

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII
DATE:20.01.20

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chap-17 Construction of Quadrilaterals [Ex-17(A), 17(B)] Chap-23 Line graph and Linear graph [Ex-23]
SCIENCE	<p>SCIENCE – CHAPTER 13 SOUND</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BOOK - SCIENCE</p> <p>1. Read the chapter thoroughly. Page (212 - 222) IN DEPTH</p> <p>2. Write the key terms. (Page 222)</p> <p>3. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</p> <p>Q. 1. How is sound produced ? Ans. Sound is produced by vibrations.</p> <p>Q. 2. Why there is a difference in the voice of adults and children ? Ans. It is due to difference in their vocal glands.</p> <p>Q. 3. What kind of instrument is a guitar ? Ans. Stringed instrument.</p> <p>Q. 4. What is the audible range of human ear ? Ans. 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.</p> <p>Q. 5. How is noise produced ? Ans. Noise is produced by the irregular vibrations of the sound producing source.</p> <p>4. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</p> <p>Q. 1. What is amplitude of vibration ? How is amplitude related to loudness ? Ans. The maximum distance of the vibrating object from its mean position is called amplitude. It is denoted by A and measured in metre(m).Amplitude is directly proportional to the loudness, i.e., greater the amplitude, louder is the sound.</p> <p>Q. 2. Give two uses of ultrasonic sound. Ans. Ultra sound is used in surgical tools. It is also used in cleaning system and SONAR system.</p> <p>Q. 3. A bat screams with a sound more than 20,000 (Hz) but we cannot hear it. Why ? Ans. We can hear sound ranging from 20Hz to 20,000 Hz. A sound below 20 Hz or above 20,000 Hz is inaudible to us. This is the reason why can't we hear a bat's scream.</p> <p>Q. 4. What are the characteristics of sound ? Ans. A sound is characterised by its loudness, shrillness (or pitch) and quality.</p>

Q. 5. If the frequency of an oscillator is 25 Hz, what would be its time period?

Ans. Frequency = 25 Hz

$$\text{Frequency} = 1/\text{time period}$$

$$1/25 = 0.04\text{s}$$

Time period of oscillator is 0.04 s.

5. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. How is sound produced in human beings?

Ans. A human being produces sound because of vibration of his voice box. The voice box or larynx is situated at the upper end of windpipe. There are two stretched membranes or vocal cords attached in larynx; with a narrow slit between them. When air passes through those stretched membranes they produce different types of sound with different combinations of stretching.

For example, when the muscles attached to the vocal cords make them tight and thin, the type or quality of voice is different from that when they are loose and thick.

Q. 2. How do we hear sound ? Explain.

Ans. We hear through our ears. Due to unique shape of our external ear or pinna sound waves are concentrated once they enter here. From there, these waves reach the eardrum through a 2-3 cm long passage called ear canal. The ear drum vibrates when sound waves strike it. These vibrations are passed to middle ear through three interconnected bones. The inner part of ear has a coiled tube called 'cochlea' with a fluid containing nerve cells. Its one end is connected to middle ear and another is connected to auditory nerves which go to brain. From inner ear, sound waves are sent to the brain via auditory nerves. The brain interprets these signals and tells what the sound is.

Q. 3. What is the difference between noise and music ?

Ans. Differences between Music and Noise

Music	Noise
1. A musical sound appears pleasant to our ears.	1. Noise does not appear pleasant to our ears.
2. A musical sound is produced by the regular vibrations of the sound producing source. Example : Sound of musical instruments, song of a singer etc.	2.Noise is produced by the irregular vibrations of the sound producing source. Example : Sound at construction site, sound of aeroplane etc.

Q. 4. List some measures to reduce noise pollution.

Ans. Noise pollution can be limited or controlled by controlling the noise coming from source. Noise pollution can be limited by taking following measures:

1. TV or radio should be played at low volume.
2. By installing high quality silencers in vehicles.
3. Misuse of loudspeakers, worshippers, outdoor parties and public announcement system should be checked.
4. Minimum use of vehicle horns.
5. Plantation of trees along the road sides and around buildings. Trees absorb sound.
6. Noisy operations should be conducted away from residential area.
7. Awareness campaigns to make people aware about the harmful effects of noise pollution and measures to control noise pollution.

Q. 5. How would you show that sound needs a medium to propagate ?

Ans. Refer to Activity-8 on page no. 216 of the textbook.

SCIENCE – CHAPTER 9 REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

1. Read the chapter thoroughly. Page (146 - 152) **BOOK - SCIENCE**
IN DEPTH

2. Write the key terms. (Page 153)

3. Draw the male and female reproductive organs in human. (Page 147)

4. Draw the Binary fission in Amoeba. (Page 152)

5. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Q. 1. What is a zygote ?

Ans. A zygote is the fertilised egg formed by the fusion of male and female gametes.

Q. 2. What is fertilisation ?

Ans. The fusion of male gamete (sperm) and female gamete (ovum) is called fertilisation.

Q. 3. What is metamorphosis ?

Ans. The transformation of a larva to become as adult through different changes is called metamorphosis.

Q. 4. Why do frogs move to ponds or near water bodies during rainy season ?

Ans. Frogs move to ponds or near water bodies so that female frog can lay eggs and male frog can deposit sperms on them.

Q. 5. What is asexual reproduction ?

Ans. The type of reproduction in which only a single parent is involved is called asexual reproduction.

6. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Name the male and female gamete in human body. Where in the body they are produced ?

Ans. Male gametes called sperms are produced by the tests. Female gametes called ova (eggs) are produced by the ovary.

Q. 2. What are viviparous and oviparous animals ?

Ans. Animals that give birth to young ones are called viviparous animals. Examples are humans, dog, cow, lion etc. Animals that lay eggs are called oviparous animals. Frog, lizard, birds, insects are some oviparous animals.

Q. 3. What is gestation period ? What is the duration of gestation in humans ?

Ans. The period of development of the young one of a mammal inside the womb of mother from the time of fertilisation to birth is called gestation period. It is about 40 weeks (or 280 days) in humans.

Q. 4. Give reason for the following :

(a) Some characters in you are similar to those of your father or mother.

(b) The male egg cell has a long tail.

Ans. (a) The process of fertilisation involves the fusion of an egg cell from mother and a sperm cell from father-resulting in the formation of a new cell called zygote. The zygote develops into an embryo that ultimately develops in a new individual. The new individual inherit some characteristics from mother and some from father.

(b) The long tail of sperms help them to move in semen. To fertilise an egg, sperms have to move a distance. The tails of sperms also help them to penetrate the egg.

7. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What is internal fertilisation ? Explain with example.

Ans. Internal fertilisation : Fertilisation that takes place inside the female body is called internal fertilisation. Internal fertilisation occurs in many animals including humans, cows, dogs and hens.

Q. 2. How are chicks born ?

Ans. In a hen, soon after the fertilisation the zygote divides and travels down the oviduct. As it travels down, many protective layers are formed around it. The hard shell of hen's egg is one such layer. When the hard shell is completely formed around the developing embryo, the hen lays the egg. The embryo takes about three weeks to develop into a chick. The hen provides sufficient

warmth to the egg by sitting on the egg. During this period (called incubation) the chick develops inside the egg. After the chick is completely developed it bursts open the egg shell.

Q. 3. What is binary fission ? Describe with a diagram.

Ans. Binary fission is a kind of asexual reproduction in which an organism divides itself into two individual organisms, with each one its genetic material (nucleus) and cytoplasm. Organisms like bacteria, amoeba, etc. reproduce through binary fission.

The constriction Binary fission begins with dividing nucleus developed by the division of cytoplasm deepens Finally two Daughter amoebae are produced Binary fissions in Amoeba

Q. 4. What is budding ? Name an organism that reproduces by budding.

Ans. Budding is a kind of asexual reproduction in which a small bulge (called bud) grows out of the parent organism and separates from it when becomes mature. Sometimes the bud remains detached to the Parent Hydra. On detachment the bud forms a new hydra. Since the new individuals develop as outgrowths from a single parent it is a kind of asexual reproduction.

SCIENCE – CHAPTER 10 REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE

1. Read the chapter thoroughly. Page (160 - 172) **BOOK - SCIENCE IN DEPTH**

2. Write the key terms. (Page 173) **BOOK - SCIENCE IN DEPTH**

3. Draw and label the Endocrine glands in human body. (Page 167)

4. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Q.1. Name the gland which controls the secretion of hormones.

Ans. Pituitary or master gland.

Q. 2. How many chromosomes are there in a human cell ? How do the chromosomes in males and females differ ?

Ans. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes in a human cell. 22 pairs of chromosomes are same in male and female but the last pair or sex chromosome differs in each. In males the sex chromosome is of XY type and in females it is of XX type.

Q. 3. Which type of zygote will develop into a male baby ? Ans. When a sperm carrying Y-chromosome fertilises an egg (that contains only X-chromosome), the resulting zygote (XY) develops into a male baby.

Q. 4. What is a balanced diet ?

Ans. A balanced diet is one that contains all the nutrients in the required proportion according to the age, sex and occupation of a person.

Q. 5. Name some exocrine glands.

Ans. Sweat glands, salivary glands, oil glands are some exocrine glands.

5. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Why do some adolescents get pimples on their face ?

Ans. During adolescence, the secretion of sweat glands and sebaceous glands increases. This causes acne and pimples on the face of adolescents.

Q. 2. Name the secondary sexual characteristics in humans.

Ans. Secondary sexual characteristics in males :

Growth of pubic hair, beard and mustaches, Hair on chest, under the arms. Deepening of voice.

In females :Enlargement of breasts and hips. Appearance of pubic hair, Hair under the arm.

Q. 3. What are hormones ? Name the male and female hormones.

Ans. Hormones are the chemical substances secreted by ductless glands. These substances coordinate the activities and growth of living beings including us.

Female hormone : Estrogen, produced in ovaries.

Male hormone : Testosterone, produced in testes.

Q. 4. What kind of food should be taken by adolescents ?

Ans. Adolescents need more energy for various physical activities. Therefore, they should take food rich in carbohydrates. Growing adolescents also need protein-rich diet to build their body. In addition to these, adolescents should take fresh fruits and vegetables and should drink sufficient water.

Q. 5. Why is protein very important for growing bodies ?

Ans. Proteins are needed by our body to repair and replace the worn out cells. They act as the building blocks of the body. Growing adolescents need more proteins because their physical development takes place during adolescence. They need protein to build muscles and body.

6. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Name the male and female gametes. How does the reproductive phase in women differ from that in men ?

Ans. Male gamete : Sperm Female gamete : Ova (eggs)

Reproductive phase in females begins at puberty (10-12 year) and lasts until the age of 45 to 50 years.

Reproductive phase in males begins at puberty (14-15 years) and lasts as long as he is healthy.

Q. 2. What is menstruation and menstrual cycle ? What happens in the body of a

female during menstrual cycle ?

Ans. The bleeding from the vagina due to the break down of the thickened inner wall of the uterus and its blood vessels is called menstruation. The menstrual flow lasts for 4–7 days. Menstruation occurs once in about 28–30 days. The cycle of changes taking place in ovaries and uterus every twenty-eight (28) days and marked by the menstrual flow is called menstrual cycle.

Menstrual cycle includes:

Maturation of the egg

Release of the egg from ovaries

Thickening of uterine wall

Breakdown of the thickened inner wall of the uterus, if pregnancy does not occur.

Q. 3. Describe the role of the following hormones :

(a) estrogen (b) testosterone (c) insulin

Ans. (a) Estrogen : This hormone is produced in ovary. It controls the mammary glands and development of breasts, and secondary female sexual characteristics. It also promotes blood circulation.

(b) Testosterone : This hormone is produced in testes. It controls the growth of moustaches and beard, and secondary male sexual characteristics. It also promotes sperm production in males.

(c) Insulin : Insulin is secreted by pancreas. It regulates sugar metabolism. Deficiency of insulin leads to high sugar level in blood resulting in a disease called diabetes.

Q. 4. How does an AIDS virus transmit from an infected person to a healthy person?

Ans. The AIDS virus is transmitted from an infected person to a normal person through the following ways.

Sharing the infected needle of the syringe for injecting drugs.

Sexual contact with an infected person.

To an infant from the infected mother.

There is no vaccine or medicine for AIDS so far. So as it stands today, AIDS is a preventive disease.

Q. 5. Why teenage pregnancy should be prevented?

Ans. Teenage pregnancy should be prevented because a girl at this age is not mentally or physically prepared for motherhood. It may cause many health problems in the mother and the child and may affect the behavioural, physical and mental development of the infant. that it's her father and not the mother who is responsible for not giving birth to a baby boy.

Q. 1. How many chromosomes are there in the nucleus of a human cell ? Which chromosomes decide the sex of unborn baby ?

Ans. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes in the nucleus of each human cell. The last pair of chromosomes (sex chromosomes) decide the sex of unborn baby.

Q. 2. How is a baby boy formed ?

Ans. A baby boy is formed when a sperm carrying Y-chromosome fertilises an egg, that contains only X-chromosome, i.e., in XY condition.

Q. 3. What values of Kavya are displayed by her explanation ?

Ans. Kavya has an improved mind setup that makes her strong enough to fight against the social myths.

SCIENCE – CHAPTER 14 CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

1. Read the chapter thoroughly. Page (228 - 234) **BOOK - SCIENCE IN DEPTH**

2. Write the key terms. (Page 234)
DEPTH

BOOK - SCIENCE IN DEPTH
3. **VERY SHORT ANSWER**

TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Name a device which can detect even a weak current.

Ans. An LED (Light Emitting Diode) can detect even a weak current.

Q. 2. Which metal is electroplated on iron to prevent it from rust ?

Ans. Zinc.

Q. 3. Which metal is electroplated on car parts ?

Ans. Chromium.

Q. 4. Name one liquid which can conduct electricity and one which cannot.

Ans. Salt water can conduct electricity but pure water (or distilled water) cannot conduct it.

Q. 5. What is the difference between a cathode and an anode ?

Ans. Cathode is connected to the negative terminal (or negatively charged electrode), while anode is connected to positive terminal (or positively charged electrode).

4. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What are good and poor conductors of electricity ?

Ans. Materials that can conduct electricity through them easily are called good conductors.

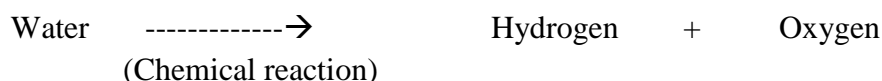
For example, metals like aluminium, copper, silver etc. are good conductors of electricity.

Materials which allow electricity to pass through them in very little amount are called poor conductors of electricity.

Q. 2. What do you understand by hydrolysis of water ?

Ans. When electric current is passed through acidulated water, it dissociates into hydrogen and oxygen. This process is called hydrolysis or electrolysis of water.

Electric current



Q. 3. What is chemical effect of electricity ?

Ans. When electricity is passed through a conducting liquid, a chemical change takes place. This is called chemical effect of electricity. For example, when electricity is passed through acidulated water, it dissociates into oxygen and hydrogen.

Q. 4. What is electroplating ?

Ans. The process in which a layer of any desired metal is deposited over another metal by means of electricity, is called electroplating.

For example, wheel rims, handle of cycles, taps, etc. are made shiny by the method of electroplating.

Q. 5. Electroplating is hazardous to the environment. Give reason.

Ans. The pollutants from the electroplating industries are hazardous, as the effluents contaminate air, water and soil. The waste water released from electroplating industries has many harmful pollutants that contaminate water and affect aquatic life.

5. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. How would you show that pure water does not conduct electricity ?

Ans. Refer to Activity 1 on Page No. 229 of the textbook.

Q. 2. What is an LED ? How is it better than an ordinary bulb ?

Ans. An LED (Light Emitting Diode) is a semiconductor device that can detect even a weak current. There are two wires or leads connected to an LED. The slightly longer which should be connected with the positive terminal of the battery and the shorter one should be connected to the negative terminal. LEDs consume less electricity and are more durable than light bulbs and fluorescent tubes.

Q. 3. Why is it dangerous to handle electrical appliances with wet hands ?

Ans. The tap water has many dissolved salts and minerals. So it can conduct electricity. If we touch electrical appliances with wet hands, we can get a shock.

Q. 4. What are the industrial uses of electroplating ?

Ans. Electroplating is a very useful process used in industries. Electroplating is done in industries for following purposes.

1. To have an anti-reactive coating on the parts of machines so that they do not react with raw materials.

2. To have an anti-corrosive coating on machines so that they do not get corroded.

3.To have a heat-resistive coating for parts like boilers so that they can resist the heat produced by the machinery

HINDI

हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ-मिठाईवाला (भगवती प्रसाद वाजपेयी)

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।



मिठाईवाले की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं को चित्र के नीचे अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

5 . निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें। (पाठ -20 pg no -171)

स्वर उद्यान	मधुर	स्नेहाभिषिक्ति	कंठ	उपर्युक्त	
पुलकित मृदुल	निहारती	उस्ताद	उम्र	प्रतिदिन	
हर्ष तरकीब	गदगद	होना	अप्रभित	दस्तूर	
अनुभव	मादक	परिचित	जायकेदार	चेष्टा	विस्मय
संशय	अस्थिर	प्रतिस्थित	कोलाहल		

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

क. खिलौनेवाले की मधुर आवाज़ का बच्चों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता था ?

उत्तर- खिलौनेवाले की मधुर आवाज़ सुनकर बच्चे पुलकित हो जाते थे। बच्चे घर से पैसे लाकर उससे मोलभाव करने लगते। वे पूछते – इसका दाम क्या है, और इछका औल उछका ? उससे वे मनपसंद खिलौने लेकर खुशी से उछलने-कूदने लगते।

ख. नगर भर में मुरलीवाले के आने का समाचार क्यों फैल गया ?

उत्तर- मुरलीवाल नगर भर में मुरली बजाने में उस्ताद था। वह मुरली बजाकर, गाना सुनाकर मुरली बेचता, वो भी दो-दो पैसे में। सभी को उसकी मुरली की धुन बहुत प्यारी लगती थी। यही कारण था की नगर भर में मुरलीवाले के आने का समाचार फैल गया।

ग. मिठाईवाले ने अपनी क्या-क्या विशेषताएँ बताई ?

उत्तर- मिठाईवाले ने अपनी विशेषताओं को बताते हुए कहा कि- किसी समय मैं भी शहर का प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति था। मेरे पास मकान, व्यवसाय, गाड़ी-घोड़ा, नौकर-चाकर, सभी कुछ था। सुंदर पत्नी वह तो मेरी प्राण थी। बच्चे तो ऐसे सुंदर कि मानो सोने के जीते – जागते खिलौने और उनकी अठखेलियों से पूरे घर में कोलाहल मचा रहता था।

घ. मिठाईवाले को अपने व्यवसाय में पैसों के अलावा और क्या मिलता था ?

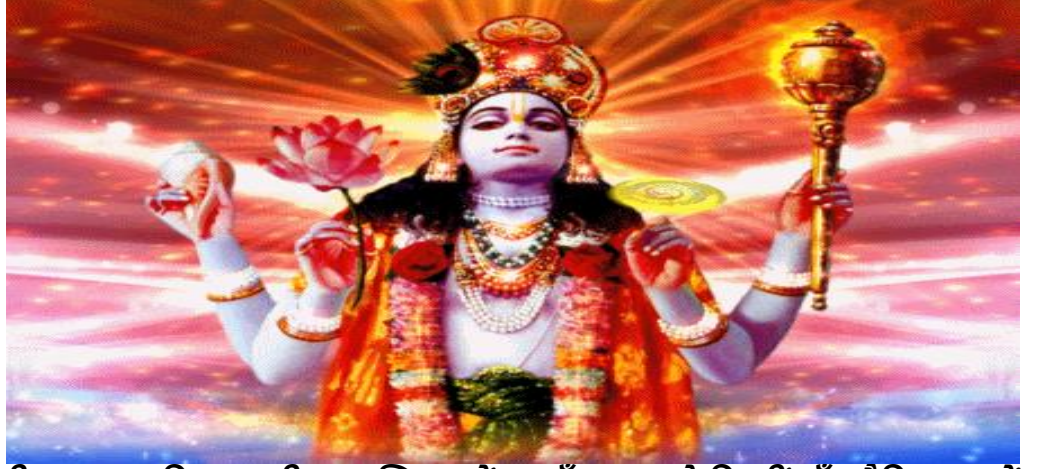
उत्तर- मिठाईवाले को अपने व्यवसाय में पैसों के सुख एवं संतोष मिलता था। यूँ छोटे-छोटे बच्चों में उसे अपने बच्चों की झलक मिल जाती थी। उसे ऐसा जान पड़ता था कि जैसे सभी के उसके बच्चे उछल-उछलकर खेल रहे हैं। जिससे वह संतुष्ट हो जाता था।

ङ. फेरीवाला गली के बच्चों से स्नेह और प्यार क्यों करता था ?

उत्तर- फेरीवाले के अपने बच्चे असमय ही उसे छोड़कर चले गए थे। उसका मानना था उन्होंने कहीं न कहीं जन्म लिया होगा। उसे गली के बच्चों में अपने बच्चे हँसते-खेलते हुए दिखाई देते थे। उसका मानना था उन्होंने कहीं न कहीं जन्म लिया होगा। यही कारण था कि फेरीवाला गली के बच्चों से स्नेह और प्यार करता था।

पाठ-16 केशवायह सुयश सुयश क्या है ? (रामधारी सिंह दिनकर)

1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।
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3. पाठ से पंद्रह कठिन शब्द चुनकर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।
4. पाठ में दिये गए शब्दार्थ को कंठस्थ करें।



श्री कृष्ण का चित्र अपनी उ.-पुस्तिका में बनाएँ | पाठ से किन्हीं पाँच नैतिक मूल्यों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका में चित्र के नीचे लिखें |

5 . निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें | (पाठ -16 pg no -137)

धर्माधिराज	ज्येष्ठ	श्रेष्ठ	सुयश	कुलीनता	विक्रमी
सम्मान	जगत	विविध	पुरुषार्थ	कुल	चकित
चकित	मैत्री	शीतल	काया	नर	तरुवर
खुद					

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

क. कर्ण किस स्थिति को झूठ-मूठ का बताता है ?

उत्तर- दुर्योधन से शांति वार्ता विफल होने के बाद जब श्रीकृष्ण कर्ण का वास्तविक परिचय उनसे करवाते हैं, कि वह सबसे ज्येष्ठ पांडव है और उसे उनके पास आने का परामर्श देते हैं | तब कर्ण कहता है कि आज जब मेरी आवश्यकता आन पड़ी तब कुल को मेरी याद आई | वह कहता है कि उसे धर्मराज का ज्येष्ठ भाई बनकर भारत का चक्रवर्ती सम्राट नहीं बनना इसलिए वह कुलीनता से प्राप्त मान-सम्मान को झूठ -मूठ का बताता है |

ख. विक्रमी पुरुष की क्या पहचान है ? वह जगत में सम्मान किस बलबूते पर पाता है ?

उत्तर-विक्रमी पुरुष को ख्याति प्राप्त करने के लिए कभी भी ऊँचे कुल के नाम की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है | वह सदैव अपने ज्ञान एवं पुरुषार्थ के बल पर जगत में

सम्मान पाता है।

ग. कर्ण किसे अपना धन बताता है? और क्यों?

उत्तर-कर्ण मित्रता को अपना धन बताता है। जब गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने कर्ण को अर्जुन से युद्ध यह कहकर करने से मना कर दिया कि वह राजकुमार नहीं है तब दुर्योधन ने कर्ण को अंगराज घोषित कर उसे सम्मानित जीवन जीने योग्य बना दिया। जिसके बदले दुर्योधन ने उसकी मित्रता माँगी। कर्ण को उसके परिवार के द्वारा ठुकरा दिया गया था तब दुर्योधन ने उसके समक्ष मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाया। यही कारण था कि कर्ण उसे अपना धन बताते हैं।

घ. कुल ने कर्ण के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया था? बाद में कुल क्या देखकर चकित रह गया?

उत्तर-कुल ने कर्ण के साथ बहुत उपेक्षित व्यवहार किया था। स्वयं सूर्यपुत्र और क्षत्रिय कुल का होते हुए भी सदैव सूतपुत्र कहलाता रहा। बाद में जब वह अंगराज बना तो एक-एक करके पृथ्वी के समस्त राज्यों को जीतकर दुर्योधन के चरणों में डाल दिया। उसके बल, विद्या, साहस एवं पुरुषार्थ को देखकर कुल चकित रह गया।

हिंदी भाषा

1. अनेकार्थी शब्द (अक्षर से वार तक pg.no-148-149)

2. विलोम शब्द (अमृत से आरंभ pg. no-152-153)

वाच्य

3. वाच्य किसे कहते हैं?

क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह ज्ञात हो कि क्रिया का प्रयोग कर्ता के अनुसार है कर्म के अनुसार है या भाव के अनुसार, उसे वाच्य कहते हैं।

वाच्य के कितने भेद होते हैं?

वाच्य के तीन भेद होते हैं

करतरी, कर्म, भाव

करतरी वाच्य- जिस वाक्य में कर्ता की प्रधानता होती है और क्रिया का प्रयोग लिंग, वचन के अनुसार होता है उसे कर्तरी वाच्य कहते हैं।

अकर्मक, सकर्मक दोनों प्रकार की क्रिया होती है।

उदाहरण- मोहन पुस्तकें खरीद रहा है।

कागज़ फट गई।

मैं पूजा कर रहा हूँ।

कर्म वाच्य- जिन वाक्यों में कर्म की प्रधानता होती है,

क्रिया का प्रयोग कर्म के लिंग वचन के अनुसार होता है उसे कर्म वाच्य कहते हैं।

उदाहरण- मोहन द्वारा पुस्तकें खरीदी जा रही हैं।

कागज़ फाड़ दी गई।

मेरे द्वारा पूजा की जा रही है।

भाव वाच्य- जिन वाक्यों में भाव की प्रधानता हो, कर्ता और कर्म गौण हो, क्रिया के लिंग वचन का प्रयोग भाव के अनुसार हो भाव वाच्य कहते हैं।

उदाहरण- चलो घूमने चला जाए।

वृद्ध से चला नहीं जाता।

बच्चे द्वारा ज़ोर से रोया जा रहा है।

भाव वाच्य में सदैव अकर्मक क्रिया का प्रयोग होता है।

अभ्यास कार्य

वाच्य पहचानें - तुम चल नहीं सकते।

पतंग उड़ाया जा रहा है।

ईश्वर द्वारा सबका भला हो।

मेरे द्वारा पाठ पढ़ा जा रहा है।

वह तो रो रहा है।

निर्देशानुसार परिवर्तित करें -

उसे बुलाया जा रहा है। (करट्टी)

चलो घूमने चलें। (भाव वाच्य)

अध्यापक पढ़ा रहा है। (कर्म वाच्य)

मैं गा नहीं सकता। (भाव वाच्य)

चलो खूब खेलें। (भाव वाच्य)

पाठ्य पुस्तक से वाच्य का अभ्यास करें।

समास

4. समास किसे कहते हैं?

दो या दो से अधिक शब्द मिलकर जब एक नया शब्द बनता है उसे समास कहते हैं।

समास के नियमों से निर्मित शब्द को सामासिक या समस्त पद कहते हैं।

सामासिक पद से पूर्व भिन्न भिन्न पदों को सामासिक विग्रह कहते हैं।

इस तरह समास में पूर्व पद और उत्तर पद मिलाकर ही समास बनता है, जैसे नील गाय (समस्त पद)

नीली है जो गाय (समासिकविग्रह)

समास के प्रमुख कितने भेद होते हैं?

चार - अव्ययी भाव, तत्पुरुष, द्वंद्व, बहुव्रीहि

समास के कुल कितने भेद होते हैं?

तत्पुरुष के दो भेदों को मिलाकर समास के कुल छः भेद होते हैं। तत्पुरुष के दो भेद कर्मधारय और द्विगु।

अव्ययीभाव समास- प्रथम पद अव्यय होता है।

पूर्व पद प्रधान होता है।

विग्रह अर्थ के अनुसार होता है।

	<p>जैसे - शक्ति के अनुसार - यथाशक्ति जीवन भर - आजीवन हर गली = गली- गली तत्पुरुष - उत्तर पद प्रधान होता है। कारक चिन्हों का लोप होता है। जैसे -राजा का पुत्र= राजपुत्र वन का राजा= वनराज गृह में प्रवेश= गृह प्रवेश कर्मधारय- पूर्व पद विशेषण (उपमा) उत्तर पद विशेष्य (उपमेय) बहुब्रीहि पूर्व पद विशेषण (उपमा) उत्तर पद विशेष्य(उपमेय) रहे और विशेष अर्थ दे तो बहुब्रीहि समास होता है। द्विगु - प्रथमपद संख्या वाची विशेषण रहे , द्विगु समास कहलाता है। अन्तर कर्मधारय समास साधारण अर्थ देता है बहुब्रीहि विशेष अर्थों में प्रयोग होता है। संख्या वाची विशेषण रहे साधारण अर्थ दिखे तो द्विगु संख्या वाची विशेषण रहे विशेष अर्थ दे तो बहुब्रीहि जैसे पीला है जो अम्बर पीताम्बर कर्मधारय पीला वस्त्र धारण किया है जिसने (विष्णु) बहुब्रीहि चार भुजाओं का समाहार चतुर्भुज द्विगु चार भुजाएं हैं जिनकी वह (ब्रह्मा) बहुब्रीहि द्वंद्व समास - दोनों पद प्रधान होते हैं। विग्रह में दो पदों के बीच और लगा होता है। जैसे राजा और रानी = राजा- रानी सुबह और शाम = सुबह - शाम</p> <p style="text-align: center;">पाठ्य पुस्तक से समास का अभ्यास कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें।</p>
ENGLISH	<p>Topic: Language- Conjunctions Article Writing Essay Writing Literature- The Rehearsal (Play) The Cube Art- An Artist's Story (Story) The Next Voice You Hear (Story)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Language- Conjunctions</p>

➤ **What is Conjunction?**

Conjunctions are words used to connect sentences, words, phrases and clauses. They are called connectors or linkers.

Examples: (a) This school is very good **and** the teachers are excellent.
(b) Should I take the bus **or** should I go by an auto rickshaw?

KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

And, but, or are the most common conjunctions. Some other conjunctions are words like so, for, neither, nor, still and so.

They are used to join:

- two words

Mona likes to eat bread **and** jam.

- Two phrases

Shivani's cheerful nature **and** attractive personality help her to make friends easily.

USE OF AND

We use **and** to join similar statements or facts.

We can use also, too, as well as, not only.....but also as conjunctions for the same purpose.

Read the sentences given here.

Examples: (a) He is an intelligent **and** honest boy.
(b) He got ready **and** left for office.
(c) She ate an apple **and** a banana for breakfast.

USE OF BUT

We use but to state a contrast between two statements or facts. Sometimes we use **but** to express opposition also.

Examples: (a) She tried her best **but** she could not complete the assignment on time.

(b) He is sharp **but** very careless.

(c) She was invited to the party **but** did not attend it.

USE OF OR, OTHERWISE

We use **or** to express a choice between two options.

Examples: (a) She will have to pay a higher rent **or** vacate the house.

(b) Will you renovate the house **or** sell it off?

(c) She can wear the blue dress **or** the red one.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

A. Tick the suitable conjunctions in the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Varun went to the bookshop (and or but) bought pens.
2. Is Mr Kapoor at home (or, but, so) is he at work?
3. Anjali was invited to the wedding (therefore, but, so) did not attend it.
4. Keep the door closed (so, and, or) the dog will run out.
5. I sat near the lake (therefore, but, and) admired its beauty.

B. Use conjunctions mentioned in brackets to join the given sentences.

1. She went to the office twice. She was not able to meet him. (but)
2. He is lazy. His elder is very active. (whereas)
3. Rina can read story books. She can read biographies of great people.(alternatively)
4. The students did not enjoy the magic show. The teacher did not enjoy the magic show. (neither---nor)
5. He was very poor. He used to feed the beggars. (still)

C. Complete the sentences by adding conjunctions given in brackets and a few words of your own.

1. The movie was interesting (but)
2. The village was developed (still)
3. She performed well in elocution contest (and)
4. Mother is going out with friends
..... (but)
5. The boys will
.....
..... (either---or)

ARTICLE WRITING

An article is a long piece of composition which can be written on a variety of topics related to sports, medicine, politics, literature, philosophy and so on.

The main idea is to provide information, ideas, opinion to the readers in a logical and systematic manner. Articles are generally published in newspapers, magazines and journals.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD ARTICLE

There are a few points which may help one to write a good article.

- First and foremost one should do good research on the topic because it will help develop good content for the article.
- A catchy, relevant and proper headline must be selected that will grab the attention of the reader at once and arouse his interest to read further.
- An article should essentially consist of at least three paragraphs. The first paragraph is the introduction.
- The main body of the article may comprise one or more paragraphs and deal with

all the details related to the topic.

- Conclusion of the article should contain a brief summary of the entire article and it always appears at the end.

NOTE: While writing an article for a newspaper or magazine the name of the writer is also mentioned after the heading right in the beginning or at the end.

Now, read the article given in your book and you will find that the above guidelines have been carefully followed.

SPORTS UNITES HEARTS

by Aditya Singh (17 years)

Refer Fun with Grammar (Pg no.-196)

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

Write an article on EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING.

ESSAY WRITING

Essay is a written composition that presents the writer's opinion, gives information on any subject, or details of a narrative or a description. It consists of many paragraphs and gives details related to the topic. Essays can be of the following types:

ANALYTICAL ESSAY

It analyses the topic by exploring various aspects and examining the relationship between all these aspects.

Techniques of writing an analytical essay:

1. Introduce the main idea in the information.
2. Expand the idea by adding information and including examples in the successive paragraphs.
3. Discussion can centre around various aspects of the main idea, their importance and how they are related to each other.
4. A suitable conjunction has to be given to complete the essay.

STUDENT LIFE

Refer Fun with Grammar (Pg no.-191)

NARRATIVE ESSAY

They tell us about the events that happened earlier. It could be any incident, event or personal experience.

Techniques of writing a narrative essay:

1. Events should be organized in a chronological manner with the first event explained at the beginning and gradually moving step by step towards the conclusion.
2. A narrative essay can also take the shape of a story. Therefore, appropriate words and adjectives have to be used to make the narrative essay interesting.

AN UNFORGETTABLE MOMENT

Refer Fun with Grammar (Pg no.-192)

ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

Such essays attempt to convince the reader to agree with the writer's opinion or ideas.

Techniques of writing an argumentative essay:

1. Unlike other types of essays, in an argumentative essay, the writer needs to take sides either against or for the topic.
2. Facts or examples and related incidents must be presented in organized manner.
3. The opposing views must also be highlighted; if possible, they should be refuted.
4. Proper examples in favor of author's views have to be given so that the arguments appear convincing.

PARENTS SHOULD CHOOSE THE CAREER PATH OF THEIR CHILDREN

Refer Fun with Grammar (Pg no.-193)

DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

It consists of a description of something or somebody.

Techniques of writing a descriptive essay:

1. Before writing the essay the writer must decide on the different aspects of the topic that he wants to focus on.
2. Writing a descriptive essay is like painting a picture with words and the writer must include details to ensure that the readers gain a vivid impression.
3. It is not necessary to cover everything related to the subject in a descriptive essay. Only the most interesting and important aspects have to be selected and included in the essay.

A VISIT TO A BOOK FAIR

Refer Fun with Grammar (Pg no.-194)

IMAGINATIVE ESSAY

These are essays on subjects which could be about feelings or experiences and are very imaginative in nature. The author may have no actual experience of all that is described in the essay.

Technique of writing an imaginative essay:

1. In such essays the writer uses imagination to compose an essay on the given topic.
2. Imagine that you live in a world where there are no countries, only a single nation. Write an imaginative essay on your life.

A WORLD WITHOUT BOUNDARIES

Refer Fun with Grammar (Pg no.-195)

HOME ASSIGNMENT:-

Write essays on the following topics.

1. Imagine yourself to be a resident of India in the year 2050. Write about the technological advancements that have taken place. It could be about spaceships, robots.

Be imaginative and write about your life. Give an appropriate heading.

2. The person you admire the most
3. Tuition classes are necessary---give your views
4. The incident that made me nervous

Literature- The Rehearsal (Play)

By- William Shakespeare

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616) is considered by many to be the greatest writer in the English language. Apart from his plays, he has 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems and several other poems to his credit. His plays have been translated into almost all major living languages and continue to be studied, interpreted and performed in myriad political and cultural milieus across the globe. Some of his other great plays are Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, The Merchant of Venice and Twelfth Night. After his death, another great author of the age, Ben Jonson wrote, 'He was not of an age, but for all time'.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

- This extract is from the play, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
- This is a play within the play.
- In The Rehearsal, author attempts to put a new drama and he lectures his actors and observers with laughable instructions on the importance of what they are doing.
- This play enraged Dryden and it is not possible to see the satire without some political cause or effect.

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT WITH ANSWERS:-

1. 'A lover, that kills himself most gallantly for love.'

a. Who said these words to whom?

ans. Quince says these words to Bottom.

b. What was the question the speaker was responding to?

ans. Bottom had asked Quince who Pyramus was.

c. Was the listener happy to hear this answer? Support your answer with lines from the text.

ans. Bottom seemed to be satisfied with the response.

2. 'Pray you, if it be, give it me, for I am slow of study.'

a. Who says these words to whom?

ans. Snug said these words to Quince.

b. Do you think the speaker is serious? What kind of a person does he appear to be?

ans. He does not seem to be serious as he was playing a lion and he only had to roar.

c. What is the reply to these lines?

ans. Quince says that Snug could extempore his part.

WORD MEANINGS WITH SENTENCES

1. condole: express grief; make people feel great sorrow
Kate wrote to condole with her friend on the death of her mother.
2. lamentable: sad, mournful
The institution had fallen into a state of lamentable inefficiency.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Think and Answer

1. Peter Quince is the director of the play, but who do you think is really in charge of this scene-Quince or Bottom? Support your answer with instances from the text.
2. Why do you think the players decide to rehearse in the middle of the night and at a place far from the city?

Make Sentences

- a. dogged
- b. obscenely

Cube Art--An Artist's Story

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

- Cube Art--An Artist's Story is a biography which has been compiled anonymously from various available encyclopedic material regarding Pablo Picasso.
- Pablo Ruiz Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France.
- The author elaborates on the life of the painter and its various techniques.
- The painter discovered a phenomenal technique of painting called CUBISM.
- The author also describes the difficulties faced by the painter throughout his life.

WORD MEANINGS WITH SENTENCES

1. mural- a painting executed directly on wall
There are mural paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries.
2. prophetic- predicting the future
Her early achievements were prophetic of her future greatness.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTIONS (WITH ANSWERS)

1. Picasso was _____ by birth.
 - a. French
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Italianans. (b) Spanish
2. The painting 'First Communion' is a _____ .
 - a. self-portrait
 - b. family portrait
 - c. photographans. (b) family portrait

3. Cubism is an art movement founded by Picasso and _____ .

- a. George Braque
 - b. Jorge Brasque
 - c. George Brasque
- ans. (a) George Braque

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Think and Answer

1. Picasso was an unconventional painter. What qualities do you think he had which enabled him to break with tradition?
2. Do you like conventional or abstract painting? Give reasons to support your answer.

Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.

1. A Cubist painting shows _____ of a subject at the same time in one picture.
 - a. all sides
 - b. two sides
 - c. three sides
2. 'Surrealism' dismissed what was _____ in art.
 - a. bizarre
 - b. absurd
 - c. conventional

The Next Voice You Hear

By- George Sumner Albee

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mr. Albee was a prolific author of short stories for leading magazines. He also wrote a number of novels, including "Girl on the Beach," published in 1953; "Three Young Kings," a children's book, 1956; "The Boys," 1957 and his final book, "By the Sea, By the Sea," 1960. He had started writing short stories at the age of 12.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

- 'The Next Voice You Hear' is a short story written by Sumner Albee. The story expresses a very beautiful message in a cinematic way.
- It is about how people react when a voice takes over the radio for a week. The voice is from an unknown source claiming to be that of God's. It preempts all radio station and speaks to people stating that there is so much more in life than just what are getting now.
- The emotions of the people are so beautifully expressed in the story.
- The story appeared in Cosmopolitan in 1948 and was adapted into a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture, released under the same title in 1950. It dealt with the consequences of the voice heard on the radio.

WORD MEANINGS WITH SENTENCES

1. benevolent- kind

The benevolent gentleman left a further sum of \$5000 to be divided among the poor.

2. serene- calm

	<p>Her features were more defined and had a calm, soft and serene expression.</p> <p>3. somber- dull Fred's mood remained somber throughout the meal.</p> <p>ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY (WITH ANSWERS)</p> <p>1. Why did God choose to speak over the radio? ans. God chose to speak over the radio because people are used to radio broadcasts instead of echoing voice from the sky.</p> <p>2. What was Flyod's first reaction to the majestic voice heard over the radio? ans. Flyod stood for a moment gaping. He thought Lyman had set up a microphone in his room.</p> <p>3. Why does the author refer to 'I don't know' as humble words? ans. The author refers to the word as humble because most people were using it with each other and they were being honest about it.</p> <p>HOME ASSIGNMENT Answer the following questions:-</p> <p>1. Describe how Australia prepared itself for the one-minute dip? 2. Why did the reporters flying over Australia become incoherent?</p> <p>Make sentences:-</p> <p>1. obsolete 2. incoherent 3.agonising</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Ch. -8: RESOURCES</u></p> <p>I. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words in the textbook. II.Quick revision 1 and 2 to be done in the textbook. III.Write down the key words in the notebook after writing the title of the chapter and date. IV.Do the exercises in the notebook:</p> <p>1. Tick the correct options. 2. Fill in the blanks. 3. Write true and false.</p> <p><u>4.WRITE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:</u></p> <p>1. What are resources? Ans. Anything that fulfill our needs is a resource. Eg. The water we drink, the food we eat etc.</p> <p>2. What is a human resource development? Ans. Improvement in skills of humans for developing better resources is called human resource development.</p> <p>3.Define potential resources. Ans.The resources whose quantity and quality are not known to us are called potential resources.</p> <p>4.What is development? Ans. Development means increase in the use of modern technology to enhance the living standards of the people.</p> <p>5. Differentiate between ubiquitous and localised resources. Ans Resources that are found everywhere are called ubiquitous resources. For eg. Air, sun, water</p>

etc. Whereas, resources that are found in specific places are called localised resources. For eg, iron, copper etc.

5.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. What is conservation of resources?

Ans. The earth's surface is not even. Therefore, the distribution of resources is not same every where. Their distribution depends upon physical factors such as soil, relief rock structure, climate, etc. With increase in population and more urbanisation the stock of resources is being exhausted in many places. They should be utilised with planning while keeping their renewable period in mind. Non - renewable resources are depleting at a faster pace and might be exhausted completely in the near future. We need

to take measures in order to conserve resources.

2. Write a short note on sustainable development .

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.What are human and human - made resources?

Ans A person who is doing something useful for the society is called a human resource. A human effectively utilises a resource when He/she has skill, knowledge and education. These three factors invent technology to explore and discover the resources given by the nature. Resources created by human beings are called human made resources. Naturally obtained resources might not be suitable for use in the form they are found in. So, they are changed into usable form by involving human expertise.

4.Differentiate between renewable resources and non-renewable resources.

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 depending upon their sources. However, if they are utilised without planning and are used carelessly, it could lead to their scarcity. Eg. Trees.

Ch. -8: INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

I. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words in the textbook.

II.Quick revision 1 and 2 to be done in the textbook.

III. Write down the key words in the notebook after writing the title of the chapter and date.

IV. Do the exercises in the notebook:

1. Tick the correct options.

2. Fill in the blanks.

3. Write true and false.

4.WRITE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. List the challenges our country faced immediately after independence ?

Ans. Apart from poverty, illiteracy and poor health services, which required long term planning, the rehabilitation of refugees of princely states, dealing with rich harvesting areas that became the part of Pakistan were some of the major problems faced by Indian

government just after independence.

2. What are the five principles of Panch sheel?

Ans. India's foreign policy of peaceful coexistence is called Panch sheel. It is based on the following five principles:-

1. Respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty

2. Non-aggression

3. Non-interference in each other's affairs

4. Equality and mutual benefit

5. Peaceful coexistence

3. What were the problems faced by the Indian government in forming states after independence?

Ans. India had more than 550 princely States. These states had their own rulers who were under the British control. They had option of joining India or Pakistan or stay independent. The people wanted to join India but the ruler wanted to be in Pakistan.

4. What was the economic crisis that India faced after independence?

Ans. With the partition, major rice and wheat producing areas of India went under the control of Pakistan. This resulted in shortage of food for Indian population.

5. What were the steps taken by the government of India following the recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission?

Ans. Following steps were taken by the States Reorganization Commission :-

#In 1956, compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Priya, Tamil, Mayalam, Kannada and Telgu speakers were formed.

#In 1960, province of Bombay was divided into two separate states- Maharashtra and Gujarat

#In 1966, the province of Punjab was also divided into Punjab and Haryana.. In Punjab resided Punjabi speakers who were mostly Sikhs. While in Haryana resided the people who spoke either Hatyanavi or Hindi.

5. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Describe how the constitutions of other countries have influenced the Indian Constitution.

Ans. The constitution of India is the world's lengthiest written constitution. It constitutes various elements from different constitutions across the world. For example, it follows British parliamentary pattern consisting of a lower and an upper house. The Fundamental rights are quite similar to the ill of Rights declared by the constitution of United States. It also borrowed the concept of Supreme court from the US.

2. What are the basic features of our Constitution?

Ans. Following are the main features of our Indian Constitution :-

*Single citizenship is granted to all citizens

*Universal Adult Franchise enables every citizen above 18 years of age, to caste his/her vote during elections without any discrimination of caste, colour, creed etc.

*parliamentary form of government was established

*Fundamental Rights guaranteed equality before law to all citizens.

*Special privileges were given to the poorest and most disadvantaged sections of society

8 Directive Principles of State Policy asserted that the State shall promote the welfare of the people.

3. Write a short note on the civil war that raged in Sri Lanka.

Ans. In 1956, the parliament of Sri Lanka introduced an act which made Sinhala as the sole official language of the country. This act made Sinhala the medium of instruction in all the state schools, colleges, public examinations and courts. However, Tamil speaking minority who lived in the island, opposed this. Thus, for several decades a civil war raged in Sri Lanka.

4. Compare the three lists mentioned in the Constitution.

Ans. The constitution of India mentions three lists containing different subjects on which the union and state government have the power to take decisions :-

Union list - This list includes subjects of national concern such as defence, foreign affairs, currency, communication etc.

State list - The state list contains subjects such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The state government makes laws on these subjects.

Concurrent list - This list contains subjects like education, forests, trade unions, marriage etc.

5 Describe the measures taken by the Indian government to revive its economy after independence?

Ans. We already know that the British rule destroyed Indian's economy. So the first task of the government was the economic development of the country as well as to fulfil the basic needs and wants of the people. On 15th March, 1950, Planning Commission was setup to help make policies that would take the country towards progress and development. The Principle of mixed economy was adopted which meant that both the private sector and the government sector would go side by side. Employment opportunities were increased and so was production. The First Five year plan was presented (1951-1956) to the parliament. Its emphasis was clearly on agriculture. The Second Five year plan (1956-1961) focused on the development of heavy industries and building large farms. Five steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela were established. Hydro-electric power projects were also started. Till date. The Five year plans are guiding us towards

Chapter 9- THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND INDEPENDENCE

Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and also write the keyword in the notebook.

Do Quick Revision-1 and 2.

.Do the exercises in the notebook:

1. Tick the correct options

2. Fill in the blanks.

3. Write true and false.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the moderates?

Ans- The members of the Congress during the first phase of the national movement were described as Moderates.

2. Briefly explain about the Partition of Bengal.

Ans- Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India announced the Partition of Bengal. He cited administrative reasons. The leaders felt that the motive was to curb the feelings of nationalism in Indians. The people also realized that the actual reason was the 'Divide and Rule Policy' of the British.

3. Define Swadeshi and Boycott movements.

Ans- After the Partition of Bengal, The Swadeshi and Boycott movements emerged as effective methods of struggle against the British. Students boycotted schools and colleges run by the British. Foreign goods were burnt down and use of Swadeshi goods were encouraged.

4. What were the adverse effects of First World War faced by India?

Ans- The effects were:

1. Taxes were increased in India because the participation in war meant huge expenses and an increased defence budget for the British.

2. Prices increased between 1914-1918 because of the demands of war supplies. The common man suffered the most.

3. Villagers were forced to join the British army.

5. What is Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

Ans- On 13th April, 1919 a peaceful public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, to protest against the arrest of Dr Satya Pal and Dr Saifudin Kitchlew. The Jallianwala Bagh was walled and had a single exit. General Dyer blocked the exit and ordered the troops to open fire with the intention of killing the people and develop a feeling of fear among the masses. In this massacre thousands perished and many more were injured. It is one of the most ghastly incidents in the history of human civilization.

6. Which factors are responsible for raising the feeling of nationalism?

Ans- The factors responsible are:

1. The British did not allow to travel in the same railway coaches with them.

2. Indians were debarred from entering some public places.

- 3.Many Indians who were artisans, craftsmen and weavers were ruined by competition from foreign machine-made cheaper goods.
- 4.Indians were restricted from getting high posts in governments and were not promoted beyond a certain post.
- 5.Peasants were forced to grow indigo, cotton, etc. to supply raw materials to the British industries in England.

7. How did the Indian National Congress formed?

Ans- The Indian National Congress was established when 72 delegates from all over the country met at Bombay in December 1885. The INC was the first national movement of a political kind in India with the initial aim of getting more Indians involved in the governance of the country. Later on, its purpose upgraded to complete independence. And, post-independence, it emerged as a major political party in the country.

8. Explain about the Radicals and their ideologies.

Ans- The Radicals were opposed to the politics of prayers” followed by the Moderates within the Congress. They explored more radical objectives and methods. They emphasised the importance of self reliance and constructive work. They argued that people must rely on their own strength, not on the good” intentions of the government. They believed that people must fight for swaraj.

9. Explain the Non-Cooperation movement.

Ans- In September 1920, at the Calcutta session, Gandhiji launched the non-violent, Non-cooperation Movement, urging Indians not to cooperate with the British and defined swaraj as th ultimate aim. The movement had the following aims:

- 1.To redress the wrongs done to Punjab and Turkey.
- 2.To attain swaraj for the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

10. What is Civil disobedience movement?

Ans- The Salt Satyagraha was a huge civil disobedience movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi against the salt tax imposed by the British government in India. Gandhi led a large group of people from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March 1930 till Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat, to break the salt law by producing salt from seawater. This movement marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

NOTE: Read the chapter and find out the answers of the exercises A, B AND C(pg- 106 and 107). Also find the answers of Quick Revision -1(pg- 99) and 2 (pg-105)-WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE BOOK.

Chapter 6- Human Resource

Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and also write the keyword in the notebook.

Do Quick Revison-1 and 2.

.Do the exercises in the notebook:

3. Tick the correct options

4. Fill in the blanks.

3. Write true and false.

Short answer questions

1. Define immigration.

Answer:

When a person enters a new country it is termed as immigration.

2. What does Emigrations mean?

Answer:

Emigration means when a person leaves a country.

3. Why are people considered a resource?

Answer:

People are the greatest resource of the nation since they can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and technology to do so. It is people with their demands and abilities that help in extracting the usefulness of all other resources.

4. What is meant by population composition?

Answer:

Population composition refers to the structure of the population of a particular region. It helps us to know the number of males or females in the population, their age, qualification, occupations, income status and health conditions.

5. Why population is unevenly distributed all over the world?

Ans. When people are attracted to an area it becomes densely populated. Factors that influence this include favourable climate; good supplies of natural resources and fertile land.

Long answer questions:

1. What are population pyramids? How do they help in understanding about the population of a country?

Answer: The graphical representation used to study the composition of a country's population is called the population pyramid. It shows the total population divided into various age groups, percentage of the total population subdivided into males and females and the number of dependents in a country. When the population of a country has high birth and death rates, the population pyramid is broad at the base and narrow towards the top.

2. Briefly describe the factors affecting distribution of population.

Ans- The main factors which affect the distribution of population are geographical, social, cultural and economic factors.

Geographical Factors: Topography, climate, soil, water, minerals are the geographical factors. People prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus. People like to live in moderate climates than extremely hot or extremely cold climates. People prefer fertile soil areas for agriculture. Areas with the availability of fresh-water and mineral deposits are densely populated.

Social, Cultural and Economic Factors: Areas of better housing, education, health facilities are more densely populated. Places with religious or cultural significance attract people. Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. A large number of people are attracted to these areas.

3. What is meant by the term population density and what is the average density of population in whole world and in India?

Answer:

Population density is the number of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface. It is normally expressed as per sq km. The average density of population in the whole world is 51 persons per sq km. and the average density of population in India is 382 persons sq km. South Central Asia has the highest density of population.

4. Define the following:

Birth rate

	<p>Death rate Migrations Life expectancy</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Birth Rate: Births are usually measured using the birth rate, i.e. the number of live births per 1,000 people.</p> <p>Death Rate: Deaths are usually measured using the death rate, i.e. the number of deaths per 1,000 people.</p> <p>Migrations: It is the movement of people in and out of an area.</p> <p>Life expectancy: It is the number of years that an average person can expect to live.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ 17 विद्यायाः बुद्धिरुत्तमा शब्दार्थ- विद्यायाः, चत्वारः, पारंगता, चिर मित्रम पशुवत कुत्रापि, रूचिरम, उक्तम् अभ्यास 1,2,3,7</p> <p>पाठ 20 सुभाषितानि (याद करें एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।) अनुच्छेद लेखन उद्यानाम सुन्दर वातावरण युक्तम् उद्यानं तु बालानां वृद्धानां कृते वरप्रसादमेव। ग्रामेषु गृहस्य पृष्ठतः उद्यानम् द्रष्टुं शक्यते। तत्रैव जनाः शाकानि फलानि नारिकेल वृक्षान् च रोपयन्ति। नगरेषु अपि उद्यानानि निर्मायन्ते। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी पर संस्कृत में 10 वाक्य लिखें। (पाठ्य पुस्तक से मदद लें) शब्द रूप धातु रूप पाठ्य क्रम के अनुसार कंठस्थ करें।</p>
COMPUTER SC	<p style="text-align: center;">COMPUTER APPLICATIONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>KEY SHORTCUTS</u></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

FULL 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 added 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 OR SENTENCE

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, colour 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

	<p>6. What type of element is tag? Ans. container element.</p> <p>7. What are the default types of ordered and unordered list? Ans. Unordered list uses bullets and ordered list uses alphabets and numbers.</p> <p>8. Which tag displays moving text message on the background of a web page? Ans. marquee</p> <p>9. Which attribute sets the margin within a cell? Ans. cell padding.</p> <p>10. Name 2 attributes of the <body> tag. Ans. </p> <p>11. In how many ways can colours be specified in HTML? Ans. three ways</p> <p>12. Which symbol is used to show the flow of logic in a Flowchart? Ans. Arrow line.</p> <p>13. Which symbol is used to indicate Input/output in a Flowchart? Ans. parallelogram</p> <p>14. Which symbol is used to indicate processes/actions in a Flowchart? Ans. Rectangle</p> <p>15. Which symbol is used to in a situation which demands to choose either Yes/No in a Flowchart? Ans. diamond</p> <p>16. Name 2 types of network depending on geographical area covered. Ans. PAN,LAN</p> <p>17. Which protocol defines common set of rules and signals that computers on network use? Ans. TCP/IP</p> <p>18. Give one example of Wireless LAN. Ans. wi-fi</p> <p>19. Name one device that connects wireless communication devices to form a wireless network. Ans. bluetooth</p> <p>20. Name the types of Network depending on architecture. Ans. peer to peer and client server.</p> <p>21. Name the two levels of Network security. Ans. firewall and email gateways.</p> <p>22. What is the computer that provides services to the client called? Ans. Server.</p> <p>23. What do we call the computers which are connected to the server? Ans. Workstation.</p>
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GK	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>51. Record Breakers</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Let's take a quick quiz and answer the following:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fastest women to row solo across Atlantic after 50 day at sea: <u>Kiko Mathew</u> 2. The sailor broke the record of sailing all around the globe, and completing his entire journey:
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Francois Gabart

3. Francois Gabart completed his journey in:

42 days 16 hours

4. A three-time winner of the London Marathon (2002, 2003, 2005), three time New York Marathon champion (2004, 2007, 2008), and 2002 Chicago Marathon winner. She still holds the Women's World Record time of 2:15:25 for the marathon.

Paula Radcliffe

5. He completed the incredible 2200 push up in an hour, smashing his own previous record of 1874 and achieved all this with his major shoulder injury.

Carlton Williams

6. A heart like a Rolls Royce engine who broke the record for running a mile at Iffley Road, Oxford:

Roger Bannister

7. With 95 wins in the Biathlon World Cup, he holds the men's record for most individual victories:

Norwegian

52. All About Paralympics

Let's take a quick quiz:

1. Which country topped the table in 2012 with 231 medals, including 95 golds ?

China

2. How old was Ellie Simmonds when she won the gold medal in 2008 in Beijing ?

13

4. The first Paralympic Games took place in:

1976

5. The city in which the Paralympic games took place is:

Rome

6. The word Paralympic comes from para and:
Olympic

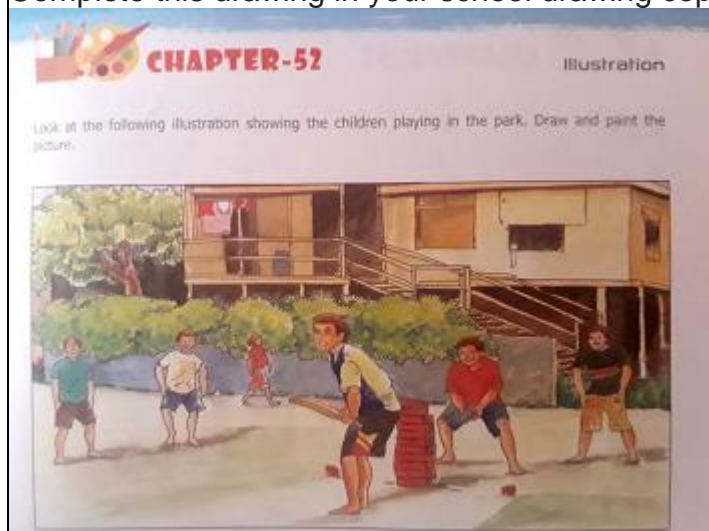
7. The International Paralympic Committee was founded as an International
Non-Profit Organisation on:
22 September 1989

53. National Sports of the World

Match the following games with its associated country:

- a. USA
- b. Argentina
- c. India
- d. Japan
- e. Canada
- f. Russia
- g. Brazil
- h. Spain
- i. Bangladesh
- j. Great Britain

DRAWING Topic- children playing in the park
Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.



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Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics