

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII
DATE: 22.09.2020 to 05.10.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chap-4 Cubes and Cube Roots [Ex-4(A), 4(B), 4(C)] Chap-11 Compound Interest [Ex-11(A) , 11 (B)]
SCIENCE	<p>SUB-SCIENCE</p> <p><u>1 CHAPTER 15: LIGHT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read page no.256, 257 and 258 including activity 1 and 2 of your science book.• Read page no.258 (from formation of image by a plane mirror) and 259 including activity 3 of your science book.• Read page no.260 and 261 including activity 4 and 5 of your science book.• Read page no.262 and 263 including activity 7 of your science book.• Read page no. 264 and 265 of your science book. <p><u>2 CHAPTER 15: LIGHT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write the key terms in your note book (page no.273).• Write the answers of short type questions (1 to 5) also write choose the correct answer in your note book.• Write the answers of long answers of long questions (1 to 5)• Write the fill in the blanks and true and false in your note book also write answers of higher order thinking skills.• Activity 4 and 7 will be done at your home and result should be written in your note book.
HINDI	<p><u>हिन्दी भाषा</u></p> <p><u>पाठ -क्रिया कर्म के आधार पर</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. पाठ को सस्वर वाचन करते हुए तीन बार पढ़ें।2. क्रिया की परिभाषा अपनी उ.-पुस्तिका में लिखें।3. उदाहरण के रूप में दो-दो-वाक्य परिभाषा के नीचे लिखें।

निर्देश – उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखावट साफ एवं सुंदर होनी चाहिए।

(निम्नलिखित परिभाषा एवं उदाहरण को उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।)

क्रिया की परिभाषा – जिन शब्दों से किसी काम के करने या होने का बोध हो, उन्हें

क्रिया
कहते हैं।

जैसे –



क. बच्चा सो रहा है।



ख. बच्चा पुस्तक पढ़ रहा है

कर्म के आधार पर क्रिया के भेद

अकर्मक क्रिया

जिस क्रिया का फल कर्म पर न पड़कर कर्ता पर पड़ता है अर्थात् जिस क्रिया का कोई कर्म नहीं होता, उसे अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

शिवम तेज भागता है।

सकर्मक क्रिया

जिस क्रिया का फल कर्म पड़ता है अर्थात् जिस क्रिया में कर्म होता है, उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

विशाल पतंग उड़ा रहा है।

अभ्यास कार्य (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

1. नीचे दिये वाक्यों में अकर्मक तथा सकर्मक क्रिया पहचानिए।

क. आकाश में काले-काले बादल घिर आए हैं।

ख. मुझे जल्दी घर पहुँचना है।

ग. रात में जुगनू चमक रहे थे।

घ. दीवार पर चित्र टाँग दो।

ङ. अब तुम सो जाओ।

च. तैराक ने पानी में छलाँग लगा दी।

हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ-सूखे सुमन से (महादेवी वर्मा)

1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।

2. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में बनाएँ।

3. पाठ से पंद्रह कठिन शब्द चुनकर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

4. पाठ में दिये गए शब्दार्थ को कंठस्थ करें।

5. निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें। (पाठ -11 pg no -101)

शैशव	सुमन	अंक	पवन	पूर्ण
मंजुल	सुकोमल	पुष्प	लुब्ध	मधु
भ्रमर	स्निग्ध	वारती	संपदा	मधुप
निद्रा	विवश	यत्न	उदयान	धरा
मंजु	तीव्र	सौरभ	व्यथित	
स्वार्थमय	करतार	विश्व	सर्वस्व	हर्षिता रहा
मनुज	निःसार			

6. विलोम शब्द (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

रोना	x	हँसना
स्वार्थी	x	निः स्वार्थी
निः सार	x	सार
सूखा	x	गीला

7. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न-उत्तर को अपनी पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें।

क. फूल की शैशव अवस्था में क्या स्थिति थी ?

उत्तर – फूल की शैशव अवस्था में बहुत अच्छी थी। वे कली के रूप में सदा मुसकराते रहते थे। हवा उसे अपने गोद में लेकर झूला झुलाती थी और उसके प्रभाव से वे फूल बन गए।

ख. प्रकृति खिलते फूल पर कैसे मेहरबान हो रही थी ?

उत्तर – फूल के खिल जाने पर चंद्रमा की प्रेममय किरणों उसे सदा हँसाती थीं। रात उस पर मोतियों की संपदा वारती थी। भौरें लोरियाँ गाकर सोने के लिए विवश कर देते थे। इस तरह प्रकृति फूल पर मेहरबान रहती थी।

ग. फूल के सूख जाने पर उसकी क्या दुर्दशा हुई?

उत्तर – फूल के सूख जाने पर उसका रंग, कोमलता और सुंदरता सब समाप्त हो जाती है। उसमें

सुगंध नहीं रह जाती। वह किसी निर्जीव की भाँति जमीन पर फेंक दिया जाता है। उसके प्रति सभी

का स्नेह खत्म हो जाता है।

घ. सूखे फूल के प्रति प्रकृति का क्या व्यवहार हो जाता है ?

उत्तर- सूखे फूल पर सूरज प्रातः की किरण नहीं बरसाता। भौरें भी उससे मुँह मोड़ लेते हैं और जो हवा उसे अपनी गोद में लेकर झूला झुलाती थी उसीने अपने एक तेज झोंके से उसे जमीन पर

लाकर पटक दिया। इस तरह सूखे फूल के प्रति प्रकृति का व्यवहार निष्ठुर हो जाता है।

ड. कवियत्री सूखे फूल को किन शब्दों में सांत्वना देती है ?

उत्तर- कवियत्री सूखे फूल को सांत्वना देते हुए कहती है कि हे फूल! यह संसार ऐसा ही है। इस संसार ने किसी को सुख नहीं दिया। इस स्वार्थमय संसार में सबकी यही गति होती है। वह आगे कहती है कि तुमने तो अपना सर्वस्व लुटा दिया और फिर भी मुसकराते रहे। जब तुम्हारे लिए किसी के मन में वेदना नहीं है तो हम जैसे बेकार के लिए कोई क्यों रोएगा ?

च. कवियत्री फूल के माध्यम से संसार और जीवन के किस कटु सत्य का उद्घाटन करती है?

उत्तर- कवियत्री ने फूल के माध्यम से संसार और जीवन की स्वार्थपरता के विषय में बताया है। वह कहती है कि यह संसार बहुत ही उपयोगितावादी है। जब तक किसी चीज़ की उपयोगिता (जरूरत) रहती है तब तक ही उसका महत्व रहता है और जैसे ही उपयोगिता खत्म वैसे ही उसे भुला दिया जाता है।

ENGLISH

English

Topic:

Language – Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison

Literature – The Morals of Chess

Language - Adverbs and Degrees of Comparison

➤ **What is an adverb?**

An adverb is a word typically serving as a modifier of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence, expressing some relation of manner or quality, place, time, degree, number, cause, opposition, affirmation, or denial. An adverb answers the question: *when?, where?, how?, how much?, how long?, or how often?*

Adverbs in sentences:

1. He ran **quickly**.
2. She spoke **softly**.
3. He plays the flute **beautifully**.
4. He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**.
5. She **truthfully** answered the police officer's questions.
6. She **lightly** dusted the brownies with a layer of powdered sugar
7. The child ran **happily** towards his mother.
8. He swam **well** despite being tired.

➤ Some other examples of Adverbs:

badly	seldom	selfishly
finally	usually	accidentally
frequently	weekly	awkwardly
hourly	yearly	blindly
never	boastfully	deliberately
occasionally	foolishly	doubtfully
often	hopelessly	dramatically
rarely	jealously	dutifully
regularly	lazily	enormously
rudely	obnoxiously	evenly
hungrily	poorly	exactly

➤ Kinds of Adverbs:

1. Adverbs of Manner: tell us the manner or way in which something happens.
 - Eg.: He speaks **slowly**. (How does he speak?)
2. Adverbs of Place: tell us the place where something happens.

- Eg: They looked **everywhere**. (Where did they look?)
3. **Adverbs of Time:** tell us something about the time that something happens.
- Eg: He came **yesterday**. (When did he come?)
4. **Adverbs of Degree:** tell us the degree or extent to which something happens.
- Eg: He drove **quite** dangerously. (How dangerously did he drive?)
5. **Adverbs of Frequency:** tell us how often an action takes place.
- Eg: He **rarely** drinks tea. (How often he drinks tea?)
6. **Relative Adverbs:** An adverb (*where, when, or why*) that introduces a relative clause, which is sometimes called a relative adverb clause.
- a. When: Gone are the days **when** I could stay up all night.
 - b. Where: This is the garden **where** they took their photos.
 - c. Why: I have no idea **why** he called.
7. **Interrogative Adverbs:** The interrogative adverbs are "why," "where," "when," and "how." They are used to ask questions.
- a. **Why** is the garden in such a mess?
 - b. **Where** is your sister?
 - c. **When** are you going to grow up?
 - d. **How** can you eat a freezer full of pizzas in one evening?
8. **Adverbs of Reason:** Adverbs of Purpose or Reason express the reason, an aim or target behind the happening of a particular action. These words help to describe why something happened.
- Eg.: since, thus, because, consequently, lest, so that, in order to
- a. He was left because he was late.
 - b. Since it is snowing, I am feeling very cold.
 - c. Raj gets the prize consequently of his best performance.
 - d. Take the umbrella lest it starts raining.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Degrees of Comparison of adverbs are positive, comparative and superlative.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
(No comparison)	(Comparison between two)	(Comparison with more than two)
Eg.: fast	faster	fastest

bravely

more bravely

most bravely

Exercise on comparison of Adverbs:

I speak English more fluently now than last year.

She greeted me most politely of all.

She smiled more happily than before.

This girl dances most gracefully of all.

Could you write more clearly?

Planes can fly higher than birds.

He had an accident last year. Now, he drives more carefully than before.

Jim can run faster than John.

Our team played worst of all.

He worked harder than ever before.

Comparison between adverbs and adjectives:

ADVERBS	ADJECTIVES
He behaved calmly .	He was calm when I told him.
Your work is beautifully presented, John.	That was a beautiful presentation, John.

Adverbs with the same form as adjectives:

ADVERBS	ADJECTIVES
You have to bang the door hard to shut it.	This coconut is really hard . You'll need a hammer to break it up.
My company pays me monthly .	I get a monthly pay cheque.

Warning:

Don't confuse adjectives and adverbs. Adjectives modify nouns or are used after verbs such as be, become, seem, look, smell, taste.

- **She walks very elegantly. (adverb of manner, describing how she walks)**
- **He wore an elegant suit and a silk tie. (adjective describing the suit)**

LITERATURE – The Morals of Chess (Essay)

-BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

➤ **THEME:** Chess - A game that teaches the art of life.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Benjamin Franklin was a prominent figure of the early American history. What's incredible about his personality, he wasn't restricted to any particular profession. He played contrasting roles in different phases of his life, he was a leading author, civic activist, political theorist, diplomat and even a postmaster. He believed in an uninterrupted flow of life, just like a river.

Amidst all this, he also grew up to be a capable chess player and is credited of being the first person in America to publish related to Chess in his essay 'The Morals of Chess'. His idea of playing chess was absolutely different from the other players of his time. For people, it was a game played in leisure but Franklin made a statement in his essay that gave a new perspective to Chess.

➤ **SUMMARY:**

To Franklin, Chess is a game that shapes the mind of a person and played for self-betterment. The game of Chess is not merely an idle amusement. Several very valuable qualities of the mind, useful in the course of human life, are to be acquired or strengthened by it, so as to become habits, ready on all occasions. For life is a kind of chess, in which we have often points to gain, and competitors or adversaries to contend with, and in which there is a vast variety of good and ill events, that are, in some degree, the effects of prudence or the want of it.

In his essay 'The Morals of Chess', he has elaborated the four virtues that he considers, chess expounds in us.

1. Foresight: The ability to plan ahead with wisdom and insight.
2. Circumspection: The quality of being able to take a wide variety of circumstances and situations into account and judge accordingly.
3. Caution: Knowing the consequences which could result from bad choices and seeking avoidance of those at all costs.
4. Franklin's fourth virtue of chess is a real need in today's world. He writes, we learn by chess the habit of *not being discouraged* by present bad appearances in the state of our affairs, the habit of *hoping for a favourable change*, and that of *persevering in the search of resources*.

According to Benjamin Franklin, strategic thinking is a crucial aspect of both, chess and life. Every move in chess makes you closer to either winning or losing the game, like your actions in life determining your future. Pondering over or analysing your move in chess tells you about the advantages and the disadvantages that could be caused upon an action. You may overcome diverse situation with just two prime concepts of chess, Strategy and Tactics.

Major rules, according to Franklin, to be kept in mind while playing the game

of Chess:

1. If it is agreed to play according to the strict rules, then those rules are to be exactly observed by both parties.
2. If it is agreed not to observe the rules exactly, but one party demands indulgencies, he should then be as willing to allow them to the other.
3. No false move should ever be made to extricate yourself out of a difficulty, or to gain an advantage.
4. If your adversary is long in playing, you ought not to hurry him, or express any uneasiness at his delay.
5. You ought not to endeavour to amuse and deceive your adversary, by pretending to have made bad moves, and saying you have now lost the game, in order to make him secure and careless.
6. You must not, when you have gained a victory, use any triumphing or insulting expression, nor show too much pleasure.
7. If you are a spectator, while others play, observe the most perfect silence.

➤ **Reference to context (Answers):**

Ref. 1. 'And it is of war...'

Ans a. The game of chess is being referred to here.

Ans b. Just like life and war, the game of chess is also full of uncertainties. We must always be cautious before making a move.

Ans c. The writer means the rules of chess.

Ref. 2. 'For all these..... your rudeness'

Ans a. 'These things' are some of the gestures an opponent may do to divert the attention of his opponent.

Ans b. One is not supposed to sing, whistle, look at the watch , take up a book to read, make a tapping with his feet on the floor, or with fingers on the table, nor do anything that may disturb the opponents attention.

Ans c. The spectators must watch the play silently.

Home Assignment:

➤ **Answer the following questions based on the summary of the chapter:**

Q1. Discuss the four virtues that Franklin talks about.

Q2. Why is the game of chess similar to life?

Q3. According to Benjamin Franklin, what is a crucial aspect of both, chess and life and why?

Q4. Why is Franklin's fourth virtue of chess a real need in today's world?

Q5. Why no false move should ever be made while playing chess?

Q6. Why is it important for both the players to follow the chess rules religiously?

<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>INDUSTRIES</p> <p>1.Fill in the blanks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial revolution first began in <u>England</u>. Maruti Suzuki India Limited is an example of <u>Joint</u> sector industry. <u>China</u> is the biggest producer of steel. <u>Textile industry</u> began as cottage industry but now is a leading industry. <u>Manufacturing</u> involves conversion of raw materials into final products. <u>Small-scale</u> industry employs workers and uses power machinery. <u>Bajaj Auto Limited</u> and <u>Reliance Industries Limited</u> are the two types of private companies. The finished product after the processing is called <u>output</u> . The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in <u>Mumbai</u> in 1854. <p>2.Answer these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Define the term industry. Ans-An economic activity involving buying and selling of goods and services, collection of raw materials and minerals and changing them into a finished product is called an industry. What is cottage industry? 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. Name the types of industries based on ownership. Ans-The types of industries based on ownership are-: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sector Industries Private Sector Industries Joint Sector Industries Why is steel important as a raw material? 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. Why was Sakchi chosen as the location for setting up of steel industry? Ans- Sakchi was chosen as the location for setting up the steel plant for various reasons such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line was only 32 km far from this location. There were iron ore, coal and managanese deposits nearby.

	<p>3.Kolkata, which provided a large market was also near this location. 4.The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply.</p> <p>6. What are the factors that affect the location of an industry? 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-connected to roads, railways or sea ports for accessing transport facilities. 5.Presence of skilled and unskilled labour and suitable administrative staff.</p> <p>6.What is ginning? Ans- Ginning is a process to separate cotton fibre from seeds and waste materials.</p> <p>7.What are forest-based industries? Ans-Those industries which take raw materials from the forest are called forest -based industries.</p> <p>8.What does textile industry use as its raw material? Ans- Textile industry uses fibre as its raw material.</p> <p>9.Name the leading world producers of chemical. Ans- USA, Germany, UK , Japan, China and India are the leading producers.</p> <p>10, What is a large-scale industry? Ans- An industry with an investment of one crore or more is called large-scale industry.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ -11 सूक्तिषट (केवल सरलार्थ)LEARN AND WRITE THE MEANINGS OF SHLOKAS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK पाठ - 12 परमवीरः चंद्रशेखरः अभ्यास- 1, 3, 5 शब्दार्थ -क्रुद्धः, आदिष्टवान, दीप्तिमान, कृते, निहतः, पराधीना, वैदेशिका , एकाकी</p>
GK	<p><u>Wordy Crossword (Pg no:50)</u> Let's play a crossword. Across: 3. God of the winds in ancient mythology - AEOLUS 4. A port city on the Caspian Sea that capital of Azerbaijan - BAKU 5. Type genus of the Aceraceae - ACER 8. In the Roman calendar the 15th of March or May or July or October or the 13th the any other month–IDES 9. Equals to one thousandth of a dinar - FILS</p>

Down

1. Swiss writer whose poems express his interest in eastern spiritual values -HESSE
2. The capital of Afghanistan - KABUL
10. Something causing misery or death - BAKU
6. German tennis player who won seven women's singles titles in Wimbledon - GRAF
7. Wading birds of warm regions having long slender down - curved bills - IBIS

Spelling Bee Contest (Pg no: 51)

Here are few jumble words under, correct them and right their correct spellings:

1. The quality of being believable or trustworthy

BILITYIDER - Credibility

2. A conversation between 2 people

LOGUEDIA - Dialogue

3. A traditional story serving to explain a world view

MHTY - Myth

4. Characteristics of a stage performance

DMATICRA- Dramatic

5. The most direct or specific meaning of a word or expression

TATIONONED - denotation

6. Passing reference or indirect mention

LUANOIS- Allusion

7. Serving to expound or set forth:

TORYPOEXIS - Expository

8. The process of abstracting common properties of instances:

GENELIZATIONRA - Generalisation

9. A daily written record of experiences and observations-

JONALUR - Journal

10. Written language used to convey insults

ATRIES- Satire

11. A short moral story

ARAPBLE -parable

12. Witty language used to laugh and insult

SACRASM-Sarcasm

Official Language of The World (Pg no: 52)

Different languages are used in different parts of the world. Each country has its own regionallanguage and has its own mother tongue.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. French is the official language of:

Ans: France

2. The people of Italy speak:

Ans: Italian, German and French

Ans: India

4. Country which uses Turkmen. Russian and Uzbek:

Ans: Turkmenistan

5. Yemen uses which language

Ans: Arabic

6. The official language of Grenada is:

Ans: English

7. Arabic is the official language of:

Ans: Egypt

8. Magyar is the language used in:

Ans: Hungary

9. Dutch and Frisian is used in:

Ans: Netherlands

10. The holy See which uses Italian, French and Latin is:

Ans: Vatican City

Quotable Quotes (Pg no: 53)

Name the following writer with the help of the picture clue:

1. "In the middle of every difficulty lies opportunity"- Albert Einstein

2. "You must be the change you wish to see in the world."- Mahatma Gandhi

3. "Don't cry because it's over, smile because it happened" – Dr. Seuss

4. "If you want something done right, do it yourself." – Napoleon

	<p>Bonaparte</p> <p>5. “He makes no friends who never made a foe”-Alfred Lord Tennyson</p> <p>6. “Necessity is the mother of invention.”- Plato</p> <p>7. “Education is the key to unlocking the golden door of freedom.” – Isaac Newton</p> <p>8. “Education is the key to unlocking the golden door of freedom” – George Washington Carver</p>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p><u>Chapter7</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Descriptive type Q/Ans</u></p> <p>1. What do you mean by Dedicated server? 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>2. Differentiate between LAN and PAN? 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>3. What does MAN stand for? Give Examples. Ans: MAN stands for METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK. Group of Schools, Banks, Government offices in a city are the examples of above network.</p> <p>4. What is the purpose of WAN? Ans: The purpose of Wan is to interconnect the LANs spread across Cities and Countries.</p> <p>5. What is the use of Modem? 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 signal into digital.</p>

6. What is a Router?

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.

7. Explain the need for networking.

Ans: Networking is used for the following purpose such as i)Resource Sharing 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

Chapter-5

Descriptive type Q/Ans

1) What is the difference between an algorithm and flow chart?

Ans: Algorithm is a set of step wise instruction that should be followed to

perform a specific task like solving a logical or a mathematical problem.

Flowchart is a diagrammatic representation of a problem solving process in which steps are laid out in logical order.

2) What are the rules of flowcharting?






Ans: * It should have only one start and stop button.

*The general direction of flow in a flowchart is from top to bottom or From left to right.

*The arrow lines should not cross each other.

3) Explain the different symbol used in a flowchart.

Ans :

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Symbol Name</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
	Start/stop	It is used at the beginning and end of the flowchart.
	Process	It is use to indicate processes or actions.
	Input/output	It is used to indicate input and output of a program.
	Decision	It is used to choose yes or no.
	Flow lines	These lines are used to show the flow of logic in a flowchart.

4) What are the two types of connectors? Explain their uses.

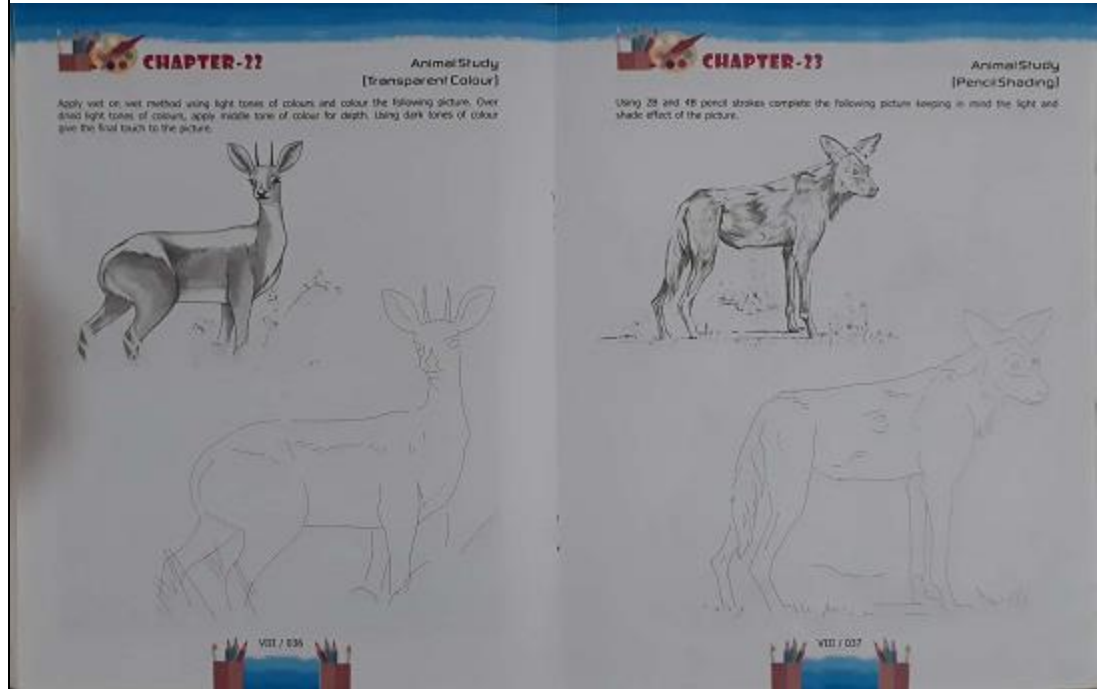
Ans: The two types of connectors are OFF page connector and ON page connector. Off page connectors are used for joining the parts on different page. ON page connectors is used to connect parts of flow chart within one page itself.

5) What is the concept of loop in flowchart?

Ans: A loop is a sequence of instruction that repeat itself a specified number of times until a particular condition is met.

DRAWING

TOPIC-ANIMAL STUDY



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