ans. Indian soldiers in British army were called Sepoys. The word sepoy comes from the Hindi word sipahi. Sepoys were well trained and disciplined. In the 19th century the soldiers were introduced to European style training and disciplined. In 1857 there was an uprising called the Sepoy Mutiny in which the Sepoys revolted against the British because the British had hurt their Religious Feelings.

Long Question Answers

How did British gained control over Bengal?

Ans The British established complete supremacy in Bengal after the Battle of Plassey and Battle Of Buxar. These two wars consolidated the political position of the British. In the Battle of Plassey, British conspired against Siraj ud daula and sided with the rival. The British sent a strong contingent under the command of Robert Clive . Mir jafar, Who was the commander in chief of Siraj u daulah 's army , Jagat Seth who was a rich banker and several others conspired with the British against Siraj ud daulah . Mir Jafar was promised the nawab's title upon the defeat of Siraj ud daulah. As a result of this treachery, Nawab Siraj ud daulah was defeated. Post battle of Plassey Mir jafar was made the new ruler of Bengal. Initially he fulfilled all the demands of the British but at one point of time when he was unable, he was being replaced by Mir Qasim unlike Mir Jafar never wanted to meet the same fate hence he started providing an European style training for his army and he removed all duties on internal trade and gave equality rights to both Indian and British Traders. This ended the trade monopoly of the British and the British moved against Mir Qasim.

In the battle of Buxar Mir Qasim allied himself with Shuja ud daula and Shah Alam II. The trio forces were defeated very badly by the British forces led by Munro. This victory further consolidated the position of the British.

Write about the expansionist policies of Lord Dalhousie

Ans Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General from 1848 to 1856. He introduced a new system of annexation through his policy called Doctrine of Lapse. This doctrine proclaimed that if an Indian ruler died without leaving behind a natural heir, his territory would automatically lapse and come under the British.

Dalhousie introduced another policy. He began annexing territories on the pretext of Misgovernance. Please read page no 23 for more details.

What were the terms / conditions of the Subsidiary alliance

Ans It was introduced by Lord Wellesley , The Terms / conditions are as follow

To accept the paramount power of the British.

The ruler was not to keep his own army.

	<p># A British official called the Resident was stationed at the ruler;s court but at the same time any personnel, of any other European power is not allowed in the court</p> <p># The ruler didn;t have the power to wage a war against any rival or enter into some other alliance with anyone else</p> <p># In lieu of this, the British would protect the king from attacks or rivals</p>
COMPUTER	<p><u>Ch.1 Operating System and Graphical User Interface</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter Carefully. 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook.</p> <p><u>Ch.2 Introduction to Access 2013</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter Carefully. 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>1. रामायण के पाँच पात्रों के विषय में सचित्र वर्णन करें</p> <p>2. " मम् प्रिय देश: "और "पुस्तकालय "पर अनुच्छेद(5-6 पंक्ति में) लिखें और याद करें</p> <p>3. " अस्मद् " शब्द का शब्द रूप लिखें और याद करें </p> <p>4. "पठ् "और" लिख्" का धातु रूप (लट् और ,लङ्ग लकार में)लिखें और याद करें ।</p>

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics.