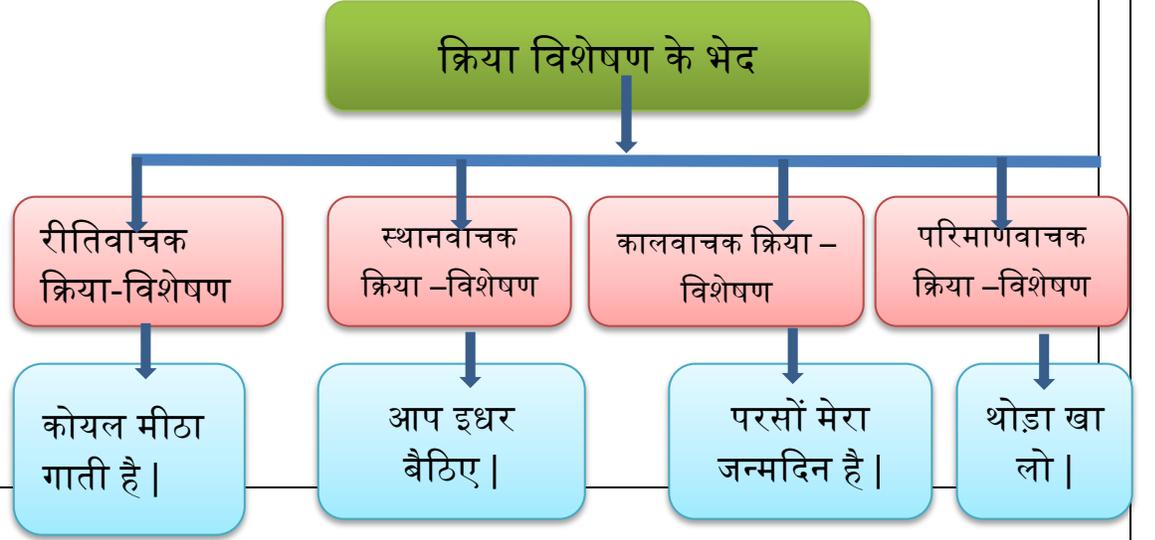


KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21****HOME ASSIGNMENT****CLASS : VIII****DATE:17.11.2020 to 2.12.2020**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chap-12 Direct and Inverse Proportion [Ex-12(A), 12(B)]
SCIENCE	<p><u>CHAPTER: CONSERVATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.</u></p> <p>1: Read page no.113, 114 and 115 of your science book.</p> <p>2: Read page no.116 and 117 of your science book also write India’s biodiversity at a glance in your notebook.</p> <p>3: Read page no.118 and 119 of your science book.</p> <p>4: Read page no. 120 and 121 of your science book.</p> <p>5: Write about Project Tiger and key terms in your notebook.</p> <p>6: Activity-1 (page-114)and activity- 2 (page -115) has to be done in your notebook.</p> <p>7: Write the answer of very short answers type questions (page-128) and short answer type of questions (page 128) in your notebook.</p> <p>8: Write the answers of long answer type questions (page 128) in your note book.</p> <p>9: Write the answers of choose the correct answer (page-128 and 129) and fill in the blanks (page-129) in your notebook.</p> <p>10: Write the answers of true and false (page-129) and higher order thinking skills (page129).</p>
HINDI	<p><u>हिन्दी भाषा</u> पाठ –क्रिया –विशेषण एवं भेद पाठ को सस्वर वाचन करते हुए तीन बार पढ़ें। क्रिया-विशेषण की परिभाषा अपनी उ.-पुस्तिका में लिखें 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)</p>

क्रिया विशेषण की परिभाषा – जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं ,उन्हें क्रिया विशेषण कहते हैं |



अभ्यास कार्य (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

नीचे दिये वाक्यों में क्रिया विशेषण के भेद लिखें |

क . मोहित चुपके-चुपके खेलने गया |

ख. कभी-कभी मैं बाजार से सब्जी लाता हूँ |

ग. ईश्वर सर्वत्र हैं |

घ. जितना हो सके ,उतना ही करो

ड. माँ हररोज मंदिर जाती हैं |

छ. तुम उधर बैठो |

हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ-मैं मजदूर (आत्मकथा)

पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें|

पाठ से संबंधित चित्र अपनी उत्तर- पुस्तिका में बनाएँ |

पाठ से पंद्रह कठिन शब्द चुनकर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |

पाठ में दिये गए शब्दार्थ को कंठस्थ करें|

5 . निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें | (पाठ -14 pg no -121)

मेहनतकश	शिशु	सुस्ताना	बाजुओं	जमाना
भूमंडल	निरंतर	निर्माण	विध्वंस	व्यापक
अनंत		विस्तृत	जलाशय	सौन्दर्य
सुगंधित वायु		मदहोश	समृद्धि	गगनचुंबी
घृणा	मजबूर		दैत्याकार अपाहिज	शोषण

विलोम शब्द (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

शिष्ट	X	अशिष्ट
सभ्य	X	असभ्य
घृणा	X	प्रेम
ठोस	X	तरल
निर्माण	X	विध्वंस
सीमित	X	असीमित

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न-उत्तर को अपनी पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें |

क . मजदूर स्वयं को मेहनतकश क्यों कहता है ?

उत्तर —मनुष्य जब से जंगलों में रहता था, तब से लेकर आज तक की शिष्ट सभ्यता तक पहुँचने में मजदूर की ही मेहनत है | भले ही जमाना कितना बदल गया हो पर वह अपने कुदाल और फावड़े

जमीन पर नहीं रखता | वह कभी भी आराम नहीं करता | उसी के रात-दिन के कठिन परिश्रम पर ही सम्पूर्ण दुनिया का विकास निर्भर है | यही कारण है की मजदूर स्वयं को मेहनतकश कहता है |

ख . ‘मजदूर निरंतर निर्माण कार्य में लगा रहता है, विध्वंस में नहीं’ —इस कथन को अपने शब्दों में स्पष्ट कीजिए |

उत्तर —मजदूर के निर्माण का क्षेत्र बहुत ही विशाल है | उसने सदैव अपनी मेहनत से इस धरा को बहुत सुंदर रूप दिया है फिर चाहे वह पहाड़ों को काटकर रास्ता बनाना हो या फिर नदियों के बहाव को रोककर जलाशय | चट्टानों को खोदकर वह टीना, सोना, चाँदी, कोयला, आदि निकाल लेता है, तो वहीं जमीन को जोत-बोकर अपनी मेहनत से फसलें उगा लेता है | जितना वह सक्षम था उससे कहीं बढ़कर उसने इस विश्व और समाज के हित लिए अपना योगदान दिया है | यही कारण है कि मजदूर की गणना विध्वंसक के रूप में न होकर निर्माता के रूप में की जाती है |

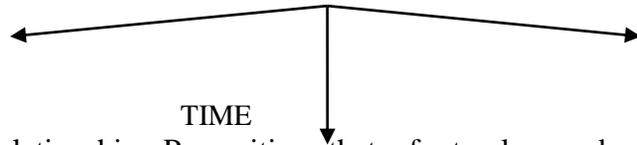
ग . कश्मीर की धरती को किसने, किस प्रकार स्वर्ग बनाया ?

उत्तर — कश्मीर की धरती को मजदूरों ने स्वर्ग बनाया | उन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से कश्मीर की

	<p>सौंदर्य प्रदान किया ये उन्हीं के परिश्रम का ही परिणाम था जिससे वहाँ की जमीन पर केसर की क्यारियाँ उगीं झेलम नदी सुगंधित वायु से महक उठी और पूरे कश्मीर को धरती का स्वर्ग कहा जाने लगा</p> <p>घ . मजदूर समाज और देश के लिए क्या-क्या काम करता रहा है ? उत्तर- मजदूर समाज और देश के विकास की अहम कड़ी है उसके कार्यों का क्षेत्र बहुत व्यापक एवं अनंत है पहाड़ों को काटकर ,जलाशयों का निर्माण करना ,चट्टानों को खोदकर – सोना ,लोहा ,कोयला हीरा निकालना जिससे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर हो सके जंगलों को काटकर नगर एवं गाँवों को बसा देना ,अपनी मेहनत से कारखानों का निर्माण आदि बहुत से अनगिनत कार्य हैं जो मजदूर के द्वारा किए जाते हैं जिससे देश की न सिर्फ आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरती है बल्कि समाज का भी विकास होता है </p> <p>ड . गगनचुंबी इमारतों को कौन खड़ा करता है ?उनमें रहने वालों का मजदूरों के प्रति कैसा व्यवहार होता है ? उत्तर-गगनचुंबी इमारतों को मजदूर अपने कठिन परिश्रम से खड़ा करता है उसमें रहने वाले लोग उसे बहुत ही हेय दृष्टि से देखते हैं वे उनकी झोपड़ियों से घृणा करते हैं उनकी गरीबी का मजाक बनाते हैं और उनके कार्यों के प्रति सदैव कृतघ्न रहते हैं </p> <p>च. जब मजदूर कारखानों में काम करते हुए अपाहिज हो जाता है ,तब उसकी जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर कौन लेता है ? उत्तर- जब मजदूर कारखानों में काम करते हुए अपाहिज हो जाता है ,तब उसकी जिम्मेदारी कोई भी नहीं लेता न तो मालिक जसके अंतर्गत वह कार्य करता है ,न तो सरकार उसका भुक्तभोगी वह स्वयं और उसका परिवार होता है </p> <p>छ. प्रगति की अंधी दौड़ में मजदूरों की दशा कैसी होती चली जा रही है ? उत्तर- प्रगति की अंधी दौड़ में मजदूरों की दशा अत्यंत दयनीय होती चली जा रही है वे टाट-फूस की कुटिया में रहते हैं वे सदैव वहाँ के धिनौने और पापमय जीवन का शिकार होते रहते हैं भले ही संसद में शोषण के विरुद्ध कितने ही कानून क्यों न बनें ,मजदूरों की दुनिया सदा ही शोषण का शिकार होती रही है </p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p><u>PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR CORRECT USE</u></p> <p>What is a Preposition?</p> <p>A preposition is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun and the other words of a sentence. They explain relationships of sequence, space, and logic between the object of the sentence and the rest of the sentence. They help us understand direction, time and positions.</p> <p>Example: 1. Alex threw a stone <u>into</u> the pond. 2. The present is <u>inside</u> the box. 3. He is <u>at</u> home. 4. He has been ill <u>since</u> Monday. 5. He is playing <u>with</u> his brother.</p>

THREE KINDS OF PREPOSITION

SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP
DIRECTION



1. Prepositions of Spatial Relationship : Prepositions that refer to place and position are called Prepositions of Spatial Relationship.

Eg: on, inside, up, outside, next to, behind, in front of, near, over, opposite.

Examples with sentences:

1. The cat is on the table.
2. The dogs are in the kennel.
3. We can meet at the crossroads.
4. He is waving at you from below the stairs.
5. The cat is under the table.
6. The key is locked inside the car.

2. Prepositions of Time : Prepositions of time are used to indicate the time or duration of an action. It shows: when something happened, happens or will happen.

Eg: on, at, after, before, during, until, throughout etc.

Examples with sentences:

1. I was born on July 4th, 1982.
2. I was born in 1982.
3. I was born at exactly 2am.
4. I was born two minutes before my twin brother.
5. I was born after the Great War ended.

Some other examples related to Preposition of Time:

1. We go to school on Mondays, but not on Sunday
2. Christmas is on December 25th.
3. Her shift finished at 7pm.
4. We will not leave before 3pm.
5. I learned how to sing during the holidays.

6. He usually arrives around 5pm.
7. It was about six in the morning when we made it to bed.
8. The store is open until midnight.

3. Prepositions of Direction /Movement : Prepositions of direction describe how something or someone moves from one place to another. .

Eg: across, through, into, up, over, down, past, around

Examples with sentences:

1. He has gone on vacation to France.
2. I will go to bed when I am tired.
3. Mike travelled across America on his motorcycle.
4. James went into the room.
5. The train passes through the tunnel.
6. Jack went up the hill.
7. Jill came tumbling down after.

Prepositions Exercises

The following exercise will help you gain greater understanding about how prepositions work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. The bone was _____ the dog.

- a. About
- b. For
- c. After
- d. Considering

Answer: b. The bone was *for* the dog.

2. We are going on vacation _____ August.

- a. On
- b. At
- c. In
- d. Since

Answer: c. We are going on vacation *in* August.

3. Please put the vase _____ the table.

- a. In
- b. On
- c. For
- d. Over

Answer: b. Please put the vase *on* the table.

4. I received a present _____ Janet.

- a. From

- b. Of
- c. By
- d. About

Answer: a. I received a present *from* Janet.

5. We arrived _____ our destination.

- a. From
- b. At
- c. On
- d. About

Answer: b. We arrived *at* our destination.

3. Group Prepositions: There are some groups of words which function as prepositions. For example: in spite of , as a result of, out of, make use of etc.

Examples with sentences:

1. **In spite** of the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.
2. He went alone **instead** of waiting for me.
3. Several houses were shattered **as a result** of the heavy storm.
4. He stopped smoking **for the sake** of his health.

4. Tricky Prepositions: Prepositions can be confusing at times. For example, the difference between 'in to' and 'into' is really hard to grasp. One must understand the difference between two similar prepositions and know how to use the right one.

For example:

1. 'provide to' vs. 'provide with'

a. Donations were provided to the disaster victims.

b. The victims were provided with clothing, blankets, and food.

2. 'apply for' vs. 'apply to'

a. Rohit applied to the bank for a loan.

b. Rohit applied for a car loan.

3. ask for' vs. 'ask to'

ask + somebody + for + something

a. I asked him for help.

ask + to + infinitive + somebody

b. I asked to help him, he said he was fine without help.

5. Omission of Prepositions: **Prepositions** are not used with certain verbs and expressions.

For example, the **preposition** 'to' is not normally used before the word home. We say 'I am going home', not 'I am going to home'.

Examples with sentences:

1. *I met him last Sunday. (NOT I met him on last Sunday.)*
 2. *We may discuss it next time. (NOT We may discuss it at next time.)*
 3. *What time is she arriving? (NOT At what time is she arriving?)*
 4. *What day is the conference? (NOT On what day is the conference?)*
-

English
Literature

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:

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

Ans a. Watson is the speaker.

Ans b. He is speaking to Sherlock Holmes.

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.'

Ans a. Sherlock is the speaker.

Ans b. 'You' is Watson here.

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.'

Ans a. Henry Baker is the speaker here.

Ans b. He is talking to Sherlock Holmes.

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: (Answers)

Ans 1. Watson visited Sherlock Holmes at Christmas.

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

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 hair cut recently. The candle stain on the hat pointed to the fact that he didn't have gas lighting in his house.

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.

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.

	<p>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.</p> <p>Ans 7. Holmes gave Peterson the goose because it showed signs that it should be eaten immediately.</p> <p>Ans 9. Sherlock posted an advertisement in the news paper 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.</p> <p>Ans 10. 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.</p> <p>Ans 11. 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.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Ch-Reforms in Indian Society</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill in the blanks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The society that we live in today has developed on the value of equality. b. Women were not given access to education and their right to own a property were also limited. c. Caste was another basis of discrimination. d. The reformist movement started in the first half of the nineteenth century. e. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the Father of Modern India for his contributions towards the development of society. f. The Arya Samaj established several homes for widows. g. Reform organisations of the Sikhs were known as Singh Sabhas. h. Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar experienced the prejudice of being a lower caste at an early age. i. The custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time is known as polygamy. 2. Answer these questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 . 3. What was Child Marriage Restraint Act ? In which year it was passed? 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

	<p>limit was later raised to 21 years for men and 18 years for women.</p> <p>4. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission and why? Ans- Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to work on socio-religious reforms.</p> <p>5. What was Young Bengal Movement? 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>6. Who were the biggest supporters of female education? Ans-The biggest supporters of female education were Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar .</p> <p>7. Who became the first graduate from Bethune College? Ans- Kadambani Basu became the first graduate from Bethune College.</p> <p>8. Who founded the Paramhans Mandali and why ? Ans-In Bombay, the Paramhans Mandali was founded in 1840 by Dadoba Pandurang to work for the abolition of caste system.</p> <p>9. Who opened schools for Muslim girls? Ans- Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain opened schools for Muslim girls at Aligarh, Patna and Calcutta.</p> <p>10. Name a book written by Jyotiba Phule. Ans- He wrote a book named Guamgiri to end discrimination against shudras.</p> <p>11. People of the society were divided into how many varnas? Name them. Ans-People of the society were divided into four different varnas- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.</p> <p>Note: 1. Write Fill in the blanks and Answer these questions in SST notebook. 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. Donot copy in the notebook]</p>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>पाठ - 15 निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें:- १) पुरा - प्राचीन काल में २) तपसा - तपस्या से ३) चिरम् - सदा के लिए ४) आहतः - चोट खाया हुआ ५) मा - मत</p>

- ६) वृथा – व्यर्थ
७) कनिष्ठा – छोटी

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-

- क) सुनीति: का आसीत् ?
उत्तर) सुनीति: उत्तान पादस्य ज्येष्ठा: पत्नी आसीत् !
ख) ध्रुवस्य पितु: नाम किम् ?
उत्तर) ध्रुवस्य पितु: नाम उत्तान पाद: आसीत् !
ग) उत्तम: क: आसीत् ?
उत्तर) उत्तम सुरुचे पुत्र: आसीत् !
ङ) ध्रुव: तप: कर्तुं कुत्र अगच्छत् ?
उत्तर) ध्रुव: तप: कर्तुं मधुनामकं महावनम् अगच्छत् !

संधि करें:-

- क) सिंह + आसनम् – सिंहासनम्
ख) तस्य + एव – तस्यैव
ग) महत् + तप: - महातप:
घ) नि: + फला – निष्फला
ङ) सप्त + ऋषीणाम् – सप्तर्षीणाम्

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें:-

- क) तस्य द्वौ पत्न्यौ आस्ताम्!
उत्तर - उनकी दो पत्नियां थीं!
ख) वत्स! वृथा एव ते मनोरथ:
उत्तर – पुत्र! तुम्हारी अभिलाषा व्यर्थ ही है!
ग) स: एव स्वप्नसादात् तव मनोरथं पूरयिष्यति
उत्तर – वे ही अपनी कृपा से तुम्हारी इच्छा पूरी करेंगे
घ) पुरा उत्तान पादो नाम एक: राजा आसीत्
उत्तर प्राचीन काल में उत्तानपाद के नाम का एक राजा थे!

GK

FAMOUS BOOKS AND AUTHOR (PgNo:58)

- a. Pride and Prejudice - 1. Jane Austen
b. Wings of Fire - 2. A.P.J Abdul Kalam

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| c. 13 steps to Bloody Good Luck | - | 3. Ashwin Sanghi |
| d. Gitanjali | - | 4. Rabindranath Tagore |
| e. The Guide | - | 5. R.K. Narayan |
| f. Games of Throne | - | 6. George R.R. Martin |
| g. If God was a Banker | - | 7. Ravi Subramanian |
| h. The God of Small Things | - | 8. Arundhati Roy |

BEST BIOGRAPHIES (Pg No:59)

1. The biography of Nike which tells us about all the struggles done to become what it is today. The name of the book is Shoe Dog. It's a 400 pages book and every page will enclose the steps to success . **PHIL KNIGHT**
2. The Everything Store: It documents the rise of Amazon.com. This book has won many awards including the “winner of the 2013 Financial Times and Goldman Sachs Business Book Award”. **BRAD STONE**
3. Book about Steve Jobs life including 100+ interviews with his family members. It will make you emotional and pumped up to create your own dent in the world. **WALTER ISSACSON**
4. Alibaba: The house that Jack Ma built, is about Jack Ma's life and leadership lessons. It also paints the true picture of the socio- political situations of China at that time. **DUNCAN CLARK**
5. Griding it out; the Making of McDonald's is about a 52 year old who had diabetes and arthritis but reminds us about what's possible when you have a desire to achieve success. **RAY KROC**
6. Elon-Musk : How the billionaire CEO of SpaceX and Tesla is shaping our Future, is the second best biography which is very well written. It is a 400 page long book. **ASHLEE VANCE**

TEST PAPER - 5

Fill in the blanks

1. Capital of Afghanistan is **Kabul**
2. The **Bible** is the most widely translated book available in 2,454 different languages.
3. A great account of Amazon and how it became an e-commerce. This book has won many awards including the “ winner of the 2013 Financial Times and Goldman Sachs Business Book Awards. He is **Brad Stone**.
4. An ancient society that operated in the Tuscany region of Italy before the Roman Empire ever came into existence, A powerful and sophisticated culture, the Etruscans signified the first major civilisation in the Western Mediterranean. This language is called **Etruscan**

5. The art of interpreting clinical signs was originally called **semiotics** a term used for the study of sign communication in general in English.

True or False

1. Steffi Graf was a German tennis player who won seven women's singles titles in Wimbledon. **True**
2. There are over 231 completely extinct languages and 2400 of the world's language considered to be in danger dying out. **True**
3. The language with the most words is Punjabi with over 250000 words. **False**
4. The language with largest alphabet in the world belongs to the Cambodian language and is 74 characters long. **True**
5. Basque is an ancient extinct language was spoken in the area that was once Hittite Empire. Scholars deuce that the speakers of Hurrian initially originated from the mountainous areas of Armenia , and had migrated to parts of Mesopotamia and Anatolia during the second millennium BC. **False**

Choose the right answer

1. The official language of Grenada is:
ENGLISH
2. French is the official language of:
FRANCE
3. Arabic is the official language of:
EGYPT
4. Are those that are named after a person on persons, usually the physicians who first described them, but occassionaly named after a famous patient
EPONYMOUS MEDICAL SIGNS
5. Equals to one thousandth of a dinar
FILS

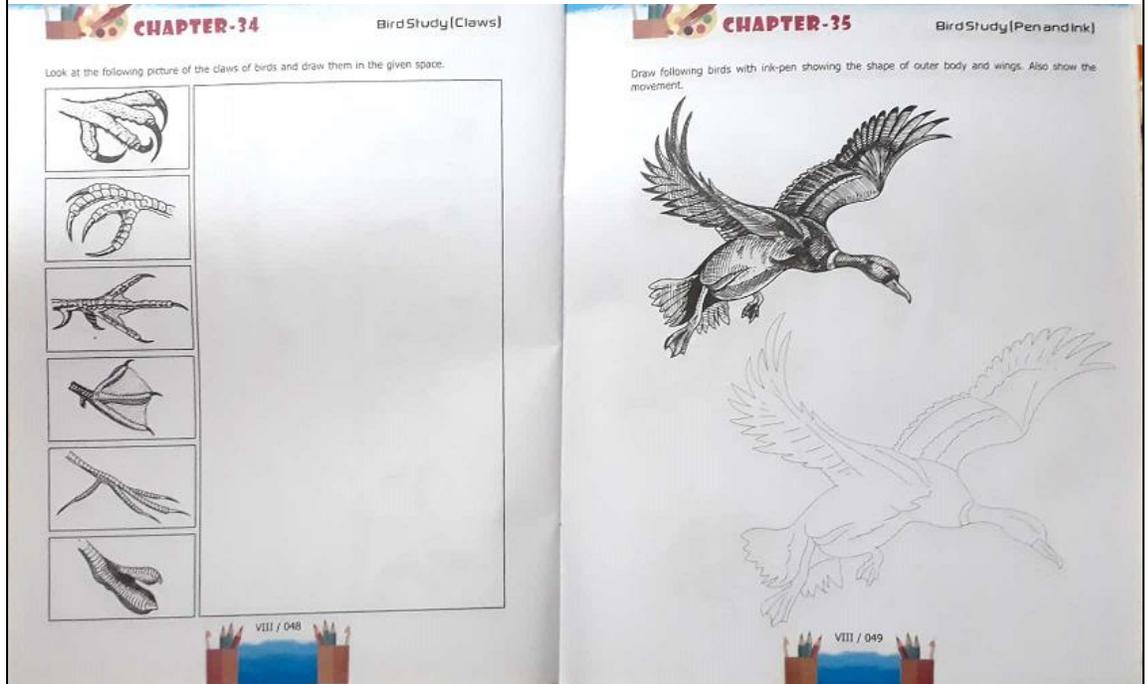
Match the following

1. A port city on the Caspian Sea that is capital of Azerbaijan. **Baku**
2. The country with 1600+ dialects and with almost 15 regional languages. **India**
3. "Don't cry because it's over, smile because it happened". **Dr. Seuss**
4. Famous book- " If God was banker" is written by **Ravi Subramanian**
5. The northern Japanese island of Hokkaido is home to a group of indigenous people who are known to be one of the first human inhabitants of the Japanese

islands. These people are a culturally and linguistically different ethnic group from the Japanese people, and are said to be descendants of the Jomon-jin hunter-gathers who migrated to the island around the year 14,500 BC. **Ainu**

DRAWING

Topic- bird study
Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics